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## BRILLIANT WORK BY BRITISH CAVALRY

MOUNTED FIGHTERS DRIVE GER-  
MANS BEFORE THEM AS  
TANKS OPEN THE WAY

London, Nov. 22.—Thus far Eng-land has taken quietly Field Marshal Haig's big victory in France. This morning, despite the big headlines and eulogistic articles in the newspapers and the feelings of quiet exultation evidenced in private, the public went about its business as usual. Not an extra flag was flying and the bells have not yet aroused the people to realization of what their armies have done in France.

It is generally known that all has not been told of the extent of the victory in France, which is being extended hour by hour. The people were thrilled this morning when they were permitted to know for the first time that the cavalry had been in action, not only in clearing the battle field, as it had done on several occasions during the past year, but in actually charging artillery and infantry and in widening the breach in the German lines, long acclaimed as "impregnable."

How far the cavalry has gone is not known, but one correspondent at the front says that early yesterday morning "the cavalry was pouring over the furthest hill, a good six miles from the cracked line,"—while it is also stated by correspondents that British lines wings much farther north than Graincourt, behind the broken wing of the Hindenburg lines. If the latter be true, the retreat of the Germans entrenched between the Epaume—Cambrai road and the Scarpe river is seriously threatened.

### Cavalry Does Good Work

British Headquarters in France, Wednesday, Nov. 21. (By the Associated Press)—The present battle more than any other in the western theatre has taken on the savor of fighting in other wars when the men struggled in the open and made thrilling charges against enemy guns. Many military critics have long contended that cavalry was a thing of the past, but the mounted men have refuted this claim.

Field Marshal Haig has clung to his horse troops throughout the weary months of trench fighting. He believed that some day he would have a

chance to use them and his judgment has been vindicated.

Field Marshal Haig's blow against the Cambrai front represents throughout great strategy.

He had hammered at the enemy in Flanders until they were worn out completely. He had driven them back as far as the mud would permit and had compelled them to call on every source of strength they had to maintain themselves. Then he suddenly sprung his surprise attack in an unexpected quarter.

The Hindenburg lines on the Cambrai front were the strongest the Germans had laid out in the west. The enemy considered them impregnable. Not only were they strongly fortified, but they were protected by a deep belt of barbed wire, which it was thought that only a protracted bombardment by great concentrations of guns could cut sufficiently to allow the infantry to go through. British tanks had never before been called upon for such extensive work, but they did in a few hours what the artillery would have required days to accomplish. The Hindenburg line was pierced absolutely on a wide front and to a greater depth than ever before.

The correspondent today inspected the main Hindenburg line near Havrincourt, and saw the amazing work done by the iron monsters. In most places they had no trouble either in tearing through the wire or in crossing trenches. There were gaps in wire entanglements a rod in width, where not one vestige of wire was left standing, and by following the tracks of the tanks one could see where they had trundled across the trenches as though they were merely scratches in the ground instead of wide, deep ditches.

The tanks went through No Man's land under the full observation of the artillery, and while the gun fire was weak, some fire was directed on the tanks as they advanced. It was interesting to follow the trail of the tanks and to see where shells had struck all about, apparently without doing any damage, for in this whole section the correspondent did not see one tank which had been knocked out. The condition of the German trenches showed plainly that the occupants had abandoned them in a hurry. All sorts of equipment and personal belongings strewed the ground.

Since the beginning of the attack the gunfire had been extremely weak. No Man's land showed comparatively few shell craters today, and this morning the British guns were doing nearly all the firing along most of the front involved.

This is a striking contrast to the Flanders region which has been an

inferno of artillery fire for weeks.

The Germans have attempted few counter attacks. The latest counter (thrust reported was made last night near Demicourt, and this was dealt with promptly.

The Germans, who at the first attack yesterday, retreated or surrendered in dismay were fighting desperately today to regain a hold in their rear positions. A hard hand-to-hand engagement occurred this morning at Flesquieres, when the infantry, accompanied by tanks, stormed the place and drove the Germans from it.

### Infantry Saves Tanks

The fighting about Flesquieres began last night, but it was not until about 8 o'clock today that the British made an organized assault on the town. The tanks went ahead and were engaged immediately by seven heavy German guns which began to fire at them point blank at short range. It was a critical moment, for while the tanks will withstand big shells hurled from guns only a short distance away.

The British infantry, which swarmed through behind the tanks, saw the predicament of their iron friends and deliberately charged the enemy artillery with rifles and hand grenades. All the guns were captured and their crews were killed.

A similar incident occurred at Premy Chappelle, northwest of Marcoing, where three guns were stormed and their crews annihilated. Some of the most spectacular work of this nature fell to the cavalry. The mounted troops got into Marcoing and Masnieres last night and in the latter town engaged in sanguinary battle with German infantry. An enemy battery there was giving trouble and a squad of horsemen charged the position, shooting or sabreing the entire gun crews. Another battery at Rumilly was taken in similar fashion.

Graincourt was carried by storm, cavalry, tanks and infantry working together. British forces at the latest reports have carried their line in this section northward to the Bapaume—Cambrai road.

The Germans ran from Ribecourt with the British close at their heels. This town is a mass of ruins, partly on account of shell fire and partly from lack of repairs. The German dugouts were left intact.

The occupation of Marcoing and Masnieres was a great stroke for the British, as it gave them much needed crossings for the Escault river and canal which formed a natural barrier to the advance from this direction. Cavalry, infantry and tanks were poured immediately across these passages and proceeded to work northward.

## RUSSIA ASKING ARMISTICE OF GERMANY

FACTION IN CONTROL APPAR-  
ENTLY WILLING TO GIVE UP  
ALL FOR PEACE

Petrograd, Wednesday, Nov. 21.—The Russian government yesterday ordered General Bukhomin, the commander in chief, to open negotiations for an armistice with the commanders of the enemy armies. The proposal to negotiate peace was officially conveyed to the ambassadors of the allied nations at Petrograd.

### German Agents Cause Trouble

Washington, Nov. 22—Ambassador Francis at Petrograd has reported that German propagandists are now carrying on almost openly their activities to keep affairs unsettled in the Russian capital.

The ambassador's message dated November 20, said all Americans in Petrograd and Moscow were safe and those at Mascow had decided to remain. Eighteen Americans had left Petrograd on a special train for the Swedish frontier.

### Commander is Deposed

London, Nov. 22.—An official wireless statement from Petrograd today says that General Bukhomin has been deposed by the council of the peoples commissaries for refusing to obey their orders by offering an armistice.

The Russian announcement says that General Dukhomin has been ordered to continue his duties until the new commander-in-chief Ensign Krylenko, or another authorized person arrives.

## SOUTH DAKOTA OFFICIALS IN- VESTIGATING SERIES OF CONFLAGRATIONS

Pierre, S. D., Nov. 22—State Fire Marshal Cranes has been called to Lemmon to investigate the cause of a series of fires which began late Monday night and were extinguished last night, causing an estimated loss of \$200,000. The fires, it is charged here, were started by the "hell fire league" gang of the I. W. W., which has been connected with several phosphorous fires throughout the state.

# EUROPEAN WAR

## ITALIANS DRIVE AUSTRIANS FROM BANKS OF PIAVE IN BLOODY FIGHT

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Sunday, Nov. 18 (By the Associated Press.)—The Austrians who forced their way across the Piave river above Zenson have been thrown into the river, drowned, bayoneted, killed or captured, until now not an enemy remains on the west bank at that most threatened point. The fight was one of the most fearful chapters of the war and one of the most glorious.

Details have been gathered from eye witnesses who saw the fearful carnage through Friday night and yesterday, and who stayed until the whole west bank was cleared except for the corpses on the shore. The wounded were so numerous that many have not yet received succor. The enemy had staked everything on getting to the west bank of the river, and the Italians staked everything on keeping him on the eastern bank. This nerved both into desperation. The Austrians made the first move Friday in two separate crossings a short distance from Zenson; first at the village of Fagara and then an old mill called the Sega mill near Follina. Several circumstances enabled them to pass. They chose a place where a sand bar ran in midstream, giving them a landing and dividing the main stream into two small shallow currents. Also there was a heavy mist screening their movements.

They carried forward an improvised bridge with uprights and with iron planks for flooring. This was about 5 o'clock in the morning and in the mist they got across the second narrow channel to the west bank. The last 10 feet the men waded across the water above their waists. In their first surprise rush they swept past four Italian machine gun batteries, captured back into the village of Fagara.

Here the real fight began as the Italians had recovered from the surprise and fought like demons. It was a hand-to-hand fight through the town with no place for artillery or machine guns, and the Italians, using bayonets, hand grenades, knives and torpedoes.

### Batteries Scatter Austrians

The Austrians held part of the town near the bank, with the Italians on the land side. The Austrians tried to throw a line around the town and succeeded in part on one side until the Italian batteries to the north got the range of the line outside the shelter of the streets. This line was the first to be demolished, and then the Italians on this side of the town advanced cheering, hewing their way. The enemy held at first, then began to seek cover and finally broke as the Italians pushed into the town back to the river. Some plunged into the water and sought to get to the sand bar. All the machine guns were abandoned. Most of the enemy fell along the water's edge and the bodies on the river bank and in the water reminded him of seaweeds after the tide had gone out.

Further up the river at Sega mill the other crossing had brought on another bloody fight which lasted until late yesterday when the whole shore

was cleared of living Austrians. But it was lined with dead. The movement here began late on Friday night and reached its culmination about 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Friday night several Austrian battalions got across under the cover of darkness. They choose a narrow channel and some officers rode across on horseback. They took a position near the town cemetery and opened on the Italians during the night with machine guns.

The Austrians carried two searchlights which they played on the Italian positions while the Italians were without searchlights. It was only by the flashes of the Austrian machine guns that the Italians could direct their fire.

At daylight the enemy still held his positions at the cemetery. The situation began to look serious and for a time it appeared as though the Italians would have to fall back. But now the famous Bersaglieri brigade was brought up fresh after its heroic rear guard defence of the main army as it retired on the field.

Some of the other troops were from nearby towns and were stirred to a last desperate effort to save their homes. The Italians charged shortly after dawn, their line moving straight up the hill to the cemetery. Against machine gun fire and guns on the bank, the Italians moved with bayonets, grenades and torpedoes. It was one of these charges inspired by love of home and country which will live always, and it was irresistible.

The enemy wavered and broke just as the Italian artillery on a nearby height got the range of the cemetery. But the main fighting was hand-to-hand, with the enemy being pressed back steadily to the river, where they were cut down, drowned, bayoneted, or captured. By 10 o'clock yesterday all had been swept away except a few stragglers, by noon not one of the enemy's forces was left on the western bank.

In addition to some 1,500 killed the enemy lost 1,500 prisoners, including two colonels and some 30 officers. All the Austrian machine guns were captured and are now being used by the Italians. The fury of the fighting is shown by the fact that the old Segra mill on the river's brink was taken and retaken six times. The mill is full of bullet holes, but shows no evidence of shell fire, indicating the fighting was at close range.

Italian stretcher bearers did noble service yesterday afternoon in carrying the great number of Austrians who lay along the shores. Two of these stretcher bearers waded out to the sand bar in midstream, where several seriously wounded Austrians had dragged themselves. They were brought back and cared for carefully by the Italian hospital corps. One of these Austrians was wounded seriously in the leg and he was supported between two Italians on the way to the receiving station. The Italians recovered their dead, some of them at the water's edge. One gunner was found hanging lifeless near a machine gun.

Rome, Nov. 19.—Italian forces have begun an offensive on the Asiago plateau, and have occupied advanced elements of trenches, the war office announces today. The statement reads:

"Last night there was lively artil-

lery activity between Lake Garda and the Astico. On the Asiago plateau the enemy made violent concentration of fire on our positions at Monte Tonbereggar and Monte Badenecocche without following up with any infantry attack. Our parties in new offensive operations reoccupied advanced elements of trenches, capturing six officers and 202 men.

"South of Qereo enemy forces in great numbers are attacking our Monte Monfenera and Monte Tonba lines.

"On the plains the vigilance of our troops has stopped the enemy from renewing any attempt whatsoever to cross the Piave river.

"Among our troops the following deserve to again be specifically mentioned for valor shown during these last days. Bersaglieri battalions in the Fagare zone and the Granotiere and Catania bridge at the Senzon loop.

"Enemy troops repeatedly were bombarded in the course of the day by our airplanes and in the night, in spite of a strong wind, by our airships at the basin of Primolano, to the northwest of Suzegana and at Lezze di Livenza."

### The German Report

Berlin, Nov. 19 (Via London.)—Quero and Monte Cornelle, on the northern Italian front, have been taken by storm, and the Italians have been driven from Monte Tomba, the war office announced today. Further attempts of the Austro-German troops to cross the Piave have been stopped. On the front west of the Piave, south of Quero, great numbers of Austro-German troops are attacking the Monte Monfenera and Monte Tomba lines.

The announcement follows:

"Northeast of Asiago the enemy repeated his fruitless and costly attacks to gain the lost heights. Between the Brenta and the Piave the last few days have brought the (Teutonic) allies further successes in difficult mountain fighting."

### Baker Pleased With Outlook

Washington, Nov. 19.—Hardening of the Italian defense and the precision with which British and French reinforcements are being delivered in the Italian war theater led Secretary Baker in his weekly war review last night to contemplate the future in that field with confidence. He points out, however, that the full strength of the Austro-German efforts has not yet been developed. The only reference to the sector of the western front where American troops occupy line trenches is that the men have shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the American army.

### AND GERMAN LIGHT CRUISER FLEET IS ROUTED BY THE BRITISH

London, Nov. 19.—Five German submarines were destroyed on Saturday. Premier Lloyd George announced today in the house of commons.

German light cruisers, which fled through Helgoland bight Saturday before British warships of similar type, were pursued to within 30 miles of Helgoland, where they came under the protection of the German battle fleet and mine fields. The admiralty announced today one of the German light cruisers was observed to be in flames and the machinery of another seemed to be damaged.

### GENERAL PERSHING GIVES CASUALTY LIST OF RECENT BOMB EXPLOSION

Washington, Nov. 19.—General Pershing has reported to the war department that two men were killed in action on November 13. Three were severely wounded, and three slightly injured. The casualties are:

Killed:

Sergeant John F. C. Zajaka, Milwaukee, Wis.

Private Stanley Janovich, Boston.

Severely wounded:

Privates M. E. Aurand, Harrisburg, Pa.; Francis Bevins, Eckman, W. Va., and Edward Cahil, Bakerton, Pa.

Slightly wounded:

Sergeant John A. Logan, Mount Carmel, Pa.; Privates Chester Johnson, Forest Hill, La., and Robert L. Redd, Burneyville, Okla.

### Deaths Not in Service

A casualty list cabled by General Pershing to the war department follows:

Sergeant Carl G. Shaw, coast artillery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died Nov. 15, struck by train.

Private Marcellus S. Cobb, of Beakland, Me., died November 10, of bronchopneumonia.

Private Howard E. Rawlings, headquarters company of Warner, N. Y., died November 14, of bronchopneumonia.

General Pershing also reported that Private Valentine H. Newton, headquarters company marine corps, died November 13, from self-inflicted gunshot wounds. His home was at Arkville, N. Y. Sergeant George E. Merkle, signal corps, was accidentally killed November 17. His wife lives in Philadelphia. Corporal Sam Parrott, marine corps, died November 16, from natural causes. His mother lives at New Bern, N. C.

### ITALIAN FLEET AND THE LAND BATTERIES DEFEND HISTORIC CITY

Venice, Italy, Nov. 19 (By the Associated Press)—The rumble of guns is heard throughout the city by night and day, as the fleet and the Venice coast batteries shell the enemy at the mouth of the Piave. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an Austrian airplane flew over the city, but it dropped no bombs. The batteries of Venice did not fire, but when the machine flew over the grand canal Italian torpedo boats discharged a score of shots without effect.

The city's water supply has not been interrupted, although it is feared the mains coming from the north will be cut. The American wife of a prominent military writer named Barelli has had an unusual experience. She was at Venice while three of her horses and two blooded hounds were at Mestro, a suburb. The railway refused to take the horses and dogs, owing to the needs of the military. She mounted one horse, took the two others and the dogs by leash and rode night and day to Bologna, 200 miles away, over roads packed with military traffic and refugees.

Regulate the bowels when they fail to move properly. HERBINE is an admirable bowel regulator. It helps the liver and stomach and restores a fine feeling of strength and buoyancy. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

### GERMANS, DESPITE REPEATED ATTEMPTS, UNABLE TO RETAKE POSITION

British Front in Belgium, Nov. 18 (by the Associated Press).—Only the usual artillery fire and raids were reported today along the British front. The situation at Passchendaele remains the same except that the British are continuing their constructions and making their positions stronger daily.

An incident occurred on Friday which shows the nature of the fighting here. A German company which had gone into the line east of Passchendaele, 48 men strong, was going out with only 28 men left. This company's guide led it across one of the Canadian advanced posts, which engaged it with machine guns at a range of 30 yards. Twenty-four Germans were killed or wounded and the others captured, thus wiping out the entire company. The bullet wounds were all found to be breast high, and one German had three bullet holes through an arm at that height.

The story of how the German counter attack on Passchendaele last Tuesday was repulsed has been told, but another feature may now be added, showing the preparedness of the British for assault. A battalion commander in the Canadian troops thrown across the ridge north of Passchendaele had received word that the Germans massing behind the elevation known as Hill 52 to the north. He concentrated a great number of machines along his narrow front and waited patiently. Meanwhile the British battalion commander on his left had been watching the Germans and as the enemy started forward, he gave the signal for an artillery barrage. The Germans were caught in terrific gun fire and suffered heavy casualties. They were seen dispersing in all directions and only a comparatively few struggled forward to attack the section where the machine guns were awaiting them. Those who continued to advance were dealt with promptly, but the battalion commander who had made his plan for the machine gun defense still bemoans the fact that the artillery spoiled his scheme of catching the entire attacking force with his rapid firers.

### TEMPORARY MOUTHPIECE OF RUSSIA ANGRY WHEN KAISER REFUSES OFFER

Petrograd, Sunday, Nov. 18.—Germany has refused to treat for peace with the new Soldiers' and Workmen's government in response to a recent proposal, according to the newspapers here, which publish this news as coming from a well authenticated source.

It is stated that Emperor William announced in his reply that he would treat only with the legal successor to the imperial government or with the constituent assembly.

In this connection the Volia Noroda says it has information that the Soldiers' and Workmen's government, in the event of its failure to receive replies from the belligerents by November 24, reserves the right to make peace on its own account.

### Americans Leave Petrograd

London, Nov. 19.—The American embassy at Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch, has requested that a

train be provided to convey 200 members of the American colony in Petrograd to Harbin.

### Italians Hold Positions

Rome, Nov. 20.—The struggle between the Austro-Germans and Italians at Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera in the mountainous region of northern Italy continues, it was officially announced today by the Italian war department. The invading forces were driven back four times when they attempted to take the Italian positions on the Monfenera spur.

### Germans Make Strong Attack

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Monday, Nov. 19, 7:10 p. m. (By the Associated Press).—The enemy is concentrating his attack on the north, and heavy fighting is in progress south of Quereo, where large enemy masses are attacking the Italian position on Monte Tenera and Monte Tomba.

### Italians Make Counter Attack

Berlin, Nov. 20 (via London).—Strong Italian counter attacks against positions captured on the northern slope of Monte Tomba on the mountain front near the upper Piave were unsuccessful, the war office announces. Heavy fighting continues in this sector.

### Austrian Attack Fails

Rome, Nov. 20.—The repulse of an Austrian attack in force in Albania is announced by the war office. The statement follows:

"On the lower Veoyusa river at dawn Sunday the enemy attacked in force the Gilfikdris bridgehead. After brisk fighting he was forced to retire, leaving in our hands an officer and some men."

### PATROL PARTIES OFTEN CLASH; ARTILLERY EXCHANGE GROWS HEAVIER

On the western front the infantry activity has increased somewhat. The British made a slight advance northwest of Passchendaele and have repulsed German attacks at other points in the Ypres salient. In the region of the Chaume wood on the right bank of the Meuse, northeast of Verdun, the French have made an appreciable advance inflicting losses on the Germans.

In the American sector the artillery firing continues active, and there have been further clashes between American and German patrols. An American soldier has been killed in a fight in "No Man's" land.

### Casualties Reported

Washington, Nov. 20.—General Pershing today reported the following casualties:

Private Rex L. McKenney, engineers, Springfield, Maine, died November 17 of scarlet fever.

Private Cecil A. Rowan, headquarters company, Chanute Kansas, died November 1 of gunshot wounds.

### Headquarters Hit

With the American Army in France. Nov. 20 (By the Associated Press).—A German shell yesterday fell through the roof of the chateau in which an American regimental headquarters is established near the front. The shell exploded, but no one was hurt. Several officers, including the American colonel in command of the regiment,

were in the building at the time.

### General Has Narrow Escape

Two other shells exploded nearby. An American brigadier general had a narrow escape in the same town, an earlier shell exploding and scattering stones and mud on his automobile, just as he left. The Germans are especially active in shelling the roads. A burst of shrapnel over a group of American soldiers eating soup here at the roadside killed one and wounded three.

The German fire at points back of the American position is most active. The shells fall rapidly at times. The American artillery replies energetically, sending shrapnel at the enemy trenches and high explosive shells at his batteries.

Active patrolling continues. Four American patrols on a recent night remained four hours in front of the enemy line, hoping to ambush Germans, but none appeared.

### German Attack Repulsed

Paris, Nov. 20.—The Germans made an attack last night on a front of one kilometer in the Verdun sector north of Caurieres wood. They succeeded in penetrating the French advanced positions over a small extent of this front, says today's official statement, but subsequently were expelled for the most part.

### COMPARATIVELY FRESH DIVISIONS MAY BE USED AGAINST THE GREEKS

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—Reports from several sources in Germany bear out the assumption that, taking advantage of the situation in Russia, the German government is making heavy transfers of troops from the Russian front. Only part of the mappeur to be going to Italy, where the front is too narrow to permit the use of great masses, and a blow by von Hindenburg at some other point, in the way of a division, may perhaps be expected.

Some troops are reported to have been moved to the western front, but this is not necessarily significant, as the field marshal's pounding tactics necessitate front reliefs for exhausted German divisions.

German newspapers discuss with suspicion frankness and avidity the prospect of an offensive on the Saloniki front, but have never a word to say about the obvious chance of a smashing blow at Rumania in an effort to end the resistance of that nation.

As for Italy, if the Austrians and Germans find the reinforced Italian army too hard a nut to attempt to crack, the central powers can easily and quickly change to the defensive on a strong line for the purpose of seeking to force a decision on some other selected front with the bulk of their strategical reserve.

### Are Moving on Flanders

London, Nov. 20.—A telegram from Maestricht, Holland to Amsterdam, as forwarded by the Central News, reports a great movement of troops with artillery on all roads leading to the Flanders front. These troops evidently are from the Russian front, the dispatch says.

Girls to man the roller chairs on Atlantic City's famous boardwalk are considered a probability of the near future.

### COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE THE FRUITS OF REVOLUTION GAINING STRENGTH

Premier Kerensky is reported to be at Luga, 90 miles south of Petrograd, where two army corps loyal to the Committee for the Salvation of the Revolution, which is opposed to the Bolsheviks, are stationed. The Bolsheviks now hold the upper hand in Petrograd, Moscow and other large cities, but it is indicated that the question of food supplies now overshadow the political situation.

### Cossacks in Control

Washington, Nov. 20.—Unofficial dispatches reaching the state department today from Tornea, on the Swedish frontier, say passengers arriving there from Russia declare the Russian situation is controlled by General Kaledines, the Cossack commander, who holds the country's coal and bread supply in the Don Cossack region.

A similar view is taken at Stockholm. A message from there, dated yesterday, tells of the belief that Kaledines is the man of the hour, and that Petrograd is at his mercy.

A dispatch from Tornea, dated yesterday, reports the arrival of several Americans from Petrograd in advance of the large party being sent away by American Ambassador Francis. Petrograd was said to be quiet with the theaters open and trains running. Soldiers were parading the streets of the city bearing banners stating that "Russia does not want separate peace" and demanding a constitutional assembly for all Russia and declaring that the Nicholas regime was never so tyrannical as that of the Bolsheviks.

The passengers were of the opinion that the present revolutionary government cannot last because it lacks support of all the parties. Kerensky is again reported to have escaped capture and to have gone to the front in an effort to get support.

According to Swedish newspapers an army corps is marching on Petrograd under command of an army committee determined to end the Bolshevik power.

### Kerensky is at Luga

Petrograd, Monday, Nov. 19.—Two army corps loyal to the Committee for the Salvation of the Revolution, stationed at Luga, report that Premier Kerensky is with them. There is no confirmation.

After the defeat of his forces at Gatchina, Premier Kerensky was faced with the proposed desertion of the bulk of his army. The premier was coerced into promising to surrender to the Bolshevik government, but while the guard was being formed he disappeared, disguised as a sailor. The Committee of the Salvation of the Revolution is opposed to the Bolshevik regime in Petrograd, and has protested against the order of arrest of Premier Kerensky.

Luga is on the Petrograd-Pskoff railway about 90 miles south of Petrograd and 60 miles south of Gatchina.

### A MEATLESS TUESDAY

Washington, Nov. 20.—Packing houses and the meat industry generally are co-operating fully, the food administration announced today, in support of a meatless Tuesday.

# EUROPEAN WAR

London, Nov. 20—The Hindenburg line has been broken to a depth of four to five miles, the war office announces. The British troops stormed the first system of the Hindenburg line defenses on the whole front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river.

The British infantry and tanks pressed on and captured the second system of defenses over a mile beyond. The attack was begun yesterday by the third army. There was no artillery preparation and the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

The second system of German defenses captured by the British is known as the Hindenburg support line. The British captured Venavis, La Meu wood, La Vacquerie, the defenses known as the Welsh ridge and Ribecourt village. Their operations are continuing.

The announcement follows:

"Yesterday morning the third army under the command of General The Honorable Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the river Scarpe. The attacks were carried out without previous preparation and in each case the enemy was completely surprised.

"Our troops have broken into the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front, and several thousand prisoners have been taken. The whole German line west of Canal Du Nord to the Bapaume-Cambrai road has been captured with a number of guns. Our operations are continuing.

## Tanks Precede Infantry

"At the hour of assault on the principal front of attack a large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire which were of great depth and strength.

"Following through the gaps made by the tanks, English, Scottish and Irish regiments swept over the enemy's outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg line on the whole front.

"Our infantry and tanks then swept on in accordance with the program and captured the German second system of defense, more than a mile beyond. This latter is known as the Hindenburg special line.

"In the course of the advance East county troops took the hamlet of Benvis and La Tou wood after stiff fighting.

"English rifle regiments and light infantry captured La Vacquerie and the formidable defenses on the spur known as Welsh ridge. Other English county troops stormed the village of Ribecourt and fought their way through Couillet wood.

"Highland territorial battalions crossed the Grand Ravine and entered Flesquieres, where fierce fighting took place. The West Riding territorials captured Havrincourt and the German trenches systems north of the village, while the Ulster battalions, covering the latter's left flank, moved northwards up the west bank of the Canal Du Nord.

Later in the morning our advance was continued and rapid progress was made at all points. English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh battalions secured the crossing on the canal at Masnie-

res and captured Marcoing and Neufwood.

"The West Riding troops who had taken Havrincourt made remarkable progress east of the Canal Du Nord, storming the villages of Graincourt and Anneux, and, with the Ulster troops operating north of the canal, carried the whole German line northward to the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

"West the Lancashire territorials broke into the enemy's position east of Ephey, and Irish troops have captured important sections of the Hindenburg line between Bullecourt and Fontaine les Croisilles.

"The number of prisoners, guns and material captures cannot yet be estimated.

"The spell of fine, dull weather which favored our preparations for our attacks broke early yesterday, a heavy rain fell during the night and the weather is now stormy.

## Front is 32 Miles Wide

"From St. Quentin to the Scarpe is 32 miles. The British drive covers a part of the field of last year's offensive on the Somme and the section of the Arras battle front south of Arras. The British center in this burst is nearly opposite Cambrai, the important German base and railway center, from which the British line on the Bapaume-Cambrai road was about nine miles distant as it had stood for several months past. The main force of the push just launched is apparently aimed at Cambrai, along the road.

"What is known as the Hindenburg line was established by the Germans last spring when the famous 'strategic retreat' on the Somme front was carried out. It was a supposedly impregnable barrier. The British and French, however, showed in the Arras battle last spring and in the French drive on the Aisne front, that the line was by no means a bar to their progress and serious inroads were made upon it in various attacks on both these fronts. No definite break, however, sufficient to permit the penetration of a large force which could debouch for large field operations, had ever been effected.

"The British movement in its early phases gives the appearance of being the most ambitious that has been undertaken by them on the western front since the creation of their new armies gave them the power to strike effective blows. The attack came almost without warning, the only premonitory symptoms being a series of somewhat elaborate trench raids. Even the rather extensive operations in this sector reported last night by the British war office, which the German staff announced it had taken measures to meet, gave hardly a hint that a push in any such force or over such a wide extent of front was in prospect.

"There has been little speculation over the possibility of a British attack in force on the western front this fall in any area other than that of Flanders, where the main British effort for several months past has been expended. Even here the lateness of the season and the difficult nature of the ground, at this time of year, particularly, seemed to give little basis for expectation of anything more than local strokes.

It has been apparent, however, that German attention was largely centered on the Italian front, where the military move in force intended to crush

Italy is now in full swing. Admittedly, numbers of German troops had been sent to the Italian front, but the assumption has been that these had been largely drawn from the Russian front, where the collapse of the Russian military machine has made it unnecessary for the Germans to maintain much more than trench garrisons.

"It is considered possible, however, that the British secret service had knowledge of a weakening of the German front in the west by the withdrawal of highly trained, experienced troops to give backbone to the push in northern Italy, an opportunity thus being afforded to catch the Germans unaware and hit them a crushing blow while their strategic reserve in the Franco-Belgian war area was depleted. The element of surprise, the reports reveal was a large factor in the initial British success, as contrary to the almost invariable rule in this war, there was no advance preparation by the artillery, the troops "going over the top" and falling upon an enemy apparently without any expectation that he was about to be attacked."

## Five Thousand Prisoners

The number of prisoners taken thus far by the British is given at about 5,000 in a Reuter dispatch filed today at British headquarters.

## The German Statement

Berlin, Nov. 21—German reserves checked the British in the rear positions after ground had been gained by the attackers, says today's official communication. The loss is announced of Marcoing, Graincourt and portions of the permanent established works.

Between Arras and St. Quentin, the German statement says, a strong artillery battle heralded the English attack. The villages in the fighting zone, among them Graincourt and Marcoing, remained in the possession of the British.

## Venice Apparently Safe

Italian Army Headquarters in northern Italy, Tuesday, Nov. 20 (By the Associated Press)—The heavy fighting which began on Sunday in the north continues with great violence, centering on the slope of Monte Monfenera. Enemy masses alternate fierce attacks with infantry assaults, which have been repulsed by the heroic bravery of the Italian troops.

The battle is taking a wide range and gradually concentrating on three main fronts. It is not a question of gaining or losing kilometers, but it is a gigantic battle in which Italy's part in the war, with its resultant effect on the allies, is largely at stake.

The Austro-German offensive which began three weeks ago has not diminished, but is steadily intensifying. Frontal attacks thus far have failed on the Piave and the northern Asiago plain. This compels the enemy to attempt to make a breach by one of the Italian flanks, as the only resort after the checking of the frontal attacks. This explains the gradual shifting of the front to three main divisions: First, along the Piave; second, from the Piave to the Brenta; third, from the Brenta across the Asiago plateau.

The enemy's advance on the Piave and the menace to Venice is fairly well checked after the bloody repulses of the last few days, but the Austrians and Germans are still on

the east bank of the river with formidable forces pressing against this narrow stream.

## AT ONE POINT HINDENBURG LINE IN DANGER OF BEING CLEFT IN TWO

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 21 (By the Associated Press)—The Germans are fighting on their last line of defense at one point of the British attack.

Nearly a score of guns is reported to have been captured.

The British are pushing on toward Cantaing, three miles southwest of Cambrai. Northwest of Marcoing the high ground known as Premy Chapelle has been fought over, and the Germans have been forced to withdraw.

Up to the actual hour of the break, there were moments when great stillness reigned over the battle front, and it seemed impossible that within a short time the line would be a seething caldron. At 6:30 o'clock a long line of tanks, distributed over a wide front, started forward. At the same time, the British infantry on either side of the land monitors, making thrusts at the German line.

Within a few seconds the entire enemy front for a distance of many miles was flaming with variegated signals which called frantically for help for the German gunners in the rear. Red, green, white and blue lights shot up in every direction, and rockets showered a myriad of stars down through the gloom like a mammoth display of fireworks.

## Cossacks Move on Moscow

Washington, Nov. 21.—Swedish reports on the situation in Russia received today said General Kaledines with an army of Cossacks, was moving against Moscow, where 8,000 persons were reported to have been killed in riots. The state department had no official information to confirm the reports.

## Battle is Continuing

Berlin, Nov. 22, (via London.)—The battle southwest of Cambrai is continuing, army headquarters announced today. The enemy, the statement declares, did not succeed in breaking through, though he gained a little ground beyond the German front line. The statement says that several British tanks have been shot to pieces.

The German statement says that on the western bank of the Scheldt the Germans drove back the British to Anneux and Fontaine, and that on the east bank of the river the British were forced back into their former positions south of Rumilly.

The German statement says:

"The battle southwest of Cambrai continues. By the massed use of tanks and infantry and by launching his cavalry, the enemy sought to effect a breakthrough which was denied him on the first day's attack. He did not succeed. Although he was able to attain greater successes.

"The enemy troops, which were effectively caught by the fire of our artillery and machine guns and greatly thinned, encountered the counter thrust of our brave infantry."

Irving Smith, a cowpuncher from Tempo, Tex., is in town buying cattle,

### THEY FIND MANY THINGS( HISTORIC AND MODERN, TO INTEREST THEM

London, Nov. 21.—The khaki clad soldier from the land of the Stars and Stripes has become quite a familiar figure in the London streets. He is, in his own eloquent slang, a "rubber neck," and nothing worth seeing is apt to escape his notice. Usually in squads of half a dozen or so, the American soldiers are to be seen daily wandering over every section of the metropolis. Many sights and features of the big city draw forth favorable comment from Uncle Sam's boys, while other things they see are likely to meet with good-humored ridicule.

The absence of "skyscrapers" in the world's largest city is one of the things that strikes the soldier from across the water with surprise.

"Say stranger," one of them was heard to remark, "this little old town of yours is fine and dandy. But I'm awful lonesome for a real building."

But there are two things that have made a decided "hit" with the soldiers from the U. S. A. These are the English girls and the London theaters. There is no doubt that the visitors are getting on well with the English girls. And it is equally true that the girls have developed a strong fascination for the Americans. The American man "has a real way with him" where the girls are concerned.

#### Visit Historical Places

However, entertainment and pleasure are not taking up all of the time of the American soldiers. In Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral, in Fleet street and Lincoln's Inn Fields, in almost any old, forgotten little nook of London that carries historical interest, an absorbed American soldier is to be seen nowadays taking notes, so that he may write an interesting letter to the folks at home.

The American soldier can be frank in his praise, but he can be equally frank in his criticism where he considers criticism is due.

"You need waking up a bit in England," said a breezy young Chicagoan. "Why don't you have a cabaret in every one of your restaurants, so that your young folks can have a good time along with the 'eats' and dance, and enjoy themselves more? If I'd my way, I'd have a space for dancing in every eating place and tearoom in this old city. It would keep a lot of people out of public-houses, believe me. It would bring the young folks together; it would give them healthy exercise. You ought to get a hustle on, and start something."

There's one point about the fighter from across seas, be he soldier or sailor, that strikes the Englishman immediately. It is his optimism; his perpetual cheerfulness.

The air raids have been a matter of great interest to the newcomers. It has been rather difficult to persuade them to take cover during the raids. Many of them have stood boldly out on doorsteps gazing skywards, regardless of shrapnel and high explosives. "The show's too good to miss," they invariably declare when urged to seek shelter during the raids.

One of the cheeriest spots in sombre London these days is the Y. M. C. A. Hut at the Aldwych. This is

the favorite rendezvous of the American soldiers. Nearly all of the attendants are Americans, so that the soldiers don't feel so very far from home, after all.

#### POLICE ALLEGED GRAFTERS

New York, Nov. 21.—Six members of the New York police department and a dealer in automobile supplies were indicted today on charges of extortion, bribery or neglect of duty by the extraordinary grand jury which at the instance of Governor Whitman has been conducting an investigation into conditions brought to light by the Ruth Cruger murder case. Alleged "money wrench graft" collected from automobile speeders who were forced to buy automobile accessories from certain dealers or suffer arrest, was one of the revelations growing from the escape of Alfredo Cocchi, Ruth Cruger's murderer. Cocchi kept an automobile supply shop.

#### MEDICAL OFFICER KILLED

Washington, Nov. 21.—General Pershing today reported the death of first Lieutenant Orlando Gochnaur, medical officers' reserve corps, attached to the British forces, killed in action November 6. His home is in Freeport, Ill. First Lieutenant Alexander J. Gillis, also of the medical reserve corps attached to the British army, was slightly wounded.

#### BAPTISTS INCORPORATE

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—The Baptist convention of New Mexico, with headquarters at Albuquerque, and E. B. Atwood, statutory agent, filed incorporation papers today. The Western Indemnity company of Dallas, Texas, has been authorized to do business in New Mexico with Douglas C. Crowell as statutory agent.

#### OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THIS IMPORTANT WORK ARE EXPERTS

Paris, Nov. 22.—Probably the hardest-worked officers at the field headquarters of the allies on the western front are those responsible for keeping the time-table when the great drive is on. To these men are rushed all despatches from the firing line, and their busy pencils mark the exact progress of each division or regiment, the new changed position of each battery.

Careful scouting from kite-balloons, aeroplanes, and by raids here and there has established the strength of most of the enemy positions, and the artillery is grouped here. Scattered there, in order to make sure that by the end of the bombardment every trench, redoubt and village is pounded out of effective resistance.

The cataract of shells pours on without ceasing until the hour appointed for the advance. Prior to this some skillful scheduling of movements has been carried out and reserves, supports, food, water and ammunitions are on the road.

Each commander is given a sector of enemy trench to rush, and the pace of his work is fixed. There is little practical use in bursting a remnant of men through the opposing lines, as they would be enfiladed by machine guns and rifles.

Progress is therefore fixed rather slower than the known obstacles will cause, and a platoon finding an east part of the enemy line may spend much of its days and night lying in

shallow trenches, awaiting the proper hour for another move. Elsewhere a mile of front may have perished in a flurry of shrapnel. There may be a hidden trench or a barbed wire entanglement which has been set in some hollow out of sight of the guns of the allies.

There may be a great crater so full of poison gas that even the masked helmet is useless, and a deploying to right or left with all its delay made essential. At each such check the attacking line must pause until the whole front line of German trenches is carried.

It is by telephone from the rear that the reserve regiments are moved to the weakest points. The men with the time-table have not only to record the progress in the past, the latest of which they have news, but to calculate the position of a regiment some hours hence, the time it may take to move a battalion to the actual fighting point, though of course artillery move into action sooner.

Then, sometimes for hours there will be no report from a certain regiment. It is struggling for dear life, has lost its chief officers, may even have been reduced to a few parties fighting independently at different parts of the front.

The time-table men take notice of these things, and take notice, too, of the enemy's plans. They also may have time to reinforce some threatened point.

It is the steady time-table at headquarters that has scored for the allies many times in the past two years. One of the most notable instances was in the great "drive" which has become known as the battle of the Somme. When Pozieres held up the advance, the whole line of the allies halted on orders based on the calculations of the timekeepers. It was deemed better to hold up the advance for a brief time than to present a ragged front through which the enemy might force an army in counter-attack. The recalcitrant village was outflanked, surrounded, and then smashed into subjection. After which the suspended general attack resumed its vigor and continued success.

#### AMERICANS LIE OUT ALL NIGHT TRYING TO AMUBSH GERMAN PARTIES

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, Nov. 20 (By the Associated Press).—Only the fact that the Germans failed to venture into No Man's Land on a recent night saved them from an American surprise. One hundred and sixty men of the first battalions to enter the trenches for a week were given special training, and after being transported to the front, crawled across No Man's Land and took positions in front of and in the German wire entanglements at a point where it had been discovered the enemy came out every night.

Each man had been trained in a special task, and the entire unit had rehearsed the part it intended to play under conditions similar to that in front of the German lines. The Americans reached the position soon after dark and remained in waiting all night, but not one German appeared either there or as far as known at any place in No Man's Land.

The plan was to allow several groups of 10 to 15 Germans to emerge and meet at a rendezvous. Then the

Americans would fall upon the enemy and repay them fully for recent trench raids.

A cold which a soldier caught in the trenches brought him a wound in the hand and gave warning to a German patrol of an ambush on another night. An American patrol had arranged an ambush near a shell-ruined farm house in No Man's Land. Several of the Americans had colds and coughs, but managed to control them. Finally when the shadowy forms of an enemy patrol were seen approaching, one of the Americans coughed. The enemy patrol promptly disappeared towards its own lines from which there soon afterward came a hail of machine gun bullets, one hitting the man who had coughed.

#### LAS VEGAS AND SANTA FE DISTRICTS RAISED OVER \$9,000 FOR FUND

William Springer, chairman of the Las Vegas committee for the raising of war Y funds, has received the following letter from A. B. Richardson, state executive secretary of the war work council, at Albuquerque.

"Chairman of the war work council, Las Vegas:

remarkable campaign, and on behalf remarkable campaign, and on behalf of our war work council to you and all the workers in your field wish to extend our profound and hearty congratulations on the notable results achieved. It will do much to quicken the spirit of patriotism of our land and to assure men who represent us in cantonments at home and trenches and warships overseas that the American people are with them. It will gladden the hearts of allied New Mexico to be congratulated following the latest reports which read: Dawson and Raton, \$11,000; Santa Fe and Las Vegas, \$9,800; Tucumcarr, \$1,581; Roswell and Carlsbad, \$11,275; Albuquerque, \$9,842; Gallup, \$1,635; Silver City and Tyrone, \$14,500; Las Cruces, \$970. Grand total, \$60,603, doubling \$30,000, the original apportionment.

"A. B. Richardson, secretary state war work council."

#### WILL REBUILD BRIDGE

Santa Fe, Nov. 22.—Word comes from Sandoval county that the wooden bridge across the Rio Grande north of Pena Blanca and Cochiti will be rebuilt. It is on the main road to the Cochiti mining district, and has been out since the spring floods, causing much inconvenience to traffic which had to go around 20 miles to cross the Rio Grande.

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—The Encino Basin Oil and Refining company filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$500,000, of which \$9,000 is paid up. The incorporators and directors are F. H. Wood, 1,300 shares; C. L. Creighton, 1,100 shares; H. A. Ballard, 1,100 shares; R. A. Archuleta, L. P. Walter, A. B. McDonald, 900 shares each, all of Encino; E. C. Sims, East Vaughn, W. P. Harris, Vaughn, 900 shares each. The headquarters are at Encino, Torrance county.

To women war workers in Lincoln, Neb., belongs the credit of having originated the scheme of drying the community vegetables in the large evaporator.

### MEN WITH DEPENDENTS MORE LIKELY TO SECURE EXCUSE FROM DUTY

Washington, Nov. 17.—Men of draft age with dependent relatives are placed in a more secure position under the new regulations to govern future operations of the selective service law made public today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. While deferred classification under the new plan, which replaces all discharges or exemption certificates may be revoked when granted for any other cause, there is no way in which men with dependents can be called up for service out of their turn. Added protection for dependents is secured by the requirement in cases where registrants are away from home districts or in other circumstances application to the local board for a questionnaire is required.

The most noteworthy changes in the regulations, outside of the creation of an emergency fleet to permit shipworkers to remain at their jobs, are as follows:

Local boards are granted virtually judicial powers to summon witnesses and obtain information. Local police will see that any witness responds.

A definite program of correspondence between the boards, state officials and the provost marshal general's office is provided to keep this aspect of the business decentralized and moving smoothly.

The entire postoffice machinery is drafted to aid local boards in tracing registrants and right of way for mail contained with draft proceedings is required. Local boards are authorized to grant partial exemption for partial physical disability, reserving the men in this state for "special and limited military service."

Authority is granted to form special classes of men highly skilled in particular or professions and summon them under this special heading regardless of their grouping in the general classification plan. The secretary of war may revoke original classification, except that no man granted deferred classification because of dependents may be advanced in any way or called for service out of his regular order. When deferred classification has been granted for industrial or agricultural reasons a specially qualified registrant may be summoned out of his turn.

Under the new regulations district boards become purely appellate bodies before which can be heard only evidence originating before the local boards. For additional facts, the case must be returned to the local board. It is made plain that men already held by the local boards for service will continue to be sent forward as needed until such time as the new law in each district is sufficiently organized to care for drafts from the districts. All pending appeals will then be wiped off the slate and the new system will apply in full.

Another change permits enlistment of registered men in the navy and marine corps where they are so far down on the call list as to make certain that their action will not delay the task of army building. No consideration is given for such enlistment on army quotas, however, and local boards are judges of each case.

Provision for voluntary enlistment in the army and navy is made by means of a voluntary waiver classifica-

tion and the automatic advancement of the registrants to Class 1, and his induction at once into the military service. Where the registrant has dependents, his waiver must be accompanied, however, by waivers from those dependent on him, if not minors, or by affidavits showing that minor dependents will be adequately provided for, if there are minor dependents. A waiver by a minor cannot be accepted.

### THEIR BRAVERY IS COMPLIMENTED; GERMANS GIVE THEM HEAVY BOMBARDMENT

With the American Army in France, Nov. 16 (By the Associated Press.)—The artillery fighting in the sector held by American troops has become even more lively and there have been further casualties, shrapnel wounding some in the trenches. An enemy shell hit an American gun today and caused casualties. Some of the men wounded in the last two days have died.

The American batteries have been firing rapidly in return. The visibility is becoming better, and it is considered certain that more damage and casualties have been caused in the German lines than the Germans have inflicted on the Americans. Patrolling continued actively last night.

The American troops witnessed their first aerial encounter today. Three enemy airplanes appeared overhead today. Soon all of them except one fled at the approach of five French machines. One of the Frenchmen outmaneuvered this German and "got on his tail." The German aviator then bolted. The rattle of machine guns finally died away as the two airplanes disappeared to the west.

The French general commanding the sector has mentioned in the dispatches 15 American officers and soldiers, including three who were killed, for excellent military qualities and for bravery displayed in the recent trench raid. A note accompanying the citations says that between 8,000 and 10,000 shells were used in the attack, which had been in preparation for three months, down to the finest details. The results obtained by the enemy were small, he having been unable to penetrate more than the first line trenches because of the resistance of the American soldiers, with rifles and pistol fire and hand grenades.

The enemy had to content himself, the citation continues, with carrying off a few prisoners. The general in the order mentions the company commanded by Lieutenant—name deleted by the censor—as follows:

"On the night of November 2-3 this company, which was in the lines for the first time, met an extremely violent bombardment despite which it seized arms and offered much stubborn resistance, that the enemy, though numerically superior, was obliged to retire."

The general especially cited in the order of the day Corporal James Gresham and Privates Merle D. Hay and Thomas F. Enright, who "died bravely in hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy who had penetrated the first line." The others cited, "who showed excellent military qualities," are Second Lieutenants McLaughlin, H. O. Patterson and E. A. Erickson, Sergeant John Arrowood, Corporals David M. Knowles and Homer Givens

and Privates Charles Massa, William B. Thomas, George Hurd, Boyce Wade, Robert Winkler and John J. Jarvis.

### WILL SEND EXPERTS HERE TO ENCOURAGE MORE BEAN RAISING

D. L. Batchelor, agent for the Santa Fe railway, has been advised by C. L. Seagraves, industrial commissioner of the company, that the railroad will conduct a series of meetings in San Miguel and other bean-growing counties of the state this winter, in an effort to stimulate bean production.

"We are doing this at the suggestion of the United States food administration, which is greatly pleased with the development of the New Mexico bean industry," Mr. Seagraves says. "The New Mexico bean growers made a fine showing this year, and will be asked to do even better next year, to help win the war with increased food production. Our plan is to send the best experts available into the field to talk to bean growers about their problems, giving special attention to seed selection. Our men will work in co-operation with the agricultural college and county agents. The details of the campaign will be worked out by H. M. Bainer of Topeka, and L. L. Johnson of Amarillo, agricultural and industrial agents of the Santa Fe.

Acting further in accord with the Hoover idea, the Santa Fe announces that it is working on a plan to bring about better market conditions for perishable products, with the view of preventing waste. This will be done through a bureau of information which will keep growers posted about prices, supply, etc. Organization of producers also will be encouraged.

Several Santa Fe officials lately have been drafted into the federal service by Mr. Hoover. One is Edward Chambers, vice-president in charge of traffic. Another is J. F. Jarrell, publicity agent and editor of the Earth, who is the personal representative of Ben S. Allen, chief of the information division of the food administration. Mr. Jarrell was in Las Vegas today en route to Phoenix on a mission for the government.

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

**TO DEVELOP COASTAL LANDS**  
Savannah, Ga., Nov. 19.—The development of the idle lands of the South Atlantic coastal region was the subject of a general conference held in this city today. Various organizations in Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas were in attendance.

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation and a constipated habit fills the system with impurities. HERBINE is a great bowel regulator. It purifies the system, vitalizes the blood and puts the digestive organs in fine vigorous condition. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

### Old Folks Saved From Suffering

Mrs. Mary A. Dean, Taunton, Mass., in her 87th year, says: "I thought I was beyond the reach of medicine, but Foley Kidney Pills have proven most beneficial in my case."

Mr. Sam A. Hoover, High Point, N. C., writes: "My kidney trouble was worse at night and I had to get up from five to seven times. Now I do not have to get up at night, and consider myself in a truly normal condition, which I attribute to Foley Kidney Pills, as I have taken nothing else."

Mrs. M. A. Bridges, Robinson, Mass., says: "I suffered from kidney ailments for two years. I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills ten months ago, and though I am 61 years of age, I feel like a 16-year-old girl."

Foley Kidney Pills are tonic, strengthening and up-building, and restore normal action to the kidneys and to a disordered and painful bladder. They act quickly and contain no dangerous or harmful drugs.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

(Copyrighted Farm and Ranch-Holland's Magazine)

Did you ever see a really good town that did not have good stores? The two go hand in hand.

I personally know of an instance where a very wealthy man refused to locate and establish a modern store in a town of some 3,000 population for the reason that an investigation developed the fact that the better class of residents adhered to a long-standing policy, or habit, of doing practically all of their buying in the stores of a nearby city, or by mail.

On the face of it this town had merely failed to secure a new store. On the other hand think for a minute what this rich, aggressive man, with the up-to-date store he would have put in, embodying his ideas and methods, would have meant to the community. It would have afforded employment for a number of men and women, and would have helped to develop new lines of trade. The owner's personal and business taxes would have meant much within themselves.

Bear in mind the fact that hometrading is the most vital element in community welfare and progress. Consider carefully the fact that a portion of every dollar spent in local stores finds its way to some essential function for the support and development of their neighborhood, the general prosperity of which you must necessarily share in.

Increased local business means the possibility for securing additional modern public conveniences and luxuries, additional trading, educational, religious and social advantages, consequently, increased individual wealth and opportunity.

Your local merchants are entitled to your patronage, provided they offer you the right kind of merchandise at the right price, and you owe it to yourself and your community to extend it to them.

### BEAUTY

There is an old saying that beauty is only skin deep, but that is far from the truth. Beauty is founded on good health—without that there is no real beauty. You can cover up a muddy or sallow complexion with face powder, but it will not be beautiful. A homely woman in good health is usually more interesting and more charming than a bilious dyspeptic beauty. Constipation and a sluggish liver impair good looks. If you are troubled in this way take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be looking better and feeling better.—Adv.

**ENEMIES RESIDING IN UNITED STATES MUST REGISTER, UNDER NEW RULE**

Washington, Nov. 19—All alien enemies are required to register and to obtain permits for travel, under a proclamation issued today by President Wilson. Enemies also are prohibited approaching within 100 yards of water fronts, docks, railroad terminals or storage houses, and are forbidden to enter or reside in the District of Columbia.

The proclamation, issued as a supplement to the one declaring a state of war with Germany, provides further that an alien enemy shall not, except on public ferries, be found on "any ocean, bay, river or other waters," within the United States. They are forbidden to fly in airplanes, balloons or airships and to enter the Panama canal zone.

Only Germans will be affected by the proclamation, as it specified "enemies" and not "allies of enemies."

The proclamation orders registration as follows:

"All alien enemies are hereby required to register at such times and places and in such manner as may be fixed by the attorney general of the United States, and the attorney general is hereby authorized and directed to provide as speedily as may be possible for registration cards to alien enemies, and make and declare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for effecting such registrations.

"All alien enemies and all other persons are hereby required to comply with such rules and regulations; and the attorney general in carrying out such registration is hereby authorized to utilize such agents, agencies, officers and departments of the United States and of the several states, territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof, and of the District of Columbia, as he may select for the purpose, and all such agents, agencies, officers and departments are hereby granted full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this regulation when acting by the direction of the attorney general; and after the date fixed by the attorney general for such registration, no enemy alien shall be found within the limits of the United States, its territories or possessions without having a registration card on his person.

Restrictions were imposed on free travel in the following sections:

"An alien enemy shall not change his place of abode or occupation or otherwise travel or move from place to place without full compliance with any such regulations as the attorney general of the United States may from time to time make and declare; and the attorney general is hereby authorized to make and declare from time to time such regulations concerning the movements of alien enemies as he may deem necessary in the premises and for the public safety and to provide in such regulations for monthly, weekly or other periodical reports of alien enemies to federal, state, or local authorities; and all alien enemies shall report at the times and places and to the authorities in such regulations."

Germans will be barred from employment on all vessels on the ocean or the great lakes and even from traveling on private motor boats of their

own, under the following provisions.

"An alien enemy shall not, except on public ferries, be found on ocean, bay, river or other waters within three miles of the shore line of the United States or its territorial possessions—or any of the waters of the great lakes, their connecting waters and harbors."

The section forbidding alien enemies to approach shipping centers is as follows:

"An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 100 yards of any canal, wharf, pier or dock used directly by, or by means of lighters, by any vessel or vessels of over 500 tons gross engaged in foreign or domestic trade other than fishing, nor within 100 yards of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal or other terminal, storage or transfer facility adjacent to or operated in connection with any such wharf, pier or dock."

The attorney general is given additional authority to declare prohibited zones about other establishments whenever he deems it advisable to do so. The proclamation does not interfere, however, with existing regulation forbidding enemies to live within half a mile of munitions plants, shipyards and other government establishments, though all previous special permits to allow aliens to ignore the zone restriction are revoked.

The proclamation applies to continental United States and to the Philippine Islands and Alaska. The penalty for violation will be internment for the war.

Officials explained today that the government's action is not intended to be vindictive and that Germans who mean no harm to the United States will not be molested. Under regulations now being framed by the department of justice, all Germans may be required to report periodically to officials. The regulations will be promulgated within a few days, but the terms of the president's proclamation become effective immediately.

The administration of the restrictions will be under Lord O'Bryan, special assistant to the attorney general, for war work, and the enforcement will be carried out largely with the assistance of the department of justice bureau of investigation.

**MORE SHIPS FOR ENGLAND**

London, Nov. 20.—It is announced here that Great Britain has placed orders in Canada for 22 steel vessels of 3,400 to 8,000 tons, the total tonnage now under consideration being 150,000. The vessels are to be launched "this year or early in 1918." Orders for wooden ships to the value of \$10,000,000 are also under consideration.

**CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY**

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2835 Sehffield 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.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Louis Cantelou has been chosen to represent Santa Fe high school in the state oratorical contest; and Miss Clara Berchtold in the declamatory contest.

**THEY ARE GIVEN NUMBERS BY EXEMPTION BOARD WHEN FOUND NOT AT FAULT**

A number of men who were unable to register on June 5 for military service have been located and notified. They have been assigned numbers and will come up for service the same as those who registered on the required date. These men are:

- 1. Tinfoil—including toothpaste tubes, covers included.
- 2. Cold cream jars, with tops.
- 3. Rubber Goods as follows: Rubbers and arctics; fruit jar rubbers; baby's toys; hot water bottles; bicycle tubes and tires; auto tubes and tires, and "clippings" which the garage man keeps.
- 4. Clean Paper—newspapers, very old magazines and wrapping paper.

**JONES IS INSISTENT**

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 19.—It was announced today by counsel for Felix Jones that an appeal to the court of civil appeals at Austin will be taken in his case, in which he sought the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus on a charge of robbery in connection with the murder of Thomas Lyons, cattleman of Silver City, N. M., May 17, last. The Thirty-fourth district judge, who heard the application, denied the issuance of the writ, and Jones was ordered remanded to jail.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19.—Whether Norfolk is to adopt a new charter providing for the managerial form of government will be decided by the voters at a special election tomorrow.

**JAMES AND EDWARD HUNT TO BE TRIED FOR SLAYING OF WILLIAM BARTELL**

Silver City, N. M., Nov. 20.—The second act in a tragedy which cost the life of William Bartell, a cattleman living near the international boundary in the extreme southwestern part of Grant county, took place when District Judge R. R. Ryan, sitting as a committing magistrate heard the case of the state vs. James and Edward Hunt and held them to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of court. Bond was fixed at \$25,000 for each of the defendants and this was furnished immediately following the hearing.

The crime, of which this trial is the outcome, took place over two months ago. Bartell was shot several times. The trouble arose over range for cattle and there was so much feeling on both sides of the matter between the different residents of this remote community that the local magistrate declined to hold the preliminary hearing.

Judge Ryan was accompanied to Cloverdale by Sheriff McGrath and Deputy John Parrott, District Attorney James S. Vaught, of Deming, and Miss Frances Nut, stenographer.

The trip to Cloverdale and return involved an auto journey of over 400 miles and would have taken a week's time had not modern means of transportation been available. The case graphically illustrates the size of Grant county and the expense involved in transacting legal business in the remote sections.

Rub a sore throat with BALLARD'S SNOW LINAMENT. One or two applications will cure it completely. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

**THEY ARE GIVEN NUMBERS BY EXEMPTION BOARD WHEN FOUND NOT AT FAULT**

A number of men who were unable to register on June 5 for military service have been located and notified. They have been assigned numbers and will come up for service the same as those who registered on the required date. These men are:

- Ben Lujan, Las Vegas, serial No. 1913, order number 23a; Jose Gumeeindo Lucero, serial No. 1906, order No. 142a; Roy E. Seelinger, East Las Vegas, serial No. 1912, order No. 257a; Alberto Quintana, East Las Vegas, serial No. 1910; order No. 444a; Cipriano Lovato, Sena, serial No. 1915, order No. 461a; Nicholas Greigo, Gonzales, serial No. 1909, order No. 487a; Casimiro Jimenez, Trujillo, serial No. 1917, order No. 554a.

The following men were exempted by the local exemption board and certified to the district board as excused: Juan S. Gonzales, Trujillo, serial No. 1675, order No. 228; William Scott Thompson, East Las Vegas, serial No. 1070, order No. 339; Juan Isidro Esquibel, Wagon Mound, serial No. 1507, order No. 364; Isaias Greigo, Variadero, serial No. 871, order No. 470; Percy Blaine Logue, Albuquerque, Serial No. 1121, order No. 498; Macario Gallegos, Maes, Serial No. 1735, order No. 587.

**A SPLENDID COUGH MEDICINE**

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a number of times during the past two or three years for colds, coughs and hoarseness, and am pleased to say it has always given me prompt relief. I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a splendid medicine and have recommended it to many of my friends, who have used it and likewise praise it highly," writes Mrs. W. F. Frantz, Colden, N. Y.—Adv.

Santa Fe, Nov. 16.—The federal authorities have seized 233 cases of liquor which had been concealed at East Raton, to escape payment of the federal war revenue tax. The seizure was made by C. H. Dyes, special internal revenue officer, and Sheriff Keenan. It is said that a number of other seizures will be made in this state shortly.

**HOW TO DRINK WATER**

Quantico, Va., Nov. 20.—The drinking of water at frequent intervals while on long hikes is not recommended by United States Marines, stationed here. While the average man should consume, according to medical authorities, from two to three quarts a day, troops on the march should drink this amount at regular periods and not sip a mouthful at a time, say the marine officers. In Haiti, the Philippines and other countries where the marines have been compelled to hike long and hard, men who constantly sipped at their canteens were the first to become exhausted. On the contrary, the men who drank their fill every two or three hours and not between times, proved to be the best hikers.

**MAN TROUBLED FOR TWO YEARS**

No one should suffer backache, rheumatic pains, stiff joints, swollen, sore muscles, when relief can be easily had. James McCrery, Berrien Center, Mich., says he was troubled with kidney and bladder trouble for two years. He used several kinds of medicine without relief, but Foley Kidney Pills cured him. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY THE OPTIC PUBLISHING CO. (Inc.)  
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

## COLORADO TELEPHONE.

Business Office .....Main 2  
Editorial Rooms .....Main 9  
Society Editor .....Main 9

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier .....\$7.50  
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier ..... .65  
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier ..... 1¢  
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail ..... 2.00  
Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

That the bandit chieftain in Mexico has not been eliminated is apparent, says the El Paso Times. He has thoroughly advertised his attack on the Carranza port of Ojinaga, which permitted the sending of reinforcements to assist the small garrison stationed there, and then he moved in and took possession after a short but somewhat spirited fight. He then gives out the information that he will march on Chihuahua City and thence to Juarez and that he will be successful in his plan of operations in both places—that he will rout the federal troops and take over these coveted points on the map of Mexico. The brazenness of the bandit is at least interesting, if not especially refreshing.

What the outcome is going to be is as yet problematical, and whether or not Villa has behind him influences which it may be well for America to watch is also a question which need not be dismissed without some little consideration. We all know that there is a strong German influence in Mexico and that the representatives of the kaiser in that country have a way of getting funds when they are needed to further the cause of the Prussians. Villa seems to have been able to gather in a goodly number of fighting men about him and, from reports, it appears that they are pretty well clothed and provisioned and armed. How he has brought this about is not being elucidated by those who may be in a position to relate the facts and, therefore, it is going to be with some interest that the new outbreak of the revolutionary leader in Mexico is watched, both from Mexico City and Washington and from the towns and cities along the international boundary line. The Germans would like nothing better than to involve Mexico in another civil war, inasmuch as they are beginning to feel that the influence of that country is crystalizing rapidly in favor of the entente allies and that the Carranza government is hobnobbing with the Washington administration.

The Villa outbreak may be only another flash which will soon burn out. It may be something more serious. At any rate, it will bear watching.

Are you knitting, knitting every spare moment and making spare moments to knit? All who care that our boys should be comfortable,

read the Red Cross notice below. It will give you the latest about the knitted garment situation. It seems inconceivable that our own men, in our own land, before they have even begun to fight, should lack for warm garments. Yet so it is. You know what it means; it means suffering and pneumonia and many deaths. Many Las Vegas women are doing fine work, but 80 in every 100 are not knitting at all. The Red Cross will give you yarn and needles, and will teach you to knit if you don't know how.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 16, 1917.

All Chapters, Branches and Auxiliaries at Large:

The following telegram was received from Mr. H. D. Gibson, general manager, direct from Washington:

"It is imperative that all of the sweaters, wristlets, and socks, that can possibly be made by the women of the country should be turned in to the supply department at the earliest possible dates. With the cold weather coming on the demand for sweaters especially has been beyond the capacity of all our resources to supply. We have forwarded promptly all knitted articles received from the chapters and have in addition been compelled to buy in the market five hundred fifty thousand sweaters of which about two hundred fifty thousand have been delivered. These sweaters are machine knit and the yarn used is a mixture of cotton and wool, so that it does not withdraw any considerable amount of yarn from the women knitters of the Red Cross. We are buying all the yarn we are able to secure that is suitable for knitters and sending it out to the chapters as fast as we can get delivery of it. We have received from the chapters about two hundred thousand sweaters and approximately the same number of machine made sweaters, all of which have been delivered to the men in the camps and training stations with the exception of a few thousand which we have had to send to France. The requests of our organization in France for sweaters and knitted goods have had to remain unsatisfied on account of our inability to secure enough for men in our own army and navy. We call upon the women to give us their very best efforts from now until at least January first, that we may be able to furnish our own men with those comforts and have some to spare for the

dire needs of France."

This same information was released to the Associated Press and has already been in some of the newspapers. In view of the unfortunate publication of a statement made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and approved by Secretary of War Baker, it is extremely important that the contents of this telegram be given as wide publicity as possible throughout your entire jurisdiction. The telegram speaks for itself, and nothing we could add here would make any plainer the tremendous demand and need of knitted goods.

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. MOREY,

Manager, Mountain Division.

## THEIR BODIES LIE IN RANKS, LIKE A PROSTRATE PARADE, IN THE RIVER BED

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Monday, Nov. 19 (By the Associated Press)—The correspondent today made a tour of 30 miles along the Piave battle front, visiting Zenson, Fagare and the Sega mill, where desperate fighting had occurred, and saw the duke of Acosta, commander of the third army, guarding the Piave line, whose men hurled the Austrians into the river and re-established the solidarity of the Piave front. At the moment the duke was issuing an address to his army congratulating them on their glorious achievement.

The duke wore the service uniform of high command. He acknowledged the introduction of the correspondent's party, and a colonel cordially explained the developments.

At Fagare, Folina and the Sega mill the rout of the enemy was complete, being accomplished in fearful hand to hand fighting on Friday night and Saturday. This confirmed previous information and added permanency to the effects obtained.

## Commander Praises Soldiers

The officer procured a copy of the duke's address to his men. It says, in part:

"Soldiers of the third army. The enemy has attempted to pass our defenses on the Piave, but his audacity has met with defeat before your heroic line and he is driven back, leaving in our hands a great number of prisoners and machine guns. My soldiers, your commander greets you at the moment of this glorious exploit and conveys to you the grateful acknowledgement of the country. With you rests the victory. With all our hearts we join our efforts for the country, for liberty."

The tour along the front took the party to the very centers of the hardest fighting and along the edge of the inundated region where the countryside was transformed suddenly into a vast inland sea. Approaching the battle front the party passed the brigade mentioned by General Diaz, the commander in charge, for its furious assault at Zenson. It was just back of the front line, and the men still wore their helmets. Many of them were men of 20. They were sturdy country boys and marched along seemingly unconscious of their glory. At the barracks they were counting Austrian rifles and guns gathered in the court. The line of machine guns looked like a collection of huge black grasshoppers. The bayonets were detachable bowie knives with two-edged blades. General Euhrenst of the famous

Bersagleri brigade which carried the day, came out to greet the party. He is a short, stocky man or resolute bearing.

## Dead Strewn Everywhere

On the cemetery road, where the Austrians advanced and set up their line of quick firers, a fearful scene was spread before the party. The road was littered as though a tornado had passed by. Dead horses lay all about in contorted shapes. The highway was strewn with enemy helmets, blood-stained clothing, cartridge belts and all kinds of accoutrements. The trees on either side were cut in two and the lines of bushes were leveled like grain before a storm.

Just ahead on the road was Sega mill, where the bloodiest fighting was centered.

The mill wheel was still running and the water was flowing peacefully. But all about were evidences of fearful carnage. The soldiers who held the mill stood unconcernedly at the door while all over the ground were tatters left by the Austrians as they were driven from the mill and thrown into the river.

## River Full of Corpses

Passing to the bank of the river just back of the mill, a horrible sight opened the eyes of the visitors. Over there on the sand bar in mid-stream lay corpses in heaps as far as the eye could see, the uniforms showing plainly that they were Austrians. Some lay on the bank and some floated in the water. The Italians had just buried the bodies of 300 Austrians, but those other hundreds could not be brought back for decent burial as the Austrian guns cut down stretcher bearers every time they went off toward the sand bar. An officer's dead horse, with saddle and rich saddle cloth, lay among the bodies.

The gruesome line of bodies extended far down the river. The Austrians had been cut down by machine gun fire as though by a scythe. All the men in the line pitched forward on their faces and lay there, as though on dress parade, but prostrate.

Going to Zenson, the little town could be seen to have been retaken by the Italians after the enemy obtained a brief lodgement. Behind the town on the river edge were bushes. Here were huddled what remained of the first enemy storming party which crossed the river. The whole place was swept by fire, and one realized the fearful furnace the men were in.

## Water Five Feet Deep

As the party passed the inundated region, the tops of corn stalks could be seen above the long stretches of water, indicating that it was about five feet deep. Similar traces of vineyards could be seen above the waste of water. Soldiers of the engineer corps were along the banks of the canal. They had opened the sluices wide and the water ran up to the sills. The harvest had been gathered, but there can be no planting or sowing there next spring.

## IOWA STILL DRY

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 20—Constitutional prohibition was defeated in October 15 election in Iowa by a majority of 932 votes, according to the official canvass made today by the state legislative council. The canvass made on the initial count of the ballots, showed 214,693 for the amendment and 215,625 against it. The state is still dry by statute.



## Why I Am an American

I was a pilgrim seeking a lasting peace.

I was a Protestant fleeing a persecution I could not longer bear.

I was a Catholic in quest of freedom for my faith.

I was a Jew, an outcast carrying the burden of centuries of unreprieve.

I was a political Zero with no function but to serve.

I was a Mind, kept unschooled lest knowledge set me free.

I was a Man, made in the image of my Creator as other men are, but bending low before the power of a fellow man.

And so I left the land of my fathers to begin again in a strange, wild land.

I came to America.

It was enough for me that I should live, they said.

I did not come to build castles. These were the badges of kings who said that God had appointed them to be the keepers of the riches I produced.

I did not believe that. I began to build a new free home in the wilderness.

Patiently I induced, compelled the untrained soil to share its bounty. I contended with wild men.

In seventy-six I fought and bled to hold the winnings so hardly earned.

In the sixties I fought and bled again to free myself of Old World wrongs and keep the new nation whole.

Thus I made America.

And America made me—a new man, still a Protestant, still a Catholic, still a Jew, but first an American.

No longer a nonentity but a man bending only in the voluntary service of mankind.

Now, suddenly a danger, greater than any I have known is upon me.

The enemy of liberty, of all that American stands for, has made its treacherous spring for which it was long preparing.

Do I know what it all means?

Am I great enough, strong enough, to keep what I have made?

Have I builded better than I knew?

Do I realize, now, that America contains the inspiration and the purifying principle of the world?

Does American liberty mean anything in particular to me?

Is America but a country at war with another?

Is it more than a mere nation of people, more conceived in the freedom-loving thought of a hundred nations, builded of human desperation and kept whole by the will and determination of noble incentive?

Will I earnestly work, willingly give and gladly sacrifice to save my America and thereby save the world?

YES.

I AM AN AMERICAN.

—By John R. Thompson and Henry Russell Miller in the Pittsburgh Druggist.

### MISSING BOAT LOCATED

London, Nov. 20—The missing boat from the American steamship Rochester, which was sent to the bottom by a German submarine November 2,

has just landed at a port in Ireland, the British admiralty announced today. The boat contained five men, the only survivors from the original boat's crew of 12.

### A. B. M'MILLEN ASKS FOR DAMAGES BECAUSE OF POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Albuquerque, Nov. 21—Alonzo B. McMillen, president of the water company, to which the city council voted unanimously to give \$400,000 for its property, started suit in the district court today against the Journal Publishing company; Daniel McPherson, manager of the Journal, and Marion Fox, the Journal's editor, for \$25,000 damages for alleged libel. The suit is based on a political advertisement appearing in seven different places in the Journal this morning, opposing Alderman Clyde Tingley, candidate for city commissioner, and referring to McMillen and the water works.

After reciting that the plaintiff has been a resident and practicing attorney of the state for 24 years and is well and favorably known throughout the state; that the Journal company publishes the Journal; that McPherson is president and general manager of the publishing company; that Fox is managing editor of the Journal; that the plaintiff is head of the water company and took part in the negotiations that resulted in the sale of the property to the city; that Tingley is a member of the council and took part with other members in the negotiations, the complaint goes on to state.

"That on the 20th day of November, 1917, the defendants, well-knowing all the facts hereinbefore alleged, falsely and maliciously published and caused to be published in said Albuquerque Morning Journal concerning plaintiff certain false, malicious and libelous matter, inserted as an advertisement, a copy of which is as follows:

After citing a copy of the advertisement the complaint goes on:

"That the Clyde Tingley referred to in said libelous matter was the Clyde Tingley who was and is a member of the city council and the 'McMillen' referred to in the said communication was well known and understood to be the plaintiff in this case; and the said defendants meaning and intending to convey the meaning by the said advertisement and to publish to the world that the said plaintiff was guilty of dishonest and fraudulent conduct in the negotiations and sale of the property of said water supply company, to said city."

Each insertion of the advertisement is made a separate charge in the complaint, the foregoing paragraphs referring to publication being repeated six times. The complaint concludes:

"Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment against said defendants and each of them in the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.) together with costs of suit."

McMillen signed the complaint as his own attorney.

Miss Cora Duffy, a deputy in the corporation court in Alexandria, Va., has the distinction of being the first woman ever to serve on a jury in the state of Virginia.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Since the advent of time you have inhabited this sphere, the greatest curse that has ever afflicted the human race. Seated on the "White Horse" like a spectre in the night sowing destruction, desolation and death, and reaping the harvest of lives in unmerciful fury, collecting an exorbitant bloody toll from civilization for its sins, indifference and neglect and ignorance.

For thousands of years, haunted by your atrocities, your crimes and depredations—by the millions of homes you have desecrated and wrecked, the millions of lives you have destroyed, the sickness, suffering, misery and woe, the enormous economic losses you have caused, the thousands of helpless children, whom in your madness because you could not destroy you cruelly crippled almost beyond human resemblance, crushing their little bodies into twisted, distorted, mishapen heaps of living flesh, a mocking likeness of man whom God created in his own image. Men have stood in abject terror before you, discouraged and assailed by doubt and fear, baffled and mystified by your evasiveness, cowed and horrified by your frightfulness, but never wholly resigned to their fate, ever hopeful, working, praying, groping in the darkness with faces toward the east, looking longingly for the new day when you shall be banished from the universe forever.

Science, The Herald of Light, proclaims the new day at hand, for within the last quarter of the century they have tracked you to your lair, and dragged you forth bringing you to the long delayed day of judgment.

You have been tried, convicted and sentenced and must go the way of all preventable disease and wrong. For society, at last has been awakened to a realization of its responsibility and through the sale of the Red Cross Seal is waging a relentless warfare against you, battling against the cause and effect, relieving distress and suffering, teaching the gospel of prevention in a mighty educational campaign throughout the land, and no longer will the conditions that have made your existence possible be tolerated in any enlightened community.

No longer can you hide in the dark recesses of the cave of ignorance, nor behind the cloak of avarice and greed, nor in filth or dirt in the sweatshop and mill, the public drinking cup, soda fountain glass, food or unclean houses, and your doom, the closing of the last chapter of your mad career awaits only the complete enlightenment of all classes, the final indignant uprising and consequent rallying to the colors for the Red Cross Seal has been attached to your death warrant. In Hoc Signo Vinces.

### NEW PANEL CALLED

Mineola, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Attorneys having been unable to find 12 men acceptable for jury service among 103 of the first panel of 150 venirement examined, Judge Manning today ordered another panel drawn in the trial of Mrs. De Saulles, charged with shooting her divorced husband. Two seats in the jury box remain to be filled after two and a half days of questioning.

### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION THAT PLEASURES NEIGHBORS

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 21.—All American officials and employes of the American Smelting and Refining company in the state of Chihuahua have been ordered to come to the border, and eight of the principal officials have already arrived here. This was announced today by C. L. Baker, general manager of the company's Mexican interests, with headquarters here. He said this was done as a precautionary measure, and that work had been stopped at the Chihuahua shelters to await developments in northern Mexico.

### Federal Troops Pleased

Marfa, Texas, Nov. 21.—There was much rejoicing in the Mexican federal internment camp here when it became known that the refugees from Ojinaga would be returned to Juarez by way of El Paso. General Juan Espinoza y Cordova announced that his officers and men were ready to move at an hour's notice, and directed Colonel Villareal, his adjutant, to begin the work of preparing the interned soldiers and their families for the last lap of the journey from Ojinaga to Juarez.

General Cordova, with Colonel Castro and Colonel Villareal, have been given the freedom of this little town and they have been riding about the camp and down town in a taxicab, arranging the movement. There have been no disorders in the federal internment camp, and the Mexican officers and men all agree that the treatment accorded them by the American army officers of Colonel George T. Langhorne staff has been splendid.

### Reinforcements for Juarez

Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 21.—Five federal troop trains carrying approximately 3,000 troops, arrived in Chihuahua City late yesterday from the south to reinforce the federal garrison at the state capital. General Eduardo Hernandez, acting commander of the northeastern military zone, ordered trains parked in the Orient railroad yards, and to send them at once to the Ojinaga sector by way of Falomir and from there overland to the vicinity of Cuchillo Parado, where Villa was reported encamped Monday.

General Hernandez, who assumed command when General Murguía was sent on a special mission to Saltillo, Vera Cruz and Tampico, by President Carranza, has ordered his fresh garrison troops at Chihuahua City to take the field immediately against the Villa forces on the east of the state capital, leaving the train-tired troops from the south to guard the city.

The Orient railroad ends at Falomir, 60 miles northeast of Chihuahua City. From there they will follow the Old Mexico City Camino Real, or king's road, to the Cuchillo Parado-Coyame sector. A fight within the next three days was predicted at military headquarters today; and there was a relaxation of the strain under which this garrison has been since the prediction that Juarez was Villa's next objective.

The Medical College of Virginia is expected soon to open its doors to women.

## Recipes

### Ways of Using Corn Meal

In making corn meal mush or "hasty pudding" with water, allow three and one-half times as much liquid as meal; if milk is used, allow four or more times as much as of meal. If the corn meal and cold water are put together and the mixture heated gradually and gently it does not lump. A double boiler is most convenient. The mush can be boiled after it has been cooked in the double boiler for a short time and the danger of lumping is passed.

The corn meal mush may be served with milk or cream, or it may be eaten with molasses or syrup, or with honey and butter. It may be fried and used alone or as an accompaniment of other dishes.

### Corn Meal Mush

One cup corn meal, one teaspoon salt, 3½ cups water or four cups milk.

Put all the ingredients into a double boiler and cook for four hours. Corn meal mush is often served with dried fruits.

### Spider Corn Bread

One and one-half cups corn meal, two cups sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, two eggs, two tablespoons butter.

Mix the dry ingredients. Add the eggs well beaten and the milk. Place the butter in a frying pan, melt it, and grease the pan well. Heat the pan and turn in the mixture. Place in a hot oven and cook 29 minutes.

### Corn Meal Muffins

One-half cup corn meal, one cup flour, three teaspoons making powder, two tablespoons sugar, one tablespoon melted butter, one teaspoon salt, three-fourths cup milk, one egg.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients; add the milk gradually, the egg well beaten, and the melted butter; bake in a hot oven in buttered gem pans 25 minutes.

### Spoon Corn Bread

Two cups water, one cup milk, one cup white corn meal, one tablespoon butter, two eggs, two teaspoons salt.

Mix the water and the corn meal and bring slowly to the boiling point and cook five minutes. Add the eggs well beaten and the other ingredients. Beat thoroughly and bake in a well greased pan for 25 minutes in a hot oven. Serve from the same dish with a spoon.

### Indian Pudding

Five cups milk, one-third cup corn meal, half cup molasses, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon ginger.

Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt, and ginger; pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours in a slow oven; serve with cream.

### Corn Meal and Apple Pudding

One cup corn meal, one cup molasses, six cups milk (or four of milk and two of cream), one pint finely chopped apples, two eggs, one teaspoon salt.

Cook the corn meal with four cups of the milk, add the apples and salt. When the mixture is cool, add the eggs well beaten. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for three hours or more. When partly cooked add the remainder of milk without stirring pudding.

As much as one-fourth quantity of meal as flour can be used in making

light bread.

### Corn Meal Griddle Cakes

The rarest of breakfast dishes is griddle cakes. This choice viand can be even more wholesome by the use of corn meal, according to today's bulletin from the National Emergency Food Garden commission, of Washington, co-operating with this newspaper to conserve the nation's food. The following recipe is offered for corn meal cakes:

One cup corn meal,  
Three-fourths cup sour milk or buttermilk.  
One egg.  
One tablespoon sugar.  
Half teaspoon salt.  
Half teaspoon soda.  
One-fourth cup boiling water.

Add the salt and sugar to the corn meal and scald with the boiling water, saving one tablespoon of the water in which to dissolve the soda. Let the scalded corn meal stand two or three minutes to swell—this is called a "dry scald." Then beat in the sour milk and stir in the dissolved soda. Beat up the egg and stir into the batter. Bake on a very hot greased griddle and serve at once. This amount of batter will make 16 or 18 large griddle cakes, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter.

### War Cake

Do you want to make a good cake without the use of eggs, butter or milk, asks today's bulletin of the National Emergency Food Garden commission? Here's a fine recipe for war cake:

Boil together for three minutes one cup of water, one cup of brown sugar, one-third cup of Crisco or lard, two cups seeded raisins, one-fourth teaspoon cinnamon and one-half teaspoon cloves. After these materials have boiled the required length of time, let the mass become thoroughly cold. Then add a pinch of salt, one level teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little warm water, and two cups of sifted flour with one-half teaspoon of baking powder. Beat these ingredients together with a spoon for a minute or two and then pour into a well greased cake pan and bake in a slow oven for one hour.

### Oatmeal Nut Crisps

One egg, one-half teaspoon butter, one-half cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla, one and one-cups rolled oats, one teaspoon baking powder.

Beat together until light the egg, butter, sugar, salt and vanilla. Then stir in the oatmeal and baking powder mixed together. Drop half teaspoon portions of this mixture a couple of inches apart in a shallow, well greased baking pan and make in a moderate oven until light brown. Remove to plates at once to become cool and crisp.

### To Take the Place of Sugar

You can use marshmallows in coffee, tea or cocoa, and they will take the place of cream as well as sugar.

You can cook some raisins or dates in your breakfast porridge and no sugar will be needed and the food value increased. You can use marmalade or any fruit sauce with your breakfast porridge. Orange marmalade is nice. Put a spoonful on each dish as you serve it.

Marmalade jam or molasses is good on griddle cakes. Use molasses cakes and ginger bread. You can sweeten

apple pie with molasses. Honey is a good substitute for su-

gar, though more costly.

I have been saving sugar all summer by taking out a heaping tablespoonful from the cup every time I make a cake, and I have had no frosted cake since last spring.

### LAS VEGAS MAN WILL HELP SOLVE NEW MEXICO'S COAL PROBLEM

Harry Kelly of this city has been named by W. C. McDonald, state fuel administrator, a member of the state advisory board. Other members are Judge R. H. Hanna of Santa Fe, John W. Poe of Roswell and State Mine Inspector Risden. The San Miguel county administration board has been named as follows. E. G. Murphey, K. D. Goodall and Byron T. Mills.

### SANTA FE RAILWAY PUBLICITY MAN SAYS THEY WILL ATTRACT ATTENTION

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 19—That the motion pictures of New Mexico life and scenes, made in September and October for the publicity bureau of the state land office, and now nearing completion, take rank among the best scenic pictures ever produced in America, is the opinion of Norris H. Reed, advertising manager of the Standard Oil company, who has just seen a trial run of films in Chicago, where they are being assembled. Mr. Reed, formerly connected with the Santa Fe railroad's advertising department, is thoroughly familiar with New Mexico scenery. He also has made wide use of motion pictures in advertising and no better judge could have been secured to pass upon the character of the New Mexico films.

Writing to the state land office about the trial runs he has witnessed Mr. Reed says:

"Last night I was a 'first nighter,' being present at the first showing on any stage of the first five reels of your New Mexico film. In my opinion you have some scenic pictures that are extremely worth while. The photographic qualities are of a character to compare favorably with the work of such people as Burton Holmes and Elmendorf. I was really surprised at the variety of interest you have been able to get out of mountain scenery. The titles are interesting and very clear and the tinting and toning, and two-color effects are wonderful. The water scenes simply sparkle. Reel No. 4, which contains the matter covering the artist colony at Taos is a 'dinger.' The audience which sees that costume party in Phillips' studio is going to be firm in the conviction that all artists are 'nuts.' I can't think of anything I would like better than to be present in Santa Fe at the official presentation of these films. I am sure you are going to like them and am just as sure that the audiences of strangers to New Mexico, throughout the country will enjoy every minute of the tours."

### LITTLE ONES AND OLD ONES

James Edwards, 208 Harriett St., Montgomery, Ala., writes: "My whole family is using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound now—the little ones and the old ones. It has cured our coughs and broken our colds." Foley's Honey and Tar clears stopped air passages, heals raw inflamed membranes, removes phlegm and eases sore chest. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### GENERAL MAUDE, VETERAN OF THREE WARS, HAD BRILLIANT RECORD

London, Nov. 19—General Maude, British commander in Mesopotamia died yesterday. General Maude died in Mesopotamia yesterday evening after a brief illness.

Major General Frederick Stanley Maude, the captor of Bagdad, was rated as one of the most brilliant commanders of the war. After a series of British defeats in Mesopotamia, General Maude was placed in command last year, and won an unbroken series of successes. Advancing from the Babylonian plains, he captured Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend's army had been compelled to surrender. He continued his drive up the Tigris, advancing 90 miles in two weeks, and last March captured Bagdad.

With the opening of the new campaign this fall he pushed up the Tigris more than 100 miles beyond Bagdad his operations being primarily to defeat the expected attempt of the Germans and Turks to recapture the city.

### Veteran of Two Wars

General Maude was 53 years old. He had a distinguished military record before the war. He took part in the Sudan campaign in 1885, and received the medal with clasp and the khedive's star. He served with distinction in the South African war, where he won the distinguished service order and the queen's medal with six clasps.

Prior to taking command in Mesopotamia, General Maude saw service in France, where he was wounded. He was mentioned five times in the dispatches and made a commander of the bath.

From 1901 to 1904 he was military secretary to the governor general of Canada and later private secretary of state for war.

### COMPLAINT ALMOST GONE

"Foley's Honey and Tar is great," writes L. W. Day, 65 Campbell Ave., E. Detroit, Mich. "It relieves bronchitis quickly. My complaint has almost gone and I hope never to have it again." Time and the experience of thousands have proved that there is no better medicine for coughs, colds or croup. Get the genuine. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### SAILORS IN TOWN

The following letter was received this morning by D. L. Batchelor, agent of the Santa Fe from J. W. Glasgow, who was in charge of the sailors who passed through the city today:

"The commanding officer of the troop train desires to thank Mayor Smith and the business men of Las Vegas for their co-operation in preventing the use of liquor by his men."

A wire was received here last night requesting that all saloons be closed during the time of the troop train's stay here. Over 400 men were in the party. All were husky, strong, determined looking young fellows.

### HAVE IT HANDY FOR CROUP

Grandmothers and mothers who have raised families of children have learned from experience that it pays to keep a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar in the house ready for emergency. It gives prompt relief from dreaded croup attacks, checks coughs and colds, and relieves whooping cough. A safe medicine—no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### Mrs. Cecilio Rosenwald's Account Was Splendid

Upon the request of Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, state chairman of the Woman's council of defense, the following article was written by Mrs. Cecilio Rosenwald, San Miguel county chairman:

#### Women's Work in San Miguel

Again the wireless stations are busy and messages float back and forth across, of love and sympathy, of industry and effort, and the whole atmosphere is permeated with a great nation's immense throbbing love of humanity.

Not the selfish semblance of love which dealing forth blows, snatches for its own part of which it deprives others, but a love so grand, so sublime that its very breath is creative and its work speaks of divine inspiration. This is a love that asks not: "What is your politics? What your creed? Your color?" This love that has come into the heart of our nation directs our efforts into constructive channels, builds up instead of tearing down, inspires instead of discouraging, creates instead of destroying.

A work as beautiful as this which our great nation is striving to accomplish, finds its greatest inspiration in the support of individuals of the nation, and in the furtherance of this work there has been one dissenting voice, one unwilling hand among those who call themselves "Americans?"

As a small part of a great body, our own little county has withheld its support in the efforts towards our country's good.

Our Red Cross society has collected big sums of money. The hospital garments through faithful workers, have been sent out in large numbers. The work in surgical dressings is receiving no small support. The knitted articles are being completed as fast as the yarns come in.

The food conservation project has met with an enthusiasm that cannot be excelled in any county of the union. The churches, the schools, the societies, the clubs are concentrating on all moves that have an upward tendency.

The educational work is being pushed along by untiring workers, and before long San Miguel hopes to have school houses worthy of the name instead of the cold uncomfortable barns to be found in several of the rural districts.

There is a movement on foot to provide with hot food during the cold months, the insufficiently nourished little ones who have a divine right to share with out bounties, so that their bodies may properly develop and their minds consequently be strengthened. Through the efforts of Mrs. Royal Prentice an earnest worker in the field of education, pictures are to be secured and hung in the rural school buildings, so as to stimulate the love for the beautiful.

All the county schools are interested in the Hoover pledge cards and copies of patriotic songs have been distributed throughout the various districts whose teachers are being asked to join the Citizens' Loyalty League, a recently organized body formed for the promulgation of the patriotic spirit.

The Liberty Bond drive was successful to the extent of placing more than the expected number of bonds. The Women's club of Las Vegas

through the efforts of its efficient president, Mrs. F. L. Myers, purchased bonds sufficient from the nucleus of a fund later to be used in building a club house.

The recent triumph of prohibition must prove that our county has not been idle. In this move the women played an important part. The most skeptical among men were heard to remark that since they had seen what the women had done for prohibition they would be glad for the day when the women of New Mexico could vote.

This is what has been achieved in San Miguel county, a small part in the great unity of progress, and if some critical voice whispers this is no more, no different than has been done throughout the state in other counties, then must we reply "of course it is no more, it is no different." Are we not all striving to reach one goal? Is not the same work to be accomplished by all?"

In our effort to work along the lines laid down by a wise government, not among the least of our accomplishments have been unanimity of purpose, a unity of spirit, a closer companionship, an undying energy, an unflinching zeal. A love of humanity.

HANNCHEN B. ROSENWALD,  
County Chairman Woman's Auxiliary.

### SOLDIER WHO COMMITS CRIMINAL ASSAULT AND MURDER IS SHOT

Washington, Nov. 19.—An American soldier of General Pershing's forces found guilty by court martial of the rape and murder of a French woman has been executed by a firing squad. All details of this, the first death penalty imposed since the troops landed in Europe, are being withheld by the war department.

### FOUND A QUICK CURE FOR CROUP

When a child has croup no time should be lost, and the remedy that will give the quickest relief and is pleasant and safe to take is the most desirable. Mrs. S. Cartwright, Collingsville, Ill., says, "When my child was small he was subject to croup. I found that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gave the quickest relief and that he never objected to taking it."—Adv.

### BOMB IN THEATRE

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Bomb experts have established that the contrivance set off at the Auditorium theatre was not of itself expected to do damage, but was evidently expected to start a panic in which many lives would be trampled out. The so-called bomb, made of a gas pipe with a little loose powder inside, "would not have killed a fly," according to Chief of Police Shuettler. The instrument was turned over to the chief by federal authorities today, and it was examined by experts on explosives. A quantitative analysis of the bomb showed that it contained two ounces of sawdust, two ounces of smokeless powder and some scraps of leather.

### IN SANITARIUM THREE WEEKS

Splendid results in kidney and bladder troubles are achieved by Foley Kidney Pills. Mrs. Effie E. Klepe, Averill, Minn., writes: "I was at Fargo sanitarium three weeks for rheumatism and kidney trouble; got no relief. I began using Foley Kidney Pills and found immediate relief. A bottle completed the cure." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### THROUGH THE WAR IT IS LOSING ITS PRESTIGE IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE

Dr. Lynn B. Mitchell, professor of modern languages in the University of New Mexico, in a thoughtful article in the November number of the University News, entitled "Foreign Languages After the War," points to the conclusion that Germany already has suffered one complete defeat, disastrous to German power and prestige in its far reaching effects following the war. This is the complete displacement of the German language as the first foreign language taught in the schools of the world, and its elimination as the language of advanced science and scholarship, which the writer believes to have been accomplished.

Dr. Mitchell points to the not far removed period when many American scholars made themselves ridiculous by publishing the results of their investigations in German rather than in English. It was the natural result, he shows, of the dominating position held by German trained men in the universities of America, the system of exchange professors in effect with German universities, and the powerful place held by the German language in our school and college courses. German universities, however, have lost their leadership and would have lost it in America even had this nation not entered the war. After the war American scholars seeking knowledge abroad will go to English and French institutions, and what is true of America he thinks will be true of all the vast array of nations now allied against the kaiser. Dr. Mitchell's argument tends to prove that following the war the German language will have become almost as much an outlaw in science and the arts, in scholarship and even in commerce in a world sense, as will kultur itself.

Because of this result of the war Dr. Mitchell sees more than war made sentiment in the displacement of German as first foreign language course in the schools of the United States. It has practical, utilitarian educational advantages to our young people of greatest importance. The first place, he finds, is being given, naturally to French because of sentiment and because of its practical use now and after the war. He thinks that the adjustment following the war will find English and French holding about equally important positions in the languages of the world, with English leading in science and commerce and French holding first place as the language of travel, diplomacy and the arts. Spanish, he thinks, will be a close and highly important second, and for the southwestern United States in particular, he believes it should be given first place in school and college courses. Its use in daily life by a large part of the population of the southwest, especially in New Mexico, he thinks sufficient reason, even without the far more important reason of the field for usefulness which knowledge of Spanish will open to American young people in Mexico, the Latin-American republics and the island territories of the United States. The certainty of closer industrial and social relations with South America, Dr. Mitchell shows, is creating a vast demand for Spanish all over the United States and its first effect is a demand for competent Spanish teachers. This

need, he thinks, could easily be met from the schools and colleges of the southwest, if they should begin to specialize in Spanish as the first foreign language course.

Aside from the southwest, however, Dr. Mitchell concludes that French will be the most popular and most useful foreign language for this country as a whole. In addition to sentimental reasons and interest aroused by the war, hundreds of thousands of our young men will come home with a knowledge of French, which will add to the general interest in it. American scholars, he thinks, will turn to France for their foreign field, although he says we will never send as many students abroad in future as in the past because American universities now offer and will continue to offer as good or better training and as broad scope of cultural effort as the best to be found in Europe.

"French," concludes Dr. Mitchell, "for a long time has been the universal language of diplomats and travels, and English for commerce. These two languages will become more securely entrenched in their positions and will be the two most widely used of all languages."

### A GOOD SUGGESTION

Try Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.—Adv.

### A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Frank McCoy, an employe of the Gallup Coal company died at the Gibson hospital as the result of a wound inflicted, it is reported, in an accidental manner. W. T. Brooks, another employe of the company, has been bound over to the grand jury to answer the charge of manslaughter.

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

PUBLIC SALE—Tuesday, November 27, at 12:30 p. m., at the Standard Dairy, 1901 Eighth Street. 6 milk cows, 1 two-year-old heifer, 1 yearling heifer, 1 yearling bull, 1 bucket calf, 1 heavy team young mares, 3 extra fine colts, 4 shoats, 2 fat hogs, 2 dozen chickens, about 25 tons alfalfa and oat hay, 500 lbs. wheat, 500 lbs. corn, several pails calf meal, 1 disc, 1 harrow, 1 farm truck with rack, 2 buggies, 2 light wagons, 2 sets double harness, 4 single harness, 1 saddle, 2 horse blankets, 1 corn sheller, 1 feed grinder, 1 2-horse electric motor, 1 cider press, 1 shot gun, 1 white wash spray, some 2-inch belting, 1 De Laval separator, 1 range, 1 dining table, 2 kitchen cabinets, 1 large cupboard, 1 sanitary couch, 1 book case, 1 sewing machine, 1 bed, 1 dresser, 1 rolltop desk, 1 child's trundle bed, some chairs, 20 sacks apples, 100 bars of Crystal White soap, 3 dozen glasses of jelly, some canned fruit, one Ford automobile used only six months and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms cash. CLYDE McMILLAN, Auctioneer; JUDD A. DETTERICK, Owner.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION GOES ON RECORD WITH A TREMENDOUS VOTE

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The favorable report today of a resolution calling for conscription of citizens of allied nations in this country brought on one of most heated debates of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. It reached a climax when Thomas Black, a Canadian union laws as dastardly legislation, was called upon to retract or leave the floor.

The committee's report endorsing the resolution was adopted by a vote of 244 to 20 amid a storm of cheers, but not until a large number of the delegates and President Gompers had replied to Black and Delegate Cary from Toronto, Ont., had declared Black's statement did not represent the sentiment of Canadian trades union men.

The demand for a retraction from Black was not put in the form of a motion, and the matter was dropped after adoption of the committee report.

### Bolsheviki Fall Down on Germans

Copenhagen, Nov. 21.—Communications have been established between the Russian Bolsheviki and the German moderate socialists. A telegram from the Bolsheviki committee at Stockholm which was to have been one of the features of the great socialist mass meeting, addressed by Philip Scheidemann, German socialist leader, at Dresden, Sunday, arrived too late to be read. The Bolsheviki greeting, however, was scarcely all the Scheidemann socialists desired. It declared a long hard fight was ahead before the forces of capital created inside and outside of Russia could be forced to accept the desired basis of peace and it called upon German socialists to follow the Russian example and join in a mass action of the international proletariat.

The Bolsheviki committee spoke of receiving assurances of energetic support from the socialist parties and organization in France as well as in Austria-Hungary and Germany, but Vorwaerts says it feels compelled to doubt the statement regarding the French socialists. A majority of the German socialists have over and over again shown they have no intention of departing from their attitude of supporting the government and doing their duty as loyal Germans in the war.

Demonstrations of the socialist radicals in Germany, who far, from adopting the Bolsheviki program, are in active and violent opposition were broken up by the police on Sunday.

### LIVESTOCK MEN KICK

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—State Senator B. F. Pankey, former Governor W. C. McDonald and other stockmen are urging the state tax commission to reduce stock valuations 20 per cent for taxing purposes on the grounds of high cost of feed, poor range and low prices for livestock. The railroad representatives also bombarded the board all day long, pointing out that the railroads are taxed out of proportion with other property in New Mexico, and that the outlook for the railroad is gloomy, the tax commissioner of the Santa Fe saying that "the outlook for the railroads is the

most gloomy since the days of the Granger legislation." The Western Union also protested against its assessment which it was declared is out of proportion as compared with the assessment of competitors.

### CRACK AVIATOR A CANADIAN

London, Nov. 20.—One of the brightest stars of the Canadian military aviation service is the intrepid young Canadian airman, Major W. A. Bishop, who has been appointed chief instructor at the school of aerial gunnery. Thus, at the age of 19, he is in entire control of one of the most technical branches of Great Britain's air defence.

Though young in years, Major Bishop, who hails from Owen Sound, Ontario, is a veteran aviator. He holds an average of having brought down 47 German birdmen in 112 times "up." The feat which won for him his V. C. was the bringing down of four enemy planes after the sole tour of an aerodrome. He had the distinction, perhaps without precedent, at a recent investiture, of being decorated with the V. C., D. S. O., and M. C.

### UNITED STATES WILL TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT DEPREDATIONS

Washington, Nov. 21.—Private guards went on duty at important docks and piers today on orders of Attorney General Gregory under President Wilson's proclamation barring Germans from water fronts. Department of justice officials said though troops would not be used generally as guards they probably will be employed at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, Norfolk and a few other ports.

A movement of alien enemies from the 100-yard water front barred zones was under way today, supervised by United States marshals.

### NEW RULES ARE MADE REGARDING THEIR CROSSING AND RE-CROSSING BORDER

El Paso, Nov. 21.—On and after December 1, all aliens living in the United States desiring to cross the border into Mexico will be required to present to the American consuls in Mexican border towns, declarations in triplicate before returning to the United States, it was announced today by American Consul E. A. Dow of Juarez. At the present time declarations are not required. These comprise answers to 49 questions contained in a government form. It was said by government officials that Mexicans now crossing the border on identification certificates issued Juarez officials on consular officers, will be required on and after December 1 to present passports issued by the ministry of foreign relations.

### WILL RELIEVE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF MUCH ONEROUS WORK

Washington, Nov. 21.—Army departmental commanders have been relieved of the duty of assigning troops to guard industries and railroads as the first step in the war department's general plan for co-operating with the state in a system of internal control during the war that will not strain the fighting forces.

All requests for guards, either from

state authorities or from manufacturers, must be made to the adjutant general's office for reference to the militia bureau. Soldiers now doing police and watchman work will be relieved soon and to supplement men for such duty furnished by the states, the department is preparing to organize a special force of federal police, semi-military in character.

### BRITISH BROUGHT UP TROOPS AND TANKS AT NIGHT; KEPT 'EM HID BY DAY

British Army Headquarters in France Tuesday, Nov. 20 (By the Associated Press.)—The redoubtable Hindenburg line in the Cambrai sector was broken in many places today by the great force of the British tanks, and this afternoon the infantry which followed through the gaps are still battling their way forward.

The surprise attack was launched at dawn over a wide front. In the first few hours its progress was marked with evident success and up to the latest reports received at this time (4 p. m.) had been moving along regularly according to schedule. The resistance offered by the dazed Germans this morning was negligible, and by noon British pioneers already were at work laying roads across the old front line trenches, while prisoners in considerable numbers had begun to come back from various directions. The casualties of the attacking forces thus far have been light.

Great numbers of German dead lie before the main Hindenburg trench, where the bewildered enemy, taken unawares, made a half hearted attempt to stem the onrushing Britons. The battle was an innovation for the western front, for it was begun with out any preliminary artillery work.

Upon the army tanks rested the responsibility for victory or defeat, and they fulfilled all expectations. The iron giants went through the tremendous line of barbed wire entanglements in front of the main Hindenburg positions and on over the trenches as though they were on parade. The tanks started forward at 6:20 o'clock, and by 11:30 the British infantry, which had swarmed into the holes made by the mighty engines, was engaging the enemy in open fighting along the Hindenburg support line back of the main defenses at many points.

### Counter Attacks Beaten Back

Up to noon today there had been no hard fighting, and the German artillery fire had been unequal. The Germans surrendered freely in many places and several hundred were brought in during the first few hours of fighting. Two attempted counter attacks were smashed by the British infantry in the early hours, one in a tunnel trench near Bullecourt, the other at Havrincourt park, where one company of Germans essayed an advance. The tanks this afternoon, followed by infantry, were continuing their journey.

Prisoners admit ruefully that the attack was a surprise to them and caught many in their dugouts. The secrecy with which the British made the preparation was one of the most striking features of the offensive. Guns, tanks and troops were moved into the Cambrai sector at night, and carefully hidden during the day.

### ADOPTS ORDINANCE PUTTING RIGID RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF LIQUOR

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 21.—Virtually complete returns today on yesterday's election shows the city voted for elimination of saloons and severe restrictions on the liquor traffic by a majority of nearly 20,000. Effective after March 31, 1918, the initiative ordinance will make Los Angeles the largest city in the United States without saloons, according to present records.

Returns were missing from eight small precincts. Without them the ordinance was adopted by a vote of 53,543 to 33,984. The Los Angeles harbor district will be made bone dry by the ordinance.

### FIFTY AGITATORS SAID TO HAVE FOMENTED TROUBLE IN EL DORADO

Kansas, City, Nov. 21.—Two trunks full of papers, some of which are said to contain plans of the I. W. W., have been seized in Butler county, Kas., by the United States district attorney. The arrests in Butler county reached 50 today. Word from El Dorado, Kas., said 18 men had been arrested there, charged with conspiring to foment riots in the oil fields.

### SOLDIERS PLAY FOOTBALL

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 20.—Camp Custer's crack football team will play the University of Detroit eleven at Detroit on Thanksgiving day, after which the officers' team probably will go to the Pacific coast. Arrangements tentatively have been completed for a game with the Camp Lewis team at Tacoma on December 8 or 15.

### STATE OFFICIALS SPEAK

Santa Fe, Nov. 20.—State Superintendent J. H. Wagner and Mrs. Ruth Coleman Miller, superintendent of industrial education, will address the National Conference of Rural Education at Denver, which will be in session Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. Mr. Wagner, whose topic is "The Consolidation of Rural Schools in New Mexico and Its Significance to Rural Life," will speak on Thursday morning. Mrs. Miller's subject is "What Consolidation of Rural Schools Means to the Children and People of the County."

### A BIG MARINE

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Sergeant Frank Montague, who is stationed with the United States marines at their League Island camp, is peeved. The sergeant weighs 360 pounds. Recently, he sent two khaki uniform blouses to the laundry that were returned to him unwashed, and with a notation on the laundry slip, which read: "We don't launder wall tents."

### FRANCE'S HEAVY EXPENSE

Paris, Nov. 19.—The cabinet today approved the bill submitted by Louis Klotz, minister of finance, which will be introduced into the chamber, appropriating 9,263,000,000 francs for the war expense of the first quarter of 1918. This sum does not include about 20,000,000,000 francs for other expenses of the government of the quarter, which is comprised in a bill providing 80,000,000,000 francs for the general expenses of the governments for the entire of the year 1918.

### FRENCH ACADEMY SAID TO BE CONSIDERING THE HERO OF THE MARNE

Paris, Nov. 22—Belief that Marshal Joffre would be the next person elected to the French academy has been entertained by the public for months, but his reported declination to follow the rule of the academy by announcing himself as a candidate appears to create a situation resembling a deadlock.

The 34 "immortals" now composing the academy are said to be unanimously in favor of Joffre as the first of the six new members to be elected. Everyone has talked about the eventuality—everyone but Joffre—and it appears to be essential that the reticent hero of the Marne speak up if he wants to become an "immortal." It is a rule of the academy that aspirants for membership declare their candidacy and it has been the tradition that they should call upon the members to solicit their votes, much in the same way as a candidate for a political office. This Joffre has not done, and it is said that he will not do it.

"The Marshal has never had any ambition to become an Academician," said a close friend of Joffre. "In fact he asserts that he has no right or title to the honor. Several of his friends have urged him to propose his candidacy, but he considers that there is no personal consideration in the matter, that if he were chosen it would be simply in honor of the army and that, consequently, personal solicitations or expressions of personal preference in the matter are not in order."

The question now is whether the illustrious company will sacrifice its traditions in order to choose the Marshal for one of the vacant seats.

### MAX LINDER, STATIONED IN DENVER, IS HELD BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Denver, Colo., Nov. 22.—Max Linder, a soldier in the quartermaster's department at Fort Logan, near here, and said by federal officers to be a German naval reservist, was arrested this morning by federal officers, suspected of being a spy. Linder, according to the United States district attorney's office here, entered the army at Ellis, Kansas, and was transferred to the local post, where he was assigned to work in the bakery. His accent attracted attention and he was shadowed.

Although a stranger in Denver, federal officers said, Linder had no difficulty in meeting suspicious characters at several remote places, and the officers said they had no doubt he had enlisted in the army with the intention of serving the German emperor. Authority to intern him has been asked of the United States attorney general.

#### German is Interned

New York, Nov. 22.—Franz Johann Dori, connected with an alleged German paper, Issues and Events, published here, and said to be a personal friend of Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador, was interned as an alien enemy today.

#### The Italian Statement

Rome, Nov. 22.—The Austro-Germans invading northern Italy yesterday reached a few of the Italian out-

standing positions on the Italian advanced lines on the Monte Fontana Secca, but elsewhere the Teutons were repulsed, the war office announced today.

#### Vardals Face the Italians

Italian Army Headquarters, Wednesday, Nov. 21—(By the Associated Press.)—The greatest mass attack which the enemy has made is in progress along the upper Piave river at the point where it bends to the northeast into the Belluno Alps. As the action proceeds, the enemy is bringing forward fresh masses of his reserves, including picked troops of the Prussian guard, besides some of the best German troops drawn from the western and Russian fronts. He also has 20,000 mountaineers from lower Hungary, troops which are noted for their brutality and vandalism.

### TWO JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE DESTROYER CHAUNCEY ALSO WERE DROWNED

Washington, Nov. 22—Vice Admiral Sims advised the navy department today that the destroyer Chauncey, sunk Monday morning with a loss of 21 lives, was rained by the transport Rose. The men lost were drowned when the destroyer partly submerged immediately after she was struck. Both vessels were running without lights, and the transport crashed into the Chauncey near the fourth funnel.

Lieutenant Commander Walter E. Reno, of Philadelphia, the commanding officer, his two junior officers, Lieutenant Charles F. Weiderburn of Chevy Chase, Maryland, and Ensign Harry G. Skinner, Jr., of Mount Washington, Md., and 18 enlisted men, were lost.

#### The enlisted men lost:

Daniel B. Crane, machinist's mate, second class; mother, Mary H. Crane, 2710 Augustine court, Los Angeles, Cal.

Joseph S. Ewart, machinist's mate, Newport, R. I.

Charles A. Goodrich, chief machinist's mate, Oakwood, Ill.

Stanley T. Anthony, electrician, Bedford, Mass.

Honore M. Claggett, Jr., electrician, Laurel, Md.

Joseph A. Heroux, fireman, third class; mother, Emma J. Bachelierie, 230 South Soto street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Algen H. Guttridge, machinist mate, Cullison, Kes.

Henry G. Raman, seaman, Buffalo, N. Y.

William H. Hemphel, oiler, Kendville, Mich.

Ira F. Kopp, gunner's mate, Davenport, Ia.

Charles A. O'Connor, chief Yeoman, South Boston, Mass.

Francisco Pagtahan, mess attendant, Olengapo, P. I.

John Rhinehart, chief water tender, Black Island, R. I.

John A. Smith, gunners' mate, New York.

John Williams Stribling, oiler, Waring, Tex.

George Wornell, boilermaker, friend, Harry C. Smith, San Francisco.

Oswald J. Terkildsen, yeoman, second class, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nicholas H. Wagner, ship fitter, Fullerton, Md.

F. E. Norton of Santa Fe is registered at the Castaneda,



## One Fare for Round Trip to Santa Fe

Account of New Mexico Educational Association and Dedication of New Museum Building

### Tickets on Sale Nov. 22 to 26, Inclusive

good to start trip November 22 to Nov. 27 and return trip must begin before midnight of December 3, 1917. Children under 6 years of age free and from 6 to 12 years of age half fare.

Round trip fare from Las Vegas \$3.62 including war tax and half fare \$1.84 including war tax.

For further information ask

Phone 99 D. L. Batchelor, Agent

### IN THE MEANTIME, THE ROBBER CHIEFTAIN IS UNABLE TO BE FOUND

Juarez, Mex., Nov. 22—General Eduardo Hernandez, acting commander of the northwestern military zone, has taken the field in person at the head of a column of 2,000 cavalry pursuing the Villa forces in the Ojinaga sector, according to information received here today from Chihuahua city. A strict military censorship has been established on all wires to the border to prevent the developments of Hernandez's enveloping movements becoming known to the Villa agents here and in El Paso. No reports of fighting at Chihuahua city have been received at military headquarters here.

Two more troop trains arrived here last night, making 1,000 troops which have come from Chihuahua city since yesterday. They have taken possession of the abandoned Jockey club in Juarez, and are living in the stalls and paddocks at the race track. Troop trains are being kept under steam and loaded all the time to leave as soon as Villa's troops are located.

#### Interned Soldiers Moved

Juarez, Nov. 22.—The special train carrying the Mexican federal soldiers and their families from Marfa, Texas, to Juarez is expected to reach here tomorrow. A delay in arrangements for the special caused the date to be postponed until tomorrow. The soldiers, their rifles and ammunition will be brought to this side and delivered to General Jose Carlos Murguia. The federals at Marfa were interned at Presidio, Texas, when they crossed from Ojinaga last Wednesday night.

### GERMAN ADMIRAL STILL BELIEVES TONNAGE IS DECISIVE QUESTION

Amsterdam, Nov. 22—"America's entry into the war is disadvantageous to us in moral and many other ways," said Admiral von Tripitz, former German minister of marine, addressing a meeting of the Fatherland party at Dresden. "We ought to have reckoned with the fact that the American trust magnates were bound to desire our defeat.

"I regret that we did not remain

firm in the face of President Wilson's threats. If we had done so, things probably would have been different, but now we must take them as they are. I would point out, however, that from a military viewpoint, America's entry into the war is of little significance to us, because it is the tonnage question that is decisive."

The admiral expressed regrets that Germany had been late in using that "powerful weapon," the u-boat, but said that notwithstanding the counter measures which the delay gave Great Britain time to develop, Germany would be successful if they stuck to their guns.

#### SUFFRAGISTS NON-PARTISAN

New York, Nov. 22.—The New York State woman's suffrage party, in convention here today, adopted a recommendation that as an organization it should remain non-partisan.

#### ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE BY GOVERNMENT TO SHIP FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

Albuquerque, Nov. 22—Government arrangements for the shipment of cottonseed cake have solved the problem of feeding a large percentage of the cattle and sheep in New Mexico through the winter. Range conditions are bad in many districts, and it is estimated that a third of the cattle and two-fifths of the sheep in the state will have to be fed.

#### NORWEGIAN SHIP FOUNDERS

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 22.—The Norwegian steamer Thor foundered in a storm in latitude 34, north, longitude 161 west, it was reported by Captain O. Hansen, who reached port with 15 members of his crew today. One lifeboat with part of the crew is still missing.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 22—Organization of a company capitalized at \$100,000 to promote the sheep-raising movement in Wisconsin is expected to result from a conference meeting in this city today. The co-operation of bankers, landowners and practical farmers has been enlisted in the movement, which has the support also of the state council of defense, the state agricultural college and other organizations and institutions interested in the general welfare.

Hallett Reynolds of this city is in Washington conferring with a number of other prominent financiers, with President Wilson on war finances. It was quite an honor to Mr. Reynolds and to Las Vegas that he was named on the war finance committee for New Mexico.

Rev. S. M. Bedford, formerly pastor of the First Christian church here, was married Wednesday of last week at Sorrento, Colo., to Miss Jennie Pearl Hutchison, formerly a member of the Normal University faculty. Mr. and Mrs. Bedford have gone to Albuquerque, where they will live. Mr. Bedford having been made pastor of the Albuquerque Christian church.

**Vernon Sund's Funeral**

The funeral of Vernon Sund was held Saturday at 10 o'clock from the chapel of J. C. Johnsen and Sons. Rev. Bernard Eustler of the U. B. church of Wagon Mound officiated and interment was in Masonic cemetery. The following acted as pall bearers: A. C. Erb, J. H. York, Fred L. Phillips, J. H. Stearns, Charles Rogers and George Fleming.

The death of Mr. Sund has brought about a reunion of the remaining relatives. Those relatives present at the funeral were the father, N. P. Sund of Shoemaker; a sister, Ruth B. Sund of Topeka; two brothers, Robert A. Sund, also of Topeka, and Roy F. Sund and wife of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Sund, wife of Roy Sund, was Miss Ruby Payne before her marriage, having lived in Las Vegas at one time.

Nels Vernon Sund was born in Fowler, Kas., on the twenty-third day of August, 1887. In 1892 the family moved to Las Vegas, where the son received his education. In 1907 Nels Vernon Sund was united in marriage to Miss Edna Morrison. Later were born two sons, Vernon Roy and Raymond Allen.

Will Roberts, recently employed at the Allan and Davis ranch, has passed the physical examination for the army. Corporal Loneoak states that Roberts had the best physical report of any man who has applied at the recruiting station.

A baby girl was born yesterday afternoon to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ilfeld.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tripp are the parents of a baby daughter born several days ago.

Applications for bounties were made yesterday by Manuel Santillanes of Ferndale, who killed one coyote, and Lorenzo Padilla of Sapello, who killed four coyotes.

**SOLDIERS ARE ARRESTED**

Hattiesburgh, Miss., Nov. 20.—Four privates of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh machine gun battalion were arrested today, charged with highway robbery.

**STANDARD OIL OF LOUISIANA**

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 20.—Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, the majority of whose stock is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, are to hold a special meeting here tomorrow to vote on a proposal to increase the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

**PABLO ORTIZ DIES OF INJURIES RECEIVED AT RIBERA YESTERDAY**

As the result of being mangled by a train at Ribera Friday afternoon, Pablo Ortiz, aged 27 years, died early Saturday at his home in San Jose. Ortiz, it is stated, was in the act of attempting to board a freight train at Ribera, intending to steal a ride in the direction of his home. His feet slipped and he fell under the wheels. The man's left leg was mangled from the thigh down, and his right foot was cut off at the ankle.

Ortiz was carried into the station at Ribera, where he lay for an hour or more without attention. Dr. Martin of Antonchico, who chanced to be passing through the town, was called in, and gave the man what attention he could. Later Ortiz was taken to his home, where saline injections into the veins were resorted to and the amputation of the mangled leg was performed. Ortiz lived until 2 a. m. Saturday had lost a great quantity of blood, Ortiz lived until 2 o'clock this morning. His vitality was remarkable. While lying in the station at Ribera, Ortiz received the ministrations of a priest, Rev. Father Moog.

Ortiz is survived by a wife and two children. He has several brothers and sisters. He was a nephew of Senator Roman Gallegos. His funeral was held Sunday at San Jose.

It is said that young men residing at San Jose have been in the habit of stealing rides on the trains.

**MAN CONVICTED OF KILLING ANOTHER WILL KNOW FATE OF MOTION MONDAY**

In the case of the State of New Mexico vs. Luis Madril, which was tried before a jury June 21 last, and wherein the jury returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter, the defendant's motion that the verdict be set aside and that he be granted a new trial was heard before Judge D. J. Leahy in chambers Saturday. District Attorney Hunker appeared for the state and O. A. Larrazolo for the defendant.

Madril is one of the proprietors of the Bridge Bar. He was indicted and tried for the killing of Cristobal Martinez. The killing occurred in the Bridge Bar on the night of December 27, 1916. The testimony showed that Cristobal Martinez entered the saloon about midnight. Madril was there alone. As Martinez opened the front door, he stepped to a show case and attempted to steal some cigars from the case. Madril, looking in the mirror, saw this action of Martinez. Madril started towards Martinez and grappled with him, and they fought there for some time. Finally Madril picked up a china cup from the counter and struck Martinez with it behind the left ear. Martinez fell to the floor. About this time, David Sandoval, night watchman, appeared on the scene and took Martinez to the county jail. No examination was made of his injury until the following morning when it was discovered that his skull was fractured and he was then removed to the hospital, where he died.

At the conclusion of the argument on the motion for a new trial Saturday, Judge Leahy stated that he would pass upon the motion in open

court Monday morning. The court further stated:

"As before stated, this case was weak, and I do not hesitate to say, had I been a juror in the case, I would have voted to find the defendant not guilty. That is not the question that now confronts the court. That might be my opinion as to the weight of the evidence. The weight of the evidence is a matter for the jury to consider and not the court. I can see only one way in which the jury returned the verdict it did return—that of voluntary manslaughter, that is, the jury followed these instructions of the court: That it had the right to take into consideration the weight of the testimony they would give to any witness; his manner and appearance while testifying; also his interest in the case and then if they were led to believe from the testimony in the case or circumstances proven on the trial that any witness had testified falsely they were at liberty to disregard his testimony unless in parts where it was corroborated by other credible testimony.

"The jury must evidently have believed that the defendant did not strike the blow that killed the deceased under the circumstances as related by the defendant."

Luis Madril, the slayer of Cristobal Martinez, was granted a new trial by Judge David J. Leahy Monday. The trial will be held during the term of court here, which begins on December 10. A hearing on Madril's motion for a new trial was held Saturday.

C. W. Smith of Rowe has applied for bounty at the court house for killing three coyotes near Rowe.

A marriage license was granted by the county clerk to Bernardo Baca, age 33 of Las Vegas. The marriage age 54, of Trujillo and Antonio Roybal took place this morning at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows.

**UNITED STATES WILL PREPARE AS THOUGH THE MENACE STILL WAS PARAMOUNT**

Washington, Nov. 20.—The hopeful outlook for effectively curbing the submarine menace indicated in the speech of the British premier will serve to increase rather than lessen the pressure the Washington government is putting upon destroyer building and other anti-submarine measures. This was indicated by Secretary Daniels today in refusing to discuss details of the part American vessels have been playing in the campaign.

The incident used by Lloyd George to lend force to his statement that he no longer feared the submarine menace—the fact that five submarines had been sunk in one day—probably represents the best one day's achievement of the anti-submarine forces. Mr. Daniels said it was the highest figure he had heard in that regard.

**GOVERNMENT BELIEVES, HOWEVER, THAT FOREST FORAGE IS WORTH MORE MONEY**

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary Houston announced today that despite his conviction that the government fees charged this year for grazing privileges on the national forest are below the real value of the for-

age, there will be no further advance in those fees for the present. The secretary said he felt the matter of issuing five or 10-year permits also should be deferred.

**THERE WILL BE NO WHOLESALE ROUNDUP OF ALIENS IN AMERICA, HOWEVER**

Washington, Nov. 20.—A roundup of suspected Germans, mainly in seacoast and lake port cities, is in progress today under authority of President Wilson's new proclamation forbidding alien enemies within 100 yards of docks, requiring their registration and imposing other restrictions on their movements.

The intelligence bureaus of the army and navy have charge of making most arrests of Germans not evacuating the new barred zones. The department of justice will receive prompt reports and after allowing for full hearing, will determine those to be interned permanently.

Only a small percentage of the half million unnaturalized Germans affected by the president's proclamation will be arrested, officials explained in discrediting rumors of the arrest and imprisonment of many thousands. A few Germans left Washington today in compliance with the president's order, making a barred zone of the District of Columbia, but the exodus attracted little attention.

Rules to govern registration of alien enemies virtually were completed by Attorney General Gregory today, and will be promulgated shortly. It was said unofficially that the attorney general might not exercise the authority given by the proclamation to require Germans to report regularly to public officials. Within a few weeks the department of justice expects to extend the barred zone to a number of manufacturing plants, and the result will be to throw some Germans out of employment, but no widespread disturbance in industries is expected.

Officials realize that most of the anti-war activities in this country are carried on by naturalized Germans or even mercenary or misled Americans whom the president's proclamation does not affect. They are handicapped also by inability to take any general action against suspected Austrians and other allies of Germany and against German women, whom in many cases are recognized as efficient gatherers of information valuable to Germany.

**SOLDIERS AT DEDICATION**

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 20.—A soldier chorus of 100 voices will sing at the dedication of St. Patrick's cathedral, just completed here, it was announced today. The dedication will take place on Thanksgiving day. More than 50 church dignitaries from Arizona, New Mexico and possibly Colorado are to participate.

Elida, N. M., Nov. 20.—Sheriff A. L. Gregg this morning attempted to arrest Charles Glover for evading the draft. The sheriff was shot through the stomach and Glover three times in the body. Both will die.

John W. Hinde and Stanley A. Foutz of Wagon Mound are among the recent arrivals in town. The latter is an attorney.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. J. J. Tucker, Box B. B., Magdalena, New Mexico.

One 7 year old red cow, about 700 lbs., common grade.

Right Hip Branded Right ribs Ear mark

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 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. 156 Book 6 133 A 1st. pub. Nov. 20, last pub. Dec. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector Lawrence Welsh, Aztec, N. M.

One 10 year old red and white spotted cow, 950 lbs., medium grade.

Branded Right ribs Branded Right shoulder Branded Left hip Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 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. 157 Book 6-136 C 1st. pub. Nov. 20, last pub. Dec. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Juan D. Archuleta, Embudo, New Mexico.

One 4 year old red and white cow, 5 ft. high, 400 lbs., gentle.

Branded Right hip Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 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. 155 Book 6-131 C 1st. pub. Nov. 20, last pub. Dec. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Jose V. Castaneda, Chamberino, N. M.

One bay yearling colt, 200 lbs., 4 ft. high, 200 lbs., common grade and unbroke.

Branded Right hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 13, 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. 143 Book 6 Page 136 A 1st. pub. Nov. 16, last pub. Dec. 3, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. O. R. Deen, Estancia, New Mexico.

One 4 year old bay horse, 750 lbs., gentle, good grade pony, short 14 hands.

Branded Right shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 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. 158 Book 6-136 D. 1st. pub. Nov. 20, last pub. Dec. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

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

One 11 year old white pony mare, 14 hands high, 700 lbs., broken.

Branded Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 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. 154 Book 6-125 B 1st. pub. Nov. 20, last pub. Dec. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. O. R. Deen, Estancia, New Mexico.

One 9 or 10 year old light bay horse, 800 lbs., fair pony horse, 14 hands high, gentle.

Branded Left shoulder Branded Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 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. 159 Book 6-137 A 1st. pub. Nov. 20, last pub. Dec. 6, 1917

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Y. G. Zambrano, Cuba, N. M.

One 4 year old red spotted cow, 12 hands high, 750 lbs..

Branded Right ribs Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner

on or before Dec. 7, 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. 145 Book 6-134 A 1st. pub. Nov. 10, last pub. Nov. 26, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. G. L. Davis, Mt. Dora, New Mexico.

One 8 year old red white faced 1200 lb. bull, medium grade.

Branded Partly on shoulder and ribs Branded Left ribs Branded Left hip

Ear marks Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 7, 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. 147 Book 6 134 C 1st. pub. Nov. 10, last pub. Nov. 26, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector Lawrence Welsh, Aztec, N. M.

One 6 year old red white faced cow, weighing about 700 lbs., gentle and of medium grade.

Branded Right hip

Ear marks Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 10, 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. 152 Book 6-135 D 1st. pub. Nov. 13, last pub. Nov. 28, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Osceola, New Mexico, by Inspector Felix Miller, of Rincon, N. M.

One 18 year old red and white cow.

Branded Left ribs

Ear marks Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before October 30, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 151 1st. pub. Nov. 13, last pub. Nov. 28, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by

Mr. Clemente Padilla, Padillas, N. M. One 10 year old sorrel horse, 4 1/2 feet high, 700 lbs., gentle and of medium grade.

Branded Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 10, 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. 138 Book 6-129 B No. 149 Book 6 123 A 1st. pub. Nov. 13, last pub. Nov. 28, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Fred Bousman, Las Vegas, N. M. One 5 year old brown mare, 13 1/2 hands high, 700 lbs., unbroken and common grade.

Branded Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 10, 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. 150 Book 6 131 B 1st. pub. Nov. 13, last pub. Nov. 28, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. T. B. Crabtree, Mesquite, N. M. One 5 year old yellow mare mule, 12 hands, 500 lbs.

Branded Left shoulder

Branded Left hip

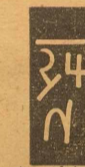
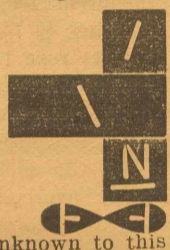
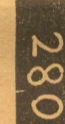
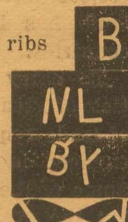
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Dec. 5, 1917, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 139 Book 6-130 C 1st. pub. Nov. 8, last pub. Nov. 23, 1917

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 20.—The first official act today of the new mayor of Juarez, Francisco D. Gonzales, was to issue a proclamation of welcome to the people of the southwest, Americans particularly, assuring the latter full protection of life and property. Gonzales was elected yesterday. His opponent was Rafael D. Martinez, president of the Juarez county court.

Tokio, Nov. 20.—A visit to Japan by an aged sailor named Hardy, who was a member of Commodore Perry's expedition to this country in 1853 is being made the occasion of many manifestations of friendship toward the United States. Yesterday the old sailor visited Perry's old landing place and planted a pine before the Perry monument.



Ezequiel Coca yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a cow and was sentenced by Judge Leahy to from two to two years and six months in the reformatory. Coca is only 17 years old.

A bounty of \$2 was applied for yesterday by Carl Bresman, of Ferndale, who killed a coyote on the Mineral Hill mesa.

About 20 men and their families were shipped from here today to work in the coke ovens located at Sunnyside, Utah. The men were sent by G. W. Lindsley.

A letter has been received by Mrs. S. T. Kelly from her husband, who is at Camp Funston. Mr. Kelly says that he and one officer from each battalion were chosen for the school of musketry at Fort Riley. The school will instruct the men in the art of throwing bombs and hand grenades and in handling trench mortars and rifle construction. The men having completed these instructions will in turn be teachers to the other men. Only one man is chosen from each battalion and Mr. Kelly was highly honored of being selected.

Attempting a long automobile trip from Las Vegas to Washington, United States Senator and Mrs. A. A. Jones, with their young son, left today for the national capital. They will go by way of Kansas City and St. Louis.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Juan C. Gonzalez, age 21 and Antonia Aragon, age 20. Both are residents of San Isidro.

Arthur E. Arnold, first class private, stationed at the recruiting station here for the last month, has been transferred to Raton, where he will take the place of Otis Sanford, who will take charge of the recruiting station at Santa Fe.

Mrs. Zecorias Valdez, who was injured in an accident about three weeks ago and afterward contracted pneumonia, is reported to be slowly recovering.

Dr. W. P. Mills, formerly of this city, but who has been a surgeon in the army service at Fort Logan, near Denver, for the past nine months, has attained the rank of major, according to word received here. The many friends of the doctor here will be glad to learn of his advancement.

#### BRITISH ARMY RULES ALLOW EACH A MAN A POUND OF MEAT PER DAY

Behind the British Lines in France. Nov. 22—The British army ration scale allows one pound of meat to each man daily to the troops in the trenches and three-quarters of a pound to those at home. It further requires each soldier at the front to carry a pound of meat in his kit.

The measures by which an army equal to one-fifth of the male population of Great Britain before the war has been supplied with meat on this scale amount to something like a revolution in the technique of army supply.

At the very beginning of the present war it was decided to provide frozen meat for the army and the boards of trade at once entered into

negotiations with firms importing meat from the Argentine for a monthly supply of 15,000 tons. Later a "meat committee" was set up and entrusted with the work of importing meat not only for the British army, but also for the French and Italian governments and for the British civil population.

The principal source of supply at present is the Argentine, with assistance from Australia and New Zealand. Both Australia and New Zealand have reserved their entire surplus supply of meat for the use of the imperial government and over \$200,000,000 worth of beef, mutton and lamb has been brought from those countries.

To carry these enormous quantities of meat to the troops the board of trade requisitioned all the shipping engaged in the frozen meat traffic. Some of the meat is taken to England but the greater part of that required for the armies is landed directly at the baseports where it is discharged into cold storage warehouses specially erected for the purpose. In this manner there is delivered monthly 30,000 tons of meat for the British armies and 25,000 tons to the armies of Great Britain's allies.

The cost of this meat up to the beginning of 1916 figured out at an average of about 12½ cents a pound, but it has since risen to about 16½ cents.

Requisitioning of fresh meat in France for army purposes is almost negligible, and the herds of cattle which followed armies in old-time wars and were slaughtered as required, have disappeared from the field of war.

Frozen meat at present constitutes 60 per cent, of the total meat issued to the British army. The remainder is made up of preserved meat of several varieties. The most familiar form is the well-known "bully beef," which is corned beef packed in small oblong tins, each containing twelve ounces. Some units cook their bully beef, others prefer it just as it comes from the tin. It comprised the principal article of diet for the army at Gallipoli.

Another form of preserved ration is a combination of about nine ounces of meat and a half pound of potatoes and other vegetables. This is served after warming-up, either by heating in the tin or by boiling the contents in a camp kettle, which transfers it into a fairly appetizing stew. This combination, which is known in army parlance as "Meat and Vegetable Ration," is manufactured in England by about thirty firms, working under the inspection of the local government board.

Another form of preserved ration, adopted from the American armies, is pork and beans. The first supplies of these were obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway company and were introduced on an experimental scale in March, 1916.

The amount of canned meats supplied to the troops in France is enormous. Three and a half million cans are received weekly at the bases, and since the beginning of the war the army contract department has purchased over 400,000,000 cans of preserved meat. These cans would weigh about 178,500 tons, roughly the equivalent in weight of six super-dreadnaughts,

#### GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS

Rotterdam, Netherlands, Nov. 22—The Germans continue to carry off the civilian population of the towns and villages of Flanders, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant. Roulers is entirely evacuated. At least 2,000 inhabitants have left Courtrai and at Ostend the exodus continues. A large number of residents of Berlaere have been taken to Tourcoing to be set to the construction of military works of defense; and at Sleydingen all men, without distinction of rank or fortune, have been forced to labor at the laying of roads. At Puers, Bornhem and Willebroeck in the province of Antwerp the Germans have requisitioned the people's bedding.

#### SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT

Silver City, N. M., Nov. 22—J. S. Brown, a Lordsburg, N. M., liquor dealer, was instantly killed and J. E. Barber and Pedro Alamarez of Moggollon, a mining camp north of here, were seriously injured last night 20 miles northwest of this city when an automobile in which they were riding plunged off a mountain road and overturned in a canyon below.

#### ELEVATOR KILLS BOY

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 22—Caught in an elevator which he was operating in a wholesale drygoods house here late yesterday, Manuel Villalobos, a Mexican boy, died last night from the effects of his injuries. His screams attracted the attention of other employes, and it was necessary to call the fire department to release him. His death followed shortly after the accident occurred.

#### MONEY FROM BONDS

Washington, Nov. 22—Receipts today from the second payment of the second Liberty Loan raised the total reported since last Thursday to \$1,490,000,000 and made the net balance in the treasury to day \$1,921,000,000, an unprecedented record. Receipts still are coming in. Certificates of indebtedness issued October 18, amounting to \$385,197,000, were being redeemed today.

#### COTTON TRANSPORTATION

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22—At a conference to be held here tomorrow between the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers and the traffic representatives of the cotton carrying railroads and steamship lines, the difficulty of getting sufficient supplies of cotton to be manufactured because of the scarcity of shipping and the congestion of railroads will be further discussed.

#### BRASS COLLARS WRECKED

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 22—A special train carrying W. R. Scot, president of the Southern Pacific, and G. F. Hawks, vice president of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, was wrecked at Dog Canyon, 100 miles east of here on the Southwestern line today. No one was injured.

#### HUBBELL WINS SUIT

Santa Fe, Nov. 22—Judgment in favor of Frank A. Hubbell was rendered in the district court for Socorro county in the case brought by Herschel T. Maybery involving large land and livestock holdings in Socorro county. The decision was by District Judge R. R. Ryan who sat for Judge Mechem.

#### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22.—Hogs, receipts 7000. Market lower. Bulk 1750@1770; heavy 1760@1780; lights 1720@1760; pigs 1725@1775.

Cattle, receipts 9000. Market steady to strong. Prie fed steers 1550@1675; dressed steers 100@1500; western steers 800@1300; cows 500@1000; heifers 650@1200; stockers and feeders 650@150; bulls 550@750; calves 650@1200.

Sheep, receipts 4000. Market steady. Lambs 1650@1735; yearlings 1200@1425; wethers 1100@1300; ewes 1000@1175.

#### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Scarcity of offerings brought about an advance in the corn market today, after a little sag at the outset. Initial declines were ascribed to assurances that western roads would receive more cars soon to move supplies from the country. Unwelcome rain and mild temperatures tended to make sellers cautious. Opening quotations, which varied from the same as yesterday's finish to ½ lower were followed by a material upturn all around.

A moderate setback later proved to be merely transient. Prices closed unsettled 1-4 to ¾ net higher, with January ¼ to 120 1-4 and May 117 ¾.

Cats rose to new high price levels for the season. Liberal receipts of hogs weakened the provisions market.

On the decline losses were substantially overcome.

The close was as follows:

Corn, Jan. 120 ¼; May 117 ¾.

Cats, Dec. 68 ¼; May 67 ¾.

Pork, Jan. 4640.

Lard, Jan. 2483.

Ribs, Jan. 2472; May 2437.

#### NEW VEGAS COMPANY

Santa Fe, Nov. 22—Incorporation papers were filed today by Chupinas company of Las Vegas, a livestock concern, capitalized at \$100,000, with shares at \$100 each, the paid up capital being \$4,000. The incorporators and directors, each subscribing to 10 shares are: Chester A. Hunker, Las Vegas; George Hunker, R. Y. Hunker and C. W. Woody, East Las Vegas.

#### COAL CONCERN INCORPORATES

Santa Fe, Nov. 22. The Magdalena Coal company of Magdalena, Socorro county, filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$100,000 of which \$51,000 is paid up. The incorporators are: P. H. Goaling, 17,000 shares; D. G. Winsor and E. A. May of Magdalena, N. M., 12,750 shares each; Thomas Barela, of Valley, 8,500 shares.

#### STATE BOARD TO MEET

Santa Fe, November 22.—Members of the State Board of Education will arrive on Friday and will meet during the educational convention.

#### MRS. OWEN ASKS FOR DIVORCE

Santa Fe, November 2.—Suit for divorce was filed today in the district court by Mrs. Lillian Owen against Frank Owen, the plaintiff asking for alimony and custody of children.

#### CANVASSIS POSTPONED

Santa Fe, Nov. 22.—The official canvass of the vote cast at the election will not be made until Monday. Seven counties have failed thus far to send in their returns.