

Weekly Optic ^{and} Live Stock Grower

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ESTABLISHED 1882

Thirty-Second Year

East Las Vegas, N. M., November 28, 1914.

Number 29

POLICE ARE DISARMED AND MOBS RUN WILD IN STREETS, LOOTING NUMEROUS STORES

Former Federal Soldiers are Armed and are Endeavoring to Preserve Peace.

VILLA IS APPROACHING THE OUTSKIRTS OF CITY

Constitutionalist General Will Take Possession Within a few Hours —Carranza is on the Way to Vera Cruz, From Whence he Will Conduct a Campaign Against his Former Chief Gen- eral—Americans Reported Unharmed

Mexico City, Nov. 24 (delayed)—Serious disorder occurred in the capital tonight, when a mob gathered in front of the national palace. Later they marched to stores where arms and ammunition were kept, battered down the doors and sacked the places of their contents. There was much shooting, but thus far, according to reports, the casualties are few.

Police Disarmed

The police were powerless, as the few who remained to guard the city were stripped of their arms by the mob.

Later in the evening, the mob, which had been constantly growing, broke up into smaller bodies and the looting of pawn shops and other establishments in various sections of the city was begun. The trouble began at 6 o'clock in the evening and at a late hour still continued. All the street car traffic was stopped except the Red Cross service, which was taking care of dead and wounded brought in from the fighting around Tacubaya.

At 8 o'clock bodies of civilians and former federal soldiers were formed. They paraded the principal streets and marched to police headquarters, and the Brazilian legation, where they were armed.

It is hoped this force eventually will be able to control the situation.

Washington Apprehensive

Washington, Nov. 25.—Conflicting advice and uncertain communication

with Mexico City caused doubt and apprehension today over what actually was occurring in the Mexican capital.

A first official dispatch dated early yesterday said General Lucio Blanco had abandoned the city and that the Zapata forces were entering. Then a later dispatch, dated 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, said that while General Blanco was not to be found he still was reported to be somewhere in the city, while his troops, however, were evacuating and taking property as they left.

The Zapata forces were then reported on the outskirts of the city, and it was understood that they were in agreement with the Villa forces not to enter the capital until the latter arrived.

This, the latest official dispatches pointed out, was uncertain, however, though the Brazilian minister had received assurances from the Zapatista chiefs that they would preserve order and give every protection to foreigners.

Blanco left Mexico City at 3 a. m. yesterday and the forces of Zapata immediately took possession of the city.

The dispatches which were filed at noon yesterday made no mention yesterday of any disturbances in the capital up to that hour.

Blanco, after repeated assurances to the diplomatic corps that he would not evacuate the city, withdrew, and immediately the Zapata forces began

their entry. These facts were reported in official telegrams received by the state department.

Although communication with Mexico City is difficult, officials here were able to get in touch with their representatives in the capital, and disturbances have been officially reported. Blanco took away with him all the rolling stock that could be used in transporting troops. Most of the wires connecting the capital with the outside world have been cut.

Villa Drawing Near

General Villa's troops are reported a few miles north of Mexico City, and officials here think a joint occupation of the capital with the Zapata forces is likely, as there is a complete understanding between the two factions. The forces of Villa, according to official telegrams, are closing in on Tampico. The Villa advance guard has given assurances that the foreign oil interests will be protected.

Recent reports from state department agents who have been in touch with Zapata led officials here to believe the southern chief would maintain order in the city.

Communications Cut

Washington, Nov. 25.—Later word came that the telegraph had been interrupted south of Juarez, thereby cutting off communication between Washington and American Consular Agent Canova at Aguas Calientes and George C. Carothers, who is with General Villa.

Ready to Fight

Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 25.—A telegram stating that Generals Blanco and Obregon have 27,000 men ready to oppose Villa, near the suburbs of Mexico City, was received by the collector of customs in Matamoros territory from General Vasquez, a Carranza official in Monterey.

Carranza in Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz, Nov. 25.—General Venustiano Carranza is expected to arrive here today or tomorrow at the latest. An official from Mexico City whose duty it is to look after the official residence of the capital has arrived here to make preparations for the coming of his chief. From this seaside capital, Carranza will direct his campaign against Villa. General Candido Aguilar, who took over Vera Cruz when the American forces withdrew on Monday, has increased his garrison to perhaps 6,000 men, who are occupying virtually the same line of outposts as did the Americans. The cable lines to Mexico City were restor-

ed yesterday afternoon. There had been no disorder of any consequence since the Americans evacuated. The order which General Aguilar issued directing the citizens to turn in all arms has brought back to police headquarters a huge stock of pistols and guns of every description, almost all of which were given up under similar circumstances when the American forces occupied the city.

Americans are Protected

W. W. Canada, the American consul general, yesterday conferred with General Aguilar and at that time the general assured Mr. Canada that he would co-operate in the maintenance of friendly relations between the Mexican people and the United States government by seeing to it Americans were given full protection.

Saloonkeepers have been given permission to re-open their places of business today, the only restriction being that drinks must not be sold to men who are already intoxicated. As a matter of fact, many saloons re-opened last night under special permission, but there was little drinking.

The streets were filled with happy crowds, made up of men, women and boys, mostly from the laboring element, through which wandered numbers of General Aguilar's soldiers, many of whom were armed and burdened with ammunition.

Zapata Repudiates Convention

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 25.—General Zapata personally has entered Mexico City and has denounced the Aguas Calientes convention, said a message from the capital given out today by the Carranza agency here. It was stated also that General Blanco with his troops had reached Orizaba, between the capital and Vera Cruz. News of the sudden turn at the national capital threw the Mexican colony here in a state of excitement bordering on panic.

"HURRY THEM BEANS"

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 25.—New Mexico commercial organizations are urged to hurry along their pledges of beans for the "Beans for Belgium" movement in this state. The secretary of the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce, which is engineering the movement, has received a letter from Manager J. R. Procter of the supply department of the Rockefeller foundation to the effect that the foundation will be glad to ship the New Mexico frijoles across the Atlantic and that they ought to be ready not later than December 10.

HARVARD SCORES VICTORY OVER YALE

HUMBLES THE BLUE BY SCORE
OF 36 TO 0; BRICKLEY PLAYS
IN LAST QUARTER

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21.—Harvard scored her greatest triumph of more than a quarter of a century over Yale in the new Blue Bowl today. Five touchdowns brought the points to 36 to 0 in favor of the Crimson. The Harvard offense drove Yale back for many yards, while the dreaded lateral passes were unable to bring a Blue score. Twice Yale stood almost under the Harvard goal post, but could not produce a score.

The strength of the Harvard defenses was one of the most remarkable shown by a Crimson team in many years. One of the sensations was the appearance of Captain Brickley in the fourth period. Brickley figured in the scoring by kicking a goal. The usual demonstration followed the end of the game, and it was singular that the three latest football edifices of Harvard, Princeton and Yale should have received their dedication by defeats of the home team.

First quarter: Harvard won the toss and elected to defend the south goal. Yale gave the Crimson the kickoff and Mahan booted to Legore, who came back 30 yards from the 7-yard mark. Two attempts failed to gain and Legore punted to Mahan on Harvard's 20-yard line. The Harvard back went all the way to Yale's 37-yard mark, Knowles tackling him from the rear.

Using Bradlee three times and Mahan one the Crimson made a first down on the 25-yard line. Bradlee hit the line for five and Francke made six on a fake kick, then repeated for five more, and Bradlee, on a delayed pass, went to the 5-yard mark. Talbott threw a wing shift for a loss, but Hardwick took a forward pass from Mahan and scored a touchdown around Brann. The Crimson needed only 11 rushes to score from the 37-yard line. Hardwick missed a hard goal. Score: Harvard, 6; Yale, 0.

Knowles ran back the second kickoff 13 yards from the 15-yard line. A pass lost seven yards, and Ainsworth was thrown for a loss of five more. Legore punted to his own 47-yard mark. Harvard made first down, then Yale stiffened and Mahan threw a forward pass out of bounds. It was Yale's ball on their 30-yard mark. Legore punted over the Harvard goal line. Yale claimed Mahan touched the ball before it crossed, and claimed a safety, which was not allowed.

Starting from their 20-yard mark the Harvard backs ripped off gains of 15, 16, 15, 5 and 8 yards. The penalty for holding halted them and Mahan was forced back 20 yards on an attempted forward pass. Mahan punted and Legore returned it. The ball was Harvard's on their 35-yard line when the period ended.

Second period: Yale's left was at once attacked, Mahan skirting that

end for several runs of nine and 20 yards. Then he went through the center for seven. Watson replaced Logan. Bradlee and Francke made a first down on the Blue 9-yard line. On a delayed pass Mahan made six yards. There was a fumble on the next play, the ball rolling across the line. Francke fell on it for a touchdown. Hardwick again missed goal. Score: Harvard, 12; Yale, 0.

Third period: Walden kicked off to Mahan on the ten-yard line. Mahan ran back 27 yards. After two short gains, Mahan punted, and Legore's return punt was blocked. Wallace got it at Yale's 20-yard mark. Yale lost five for offside, and Mahan and Francke plowed through to the 5-yard mark. Francke was stopped, but Mahan turned the end, going to the line, where he deliberately downed the ball. Francke then made the touchdown and Hardwick kicked goal.

Score: Harvard, 29; Yale, 0.

Harvard was given the kickoff and Mahan booted far over the goal line. Wallace foolishly tackled a Yale man ten yards back of the posts and was hurt, Bigelow taking his pace. Yale scrimmaged from the 20-yard mark and using a criss-cross and long lateral and forward pass, carried the ball to Harvard's 42-yard mark. Another forward pass, Legore to Talbott, put the ball only 27 yards from the goal. Watson then intercepted a pass on his 30-yard line, stopping a game rally by the Blue. Mahan punted, and Yale resumed rushing from her 34-yard mark. A lateral forward pass combination was grounded and Legore punted.

On the first rush Mahan went 11 yards and dropped the ball, but Coolidge recovered. Mahan punted and again Harvard broke up the lateral forward pass. Legore punted, and Mahan was thrown without gain on Harvard's 40-yard mark. In the next exchange, Hardwick was hurt, and C. A. Coolidge replaced him. Yale, rushing from her 24-yard mark with the aid of a forward pass of 2 yards and a big hole, which Wilson found, carried the ball to Harvard's 44-yard line. Scouffe replaced Knowles, and L. Curtis took Parsons' position. On a lateral pass Legore carried the ball for Yale's biggest gain, 29 yards, but failed on an attempt to repeat. Yale held the ball 15 yards from Harvard's goal when the period ended.

Yale tried kicking off this time. Carter replaced Stillman, and Bradlee was forced out of bounds. Harvard tried rushing again, but Yale forced a punt, Legore running it back from his own 25-yard line to Harvard's 45-yard line. Ainsworth made five and Knowles three yards through the line.

Knowles made the first down. He was used three times more and with three to go on the fourth down shot down a forward pass to Ainsworth on Harvard's 13-yard mark. Eight rushes had yielded 39 yards. Harvard was penalized for delay and Knowles went to the 6-yard mark. Then he was stopped at center and on the next play fumbled. Coolidge recovered and sprinted the length of the field for the third Harvard score. Hardwick kicked this goal. Score: Harvard, 19; Yale, 0.

Walden kicked off and Mahan came back 20 yards to his 30-yard mark. On the second rush Bradlee went through center standing up and ran to

Yale's 30-yard mark. Two more plays gained ten, then Harvard was penalized 15 yards for holding. Mahan's attempt at a field goal was blocked, but Harvard recovered. King took Bradlee's place. From the 40-yard mark Hardwick made seven, then Yale held. Mahan kicked short for a field goal and Legore fumbled on his 10-yard line, Harvard again recovering. Again Yale held, and, on his third try, this time from the 25-yard line, Mahan dropkicked a goal. Score: Harvard, 22; Yale, 0.

Walden kicked off and Harvard had advanced to its own 43-yard mark, when the half ended.

Fourth period: Logan, Parsons and Hardwick went back into the Harvard line when the last quarter started. Yale tried desperately to score. Legore shot a lateral pass to Wilson, who went to the 5-yard line. Scovil drove over the line for a first down only nine feet from the goal. Twice more he tried the trick, but was stopped. Then Yale fumbled and Legore was forced back to the 16-yard mark. It was fourth down, and Legore dropped back as if for a field goal. Instead he forward passed to Braun, who was thrown hard on the 13-yard mark, where Harvard took the ball on downs. Watson again replaced Logan and Withington replaced Weston.

Mahan punted, and Yale's next attempt resulted in a forward pass going out of bounds, 13 yards from the Harvard goal. King made a good run to Harvard's 28-yard line, then gave way to Bradlee. Brickley went into the game and dropped back as if for a drop kick. It was a fake and Mahan went to the five yard mark. Bradlee gained four yards and Mahan two feet. With 12 inches to go, Harvard was penalized 15 yards for holding. Again Brickley dropped back, but it was a forward pass, Mahan to Coolidge, who went ten yards. Watson then threw another forward pass to Hardwick for a touchdown. Brickley kicked goal. Score: Harvard, 36; Yale, 0.

Mahan kicked off and Yale used every lateral and forward pass in its repertoire, but was unable to score.

MRS. CLEVINGER IS SENT TO ASYLUM

DECLARED TO BE SUFFERING
FROM HOMICIDAL MANIA;
WOUND NOT FATAL

Mrs. J. R. Clevenger, the woman who recently shot and killed her young daughter and son, after which she attempted suicide by wounding herself in the breast with a revolver, has been committed to the State Hospital for the Insane. The woman was removed from the Las Vegas hospital in an ambulance and stood the shock of the journey well. It is stated by physicians who examined her that she probably will not die as the result of her wound. The woman is said to be rational in her speech, but asserts that she cannot remember having killed her children. She is believed to be suffering from a homicidal mania, which is likely to attack her suddenly in its most violent form.

LAS VEGAS SENDS THE LARGEST NUMBER

DELEGATION TO TEACHERS' CON-
VENTION WILL BREAK
ALL RECORDS

The High School Girls' Glee club, the Normal Glee club and the Normal orchestra will leave on Sunday and Monday for the teachers' convention at Albuquerque. These three organizations will make up the strongest delegation that visits the meeting. Never before in the history of the convention has one city sent such a large representation, and never before has a town been represented by glee clubs from two different schools.

Four orators also will be sent from the local schools, while heretofore but one has made the trip. Most of the teachers of the High school will also make the trip, and the Normal will be represented by every member of its faculty. With a delegation so fine both in quantity and quality there is no doubt that the Meadow City will cut a large figure at the convention. It will make things hum in Albuquerque.

Those who will make the trip in the various High school and Normal Organizations are:

The High School Girl's Glee club, Mrs. Adolphine Kohn, director:

Miss Elizabeth Coors, Miss Mary Dixon Lowry, Miss Eileen Trainer, Miss Ruth Neafus, Miss Rebe Sands, Miss Margaret Larkin, Maryel Papen, Elizabeth Parnell, Grace Mahon, Ruth Nahm, Katherine Seelinger, Anna Meyer, Bessie Nisson, Ruby Jones, Lillian Horton, Alta Craven, Ruth Clowes, Juanita M. Burchette, Dorothy T. Hermann, Clara T. Rensing, Edith Tooker, Julia Sundt, Dewey Nisson, Ruth Swallow, Mabel Carpenter, Claribel Adler, Ethel Stewart, Grace Lord, Esther Springer, Julia Trogstad, Mary Sands, Essie Peppard, Alice Regensberg, Henrietta Kaufman, Ruth Seelinger

The Normal University Glee club, Miss Marie Senecal, director; Miss Ethel Harper, accompanist:

Miss Marie Clement, Miss Louise Jaramillo, Miss Hazel Gerard, Miss Chella Van Petten, Mrs. Elizabeth Hart, Miss Opal Jones, Miss Gladys McVay, Miss Hazel Webb, Miss Lena Langston, Miss Nellie Wells, Miss De Saix Evans, Miss Rose Condon, Miss Luella Condon, Miss Audrey Burns, Mr. C. F. Lewis, Mr. C. L. McClure, Mr. A. H. Van Horne, Mr. LeRoy Brown, Mr. Raymond Robb, Mr. Russel Linberg, Miss Lorna Johnson, Miss Leona Greenclay, Miss Lucy Myers, Mr. M. H. Donaldson, Mr. Frej Hagelberg, Mr. Frank Roberts, Mr. Benjamin Madrid, Mr. Volney Poulson.

The Normal University orchestra, Miss Marie Senecal, director. Miss Leona Greenclay, Miss Lucy Myers, Miss LeRoy Brown, Mr. Paul Marselle, Mr. Raymond Robb, Mr. Levi Madrid, Mr. Frank Condon, Mr. John Reed, Miss Ethel Harper.

Miss Anna Marie Nolan, Miss Leona Greenclay and Mr. Ernest Wohlen-

58 PER CENT OF EARTH'S LAND SURFACE

EXTENT OF WAR'S AREA SHOWN
IN STARTLING FIGURES
BY LONDON PAPER

London, Nov. 23.—With the addition of Turkey to the ranks of the belligerents the area of hostilities has been extended to approximate 58 per cent of the land surface of the globe, and about 56 per cent of the total population of the earth must be classed as technically belligerent, says the London Daily Chronicle.

In round numbers, out of a total land surface of 51,500,000 square miles (excluding the uninhabitable regions in the Arctic and Antarctic) 30,000,000 square miles is occupied by the 11 belligerent powers, and about 1,000,000,000 of the 1,800,000,000 human beings on earth are directly involved in the great war.

Apportioning the area and population between the two opposing groups it will be found that there is a vast preponderance of both on the side of Britain and her allies, which own 27,500,000 square miles and have about 840,000,000 people under their rule, against the 2,000,000 square miles and 160,000,000 to the credit of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

If the affected areas are analyzed by continents it will be found that in Europe 3,040,000 square miles out of a total area of 3,850,000 and 380,000,000 people out of 475,000,000—or nearly 80 per cent in both cases—are at war.

In Asia the belligerent area amounts to 9,300,000 square miles (leaving out of account the interior of Arabia—a political no man's land of about a million square miles), the total area of the continent being about 16,500,000 square miles. Hence over 56 per cent is at war. Of the population of Asia 475,000,000 out of 980,000,000—say 40½ per cent—must be classed as belligerent.

Africa is, proportionately, even more affected than Europe. About 10,500,000 square miles out of 11,700,000—nearly 90 per cent—and 125,000,000 of the 137,000,000 inhabitants—over 9 per cent—are at war. The only neutral regions are the Italian and Spanish colonies and the native states of Abyssinia and Liberia.

Curiously enough Australasia and Oceania, although the most remote from the primary zone of hostilities, have the highest percentage of belligerency of any of the continental divisions of the earth, over 95 per cent in area, and 94 per cent in population.

South America occupies the happiest position of all. Out of an area of over 7,500,000 square miles and a population of about 52,500,000 only 128,500 square miles of territory and 350,000 human beings are subject to any of the combatants.

The percentage of area is less than 2 and of population less than 1.

Thus the continent whose very name was formerly regarded as denoting the most favorable soil on

earth for the germination of wars has, strangely enough, the distinction of being almost entirely at peace, while more than half of the world is at war.

JAPAN IS WORKING FOR CIVILIZATION

THAT IS THE WAY IT EXPLAINS
ITS ENTRANCE INTO THE
GREAT WAR

Tokio, Nov. 24.—In an article entitled "Japan and the European Armageddon," Count Shigenobu Okuma, the prime minister, writing in the Japan Magazine about the war says some forceful things about Japan's relation to the west.

"It will be our one ambition at this time," he writes, "to show the west what it is slow to believe, that we can work harmoniously with great Occidental powers to support and protect the highest ideals of civilization, even to the extent of dying for them. Not only in the Far East but anywhere else that may be necessary, Japan is ready to lay down her life for the principles that the foremost nations will die for. It is to be in line with these nations that she is at this time opposing and fighting what she believes to be opposed to these principles.

"She entered the alliance with Great Britain to stand for and die for what Anglo-Saxons are everywhere ready to defend even unto death. It is Japan's aim and ambition to participate in all world movements toward noble diplomacy, international relations and the principles of equal opportunity and peace, and to prevent by one proper means the outbreak or continuance of bloodshed between nations. Japan's relation to the present conflict is as a defender of the things that make for higher civilization and a more permanent peace."

Count Okuma devotes a considerable space to an historical resume of the causes of the present international war. Speaking generally, he thinks that war is always due to an unevenness of advancement in the progress of civilization, which like water must find its level. When its force is obstructed there will be violence and bloodshed. War also is a result of the pressure offered in resistance to the growth of civilization.

Speaking in particular, the premier is inclined to find the root of the present war in the weakness of the Balkan peninsula. "Like China," he affirms, "it is a seething crater in the world's diplomacy. From conditions apparently insignificant in themselves, half the world can be set on fire and plunged into distress and decimated."

CITROLAX CITROLAX CITROLAX

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Stops a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome. Ask for Citrolax. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

W. T. Huchens, Nicholson, Ga., had a severe attack of rheumatism. His feet, ankles and joints were swollen and moving about was very painful. He was certainly in a bad way when he started to take Foley Kidney Pills. He says, "Just a few doses made me feel better, and now my pains and rheumatism are all gone and I sleep all night long." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

FRANK MUST DIE

Washington, Nov. 23.—Justice Lamar today refused to issue a writ of error to bring to the supreme court for review, the conviction of Leo M. Frank, for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl, in Atlanta Ga.

In damp, chilly weather there is always a large demand for BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT because many people who know by experience its great relieving power in rheumatic aches and pains, prepare to apply it at the first twinge. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BOMB AT WARSAW

Washington, Nov. 24.—A bomb from a German airship fell in front of the American consulate at Warsaw early today, breaking the windows of the consulate but injuring no one within, according to a telegram dated today from American Ambassador Marye at Petrograd. Several persons in the street in front of the consulate were killed and wounded, but none of them were Americans.

Check Kidney Trouble at Once

There is such ready action in Foley Kidney Pills, you feel their healing from the very first dose. Backache, weak, sore kidneys, painful bladder and irregular action disappear with their use. O. Palmer, Green Bay Wis., says: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength, due solely to Foley Kidney Pills." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

BOOZE STILL BARRED

Denver, Nov. 24.—Governor E. M. Ammons today issued a proclamation extending to December 31 the order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Las Animas and Huerfano counties. The action was taken at the request of Colonel James Lockett and is intended to cover the time the federal troops will remain in the strike district.

GERMANS' NEW BASE

Valparaiso, Nov. 24.—The Chilean training ship, General Raquedano, has been sent by the government to the Juan Fernandez islands to make an investigation into the charges that the Germans have established a base of operations on the Island of Mas A Fuera, one of this group.

When your food does not digest well and you feel "blue," tired and discouraged, you should use a little HERBINE at bedtime. It opens the bowels, purifies the system and restores a fine feeling of health and energy. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags at this office.

EXCHANGE TO OPEN

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24.—Directors of the Pittsburgh stock exchange voted today to open the exchange December 2 for unrestricted trading in stocks, which closed under \$15 July 30. Trading in other stocks will be restricted to the prices of July 30, less one dividend.

Rub a sore throat with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. One or two applications will cure it completely. Price 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

AT ALBUQUERQUE

Dr. Roberts—"Say, Jeff, it was white of you to put those green blackboards in the Santa Fe county schools."

Dr. Conway—"Well, Mutt, it made me feel blue to have folks with a yellow streak get purple in the face when they found our blackboards couldn't be read. So I did 'em up brown."—From the Santa Fe New Mexican.

Important

Bear in mind that Chamberlain's Tablets not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by all dealers.

MANY COTTON ORDERS

Washington, Nov. 24.—President Wilson does not consider that enough ships have dropped out of American registry in connection with the beginning of the war to interfere with his plan for a government-owned merchant marine. His reports show that foreign orders for cotton greatly exceed the number of ships available for carrying the cargoes.

You will like their positive action. They have a tonic effect on the bowels, and give a wholesome, thorough cleaning to the entire bowel tract. Stir the liver to healthy activity and keep stomach sweet. Constipation, headache, dull, tired feeling never affect those who use Foley Cathartic Tablets. Only 25c. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

Stop Those Early Bronchial Coughs

They hang on all winter if not checked, and pave the way for serious throat and lung diseases. Get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and take it freely. Stops coughs and colds, heals raw inflamed throat, loosens the phlegm and is mildly laxative. Best for children and grown persons. No opiates. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

The lame duck brigade can be seen most any day next month in the national capital.

Best Cough Medicine for Children

"Three years ago when I was living in Pittsburgh one of my children had a hard cold and coughed dreadfully. Upon the advice of a druggist I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it benefited him at once. I find it the best cough medicine for children because it is pleasant to take. They do not object to taking it," writes Mrs. Lafayette Tuck, Homer City, Pa. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult. Sold by all dealers.—Adv.

WHY NOT MAKE A VISIT TO NEW ROADS?

NO MORE PLEASANT OR INSTRUCTING HOLIDAY TRIP COULD BE MADE

Tomorrow being a general holiday, Las Vegas will have an opportunity for driving out into the country—at least all of them who have automobiles, or have friends who are possessed of the speedy motors. No more pleasurable or profitable drive could be taken than to make a tour of inspection of some of the road work that has been done in this county recently.

If one wishes to go south, he will find an excellently graded road from Las Vegas to Romeroville. At the Romeroville gap he will see the accomplishments of the force now employed in widening the road and re-doing the grade in this hitherto bothersome place.

If one wishes to go in another direction he may derive great pleasure from a trip to Watrous. Some excellent work has been done on the highway connecting that place with Las Vegas. The grading of this highway has made it a regular speedway, though the work is not entirely completed.

A nice drive, and one that will prove instructing, is from Las Vegas, to the Mora county line over the new Mora road. Travelers will find that the canyon road beyond Sapello is in excellent shape. This stretch, reaching from the Sapello bridge to the Mora county line, is under the charge of Erino Padia, who keeps it as smooth as a boulevard. A year ago Mr. Padia, who is employed by the county road board, was working on the highway with plows and drags. Now he keeps it in excellent shape with a broom, so well did he do his work as a road builder. This section of highway, which formerly was quite distressing to travelers, now is one of the most pleasant drives in the county. Its picturesque scenery adds to its attractiveness.

PROBATE JUDGE IS LOST IN JUNGLES

TAFOYA HAS A LONESOME TIME TRYING TO FIND HUNTER COMPANIONS

From Tuesday's Daily.

Probate Judge Adelaido Tafoya, who was a member of a hunting party that left here on November 12, strayed from his friends and was lost for two days. The party, consisting of Adelaido Tafoya, Dan Maes, Apolonio Sena, Christopher Goke and Lupe Ortiz, was camping at Canon Blanco. Sena, Tafoya and Ortiz, who was the guide, left camp to shoot some turkeys. They were traveling on horse-

back, but when Tafoya and Ortiz saw some birds they dismounted.

While trying to get a better shot at the game Tafoya strayed from the others. He could not find his horse, and, as it was getting dark, he decided to make for camp on foot. In the dark he missed his way and wandered in the wrong direction. He spent that night in the open and resumed his search for the others the next day. He had no better luck in finding his companions, but he came across a deserted shack that served him as a lodging at night. The next day he finally ran across the camp again, having been absent from 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon until noon on Tuesday. He declares that he will never venture out alone again. The party returned to Las Vegas, last night, loaded down with game.

DOGS ARE BRAVE

Paris, Nov. 25.—Lovers of dogs will be gratified to know that so imposing an organization as the Institute of Zoological Psychology reports that the dogs that accompany the French ambulances are behaving well under fire. The director of this institute testifies: "All reports are most encouraging. Some of the details of their instructions may be open to question. It is probably bad that they should be taught to bring in the caps and handkerchiefs of wounded soldiers, but our dogs of war are performing noteworthy service and it is a pity that we have not many more of them."

The leader of one section of the ambulance dogs says: "The best dog given to me at first pulled so hard on the leash that he tired me out; he would not always return on the first call, a trick that would be unfortunate under fire; he was terrified even by distant artillery and it appeared as if he would be useless in action. But in a week that dog was valuable beyond words. I have today returned with him from recovering wounded soldiers almost in the enemy's trenches with incessant din all around him. Tonight just before the ambulances were to return I took him out for one last inspection. In a half-hour he found three soldiers who otherwise might have died of exposure. Moreover, he never touched one of them but ran back and forth till I came up to him."

A writer in Le Matin claims that the Germans have 37,000 dogs mostly purchased in France that are now being trained to go with the ambulances. A French society has been formed to train dogs for this work and already many dogs are "at school." The Amical club of Vaugirard has offered its grounds, and many prominent physicians, statesmen and savants are encouraging the work.

PEACE JUBILEE ASSURED

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 25.—The peace jubilee of union and confederate veterans who took part in the siege and defense of this town in 1863 is assured by the promise of congressmen to put through an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose. F. A. Roziene of Chicago, who is president of the Vicksburg Veterans association, has made public the plans to bring about the reunion. The government appropriation is designed to cover the expense of a four-day encampment,

WILSON HOPEFUL FOR PEACE IN MEXICO

HE SAYS REPORTS FROM THE REPUBLIC ARE HIGHLY REASSURING

Washington, Nov. 24.—President Wilson said today he had received reassuring advices of conditions in Mexico and was confident nothing serious would result to American interests in the present controversy among the Mexican generals.

The president thinks conditions in Mexico will constantly improve. Inquiries by the British, French and Spanish ambassadors as to the safety of their subjects have not been protests, in a sense, according to the White House view, but merely indications of the desire of those European governments for the exercise by the United States of its good offices in behalf of foreigners. The president indicated clearly today that the United States assumes no task or obligation in that connection, the European governments recognizing merely that the United States, as the nearest friend to Mexico, was able to exert more influence in behalf of foreigners.

Administration officials who have been keeping in close touch with events in Mexico were highly gratified today that the evacuation of Vera Cruz by American military forces under Brigadier General Funston had been accomplished without any disturbances. The fact that American occupation of the Mexican port had been ended with no untoward incident bears out the predictions of officials here. They were pleased also over assurances given by General Aguilar, the new military governor of Vera Cruz, for the safety of foreign residents in that city.

In administration circles today the belief was expressed that with the arrival of General Villa's forces in Mexico City all apprehension over the safety of foreign residents there would end. Fears for the safety of British and French subjects and their interests in Mexico City had caused the British and French representatives to call at the state department for information relative to conditions in the Mexican capital. The two diplomats had previously received messages from the British and French ministers at Mexico City giving a pessimistic view of the situation there. Advices to the department, however, indicated that conditions had improved.

Carranza Denies Desertions

Carranza telegraphed to his agency here today denying that his troops at Leon and Irapuato have deserted to Villa. He declared it true that his troops had withdrawn from Leon, Queretaro and Guanajuato, leaving the cities to Villa, but explained it was part of his strategy.

Vera Cruz is Quiet

Vera Cruz, Nov. 24.—The constitutional troops, which came into Vera Cruz yesterday on the departure of

the American forces of occupation under General Funston, continued today to maintain order. There have been no disturbances in the city. Mexican flags are flying over all the public buildings and the various government officials named by the constitutionalists have begun their labors. More troops entered the city today. When General Carranza will arrive is not yet known.

The commercial telegraph wires connecting Vera Cruz with Mexico City have not yet been received.

Hill Uses Searchlights

Naco, Ariz., Nov. 24.—Governor Maytorena of Sonora, delivered an attack upon the Carranza defenses of Naco last night, but General Benjamin Hill, the garrison commander, turned searchlights upon the attackers and mowed them down with machine guns.

The attack was directed against the Hill trenches in the southeast, and Maytorena's men were within 300 yards of the defenses when the searchlights got into play. At daylight Hill opened a lively artillery fire upon the besiegers, and forced a further retreat.

* CURRENT MAGAZINES *

Conan Doyle on "What Britain is Fighting For."

There is a settled and assured future if we win, writes Conan Doyle in the December Strand. There is darkness and trouble if we lose. But if we take a broader sweep and trace the meanings of this contest as they affect others than ourselves, then even greater, more glorious are the issues for which we fight. For the whole world stands at a turning point of its history, and one or other of two opposite principles, the rule of the soldier or the rule of the citizen, must now prevail. In this sense we fight for the masses of the German people, as some day they will understand, to free them from that formidable military caste which has used and abused them, spending their bodies in an unjust war and poisoning their minds by every device which could inflame them against those who wish nothing save to live at peace with them. We fight for the strong, deep Germany of old, the Germany of music and of philosophy, against this monstrous modern aberration, the Germany of blood and of iron, the Germany from which, instead of the old things of beauty, there comes to us only the rant of scolding professors with their final reckonings, their welt-politik, and their Godless theories of the superman who stands above morality, and to whom all humanity shall be subservient. Instead of the world-inspiring phrases of a Goethe or a Schiller, what are words in the last decade which have been quoted across the sea? Are they not always the ever-recurring words of wrath from one ill-balanced man? "Strike them with the mailed fist." "Leave such a name behind you as Attila and his Huns." "Turn your weapons even upon your own flesh and blood at my command." These are the messages which have come from this perversion of a nation's soul.

NOT FAULT OF THE ENCINO HIGHWAY

MISHAPS OF DENVER AUTO PARTY NOT DUE TO FOLLOWING NEW ROAD

From Tuesday's Daily.

The fact that a Denver automobile party met with misfortune south of here, resulting in the death of the chauffeur at Encino on Saturday afternoon, cannot be ascribed to efforts to follow the new Las Vegas-Roswell road by way of Encino and Palma, according to County Road Commissioner Robert J. Taupert. The road commissioner says the fact that the party was lost in the Pedernal mountains is an indication that no effort was made to follow the Encino road, as these mountains are located many miles to the west of the thoroughfare. He says further that the Encino road, is marked at very fork and crossing and it would be impossible to get off it. The party called on Mr. Taupert when in Las Vegas and received a log of the road and full directions.

William Whalen, proprietor of the Las Vegas Garage and Machine shop, where the party put up while in Las Vegas, says that when the men left here they announced that they would take the Lamy road. This highway also is well marked. Mr. Taupert and Mr. Whalen believe the party attempted to take some short cuts or switch from one route to the other and got lost.

WILSON WILL NOT NAME A RECEIVER

THE PRESIDENT TURNS DOWN PLAN FOR OPERATING COLORADO COAL MINES

Washington, Nov. 24.—President Wilson will not adopt the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor that steps be taken to have a receiver appointed for the Colorado coal mines involved in the strike with the purpose of having them operated by the federal government.

The president told callers today that he had been informed by Secretary Wilson of the department of labor that the solicitor of that department had given an opinion that there would be no legal warrant for the operation of the mines by the government. The president added that so far he had received no suggestion from Governor Ammons that the federal troops be withdrawn.

Don't Want Investigation

Denver, Nov. 24.—Governor E. M. Ammons, democrat, and Governor-elect George A. Carson, republican, today joined in a request that the proposed investigation of the federal industrial relations commission into the Colorado coal miners' strike be postponed. The request was made in a telegram to President Wilson and Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission.

The telegram, which was addressed to Mr. Walsh, follows:

"We have had within the past year more than a score of investigations of industrial conditions in our coal fields, including one by a special congressional committee and others by the federal bureau of labor. We seriously question whether an investigation conducted by you at this time can bring out any new information. The undersigned are working in harmony and in the interests of the law, order and peace with an earnest desire to have no further expense or bloodshed in Colorado. We have a feeling of good will toward all, but a fixed determination to preserve the present status of peace in this state.

"The entrance into Colorado of your estimable body at about the time of the withdrawal of the federal troops and at approximately the date fixed for the present administration to retire and the incoming administration to take up its new duties, might greatly embarrass us in the administration of our program of government, and the hearings conducted by our committee might serve to inflame passions and endanger the peace maintained by the troops in the past.

"We, therefore, respectfully request and urge that the date of your proposed investigation be postponed."

The date on which the inquiry by the industrial relations commission is to open has been fixed for December 1.

FEDERALS DRAW WAR MAPS

Chicago, Nov. 27.—War maps for the second year's fight for baseball supremacy will be shown tomorrow, when the Federal league magnates gather here. The failure of Charles Weeghman and his fellow Federals to break into the major leagues has stirred up again the ire of the "out-laws." Tomorrow's meeting was to have been the beginning of the end of the baseball war. Weeghman expected to put through the purchase of the Cubs and a truce or understanding was in the wind. On the eve of the meeting here, there are rumors of a huge fund to continue the warfare on the regular leagues and sign up many of the best players which are now held in leash. Some surprises are in store for the major leagues, it is said.

NEW LAND DECISION

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—The local United States land office today received instructions from the general land office, based on the departmental decision in the case of Kermode vs. Burkhardt, which says: "In future where the area embraced in a homestead application is less than 81 acres you will collect a fee of \$5 only. If the area applied for is 81 acres or more the fee to be collected is \$10."

PRESIDENT MAY SEE GAME

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—It is expected that President Wilson will attend the Army-Navy game here tomorrow, following the custom of presidents. Every seat for the game has been sold, and the hotels are crowded with many army and navy officers, who are enjoying the annual reunion. Secretary Garrison is expected to arrive here tomorrow, and Secretary Daniels has signified his intention of coming over from Washington.

RAILROADS WILL GIVE ALIENS HOMES

WILL ASSIST IN FINDING HOMES FOR PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM EUROPE

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Every railroad in the south and west will co-operate with the government in distributing the millions of immigrants which are expected to come to America when the European war subsides.

The Norfolk & Western has offered 14,000 acres which the company owns in Virginia, and many other lines will follow suit, for the railroads have awakened to the opportunity to increase the settlements along their lines. The Atchison and Great Western are large owners of land in the west, and are considering plans for opening the land on easy terms to the alien farmers.

According to James J. Hill the plan depends for success on the class of immigrants that will come. While there are many difficulties to be encountered in reaching a basis of distribution which would appeal to the aliens and at the same time be equitable to the stockholders of the railroads, there is much optimism expressed by railroad men.

The immigration flow has fallen off 75 per cent since the opening of the European war, but a flood of newcomers is anticipated as soon as the stricken peoples can get accommodations on the trans-Atlantic liners.

The United States government realizes the seriousness of the situation, and is already planning to take care of the immigration, particularly with a view to turning it away from the cities and industrial centers and placing it where it is most needed, on the farms.

The railroad men, through the Railroad Development association, will co-operate with the government scheme, which includes the utilization of the agents of the department of agriculture, the immigration officials at ports of entry, and the postoffice department. The postoffice department will be utilized for the collection of information both from the employers and from those who want work. This information will be available both locally and at the ports of entry, and the needs of the farmers and the opportunities in rural districts will be met, as far as possible, by this co-operative effort.

It is pointed out by government statisticians that nearly three-fourths of the immigrants, or 72 per cent, have remained in the large cities of America. New York alone has 2,000,000 foreign born. Chicago has 783,000, Philadelphia 384,000, Boston 243,000 and Cleveland 196,000. Fall River, one of the cotton mill towns of New England, has 42.7 per cent of its population of foreign born immigrants.

The plan adopted by the Railway Development association was suggested by a commission in Belgium which is studying conditions there and trying to find some way to relieve the

people who will suffer at the end of the war. That this suffering will be intensified when the army disbands and the soldiers return home to find their homes devastated, is expected by the Belgian commission.

F. H. La Baume president of the railway organization, says: "The railroads of the country are among the largest owners of farm lands in the world. These immigrants, if left to shift for themselves, will congregate in the cities and increase congestion. If the railroads will understand that every farmer who settles along their right of way means more business, they should be willing to donate sections of land, to be cut into small tracts and sold, or leased on small rentals. The plan I would suggest is to sell the farms at as low a figure as possible, giving the immigrant plenty of time to pay."

INTEREST ON BONDS

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—State Treasurer O. N. Marron today received \$1,200 from Santa Fe county, to be applied on the interest of the railroad bond indebtedness refunded by the state and for the payment of which the enabling act made a grant of 1,000,000 acres. He also received \$500 from Bernalillo county for the payment of the district attorney's salary.

NEW HOSPITAL AT DETROIT

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27.—The Anna T. Dodge childrens building of Detroit Tuberculosis hospital will be formally opened tomorrow, on the date set for the beginning of the National Tuberculosis day campaign. The national campaign is to be educational, showing the necessity for the prevention work to fight the dread disease.

WANT EXPERIENCE

Washington, Nov. 27.—Two sons of Julian Uribe, vice president of the Columbian house of representatives, are to be employed in the reclamation service to gather experience for building irrigation projects in their own country. An executive order waiving the civil service regulations was signed today as an act of international courtesy to Colombia.

AMERICAN SOLDIER DEAD

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 27.—W. A. Robinson, an enlisted man in Troop M, First United States cavalry, which is stationed at Tecate on the border line 30 miles southeast of San Diego, was stabbed to death by a Mexican last night.

According to the commanding officer, Captain George V. S. Moseley, Robinson was killed on Mexican soil, and his quarrel with the Mexican was over a woman. The slayer is under arrest in Mexican Tecate and will be tried by court martial.

MISSOURI POULTRY SHOW

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—A big turkey banquet tonight is one of the big features of the twenty-second annual Missouri state poultry show. Missouri the leading poultry state, and the fame of the Missouri hen is international. Fifty prize cups are being awarded. The exhibit, which opened on Tuesday, will close tomorrow night, and so far the attendance has been beyond expectations.

Read The Optic Want Ads.

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
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ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M. under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Published Every Week by The Optic Publishing Co., Incorporated
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

Business OfficeMain
Editorial RoomsMain
Society EditorMain

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier\$7.50
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier..... .65
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier75
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail 2.00
Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Optic is justly proud of the New Mexico Normal University, located in this city, and it grows peeved when the Albuquerque papers persist in calling the institution "The Las Vegas Normal." One reading an article containing such mention of the school would come to the conclusion that it was a strictly local institution. The State Normal School at Silver City gets the same kind of treatment, but the State University at Albuquerque has not, to the knowledge of The Optic, ever been called "The Albuquerque University."

Las Vegas takes great pride in the Normal and likes to have its name coupled with that of the school, but it resents what looks like a deliberate effort to belittle the institution's importance by leading the public to believe it is a local and not a state normal. The Optic would like to see the two normal schools of the state mentioned in the press by their proper titles.

USE AND SALE OF POISONS

United States public health service there appears a discussion and digest of recently enacted state laws regulating the possession, use, sale and manufacture of poisons and habit-forming drugs. With them are presented a compilation of the laws and regulations on the subject recently enacted in 32 states.

This compilation of laws emphasizes again the frequently made observation that the average American has an abiding confidence in the possible value of statute law. It also suggests that the laws relating to the manufacture, sale and use of poisons, while numerous, are not effectual largely because of the inability or unwillingness of the proper authorities to enforce them.

Much of the difficulty encountered in enforcing laws relating to poisons is due to the fact that we have as yet no popularly acceptable definition for a poison. Individuals generally feel that they understand what is meant by "a poison," but efforts to satisfactorily limit this meaning have signally failed. This is so largely because of the fact that by far the great amount of the material that may be classed as poisonous is seldom recognized as being a menace to hu-

man life.

Considerable interest is evidenced at the present time in discussions on the need for greater uniformity in laws relating to the manufacture, sale and use of poisons or of articles that may contain poisons, and the desirability of having the various state laws conform in their general requirements, at least, to the corresponding requirements of federal laws.

It has been pointed out that the several state food and drug laws while following the same pattern usually differ to some extent and these differences particularly the paragraphs relating to the labeling of preparations have come to be a constant annoyance to the manufacturer, the jobber, and the retailer. The jobber and the retailer are more directly interested as the manufacturer having labeled his products in accordance with the federal law may ship them into any state regardless of the special requirements of the state law, thus making the other branches of the trade liable in the event that the goods do not comply to the provisions of the local requirements.

Greater uniformity is also desired in connection with the laws and regulations designed to restrict the sale and use of poisons, and manufacturers and dealers doing an interstate business are at the present time agitating for the enactment of a national poison law which would serve to provide regulations for interstate traffic and would also tend to arouse renewed interest in the nature and object of local laws and would possibly lead to their more efficient enforcement.

PAST THE PLATE FOR THE BELGIANS

In response to the appeal of Mr. Henry Clews, the New York banker, 1,200 heads of families, boarding houses and hotels have undertaken to pass the plate before dinner Thanksgiving day in aid of stricken Belgians. We are requested by the dollar Christmas fund which is backed by a committee of prominent American citizens to publish this fact and to invite the co-operation of our readers to ensure a great success. All collections made Thanksgiving day should be sent to Henry Clews, Broad street, New York and the total will be added to other funds to be applied in the

relief of innocent children, distressed Belgian women and aged Belgian men. All the money contributed will be sent to relief headquarters without deduction. Friends desirous of securing authorized collecting cards for use between Thanksgiving day and Christmas are invited to apply to the secretary of the fund, Percy Bullen, 66 Broadway, New York. In closing his appeal to American sympathy in behalf of the people without a country Mr. Clews says: "To pity distress is but human; to relieve it is godlike."

In the health reports issued by the

A USELESS EFFORT

It is doubtful if the press agencies the various nations involved in the great war have established in the United States are accomplishing the purpose for which they were intended—if that purpose be to gain the moral support of the readers. The pro-English, pro-French and pro-Russian articles manifestly are unfair to the Germans, while the pro-German and pro-Austrian publications bring many bitter charges against the allies that sound highly unjust.

The general tone of all of these publications is biased and bitter, and apparently its intention is to put the enemy in as bad a light as possible and at the same time extol the faultless virtues of the countries they represent.

"We are all right; our enemies are all wrong" is the impression one gains upon reading one of these publications.

Press matter of this kind is being sent by the ton to the newspapers of the United States, but apparently without result, for two reasons:

First—The newspapers realize they are serving all the people and not those of any particular nationality or descent, and are endeavoring to give the public the news in as uncolored a form as possible.

Second—The newspapers realize the great wisdom of strict neutrality upon the part of the United States, and are doing all in their power to assist in preserving that neutrality.

The press agent stuff of the belligerent nations usually finds its way to the waste baskets of American newspapers with more rapidity than any of the rest of the great mass of useless mail matter that arrives every day.

TEACH SPANISH

Whether or not Spanish should be taught in the public schools of New Mexico and if so to what extent and by what method are among the most vital of all the problems to be considered by the convention of educators now in session. It is a question of the utmost importance to all the people of the state, English-speaking as well as Spanish-speaking, and will never be settled until it is settled right.

English is the language of the country, and always will be. Any educational scheme which fails to take this fact into consideration is radically and fundamentally wrong. To teach Spanish in such a way as to interfere with the complete mastery of English by all the children in the schools would be just about as far astray as the educators of the state could possibly go.

But why should it be necessary to slight the English language in order

to teach Spanish intelligently and effectively? The population of New Mexico is divided almost equally between those who speak Spanish and those who speak English. Why is it not possible and highly desirable that the children of these people should be taught to speak both languages with equal fluency? Why should we not be a bilingual people?

The child of Spanish-speaking parents, who from his birth has heard almost nothing but Spanish spoken—and there are very many such in New Mexico—is at an obvious disadvantage when the effort is made to teach him in a language with which he is wholly unfamiliar. That this child should be taught English and taught it thoroughly admits of no discussion. But isn't it most unfair to him that his education should be rammed down his throat in a language that he does not understand?

It is the English-speaking child, though, that is the greatest loser by the failure to teach Spanish in the schools. He, too, is placed at a big disadvantage. Not only that, he is being deprived of an opportunity in life to which he is justly entitled.

Much has been said and written about the cultivation of closer relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries. Only very recently has any systematic and intelligent effort in this direction been made. The trade of this country during the next generation will be in a larger measure than ever before with countries where Spanish is the only language spoken.

America may well learn a valuable lesson from the experience of other nations along this line. Germany is justly entitled to the distinction of being the greatest trade pioneer of all the countries of the earth. Until the beginning of the present worldwide war, she was rapidly taking from England the supremacy which the latter had long enjoyed in international trade. One of the big factors in the advance that she has made in this direction has been that she sends out into the markets of the world men who are thoroughly familiar with the language of the people whose trade she is after. In the public schools of Germany special attention is paid to the study of languages. Germany's commanding position in the commercial world is the answer.

So also with Japan. With the awakening of the educational idea in the flowery kingdom there came the practical idea that if Japan was to take its place among the nations of the world she must be able to compete on equal terms with other countries. Stress was laid upon the teaching of languages in the schools, with the result that the mikado's countrymen are forging ahead as a trade nation with almost incredible rapidity.

What Germany and Japan have done America can and should do; and we here in New Mexico have a glorious opportunity to take the lead in a movement that will be of the utmost value to the nation at large in the development of its commerce.

By all means let Spanish be taught in the public schools of New Mexico—not in such a way as to interfere with the intelligent study of English, but with a view to equipping all the people of the state with a good working knowledge of both languages.

No one of you realizes the importance of English to the Spanish-American people more than I do; but you and I, saturated with our English, are no more anxious for the Spanish-American children to learn the English than the fathers, who know not a word of English. The whole idea of this paper is to find a way to better teach the English, and I am certain that psychology and experience point the way as herein expressed.

MELLEN "IN BAD" WITH NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS

THEY THINK IT STRANGE THAT HE IS GIVEN IMMUNITY IN FEDERAL CASE

New York, Nov. 21.—From authoritative sources it is learned that the 21 directors and former directors of the New Haven who were indicted November 2 under the Sherman law, will fight the government proceedings to the bitter end. The contest promises to be the greatest legal battle in history, for every technicality is likely to be employed and every question as to procedure interposed.

The indicted directors, who have all entered pleas of not guilty, have until Monday to demur to the indictments. It will be an interesting session on Monday, for it is assumed the directors will all be represented by counsel, and it is probable that they will ask to have the indictments quashed.

The indicted men, who face the possibility of a year's term in prison as well as fines of \$5,000 each, are:

William Rockefeller, brother of John D., and one of the chief figures in the Standard Oil company.

Theodore N. Vail, head of the Bell telephone.

George F. Baker, chairman of the First National bank of New York.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, one of the most distinguished American lawyers.

Charles M. Pratt, philanthropist and Standard Oil director.

Robert W. Taft, New England corporation man.

Francis Maxwell, Connecticut business man.

William Skinner, New England manufacturer.

John L. Billard, Connecticut financier.

Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, wealthy Philadelphia railroad man.

Charles F. Brooker, Connecticut industrial promoter.

Henry K. McHarg, banker and railroad director.

Edward D. Robbins, former general counsel of the New Haven.

George MacCulloch Miller, lawyer and philanthropist.

D. Newton Barney.

James S. Elton.

James S. Hemingway.

A. Heaton Robertson.

Frederick F. Brewster.

Alexander Cochrane.

Edward Milligan.

What, in brief, is charged in the indictment is that the accused mil-

lionaires broke the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictment is expected to be returned by the grand jury in New Haven. The fact that Charles S. Mellen, who was indicted last summer in Washington, is now indicted in New Haven is a striking coincidence.

A good deal of bitterness is manifested among the indicted directors toward their former associate, Mellen. An attorney who is actively interested, said today: "One peculiarity is that Mr. Mellen, the man primarily responsible for whatever has been done in acquiring properties by the New Haven, has been given immunity, while men who were directors for a few months only were embraced in the prosecution." According to this lawyer, although the monopoly conspiracy was formed 25 years ago, the theory of the indictment is that every person who became a director from 1890 to 1913, for however short a time, became a participant in the original offense.

No date has been set for the trial, which will probably be postponed for a considerable time, for the intricacy of the case requires a long period of preparation.

They are Messrs. Cuyler, Elton, Skinner and Billard. They were also sworn before the interstate commerce commission.

MASONS PASS ON COLUMBIANS' OATH

THEY REFUTE LIBELOUS STORY CIRCULATED BY ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS

From Saturday's Daily.

Judge Richard H. Hanna, Masonic district deputy for New Mexico, has written a letter to Francis E. Wood of Albuquerque, state deputy of the Knights of Columbus, expressing his confidence in the Masonic committee of California which read the rituals of the Knights of Columbus and declared them to be free from any matter which would be offensive to Masons or Protestants or that would make of the members of the order undesirable citizens. Since New Mexico Masonry undoubtedly will be interested in the action of the California members of the craft, and as Catholics and Knights of Columbus

also will read with interest the report of the California committee, The Optic publishes the following article from yesterday's Albuquerque Herald:

Some two years ago a certain class of newspapers published in this country, of which "The Menace" is a type, engaged in fostering religious hatred and intolerance, published what purported to be an oath taken by members of the Knights of Columbus. It was a blood-curdling affair purporting to bind members of that order to actively and secretly instigate an uprising in this country against Protestants in general and members of the Masonic order in particular and pledged its members to obedience under the most horrible penalties. Notwithstanding the fact that persons had been convicted in different parts of the country of criminal libel for publishing and circulating the alleged oath, its circulation still continued and recently found its way into the columns of the Southwestern Freeman. Judge Paul J. McCormick of Los Angeles, state deputy of the Knights of Columbus for California then secured the permission of the supreme officers of the order to submit and disclose to a select committee composed of four members of the highest standing among the Masons of California, the entire ritual, obligations and pledges of the Knights of Columbus. This was accordingly done and the report of that committee and the letter accompanying the same is as follows:

"Hon. Paul J. McCormick, Court House, Los Angeles.

"My Dear Judge:—I take pleasure in handing you herewith the findings of the committee of Freemasons to whom you exhibited the ceremonials and pledges of the Order of Knights of Columbus.

"I am very glad that I have been able, in a measure, to secure this refutation of a slanderous lie which has been widely circulated and which has been disseminated in many cases by well meaning, credulous and deluded persons.

"I shall see to it that this report has wide circulation among Masons and you may use it in any way you deem best to bring about an understanding of the truth among men who, above all controversies and contentions, desire to know and to follow that which is right and true.

"Yours cordially,
"RHODES HERVEY.

"October 9, 1914."

"We hereby certify that, by authority of the highest officers of the Knights of Columbus in the state of California, who acted under instructions from the supreme officers of the order in the United States, we were furnished a complete copy of all the work, ceremonies and pledges used by the order, and that we carefully read, discussed and examined the same. We found that while the order is in a sense a secret organization, it is not an oath-bound organization and that its ceremonies are comprised in four degrees, which are intended to teach and inculcate principles that lie at the foundation of every great religion and every free state. Our examination of these ceremonials and obligations was made primarily for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a certain alleged oath of the Knights of Columbus which has been printed and wide-

ly circulated was in fact used by the order, and whether, if it was not used, any oath, obligation or pledge was used which was or would be offensive to Protestants or Masons, or those who are engaged in circulating a document of peculiar viciousness and wickedness. We find that neither the alleged oath nor any other or pledge bearing the remotest resemblance thereto in matter, manner, spirit or purpose is used or forms a part of the ceremonies of any degree of the Knights of Columbus. The alleged oath is scurrilous, wicked and libelous and venomous mind. We find the Knights of Columbus, as shown by its ritual is dedicated to the Catholic religion, charity and patriotism. There is no propaganda proposed or taught against Protestants or Masons or persons not of Catholic faith. Indeed, Protestants and Masons are not referred to directly or indirectly in the ceremonies and pledges. The ceremonial of the order teaches a high and noble patriotism, instills a love of country, inculcates reverence for law and order, urges the conscientious and unselfish performance of civil duty and holds up the constitution of our country as the richest and most precious possession of a Knight of the order.

"We can find nothing in the entire ceremonials of the order that to our minds could be objected to by any person.

"MOTLEY HEWES FLINT,
"33d Degree Past Grand Master of Masons of California.

"DANA REID WEILLER,
"32d Degree Past Grand Master of Masons of California.

"SAMUEL E. BURKE,
"32d Degree Past Master and Inspector of Masonic District."

In a letter to Francis E. Wood, state deputy for New Mexico, Judge Richard H. Hanna, Masonic district deputy for New Mexico, says of this report:

"I have every confidence in the Masons who have made the investigation, and who have published the result of their findings. These several men have a reputation throughout the country for fair dealing and honesty of purpose and to all Masons at least who know them there will be no belief that they have not made an honest investigation and an honest report. I hope that this investigation will end the unfortunate controversy which has prevailed for the past few years."

Commenting on this report to a Herald reporter Mr. Wood said:

"While it seems inconceivable that reasonable men should believe such and must be the invention of an imagination of their neighbors, it is unfortunately too true that many people do credit them. The composition of the Masonic committee happily frees its report from any possible suspicion of favoritism to Catholics and it is our hope that the exposition of this infamous invention may act as a warning to our non-Catholic friends not to credit the equally vicious slanders that are now and hereafter will continue to be invented and circulated from the same sources that live by fostering hatred and ill-will between man and man."

Figures at hand show an increase of 40,000 union men in Canada in two years; the total this year is 175,799.

AMERICAN HAS A NEW ENGINE OF WAR

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR., INVENTS A WIRELESS DRIVEN SUBMARINE

Washington, Nov. 27.—Successful propulsion of torpedos by wireless and the transformation of the army rifle into a machine gun firing 200 shots a minute are the latest tributes of American inventive genius paid to the gods of war. For John Hays Hammond, Jr., son of the famous mining engineer, has proven to the military and naval experts that his wireless torpedo boat is manageable by wireless for a distance of 28 miles; and Harry W. Sweeting, a Rochester, N. Y., man has come to Washington with his automatic shoulder gun which fires 91 shots with one pull of the trigger.

Young Hammond made his demonstration off Gloucester, Mass., harbor last week. His contrivance is a small boat, rigged with two masts, between which are the antennae familiar in wireless telegraphy. In the hull is the apparatus, which receives its motive power from electrical impulses of a powerful dynamo on the shore. The prow is virtually a huge torpedo. The boat is designed for propulsion against an enemy's ship, and if the stem comes in contact with a warship or any other obstruction, it is exploded by impact.

The boat is equipped with steering gear and can be instantly guided in any direction with the response of the most finely balanced yachting craft. In the presence of government experts young Hammond drove it from his shore station from Gloucester Bay to a point off Boston light, a distance of 28 miles, turned the craft around by radio and brought it back safely to the starting point.

Young Hammond is planning to submerge the hull of the vessel and control it as a sort of submarine engine of destruction. For the past two years, the government experts have been watching the progress of the work.

The one-man machine gun is to be officially tested, it is said in army circles. The inventor, Sweeting, claims it will increase a soldier's fighting strength 20 to 30 times. Already, he says, he is negotiating with the German government to purchase the invention. The new gun weighs only nine pounds, only half a pound more than the present rifle. It will fire from 165 to 200 shots a minute, at a velocity of 2,700 feet per second. Sweeting claims his gun has only a third as many parts as the present army rifle, and all parts are enclosed, to protect the gun from the weather. The patent of the inventor covers 38 pages of specifications which are on file in the patent office.

It was only a few months ago that M. Turpin, the inventor of turpentine, declared he had made an invention which would modify all present mili-

tary tactics and render all defenses illusory. The enemy's forces, he declared, would be annihilated by the use of his new product, which it was understood at the time, was to be tried out by the French minister of war. Nothing has so far come of this supposed marvelous discovery, and military experts classify it with the boast of Thomas A. Edison, who during the Spanish-American war said he could produce some engine of warfare vaguely described as either explosive or of some previously unknown power that would destroy fleets and armies.

It is believed today that the next great step in modern warfare, unless the world powers agree to abandon war preparations and armaments, will be the operation of torpedoes or traveling mines by radio stations. The work of young Hammond is believed to presage a new era in coast protection and a greatly widened sphere of the radio principle.

SEGREGATION DISCUSSED

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—The question of segregation in the public schools has arisen in Santa Fe county in the wealthy Santa Cruz district. Four teachers are employed, three of them Spanish-American, one otherwise. Of late years, a number of English speaking farmers have settled at Santa Cruz and they insist upon sending their children only to the teacher not of Spanish American descent. This throws all of the grades upon her hands so that she must teach a few children in the primer, and thus up through every grade. Strange to say, and very significantly, a number of the Spanish-American parents also want their children to go to the same teacher. The teachers have received orders not to discriminate or to segregate, but each to take certain grades to teach and that to children of all languages, as County Superintendent John V. Conway is a firm believer in the mingling of the children at work and in play, thus learning to understand and appreciate each other better, than where they hold aloof from each other.

SCHAEFER IS LOSER

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 27.—Jack Torres won the decision over Harry Schaefer Wednesday night in their 10-round battle, which was one of the hardest fought ring contests ever held in this city. Both men fought from the bell to the finish with an eagerness which kept the fans on their toes throughout. Several times both men were on their knees at the same time, and nothing but superior condition saved Schaefer from a knockout. In five of the ten rounds Torres had the better of it, three being even and two somewhat in favor of Schaefer.

OHIO TO GREET HERRICK

Cleveland, O.—A rousing reception has been arranged for Ambassador Myron T. Herrick when he reaches home from France early in December. Ambassador Herrick, who sails for America tomorrow, has made a brilliant record in diplomacy during the present European war. When he reaches New York, he will find a warm welcome, and on his trip to Cleveland will be greeted at many places. Governor Cox and Governor-elect Willis are invited to the homecoming celebration here.

VOTING SYSTEM BEAT SANTA FE

WHITE AND CONWAY SAY THE CAPITAL WON THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION

That Santa Fe, with her 487 bona fide educator votes, rightfully won the 1915 convention of the New Mexico Educational association and that it went to Albuquerque through a faulty system of voting which permitted balloting by children, and all kinds of persons not actually engaged in educational work, is the gist of statements made today by State Superintendent of Schools Alvan N. White and Superintendent John Vincent Conway of the Santa Fe county schools, says the Santa Fe New Mexican. That a sweeping reform in the method of voting is necessary if the teachers are allowed to go where they wish, is evident from numerous interviews with the local educators.

The New Mexican has no complaint to make because the New Mexico Educational association has decided to hold its 1915 meeting in Albuquerque. Likewise we are not at all ashamed of the fight made by the Santa Fe county teachers and the New Mexican to land the convention for this city. It demonstrated that Santa Fe is on the map and that she had the livest delegation in the whole state. We were licked in a fair fight and congratulate the winner.

We cannot help a feeling of disappointment at the unsportsmanlike attitude of the Albuquerque papers in ridiculing Santa Fe's effort to get the meeting. In the face of Santa Fe's very generous contribution to an Albuquerque project only a couple of weeks ago, ridicule comes with a very bad grace from the Albuquerque newspapers, which admit facetiously that Santa Fe has "Archeology and Atmosphere" and nothing else.

To Albuquerque we would suggest that when you take our money it pays to at least be polite about it.

And to be brutally frank we regard that Y. M. C. A. raid upon this city as nothing more nor less than a plausible holdup.

THROUGH WAR ZONE TO WED.

New York, Nov. 27.—A host of Canadian and American friends fear for the safety of Miss Daintry Yates, of Kingston, Ontario, and New York, who on October 31 sailed for Bombay, India, to wed a British army officer. Her trip which takes her to the other side of the world, was through the Mediterranean and the Suez canal, where the Turkish uprising has endangered the safety of vessels. Miss Yates was to have arrived today at Bombay and to have wedded tomorrow, November 28, Major W. H. Dickinson.

The romance of the American girl and the army officer was begun in Cairo, Egypt, where both were vacationing. Miss Yates is a story writer, and has made her mark in the

magazines, and was seeking in Egypt material for her stories. She became herself the heroine of a pretty love story, and before Major Dickinson left for his post at Bombay, he had won the American girl. The wedding was to have been celebrated here this month, but the breaking out of the war held the soldier in India, and his bride-to-be determined to go to India and fulfill there the plans they had made.

The Persia, on which she sailed from England on November 7, was bound for the Suez canal when the Turkish uprising came. Whether the vessel was safely held in some port, or whether it passed through the canal has not been learned by the friends of Miss Yates.

COLLEGE RULES BROKEN

New York, Nov. 27.—The hard and fast rules of the college world can be broken when the right time comes. Wellesley breaking all precedents, for tomorrow night the college girls will sing with Princeton College men, to aid the building fund for the reconstruction of the college which was burned a few years ago. The girls will sing at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the Princeton glee club will be heard with them. The event promises to be unique in college musical history, for both glee clubs are well-trained, and it is the first time college men and women have sung together in the east.

MR. AND MRS. GARY CELEBRATE

Baltimore, Nov. 27.—Former Postmaster General and Mrs. James A. Gary today celebrated their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary, at their home on Linden avenue, with a reception in honor of their two granddaughters, Miss Lavinia Janes and Miss Mary R. Gary. About 1,200 invitations have been issued, Mr. Gary is 81 years of age, and held the postmaster generalship under President McKinley.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

Boston, Nov. 27.—A three-day campaign for prohibition opened here today, and national leaders in the no-liquor movement are among the speakers. Wilbur F. Sheridan of Chicago, general secretary of the Epworth league, speaks tonight. Juge Landreth of Tennessee, J. C. Hanley, former Governor of Indiana, Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, and others are scheduled.

LESS POOR IN DETROIT

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27.—During the month of October, a noticeable decrease in the expenses of the poor commission was recorded, although the cost of aiding the poor was proportionately increased, owing to higher prices. Jobs were found for fewer persons, and there was less distress generally this fall than a year ago.

ELECTION POSTPONED BY ERROR

Boonton, N. J., Nov. 27.—Because of an oversight of the town clerk, notices of the special election for November 21 were not posted, and as a consequence the election was postponed until tomorrow, November 28. The voters of Boonton are to decide whether they will purchase the United Water Supply company's plant next year.

SALAZAR LIKELY IS IN MEXICO NOW

HE WAS SEEN IN DEMING BY
CORRESPONDENT OF EL
PASO TIMES

Dispatches from Deming to the El Paso Times assert that Jose Ynez Salazar, who escaped from the Bernalillo county jail last week, has been seen in Deming by an El Paso Times man, bound for the border. The Times correspondent says:

The home of Roque Gomez, General Jose Ynez Salazar's right-hand man, who for some time has been living quietly here, was yesterday morning the rendezvous of several Mexican ex-federals.

Local officials have more than a suspicion that a filibustering expedition is to be launched across the border of Luna county against the authority of the convention government. A person who very closely resembles General Salazar was seen in a strange motor car yesterday morning. The car, which contained three persons, drove up to a local drug store about 9 o'clock. A man who spoke the dialect of southern Mexico averted and purchased bandages and peroxide, explaining that his companion had been injured on account of the violence with which the car had struck the Santa Fe tracks which cross the Albuquerque road just north of Deming. Although the injured man held a handkerchief over his face and had his hat pulled low over his eyes, his physique resembled very much that of the ex-federal who escaped from the United States authorities several days ago and for whom a reward of \$100 is offered.

If this be true, the fugitive is either in the Tres Hermanos mountains, in the southern part of the county, or safe over the border in Mexico. The border patrol would stand little chance of intercepting him.

After leaving the pharmacy the car was driven to the house of Roque Gomez, and there two other strange Mexicans of the upper class, on horses, arrived, and after dismounting embraced all the way round. They talked freely in Spanish before a Mexican messenger boy of going to the Tres Hermanos, although they had told persons in the store that the car was being driven to San Francisco and that the injured man was General Francisco Villa's brother. The man who bought the bandages admitted federal sympathies. How the two stories can be reconciled is the problem which the local authorities are trying to puzzle out while they look for this big touring car.

It is known that a considerable amount of war munitions had been gathered on the New Mexican border about the time of the escape of Salazar.

UNIVERSITY WINS

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 27.—The University of New Mexico yesterday morning won the first cross country run ever held in New Mexico by a

score of six to seven. The teams had been composed of three men, but owing to an accident to one of the men the race was pulled off with two on a side. Next year there will be five men on a team.

The time was 16 minutes 57 3-5 seconds for the three miles distance. The race attracted much attention, a crowd of fully 600 blocking the street at the finish and almost interfering with the runners at the start.

Chase Bell, movie man for the exposition commission, got a short film showing the actual start and got individual pictures of the men as they finished, hemmed in by the crowd and hindered by automobiles and motorcycles which accompanied them over the journey.

Claiborne, of the University, finished an easy first, calling to the official inspectors car to get out of the way. Following him at a distance of over 100 yards came Kirny and James, the college entries, with less than a yard between them. About 150 yards or so behind these came Simmons, the other varsity representative.

It had been agreed that first should count one point, second three, third four and fourth five, the lowest score to win. The varsity consequently took the event.

STATE PICTURES SOLD

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—W. H. Simpson, of Chicago, in charge of the advertising of the Santa Fe system, after spending several days among the cliff dwellings and Santa Fe, bought for the Santa Fe system one of two large paintings of New Mexico landscapes just completed by Snelson Parsons, the New York artist. This painting for which a very handsome price was paid, is on exhibit among the autumn landscapes by Mr. Parsons placed on exhibit today for a short time in the palace of the governors. All of the paintings shown are impregnated with the New Mexico atmosphere, and reflect the brilliant colors of autumn that are the wonder and at the same time the despair of artists, one of whom has interpreted them as beautifully as Mr. Parsons. Every one of the pictures is a gem. The fact that the Santa Fe has purchased the picture and that the state of California came to Santa Fe, to have six big mural paintings done by Carlos Vierra, further establishes New Mexico's fame as a country that produces art and is the home of culture, two of the objects, which several of the most eminent speakers at the educational convention this week, declared to be paramount in the future of this nation.

WILL IMPORT CHINESE

Seoul, Korea, Nov. 25.—The Russian government intends to transport a large number of Chinese coolies to Moscow and Petrograd, as laborers are scarce in those cities on account of the war.

A new cattle market has been opened in the province of Hamkyong and a large exportation of cattle to Russia is taking place.

The growing importance of Fusan as a shipping center is evidenced by the decision to build another big dock and ship repairing yard at that port. Formerly all vessels had to be sent to Japan for repairs.

VILLA'S FORCES ENTER MEXICO CITY

THE GENERAL REMAINS AT TULA,
BUT WILL JOIN SOLDIERS
SOON

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 27.—A part of General Villa's forces have entered Mexico City, but Villa remains at Tula. A train, the first in many weeks, left Mexico City today for Vargas. This was learned when rail and wire communications were opened between the national capital and the border. An official Villa report today said that General Carbajal, the Carranza leader whose troops hold Tampico, had recognized the convention party.

Villa Consulate Opened

Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 27.—Emilio Garza of Monterey today opened a Mexican consulate here, and announced that he represents the Villa party. The Carranza government also has a consulate here.

Carranza's Promise Broken

Washington, Nov. 27.—Despite Carranza's guarantees that Mexicans employed by Major General Funston in the administration of Vera Cruz would not be molested, the arrest of one such Mexican was reported to the state department today by Consul Canada. No details were given. The new civil government at Vera Cruz has been announced, but has not yet been put in full operation.

Consul Canada reports the police still apparently are under military control. Continued quiet prevails, and Generals Aguilar and Martinez have reiterated Carranza's promise of protection for American life and property.

Generals Hay and Villareal, Carranza's chieftains, recently reported under arrest in Mexico City, are in Monterey with the Carranza garrisons. Latest dispatches to the state department report General Villa and his forces at Tula, about 40 miles from Mexico City.

Communication is slow from Mexico City and officials today expressed the opinion that Villa probably already has entered the city.

Saloons Open on Sunday

The situation at 1 p. m. yesterday in Vera Cruz was described as follows:

"Stores were opened for business. The sale of liquor was permitted, except to drunkards. All kinds of paper and Mexican money, including a small portion of American currency, was being freely circulated. General Candido Aguilar, the Carranza commander, has been called at the American consulate and through Consul Canada has extended congratulations to this government upon the orderly manner in which the evacuation was made and the clean condition in which he found the city. First Chief Carranza and Generals Obregon and Alvarado were expected to enter the town at 4 o'clock.

"Automobiles and cars carrying aeroplanes and several trainloads of other property had just arrived from Mexico City. The Mexican gunboat, the Zaragosa, was in the harbor and while there was a strict censorship Consul Canada was assured that all of our cables had been sent.

"From Mexico City came a report that the property of an American dairyman named Hill on a ranch near the city had been looted by soldiers. The state department had cabled Consul Silliman to request the proper authorities to arrest and punish the guilty parties and demand the return of the property."

Carranza in Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz, Nov. 27.—John R. Silliman, the personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, is finding difficulty in joining General Carranza. Silliman is in Mexico City, while Carranza is here. The railroad line between the two cities is cut. Silliman has received instructions from Washington to continue with Carranza, and it is believed here that he will have to undertake a lengthy automobile trip to carry out his orders.

General Carranza today established his temporary capital in the light house building. He soon will issue some of his long-promised decrees of reform and especially that one relating to tariffs. It is his desire to reduce the import duties on necessities and possibly increase them on luxuries.

MONEY FOR TREASURY

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—The unprecedented amount of \$413,793.24 has been transferred thus far for this year by State Land Commissioner R. P. Ervein to the state treasury, one-half of the amount going to the public schools and the other half being distributed to the credit of the various state institutions. The transfer for this month, made yesterday, runs up to \$50,766.25, all derived from land leases and sales. From now on the annual income will exceed half a million dollars, giving some indication of the rich heritage in lands that New Mexico has been granted by Uncle Sam, amounting to something like 14,000,000 acres, an area more than twice that of the state of Maryland or New Jersey.

A CENTURY OF RAPID PRINTING

London, Nov. 27.—While the newspaper world today is celebrating the century mark of steam-power printing and the rapid modern method of getting the news to readers, the printers themselves are enjoying a unique celebration. For away back in 1814 the printing pressmen employed on the London Times objected to the use of an improved steam press, and the organization to which they belonged ordered a strike. The presses came to stay, and the error made by the union men was never rectified until 1914, a full century later, when the Times and the London unions came to an agreement. The hundred-year strike is ended.

And today the rapid newspaper press is used in every city and town in the world, giving the public the news up-to-the minute, and spreading more effectively than any other agency the education and betterment of human beings.

ROBERTS FAVORS EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG IN NATIVE LANGUAGE

Las Vegas Educator Advocates Innovation at Meeting of Educational Council Today

From Saturday's Daily.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the New Mexico Normal University of this city, today advocated, at the meeting of the state educational council in Albuquerque, the teaching of the younger Spanish-American children in their native language. Dr. Roberts said it had been proved that children make better progress in school when the language used there is the language of the home. He said that after a few years' early training in the native language, the child will take up English more readily than had he been set to work studying in that tongue from the first.

Here follows Dr. Roberts' speech in full:

The educational system of New Mexico is suffering from two fundamental errors. The school men are responsible for one; the other is forced upon us. I know of no error in all our pedagogical experience more persistent than the tendency of the school man to generalize from too meager data. He finds one thing that works well with one student, and then says, "This is a good thing for all students." A professor in the Agricultural College of Colorado found some old and seasoned school men interested in plant breeding. Immediately, he said, "Since this is of value to some of our students, it is surely of value to every school boy or girl, and I am going to the State Teachers' Association, to tell them what should be taught to every boy and girl in Colorado." It seems to me we show no better pedagogical judgment than this when we say a text book that is particularly adapted to the schools of the Pecos Valley, therefore, adapted to every school throughout the state of New Mexico. Thinking in the same way, we have said that the schools of New Mexico, regardless of race or previous attainment of pupils must teach all students in the same way and for the same length of time.

The state should be districted into at least three districts. Into one district I would place all those schools where English is the only language of the children. In another district, I would place those children whose only language on entering school is the Spanish. The third district would contain those schools where both English and Spanish are the language of the home. I realize that no hard and fast lines can be drawn, but these divisions can be approximated. Each section should have its own organization, its own course of study, and its teachers trained to meet its peculiar needs.

The second error, the one forced upon the state and accepted by many without protest, is the requirement that all the teaching in the schools of the state be in English. The Enabling Act declared that "provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools . . . and that said schools shall always be conducted in English." In conformity with this requirement, the makers

of our state constitution wrote into that document the very words of the Enabling Act, "said schools shall always be conducted in English." Although statehood was a boon to New Mexico, it seems to me the price is too great. When the kaiser forces the German language upon Alsace-Lorraine, and the czar of all the Russians commands that the Polanders and the Finns forget his native tongue and learn to read in the language of the conqueror, we express our indignation in no uncertain terms. Yet when we have a problem of bi-lingualism to deal with, we settle it upon the basis—that the language of the majority must displace the language of the few. After all, is the Spanish language the language of the few, when we consider American possessions?

This educational problem is not for us in New Mexico alone. It exists in Arizona, California, in nearby Cuba and Porto Rico, and in far away Manila. Here in New Mexico we face a fact, a condition, and not a theory. We have children entering school at six years of age, who know not a word of English. We immediately give them an English-speaking teacher, who knows no Spanish, who attempts to teach them to read. She does succeed in teaching them a list of words that they can say by rote, but they have no conception of their meaning.

When an English-speaking child comes into the school, we immediately say to the teacher, "Proceed from the known to the unknown. Learn the apperceptive mass of the pupil and his home terminology; and make the school work harmonize with them." In teaching the English child to read, we use the familiar words of the home. When a Spanish-speaking child enters the school, a teacher, speaking what is to the pupil a strange jargon, who knows nothing that he knows, so far as language is concerned, undertakes to teach him to read, by proceeding from the unknown to the unknown along the paths of the unknown.

There is just one thing to do with the Spanish-speaking child of the first and second grades, and that is to teach him to read in the Spanish language, the language of his home, using the same psychology that we use in dealing with the English-speaking child.

You may say that this conclusion is reached a priori; that experience only is the real test of the efficiency of a system. Accepting such a dictum, we will turn to the experience of the nation most successful in educating people of every language. The world has marveled at the colonial system of Great Britain, and every nation on earth studies that system carefully, that it may know how best to deal with the political phases of colonial life. Today, we are not interested in politics, but in education, and ask the question, "How has England dealt with the question of bi-lingualism throughout her many varied provinces?"

In dealing with the question, the Right Honorable Walter Runciman, member of parliament, in addressing the Conference on Bi-lingualism in

1911, declared: "First of all, of course, one wants to know what are the language conditions of the home."

So far as I have been able to discover, the question of what language shall be taught in the primary grades is settled in every section of the great empire in accordance with the language of the home. After the Boer war, which brought about the supremacy of England in South Africa, the question whether the Dutch language or the English language should be the language of the schools, was bitterly fought out upon the political field. After a very unfortunate campaign, the legislative body elected felt the need of removing the educational question entirely from politics. Therefore, it appointed a non-partisan commission which unanimously recommended that in Dutch-speaking settlements, Dutch should be used during the first three or four years of the school as the language in which the child should be taught. But immediately, upon entering school, the teacher gives oral lessons in English, sometimes only two lessons per week. The number is increased as rapidly as conditions permit. In the fourth year they begin the use of English. Doctor Viljoen, director of education, Orange Free State, asserts that those pupils who are not originally taught in their own language never come to know either the Dutch or the English effectively.

Doctor A. H. Mackay, superintendent of education in Nova Scotia, says, in speaking of the schools of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick: "For a number of years we endeavored to give them (French-speaking children) at least in the common school grades, bi-lingual readers, with instruction from the beginning in English." The result was unsatisfactory. Therefore, a commission was appointed, and its recommendations accepted by the government. It recommended: "That the education of the French-speaking child should commence and be continued during the first four years in the mother tongue." French readers were provided for the schools. During this time English was taught colloquially. So that after the fourth year, instruction could go on in English continuously. Doctor Mackay reports: "The children in this way learn English more easily."

Doctor G. W. Parmelee, secretary of the department of public instruction, Quebec, says: "In the first place, we are quite agreed that it is impossible to expect to educate children in both languages at the same time, beginning when they first go to school. There is absolutely no doubt about that psychologically, and our experience abundantly proves that we must at first give instruction in the mother tongue."

Throughout Ontario, bi-lingual schools were established, but Doctor Parmelee reports: "It was shown in these schools that the plan of using both languages as media of instruction from an early age, was not satisfactory."

As a result, the educational system

was changed. The system was reorganized, and the policy of the department is now expressed by Doctor Parmelee as follows: "To sum up: In the first place, we consider that the instruction must be in the first instance in the mother tongue; change to a second language comes at a later time."

Mr. Owen Edwards, chief inspector of schools for Wales, speaking of the problem of teaching English to Welsh-speaking children, says: "We thought that the best way of teaching English to the Welsh child would be to make the language and the atmosphere of the school entirely English, and to use Welsh, if at all, for the purpose of absolutely necessary explanation."

This system has been a failure. He quotes with approval the report of a small committee of teachers of great ability and long experience, as follows:

"He reads words with which he associates no meaning, and is denied access to the written word which would at once call up ideas and stimulate his intelligence. Thus, when he has attained the age of six or seven, his book tells him nothing. The language he reads he cannot understand, and the language he understands, he cannot read." The same report might be made for New Mexico.

He concludes from Welsh experience that: "In the first place, an infant (a child) can only be taught through the medium of his home language; and secondly, no infant can be taught to read and write two languages at the same time."

In the kindergarten, Welsh is the only language. But "a little oral language, as a rule, about two lessons a week, is introduced from the first. Gradually, this oral lesson becomes more frequent, until, when the child is about seven, a lesson is given nearly every day In the Welsh-speaking districts, it is not too much to say that the newer method of teaching by means of the home language, has practically doubled the efficiency of the schools, It has also greatly facilitated the learning of English. That is, a Welsh-speaking child of nine, who has learned his own language first, will write better English and read English more intelligently than a Welsh-speaking child of eleven who has been taught English exclusively from the first day he entered school."

In the light of the most fundamental facts of psychology and the experience of a great nation in dealing with the problem of teaching its language, our language, the English language, to a polyglot people, we are forced to say that the schools of the Spanish-speaking sections of New Mexico will never be efficient until the child entering the school receives his instruction in the language of the home.

As a conclusion, I would recommend that a series of Spanish readers be chosen for the Spanish-speaking children of grades I, II, and III; that these children be taught by teachers who know both the Spanish and the English language; that the teachers begin oral English and continue it for three or four years, introducing the Spanish child to the English reader probably in the fourth grade, and as soon thereafter as possible, carry on all instruction in English.

In this way, save the native language to the child, and make the acquired language of more value to him.

ATTACK IS USELESS

Berlin, Nov. 23 (via London)—The British aviators who attempted to destroy the Zeppelin headquarters at Friedrichshafen on Saturday are said here today also to have made an attempt on the buildings at Manzell, to the west of Friedrichshafen, which are used for the housing of dirigibles. This attack was without result.

FOLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS

There are many times when one man questions another's actions and motives. Men act differently under different circumstances. The question is, what would you do right now if you had a severe cold? Could you do better than to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended by people who have used it for years and know its value. Mrs. O. E. Sargent, Peru, Ind., says, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is worth its weight in gold and I take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers.—Adv

HOW TO TEACH ALIENS IS TOPIC

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The problem of the education of the immigrant in America will be the topic of discussion at the convention of the New York State Teachers association, which opens here tomorrow. Tomorrow's session will be given over entirely to the subject, for the association officials believe the work is hardly begun and that the serious nature of the problem is scarcely realized. Albert Shiels, formerly superintendent of evening schools in New York City, will preside.

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

CONGRESSMAN WEDS

Washington, Nov. 24.—Congressman Martin A. Morrison, of the Ninth Indiana district, took as his bride here today Miss Katherine McReynolds of Washington. It was the second marriage of the congressman. In 1888 he wedded Miss Lillian L. Thompson of Franklin, Ind., who died seven years ago.

Remarkable Cure of Croup

"Last winter when my little boy had croup I got him a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I honestly believe it saved his life," writes Mrs. J. B. Cook, Indiana, Pa. "It cut the phlegm and relieved his coughing spells. I am most grateful for what this remedy has done for him." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

MRS VANDERBILT PATRONESS

New York, Nov. 24.—For the benefit of the Big Sisters, a philanthropic organization of which Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is president, there will be a dance tonight at the Ritz-Carlton. Mrs. Vanderbilt is one of the patronesses.

HOPEFUL SPIRIT
PERMEATES THE
PROMOTERSMEN WHO TAKE INITIATIVE LOOK
FOR BETTER BUSINESS
CONDITIONS

New York, Nov. 24.—Evidences of progress are multiplying daily. The federal bank has made a good start; the New York Stock Exchange will soon open for bond dealings; the cotton exchange has already reopened successfully; exchanges in various parts of the country are also resuming; our foreign trade shows remarkable recuperation; sterling exchange is almost back to normal; the gold pool is being closed out; the cotton pool is now hardly necessary; money is fairly abundant and easy, and commercial paper is in decidedly better demand. Evidently the credit and financial machinery of the United States, which was so thoroughly dislocated by the war, is rapidly and surely returning to normal conditions. Our banks and bankers have at least put into practice the theories which they professed—that the way to resume is to resume.

In nearly all quarters where initiative must begin, there is a distinctly more hopeful spirit. This has been encouraged, not only by the developments referred to above, but also by the repeated declaration of President Wilson that business needs a rest from disturbing legislation. From the president's recent utterances it is safe to hope that there will be a cessation of legislative attacks upon business. There is also one other respect in which Mr. Wilson's recent remarks are significant, and that is his insistence upon fair play to the railroads. The president evidently realizes the very critical position of the railroads arising from unavoidable increases in expenditures, decreases in revenues, plus persistent repressive and prejudiced regulation. Thus far government regulation as practiced by the present interstate commerce commission has proved to say the least disappointing. It is grievously crippling the railroads and consequently depriving the public of facilities which they sorely need. Under private management there was no lack of facilities. In fact they were usually offered in advance in order to develop traffic. That is now impossible under the present starvation policy of the interstate commerce commission, which is anything but a judicial body and seems bent on discouraging private enterprise in the railroad world. At least that is the effect of its present attitude, and there is no wonder that the cry is being raised for its abolishment. Someone has said that we are burning the railroad candle at both ends. It might be added that we are burning it in the middle also.

In other directions the symptoms of reviving confidence are also fortunately multiplying. The great steel industry is still exceedingly dull, running considerably less than 50 per

cent of capacity, but there is a better inquiry for pig iron and indications of a renewed interest among buyers owing to further cuts in prices. Our great textile trades are in better condition than a month ago, the cotton industry benefiting from improved financial conditions and the gradual clearing of the cotton situation. In the woolen industry there is considerable activity in certain directions owing to the placing of large orders for cloth and underwear for foreign armies. At the west business is in fair condition in spite of recent setbacks, and this is particularly true in the grain belt where big crops and good prices are exerting their full stimulus. The south is naturally much depressed by cheap cotton, but as the financing of the large surplus crop becomes less difficult and demand improves, depression will become less acute and the necessity for creating a big cotton pool will be less and less urgent. The less artificial regulation there is the better. Demand and supply are the best regulators. The blow to the south is only temporary, the resources of that section being in no sense crippled, and before long arrangements will undoubtedly be effected to carry the surplus over till next year. Meanwhile, the south will be stimulated into a still further diversification of its crops whenever feasible. Current railroad returns are anything but satisfactory, although by severe economies the roads are able to a considerable extent to offset the shrinkage in revenue. Later on the results, gross and net, should prove more satisfactory. Clearing house returns are showing smaller decreases than in previous weeks. With the resumption of various exchanges the comparisons are bound to be more favorable as time progresses. Our monetary situation is decidedly better. The new reserve bank was launched without any difficulty, and a sense of relief already exists owing to the increased credit facilities which will result under the new system. The surplus reserve under the new system will probably touch \$100,000,000 this week. Both clearing house certificates and emergency currency are being rapidly retired. Commercial paper is in good request, but the demand is not large owing to the general slackness of trade.

Our foreign trade returns for October were remarkably encouraging. The total exports for the month were \$195,000,000, or \$39,000,000 in excess of September; but \$76,000,000 less than a year ago. Our imports for the month were \$138,000,000, or \$2,000,000 less than in September, but \$5,000,000 in excess of a year ago. Hence the excess of exports over imports in October was \$57,000,000, compared with \$16,000,000 in September; but in 1913 the excess was nearly \$139,000,000. Considering the shock of war and the suspension of trade with Germany, Austria and Russia, which demoralized foreign commerce in August, this recovery is highly significant and encouraging.

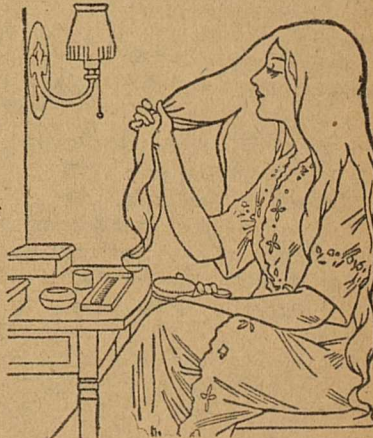
The outlook for gilt-edged and the better grade securities is very favorable. There is sure to be a large demand for this class of investments, especially bonds, short term notes, guaranteed stocks, etc. Investors will be obliged to discriminate owing to the many uncertain conditions, and

will naturally take the best, especially when these are offered at attractive prices. For months to come there will be huge flotations of government securities abroad which will absorb foreign funds. At home new issues have been comparatively light for several months past. There are no safer investments today than Americans, and while purchases must be made with careful judgment, there are many issues available at prices which will return good interest at once and good profits later.

As for the war, that seems destined to continue its appalling sweep for months to come. No signs of exhaustion are yet visible on either side. Misery and suffering are sure to increase with the progress of winter, and so far there seems to be no force in sight able to cope with the mad carnival of blood which is now drenching the battlefields of Europe. American sympathy goes out freely to the suffering in the form of practical aid, which must be continued with patient and increasing generosity. American optimism is desirable, even necessary and well-founded, but it must be strictly on guard. It is our good fortune to be free of entangling alliances. Yet the unparalleled destruction of life, property and capital which is now going on cannot be of permanent value to any nation, and the after-effects of this colossal cataclysm will be felt for generations to come.

HENRY CLEWS.

Presidential timber talk is heard in all republican camps. Ohio offers Burton, Willis, Harding or Ferrick; New York points to Root, Whitman and Wadsworth; Pennsylvania boasts of her Brumbaugh as a vote getter.

Why worry
About Your HairCuticura Soap
Shampoos

And occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 19B, Boston.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FAIR MAY BE KILLED

ATTORNEYS RAISE AN INTERESTING POINT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 25.—That New Mexico's appropriation for the San Diego exposition as well as for the state fair held each year at Albuquerque is unconstitutional, if the legislature has no right to make provision by legal enactment for the appropriation by the counties of \$500 each for a county fair association, is the interesting contention by Attorneys E. P. Davies and Alexander Read, of this city and W. A. Pamer of Aztec, in a brief filed late yesterday evening in the state supreme court here.

The brief is in the case of W. H. Harrington et al vs. the county commissioners of San Juan county. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, who are citizens of Farmington, against the board of commissioners to enjoin and restrain them from making an appropriation of \$500 to the San Juan County Fair association of Aztec. The Farmington citizens maintain that it was an injustice to the fair association of Farmington which had been in existence and had held county fairs for many years. The matter came before District Judge E. C. Abbott in San Juan county August 6, 1913, and he granted the injunction and restrained the county commissioners of San Juan county from making the appropriation. Incidentally he held that Chapter 51 of the laws of 1913, which authorizes the commissions in every county of the state to make such an appropriation for the purpose of paying premiums for agricultural, horticultural and livestock exhibits, was unconstitutional, holding that it was in direct violation of the provisions of Section 14 of Article 9, Sections 24 to 32 of Article 4, and Section 18 of Article 2, of the constitution of New Mexico.

The attorneys for the appellants, in their brief, cite the case of Daggett vs. Cogon, 92 California, page 53, which is the leading case in support of the contention of the appellants that chapter 51 of the laws of 1913 is not unconstitutional. This case was brought to restrain the expenditure of \$300,000 for the expense of a California exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago on the ground that it was unconstitutional under a similar constitutional provision in the state of California. The court held in that case that the act making the appropriation was constitutional on the ground that it was the carrying out of a public movement for the welfare of the public and promoting one of the objects of government. The attention of the court is then called to the fact that if this chapter is held unconstitutional it would affect the appropriations made to the San Diego exposition and to the Albuquerque state fair. The attorneys for the appellants declare that to deny the legislature the right to make this provision for the appropriation by the

counties of these sums of \$500 for county fair associations will inferentially be to deny the legislature the right to create commissions such as the San Diego fair commission and the Albuquerque state fair commission.

DAVID STARR JORDAN ON WAR

New York, Nov. 25.—One of the strongest anti-war statements made in America since the outbreak of the European war was that of Dr. David Starr Jordan, who resigned as president of Stanford University two years ago to tour the world on what he called "a university extension course in the interests of peace."

His recent speech before the New York Peace society was in part as follows:

"The old saying 'the best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war' was forged in hell. A German friend of mine once proposed that a man who was his enemy be placed in a calendar and a day be set aside for him, so that all the people on that day could curse him. I would like to see such a day in the calendar for the Krupps, the Schneiders, the Armstrongs and all the small and large fry of parasites following in their trail. Get them all on the calendar, and on that day let the people curse them throughout the world.

"For a mightier force than nations these days is the force of public opinion. They have been laughing at the peace makers of late. They have said that we failed. Well, Norman Angel said to me while they were mobilizing troops all around us in Europe, 'We were not successful—we were merely right.'

"I would have our own land take out insurance against war by taking out of the hands of those who make money from arms the business of making arms. If we must go ahead fighting and making tools to fight, then let the government make the tools, so that the private manufacturers won't need to employ diplomatic agents, lobbyists, bribers, to make war sentiment to sell their goods. And this applies to every nation—France, Germany, England and Russia. Their arms makers are the financial backers of the war party in each nation, and their arms makers have no national patriotism."

AUTO SPEED TRACK AT OMAHA

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 25.—The new auto race track, which will be opened tomorrow for a preliminary meet, already resounds with the hum of motors. Situated four miles from the city, the oval is to be the mecca of racing enthusiasts from this city and nearby places. The new track is one and one-quarter miles around and is circular in shape. It is capable of a speed of 125 miles an hour. Three million feet of lumber and 65 tons of nails and spikes were used in building the track.

Muggsy McGraw is already at work for next season, and is on the job day and night.

WHEW !!!

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Siberian butter is now being shipped to England through the Panama canal, it was stated among butter dealers here today.

DENVER DRIVERS SOAKED BY COURT

VIOLATORS OF THE OPEN MUFFLER ORDINANCE ARE GIVEN FINES

If the city council passes that proposed ordinance prohibiting the use of muffler cutouts on automobiles it will be getting in line with the big and progressive cities of the country. The open muffler has been found a nuisance everywhere, and police judges are soaking it to the autoists who violate the muffler ordinances. The following police court story from yesterday's Denver Post shows how the open muffler is regarded in Denver:

Ten more violators of the open muffler ordinance were fined in police court this morning. They were fined \$5 and costs each and given a lecture by Magistrate Rice regarding public nuisances. Three cases were continued and two others failed to appear, whose cases were continued last Saturday.

Motorcycle Officers Gardner and Baker were ordered to bring in the two men who failed to appear this morning. Three men were fined for speeding.

All the violators of the open muffler ordinance were first offenders, and despite the constant warnings of Chief of Police O'Neill and Commissioner of Safety Nesbet, many asked that the ordinance be explained to them and the reason for the penalty. Magistrate Rice explained that open mufflers are a nuisance. The noise caused by open mufflers is unnecessary and confusing. In the crowded business streets all unnecessary noise should be suppressed, the judge explained, and all good citizens should co-operate in suppressing nuisances and reducing danger to a minimum.

All the men ordered into court on this charge were lined up before the magistrate's desk. None could give a good reason for allowing his muffler to be open; they admitted it was unnecessary.

Magistrate Rice explained that should any offend a second time the penalty would be severe.

"We will not hesitate to give some of you fellows a little time in jail for a second violation of this ordinance," he said, sternly.

Dr. R. L. Thorpe and W. Newton, who were ordered into court last Saturday and whose cases were to have been tried this morning but for their failure to appear in court, will be ordered into court tomorrow morning. "Perhaps they think this isn't a serious matter," the judge said. "See that they are here tomorrow if you have to bring them," he instructed Officers Baker and Gardner.

COFFEE EXCHANGE OPENS

New York, Nov. 25.—The New York coffee exchange will reopen on Monday, November 30. This announcement was made today following a special meeting of the board of managers.

CONVICTS PAROLED

Columbia, S. C. Nov. 25.—Governor Cole Blease of South Carolina announced today that he would give 75 state convicts pardons or paroles as Thanksgiving day presents. Records in the secretary of state's office show Governor Blease has commuted sentences, pardoned or paroled more than 1,400 prisoners in the past four years.

RAILWAY BOARD TOURS

Calgary, Nov. 25.—Assistant Commissioner D'Arcy Scott and Commissioner A. S. Goodeve, representing the board of railway commissioners, have reached Calgary on their tour of western Canada, and will tomorrow hold a hearing in this city. The commissioners left Ottawa November 12 and their tour will not end before Christmas.

DETROIT PLANS MUSIC FESTIVAL

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 25.—A meeting of prominent Detroiters is called for tonight, to perfect the organization of the Detroit festival association, which will hold an annual musical festival. The plan for the coming spring is to give concerts in April, and the scope of the festival will be enlarged from year to year by the addition of artists of highest class.

GOVERNMENT OPENS NEW LAND

McAlester, Okla., Nov. 25.—A large tract of land was thrown open today to settlers by the government, and there was a rush to take up the claims. The new land is part of the Choctaw Indian strip, and is valuable both for farming and mineral deposits. A demonstration car was sent over the country by the McAlester board of trade to attract settlers.

TURKEY IS CAUTIOUS

New York, Nov. 25.—The Turkish government has notified the cable company that messages from or to belligerent countries will not be admitted to Turkey, either terminally or in transit, according to an announcement made here today by the Commercial Cable company. Further, representatives of neutral powers in Turkey will not be permitted to exchange telegrams in code or cipher with their home offices, or which the representatives of other neutral powers.

DIXIE'S GREATEST EXHIBIT

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 25.—The southern health exhibit, showing the modern methods of prevention of pellagra, bubonic plague and smallpox, has gathered here one of the most notable meetings of southern men. For when the exhibit opens Friday, the health experts of the south will endeavor to show the rest of the world what Dixie is doing toward the conservation of the public health. Many doctors, health experts, members of boards of health and civic workers are coming from all parts of the country to participate. During the exhibit, which will last until December 6, the American Health association will be in convention here. The progress of the southern states in sanitation and other health measures will be shown by exhibits prepared by health boards. The Louisiana state board of health has sent a big exhibit and New Orleans' contribution is an important exhibit showing the methods of elimination of the bubonic plague.

PERSONALS

From Monday's Daily.

T. B. Griffith of Mora was here on business today.

Ed Neekar came in last night from Trinidad, Colo.

Herman Kraumb came in last night from El Porvenir.

W. D. Plowders, Jr., of Santa Fe came in yesterday.

J. K. Blair of Albuquerque was here on business matters today.

W. E. Bancroft of Trinidad came in yesterday for a short stay.

Mrs. Gordon arrived yesterday from Maxwell for a brief visit.

J. D. Dann of Cimarron came into town yesterday for a brief visit.

Gabriel Pacheco and family were visiting in Las Vegas over the week-end.

Linden Duthie arrived last night from his home at Onava on a business trip.

Mrs. Otis Niswanger and children returned last night from a visit to the east.

Chris Peterson, a rancher from Maes, was in town this morning on business.

J. Ramsey and J. E. Potter of Holbrook, Ariz., were here on business this morning.

Marion Nohr, a rancher from the neighboring country, was in town today on business.

Mas Rivera of Guadalupe, N. M., was in town this morning to look after personal affairs.

O. B. Holder, who has been employed in the office of the Investment and Agency corporation, left this morning for Alabama. Mr. Holder is not intending to return to Las Vegas.

Ed Borghelt came in last night from Sapello. Mr. Borghelt is a rancher in that district.

Clarence Iden of Gross, Kelly & Company, left last night for Albuquerque on business.

Enrique Sena, editor of El Eco Del Norte of Mora, was a business visitor here this morning.

Temetrio Quintana, a notary public of Ledoux, N. M., was here on business this morning.

W. G. Smith came into town yesterday from his home at Pecos. Mr. Smith is a rancher.

J. F. Brown, a lawyer of Albuquerque, was in Las Vegas today to attend to professional affairs.

Mrs. E. J. Weinheimer arrived yesterday from Raton. She will spend a few days in Las Vegas.

Edwin Rosenthal and Max Ifeld left today for Albuquerque. They will be in the Duke City, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stern.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Rohrer left today for Fort Wayne, Ind. Mrs. Rohrer will undergo an operation at that place and will then go to Tucson, Ariz., where the Rohrers will reside.

Mrs. Nellie Hughes left today for Chicago. Mrs. Hughes is the sister of Mrs. J. R. Clevenger. She came from her home in Chicago to attend the funerals of Madeline and Louis Clevenger, her niece and nephew.

Ed Mossimann left last night for his home at the head of the Sapello river. Mr. Mossimann is in attendance at the New Mexico Normal University and is taking advantage of the Thanksgiving vacation to visit his family.

B Kraft left today for Albuquerque. Mr. Kraft is the New Mexico and Arizona representative of the Union Central Life Insurance company. He S. M. Rudolph, a mill owner of Mora, was in town over the week end.

Thomas Earl of the Upper Gallinas came into town yesterday on a business visit.

Mrs. Erle Choate, Miss Ivy Snyman and Robert Snyman drove down from Watrous on Saturday in their automobile.

has made a successful stay here from a business standpoint and has become popular socially. He expects to return to Las Vegas within a few months.

Walter Cayot, Isaac Bacharach, David Coles, "Bill" Anderson, and J. D. Quinn, went hunting in the direction of Onava yesterday. The party traveled in Cayot's car. They had a fairly good day, and outside of four break-downs, enjoyed an uneventful return.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hart will enjoy Thanksgiving dinner at the home of Judge and Mrs. Clarence J. Roberts of Santa Fe, where a number of other Ratonites have been invited to the same repast. Mrs. Hart will not return to Las Vegas until the following Sunday night.

Mrs. F. R. Lord went to Santa Fe today for a short visit.

G. M. Cary left today for Los Angeles on a business trip.

C. N. Sparks came in this morning from his ranch at Rociada.

Mrs. M. L. Cooley left today for Excelsior Springs, Mo., for a visit.

Sidney Regensberg left today for Albuquerque on a business trip.

Dr. W. T. Brown of Watrous came into town this afternoon on business.

Mrs. Alice Eagle arrived yesterday from Colmor, N. M. She left this morning for Albuquerque.

R. L. Parker, representing the H. D. Field Safe company of San Diego, Cal., was in town on business this morning.

H. D. Burrall, superintendent of the government nursery in the Gallinas canyon, was here on business matters yesterday.

H. E. Hagelberg of the Charles Ifeld company, returned to Las Vegas this afternoon from the northern part of the state.

Lorenzo Delgado, returned last night from Denver, where he has been for the past week. Mr. Delgado is the clerk of San Miguel county.

Miss Sippie Davidson returned yesterday to Denver. Miss Davidson is connected with the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver.

S. L. Barker, who is justly famed in this city for his excellent vegetables, arrived from his ranch at Beulah this morning, with 2,440 pounds of cabbages, carrots and every other kind of fresh "eats."

From Tuesday's Daily.

George E. Rusby of the H. O. W. ranch was in town today.

A. E. Sapping of Denver was in town this morning on business.

Warren Piecho arrived last night from Albuquerque for a brief stay.

R. A. Shearer, a rancher from the Mineral Hill district, was in town on business today.

Do you need a new hat? We have a splendid new line, trimmed and untrimmed. Also a beautiful line of trimmings. Strass' Bonnet Shop.—Adv.

James Collins of Mineral Hill came into town last night. He is a rancher from that neighborhood.

Louis Lucear and Thomas Griffiths, ranchers from the vicinity of Watrous, were visiting town today.

W. W. Tipton of Los Alamos came into town on business last night. Mr. Tipton is the overseer of the J. D. Hand ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Duke came in last night from Santa Fe. Mr. Duke is a representative of the John B. Steenson company of Philadelphia.

A hunting party consisting of E. V. Hansen, Lowrie Clevenger and Al Watkins left this morning on a hunting trip to Chaperito. They are after quail.

Rev. J. Milton Harris and Phil H. LeNoir left yesterday afternoon for Watrous. They traveled on Mr. Harris' motorcycle. Before starting LeNoir left his will at the Y. M. C. A. in charge of Director Scatterday. The two expect to be back for the "man away from home" dinner on Thanksgiving.

R. H. Brown came in today from Denver to attend to some personal affairs.

O. M. Hanson arrived this afternoon from Albuquerque. He will stay a few days on business.

F. M. Lyon of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas today. He is a former resident of Las Vegas.

H. P. Browne, the local moving picture man, left yesterday afternoon on flying trip to Denver.

The Watrous Mercantile company has purchased a new Ford car from one of the local dealers.

Mrs. G. S. Vasse left today for Huntsville, Mo. Mrs. Vasse is the mother of Mrs. George Hunker of this city.

Mrs. Clara A. Lopez left today for Santa Fe. She will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel B. Baca of the Capital City.

A big Premier car passed through Las Vegas this morning on its way from Ohio to the coast by way of Bisbee and Tucson. It contained O. G. Black and Sam Manning.

R. E. Hackett left today for Albuquerque. Mr. Hackett has been in Las Vegas for about a month. He was employed in the office of Superintendent F. L. Myers. He probably will take up a residence at El Paso.

Frank R. Williams left Las Vegas today for Winslow, Ariz. Mr. Williams will spend Thanksgiving there and will return to this city after the holidays. He was accompanied by his family.

The private car "National" passed through Las Vegas today attached to No. 1. It contained C. D. Hareday and party and was bound from New York City to Los Angeles. Mr. Hareday is a prominent French railway official and is traveling across the continent to study American railroad methods.

Tom Blattman of Wagon Mound was in town yesterday afternoon. He bought a Buick "25" automobile from the Las Vegas Motor Car company.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Fritz Rosenstein came in today from Santa Fe for a short visit.

J. T. Murray of Denver was a business visitor here yesterday.

H. F. Gerhart of La Junta was a business visitor here today.

O. A. Peterson of Raton was a business visitor here this morning.

G. P. Sanchez of Watrous came into town this morning on business.

Charles M. Taylor arrived in town last night from his home in Denver.

W. C. Dennis came in last night from Santa Fe. He will stay here a few days.

W. J. McGinn came in last night from Denver to look after some matters here.

S. C. Hays, representing the makers of Society Brand Clothes of Chicago, was in town today.

Arthur Senecal of Santa Fe came in yesterday for a short visit with friends. He formerly resided here.

Elza Severson and Harry Pier, were in town today. They are ranchers from the Cherryvale district of the mesa.

H. E. Bowden of the J. C. Coulson company of Trinidad, was in Las Vegas this morning on business for his house.

James Leonard came in today from Trout Springs. He is here on the important business of buying his Thanksgiving feed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Farley and their son, Adrian, left last night for Raton. They will spend Thanksgiving there with relatives of Mr. Farley. The party will make the trip in an automobile.

"Pete" Moffet left today for a short trip to Denver.

A. J. Aguilar, a large sheep and cattle owner of Antonchico, came into town this morning to attend to some business.

Stephen Powers of the Agua Pura company returned today from La Junta, where he has been for some time on business.

Walter Vorenberg and C. E. Murray came in last night from Wagon Mound to attend the initiation meeting held by the Elks.

R. J. Fleming, manager of the International Mills and Elevator company of Sterling, Kan., was here today in the interests of his company.

Dr. W. T. Brown came in today from Valmora. Mr. Brown is the superintendent of the Valmora tuberculosis sanitarium. He is here on behalf of the institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Emenaker left this afternoon for Rociada, where they will be Thanksgiving guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McNierney and the Condons at a turkey dinner.

Ernest Wohlenberg returned this afternoon from Albuquerque. Mr. Wohlenberg was the representative of the New Mexico Normal University in the state collegiate oratorical contest held by the teachers' association.

Rev. J. H. Whistler of the First Christian church left today for Raton, where he will spend Thanksgiving. Mr. Whistler has charge of the northern part of the state for his denomination, and his work is in the nature of that of a missionary for the Christian church.

MINIMUM PRICES FIXED

New York, Nov. 25.—Details concerning the reopening of the stock exchange next Saturday for restricted dealings in bonds became known today. It is proposed to group the various issues of bonds under their proper classes, such as state, municipal, railroads, industrials and utilities. In each class a minimum price of two to four or possibly five points under July 30 prices will be fixed.

THE ARMY MULE'S JOB IS STILL SAFE

ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES
WILL NOT ACCOMMODATE
MILITARY MOTORS

Washington, Nov. 23.—The American army mule need have no fear for his laurels because of the great part gasoline motors have played in transportation problems of European armies in the present war. Until American roads generally are brought up to the high standard of the roads of Germany, France, Belgium and other European countries, the army mule will determine through his capacity for hauling, the limitation of operations for American military forces.

Only one branch of the United States army is giving serious attentions to motor traction. In the quartermaster's department experiments are being made, particularly along the Texas border, with handling supplies in motor trucks. Motor trucks are in general use, of course, about army posts and wherever good roads are available; but when maneuvers take the columns into the field and the sandy or muddy country roads, where mere wheel tracks across the country are the only highways, the six mule team is still master of the transportation situation.

A few years ago it was determined to experiment with motor transportation as a means to increase the radius of field artillery. The most available subject for this purpose was the battery wagon, carrying the forges for gun repairs and horseshoeing and also the saddler's equipment. One such wagon accompanies every battery of artillery in the field. It trails along in the rear of the column and does not go into action. Thus its activities are largely confined to roads although the battery itself must go cross lots by field and stream to take positions against an approaching hostile force.

General Crozier, chief of the army ordnance bureau, designed a motor battery wagon which was tried out in maneuvers. It proved a flat failure for it was so heavy that it broke through bridges, sunk to the hubs in soft roads and generally hampered the battery to which it was attached. The experiment was abandoned and the ordnance bureau is now content to await the results of the experiments of the quartermaster's department in self-propelled army transportation units. Mules and horses are good enough for American artillerymen as yet.

In connection with the newest heavy siege pieces designed for the American army it was proposed recently to experiment with European gasoline traction engines. Arrangements were under way for the importation of one of these at the time the European war broke out. Now every engine of that character has been turned to actual use abroad and instead of importing automobiles or motor trucks, the United States is ship-

ping them abroad for the use of armies there.

In many ways, army officers believe, the present war will have little effect on the development of American military transportation equipment. The armies of Germany, France and to some extent England are in the theater of war. Transfer them to the interior of the United States and the greater part of their motor equipment and much of their heavy artillery would be found almost useless, it is said. They would have to be re-equipped with horse and mule transportation. The difficulties encountered by German troops who crossed the Russian border, officers say, were those of transportation. Poor roads made it impossible for them to move guns and supplies as their tactical training directed. Several big guns were lost without having fired a shot, it is reported because they could not be withdrawn.

The United States army employs motorcycles to some extent for orderlies carrying messages. Even this is limited by road conditions, however, and while suggestions for a motorcycle corps have been made, serious attention has not been given to the subject as yet. A cavalry horse still answers the purposes of the army better than any other means of communication by orderly.

Despondency Due to Indigestion

It is not at all surprising that persons who have indigestion become discouraged and despondent. Here are a few words of hope and cheer for them by Mrs. Blanche Bowers, Indiana, Pa. "For years my digestion was so poor that I could not eat the lightest foods. I tried everything that I heard of to get relief, but not until about a year ago when I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and got a bottle of them, did I find the right treatment. I soon began to improve, and since taking a few bottles of them my digestion is fine." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

—WOMEN OF THE WEEK—

Washington, Nov. 23.—The progress of the government's work for the study, protection and safety of children made necessary the enlargement of the children's bureau, and Washington is welcoming Miss Emma O. Lundberg of Wisconsin, an expert on social service and Dr. Grace L. Meigs of Chicago, expert on sanitation. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the bureau, looks for excellent results of the work this year.

The omission of the New Year's receptions at the White House is regretted in social circles, but the wishes of the president and his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, are to have sway.

Washington is entertaining a notable woman painter, Mme. la Marquise Wentworth, who painted President Taft.

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 23.—Mrs. David Morrison, who lives an isolated life on a Pacific island with her husband, has just finished a tour of America, and is returning to her lonely home on Midway Island. Every few months a vessel touches at the little island to leave supplies.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 23.—A

systematic plot to rob Indians of Oklahoma of more than \$200,000,000 worth of coal lands at the hands of an organized clique of grafters operating in Oklahoma and Washington, is charged by Kate Barnard, state commissioner of charities of Oklahoma, in an article in The Survey. "I am in this fight to a finish," she writes.

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 23.—Miss Gladys Ingalls, daughter of the late Melville E. Ingalls of the Big Four railroad, is to marry Frederick T. Murhy of New York. No date has been set. Mrs. Ingalls and her daughter are recovering from the effects of a motor accident. The late Mr. Ingalls died last July, and had been prominent in transportation affairs in the middle west.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—There are 7,879 women on the city's payroll in Chicago, and they draw annual salaries totalling \$9,015,000.

Miss Hie-Ding Lin, a Chinese student at the University of Illinois, recently entertained the members of the Women's Trade Union league, in a talk on China. Among other remarkable things, she told of the hardships of widows there, for when a Chinese husband dies his widow is despised by every member of her family as a woman who has incurred the wrath of the Gods.

A new Philanthropic club has been formed by Chicago women, with Mrs. Daniel Munro as president. The object is to raise a fund to establish a chain of rest and recreation rooms for women in various sections of the city.

New York, Nov. 23.—Miss Antoinette Vonasek, the only licensed woman fireman in the city, refuses to be discharged by the board of education, which fears her clothing may catch fire. She has appealed to the courts.

An agreement fixing the width at the extreme bottom at 66 inches, and the flounce two yards wide, has been made between the manufacturers and buyers of petticoats.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23.—The board of education has decided to change the name of the old Hughes High school to the Harriet Beecher Stowe school, as a memorial to the famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Boston, Nov. 23.—Dr. Ida Scudder, who conducts a remarkable hospital at Vellore, in India, is a visitor here. Every Wednesday she starts out in her automobile, which she has fitted up as a traveling dispensary. The sick congregate at cross-roads, and her coming is a great event. They humbly offer one cent for her services, and bring garlands and bouquets. When she returns at night her motor car is filled with flowers. In one day she has treated 30 cases among the poor.

DREYFUSS' BIG HAUL

Denver, Colo., Nov. 23.—Jerome Dreyfuss, former merchant and money lender, was sentenced to not less than two and not more than three years in the penitentiary today. Saturday Dreyfuss entered a plea of guilty to charges of obtaining \$29,700 under false pretenses from the Hamilton National bank.

RATON WILL HAVE A COUNTRY CLUB

THE COLFAX COUNTY SEAT WILL
GO IN FOR THE ULTRA
IN AMUSEMENTS

From Monday's Daily.

Raton's new Country club came into existence as an established institution last Wednesday evening when the prime movers in the new enterprise met in the office of M. G. Smigelow and perfected an organization, says the Raton Range. Mr. Smigelow was elected president and an energetic executive committee appointed to formulate and carry into effect plans for the club. It was announced at the meeting that a five-year lease had been signed for the use of an 80-acre Letton tract lying to the south of the Miners' hospital and east of the Catholic cemetery. Examination of this tract shows an ideal location for the nine-hole golf course which will be laid out under the personal supervision of the superintendent of the Trinidad Country club, Mr. Hugh Montgomery, who is in Raton this week on this particular business. The general plans of the club include not only a first class golf course but the erection next spring of a club house and the laying out of tennis courts. For the present attention will be given to the golf course which, according to Mr. Montgomery, will be one of the finest because of its natural adaptability and also because of its proximity to the city. The first tee will be located just south of the Miners' hospital, a few feet beyond the end of the cement walk, thus providing the unusual convenience of a walk to the very entrance of the course. When the golfer completes his nine holes he will have covered a distance approximately two miles, divided into nine links ranging in length from 200 to 500 yards. The club will start out with an enrollment of about 50 members.

WILL SEE SUFFRAGISTS

Washington, Nov. 23.—President Wilson today consented to see a delegation of democratic women who want to urge him to support a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. He will receive them early in December. The president has told other suffragists that he believes the question is one for the states.

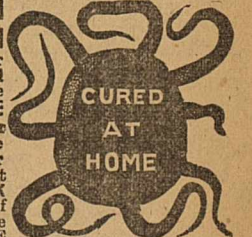
I WILL GIVE \$1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE any CANCER or TUMOR
I TREAT BEFORE it Poisons Bone or Deep Stands
No KNIFE or PAIN

No Pay Until Cured
No X Ray or other
swindle. An island
plant makes the cure
ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
Any TUMOR, LUMP or
Sore on the lip, face
or body long is Cancer
It Never Pains until last
stage. 120-PAGE BOOK
sent free; testimonials of
thousands cured at home
WRITE TO SOME

ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST

Is CANCER, and if neglected it always poisons
deep glands in the armpit, and kills quickly.
Address DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY FOR THE
BOOK
"Strictly Reliable." Poor Cured at Half Price or Free.
AB 747 So. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
KINDLY SEND US NAMES of the AFFLICTED



berg will accompany the Las Vegas delegation in order to compete in the various departments of the oratorical contests. Miss Margaret Larkin will be the oratorical representative of the High school.

LOBATO IS FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

THE SELLS CASE, ON MOTION OF
ATTORNEY SPIESS, IS
CONTINUED

From Monday's Daily.

Upon the request of Charles A. Spiess, attorney for George Sells, who is accused of forging the names of George A. Bryan and Hugh Quigley to a note for \$330, Judge David J. Leahy at this morning's session of the district court consented to a continuance of the case. Mr. Spiess stated that he had just returned from a business trip to Raton and needed additional time in which to become acquainted with the facts and prepare a defense. The case had been set for trial this morning. It was stated this afternoon that it likely would be called tomorrow.

Lobato Found Guilty

The petit jury late Saturday afternoon brought in a verdict finding Anastacio Lobato guilty of the offense of firing a weapon within a populated settlement, as charged in the indictment found against him. The decision was reached at about 3 o'clock, and, as the court had already adjourned, the jury gave a sealed verdict. This was opened by Judge Leahy this morning. Lobato was indicted for shooting a rifle and endangering the three children of Peter Ciddio. He has not been sentenced.

Chavez Case on Trial

The case of the State of New Mexico against Gabriella Chavez de Chavez on the charge of arson was opened this morning. When court was adjourned for the noon recess the jury had been empaneled, sworn and charged. The Chavez woman was indicted Saturday. When arraigned in court at that time she pleaded not guilty. It is said that she set fire to the house of Jose Madril in the little placita of Sanchez, N. M. O. A. Larrazolo is attorney for the defense.

The Montoya Case Again

In the civil case of J. Hilario Montoya vs. T. B. Catron and the New Mexico Land and Live Stock company the evidence has been completed. The hearing of the argument was set for this morning, but by agreement of counsel it has been put over until Monday. The case involves the title to a tract of land 22,000 acres in extent lying in the Antonio Ortiz grant.

POSITIVELY MASTERS CROUP

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound croup and it always acts quickly." O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store cuts the thick choking mucus, and clears away the phlegm. Opens up the air passages and stops the hoarse cough. The gasping, strangling fight for breath gives way to quiet breathing and peaceful sleep. Harold Berg Mass, Mich., writes: "We give Foley's Honey and Tar to our children for—Adv.

GETTING READY FOR THE BIG CONTEST

ELKS AND Y. M. C. A. FOOTBALL
TEAMS WILL PLAY HARD
TURKEY DAY

Practice for the Thanksgiving day game of football between the fast Y. M. C. A. team of this city and the all-star lineup of the Elks is progressing with vim. Both teams are working out regularly in preparation for the game and sport lovers are assured of a contest full of snap and thrills.

The Y. team has been greatly strengthened since its last game with the Normal, and Coach Dowden predicts that his squad will put up a game at least 50 per cent stronger in every department than in the former contest. Haldeman and Cordova, the new men in the back field, are fast and experienced halves, while the addition of Sena, Madrid and Baer has greatly strengthened the line. White, who has been shifted from half to quarter, is showing fine form in his new berth and the Y. has every reason to feel optimistic over the coming struggle which will decide the championship of the city.

The Elks have some heavy men lined up and will be in shape to play a strong defensive game. The line will outweigh the Y. team about ten pounds to the man and the back field will be of about equal weight. The Elks are utilizing the Y. "gym" for signal practice and Captain Tamme will rely largely on line plunging to pierce the light Y. forward defense.

HE TRIED TO HAVE HIMSELF ARRESTED

YOUNG MAN PLEADED WITH POLICE
JUDGE TO COMMIT HIM
TO THE ASYLUM

From Monday's Daily.

Police Judge D. R. Murray was summoned from the bathtub Saturday night to answer the telephone call of an excited young man who stated vehemently:

"I wish to file a complaint against myself."

The judge asked the young man what fault he had to find with himself and why he wished to have himself arrested. The reply was:

"I'm losing my grip and I think I better be sent out to that big institution at the end of the Hot Springs boulevard. Come on down, judge, and get me sent away, for I feel I better be going and it's a long way to Tipperary."

The judge promised to make all haste, though he hated to think of the water cooling in the tub. While he was donning additional raiment, the phone rang again and Night Officer Edward Ward said he had called up to tell the judge there was a young

fellow down town who either was crazy or suffering from the D. T.'s. He said the fellow was insisting on being arrested and sent to the insane asylum. The judge advised that the man be locked up for the week-end. Officer Ward accordingly put the fellow in jail. In searching him he found a large beer bottle nearly filled with inferior wine.

This morning Judge Murray gave the young man a jail sentence on a charge of intoxication. Apparently he is on the verge of delirium, brought on by drinking a cheap grade of wine, which, as Chief Coles said, "contains enough snakes in each bottle to keep three carnivals of charmers busy."

The young man is connected with an old and well known family, which desires that his name be withheld. It was stated this morning that he had had his scare and probably would cling tightly to the water wagon in the future.

PETROLEUM IMPORTS LESS

Christiana, Nov. 26.—Aroused by the published imputation that Norway is engaged in smuggling petroleum into Germany, the government census bureau has prepared figures showing that the imports of this commodity during August and September of this year fell far below corresponding months in other years. According to this statement the imports of petroleum during August and September were 6,172 tons, against 25,600 for the same months in 1913, 13,800 tons in 1912, 20,500 tons in 1911 and 7,700 tons in 1910. The marked falling off in imports during August and September was explained by the fact that imports during the first seven months had left the country with a good supply on hand, with a slackening demand upon the approach of winter.

CHICAGO "CHANGE" OPENS

Chicago, Nov. 23.—The Chicago stock exchange opened its doors today, and trading resumed where it stopped July 30, when with other big trading centers the exchange closed because of the European war.

1,300 TEACHERS ATTEND THE MEETING

REGISTRATION AT EDUCATIONAL
CONVENTION BREAKS ALL
FORMER RECORDS

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 23.—More than 1,300 teachers had registered before the opening session of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the New Mexico Educational association was convened this afternoon. The total attendance will exceed 1,500 as against about 1,000 attending a year ago.

C. C. Hill of Roswell, president of the association, this afternoon delivered his annual address, "An Educational Program for New Mexico."

John H. Vaughn of the State Agricultural college may be the only candidate for president.

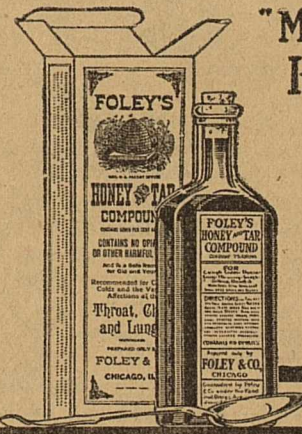
A sharp contest for the convention is being waged between Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

CHICAGO OPERA OPENS

Chicago, Nov. 23.—The Chicago Grand Opera company opens tonight for ten weeks of opera, this being its fifth consecutive season. Cleofonte Campanini is the director general. German opera will have a larger place in the repertoire. Madame Edyth Walker, an American, is with the company, and Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing the roles which made her famous.

It cost \$4,389,510 to conduct 93 strikes in America last year. But the result benefited 74,350 workers, according to the report presented to the delegates at Philadelphia.

The fur manufacturers and fur workers, after lengthy negotiation agreed in Boston on a scale of wages



"My Mamma Says—
It's Safe
for Children!"



**FOLEY'S
HONEY
and TAR**
FOR
Coughs and Colds

CONTAINS NO OPIATES

"The Children's Children" are now using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and it is today the same safe effective and curative medicine that their parents found it. For all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, hoarseness and tickling in throat, use it. It gives satisfactory results.

LOCAL NEWS

Wells Fargo and Company have blossomed forth with a newly painted wagon in which to carry the express packages.

Philip Krontz, aged 23, and Jeanette Fitzsimmons, aged 27, both of Trinidad, Colo., have been granted a marriage license at the court house.

The county clerk's office has issued a marriage license to Juan Allres, aged 21, and Anita Gonzales, aged 21, both of Las Vegas.

A marriage license has been issued at the court house to Carlota Aragon, aged 24, of San Pablo, and Jose Lucero, aged 21 of Las Vegas.

A new assistant trainmaster of the Santa Fe railroad has come to town. The latest addition to the railroad's employes is the infant son that was born Saturday night to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. McKee.

The E. Romero Hose and Fire company will hold an important meeting at its headquarters on Friday evening. The principal business will be the election of officers for the forthcoming year. After the business meeting the members will partake of a banquet. Every member is requested to be present.

The First National bank has received a small number of the recently issued federal reserve notes. These are in \$5 denomination, and are handsome in appearance. The face of the note bears an engraving of Abraham Lincoln, while on the reverse side are engravings representing the discovery of the new world by Columbus and the landing of the pilgrims. The notes were sent by the bank's correspondent in Kansas City, and are the first to arrive in Las Vegas.

The Las Vegas high school glee club has scored one of the decided hits of the convention. Its singing of the cantata "A Legend of Bregenz," by Bendall, as part of last night's general session program was splendidly done and brought round after round of hearty applause from the audience. An unusually clever accompanist, a well-trained string band, good soloists and a perfectly drilled chorus made up a musical combination difficult to excel.

Major Ludwig Ifeld of the National Guard of New Mexico has been notified by the office of the adjutant general that examinations will be held to fill the positions of first lieutenant and second lieutenant, which are vacant in Company H, the local unit of the guard. Lieutenant R. B. Smith and Sergeant Guerin and other are the candidates for the positions. Major Ifeld will set a date some time next week for the holding of the examinations.

A number of mischievous small boys, bent upon fun and foolishness, as small boys often are, broke into the Castle school building Saturday afternoon and departed with a considerable part of the laboratory equipment of the chemistry department.

Chief of Police Coles was notified, and located the missing paraphernalia; also the boys who took it. The youngsters all of whom are from good families, were badly frightened when the big chief pounced down upon them. They promised to be good, and as this was their first offense, the property was returned undamaged, and the school board failed to prosecute the cases, they were allowed to go their way.

Bacharach Brothers are making some improvements in the equipment of their ready-to-wear department in anticipation of a big Christmas business.

The local postoffice authorities would like to see Roquel Dominguez. They request him to call at the office in the near future.

The Woman's Club of Las Vegas has received a letter from J. Keeley of the Chicago Herald, thanking the organization for the following contributions to the Christmas ship fund: Woman's club, \$29; school children of Las Vegas, \$33.50. The club some time ago took charge of raising a Las Vegas donation for the Christmas ship to be sent to the children of the war-torn nations of Europe.

The office of the county clerk has issued a marriage license to Carlota Estrada, aged 25, and Juan Watrous, aged 75, both of Sabinoso. The office also has granted the request for a license of Hilario Rael, aged 25, and Emilia Apodaca, aged 18, both of Tecolote.

Morris Shillinglaw, son of William Shillinglaw, was badly burned yesterday, when he accidentally fell against a stove. He put out his hands to save himself with the result that they are pretty badly scorched from the contact.

Leon Guy of Bacharach Brothers is attempting to disguise himself by raising a moustache. The hirsute adornment is still in its infancy, but Mr. Guy expects it to attain its full growth by 1920. At the present time it is almost visible.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

Letters remaining uncalled for for the week ending November 21:

Antonio Bustos, W. F. Castle, Westlie Chisholm, Fred H. Coulter, E. G. Esquibel, D. S. Fisher & Co., Mrs. Maria Gutires, W. B. Payne, Peno Pena, Howard Ruby, Mrs. J. Swallier, W. S. Thornton, Joe Varila, J. W. Woodard.

When calling for the above letters please ask for advertised letters.

E. V. LONG, P. M.

SPANIARDS KILLED

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Spanish ambassador, Mr. Riano, received official dispatches from Madrid today saying several Spaniards had been killed and their homes had been pillaged, when the Zapata forces entered Mexico City. Mr. Riano had no original advices on the subject from Mexico City, and Secretary Bryan, upon whom he called for information had none. It was assumed that the Spanish minister in Mexico City reported to the Madrid foreign office.

ELKS DEFEATED BY Y. M. C. A. BUNCH

SCORE OF FINAL FOOTBALL GAME OF THE SEASON IS 7 TO 0

From Friday's Daily.

The Y. M. C. A. team yesterday defeated the Elks by the score of 7 to 0 in the final football struggle of the year. A fairly large crowd was present at Amusement park. The association men showed good team work, but the Elks, although their individual playing was good, were weak in this respect, showing lack of practice.

The Elks won the toss and chose the east goal. Haldeman of the Y. kicked off. The ball traveled along the ground for about 15 yards and Blood fumbled, the Y. recovering the oval. The ball then went from one team to the other, not traveling more than 10 yards in either direction in 10 minutes of play. Finally the Y. took a brace and advanced steadily toward the Elks' goal by line plunging. The first quarter ended with the ball in the Y.'s possession on its opponents' 18-yard line. From there it rapidly took it over the line. White kicked goal from a difficult angle. Score: Y. M. C. A., 7; Elks, 0.

This ended the scoring of the game. At one time in the third quarter the Elks forced the association team to its own 20-yard line, but they could not get beyond that point. At no other time did they threaten. The game ended with the ball in the Y.'s possession in its opponents' territory.

A long forward pass from White to Haldeman, netting 35 yards, was the only exciting feature of the game. White and Haldeman made several good gains, especially on shift plays.

The lineup was as follows:

Y. M. C. A.—	Position	—Elks
F. McCullough	L. E.	Evans
Stewart	L. T.	Hope
Hite	L. G.	Mossimann
Young	C.	Blood
Sena	R. G.	R. Young
Baer	R. T.	Read
Mackel	R. E.	Dietrich
White	Q. B.	Moore
Haldeman	L. H.	Meloney
Cordova	R. H.	Long
L. McCulloch	F. B.	Tamme

"Bill" Tipton, referee; Phil LeNoir, umpire.

PREACHERS WOULD FIGHT

Berlin, Nov. 27 (via London).—The Evangelical clergymen of Berlin and its suburbs have signed a declaration protesting against the mild decree which says that student clergymen, clergymen ordained or clergymen who have been pensioned, may not be called to arms.

In their protest the clergymen declare this decree cannot be justified and is an insult to them. All other classes and professions have the honor of being able to fight for their country, and they would do likewise. They are going to petition the Reichstag to abolish this decree.

EAST LAS VEGAS DRUGGIST ADMITS HE VIOLATED THE LIQUOR LAWS

From Friday's Daily.

O. G. Schaefer this morning when arraigned in the district court to answer to the charge of violating the liquor laws of the state, pleaded guilty. He was fined \$100 and costs. Schaefer paid and the matter was closed. Schaefer was indicted Wednesday. It was shown, it is declared, that the East Las Vegas druggist had sold bottled beer without a license. Schaefer, it is stated, had taken out a license issued by the council of East Las Vegas for which he paid \$100. He is said to have believed he was entitled to sell bottled liquors under this license.

Sandoval Pleads Not Guilty

Luis Sandoval of Lagunita was arraigned in court this morning and pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault with a deadly weapon and attempted rape. He was indicted by the grand jury for this offense some time last week. His case has been set for Monday.

The court was occupied all day with the consideration of the case of Peter Roth vs. Tranquilino Yara to secure the possession of a stallion. It is probable that the evidence in this case will not be completed until tomorrow noon.

The case of the state against George Sells for forgery of names to a note probably will be heard tomorrow. Sells is accused of forging the names of George Bryan and Hugh Quigley to a note for \$330.

The first civil case set for hearing on Monday morning is that of J. Hilario Montoya vs. T. B. Catron and the New Mexico Land and Live Stock company. The evidence has been completed in this case and it is thought that the argument will occupy all day. The case involves the ownership of 22,000 acres of land in the Antonio Ortiz grant.

PLANK COMES HIGH

Chicago, Nov. 27.—President Weegham of the Chicago Federals today declared that negotiations for Edward Plank, former star pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, had come to an end because of the big salary demanded by the left-handed twirler.

"I would like to see Plank in a Chicago Federal uniform," said Weegham, "but his terms are too strong, and I have ended negotiations."

TWO MOTOR VICTIMS

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 27.—D. Kelly of Savannah, one of the participants in the 300 mile motorcycle race over the grand prize race course here yesterday, died early today from injuries received when his machine struck a tree. This was the second fatality. Gray Sloop of Mooresville, N. C., was instantly killed yesterday during the race.