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MERCHANTMAN IN FIGHT WITH U-BOAT

AMERICAN VESSEL IS RESCUED
BY THE ARRIVAL OF A PA-
TROL BOAT

French Seaport, Wednesday, Oct. 24—Escaping from a German submarine, after a bitter fight lasting nearly four hours, and with seven of her crew wounded, two of them seriously, an American steamer arrived here this morning from an American port. The timely intervention of an American torpedo boat alone saved the ship from being sent to the bottom.

A few hours after the vessel had entered the danger zone, a lookout sighted a submarine on the port bow, but before he had time to report its presence the submarine fired a shot which missed the stern of the ship but a few yards.

The captain sent out a wireless call for assistance, as the position of the submarine was such that escape was nearly impossible. The gun crews of the submarine and the steamer then began to exchange shots. The chief gunner of the steamer opened fire at a range of 9,000 yards. The submarine kept maneuvering to keep from the range of the steamer's guns, at the same time maintaining a running fight in an effort to disable them. The merchant ship, after altering her course started at full speed in an attempt to escape. The stubbornness of the battle is indicated by the fact that the submarine fired 234 shots at the steamer, which responded with more than 260 shots. After the fight had continued about two hours and several shots had struck the ship, wounding four men, one shell hit the vessel and exploded in the engine room, putting the engines out of commission and rendering the ship helpless. The German commander then approached nearer, and the submarine continued to rain shells upon the disabled craft.

A high sea was running at the time, and there seemed little hope of saving ship, when a long streak of black smoke was sighted on the horizon. It proved to be an American torpedo boat destroyer coming at full speed, running right into the sea and at times nearly disappearing from view. The destroyer had heard the calls for aid sent out by the steamer, and traveled at a speed of as high as 30 knots to her assistance. She im-

mediately made for the submarine, which disappeared beneath the surface. The American warship circled about the spot, dropping a few deep charges, but no more signs of the u-boat were seen.

While coming to the assistance of the steamer the destroyer kept sending assuring messages such as "hold on," "stick, we are coming." The steamer's wireless apparatus had been disabled soon after the fight began, however, and the messages were never received, so the arrival of the American destroyer was quite unexpected. The submarine apparently was aware of the destroyer's presence because she submerged before the destroyer could get within range.

A doctor and two assistants boarded the merchantman and attended the wounded. The engineers had great difficulty in repairing the steamer's engine, and during the night the destroyer and the merchantman lost each other, but finally the steamer made port in safety.

The wounded were transferred to a hospital in this city. Two of them belong to the gun crew and five to the ship's crew. The steamer was not hit below the water line, but her cargo caught fire during the engagement. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Fresh upturns in the price of corn resulted today from scarcity of offerings and efforts of shorts to escape further risks.

Persistent acquisition of oats for eastern accounts forced the oats market up. Firmness in the price of hogs gave strength to provisions.

Following is the close:

Corn, Dec. 119½; May 113¾.

Oats, Dec. 59½; May 60 5-8.

Pork, Oct. 4200; Jan. 3945.

Lard, Nov. 2405; Jan. 2170.

Ribs, Oct. 2750; Jan. 2137.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Hogs, receipts 9000. Market higher. Bulk 1530@1630; heavy 1600@1655; lights 1500@1590; pigs 1400@1450.

Cattle, receipts 7000. Market steady. Prime fed steers 1550@1675; dressed beef steers 1100@1500; western steers 800@1250; cows 525@1000; heifers 650@1200 stockers and feeders 650@1050; bulls 600@775; calves 650@1350.

Sheep, receipts 7000. Market weak. Lambs 1625@1700; yearlings 1200@1350; wethers 1050@1200; ewes 900@1100.

WORLD'S WHEAT IS SHORT

Washington, Oct. 25.—The world's wheat crop is one per cent less than it was last year for the countries that thus far have reported to the

International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Cablegrams to the department of agriculture from the institute issued today place production at 1,777, shows a 5 and .2 per cent decrease, barley a decrease of 10.3 per cent and rice a decrease of 10.7 per cent. Corn production shows an increase of 23.7 per cent over last year, and oats 16.3 per cent.

WILLINGNESS OF OFFICERS TO
DO HARD WORK WITH MEN
IS APPROVED

On the French Front, Oct. 25 (By the Associated Press)—General Pershing, who was present at the French offensive on the River Aisne with the French commander general, today expressed enthusiasm over the thorough artillery preparation and brilliant execution of the French attack. The American commander was especially interested in the advance of the French infantry, and besides going forward to second German line with the French commander he remained some time with the French engineers. These men are working close behind the infantry arranging positions and rebuilding roads. General Pershing was particularly impressed by the zeal of the engineers in doing hard manual labor and by their indifference to enemy shells. As they worked their own artillery and machine guns kept up a terrific fire over their heads.

FITZSIMMONS BURIED

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The public was given opportunity today to honor the memory of Robert Fitzsimmons, former champion heavyweight pugilist, who died early Monday morning, when services were held at the Moody tabernacle, to which all friends of the dead pugilist were invited. After the services the body was taken to Graceland cemetery for burial.

LEGGETT IS ACQUITTED

Sierra Blanca, Tex., Oct. 24—William Leggett late yesterday was acquitted of the charge of murder in connection with the shooting of Georgio Rivera, near Fort Hancock, in June, 1915. The jury was out but a few minutes.

TO STOCK THE BUTTE

Santa Fe, Oct. 25.—The United States bureau of fisheries has dispatched a special messenger from the fisheries at Dubuque, Iowa, with spawn of black bass and sunfish for Elephant Butte Reservoir. The messenger will arrive at Engle on Friday and will rush to the lake in an automobile. The reservoir is already stocked with German carp and catfish.

FIREMAN BURNED IN EXPLOSION OF TANK CAR

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE
SANTA FE RAILWAY AT
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 25—O. L. Lindeville, of Phoenix, a fireman on an extra freight on the Santa Fe railroad, was caught in the flames from a burning gasoline tank car and burned to death here this morning, following a collision between the freight train and the tank car, which was being shifted by a yard engine.

Both engine crews leaped from the engines and all made their escape, except Lindeville, who had gone less than a dozen feet from the engine when a tank car burst from the gasoline car, enveloping him. He fell instantly to the ground and his comrades were unable to render any assistance, the body being burned to a crisp before the fire apparatus arrived.

The body is in full view and the firemen have been unable to remove it. The gasoline flames still envelop the two engines, and an explosion is expected, which is interfering with the work of the fire fighters. It is reported that a brakeman was also caught in the wreckage and that his body is under the gasoline car, but this has not been verified.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW
MEXICO GETS JOB UNDER
FEDERAL REGIME

Washington, Oct. 24—Former Governor William C. McDonald of New Mexico, was today appointed federal fuel administrator for that state.

FIGHT IN SILVER CITY

Silver City, N. M., Oct. 24—Promoter Otto Forster has made all final arrangements for the meeting here on the night of Friday, October 26, of Bobby Waugh, lightweight champion of Texas and Benny Cordova, of Albuquerque, who is undoubtedly the best lightweight in New Mexico. The contest will be in the nature of an elimination bout as the winner will be matched to meet Joe Rivers on a date in November when the coast scrapper has agreed to come to Silver City.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, has become an expert golf player.

EUROPEAN WAR

The French Statement

Paris, Oct. 23.—An attack was made by the French early today on the Aisne front northeast of Soissons. The war office reports that considerable progress was made along the whole battle front, and that numerous prisoners were taken. The statement follows:

"This morning at 5:15 o'clock, after artillery preparations for several hours, our troops assaulted the powerful German positions in the region of Allemant and LaMalmaison (north-east of Soissons.) On the whole front of attack we made good progress and we took a number of prisoners.

"Northwest of Rhiems there was rather heavy artillery fighting in the night. Three surprise attacks against our small posts west of Berner court and east of Neuville were without result. In the Argonne an insursion into German trenches at Cheppy wood enabled us to inflict losses on the enemy and bring back prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery action became violent late in the night in the region north of Hill 344."

French Take 19 Guns

Paris, Oct. 23.—French troops, in an offensive thrust today north of Lafaux mill, on the Aisne front, accomplished an advance of three kilometers on a front of from eight to ten kilometers. The prisoners taken up to this time aggregated 3,000 and 19 guns have been captured.

The German Statement

Berlin, Oct. 23 (via London)—The objectives of the French and British in yesterday's attack in Flanders, according to orders which were found, were points from two to two and a half kilometers behind the German first line, says today's official communication. The advance made in the region of Houtholst at the outside was about 300 meters deep and 1,200 meters wide, according to the announcement, which characterizes the engagement as having been completely successful for the Germans. At daybreak this morning, an infantry battle began on the Aisne front, the French making strong attacks between the Ailette and Brayene.

Petrograd, Monday, Oct. 22.—Two German dreadnaughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats and one transport were put out of action by the Russians in the fighting around the island in the Gulf of Riga last week, but their ultimate fate is unknown, says an official statement issued today. It has been established that at least six German torpedo boats were sunk in the fighting. The Russians lost the battleship Slava and a large torpedo boat.

The admiralty staff in its review of the fighting says that the Russian units fought excellently against the superior strength of the Germans. The statement reads:

"During October 21 important enemy naval forces, together with transports, were sighted by our outposts in the Gulf of Riga. In Moon Sound the enemy seems to be clearing the water of obstructions which we laid down. There was no naval action during the day, but enemy submarines

were discovered in the Gulf of Finland.

"As the naval operations in the Baltic Isles have now ended, it is possible to review them. The task of our fleet in this region was with the organized position of Moon Sound a base, to prevent enemy attempts to seize the Gulf of Riga and Moon Sound. So long as the German fleet only employed in such an operation such elements of minor importance as in 1915, namely, to dreadnaughts, our naval force could cope with them.

"In 1915, although our position in Moon Sound was organized incompletely, we repulsed successfully all attacks and the enemy during three days' possession of the Gulf of Riga suffered losses so grave that he was obliged to depart. A similar attempt in 1916 with unimportant forces failed completely.

"In the recent operations the enemy employed the major part of his fleet, and his overwhelming superiority enabled him to carry out debarkation rapidly and successfully. Our fleet only was able to do its best to hinder these efforts and to inflict maximum losses. With this object we delivered a series of attacks, using all the naval resources in our possession.

"As a result of these operations the enemy lost through mines, submarine attacks and artillery fire, two dreadnaughts, one cruiser, 12 torpedo boats, one transport and numerous mine sweepers, all of which were put out of action. Their ultimate fate is unknown.

"We have established the actual loss only of six enemy torpedo boats, two of which were of the small type, and were sunk by gun fire from our position on Moon Island. The other torpedo boats were sunk in combats or blown up by mines. The wreck of the torpedo boat T-69 is visible on a sandbank in Kassar bay. Further our coast batteries sank four enemy torpedo boats.

"Our losses are the ship of the line Slava and a large torpedo boat destroyer of the Grom type. The efficiency of our other ships has been maintained completely."

German torpedo boats of the T-69 type were built in 1891, displaced 145 tons and have a complement of 16 men. They are 154 feet in length.

The Russian battleship Slava, whose loss has been reported previously, displaced 13,516 tons. She had a complement of 825 men and was 370 feet in length. The Russian destroyers of the Grom type were built in 1914 and displaced 1,110 tons. They had a complement of 93 men and a length of 321 feet.

Attempt to Land at Ethonia

Petrograd, Oct. 23.—The Germans have made an attempt at a second landing on the Esthonian coast. The war office announces they were driven away by the Russians. The attempt was made near Moisekull manor, eight miles north of Werder, on the Esthonian coast. (The landing of German troops reported yesterday by the Russian war office was effected on the Werder peninsula.) No naval engagements occurred in connection with the maneuver. German warships were observed off Kuivast, Moon Island. The Germans have evacuated more trenches on the northern end of the battle front. They were occupied by the Russians. Trenches in the sector north of Hin-

denberg manor were taken by the Russians after an engagement.

LOSSES IN RECENT RAID OVER ENGLAND LEAVE HER WITH FEW ZEPPELINS

Washington, Oct. 23.—Germany probably lost one-half of her total effective fleet of super-Zeppelins as a result of the raid of October 20 over England, according to official cablegrams received here. All France is exultant over what the dispatches declare to be the greatest defeat administered to an air fleet since the beginning of the war. The gratification is more intense because it is now known the German raid was an attempt to carry out a fearful threat of vengeance made four days before.

On that occasion the German government sent warnings to both France and England of dire punishment to follow what the Germans declared to be unwarranted and inhuman attacks by British and French aviators upon peaceful German towns. Reprisals were threatened in an official German communication which in part reads:

"For every brick which falls from peaceful German homes, whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris."

The official French report of the attempted German raid reads as follows:

"The first Zeppelin brought down fell at St. Clement, on the borders of the forest of Mondon, ten kilometers from Luneville. It was seen at 6:20 a. m. It was at once attacked by one of our army's defense sections. At first a series of shells were fired at the Zeppelin when it was distant 4,000 meters. The Zeppelin promptly rose to a height of 5,500 meters. In a fresh attack by the aircraft guns the fourth shell struck the outside envelope and the Zeppelin caught fire. It remained a mass of metal and India rubber and broken propellers.

"Five dead bodies, horribly mutilated, were found near the Zeppelin. Others must be buried under the ruins, which are still smoking. There could not have been any bombs left in the Zeppelin, as no explosions were heard. The apparatus had four propellers.

"About 2:20 p. m. Zeppelin No. 49 was forced by our aviators to come to earth near Bourbonne les Bains. It is intact. The commanding officer and 17 men of the crew are prisoners. (This is the airship referred to at length in today's cable dispatch.) "A little later, the third Zeppelin, the L-50, came down at Dammartin near Montigny le Roi and two officers and 14 men of her crew were captured. Two of the crew were slightly wounded.

"The Zeppelin's crew detached a car which they entirely destroyed. The Zeppelin without ballast went off with four men. From the declaration of the prisoners, this Zeppelin left Oldenberg for London October 19, but was unable to reach the English capital.

"Two Zeppelins, entirely destroyed, were attacked by our aviators and anti-aircraft guns and came down in the valley of the Saonne, in the region of Bisterton. The crews, after having burned their Zeppelins, attempted to escape, but were taken prisoners.

"Two other machines were seen in

the south; one landed at Larange in the lower Alps. The other was seen by the aviation center at Frejus, drifting toward the sea in a vertical position and disabled.

"Thus probably the Germans lost five of their Zeppelins, which were all of the new type, from 234 to 243 meters in length and carrying seven and nine engines with from 1,500 to 2,000 horsepower."

Summing up the extent of the disaster to the German air fleet, the report says that Germany altogether has constructed probably 100 Zeppelins of which 16 were destroyed before the war. The losses reported by the allies were six in 1914; 16 in 1915; 25 for 1916, and three for 1917. Thus the minimum of 66 Zeppelins have been destroyed to which must be added half a dozen more lost by accident and in experimental trials. Deducting machines loaned to Bulgaria, Germany now has on the western front only 25 super-Zeppelins. The greatest air fleet constructed against England in Belgium and northern Germany has never amounted to more than 16 Zeppelins.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Official examination of the crews of the Zeppelins captured in France on returning from the raid over England shows that the expedition consisted of 13 airships which left singly from three depots on the night of October 19. The raid was expected to last from 20 to 25 hours. The raiders reached the English coast, which was recognized by lighthouses. They were hampered considerably by the fire of British anti-aircraft guns, and by numerous searchlights which caused them to drop almost all their bombs when sailing at a height of more than 16,000 feet. They were caught by a strong northeasterly wind and when they attempted to return to their bases their speed was slackened by the persistent headwinds.

At dawn the L-49, the airship which fell intact into the hands of the French, dropped to a lower altitude, her commander believing he was over Holland or Westphalia. The crew waved white flags. It was not until after 8 o'clock in the morning that the commander became certain he was over France, and at the same time the Zeppelin was sighted by French airplanes, which forced it to land.

A little later the L-50 passed over the L-49, which was then on the ground surrounded by French airplanes. The L-50 maneuvered for a landing in a neighboring wood to give the members of the crew as good an opportunity as possible to save themselves, but one car was torn off. Part of the crew escaped by means of parachutes. The car afterward was destroyed by means of special pistols firing inflammable charges.

The L-49 and the L-50 belong to the super-Zeppelin class, measuring 650 feet. Their volume is 55,000 cubic meters. The crews are made up mostly of petty officers who have undergone a special course of instructions. They were clad warmly in furs and leather garments.

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—One to three years from the sentence given by Judge Reed Holloman today to Defido Trujillo who had been found guilty of manslaughter for the killing of his first cousin, Timoteo Trujillo, at Cow Springs on March 3, 1917.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION MUST BE CUT TO A MINIMUM FOR SEVERAL WEEKS

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Formal warning was issued here this afternoon on instructions from the office of Food Administrator Hoover that a sugar famine is upon the country, and that the moment of America's first self-denial in the matter of food has arrived.

The warning states that manufacturers using sugar in their products are closing down, and that thousands of persons are threatened with temporary loss of employment. Individuals, as well as dealers, are called upon to utilize the absolute minimum product. It was announced that as the Atlantic states have the greatest scarcity that beet sugar from the west will be rushed first to that section.

The announcement that "this condition is serious enough in the west and middle west, but in the east it has developed into a famine," was made by Henry H. Rolph, president of the United States Sugar Manufacturers association, and treasurer of the sugar committee of the food administration, on receipt of a telegram from George Rolph, chief of the sugar division of the food administration at Washington. The telegram requests that the situation be made clear to all citizens of the United States and the need for rigid economy for several weeks be explained.

On receipts of the telegram Mr. Rolph issued a statement in which he said that a few weeks ago it was hoped that the situation might be tided over until receipt of the Cuban crop. At this juncture, however, came a cry from France, where they had been existing on the most meager supply and for patriotic reasons the food administration diverted to the need of our ally the product from our own shores, despite the great need here. The loss fell on the Atlantic states.

The sacrifice was cheerfully made, and hope was transferred to the beet sugar crop. Here came disappointment, too, for adverse weather held back the crop three or four weeks and brought about the present crisis. The statement adds:

"Acting upon the splendid spirit of patriotism the food administration sugar distributing committee, under authority from Washington, has ordered every producing factory in the United States to immediately deliver sugar shipments to the far eastern states, keeping for the west and the middle west only the scantiest minimum which will prevent distress in Chicago and the west such as that which now confronts the east.

"It will take some little time to have the sugar rolled to the Atlantic from the California and Rocky Mountain states, but in the meantime all luxuries, including candy, must be limited to the extreme. Jobbers and retailers must be made guardians for a much needed household consumption and the producers and retailers must use extraordinary means to tide over this first experience in food shortage which has overtaken the American public. All of this involves effort and sacrifice from everybody but once convinced of its necessity the American public may be always relied upon to manifest its utmost willingness for sacrifice."

Mr. Rolph roughly estimated that for every five pounds of sugar needed there is but one pound in the country. He estimated the present supply at about 100,000 tons.

GOVERNMENT HOPES TO BE ABLE IN THIS MANNER TO ACT JUSTLY

Washington, Oct. 22.—The five classifications into which men awaiting draft will be divided, under the new regulations approved by President Wilson, have become public much before the time planned by the provost marshal general's office and are here published:

It was discovered today that what was to have remained an official secret for a week or more, was divulged Saturday night at a dinner in New York which Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder attended. The provost marshal general discussed the new regulations, without intending to make public the classifications, but some members of a New York local exemption board, thinking to elucidate the general's speech, printed the classifications on the back of the menu card.

The classifications are as follows, and show every man registered to which class he belongs and in what order the different classifications will be called:

Class 1

- 1—Single man without dependent relatives.
- 2—Married man (or widower with children) who habitually fails to support his family.
- 3—Married man dependent on wife for support.
- 4—Married man (or widower with children) not usefully engaged; family supported by income independent of his labor.
- 5—Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
- 6—Unskilled laborers.

Class 2

- 1—Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonable adequate support during his absence.
- 2—Married man, no children, wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
- 3—Skilled farm laborers engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
- 4—Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agriculture enterprise.

Class 3

- 1—Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
- 2—Man with aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on his daily labor for support.
- 3—Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
- 4—County or municipal officers.
- 5—Firemen or policemen.
- 6—Necessary artificers or workman in arsenals, armories and navy yards.
- 7—Necessary custom house clerks.
- 8—Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
- 9—Necessary employes in service of United States.
- 10—Highly specialized administrative experts.
- 11—Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprises.
- 12—Highly specialized agriculture

expert in agricultural bureaus of state or nation.

13—Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprises.

14—Assistant or associate manager of necessary agriculture enterprise.

Class 4

1—Married man with (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.

2—Mariners in service of merchants or citizens in United States.

3—Heads of necessary industrial work.

4—Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

5—Officers of states or the United States.

Class 5

1—Regularly or duly ordained ministers.

2—Students of divinity.

3—Persons in military or naval service.

4—Aliens.

5—Alien enemies.

6—Persons morally unfit.

7—Persons physically, permanently or mentally unfit.

8—Licensed pilots.

THIS IS FOUND MORE SATISFACTORY THAN RELYING ON ALFALFA AND FRUIT

Amarillo, Texas, Oct. 23.—"There will be much feeding of live stock in our country this season," said Melvin Gray today. He is on his way to attend the National Dairy show in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Gray farms out on the Berrendos where he has developed in a few years a good farm, starting on the open prairie. He diversifies and live stock is an important feature in the farm program, among other things raising prize winning dairy cattle.

"Feeding cattle, sheep, and hogs for market has paid well the last seasons. Even though feed stuffs are high in price, the finished product is in fact correspondingly higher, leaving the feeder a margin of profit above the cost of feed and labor. This year the feeding operations will be much more extensive than ever in the history of the Pecos Valley.

"At one time there was a tendency to make the valley depend on alfalfa and fruit exclusively. But the farmers are beginning to grow a larger variety of crops and also to have live stock. This year 40 new silos have been built in Chaves county and have been filled with kaffir, sorghum, or Indian corn. Silage has been found advantageous both in the feed lot and the dairy."

Asked as to the outlook for a decrease in price of meat animals, Mr. Gray said:

"There is an abnormal world shortage of live stock of all kinds and it will take years of careful conservation to increase the supply far enough to warrant a material reduction in price. This is especially true of cattle. Hogs and sheep may be increased more readily, but it will take time to make up the shortage. Since the war began the number of sheep has decreased nearly 55,000,000 head and hogs more than 30,000,000 head.

"Our section of the country is very well suited to growing and fattening livestock. Hogs may be raised on alfalfa pasture and grain and matured in eight months. Cattle and sheep

raised on native grass may be taken into the feed lot without any first cost of transportation and fattened fully as cheaply as in the corn belt. We have excellent transportation service to the best live stock markets. I am strongly for more live stock on the farms as it supplies a reliable income."

EIGHT HUNDRED OF THEM ARE MARCHING TO CAPTURE NEW HARVESTED CROP

Nogales, Ariz., Oct. 23.—Eight hundred Yaqui Indians working northward presumably to seize recently harvested bean and corn crops, were engaged in battle Sunday and yesterday by Mexican troops in the La Colorada district, according to mining men who arrived here last night from Hermosillo, Sonora.

The government troops, the mining men said, were part of the forces of General Calles, under command of General Gomez. The battle began at dawn Sunday, when the Yaquis attacked the town of Suqui Frande in the southern La Colorada district. Requests for government reinforcements, were telephoned yesterday from San Xavier.

General Chavez Takes Field

El Paso, Oct. 23.—General Eduardo Chavez and staff arrived in Juarez, opposite here, today enroute to Sonora to take the field against the Yaqui Indians who are in revolt in that state. General Chavez will be supplied with a command upon his arrival in Sonora. An American arriving here today from Nogales, Sonora, reported that Yaqui Indians were moving toward Hermosillo, the capital, from Vican, Potam, Torin, Bacatete and Sasabe. He confirmed the reports of a battle between the federal forces of Colonel Torres and the Yaqui Indians near the Sinaloa-Sonora state line. He also confirmed the report in the battle between the Indians and the federal forces of General Arnulfo Gomez near Torin, and said the latter had sent to General Calles for reinforcements. The Indians are well equipped with arms and ammunition and have a number of machine guns, he said.

TEN MILLION POUNDS DISCOVERED LABELED "TOP CRUST FLOUR"

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Federal secret service agents today reported to Washington the discovery in a Buffalo warehouse of millions of pounds of sugar in bags and barrels labelled "Top Crust Flour."

Notations on the packages, it was said, indicated the sugar had been coming into the warehouse over a period of several months. A federal agent who made a survey of the contents of the building estimated the amount of sugar at 150 carloads, about 10,000 pounds.

Around immense piles of sugar the federal agent said he found a screen of other articles, while some of the containers marked "Top Crust Flour" actually had flour sprinkled over the outside.

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—Sheriff Rector of Roswell passed through Lamy today with 19-year old Joseph Neat, son of A. T. Neat. The young man was committed to the Hospital for the Insane at Las Vegas.

EUROPEAN WAR

German Officers Watch Battle

With the French Army in France, Tuesday, Oct., 23 (By the Associated Press)—Several American intelligence officers watched the successful attack made by French troops yesterday on the front northeast of Soissons. The Americans saw crowds of German prisoners passing to the rear. The Garrison of Malmaison fort, captured by the French, was composed of first grenadier guards.

At the village of Allemant, it is reported that 1,400 prisoners were taken, most of them belonging to the youngest classes.

Austrians Begin Offensive

Berlin, Oct. 24 (via London)—An Austro-German offensive has been instituted on the Italian front, army headquarters announced today. German and Austrian infantry this morning captured the foremost Italian positions near Flich and Tolmino and in the northern portion of the Bain-sizza plateau.

The Italian Statement

Rome, Oct. 24—The Austrians have concentrated strong forces on the Italian front for offensive purposes, army headquarters announced today. A large proportion of these troops are Germans.

Most of these troops are Germans, and the war material employed is likewise largely of German origin. The war office announcement declares the enemy blow will find the Italian troops "steady and prepared."

German Troops Withdraw at Riga

Berlin, Oct. 24 (Via London.)—On a wide front between Gulf of Riga and the Dvina the German troops have been withdrawn without interruption from the enemy, army headquarters announced today. The withdrawal took place Sunday night.

The German Statement

Berlin, Oct. 24 (via London)—In their attack on the Aisne front yesterday the French at first pressed forward quickly but later their thrust was arrested by the German reserves, the war office announced today. The French drove forward to the villages of Allemant and Chavigno, and the positions lying between these points became untenable. German advanced batteries had to be left to the French.

DISCIPLINE SAID TO HAVE BEEN RELAXED BECAUSE OF ANGRY SPIRIT

British Front in France and Belgium, Tuesday, Oct. 23 (By the Associated Press)—In one of the redoubts captured from the Germans on Monday northeast of Ypres, according to reliable information, British troops found a German officer who had been executed by his own soldiers. His hands had been bound behind him and he had been shot. Many tales are going the rounds among the British soldiers indicating much dissatisfaction among the various bodies of German troops. Often soldiers charged with desertion and other violations of military law escape with slight punishment. According to prisoners, this is something new for Prussian militarism.

ACCOMPANIES FRENCH TROOPS IN THEIR DRIVE ON TEUTON'S POSITION

American Training Camp in France, Oct. 24 (By the Associated Press)—General Pershing accompanied one of the French generals yesterday as far as the second German line in the French attack on the Aisne front.

General Pershing was with General Franchet d'Esperey, at first observing the attack from a favorable point some distance in the rear of the French front line. Then General Pershing suggested going into the French trenches. This they did, but General Pershing was not satisfied, and went on through the shell fire into the first line of the captured German trenches and then into the second line. General Pershing's impertrable attitude during this time is the talk of the French army.

The American general afterwards went with General Franchet d'Esperey to General Petain's headquarters, and was present when General Franchet d'Esperey gave the chief of command a detailed report of the successful attack.

AND IT IS DEEMED LIKELY THAT WILHELM II WILL CHANGE CHANCELLORS

Copenhagen, Oct. 24.—Emperor William returned to Berlin last night prepared to begin dealing immediately with the political crisis, particularly as it affects the imperial chancellorship. Rudolph von Valentini, chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, made a report to the emperor on the train on the various developments of the internal political situation during the emperor's absence in the Balkans.

Valentini is known jokingly as "the carrier of the bowstring," on account of the part he plays in the political demise of the highest imperial and Prussian civil officials. He acts as the emperor's eyes and ears in ascertaining public and political opinion. Responsibility is accredited popularly to Valentini for the selection of Dr. Michaelis when it was decided to drop Prince von Buelow as a candidate, owing to the socialist announcement that they would make open war on the government if the prince were reinstated as chancellor. It is said that Michaelis was not even considered three hours before his appointment was made.

Prince von Buelow again is being advocated strongly for the chancellorship by the conservatives. Socialists through the party news service announce that if the emperor asks the opinion of the reichstag parties they will not hesitate to tell him their unfavorable opinion of von Buelow.

Leaders of the Reichstag party, except the conservatives and extreme socialists, who began a series of confidential conference on the chancellorship crisis in Berlin yesterday, seem as far as indications in newspaper reports gave any clue, to be attempting to unite on the line of advice to be given to Emperor William should he decide to consult them regarding a change in chancellors. Apparently the conferees have established no unity of purpose, and the number of candidates mentioned does not seem to have decreased. The center and national liberal members differ sharply with the socialists, and a section of

the radicals regarding infringing upon the throne's prerogative in the selection of the chancellor.

Prince von Buelow continues to receive hard knocks from the press of the left parties, which have raked up the inconsistency of Mathias Erzberger, the centralist leader, in supporting a candidate whom he did the utmost to oust from office before. The similar inconsistency of the conservative defenders of the divine right is pointed to in their attempt to force upon the emperor the appointment of a man towards whom he bears a grudge.

Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann is the candidate most prominently mentioned against Prince von Buelow, but it seems impossible a dark horse will be selected if chancellor Michaelis goes.

Michaelis Ready to Quit

London, Oct. 24.—Dr. George Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, has placed his portfolio in the hands of Emperor William according to an Amsterdam dispatch given out by the Wireless Press.

MORE TROUBLE IS EXPECTED IN RUSSIA FOR NOVEMBER SECOND

Petrograd, Tuesday, Oct. 23.—The evening newspapers which publish the program for the meeting of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's deputies on October 20, old style (November 2) are filled with rumors of a Bolshevik demonstration and an attempt to seize the government on that date.

The program for the discussion of the council embraces five topics:

The revolutionary democracy and its power; the conditions of peace; the constituent assembly; demobilization of the army, and the fight against anarchy and pogroms.

The Vecherne Vremy says: "The Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies frankly admit that they are planning civil war."

Kerensky's Strong Appeal

Petrograd, Tuesday, Oct. 23.—In an emotional address to the preliminary parliament today, Premier Kerensky appealed to the delegates to endeavor to arouse in the people the same sense of individual responsibility at the front and in the rear which carried the Russians to victory for a time in the post-revolutionary offensive early in July. The premier deplored the present demoralization of the army.

"If only we could re-ignite the enthusiasm of those July days in the heart of each man," he said, "we should have peace by Christmas, an honorable peace, for free Russia, with the war fought to an honorable end." The premier talked an hour, running the gamut of emotions from despair to hope. He was applauded on all sides.

"We are not fighting for political ends, but for the very existence of Russia," he declared. "The army in the trenches seems to have lost the sense of duty and honor, although at some places it is filled with a new spirit. The batteries on Oesel Island gave up without a struggle, while the little Dago Island fought bravely."

M. Kerensky defended the government against charges made by M. Markoff, radical, who blamed officers for the demoralization of the army

and hinted at monarchial plots. He said the Korniloff revolt was not monarchist, but a mere attempt at a dictatorship, as was the Bolshevik revolt of July.

"Peace has been postponed by the disintegration of the army by forces which are continuing the work of the old regime," he said.

A New Army Commander

The newspapers state that Premier Kerensky probably will relinquish the post of chief of command of the Russian army to General Boukhonin at the end of the week.

French Make More Progress

Paris, Oct. 25.—Further progress was made last night by the French on the Aisne front between Chavigno and Mont Des Singes. The war office statement this afternoon says that the farm of Rohay was captured by the French and that a number of prisoners were taken.

Twenty-five German airplanes were brought down by French pilots last night, or were compelled to land in damaged condition.

Airmen Assist French

With the French Armies in France, Oct. 24 (By the Associated Press)—Comparative quiet has succeeded yesterday's battle. The Germans, astonished by the rapidity and extent of the French success, seemed momentarily stunned, but it is probable they are engaged in moving their artillery to the rear.

Prisoners arriving in dribbles today appear to have suffered great privations from lack of supplies during the French artillery preparation. The French aviation service rendered immense service, under the most unfavorable conditions. The airmen flew over the infantry when they were making the attack, and, when they saw German infantry assembling for a counter attack, advanced at an altitude of less than one hundred yards, showered machine gun bullets upon the soldiers and brought about a dispersal of the assemblage.

Germans Retire in Russia

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—The German retreat on the northern end of the front continues. The war office reports that the Russian vanguards lost touch in some sectors with the retiring Germans who destroyed all bridges, roads and buildings.

German attempts to make another landing on the Werder peninsula in the region of Tomba were frustrated yesterday by the Russian artillery fire, the war office announced today.

The Russian statement says that the Germans who left their advanced position so far have retired about 15 miles in the Riga region near the Pskoff highroad and in the sector of the Little Jaegel river. Tuesday the Germans were reported to be on the Rodenpois-Turkalm line.

This line indicates an extensive retreat by the Germans, who are now back nearly to the Dvina river region. Rodenpois is on the Great Jaegel river, 12 miles north of the Dvina. Turkalm is on the Little Jaegel river. Turkalm is on the Pskoff highroad.

London, Oct. 25.—Six thousand prisoners were taken by the Austro-Germans on the Italian front in the beginning of their offensive yesterday, according to advices sent by the Central news corporation in Amsterdam.

Austrians Take 6,000 Prisoners

Central news corporation in Amsterdam

DISTRICT BOARD SENDS NAMES OF THOSE ACCEPTED FOR THE ARMY

Following are the names of 53 young men of Mora county who have been certified by the district board as accepted for military duty

Rafael Romero y Valdez.
Feliberto Vialpando.
Gemisindo Trujillo.
Casimiro Roybal.
Orville Bruce Moon.
Vivian Valdez.
Alberto Maestas.
Clarence Floyd Morris.
Oliver C. Mayham.
Abel Medina.
Jose Regino Martinez.
Macario V. Segura.
Emilio Martinez.
Apolonio Trujillo.
Chas. Dumont Van Meter.
Nabor Vargas.
Levi Madrid.
Juan Archuleta.
Daniel Roybal.
Margarito Jimenez.
Larkin Salazar.
Lino Maestas.
Arturo Montoya.
Milnor S. Rudolph.
Philip N. Sanchez.
Amarante Trujillo.
Bernardo Martinez.
John O. Stines.
Esteban B. Mares.
Thomas E. Scott.
Oscar Allen Smith.
Daniel Cordova.
Juan B. Abila.
Sacramento Baca.
Emilio Vigil.
James C. Meikle.
A. Jose Rodriguez.
Arno W. Voelkel.
Pedro Martinez.
Jose P. Arguello.
Philip Stienfeldt.
Francis Le Roy Meyers.
Orcelio Martinez.
Francisco Hernandez.
A. Conway y Martinez.
Fred Burton.
Felix Pino.
Jose M. Gallegos.
Benjamin Casados.
W. Joseph Meyer.
Conrado Mascareñas.
Godfred Implmans.
Canuto Maes.

San Miguel County
Jose Maria Lopez, East Las Vegas.
Melecio Maestas, Maes.
Juan Gualberto Gurule, Trujillo.
Jose C. Padilla, Sapello.
Crescencio Gomez, La Liendre.
Nemecio Medina, Sena.
Narciso Aragon, Sapello.
Henry Hovland, Cherryvale.
Patricio Valverde, Trementina.
Camilo Baca, Chapelle.
Jose Martin Duran, Antonchico.
Nicolas Ortiz, Romeroville.
Alfonso Hernandez, Las Vegas.
Francisco Trujillo, Sapello.
Eliseo Almanzar, East Las Vegas.
Guillermo Sandoval, San Jose.
Benito Jaramillo, Upper Las Vegas.
Filiberto Martinez, Rociada.
Catarino Garduno, Leyba.
J. Manuel Martinez, Las Vegas.
Evarquillo Montoya, Ojitos de los Montoyas.
Pablo Marquez, La Liendre.
Jose Gorge Gallegos, Upper Las Vegas.
Oscar Anton Fischer, Valley Ranch.
Vicente Tapia, San Juan.
Juan Alife, Las Vegas.
Domingo A. Sandoval, Sapello.

William C. Sanders, East Las Vegas.

Alvin Carl Becker, East Las Vegas.

Frank Nicholas Ludwig, East Las Vegas.

Francisco V. Baca, Upper Las Vegas.

Israel Dubinsky, Las Vegas.

Dionicio Roybal, Trementina.

Delfido Rodriguez, Las Vegas.

Salomon Martinez, Las Vegas.

John Richard Chaum, East Las Vegas.

Jose C. Morales, Maes.

H. C. de Herrera, Upper Las Vegas.

Antonio Jaramillo, Trementina.

Filadelfo Tafoya, San Jose.

Antonio Roybal, Pecos.

James Buster Brown, East Las Vegas.

Eustacio Roybal, Pecos.

Alberto S. Gonzales, Trementina.

Vicente Dominguez, Canon del Agua.

Adelaido Lobato, Las Vegas.

Daniel G. Gonzales.

Pablo Martinez.

MAY SUE THE CITY

Albuquerque, Oct. 24.—Suit against the city for injuries sustained by a blooded horse owned by him is threatened by Chief Deputy Sheriff Alcario Montoya. The horse was in a stall on Mr. Montoya's property in the highlands last night, when fire was discovered in a shed on the premises at 802 South Arno street, nearby.

Streams of water played by the firemen are said to have added to the fright caused the stallion by the general excitement and in its efforts to tear itself free from its halter the horse is said to have almost killed itself. It will require veterinary treatment, Mr. Montoya said today, and he is convinced that the city is liable for the damage and expense caused. He contends that the city should have given warning of some sort so that the horse or other property likely to be affected by the fire or the fire-fighting might have been removed.

MANY BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, Oct. 24.—British casualties reported during the week ended today totalled 17,041.

The losses were divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds 362; men 3,188. Officers wounded or missing 927; men 12,564.

Casualties among British troops during the week just ended show somewhat of an increase over the previous week when the total was 14,096. In general, October losses are running far lower than those during September.

LA JOYA GRANT STOCKED

Santa Fe, Oct. 29.—The southwest portion of the La Joya grant has been stocked with 1,000 head of cattle by J. K. Noe and 1,000 head of cattle have been put on pasture within the enclosure. Two miles of four wire fence has been built and a deep well sunk.

Raton, N. M., Oct. 24.—At the turn in the Des Moines road near the Rohr slaughter house last Sunday, the car of John Drossman skidded and overturned. The young son of Mr. Drossman receiving a broken arm and Miss Margaret Crowder being severely bruised. Miss Crowder was taken to the home of W. H. Atwater in Raton, where she is still confined to the bed.

TAKE HIM FROM EL PASO TO SILVER CITY; FINALLY ARE ARRESTED

El Paso, Oct. 24.—R. J. Laughlin left here today for Silver City, N. M., to bring back his 19-year-old son, John, who was kidnapped by two alleged deserters from Fort Bliss and taken to Silver City in the boy's public service automobile. Young Laughlin, who drove a car between this city and Fort Bliss, disappeared October 16, and nothing was heard of him until he telegraphed here from Silver City yesterday for \$25. The two alleged deserters are being held by officers.

TEN SAILORS IMPRISONED IN ATLANTA ESCAPE THROUGH A TUNNEL

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24.—Ten German sailors interned with several hundred others at Fort McPherson escaped last night through a tunnel they made under one of the barracks and which led them to liberty 100 feet away. The men were brought here a few weeks ago from Fort Ogelthorpe, and officers believe they had been working on the tunnel since shortly after their arrival.

Soon after their escape was discovered this morning blood hounds followed a trail about a mile from the fort to a small stream into which the fugitives had waded. Each left his socks on the bank of the stream, but no other wearing apparel was found. Soldiers are seeking the Germans with orders to bring them in "dead or alive."

BARN IS BURNED

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—A barn and a large quantity of alfalfa hay belonging to C. T. Brown and G. E. Cook at Socorro was burned to the ground and it was only the most energetic work by fire fighters that prevented the spread of the flames to surrounding buildings.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT LAFAYETTE

Easton, Pa., Oct. 24.—Lafayette college, which is America's greatest memorial to General LaFayette, celebrated Founders' day today with an attractive program of exercises, commemorating the life and services of the famous French patriot.

FALLS TO HIS DEATH

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—While his young boy was looking on, J. L. Bombarger, fell from the tower of his windmill near Grady and was killed instantly. He was 59 years old, a native of Texas and had lived in New Mexico 11 years. Besides his boy, his wife survives him.

SEEKING HEALTH HERE

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—Vice President Charles H. Ludington of the Curtis Publishing company of Philadelphia, accompanied his wife to Silver City, where she will be at the Cottage Sanitarium for her health. Their son Nicholas is with them.

FOUNDERS' DAY

South Hadley, Mass., Oct. 24.—Founders' Day at Mount Holyoke college was celebrated this morning with an interesting program of exercises.

COPPER COMPANY SOLD

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—C. B. Manville,

New York manufacturer and capitalist has bought the controlling interest in the United States Copper company, operating at Hanover.

DEPUTY WHO MAKES A PRO-ALLY SPEECH IS REMINDED OF VERA CRUZ

Juarez, Mexico, Oct. 24.—Garcia Vigil, a member of the Mexican chamber of deputies, was denounced by Lopez Lara, delegate to the chamber of deputies from the state of Jalisco, because of his pro-ally speech in the chamber recently, Mexico City papers which have been received here stated.

In his address Deputy Lara declared that, while Mexico was the friend of France, she could not forget Vera Cruz and the Pershing expedition, and ended his attack by asking what Germany has done to Mexico that would warrant breaking off friendly relations, according to this story.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIES AFFECTED BY SHORTAGE OF SWEET STUFF

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—The sugar supply of all candy factories in this city was cut today through a telegram from George M. Rolph, sugar representative in the federal food administration. The telegram received by George H. Earle, a representative of the American refiners' committee, is as follows:

"Now consider it advisable to entirely discontinue selling to confectioners, gum syrup and cordial manufacturers, and other manufacturers of similar products. It is probable they will be licensed shortly and their production reduced to a minimum. Will try to get relief on car shortage."

CUBA GUARDS SUGAR

Havana, Cuba, Oct. 24.—President Menocal issued a proclamation last night warning all foreigners who instigate or encourage strikes in the sugar producing regions that they will be considered pernicious foreigners and expelled from Cuba.

COAL STRIKE ENDS

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 24.—Every coal mine in Illinois, idle as a result of the strike for wage increases, was working full blast today, according to reports this morning to the office of Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois.

Prices Fixed in New York

New York, Oct. 24.—The first war ration since the United States went into the war went into effect here to the city restricted the sale of sugar day when retail stores throughout the city restricted the sale of sugar to from two to five pounds to each customer at 10 and 11 cents a pound, the lower price prevailing only in those stores where patriotism ranks above avarice.

WILL INSPECT POST

Fort Bliss, Tex., Oct. 24.—A review is being arranged for Major General J. W. Ruckman, commander of the western department when he arrives from San Antonio, Friday, to inspect the post and camps here. Major General Ruckman is making a tour of inspection of the army posts along the border, and will go from here to Columbus, and Hachita, N. M., Douglas, Tucson and Yuma, Ariz.

ZEPPELINS ARE USED, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL MONTHS

London, Oct. 20—Just when it appeared that the Germans had virtually abandoned the use of the Zeppelin for air raids on England, another Zeppelin fleet has penetrated the eastern and northeastern counties and reached at least the edge of the London area. The bombs dropped by the raiders killed 27 persons and injured 53 others, it is officially announced. The casualties cover all the districts visited.

Sighted from Coast Town.

An East Coast Town, Oct. 20—Seven or more Zeppelins crossed the east coast at about 8 o'clock last night, four going in one direction and three in another. At 11:30 one Zeppelin passed out on the homeward journey. The airship dropped six bombs at 11 o'clock and three at 11:15. The noise of its engines was heard for 20 minutes.

French Shoot Down Raider

Paris, Oct. 20—A Zeppelin was brought down in flames last night at Ramborvillers, near the Alsatian border, and two others were forced to land. They belonged to a squadron composed of a large number of Zeppelins which flew over the Vosges.

LAS VEGAS MAN NAMED BY ADMINISTRATION; PROFIT TO BE FIVE PER CENT

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 20.—Arthur C. Hfeld of Las Vegas has been appointed state food administration representative on beans after an important conference of bean growers and handlers here which estimated the state crop at 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds. Hfeld has adopted that all beans shall be bought on a cleaned basis, shipped in new 100-pound sacks net weight and that gross handling expenses, including profit, shall be five per cent net for choice cleaned beans.

AMERICAN TROOPS SHOWING PATRIOTIC DESIRE TO HELP FINANCE STRUGGLE

American Training Camp in France, Friday, Oct. 19 (by The Associated Press)—Subscriptions of several million dollars to the Liberty Loan have been made by the American soldiers during the loan campaign, which has been in progress more than two weeks. The total will be announced in Washington after the close of the lists.

General Pershing made a stirring patriotic appeal on behalf of the loan, and keenest rivalry has developed among the regiments, companies and even squads. The heavy artillery is leading today with a total of nearly \$300,000. Many of the batteries have not been heard from. In some companies of infantry every office and man has made a subscription to be met in installments from his pay. In one field battery 32 men subscribed a total of \$22,000.

Wormy children are unhappy, puny and sickly. They can't be otherwise while worms eat away their strength and vitality. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE performs a marvelous transformation. Cheerfulness, strength and the rosy bloom of health speedily return. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

WHOLE COUNTRY WILL PETITION FOR SPEEDY VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY

Washington, Oct. 20—President Wilson by proclamation today declared Sunday, October 28 as a day of prayer for the success of the American arms in the war, in accordance with the recent resolution of congress.

The president's proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas the congress of the United States, by a concurrent resolution adopted on the fourth day of the present month of October, in view of the entrance of our nation into the vast and awful war which now afflicts the greater part of the world, has requested me to set apart by official proclamation a day upon which our people should be called upon to offer concerted prayer to Almighty God for His divine aid in the success of our arms;

"And whereas, it behooves a great free people, nurtured as we have been in the eternal principles of justice and of right, a nation which has sought from the earliest days of its existence to be obedient to the divine teachings which have inspired it in the exercise of its liberties, to turn always to the Supreme Master and cast ourselves in faith at His feet, praying for His Aid and succor in every hour of trial, to the end that the great aims to which our fathers dedicated our power as a people may not perish among men, but be always asserted and defended with fresh ardor and devotion, and, through the divine blessing, set at last upon an enduring foundation for the benefit of all the free peoples of the earth:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, gladly responding to the wish expressed by the congress, do appoint October 28, being the last Sunday of the present month, as a day of supplication and prayer for all the people of the nation, honestly extorting all my countrymen to observe the appointed day, according to their several faiths, in solemn prayer, that God's blessings may rest upon the high task which is laid upon us, to the end that the cause for which we give our lives and treasures may triumph and our efforts be blessed with high achievements."

Neuralgia of the face, shoulder, hands, or feet requires a powerful remedy that will penetrate the flesh. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT possesses that power. Rubbed in where the pain is felt is all that is necessary to relieve suffering and restore normal conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

FIRST NATIONAL BUYS

Santa Fe, Oct. 20—The First National bank today added another \$30,000 to the total sum of Liberty Bonds of the second issue sold by it, running the total up to about \$85,000 and that before any systematic campaign has been put under way in this city.

Women Have Their Troubles

Not only middle-aged women, but younger ones, too, suffer from backache, pains in side, swollen ankles, sore muscles, rheumatic pains and kindred ailments without knowing that these are most often the result of deranged or overworked kidneys. Foley Kidney Pills are good medicine for kidney trouble. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

OTHERWISE THE CITIZEN MUST HAVE HIS NAME SWORN ON THE BOOKS

Santa Fe, Oct. 20—The office of secretary of state today received from the press and made public instructions to voters under the new Australian ballot system for the constitutional amendment election to be held November 6th. Prohibition headquarters today released detailed instructions concerning registration as follows:

It is the duty of every voter to register in his home precinct previous to October 27, and under the new election law provisions for such registration are made as follows.

The county commissioners of each county of the state appointed the board of registration, consisting of three persons of each precinct within the county, sixty days before the vote is to be taken on the prohibition amendment. The board of registration is required by law to meet thirty days before the election and to remain in session for three days, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock noon and from 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the board is to sit in open session every Saturday until 10 days before the election. On the tenth day before election said board of registration shall meet and remain in session during the hours mentioned above. After that time no other name shall be added or put on the registration list. So it behooves every friend of prohibition to see that his name is registered.

If for any reason the citizens otherwise qualified to vote, is not registered, he may swear his vote in on election day by making an affidavit and having two other voters of the precinct also make affidavit to the fact that the person thus seeking to vote is in every other way a qualified voter; that he is an American citizen, has lived in the state for at least one year, the county ninety days and the precinct thirty days prior to the date of election.

A copy of the registration list as prepared by the board of registration must be placed in the most public place in the precinct for ten days prior to the election. This is for the purpose of allowing all voters to see if they are properly registered, and if they are not, to arrange to swear in their vote by affidavit as mentioned above.

Any qualified elector, unavoidably absent from his home precinct on election day, and more than fifteen miles distant from such precinct, may vote in any precinct or election district or ward in the state under regulations provided by law. In order for such voter to be entitled to vote, he must be registered in the precinct in which he lives and must obtain a certificate from the board of registration of such precinct, showing that he is a duly registered and qualified voter in such home precinct. An elector presenting such registration certificate shall make and subscribe before one of the judges of election and affidavit to the effect that he is unavoidably absent from his home precinct and has had no opportunity to vote therein at this election, and that he will be unable to reach his home precinct that day in time to vote therein; and, that he has not, and will not vote elsewhere at this election.

CLASSIFICATIONS WILL BE MADE BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE

Washington, Oct. 20—President Wilson has approved the new draft regulations which will be promulgated soon to govern the selection of the remainder of registered men for the national army. The new plan aims to classify each of the nine million not yet drafted in his place in the national scheme of defense, and to avoid the drafting of men most needed in industries and those having dependents.

To every registered man a questionnaire will be sent for him to fill out and return to his local board. Upon perusal of the questionnaire, he will be assigned to one of five classes. If he is dissatisfied with the position assigned him by the local board, he has the right to appeal to the district board to change his status.

Class No. 1—The first from which the armies will be drawn, will include all physically fit men who have nothing to keep them from serving.

Class 2—Will include those less fit or those engaged in an industry necessary to the prosecution of the war.

Class 3—Those less fit or highly skilled operators.

Class 4—Will contain men who should be last to be taken.

Class 5—Will be known as the "discard class," and in it will be placed those wholly unfit for military service, each physically or undesirable to the government in other service. The local boards will immediately compile a list of all the registered men under their jurisdiction. To each of these they will mail a questionnaire resembling a rigid examination. The men will be allowed seven days in which to return the questionnaires to the board which will assign them to their respective classes. Each man's draft order number will be entered on his questionnaire, and will determine his order in the classes called up at the local board headquarters.

At the local board headquarters it is emphasized that 687,000 men already drawn will not be affected by the new regulations. The needs of the government are the first consideration and the men drafted are considered necessary to the military service. All those who have been exempted will be assigned to their classes along with the registered men who have not been called upon as yet. Number 1 will be first be exhausted; the other classes will follow in their numerical order. If a man is called for physical examination and turned down on account of total disability, he will be assigned to Class 5, which probably never will be called out.

By the time the selection begins, it is emphasized, all will have had a chance for appeal to their district boards for assignment to a less liable class. Details of the new system probably will be explained tonight by Secretary of War Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder at a dinner at New York given by the different boards.

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.

GREED OF TURKS IN SELLING OFF CROPS ALSO A CONTRIBUTING CAUSE

New York, Oct. 22—A thousand deaths a day from starvation of a population of 350,000 in the Lebanon mountains near Beirut, Syria, is the toll of famine conditions there resulting from the war, it was declared here today by the Rev. William H. Hall, of the Syrian Protestant college, who recently returned to this country from relief work in that district.

Continuing Mr. Hall described the tragic disappointment of the Christmas time of the American relief ship Caesar which would have meant life to thousands, but which never arrived owing to the refusal of Germany and Austria-Hungary to grant her safe passage to Beirut.

The Caesar, a naval collier loaned to the Red Cross by the navy department, left New York months before the entry of this country into the war, as a "Christmas ship," for the needy in Syria, carrying more than a quarter of a million of dollars worth of food and clothing contributed in this country.

"Day after day the poor, starving people along the coast and through the mountains looked and prayed for the coming of the 'American ship,'" Mr. Hall said. "The country was canvassed by well organized committees, the needy were listed, the work of distribution was thoroughly prepared, offices were opened and men chosen to direct the distribution. The people waited. Their hopes were raised high.

"Week followed week and month followed month—in suspense the people daily looked out to sea for her—but the ship which meant life and hope to thousands never appeared. She was held by military necessity, while the people starved.

"'God has forgotten us!' was heard again and again as hopeless and hungry they stood face to face with death by starvation.

"If the Caesar had arrived it would have meant that other ships would follow, but her failure to come dashed all hope for relief. Her cargo was sold and the funds finally found their way to Beirut for the purchase and distribution of food there, but there was little food to be bought.

Many More Will Die

"We know for a fact that thousands of our friends there will die this winter, despite the great good that can be accomplished by sending funds from America to buy what food can be obtained on the ground for distribution in an effort to save as many as possible."

The city of Beirut is as sorely afflicted as the mountain districts, Mr. Hall went on, and day or night one hears the cry along the streets, "I am hungry—give me bread." This is not from beggars but from laborers and tradesmen, people who have known the comforts of life.

"In Jerusalem," he continued, "one cannot pass along the street without being beset by prayers for aid. There are mothers with babies pulling at their barren breasts and children whose parents have succumbed and left them to face starvation alone.

"Syria and Palestine have no story of massacre or deportation, but these districts, once prosperous and self-supporting, are now caught in the world strife, and the people are slowly

but surely starving to death through no fault of their own. Figures appall one—competent authorities assert that not less than 1,200,000 persons are today in dire distress in these historic Bible lands.

"Of this number at least 75,000 are children below the age of 12—boys and girls and little children with no older person to provide the food without which they will perish, or to soothe the last hours when hunger will have overcome the forces of nature and the hour has come for them to face the great eternal without father or mother near."

A Plague of Locusts

A plague of locusts; the denuding of the fields of men for the armies; the blockade of the coast; the lack of tourists and the breakdown of transportation are given by Mr. Hall as the reasons for the failure of food and prosperity in these lands "which boasted they never could suffer famine," so rich was their productivity. But particularly were conditions due to speculation in food supplies by Turkish officials and their friends, he said.

"Some men in high position, holding the food of the country in their hands, have gambled with death and won," Mr. Hall said. "The people have died while they stored away one knows not what fortunes in gold."

The Ottoman government, he said, has done something in relief measures in opening hospices for children and distributing food, but such help has reached only a few thousands, while the work of the American Red Cross at Beirut was stopped by the breaking off of diplomatic relations between this country and Turkey.

"But relief money can yet be sent to buy and distribute food, as there are still enough American missionaries remaining in the country to attend to it," he added. "The whole people cannot be saved but a goodly number can be, and even a remnant is worth saving. There is a land which historically has a claim upon the charity of the world, but its chief claim now is not historical; it is human. We are in a war to liberate humanity. It is on this ground that Syria appeals to the world.

"The funds collected in this country by the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief are being disbursed through these American missionaries and teachers of the American college in Beirut. Even though hundreds die for lack of food, because money cannot buy enough there to go around, great good can be done, if funds are forthcoming from this country generously enough.

"At least one-fourth of the population of the Lebanon mountains has already perished from hunger and diseases directly caused thereby. The story which must be written when this present winter is over will be even more terrible to read, unless immediate help is provided."

Mr. Hall graduated from Union college in 1898 and McCormick theological seminary in 1902, in which year he was ordained a Presbyterian minister. His home is in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Stop coughing! you rack the lungs and worry the body. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP checks irritation, heals the lungs and restores comfortable breathing. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

JUDGE NEBLETT BEGINS HEARING OF CASES IN ALBUQUERQUE TODAY

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 22—The special term of the federal district court set by Judge Neblett was opened in the court room in the federal building this morning. The term is expected to last until December. The criminal docket has been only partly made up and cases run to November 14, and a civil docket will follow the criminal one.

Most of the criminal cases have to do with selling liquor to the soldiers or Indians. Eleven New Mexico guardsmen will be sent from the division camp in California to testify. Lieutenant Thomas Noe, who was provost marshal while the troops were at Camp Funston, also will probably return as a witness.

The complete criminal docket follows:

October 22—United States vs. Joe Franceschini, United States vs. Sam Loo, United States vs. John Egger.

October 23—United States vs. Albert Johnson, United States vs. Henry John.

October 24—United States vs. Thomas Hernandez, United States vs. Mrs. Eugenia Berta, United States vs. John Amari.

October 25—United States vs. James Kelly, United States vs. Francisco Rodriguez, United States vs. Frank Gasperich.

October 26—United States vs. N. Prado, United States vs. Charles W. Jenkins.

October 27—United States vs. Francisco Costello.

October 27—United States vs. Craig Parsons, United States vs. Jesus Maria Lucero, Juan Ysidro Tafara.

October 30—United States vs. Charles Well, United States vs. Roman Marr.

October 31—United States vs. Eva Davis and W. H. Walker, United States vs. John Donat, United States vs. Alvin Rojas.

November 1—United States vs. John Thixon.

November 2—United States vs. Maximiliano Montoya and Lorenzo Varela, United States vs. H. Newberry.

November 5—United States vs. Lamar Cavazone, United States vs. B. A. Candelario, United States vs. Eliseo Valdez et al.

November 6—United States vs. Francisco Miera, United States vs. Felipe Martinez, United States vs. Pablo Barreras.

November 7—United States vs. Jack Grant, United States vs. Charles Mellinger, United States vs. J. C. Arelano.

November 8—United States vs. Miles McBroom.

November 9—United States vs. Jose Leon Garcia, United States vs. Isa Garcia.

November 10—United States vs. Escolastico Tais, United States vs. Rafael Chavez.

November 12—United States vs. Antonio Naranjo, United States vs. Rafael Sanchez.

November 13—United States vs. Stephen G. Kammalade, United States vs. Nathan N. Bramlett.

November 14—United States vs. Frank Jones.

Try Zensal for that itching Eczema. Sold by E. G. Murphy.—Adv.

OTHERWISE JUDGE HOLLOMAN WILL NOT LET THE CENTRAL BE SOLD

Santa Fe, Oct. 22—"You haven't said yet that you wouldn't scrap the road?" asked President Levi A. Hughes, president of the First National bank, towards the conclusion of a meeting held this forenoon in the Elks' club rooms by S. C. Munoz and associates, who have purchased the bonds of the New Mexico Central railroad, with the members of the chamber of commerce and other citizens.

There were interesting passages at arms during the meeting, into which District Judge Reed Holloman was drawn by the visitors, who assured Santa Fe that they came with the intention of doing the community good if the community would permit them. Not being owners of the road, they could not give assurances of what they would do with it, but they intend to bid for it when it is placed under the hammer at foreclosure sale, and if they purchase it, the present intentions were to operate it, but that the future would then depend upon the measure of support that especially Santa Fe would give in the way of tonnage and the concessions in taxes and other assistance that would be extended.

The visitors expressed themselves pleased with what they had observed in the Estancia Valley, and spoke favorable of the resources tributary to the road which had been called to their attention. Mr. Munoz intimated that Judge Reed Holloman stood in the way of immediate plans for the betterment of the road, and other visitors spoke scathingly of the management under a receiver prior to Colonel R. E. Twitcher.

Judge Holloman told of inquiries which had been made before the state corporation commission and from the attorney general regarding their attitude toward scrapping the road. Mr. Munoz denied emphatically that any negotiations had been opened for scrapping the New Mexico Central. Judge Holloman giving assurance that he would pass upon any matter brought before him in court, free from prejudice and in accordance with the law and his judgment free from any personal feeling.

Judge Reed Holloman in the afternoon refused to vacate his order which declined permission to set a date for the foreclosure sale of the New Mexico Central railroad unless a bond was given that the road would be continued in operation. S. C. Munoz, president of the Federal Export corporation, and his associates who have purchased the bonds of the railroad company were in the court room. Attorney General Harry L. Patton represented the state.

Why Colds Are Dangerous

It is not only the serious diseases that so often start with a cold that make a cold the most dangerous of the minor ailments, but the fact that when a child has a cold he is much more likely to contract germ diseases such as scarlet fever and diphtheria. For this reason every cold should be gotten rid of as quickly as possible. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a wide reputation for its quick cures of bad colds. You will look a long time before you find a better preparation for that disease.—Adv.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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

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The socialists of the German reichstag are reported in revolt against the new war credit of two and a half billion dollars and are said to have decided to vote against it unless Chancellor Michaelis resigns. The socialists being the largest group in the reichstag, will require only a few adherents to bring about the chancellor's downfall. But, even if they accomplish this, they will have gained little so long as the theory of ministerial irresponsibility to parliamentary control obtains in the German government. Chancellors may come and go, but they will be subservient to the kaiser and not to the reichstag. It is not a change of chancellors that the German empire needs or that will satisfy the expression of the German socialist party. It is a reformation of the imperial constitution, which will make for republicanism as against autocracy. Nor will a mere denial of credits suffice; for it would still be possible, with Germany organized as it is today, to take the people's money by fiat. This episode is another bit of evidence of German discontent with the progress of the war, but it cannot be taken as indicative of a situation wherein the established order is seriously menaced. It is still too early to count upon a revolution in Germany to win the war for the allies. The spring drive in which American troops will take part has a fixed place in the schedule of events which will show the German people how the war should and will end.

"You cannot eat your cake and have it, too," is an old saying that has many practical applications. Recently the department of agriculture urged the farmers not to kill their young live stock, but to raise the animals to maturity so that the supply of meat shall be greater. The only reason farmers had been killing stock while young was because they found that practice more profitable than feeding the stock until it had put on more weight.

Later, people were urged to eat more corn in order to conserve the supply of wheat, but now people find wheat a cheaper food than corn, and it is estimated that in Oklahoma alone 500,000 bushels of wheat will be fed to live stock this fall. In other states the feed that is deemed cheapest will be used, regardless of the protests of people who are not and never have been engaged in the production of either live stock or the

feed with which they are to be grown and fattened.

We cannot raise stock and also save the feed. Price fixing and food control may make some minor variations in food production and consumption but there probably will not be any material deviation from the usual effects of supply and demand. —Topeka State Journal.

Flour Substitutes

Because of the present need to conserve wheat, certain other food materials can be substituted by the housekeeper in making bread generally, says today's bulletin of the national emergency food garden commission, working in conjunction with this newspaper in a nation-wide conservation campaign.

The next series of bulletins on food conservation will deal with flour substitutes and the housewife is urged to save each day's bulletin so as to have the complete set for future use.

Every housekeeper is familiar with the use of corn meal, which can be used without the addition of any flour in making bread, gems, griddle cakes, etc. But she may use corn meal also in preparing light bread, hot biscuits and cookies. Other substances which will lend themselves admirably to the making of every sort of quick bread are rice, sweet potato, peanuts, soybean meal, milo, kafir, feterita, dash-eeen, banana, rye, oats, barley, etc.

The receipts to be published in the following lessons are a few of those which may be used and merely suggest some of the possible combinations of these various food materials which will yield new and very palatable breads. It must be kept in mind that no other substance has gluten such as is found in wheat and which gives it the ability of producing light and spongy bread. In any of the following lessons, sour milk or buttermilk and soda may be substituted for sweet milk and baking powder. To guard against an excess of soda, which causes a yellow color in the bread, use one-half to three-fourths level teaspoonful of soda to every cupful of sour milk. The soda should be sifted with the other ingredients.

The mixing should be done as quickly as possible especially after the baking powder is moistened, to minimize the loss of leavening gas. Biscuits should be rolled, cut, and placed on the pans as soon as possible after mixing. If necessary, they

may stand in the pans before baking with comparative safety, but it is much better to bake immediately.

Wheat meal is ground whole wheat or graham flour. This is to be distinguished from white flour or wheat flour sold at the stores.

Corn Meal Bread

Corn meal bread is rich in food value, says today's bulletin of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, co-operating with this newspaper to conserve the nation's food supply. The following recipe is recommended for corn meal bread:

1 cup corn meal.
6 cups wheat flour (more if necessary.)
1 cake yeast, dry or compressed, or
1-2 cup liquid yeast.
2 tablespoons sugar.
1 tablespoonful salt.
2 tablespoons shortening, if desired.
1-2 cup of water, (omit this if liquid yeast is used.)

If desired the sponge for this bread may be set in the evening, using only one-fourth as much yeast as directed for the quicker method. In warm weather keep the sponge cool.

Put the corn meal into a saucepan with 2 1-2 cups of cold water, mix thoroughly, and bring to the boiling point, stirring frequently. It is better to use a double boiler for preparing this mush, although it will suffice to have the vessel containing the corn meal placed in or over another one containing boiling water. Allow the mush to steam at least 10 minutes (½ to 1 hour is better) Then cool until lukewarm and add the salt, the sugar and about four ounces of the flour (one scant half-pint of sifted flour,) and mix thorough. Next add the yeast, which has been rubbed smooth in a cup with four tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water. Cover and place the bowl out of the way of drafts and at a temperature of from 80 to 88 degrees F. Allow this mixture to rise for two hours or until very light.

To this sponge, which now will be found quite soft, add the melted shortening and the remainder of the flour, kneading thoroughly until a smooth and elastic dough has been formed. Do not add more water to the dough unless it is absolutely necessary in order to incorporate the flour. Set the dough back to rise again for one hour or until light.

Cut down from the sides of the bowl, grease the hands lightly and knead just enough to expel the largest bubbles of gas. Cut off a bit of dough to serve as an "indicator;" divide the rest into four equal parts, mold each quickly, stretching the outside of the loaf and pinching together underneath; place crease side down in lightly greased pans, which have been warmed but are not hot. Set the loaves in the same warm place and allow to rise 50 minutes to one hour, or until the indicator shows two times its original volume. Place in oven to bake 50 minutes. The oven should be about 425 degrees F. at first and may then decrease gradually until about 375 degrees F.

MISS SHIELDS GOES ABROAD

Santa Fe, Oct. 25.—Miss M. D. Shields, matron of the Miners' Hospital at Raton, has resigned and left today for Camp Cody as a trained nurse under Red Cross management.

SANTA FE MAN MAKES RUN IN AUTO, DINING WITH PASSENGERS AT TWO STOPS

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 25.—Arthur Seligman, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, who motored to Denver last week to attend a meeting of Democratic leaders, found it comparatively easy to outdistance a Santa Fe train from Trinidad, Colo., to Santa Fe, even over New Mexico roads that have suffered from the drought prevailing this year. Mr. Seligman was accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Seligman and by Frank Horn, who drove the state chairman's Cadillac, and on the return journey from Denver they took breakfast with the passengers on Santa Fe train No. 1 at Trinidad, last Sunday morning. They saw the train pull out, and they did not leave Trinidad until 9 o'clock, some time after the departure of the train, but they were at a table in the Castaneda hotel at Las Vegas eating their Sunday dinner when the train pulled in there, and they reached Santa Fe at 5:55 Sunday evening, several minutes before the Lamy branch train that connected with No. 1 arrived at the station here.

The distance from Trinidad to Santa Fe is 216 miles, and the Seligman party made it in 7 hours and 42 minutes, actual running time. The elapsed time was 8 hours and 55 minutes, the stops including an hour at Las Vegas, 10 minutes at Canoncito to change a tire, and 8 minutes at Springer to take gasoline.

IS EXPECTED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE TO DESPONDENT AUSTRIAN PEOPLE

Washington, Oct. 25.—The great Austro-German drive against the Italian front now in full swing was fully expected by General Cadorna, who has prepared to meet it for several weeks past. Official cablegrams received today declare that in addition to the heavy reinforcements which the Austrians have received from troops withdrawn from the Russian front, many German divisions have appeared on the long line from Tolmino to the Carso, so that there are now 20 full divisions with a great amount of artillery on this front.

Alien headquarters recognize in the enemy force a confirmation of reports that have been leaking out from Germany and Austria of the conclusion reached by the German general staff that the real issue of the war is to be fought out on the Isonzo and Tyrol fronts.

This offensive also was necessary, according to information received by Italian officials, to encourage the suffering and starving people in the interior of Austria, which is thoroughly tired of the war and dispirited by the long defensive campaign of the Austrians. Today's reports state that in this drive German troops for the first time have appeared on the Italian front and a German airplane, part of much German war material gathered on the Bainsizza plateau, was brought down yesterday within the Italian lines.

GUARDIAN FOR THAW

New York, Oct. 25.—An application for the appointment of a guardian for Harry K. Thaw was filed today in the United States district court in Brooklyn. The case will be tried in December.

RUMOR TO THIS EFFECT COMES WHEN PRELATE IS SERIOUSLY ILL

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24—From Rome comes the rumor that Pope Benedict has decided to confer the cardinal's hat upon Archbishop Ireland, and the rumor finds credence among American Catholics who know in what high esteem the present pope, as well as his two immediate predecessors on the throne of St. Peter, have held the eminent St. Paul prelate. By a peculiar coincidence the report has reached this city at a time when considerable uneasiness is felt in regard to the health of Archbishop Ireland. The archbishop entered upon his eightieth year on September 11 last, and until recently he appeared in the prime of life, both mentally and physically. Within the past few weeks, however, he has been confined to his bed, while the calling in of eminent specialists has led to rumors that the condition of the distinguished prelate is more serious than has been made public.

Archbishop Ireland has long stood in the front rank among the members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America. In church matters he has always been a liberal. Many years ago he conceived the idea of having the public and parochial schools merged, both Catholic and Protestant teachers being employed, and the school moneys divided. This was what was known in Minnesota as the "Fairbault plan," and was put in operation under the direction of the archbishop.

The crowning educational work of Archbishop Ireland was the building of the Hill seminary, on the east bank of the Mississippi, at Macalaster. To this great enterprise the late James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company, donated \$500,000. The building of the seminary was completed in 1897 and dedicated amid pomp and ceremony in the fall of that year. Papal Delegate Sattoli, Bishop Keane, and many other distinguished Catholics being present.

While he seldom has mixed in political life in the sense of delivering addresses and making pleas for one party or the other, he is a man of pronounced opinions on all state and national topics, and has exercised vast influence in his own way, but the occasions have been few on which he felt it his duty to break his rule of non-interference. One of these occasions came in the fall of 1896. The campaign between McKinley and Bryan had only about three weeks to run, and twenty of the leading business men of St. Paul sent him a letter asking that he give to the public in his own way his views regarding the great questions then before the citizens of the republic. On October 12 of that year he sent to the country what was then regarded as one of the great addresses of the contest, which later ended so overwhelmingly for McKinley.

Archbishop Ireland first came into national prominence through his strong work in the interest of temperance. After several years in incessant work in his church in Minnesota and the organization of many total abstinence societies he branched out in his work and delivered lectures in the principal cities of the United States, England and Ireland.

For the last 40 years the archbishop

has given much attention to charity and the promotion of enterprises looking to the amelioration of the condition of the very poor. He has long been a leading member of the St. Paul organization known as the Associated Charities, made up of representatives of all the charitable societies of the city, both Catholic and Protestant. He is besides a moving spirit in all the Catholic charity societies and gives much in private charity. It has been said that he never has been known to turn a beggar from his door absolutely empty handed. He gives money to them with slight petitioning, and seldom in amounts less than \$1, the amount often being as high as \$5 or \$10. It is related of him that one evening in winter a forlorn-looking man came to his door and asked for a quarter. Fumbling in his pockets for a minute the archbishop brought up a \$20 gold piece, and, handing it to the man with a smile, said: "That is a little more than you need tonight. Take it, use what you have to, and make the remainder the nucleus for the fortune which you have it in your power to win."

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR ALSO ASKS OPERATORS TO MAKE SACRIFICES FOR COUNTRY

Pittsburgh, Oct. 24—Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, addressing coal producers from every field in the country, today pleaded for leaders of the industry to lay aside all differences and get behind President Wilson in the fight against Germany. Mr. Garfield made no reference in his address to any possible increase in coal prices by the government or to the demand of the miners in the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields for increased wages. In part he said:

"So long as President Wilson gives power to the fuel administrator I shall proceed to gather information throughout the country and distribute it to those interested in the industry. I propose to produce fuel for the home and the factory in greater quantity than ever.

"I want to set aside your competitive differences, make monetary sacrifice and stand behind the president in this time of emergency."

STRICT RULES AT FUNSTON

Camp Funston, Kan., Oct. 24—In order to regulate the ever increasing motor car traffic at Camp Funston, the following regulations have been issued:

No jitneys, will be allowed in the camp to take on or discharge passengers at any time, day or night. Jitneys can load and unload their passengers at the big gates at Three-Mile creek on the west and at the gate at Army City on the east. No automobiles will be allowed on the grounds of the Golden Belt road without a pass. If repairs are being made on the Golden Belt road, the guards will divert cars to some other road to Ogden. No civilian will be allowed on the grounds of the camp after 5:30 p. m. All civilian employees at the camp, including clerks, newsboys, concession men and drivers of delivery wagons, must wear a khaki colored uniform, civilian cut, and carry a pass. Large gates have been placed across the road at Three-Mile creek and the entrance to the Golden Belt road at Army City. These will

be closed at 5:30 o'clock each evening and opened only by the guards.

RIBOT LEAVES CABINET

Paris, Oct. 24—President Poincare today signed decrees naming L. Louis Barthou as minister of foreign affairs, replacing Andre Ribot, it is officially announced. All the other portfolios in the Painleve cabinet remain unchanged. After leaving the palace, where President Poincare signed the decrees, Premier Painleve visited M. Ribot. It is understood among members of the parliament M. Ribot will take an early opportunity to explain to the senate his reasons for leaving the foreign ministry.

TAX COMMISSION MEETS

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—The state tax commission will remain in session all week. Today it heard petitions by Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction John V. Conway and County Superintendent Mrs. Adelina Otero Warren, asking that permission be given to increase the Santa Fe county school levy from 5¼ mills to seven mills. The commission agreed that if the Santa Fe county commissioners make the raise, it would be authorized. The commission made reductions in the assessment of J. H. Gerdes, Nathan Salmon and Charles Haspelmath of Santa Fe.

WIFE JOINS OFFICER

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—Mrs. F. E. Mera left today for Fort Sam Houston to join her husband, who is an officer of the Medical Corps. Mrs. N. B. Laughlin was a passenger yesterday for Mineral Wells, Texas, where she has gone to rest and recuperate. Mrs. Ralph E. Twitchell has arrived in San Diego for a stay of several weeks.

EVAPORATION IS LOWERED

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—The United States weather bureau tells about the evaporation statistics for the past month, in a bulletin issued today. It says: "Light wind and cooler weather again lowered the evaporation record in the state, all the stations showing a decrease over June, July and August. At the Elephant Butte dam, with a mean temperature of 71.4 degrees, average wind movement of 3.1 miles per hour, and .97 inch precipitation, the evaporation amounted to 9.003 inches; at Santa Fe, with a mean temperature of 62 degrees, average wind movement of 2.4 miles per hour, mostly easterly wind, the evaporation amounted to 6.786 inches; while at the field station near Tucumcari, with a mean temperature of 70.1 degrees, average wind movement of 4.3 miles per hour and 2.74 inches precipitation, the evaporation amounted to 7.202 inches.

Dawson, Y. T., Oct. 19.—The Canadian government has decided on an important departure for the northland looking to agriculture development, and has just notified James Farr, a well-known local farmer, that he has been appointed the government experimental farmer for the region. Mr. Farr lives at Swede Creek, where he devotes his time throughout the summer to farming.

Mr. Farr's appointment is the result of the visit to Yukon last year of Dr. Malte, of the Dominion government agricultural staff, who was greatly pleased with a series of experiments which Mr. Farr had made in growing grains and vegetables.

GERMANY'S CLASS OF 1918 ALREADY ON FIRING LINE; MANY KILLED

With the British Armies in the field, Oct. 22—About 30 per cent of Hindenburg's cannon fodder in the recent Ypres sector fighting—nearly one-third of those whose mangled bodies carpeted the ground in the British advance or were included in the constant stream of prisoners—were of the class of 1918.

Nothing could illustrate Germany's waning man-power more forcibly than this crowding of mere boys into the front ranks.

Headquarters' figures today showed that of the German total draft of 1917, approximately one-half had been made up of what was really the 1918 class.

Thousands of these German boys have been sacrificed in the terrible British artillery fire. One letter found in the pocket of just such a beardless boy soldier declared:

18 Out of 140 Survive.

"Of my company of 140 men all have been lost except 18—and the same ratio applies to my whole regiment."

One boyish German diarist entered this note:

"In four days the British have smashed seven of our divisions."

A captured battalion commander's report exhibited today at headquarters complains that his own German heavy artillery batteries shelled the German lines for twenty minutes and that two companies had telephoned they were leaving their positions.

There yet is another evidence of desperation of the German high command over this drain on its manpower. That is the constant withdrawal of troops from the Russian front for duty here on the west. For months the Germans have been shunting troops from the eastern war theatre. Now they are bringing guns from that section. Captured documents show that many of these pieces smashed in the great Flanders' drive have been thus replaced.

Ordered to Hold at All Cost

There is no mistaking the fact that Hindenburg is now giving the crown prince, Rupprecht all the available German artillery and men. Fresh divisions are brought up with orders to hold at all cost and to retake captured positions at any price.

LIQUOR CALLED DETRIMENTAL

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—The state supreme court ruled today that the annual license fee of \$3,000 imposed on wholesale liquor dealers by the city council of Gallup is not excessive, reversing the district court for McKinley county in the case of John Stalick and the Gallup Cold Storage company vs. the Town of Gallup, et al., remanding the case with instructions to dismiss the complaint. The opinion is by Supreme Court Justice Frank W. Parker. Incidentally the opinion classes the wholesale liquor business as "detrimental to the public welfare" but nevertheless tolerated.

A DANGEROUS WEED

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—To the forest officials reports are being brought of deaths of livestock from eating a weed which is harmless in summer, but which after the frost has killed it, acts like a poison. It is not believed that the weed itself is poisonous, but it becomes indigestible from being cut down without curing by the frost,

GOVERNMENT DENIES IT IS CON-TEMPLATING FIXING A MAX-IMUM FIGURE

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 19—A statement widely circulated that the federal food administration intended to fix the price of hogs at \$10 per hundred as compared with former higher prices, brought a flood of hogs to the market, bore the price down \$1.05 to \$16 within two days and culminated today in a denial by Herbert Hoover that livestock price-fixing was contemplated.

Mr. Hoover's denial, addressed to all food administrators, asserts the statements as to alleged price-fixing first appeared in Chicago papers.

"They are absolutely untrue," Mr. Hoover declared, and do not represent open or proposed action of the food administration which will take no steps to jeopardize livestock producers' interests. All our power will be used to keep prices at which allied and governmental purchases are made on a plane that gives an assured return of cost and profit to producers of meat. In our opinion the best market obtainable for the present corn crop of the country will be through livestock. We need increased production of beef and pork, and the only way to secure this increase will be by profit on production."

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Increase in postage rates begins November 2, 1917.

Rates

Letters and other first class mail, except drop letters, 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. The average ordinary letter will be 3 cents.

Drop letters—ordinary—for delivery at office where mailed, or by any carrier, 2 cents.

United States postal cards—ordinary—affix one cent postage stamp.

Post cards—being private mailing cards bearing thereon written or printed message 2 cents.

Soldier's Christmas Mail

All mail to reach soldiers in France on Christmas must be mailed not later than November 15, 1917.

Observe the foregoing carefully, cut the same out and preserve for reference.

E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

Prompt Action Averts Trouble

A constipated condition not only poisons the blood stream, but quickly affects the liver and other organs, causing biliousness, sick headache, sour stomach, bloating, etc. Foley Cathartic Tablets are mild in action, yet cleanse thoroughly, with no nausea or throat burns, you have indigestion nor costive after effects. Keep bowels regular, stomach sweet, liv-

The Eagle's Nest irrigation project in Colfax county will be in operation next spring, according to W. G. Ogle, who has just returned from a trip to that section. The dam has reached a height of 75 feet and will be made 25 feet higher, Mr. Ogle says. There is a lake of water inside the reservoir a mile long now. The diversion dam near Cimarron is completed.

When the chest feels on fire and you need HERBINE to get rid of the disagreeable feeling. It drives out badly digested food, strengthens the stomach and purifies the bowels. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

CARRIED OFF INTO CAPTIVITY, MANY KILL SELVES TO SAVE HONOR

London, Oct. 18—The situation in Serbia today is summed up in a communication received by the British socialist party from the executive committee of the Serbian socialists. It says:

"The Serbian population in the portion of our country occupied by Austria-Hungary is now 2,218,000, according to official census figures published in the Official Journal at Belgrade. The population normally would have been 3,170,000. There is, therefore, a reduction of 952,000, or 28 per cent. The male population has been reduced by 38 per cent. There are now in Serbia 144 women to 100 men.

"In the districts occupied by Bulgaria the reduction in population is 300,000.

"Dr. Otokar Ribar, the Austrian reichstag deputy, declared in the Vienna parliament on June 26: 'Serbia will be saved, but there will no longer be Serbs.' He said these words when protesting against the greatest crime committed in this war, the deportation of 30,000 Serbian women, children and men from the departments of Vranje, Nish and Pirot, and their internment in Asia Minor. Among these 30,000, there were 8,000 women and young girls delivered over to the Turks. Of these a great number committed suicide by throwing themselves out of the trains conveying them to Asia Minor.

"The deaths among war prisoners and those interned are put at from 60,000 to 80,000. After the retreat from Serbia and the reconstitution of the Serbian army, about 20 per cent died at Corfu. Our losses on the Salonik front have been about 50 per cent of the Serbian forces which have taken part in the operations of General Serrail's armies.

"Sixty thousand families in Serbia require succor this winter. They have no means of living except the little that we can send to them. Their sufferings during the approaching winter will be very severe."

NAMES IN HISTORY

Santa Fe, Oct. 20—The board of historical service has received through R. C. Reid, federal disbursing agent, the blanks properly filled out which give personal and other data of every man who entered the federal service at Camp Funston, and Albuquerque. Colonel E. C. Abbott, after receiving the blanks from Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, gave immediate orders for filling them out. The rolls will form part of the permanent war archives of the state in the new museum.

Worth Their Weight in Gold

No man can do his best when suffering from backache, rheumatic pains, swollen joints or sore muscles. B. H. Stone, 840 N. 2nd St., Reading, Pa., writes: "For months I was unable to attend to business. I used Foley Kidney Pills and soon the pains and aches were gone. They are worth their weight in gold to me." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 23—What the farmer can do to aid the nation in the war is the leading subject scheduled for discussion by the Farmers National congress, which met here today for its thirty-seventh annual session.

GEORGE WHARTON JAMES OF LOS ANGELES WORKING ON THE VOLUME

Albuquerque, Oct. 22.—New Mexico is to have another history. It is to be written in condensed, popular form, by George Wharton James of Los Angeles, and will be one of a series of popular works by the same well known author of books dealing with the southwestern United States. Two of these books, dealing with California and Arizona, have been completed and are in the hands of the publishers. They are beautifully illustrated with color plates and undoubtedly will do much to add to the rapidly growing interest among tourists in things southwestern.

Dr. James has come to the University of New Mexico to make his home while writing the New Mexico history. He will spend the fall and winter in Albuquerque and Santa Fe, going to the state capital from time to time, as he requires material to be had there.

Within a few days Dr. James and President Boyd of the state university will go to Deming, where both have consented to deliver lectures for the thousands of young men in training at Camp Cody. The lectures, part of an educational series arranged by the director of educational work for the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Cody, will deal with the history, resources and opportunities of New Mexico. Dr. James will deal with history and with the Indian peoples, while Dr. Boyd will speak on the resources of the Sunshine state. The lectures will be supplemented later by a course of motion pictures in which will be used a series of films now being made for the publicity bureau of the state land office, dealing with the industries, resources, scenery and attractions of New Mexico.

Suffered Terribly From a Burning Sensation in His Stomach

"Last summer I had a bad spell of indigestion that lasted about ten days. There was a terrible burning sensation and a good deal of gas in my stomach. I suffered terribly at times, being unable to get relief until I took a friend's advice and began using Chamberlain's tablets. The relief from the first was very apparent, and by taking only half a bottle of them I was cured," writes G. F. Parkhurst, Cicero, N. Y.—Adv.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 22—Seattle's ship yard strike is over. Today the 12,000 members of the metal trades unions who walked out two weeks ago dooned their overalls and returned to work, leaving demands for the closed shop and higher wages in the hands of the federal wage adjustment board.

Medicines that Aid Nature Most Effectual

As a general rule the medicines that aid nature are most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. When you have need of such a medicine give it a trial. You will never regret it.—Adv.

The Chicago police force now numbers twenty-nine women among its members.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE EXPLAINS RESULT OF THE RECENT ELECTION

Albuquerque, Oct. 22.—Communications from dry headquarters, made public by the Anti-Saloon League of New Mexico, today show that constitutional prohibition has won in Iowa by a small majority.

The campaign in Iowa was not a matter of a wet and dry fight primarily, but was a question of statutory or constitutional prohibition. At the last general election in Iowa, the dominant political party waged its campaign on a platform demanding a bone dry statute, and with the slogan, "Forever Settle the Prohibition Question With a Bone Dry Statute," carried the state by the largest majority ever known. The opposition party immediately began agitation for the constitutional amendment. The result was that this present campaign has met with a great deal of political opposition.

Portions of the press have tried to draw comparison between conditions in Iowa and New Mexico. In some instances conditions are similar, in others radically different. The opponents of prohibition stated everywhere in Iowa that they were in no way opposing the amendment, when in reality they were making a great fight in secret, so that practically every wet vote in Iowa was cast. Less than 20 per cent of the prohibition vote was polled. This was due to several causes, overconfidence being the chief factor. Several organizations were espousing the cause of prohibition in an independent way; and largely because of the attacks on the Anti-Saloon league by one of the leading papers, that organization was unable to concentrate its leadership, so that the campaign was a confused affair without concerted action.

The rural population, which is almost entirely dry, stayed away from the polls, having been led to believe that the question of prohibition was settled in Iowa, without regard to this election. Even had the amendment lost, the saloon would never have been returned to Iowa.

On October 4, Quebec City voted dry by a majority of nearly 3,000 after one of the bitterest fights ever waged in that city. Prohibition goes into effect next May.

Out of 22,000 voters who had a right to vote at all of the 110 polls, it's calculated that slightly over 12,000 cast their ballot. The clergy of the city, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, worked for prohibition and told their people it was their duty to vote for prohibition. Up to two days before the vote was taken no one could tell which side would win. The city of Montreal will be the next place to vote on prohibition. The cardinal was one of the first vote in Quebec and was followed by his immediate clergy.

Makes Good in the North

A cough remedy must be good to give satisfaction in a northern state's variable weather. Bertram Bros., Green Bay, Wis., writes: "We have used Foley's Honey and Tar and recommend it to anyone who needs a good, reliable cough and cold remedy." Relieves croup, opens air passages, eases strangling fight for breath. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Have you read the classified ads?

Recipes

Pumpkin

This is the time to can your pumpkin for the Thanksgiving Day pie, says today's bulletin of the National Emergency Food Garden commission, which is campaigning for the conservation of America's food resources.

Peel the pumpkin in whatever way is easiest, remove the stringy seed portion and cut into small pieces. Put these with a very little water in a large kettle to boil and boil down, stirring occasionally to prevent burning until as thick as apple butter. Fill the hot jars at once, put on rubbers and partly seal the tops.

Sterilize in boiling water two hours or in water seal outfit one and one-half hours, or in five to ten pounds' steam pressure one hour, in 10 to 15 pounds' steam pressure for 45 minutes. Finish sealing the tops and store in a cool place, dark if possible.

Dried Pumpkin—Cut the pumpkin crosswise into thin, circular strips and take off the skin and the inside fibrous part around the seeds. String these strips and hang them in a warm room or in the sun, protected from insects, or put them on plates in the oven, leaving the door open. When dry but still leathery, pack in tin or pasteboard boxes and seal with gum to make the package air-tight.

Squash—The squash is as serviceable in making "pumpkin" pies as is the pumpkin, and, in fact, it is usually richer than pumpkin. It should be canned and dried like pumpkin.

Pumpkin Marmalade—Cut eight pounds of yellow pumpkins into small pieces, and, after nine pounds of sugar have been mixed with them, leave to stand for 12 hours; then peel six oranges and as many lemons and boil the rind of both for two hours, changing the water two or three times. Cut off as much of the white part of the rind as possible to prevent the mixture from becoming too bitter; then chop the remainder of the rinds, add with the juice and boil from two to three hours. Seal and keep in a dark place.

Grapes

Grape jelly is the king of jellies. says today's bulletin of the National Emergency Food Garden commission, with which this newspaper is co-operating in a nationwide food conservation movement.

An acid grape is best for jelly. The sweet, ripe grape contains too much sugar. Half-ripe fruit, or equal portions of nearly ripe and green grapes, will also be found satisfactory. Wild grapes make delicious jelly.

Pick grapes from stems, put into preserving kettle, crush with wooden potato masher or wooden spoon, heat slowly, stirring frequently while simmering. Cook until fruit is broken into pieces. Strain through a jelly bag. To each cup of juice add a cup of sugar and boil until it thickens on the edge of a spoon dipped into it and cooled. Pour into hot jelly glasses and when cold cover with hot paraffin.

Grape Jelly in Layers—Make some Niagara and Delaware jelly, also a small quantity of Concord jelly. In the bottoms of individual glasses place a layer of Delaware jelly and let it harden, then cover with a layer of Niagara jelly. When this has congealed finish with the deep-tinted Concord jelly. Cool and seal as usual. When

serving as a dessert top with a spoonful of whipped cream and decorate with a cherry.

Grape Jam—Stem, weigh and wash grapes. Measure out one pound of sugar for each pound of grapes. Put grapes in preserving kettle with enough water to keep from sticking on bottom. Cook gently one-half to three-quarters of an hour, press through colander fine enough to keep seeds from passing through. Add sugar, return to kettle, stir well and cook slowly until it drops from the spoon in a jelly-like consistency. Skim if needed and when as thick as desired turn into glasses.

Ripe Grape Marmalade—Stem grapes; to each half pint allow cup of sugar. Pulp the grapes and keep skins. Extract seeds by boiling pulp until tender, rubbing through fine colander. Put pulp juice and skins over fire in preserving kettle and add sugar. Boil until very thick, pour into jars and seal.

Quinces

Every well-balanced fruit shelf should have a supply of canned quinces.

In canning quinces, peel, core and quarter the fruit, removing all defective parts, and drop into slightly salted water to prevent discoloring. Blanch in boiling water one and a half minutes and plunge for an instant into cold water. Pack into hot jars and pour in hot syrup made of three cups of sugar to four cups of water boiled until the sugar is dissolved. Put rubbers on and tops in position and sterilize 20 minutes in boiling water or 12 minutes in a water seal outfit, or eight minutes in a steam pressure of five pounds. Remove jars from sterilizer, fasten tops, wrap in paper and store in a cool place.

Quince Jelly—Wash the fruit, cut into quarters and remove any bad spots. Place in a preserving kettle, add a little water and cook to a pulp. Put the hot pulp into a jelly bag to drain, and to each cup of juice add a cup of sugar. Let the juice boil a few minutes before adding the sugar, then continue boiling until it thickens into drops on the edge of a spoon dipped into it. Pour into hot sterilized glasses and when cool cover with hot paraffin.

Pears

Canned pears can be served at any time, but they make an especially delicious breakfast fruit.

In order to retain the light color, the fruit should be dropped in slightly salted water immediately after being peeled and cored. Blanch in boiling water one and a half minutes, dip into cold water and pack into jars. Make a syrup of three cups of sugar and two cups of water and pour boiling hot into the packed pears. Put on rubber and partially tighten tops and sterilize for 20 minutes in boiling water or for 12 minutes in a water sealed outfit, or for eight minutes at five pounds' steam pressure. Tighten tops and wrap in paper to prevent pears from discoloring and store in a cool place.

Pear Preserves—The winter pears, or very late fall pears will make better preserves if first cooked in plain water until tender, then placed in syrup and cooked down. In this way they are not strong, have a delicate flavor and are not tough.

To make spiced syrup use the water the pears were boiled in and add equal measure of sugar and cloves,

root ginger or sliced lemon to taste. Pack while hot into hot jars and seal at once.

Pear Honey—Reserve the juice from cooked pears and boil it with cinnamon bark. Before placing it in the jar boil one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar in each half-gallon of juice. This is a rich syrup to serve with breakfast cakes.

Gingered Pears—The fruit chosen should be a trifle under ripe. After peeling and coring, cut the pears into thin slices. Use six pounds of sugar, one cup of water and the juice of four lemons for eight pounds of pears. For flavoring use the lemon rinds, cut into narrow strips. One-eighth pound of ginger root, cut into pieces, should be added. Let the mixture simmer until it is the thickness of marmalade. Pack while hot in hot jars. Seal immediately or allow containers to stand in hot water bath for 30 minutes at simmering point, 180 degrees F.

SPEAKER IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES SAYS COUNTRY SHOULD SEVER RELATIONS

Mexico City, Oct. 20.—General Garcia Vigil, leader of the liberal constitutional party, in a speech in the chamber of deputies yesterday declared it was the duty of Mexico to take sides against Germany. The speech was applauded by the great majority of the members and the galleries.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 20.—The Mexican government has not approved of the tentative embargo agreement reached in Washington between Ambassador Ignacio Bonillas and representatives of the American government, according to advices received here today by mining companies from Mexico City. This tentative agreement was that the metal embargo would be modified by Mexico in return for shipments of gold and corn from the United States. A clause in the proposed agreement prohibiting the shipment of food or gold to other countries from Mexico was said to have been the reason for Mexico declining to enter into the agreement, and a counter proposal is expected from President Carranza, according to the messages received here.

THE WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD KNOWS

Mrs. Anna Pelzer, 2526 Jefferson St., So. Omaha, Neb., writes, "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my daughter of a bad cold. My neighbor, Mrs. Benson, cured herself and family with Foley's Honey and Tar, and in fact most everyone in our neighborhood speaks highly of it for coughs and colds."—Sold every where.—Adv.

HOW GERMANS MANAGED TO GET WITHIN THE CORDON IS NOT EXPLAINED

Washington, Oct. 20.—The German u-boat has claimed its first victim from America's war forces.

Within 24 hours an American destroyer had been disabled in an undersea attack, a torpedo crashed into the engine room bulkhead of the home-coming transport Antilles, and sent her to the bottom with the loss of 70 lives. Sixteen soldiers and several enlisted men of the navy were included in the submarine's heavy toll.

Administration officials are awaiting with profound interest today amplification of the meagre details cabled to the navy department yesterday by Vice Admiral Sims. Names of the great majority of the victims are lacking, yesterday's dispatches giving only those of four naval seamen and the engineer officers of the transport.

It was impossible early today to ascertain the identity of the casualties among the crew and soldiers. The list cannot be completed until the muster roll made at the French port of embarkation can be compared with the roster of the survivors.

Eluded the Convoy

Interest is intense in the manner the submarine managed to elude the protecting convoy and discharge the torpedo that passed directly into the bowels of the vessel. Naval officers are of the opinion that the German commander lurked beneath the surface while the destroyers passed overhead and then waited for the big troop ship to come into easy range before releasing the deadly missile.

It is inferred from Admiral Sims' report that the ship was destroyed a few minutes. This fact, coupled with the necessity of rescuing survivors, made impossible, it is believed, any attempt to locate the u-boat.

RED CROSS WILL SEE THAT EACH ONE RECEIVES ACCEPTABLE REMEMBRANCE

Washington, Oct. 20.—Every American soldier and sailor will receive the best Christmas the Red Cross can give him. Each one in this country or abroad will receive a Christmas package approximating a value of \$1.50 and containing chewing gum, tobacco, writing material, games, dried fruits, candies, puzzles, knives, mouthorgans or other articles. Each package is to be wrapped in a khaki-colored handkerchief and tied with red ribbon.

To expediate preparation of these million Christmas packages, Harvey G. Gibson, general manager of the Red Cross, today apportioned the making into which the country has been divided.

You Need

Zensal

for that bothersome skin trouble. Dry Zensal and Moist Zensal for the two distinct types of eczema. 75 cents a Jar.

E. G. MURPHEY

SUBSTITUTION, NOT STARVATION, THE IDEA AS ECONOMICS WORKER SEES IT

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—The serious work of the women who control the buying is the most important factor in "Hooverizing" New Mexico. This fact was the keynote of the conference of home economics workers here, the purpose of which was to outline a practical working plan for "Food Substitution—Not Starvation" in this state. At the invitation of Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, home economics director for the state food administration, the home economics directors of the state college conferred with her, those attending being Mrs. Miller, Miss Gail Ritchie, state demonstrator in home economics; Mrs. Elizabeth Koger, her assistant; Miss Tura Hawk, state leader of county home demonstration agents; and Miss Wilma D. Evans county home demonstration agent of Colfax county.

The vital need of statewide co-operation was emphasized at the meeting. Courses and topics in food conservation and substitution were worked out. Home grown products; making the most of a restricted diet; serving of Hoover meals at special meetings; economy in preparation and consumption of food; gardening; boys' and girls' markets; war-breeds; lectures; sanitary inspection; distribution of food supplies in the state and the problem of women's exchange stores; movie and newspaper publicity; organization; larger attendance for meetings held by home demonstrators; class work; and above all co-operation with all other organizations were discussed and planned for.

Other home economics extension workers of the college who will co-operate are Mrs. C. P. Phelps, Grant county; Miss Lucile Woodard, Chaves county; Miss Iva V. Fox, San Juan; Miss Bertha Becker, Bernalillo, Torrance and Sandoval; Miss Espinosa, assistant club leader.

The elaborate economics program laid out will be carried into effect as rapidly as possible and will do wonders, it is expected, to secure team work among New Mexico's women in winning the war with food.

A PATRIOTIC STATE

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 24.—The state of New Mexico is officially investing its savings through the agency of the second Liberty bond issue. The state's permanent school funds, totalling \$381,300 have been invested in the bonds by State Treasurer H. L. Hall.

Under the state law the treasurer and secretary of state may decide how any of the state funds may be invested.

An obstacle to the investment, a provision of the state law providing that the funds of the state must be invested only in New Mexico securities, was avoided by the issuance of a mandamus on the ground that the restrictive clause of the law was in conflict with the enabling act.

TEN CENTS FOR BEANS

Roy, N. M., Oct. 24.—C. L. Wensell of the Roy Trading company secured a contract last week which enabled him to buy up 15 car loads of beans at 9½ and 10 cents per pound. This chance opportunity was eagerly grabbed by the bean raisers of this vicinity who expect the Hoover price to

be below that figure when it is established. It is conservatively estimated that this mesa will have 50 carloads of beans to spare this fall.

Fred Fluhmann delivered a load of beans to the Roy Trading company and took home a check for \$506.09 for it. That was some load of beans says the Spanish-American, and he will haul in many more loads like it before he is through.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED

Paris, Oct. 24.—Robert Hanford of Brooklyn, N. Y., an American aviator with the French army was killed while landing at an aviation school on October 15, according to news received here today. Hanford was a Georgetown university student.

COWBOYS ROPE BEAR

Roswell, N. M., Oct. 24.—While herding some steers for shipment, the Block ranch cowboys had an exciting and successful chase after a big bear that had come down from the high hills to pilfer the corn fields, says the Star.

John Lacy roped the animal twice, but the rope didn't tighten soon enough and Mr. Bear slipped out.

Then came up Jim Gaines and while in the brush threw the lariat which landed the big game. The boys skinned their animal and went on their way.

PROHIBITIONISTS WORKING

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—Chairman Antonio Lucero of the New Mexico prohibition committee, and Superior Court Justice Roberts have been in Gallup to make prohibition address. Vice Chairman Reed Holloman left for Albuquerque this afternoon, where it is hoped to hold meetings in which secretary R. S. Farley will participate to devise means to put pep into the remaining two weeks of the prohibition campaign so that a full vote is gotten out. Chairman Frank Owen of the Santa Fe county finance committee solicited subscriptions today for the Santa Fe county campaign fund, and was given liberal response.

SANTA FE BUYS BONDS

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—The total of Liberty bonds sold in Santa Fe or through Santa Fe banks during the present drive is nearing the half million dollar mark. The First National bank alone has placed order for more than \$400,000 worth of the second series of bonds. New Mexico will far exceed the amount it subscribed for the first issue of bonds. The boy scouts up to yesterday had sold \$6,150. Dr. James A. Rolis, one of the professional men canvassing the town sold \$18,000 worth up to yesterday.

NEW MEXICO BAKERS

Santa Fe, October 24.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Purity Baking company of El Paso, with New Mexico headquarters at Deming. A. W. Pollard is named statutory agent. The capitalization is \$25,000.

PIONEER IS DEAD

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Clara Wallace Farrand, sister of Mrs. George H. Wallace, the widow of a former secretary of state of New Mexico, died at Detroit, Mich. She had been a visitor in New Mexico while the Wallaces occupied the Palace of the Governors at Santa Fe for their residence. Mrs. Farrand was born at

Canton, Ohio; and upon the death of her parents, Rebekah Reynolds and Dr. Perkin Wallace, made her home with her uncle, General William Reynolds at St. Louis, and later in Philadelphia, where she was married in 1876 to William Reynolds Farrand, son of the late Jacob S. and Olive Coe Farrand of Detroit, Mich.

ARMORY BOARDS NAMED

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—Adjutant General James S. Baca today issued an order embodying the appointment by Governor W. E. Lindsey of the following National Guard armory boards: Albuquerque, Colonel Alfred Grunsfeld, A. A. Sedillo, John Lee Clark, Felix Baca. Las Vegas, L. W. Hfeld, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, J. W. Harris, Lorenzo Delgado. Roswell, Colonel J. W. Willson, Dr. C. F. Benson, Hiram M. Dow, Henry Schwartz. Silver City, J. W. Fleming, H. H. Betts, Harry Burgess, Matt Fowler. Deming, J. S. Vaught, John C. Watson, W. E. Holt, John W. Corbett. Santa Fe, Colonel James A. Massie, Captain R. V. Boyle, Colonel Jose D. Sena and A. J. Fischer. Las Cruces, M. C. O'Hara, F. W. Campbell, Frank F. Lucero, Henry Stone.

AFTER BOOZE'S GOAT

Santa Fe, Oct. 24.—Prohibition advocates are invading every county the state, and will do their utmost to get out the vote. County chairmen are looking after the registration lists, so that every voter will get upon the lists. Some striking examples of saloonkeepers working for the prohibition cause are reported, and men who two years ago bitterly fought prohibition in local option elections and through the legislature, are now lining up to put a quietus upon the use of alcohol in the state, predicting an era of great prosperity and development of the state, after booze is banished.

INCREASED FOREST BUSINESS

Albuquerque, Oct. 24.—The 25 per cent share of national forest receipts paid over to the counties of New Mexico for the support of roads and schools is \$58,000, which represents an increase of \$23,000 over last year according to figures compiled by the forest service. Arizona's share is \$81,000, which represents an increase of \$17,000 over last year. School funds paid over to Arizona and New Mexico on account of school lands administered by the forest service, and road funds accruing from forest receipts, are said to show corresponding increases in both states. An increase of 43 per cent over last year is shown in the total amount paid over directly into road and school funds in the two southwestern states. Forest officers ascribe the increase to the more active market for the forest timber, greater demand for forest range, and the 25 per cent raise in grazing fees put into effect at the beginning of the year.

POTATOES AS CORKS

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 24.—That 450 carloads of potatoes annually would be saved to the nation if grocers throughout the country ceased the practice of using a potato as a stopper for their kerosene cans is the claim made by a local patriot to George H. Clem, a member of the local Hoover conservation commission.

ISLAND WILL ENDEAVOR TO AID IN MEETING WORLD'S FOOD DEMANDS

Manila, Oct. 24 (Correspondent of the Associated Press)—The emergency board, organized to provide funds outside of the regular government appropriations for any unexpected need of the authorities, has voted \$26,506 to be expended upon the campaign for the stimulation of the production of food-stuffs throughout the Philippines. The money is to be spent in the purchase of seeds, their distribution, the purchase of tools, the employment of personnel for the movement and advertising.

This is a result of the urgent requests of the food committee recently appointed by Governor General Harrison to look into the prospects of future food conditions. This committee made a tentative food census of the islands and expressed the belief that immediate steps for stimulating food production were necessary.

Already a start has been made. The bureau of agriculture through its inspectors has been hammering away at the question of food production for many months with the result that this year's crop of rice, the food staple for the Filipino people, is greater than last year's which was itself almost a record. The bureau has also conducted a campaign to stimulate the cultivation of corn and of home gardens and this is beginning to show results.

The bureau of education has also taken a hand in educating the people to the need and possibility of increased food cultivation and in actual cultivation. Orders have gone forth that all school gardens must redouble their production this year. Bounties are to be given school teachers and agricultural inspectors for promoting and inspecting private vegetable gardens.

The food board is planning to stimulate also hog and poultry raising. It hopes to readjust steamer routes so that crops may be brought easily to centers of purchase. It will make an effort to introduce profitable methods of purchasing. It will ask the Philippine congress which convenes in October to pass legislation for price regulation. It may even go as far as to ask for the appointment of a food dictator.

HONORED GERMAN DEAD

Behind British Lines in France, Oct. 24.—A German airplane was brought down in the British lines this week after a battle lasting nearly an hour. The next morning a German machine came hovering over the same spot and maneuvered for a position. It was promptly attacked, but returned to the German lines after dropping overboard something which was seen to fall near an evacuated village.

Two British soldiers, who were sent to find out what had been dropped, returned with a beautiful wreath nearly three feet in diameter. To the wreath was attached a note asking the British airmen to place it on the grave of the dead pilot.

"The officer you have buried was my brother," said the note. "I spent six happy years working in a London bank. I know you honor the dead. Please do this little service for me." The wreath was deposited as requested on the grave of the dead German airman.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animals were taken up by Mrs. Mary Coe Blevins, Anthony, N. M.

One 6 year old red steer, medium grade, weighing about 800 lbs.

- Branded
- Left jaw
- Branded
- Left shoulder
- Branded
- Left Ribs

Left hip

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Nov. 17, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 116 Book 6 128 C.
1st. pub. Oct. 23, last pub. Nov. 7, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by L. J. Richards, Roswell, New Mexico.

One 5 or 6 year old red bald faced cow with unbranded calf. Cow weighing about 700 lbs.

- Branded
- Right hip

Ear mark

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Nov. 16, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 113 Book 6 110 D
1st. pub. Oct. 22, last pub. Nov. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Geo. W. Choate, La Luz, N. M.

One 5 year old bay horse, weighing about 800 lbs., about 14 hands high, low grade and very wild.

- Branded
- Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Nov. 17, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 115 Book 6-129 C
1st. pub. Oct. 23, last pub. Nov. 7, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by H. G. Randal, East Vaughn, New Mexico.

One four year old bay paint horse, 650 or 700 lbs., broken, 13½ hands high. Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this

Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Nov. 16, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 111 Book 6 128 B
1st. pub. Oct. 22, last pub. Nov. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by C. C. Cook, Cuervo, New Mexico.

One 15 months old red white faced cow, 400 lbs., common grade, gentle.

- Branded
- Left ribs
- Ear mark

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Nov. 16, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 110 Book 6 119 D
1st. pub. Oct. 22, last pub. Nov. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Samuel Quintana, Taos, New Mexico.

One 6 year old bay mare, about 5 feet high, 700 lbs., medium grade and unbroken.

- Branded
- Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Nov. 16, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 114 Book 6 125 A
1st. pub. Oct. 22, last pub. Nov. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by C. C. Cook, Cuervo, New Mexico.

One 5 year old red white faced 550 lb., cow, common grade, gentle, with 10 months old red white faced calf, 250 lbs., common grade. Calf unbranded.

- Cow branded
- Left shoulder

- Branded
- Left ribs

- Branded
- Left hip

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Nov. 16, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 109 Book 6 119 B
1st. pub. Oct. 22, last pub. Nov. 6, 1917

TWO FIREMEN KILLED

Tulsa Okla., Oct. 25—Ross Shepard and Ben Harnes, firemen, lost their lives in a fire that last night destroyed a half block of business houses on South Main street, entailing a loss of \$475,000.

Have you read the classified ads?

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mrs. D. L. McMillion, Alto, New Mexico.

One red bald faced yearling steer weighing about 350 lbs., about 3½ feet high, wild, common grade.

- Branded
- Left hip
- Ear mark

Said animal being unknown to the Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Nov. 16, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 112 Book 6 125 D
1st. pub. Oct. 22, last pub. Nov. 6, 1917

BEULAH BUDGET

Beulah, Oct. 25.—Ranchmen are about closing the harvesting and threshing of the season's crops, and the yield in most instances is satisfactory. Vegetable crops are somewhat below normal, except potatoes, which are in excess of last year. The Barker ranch produced the banner crop of the county.

The deer season is advancing. As far as known there has not been a catch in this community though some of the best hunters have been too busy to go out, but are cleaning up their rifles this week.

Beulah is getting to be of some importance as a picnic resort, five cars were seen here last Sunday. Some of the party spent a few hours looking for game, and L. L. Brown saw two deer, but let them go until they grow a set of horns.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Barker toured to Vegas and back yesterday, and each made their second investment in Liberty loan bonds. Mr. Barker has dropped the use of sugar until there is a surplus after the boys in the trenches have been supplied. He also declares he will cut down to two meals a day, if need be, rather than our boys and the allies should be on short rations.

RUSTICUS.

\$40,000.00 APARTMENT HOUSE

Santa Fe, Oct. 25.—Plans and specifications for the \$40,000 apartment house to be erected by Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell on Grant Avenue were received today from Rapp and Rapp, architects. It provides for a structure in strictly Pueblo or New Mexico style, with six three-room apartments on the first floor, eighteen rooms on the second floor, cafe and living apartment in the basement, plenty of sleeping porches in addition on each floor, with studio facilities for artists. Every appointment is to be thoroughly modern. Altogether it will be the most unique and most comfortable community house along ancient lines in existence.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

Santa Fe, Oct. 25.—Benedita Flores, aged 13, was fatally wounded, and her little brother, nine years old, had a bullet pass through his lungs, shattering his right arm as it passed out while playing with a 30-30 Winchester at Picacho. They are the children of Vincente Flores. Hopes are entertained for the recovery of the boy. It is only one of several score of terrible

accidents that have been recorded this year in New Mexico because of firearms being carelessly handled.

RICHEST MAN IN ENGLAND

London, Oct. 25.—The richest man in England today is one whose name is little known to the general public and who before the war was scarcely known at all outside of business circles. He is Sir John Ellerman, the controller of numerous shipping lines, whose fortune has been estimated at close to \$175,000,000. Just now he spends most of his time advising the Government on the vital matter of shipments. Sir John, who is but little more than 50 years of age, has had a remarkable career. Starting life in a small way as an accountant, he now pays more income-tax than any other man in the United Kingdom. His income is estimated at \$15,000,000 a year. He is quiet and unassuming, lives in a modest style considering his enormous wealth, and is one of the most approachable men in the country.

AMERICAN SHIP ESCAPES

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 25.—The lucky escape of an American freighter from being torpedoed by a Teuton submarine in the Mediterranean was related by officers of the vessel now in this port. Two days out from Genoa, a torpedo was sighted close by, heading straight for the bow of the ship. There was no prospect of escape. When the torpedo reached the freighter there was no explosion. The explanation was that the ship was in balast and was riding so high that the torpedo passed under it.

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY

Washington, Oct. 25.—Confidence in ultimate "glorious victory for American arms over German autocracy" is expressed in an open letter addressed to General John J. Pershing, commander of the United States expeditionary forces, by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, conveying Liberty Loan day greetings and pledges of material assistance to the American commander and his men.

In part the letter reads: "You are fighting our battles for us. We therefore regard with contempt those who refuse to lend their money to the government and thus support you, when you and your men so freely offer your lives upon the altar of the nation's needs."

JOFFRE URGES LOAN

New York, Oct. 25.—A Liberty Loan cablegram from Marshal Joffre of France, was received today by Benjamin Ctrong, governor of the second federal reserve bank, as follows:

"Just after inspecting American troops I had your message. The second Liberty Loan will have, I trust, wonderful success, as financial effort must assist military efforts. Once again the United States of America will show its power in subscribing the money necessary to give the men at the front every means of hastening victory."

SOLDIER ADMITS CRIME

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 24.—Private William Vincent went to the police station late last night and surrendered himself, saying he had shot Sergeant Thomas Shook. The shooting occurred at the Vincent home. The wounded man was taken to the Fort Bliss base hospital, and will recover.

Juan B. Gallegos, a resident of Las Vegas, has applied for a bounty of \$2 for killing a coyote at Los Vigilis.

About 100 patients from the New Mexico State Hospital were treated today to a program of pictures in the Mutual theater.

The suit over the land known as the La Paredita ranch, which involved Porfirio Salas and Paul Butler, was settled yesterday in Judge Leahy's office when Porfirio Salas was given a portion of the land.

Guy G. Griffin of East Las Vegas, has passed an examination for the aviation corps training camp, at San Antonio, Tex. In accordance with the draft law, he will leave Monday for camp Funston. He expects to be transferred later to the San Antonio camp.

The preliminary hearing of Jose Isaac Martinez, who is accused of murdering Maltedo Bustos de Ortiz near Cebolla, took place Saturday at Ledoux, N. M. The case aroused much interest, and the courtroom was crowded, about 200 people being present. The defendant was represented by C. W. G. Ward and the state by Chester A. Hunker and O. A. Larranza, Leo Labadie acted as stenographer. The defendant was bound over to await action of the grand jury in November.

A baby son was born Saturday at the Las Vegas hospital to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Steinzel. Mr. Steinzel is employed as foreman of the Santa Fe steam fitting gang, and has been working at the Santa Fe roundhouse.

Henry Shaw, who is a first lieutenant of artillery, U. S. A., has been assigned by President Wilson as an assistant instructor. He is engaged in instructing national army men in an eastern cantonment. Young Shaw is the son of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Shaw of Las Vegas.

Word has been received from Lieutenant J. D. Powers of this city, who is a member of the First New Mexico infantry, that the organization has arrived at the Linda Vista training camp. The New Mexico boys have been assigned to the One hundred forty-third machine gun battalion.

County Superintendent Benito F. Baca and Assistant State Superintendent John Vincent Conway will accompany the party of speakers which will urge the adoption of statewide prohibition at a series of meetings in San Miguel county. The two school men will attend the meetings at Ribera and Vilanueva, and will come to Las Vegas with the party, which includes the governor, the secretary of state and former Congressman Hernandez. Later Messrs. Baca and Conway will make a visit to each of the school districts of San Miguel county.

County Agriculturist M. R. Gonzalez is in Tucumcari attending a school of instruction for county agents. The instructor is an expert from the Washington offices of the department of agriculture, and the pupils are the county agents from all over northern and eastern New Mexico.

Zensal will stop the itching. For all skin troubles. Sold by E. G. Murphy.—Adv.

MEN SHIP TRUNK OF EXPLOSIVES FROM RATON TO TRINIDAD, COLORADO

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 23.—Alexander Stova, 25 years old, and Andrew Anton, 45, Austrians, were arrested here early today and held on a charge of transporting explosives on a railroad train. When the trunk belonging to the men was opened 22 sticks of dynamite were found. Department of justice operatives are investigating the records of the men. An agent of the department of justice in Raton, N. M., yesterday was impressed with their seeming anxiety over their trunk, and telephoned to the sheriff of Las Animas county.

STATE LOSES CREDIT

Santa Fe, Oct. 20.—Large sums of money invested in Liberty Bonds by New Mexicans are credited to other states because the subscriptions are being made through El Paso, Pueblo and other out-of-the-state banks. For instance, Walter H. Long, a sheepman at Dunlap, Chaves county, bought \$10,000 of the second series of Liberty bonds through an El Paso bank this week. Adolf Bernstein was the first purchaser of Liberty Bonds at Alamogordo, his subscription being \$2,000. Among the heavy subscribers in New Mexico are many persons with German names.

NEW MINES INSTRUCTOR

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—Professor Byron J. Snyder, so the department of education is informed, has accepted the chair of mining and metallurgy at the New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro. He is a graduate of the Missouri School of Mines, in which he has been an instructor. The past eight years he has been professor of mining and engineering and director of the mining department of the University of Georgia.

MRS. SMYTHE DEAD

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—Mrs. W. R. Smythe, wife of Roads Engineer W. R. Smythe, who built the Tijeras canyon road, and mother of Ralph Smythe, an officer in the coast artillery, and Donald Smythe, of Company A, United States engineers, died last week at Colorado Springs at the age of 53 years. She came to New Mexico 11 years ago and was a Canadian by birth.

SIMILAR ACTION LIKELY WILL BE TAKEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Chicago, Oct. 23.—For the first time in the history of the United States government representative has fixed the "fair" price of certain foodstuffs. Harry A. Wheeler, food administrator of Illinois, today announced the proper price for sugar, potatoes and flour. Grocers, for the most part, have agreed to put the prices into effect. They are somewhat lower than recent prices in Chicago—about two cents in the retail price of sugar.

New York, Oct. 23.—Sugar consumers must curtail the supply 50 per cent to avoid a sugar famine in New York city, Henry Moskowitz, commissioner of markets, told a meeting today of refiners, wholesalers and retail dealers called to devise means of insuring an equitable distribution of the sugar available here. The meeting ended in the appointment of a committee to perfect details of a distribution scheme.

TWO OF THE MEN KILLED ON AMERICAN TRANSPORT WERE GERMAN-BORN

Washington, Oct. 22.—Sixty-seven lives were lost when the army transport Antilles went down last Wednesday by the torpedo of a German submarine. The official list of casualties cabled today by General Pershing, shows 67 lost, total survivors 170, and one unaccounted for.

The casualty list shows that not all the lost were Americans. The firemen, of whom many probably were killed by the explosion, came principally from Spain and Portugal. Some of the non-commissioned army officers among the American troops lost, were men of foreign birth. Two of them were Germans by birth and now have mothers living in Germany, one in Berlin and the other in Oldenburg. General Pershing's report throws no new light on the circumstances of the attack, and so far as is known, neither a submarine nor a torpedo was seen.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Dispatches from General Pershing announce that the following were lost in the sinking of the transport Antilles:

Casual civilian, H. H. Cummings, emergency address unknown.

Sergeant Otto Kleber, infantry, father, Paul Kleber, Woullische, Stass, 2021 Berlin, Germany.

Sergeant Otto Miller, infantry; mother, Mrs. Mary Miller, Nordemhem, Oldenburg, Germany.

Corporal Abraham Swatzberg, infantry, sister, Theresa Arico, New York.

Private Roy Cottrell, infantry; mother, Mrs. Alfred Cottrell, Clinton, Ind.

Private Lee W. Nelson, infantry, cousin, Max J. Nowaczyk, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Private Ernest Egbert, infantry, nearest friend, Mrs. Edna Barnett, Chicago.

Private Anton Ehrgart, infantry, cousin, Charles Ritt, Ferry Wharf, Newport, R. I.

Private John Bright, infantry; nearest relative, Mike Bright, Milwaukee.

Private Jorgan P. Lock, infantry; nearest friend, Floyd Pearmen, Kansas City, Mo.

Private Carl G. Norsell, infantry, father, Carl Norsell, Vesterbroghe, 47 Copenhagen, Denmark.

Private Burret Hamilton, infantry; father, J. R. Hamilton, Grapevine, Tenn.

Private William L. Faust, field artillery; mother, Mrs. Sarah Faust, Stony Creek, Mills, Pa.

Private Edward L. Echal, field artillery, address unknown.

Private Cornelius J. McLaughlin, infantry; nearest friend, William Bradley, Woburn, Mass.

Private Nepternt Bobin, transport worker, wife, Mrs. Annie Bobin, East Savannah, Ga.

C. L. Ausburne, electrician, U. S. N., no address.

H. F. Watson, electrician, U. S. N., no address.

J. C. McKinney, seaman, no address.

J. W. Hunt, seaman, N. S. N.; no address.

Private Melvin E. Bradbury, medical corps, mother, Mrs. Angel Bradbury, Boston, Mass.

Private Guy R. Bosworth, medical corps; mother, Mrs. Hoppie Bosworth, Milburn, N. J.

Assistant Carpenter Pedersen,

steamship Antilles; mother, Mrs. Leon Hard Pedersen, Far Sun, Norway.

Wheelman L. E. M. Jensen, address unknown.

Seaman E. Eriksen, sister, A. Nilsen, Lake Myles, Iowa.

Seaman P. Igholm, mother, M. Igholm, Nosco, Denmark.

Seaman F. Joly; mother, B. Joly, Montreal, Canada.

Seaman R. Parks; mother, Ella Parks, 314 Kearny street, San Francisco.

Third Assistant Engineer E. A. Walker; wife, Mrs. E. A. Walker, Hoboken, N. J.

Junior Engineer Thomas. Boyle, mother, E. Boyle, County Louth, Ireland.

Junior Engineer J. O'Rourke, sister, B. O'Rourke, New York.

Water Tender James Finnegan; father, J. Finnegan, Gracemore, County Louth, Ireland.

Oiler O. Fearon; wife, M. Fearon, New York.

Fireman M. Boza; mother, J. Boza, Veiga, Spain.

Fireman Fidel Gonzales; brother, A. Gonzales, Santa Andre, Spain.

Fireman H. L. Llalet; father, G. Llalet, Barcelona, Spain.

Fireman Antonio Leal; mother, A. Leal, Chile.

Chief Butcher George Stanley; wife, M. Stanley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Butcher Casiane Maurin, mother, C. Maurin, New York.

Second Baker E. Bishofberger; brother, A. Bishofberger, Swiss army. Scullion A. Touhey; no address.

Waiter J. L. Devine; brother, L. Devine, Camden, N. J.

Waiter George Haskie; aunt, Mary A. Crowe, Baltimore, Md.

Waiter K. Michele; sister, M. Michele, New York.

Waiter J. Pirie; wife, Mary Pirie, New York.

Seaman A. Doufors, Krunsituato, Finland.

Assistant Storekeeper D. Bayne; sister, Mary Broderick, Jersey City, N. J.

Chief Cook Charles Jason; wife, L. Jason, Portswood, England.

Second Cook William Bell; sister, E. Gray, Secumb, England.

Third Cook V. Ripa; brother, J. Ripa, New York.

Crew Cook Charles Tunnie; mother, M. L. Schuelter, Number 9, Washington St., Oakland, Calif.

The Best Laxative

"I can recommend Chamberlain's Tablets as the best laxative and cure for constipation that I know of," writes Frank Strause, Fruitland, Ia.—Adv.

Thirty-Four Killed

London, Oct. 23.—The total casualties in all districts from the Zeppelin raid last Friday were 34 killed and 56 injured, it is reported officially. An incomplete official announcement last Saturday gave the total as 27 killed and 53 injured.

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

PETROGRAD GOVERNMENT IS PLEASED WITH SUCCESSFUL DEPARTURE

Petrograd, Oct. 22.—All Russian naval units except observation elements have succeeded in getting out of Moon Sound without losses and are protecting the northern entrance to the sound, the marine department announces in an official statement, which says:

"Despite difficult conditions and the enemy's measures to prevent our sortie from Moon Sound, we succeeded, without loss and in perfect order, in evacuating not only the bulk of our military forces, but also the whole of the naval installation in Moon Sound, notably the transports and smaller craft.

"We left the whole of the abandoned base and the adjoining region unserviceable for military purposes. Our naval forces are protecting the north entrance of Moon Sound.

"During operations in the Gulf of Riga one of our submarines met an enemy squadron consisting of four dreadnoughts of the Markgarfe type, vessels built in 1914, of 25,293 tons and carrying a complement of 1,150 men; cruisers and a large number of torpedo boats. It fired two torpedoes at the leading dreadnaught, but being shelled by seaplanes and riddled with shot, was obliged to submerge without noting results. The detonation of a torpedo, however, was heard and rising clouds of smoke were seen. The submarine returned to the attack and sank a transport with a torpedo.

MACHINERY READY FOR GREAT WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY. OCTOBER 28

Santa Fe, Oct. 22.—Reports from Field Secretary J. H. Toulouse of the state food administration show that enthusiasm everywhere marks preparations in the various counties for the food pledge campaign during the week beginning October 28.

Luna county has organized with Mrs. Alice Smith as county manager; Superintendent Mahar city manager; committee, Mrs. J. G. Moir, Dr. Janet Reid, Mrs. G. A. Shepard, Mrs. Frank Thurmond, Miss Eula Turner, Mrs. Willard Holt and Mrs. P. M. Steed. Every school district is being organized.

In Socorro county Mrs. M. C. Mechem heads the county organization; county committee, Mrs. James Berry, Mrs. J. P. Chase, Mrs. George Curry, Mrs. Fred Nicholas, Martin Lopez is county manager; Fred D. Smith and David Chayes city managers. Other workers are Mr. Baughman, Mrs. McCreary, Magdalena; Miss Edith Dobson, Kelly; Mrs. A. West, San Marcial; Mrs. B. H. Kinney, Carthage; Mrs. Powell Stackhouse, San Antonio; Mrs. George Wheelock, Mogollon.

In Valencia, Saturnino Baca is county manager; Antonio Gilbert, chairman of committee; J. H. Nash, Belen, assistant manager; committee, A. A. Romero, Jr., Los Lunas; N. S. Bibo, Grant; J. D. Cordova, Jarales; M. E. Baca, Tome.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Clovis and there is a big demand for printed matter and posters. E. Pritchard of Clovis, head of the hotel committee of the food administration, wants a meeting of the hotel committee called at Clovis.

SAYS SHE IS ECONOMIZING, BUT STILL HER SUPPLY IS INADEQUATE

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 22.—A British commission arrived here today to ascertain whether England may expect to depend on the United States for sugar. The visitors, Sir Joseph White Todd and John R. Drake, representing the British food commission, will confer with Food Administrator Hoover in Washington. They were met at the pier by bankers and representatives of sugar firms.

Sir Joseph said England had reduced its consumption of sugar more than 30 per cent as compared with normal times, and that wholesalers are allotted only 50 per cent of their requirements. He added that 25 per cent of England's sugar imports had been wasted.

REVENUE STATUS REPEALS A CLAUSE IN FOOD CONTROL BILL

Washington, Oct. 22.—The solicitor of the treasury today decided that distilled spirits may be imported into the United States, notwithstanding prohibition against such importation contained in the food bill. A section of the revenue bill, passed nearly two months after the food bill, the solicitor held, repealed the prohibition of imports in the food bill.

Acting under the solicitor's interpretation, the treasury department has instructed all customs collectors to release importations of distilled spirits help up after the passage of the food bill to the present time, under the regulations which prevailed before the food bill was passed.

Distilled spirits produced prior to October 3, the day the new war revenue act became law, the solicitor holds, may be imported "either for the beverage use or for other uses." If produced subsequent to October 3, such spirits may be imported but, only for other than beverage uses.

As virtually all the distilled spirits imported into the country are aged, the solicitor's decision is regarded by officials as opening the way for the importation by American consumers of immense quantities of champagne, sparkling wines, vermouth, cordials, liquors and other spirits containing a wine base, or 15 per cent of alcohol for several years to come.

WASHINGTON COURT DETERMINES TO DISCOURAGE PICKETING WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Oct. 22.—Alice Paul, chairman of the woman's party and Caroline E. Spencer, Colorado Springs, Colo., were given sentences of six months each in police court today for picketing in front of the White House last Saturday. Four other women, previously sentenced to six months, were given 30 days additional. Two others got 30 days.

NAVAL AIRMEN MAKE SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID UPON TWO HOSTILE AIRDOMES

London, Oct. 22.—Six German airplanes were brought down yesterday by British naval airmen, says a statement from the admiralty today. The announcement follows:

"At about noon yesterday raids were made by naval aircraft on Vlissinghem and Houttave airdromes. The

bombs appeared to burst accurately. Both during the raids and on their return our bombing machines were attacked by enemy aircraft, two of which were shot down out of control. Our bombers returned safely.

"During offensive and reconnaissance patrols five of our scouts engaged about 20 hostile scouts, two of the latter being destroyed and two driven down out of control. One of our policies is missing."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT OCCURS WHILE TWO ARE HUNTING DUCKS

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 22.—The people of Wisconsin are mourning today the tragic death yesterday of United States Senator Paul O. Husting, accidentally shot by his brother, Gustave, while duck hunting at Rush Lakes, near Ripon. The body will be taken to Mayville, Wis., the senator's home, for interment.

Senator Husting and his brother were shooting out of the same "blind." The senator discovered eight mallards flying in the direction favorable to Gustave and signalled to him to shoot. Gustave discharged his gun just as the senator moved to an upright position in his boat, and the charge penetrated the senator's back.

ADMIRAL SIMS PRAISES COMMANDER AND CREW OF DISABLED DESTROYER

Washington, Oct. 22.—It was officially announced today that the American destroyer which had an engagement in the war zone with a German submarine and got to port under her own steam, after being damaged, was the U. S. S. Cassin.

The Cassin was torpedoed while on patrol duty, Tuesday, Oct. 16. Gunner's Mate Osmond Kelly Ingram of Pratt City, Ala., was killed by being blown overboard by the explosion and his body never was recovered.

The Cassin was commanded by Lieutenant Commander Walter H. Vernon. While the vessel was on her patrol station, a submarine was sighted on the surface about five miles distant. The destroyer immediately proceeded at full speed toward the u-boat with her crew at battle stations. After searching the area for about half an hour, zig zagging back and forth, Commander Vernon sighted a torpedo running at high speed near the surface about 400 yards away, headed to strike the Cassin amidsthips. He rang for emergency full speed ahead on both engines, put the rudder hard over and was just clear of the torpedo's course when it broached on the surface and struck sharply toward the vessel and struck the stern of the Cassin, disabling one engine. The destroyer remained under way and continued searching for the submarine.

After about an hour the u-boat exposed its conning tower long enough for the Cassin to fire four shots. Two fell so close to the submarine that it was forced to submerge and was not seen again. The Cassin continued the search until dark and then proceeded to port after being joined by other British and American patrol boats.

Vice Admiral Sims in his report states that the behavior of the officers and the entire crew was admirable. Commends the British navy for

the prompt and efficient assistance rendered the Cassin, gives special credit to Commander Vernon for his vigilance and prompt action, which probably saved the Cassin from total loss, and also Lieutenants MacLaran, Saunders and Parkinson, for their ingenuity in effecting temporary repairs. The following men were cited by Admiral Sims for showing coolness and qualities of leadership:

"George Hoffman, quartermaster, New York; Edward Henry Worchbrodt, machinist's mate, Newport, R. I.; William Arey Heath, blacksmith, Norfolk county, Va.; John Gordon, boilermaker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRITISH PREMIER SAYS HE HAS SEEN NO TERMS FOR AN ENDURING PEACE

London, Oct. 22.—"I have scanned the horizon intently," said Premier Lloyd George today, "and can see no terms in sight which will lead to enduring peace. The only terms now possible would mean an armed truce ending in an even more frightful struggle."

Mr. Lloyd George said Germany would make peace now only on terms which would enable her to benefit by the war. He asserted that would be encouragement to every buccaneering empire in the future to repeat the experiment.

More than twice as many German submarines were lost in the first 10 months of the year as in all of last year, the premier asserted. The British tonnage lost monthly now is not much more than one-third of the total destroyed last April.

The premier said he had hoped the enemy's terrible power might be broken this year, but that the temporary collapse of the Russian military power had postponed this hope. But time was on the side of the allies, he said. Time once was neutral, but two things had changed this; namely, the advent of America and the increasing failure of the German submarine war. The allies were working in the greatest harmony, the premier continued. He said they were on the eve of the most important inter-allied conference ever held, at which for the first time representatives of America and of the Russian democracy will be present. He stated that the conference meant to determine the ultimate issue of the war.

The war, said the premier, was terrible in itself, but more terrible in the possibilities it revealed of new horrors on land and sea and in the air. It must be settled now, once for all, he declared. If the war should be renewed after 30 years more of searing application, it would mean the death of civilization. Brute force must be dethroned forever.

To realize what the advent of America meant, the premier went on, it was necessary only to look back on the rapid growth of the little British army. America was now starting, and its resources in man power were twice those of Great Britain. British shipbuilding, said the premier, had increased fourfold and America's had done likewise. Germany laughed at the war declarations of China and other nations, but these declarations meant most of the world's food and raw materials were under the flags of Germany's enemies, which could reduce Germany to impotence and desolation.

Guno Montay of Leyba has applied for a bounty of \$4 for killing two coyotes at Escondido.

Miss Lucy Myers, after having undergone a successful operation for appendicitis, at St. Anthony's sanitarium, was able to leave the hospital today.

Mrs. S. T. Kelly of East Las Vegas has received from her husband, who is now training at Camp Funston, a copy of Trench and Camp, a paper got up for the interest of the soldier. It contains much interesting reading.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Ramon T. Martinez, age 21 and Altagracia Tenorio, age 20 years, both residents of Las Vegas.

Two persons have applied for bounties. Tomas Gonzales of Jaramillo for killing a coyote, and Ramon Chavez of Sapello for killing a coyote at Manuelitas.

R. A. Heflin, appraiser for the farm loan board, with headquarters in Wichita, Kas., has finished his work in San Miguel county. Mr. Heflin was taken to many sections of the county by S. A. Searight, assistant secretary of the Commercial club.

The war tax on passenger and Pullman fares and freight charges, under the provisions of the war revenue bill passed at the recent special session of Congress, will become effective November 1. The tax on passenger fares is 8 per cent, on Pullman fares 10 per cent, and on freight charges 3 per cent. In selling railroad and Pullman tickets to passengers, railroad agents will add the war tax percentage to the fares, and the 3 per cent tax will be added to all freight bills. The 1917 Blue Book estimates that passenger fares in New Mexico last year totaled \$6,000,000, and freight charges \$22,500,000, and on the basis of these figures the annual government income from New Mexico travelers, exclusive of the Pullman tax, would be \$480,000, and from freight shipments \$675,000.

The San Miguel bank, the First National bank and the Peoples' Bank and Trust company are prepared to sell Liberty Bonds of the second series directly to customers. The bonds arrived today. They are coupon bonds, bearing four per cent interest, and are transferable. Because of the fact that they do not bear the owner's name, they are easily transferred, and without cost. The banks look for a large subscription for bonds tomorrow and Saturday.

Members of J. E. Rosenwald lodge No. 545, Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith and the Jewish community have subscribed for \$8,000 worth of Liberty Loan bonds of the second series. Some time ago the lodge voted to ask all its members to subscribe for the bonds. Joseph Taichert, a member of the organization was authorized to make a canvass, and he attained satisfactory results. Practically every member of the lodge who resides in Las Vegas now owns one or more Liberty bonds. Many of the members hold other Liberty bonds besides those bought through the activities of the lodge.

Try an Optic classified ad.

SECRETARY McADOO BELIEVES IT WOULD HAVE CAUSED AMERICA'S RUIN

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24.—Germany's efforts to keep American ships off the high seas through her ruthless submarine warfare was a direct blow aimed at the prosperity of American arms and of American business, Secretary McAdoo declared in his Liberty Day address here today. Reminding his hearers that America went to war in 1812 to vindicate her rights to the freedom of the seas, and had steadfastly maintained it since then, he said that had America submitted and kept her ships off the seas, discord and discontent among American people would have followed and the "German emperor by one stroke of his pen would have accomplished more destruction upon American farms, American factories and business houses and to American interests all over this land than he could accomplish with all the armies and navies of the German empire."

After describing the Liberty Bond which the government is selling as having the entire country's guarantee of the safety of the principal—the money invested in it—the secretary added:

"But American cannot assure her soldiers of their principal—their lives. The soldier does not ask the government to guarantee him safety. He has a right to ask the civilian population to arm and equip him well.

"It is the only chance he has for his life," McAdoo said. "That is all we can do for him. Isn't he entitled to it? The \$5,000,000,000 raised through the Second Liberty Loan will be devoted chiefly to this, and we shall end this thing forever, and America's liberties will never be imperiled again."

INCREASE SINCE THE WAR IS STEADY; FLOUR'S ADVANCE GREATEST

Washington, Oct. 24.—Food prices as a whole have advanced 47 per cent over the year before the war. Latest compilations of prices announced today by the United States bureau of labor statistics show principal articles of food as a whole six per cent higher on August 15, 1914, just after outbreak of the war, than they were on that date in 1913.

There was a drop of six per cent in 1915, but in 1916 prices advanced 14 per cent, and, during this year they have jumped 31 per cent. From July to August this year there was a two per cent increase in the combined prices of the principal articles of food.

Flour prices in August were two and one-fourth times what they were in August, 1913. The increase was 130 per cent. Corn meal advanced almost as much, with an increase of 120 per cent. Potatoes advanced 87 per cent; sugar 77 per cent; lard 72 per cent, and pork chops 53 per cent. During the year ending August 15, onions was the only article to decrease in price. Corn meal doubled in price; flour advanced 70 per cent, beans 59 per cent, and other articles to a lesser degree.

ROSWELL SUSPENDS BUSINESS
Roswell, N. M., Oct. 24.—Business was suspended today to sell Liberty Bonds. This city of 8,000 will take \$200,000 worth.

PRESIDENT TELLS NEW YORK DELEGATION HE HOPES THEY WILL WIN

Washington, Oct. 25.—Speaking as a party leader and as an individual, President Wilson today urged the woman suffrage issue upon the voters of all states. He told a delegation of 100 members of the New York state woman suffrage party that he hoped their campaign would be successful, urged men of all parties in New York to vote for suffrage.

"The war," said the president, "has quickened community expressions and made the present a good time for states to express their sentiments at the polls on the suffrage question." He said he would welcome these expressions, especially at this time, since in the prosecution of the war social foundations must be sound. One basic principle contributing to this condition, he declared, is complete democracy for women.

The president praised the capacity, ability, resources and vision of New York women in conducting the suffrage campaign and asked the delegation to convey his message to the voters of New York state. Neither the president nor Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who, as spokesman for the delegation, asked the president for an expression of the campaign, made any reference to the White House picketing activities of the militants of the woman's party. The women were received by the president in the East room of the White House. The president, addressing the suffragists, said:

"It is with great pleasure that I receive you. I esteem it a privilege to do so. I know the difficulties which you have been working under in New York state, so clearly set forth by Mrs. Whitehouse, but in my judgment those difficulties cannot be used as an excuse by the leaders of any party or by the voters of any party for neglecting the question which you are pressing upon them. Because, after all, the whole world now is witnessing a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundations of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation should also be settled and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation."

HARGIS GETS BOND

San Angelo, Tex., Oct. 25.—Wood Hargis, charged with the murder of Francisco Gomez on October 15, has been released on \$10,000 bond here after being indicted by the special grand jury. Gomez was shot as he was being taken to the court house for trial on a charge of murder in connection with the killing of Dennis Hargis, a brother of Wood Hargis.

FALLING TREE KILLS

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 25.—Blown down by a hard wind, a big oak tree struck an automobile this morning, killing Frank Boyd deputy sheriff of Rockwall Tex., and and Eugenia Hanby, his sister-in-law. Two others were seriously injured.

GOVERNOR LINDSEY, SECRETARY LUCERO AND SUPERINTENDENT CONWAY SPEAK

Strong addresses in support of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution were delivered last night at the courthouse by Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, Governor W. E. Lindsey and Assistant Superintendent John V. Conway. The speakers were introduced by Eugenio Romero, who presided at the meeting. The court room was jammed, and many people stood on the stairs and listened to the addresses.

Mr. Lucero, who was the first speaker, spoke in Spanish. He declared that liquor is the enemy of the laboring man and his family. The open saloon is a constant temptation for too much drinking upon the part of the public, and the laboring man who goes in to get a glass of beer often ends up by spending his week's salary and goes home drunk to a family which is sorely in need of the supplies which the vanished check could have purchased. Mr. Lucero said strict regulation of saloons had been suggested, but had been found to be a failure, and the only way to remove temptation from the people is to abolish the liquor traffic. He urged that every voter go to the polls on November 6 to register his opinion, and asked the women of every precinct to work at the polls all day, asking the men to vote against liquor.

Governor Lindsey declared in a logical speech that probably 80 per cent of the more than 400 inmates of the state penitentiary are there because of liquor. The governor advocated the abolition of sale or manufacture of liquors in New Mexico as a means of reducing crime. He said that unless this traffic, which is daily increasing the population of the state prison, is stopped, the people will have to be taxed to provide a larger penitentiary. The executive stated it to be his belief that now is the best time in the history of the nation to abolish the liquor business, because the demand for men in the army has left many profitable and honorable fields of endeavor in which the men now engaged in selling liquor can embark. The financial loss, he stated, would be less now than at any other time. The governor appealed to the voters to support the constitutional amendment for the welfare of New Mexico from a moral and financial and industrial standpoint.

Mr. Conway also made a strong plea for the prohibition amendment, in the interest of the people of the country districts, in particular, and for the entire population. He said that the schools would be better attended if the breadwinner's money went for clothing and food for the children instead of for liquor.

The interest manifested at the meeting last night was greater than had been expected. The speakers often were applauded. In the audience were people from all parts of Greater Las Vegas and the surrounding country. Interpreters were Lino Romero, Luis Armijo and Jose A. Baca.

The speakers addressed the people of the various county precincts today and are scheduled to be present at a meeting at Antonchico tonight. Tomorrow they will finish their campaign in this county.

Try Zensal for that itching Eczema Sold by E. G. Murphey.—Adv.