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## President Plainly Tells Germany There Will Be No Peace with the War Lords

Washington, Oct. 24.—No armistice under conditions of surrender.

No peace with the kaiser and his war lords, now or later.

Thus President Wilson has given in advance his own final decision in informing the new spokesmen of Germany that he has acceded to their request that he take up with the allies their pleas for an armistice and peace negotiations.

The president's reply to the latest German note has gone on its way to Berlin. It was delivered to Frederick Oederlin, the Swiss charge here last night at 9 o'clock and soon afterward was on the cables in plain English. Apparently the exchanges which had been in progress between Washington and the allied capitals terminated late in the afternoon enabling the president to reply just 11 hours after the official text had been delivered.

Assurances of the present authorities at Berlin that they represent the German people, that they accept the conditions of peace he has laid down and that the German armed forces on land and sea will observe the rules of civilized warfare are accepted by the president only as changing the situation sufficiently to warrant him in formally submitting the questions involved to the nations with which the United States is associated in the war.

In doing this, without mincing words he tells these authorities and through them the German people, that the only acceptable guarantee of their words must be submission to terms of an armistice that will make it impossible for Germany to renew her hostilities; that the kaiser still holds the power to control the empire and that until he and his autocrats are out, surrender and peace negotiations must be demanded.

While this ultimatum is sinking home in Germany, the allied governments will be preparing for the next move, which lies with them acting in harmony with the United States. First, there is to be determined, as the president asks, whether the allies are willing to effect peace on the conditions enunciated by him and accepted by Germany. If they are, the

question of an armistice will be submitted to the military advisers of all the co-belligerents and when the necessary conditions to render the German military machine powerless for harm have been formulated, the program will be forwarded to Berlin.

The text of President Wilson's note to Germany follows:

From the secretary of state to the charge d'affaires in charge of German interests in the United States:

"Department of state, October 23, 1918:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918 and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent address of the 27th of September and that it desires to discuss the details of their application and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the human rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which would leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The president, has therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent with the suggestion that (if these governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to transmit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary

terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"Should such terms of armistice be suggested their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole situation proceeds.

"The president would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason that extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has been fully worked out or that any guarantee either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straight forward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been masters of German policy and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in re-

## KING ALBERT IS FOR FIGHT TO FINISH

THE FAITH THAT NEVER WEAK-  
ENED SEES HUNS BEING  
BEATEN BACK

Paris, Oct. 23 (Wednesday)—The success achieved by the allies in the recent fighting have been very great and will be pushed home to a complete victory, King Albert of Belgium declared to a correspondent of the Paris newspaper.

"But," he added, "we must not forget that the legs of our soldiers cannot move as quickly as our hearts. Certainly never for an hour do I cease to think of the day when I shall be able to enter Brussels and again hoist the Belgian flag there. But we are still 40 or 50 miles away from it and there is the Scheldt river to be crossed.

"The victories of our soldiers prove today how right we were not to despair. They are the reward of a faith which never weakened. You have seen during these last few days our people free. You have mingled with them and you know that they kept their courage unbroken."

King Albert also spoke of the giant German gun which bombarded Dunkirk from Leugenboom. The king has in his possession splinters of the last shell fired at Dunkirk.

regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept sir, renewed assurances of my consideration.

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

Reply Has Reached Berlin  
Washington, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's reply to Germany was sent broadcast to the world from the Arlington naval radio towers last night after the official text had been put on cables. If not picked up directly by the great German station at Nauern, it undoubtedly was relayed from other points in Europe in time to reach Berlin this morning.

# THE WORLD WAR

## NEW TO WARFARE THEY FAIL TO FALL BACK BEFORE FIERCE ATTACK.

With the American Forces North of Rheims, Wednesday, Oct. 16.—Perhaps the most glorious page of American military history in this war has just been concluded in the Champagne battle in which two divisions of United States troops, the Second and the Thirty-sixth, have done their inadequately heralded part of forcing back the German hordes facing Rheims.

The work of the Americans was more notable because one of the American divisions, the Thirty-sixth, entered the terrific battle at an important point. Although new to fighting and without having heard shell-fire before the division withstood the most bitter German counter attacks without flinching. The efforts of the two units were so noteworthy that they were praised publicly in an order issued by General Naul, in command of the Twenty-first French army corps, with which the Americans were brigaded.

## LUDENDORFF GIVES REPORT AT CROWN COUNCIL HUN FORCES NEAR COLLAPSE.

London, Oct. 19.—Interesting particulars are now available concerning the recent happenings in Germany leading up to the sending of the German reply to President Wilson's questions. According to the Essen Zeitung the decision to reply affirmatively was taken at a definite meeting the crown council in Berlin, where General Ludendorff made a gloomy report on the military situation.

In the presence of Emperor William and all the federated princes, the general, according to this newspaper, declared the situation was such that Germany might be invaded within a few weeks.

In view of his great promises of last spring, he was made the subject of bitter reproaches.

Prince Maximilian of Baden, imperial chancellor, said the war must be stopped at once. King Ludwig of Bavaria sharply criticised Ludendorff while King William of Wurtemberg declared heavy responsibilities rested on the emperor. The grand duke of Hesse complained of military interferences in political matters. The chancellor finally put the recommendation short, the newspaper adds, by proposing submission to President Wilson's terms.

Indications that Gen. Ludendorff probably was correctly represented in his attitude by the Essen newspapers is contained in a message from the Berlin correspondent of the Danish newspaper Berlingsky Tidende, who report that at the end of September Ludendorff declared he lost the game and could only hold the west front for a fortnight. At the same time Bulgaria gave in and concurrently with Ludendorff's declaration of his defeat there came an ultimatum from Austria-Hungaria stating Germany should request peace, as otherwise the dual monarchy could not take any further responsibility, a Czech revolution be-

ing expected, the correspondent adds.

It is held that Baron Burian's speech on President Wilson's last note also is in the nature of an ultimatum to Germany, peremptory in character, although marked in courteous phrasing. It is considered plain from this speech that for Austria-Hungary the war is over, that she cannot go on any longer, and that if Germany fails to satisfy President Wilson and the allies then the only alternative of the dual monarchy is a separate peace. It is felt that this must have its influence on the German mind, as well as the expectation in Berlin, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Danish newspaper previously referred to that Turkey will comply with the demands of the allies for surrender.

British troops in smashing through the formidable German positions along the Selle river, north of Le Cateau, captured more than 3,000 prisoners. The Germans were forced from positions of great natural strength on a wide front and the British gains were maintained notwithstanding enemy counter attacks.

The British now hold the heights between the Selle and Harpies rivers and are in a position to outflank the Mormal forest and cut the railroad between Valenciennes and Avesnes.

Further north the allied forces continue their progress through Belgium and French Flanders from Denain to the Dutch frontier. On the north the Belgians are approaching Ghent while in the center the British are marching on the Scheldt river and outflanking Tournai, an important railway junction. Both towns have been made useless to the Germans.

There is no confirmation of a report from a Dutch source that the allied troops have captured Ecloo and several thousand prisoners. This is believed to be extremely improbable as is also the report that the fate of Ghent has been sealed.

South of the Scheldt the British have straightened the line between Denain and Le Cateau and are within three or four miles of the Valenciennes railway. The allies also have straightened out their line between the Oise and the Serre and the French are engaged in heavy fighting in the strongly fortified Hunding line.

The French also have gained a bridgehead over the Lys river at Grammene. The Germans are attempting to hold a line from Ede to the river Lys at Petegem, north of Grammene.

## GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FAIL TO STEM YANK ATTACK ON BOISE DE RAPPE WOOD

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 21.—Fierce fighting took place today in the Boise de Rappes on the western end of the American line. In the face of terrific machine gun fire the Americans were forced to fall back. Later they counter attacked and regained the part of the wood that had been lost.

The American artillery continues to pound heavily German positions just north of the wood.

Immediately west of the Meuse the Americans consolidated their positions over night notwithstanding the

activity of German guns of various calibers. In the line straightening process an American battalion captured a little thicket east of the Boise de Rappes and took several prisoners, including two officers. The prisoners said they believed peace would come soon.

There was considerable troop movement today on both sides of the Meuse. Although the day was cloudy there also was much aerial activity.

It is the purpose of the German command to dispute every foot of the American advance on the line west of the Meuse and to inflict the heaviest possible losses. German prisoners captured Sunday declared. They added that the Americans in taking over this sector would find more formidable opposition than any place on the front and would suffer accordingly.

A strong German defense was necessary on this sector, they said, while the Germans lines northward were being readjusted.

### Baseball Player Killed

Captain Edward Grant, former third baseman of the New York National league club, and attached to the 307th infantry, was killed by a shell while leading a unit to the aid of the famous "lost battalion." The battalion was surrounded for five days in the Argonne forest and Captain Grant was killed during one of the attempts to reach it.

When the German government on October 12 told President Wilson that it was ready to comply with the proposition of the president concerning evacuation, the German army had completed arrangements for a withdrawal from France. This assertion is made by German prisoners captured by the Americans.

With the Anglo-American Forces East of Le Cateau, Sunday, Oct. 20.—American forces fighting beside the British armies have made a total advance of 13 miles in the last six days of battle in this sector.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has sent the following letter to the general commanding the American troops:

"I wish to express to you personally, and to all officers and soldiers serving under you, my warmest appreciation of the very valuable assistance and gallant services rendered thruout the operations of the 4th British army.

"Called upon to attack positions of the greatest strength, held by a determined enemy, all ranks of the 27th and 30th divisions under your command have displayed an energy, courage and determination which has proved irresistible. It does not need me to tell you that in the fighting the last three weeks you have earned the lasting esteem and admiration of your brother comrades in the army whose successes you have so nobly shared."

Allied troops on the northern end of the front in France and Belgium today are driving into the German line from west of Ghent past Tournai to Valenciennes. This is the line of Scheldt and two of the important points on it—Tournai and Valenciennes—are almost within the grasp of the British. German resistance is stiffening between Tournai and Valenciennes, the southern end of the eight

mile line from Valenciennes to the Dutch front. The British armies, however, continue to progress. Ourcq, within less than a mile of Tournai, on the west, has been captured and the British hold La Sentinelle, one mile west of Valenciennes.

North of Tournai the British are along the Scheldt on a front of five miles and north and south of this sector rapidly are gaining the western bank of the river. Between Calencianes and Le Cateau the British maintain their pressure and have reached the Ecaillon river at Thiant.

French forces continue their pressure on the front from the junction of the Oise and the Serre eastward to Vouziers. On the extreme left they have advanced north of the Serre. East of the Aisne at Vouziers the Germans have ceased their violent efforts to dislodge the French from important hill positions. The French here are in a position to outflank the Germans facing the Americans on the sector west of the Meuse which accounts for the strong German efforts to drive the French back.

General Gouraud's men, however, have defeated all enemy attacks.

French patrols have reached the Danube river at Vidin. This town is on the southern bank of the river and the arrival of allied troops there establishes contact with Roumania from the south. It threatens Austria from the southeast, if sufficiently heavy infantry forces are able to reach the region.

### Allies Pause in Offensive.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 22.—The general situation in Belgium this morning seemed to be that on most of the fronts the allied armies had reached a period of pause which is inevitable when rapid advances have been made. German resistance stiffened appreciably during the night, especially along the Scheldt river.

On the front of the British fourth army, with which the Americans are fighting, the night was quiet and the situation is unchanged in the Valenciennes La Cateau areas.

Fighting is progressing here and there along the allied line north of Valenciennes for the purpose of straightening out the front and consolidating positions. Between Tournai and Valenciennes the British continue their progress toward the Scheldt.

On the front of both the third and fourth armies high velocity guns and other artillery are active.

German machine guns on the eastern bank of the Harpies river which had been causing considerable trouble have been put out of action.

British bombing airplanes at 2:00 o'clock this morning flew low over the machine gun positions and obliterated them and their occupants with enormous bombs. The British have made a slight advance in the valley of the Ecaillon river.

The Germans appear to be in some strength behind the Scheldt. Enemy machine guns on the east bank are active and are supported by artillery and trench mortars.

On the northern part of the front the Belgians by this morning had captured the Lys canal on the whole of their front. They captured a bridgehead of Merendre, taking pris-

The Chinese woman preserves her name when she marries.

## PEACE IS LEFT FOR AUSTRIA TO DECIDE

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson has answered the peace note of Austria-Hungary with a declaration that the Austro-Hungarian government must satisfy the national aspirations of its own people and that they, the people, shall be the judges of their rights and destinies.

The reply at this time may be explained by the publication yesterday of a proclamation by Emperor Charles, federalizing the states of Austria in an obvious effort to quiet the situation at home and at the same time meet the conditions of peace laid down by the president. The president before has spoken of the justice of the claims of subject nationalities for self determination; now he makes their real freedom a condition precedent to peace for Austro-Hungary.

The Czecho-Slovaks having won recognition as belligerents, yesterday paved the way for taking their place in the family of nations by a formal declaration of independence.

The reply was made by Secretary Lansing yesterday through the Swedish minister in Washington. It calls attention to the tenth condition of peace enunciated by President Wilson on January 8, which says the people of Austria-Hungary should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

The note calls attention to the recognition by the United States of the Czecho-Slovak's national council as a defacto belligerent government and states that this country has also recognized the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

The text of the note handed to the Swedish minister follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh instant in which you transmit a communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president. I am now instructed by the president to request you to be good enough through your government to convey to the imperial and royal government the following reply:

"The president deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that government because of certain events of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the eighth of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States. Among the 14 terms of peace which the president formulated at that time occurred the following:

"X—The people of Austro-Hungary whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

"Since that sentence was written and uttered to the congress of the United States the government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and

that the Czecho-Slovak national council is a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

"The president is therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of highest consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

In announcing his reply Secretary Lansing also made public the official text of the Austro-Hungarian note. It follows:

"Legation of Sweden, Washington, Oct. 7, 1918.

"(Translations).

"Excellency—By order of my government I have the honor confidentially to transmit herewith to you the following communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president of the United States of America:

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his lordship the president of the United States of America and offers to conclude with him and his allies an armistice on every front of land, at sea and in the air and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the 14 points in the message of President Wilson to congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of February 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation and in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken into account."

"Be pleased to accept, etc.

(Signed) "W. A. F. EKENGREN."

His Excellency Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, Washington."

The president's note rejecting the Austrian peace offer was read to members of the senate military committee today as they left their weekly conference at the war department.

President Wilson's reply to the Austrian note was read in the house and applauded vigorously by the 50 members who were in their seats.

At the war department Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the foreign relations committee, one of the group, said: "That is good stuff," and others nodded their agreement. Later Senator Hitchcock made this statement:

"It seems to me to fill the bill exactly. It lives up to the letter and spirit of our relations with these subject nationalities of Austrian whom we have encouraged to seek independence."

Of 317,000 miners employed in the mines of South Africa only 32,000 are white.

London, Oct. 21.—The German reply to President Wilson's note, the text of which was received here today by wireless, says Germany hopes the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable

with the honor of the German people and with the opening of the way to a peace of justice.

No future German government will be able to take or hold office unless it possesses the confidence of the military advisers of a majority of the reichstag, the note announces.

Germany protests against the interferences of President Wilson to illegal and inhumane acts. Denial is made that the German navy purposely destroyed lifeboats with passengers. The German government proposes that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

Germany has agreed that conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field should form the basis for arrangements.

The text of the German note, as received by wireless, is as follows:

"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territory, the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard.

"The German government suggests to the president that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the president of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

"The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary and they are carried out insofar as is so permitted by international law. The German troops are under most strict instructions to spare property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

"The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed life with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

"As a fundamental condition for peace, the president prescribes the

destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German government replies:

"Hitherto the representation of the people in the German empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government.

"The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representation of the people based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

"The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the reichstag.

"The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decision on war and peace.

The permanency of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demand their energetic continuance.

"The question of the president—with whom he and the government associated against Germany are dealing—is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any military and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

(Signed) "SOLE."

Claims Destruction Was Justifiable.

London, Oct. 21.—German claims the sanction of international law for carrying out destruction of property during retreats and says her troops are under strict instructions to spare private property and care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur, the note says, the guilty are being punished.

Change Constitution.

London, Oct. 21.—Announcement is made of a fundamental change in the German constitution providing for representation of the people in the decisions concerning peace and war, and it is said that the present government has been formed in complete accordance therewith.

TOMMY BURNS ILL

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 21.—Tommy Burns, former world's heavyweight champion, now athletic instructor with Canadian forces here, is suffering from Spanish influenza. Doctors say his condition was serious.

We imagine President Wilson could handle even his wife's relatives diplomatically.

# THE WORLD WAR

British troops again are storming the German defenses west of Maubeuge. The new attack, launched early today between Soiesmes and Le Cateau, is reported to be making good progress.

Field Marshal Haig is increasing also the menace to Valenciennes, through the western suburbs of which the British are fighting. North of Valenciennes the enemy has been outflanked by the capture of Bruay. It is not probable the Germans will be able to hold out in Valenciennes much longer and once the Scheldt is crossed here the British will be in position to threaten seriously both Mons and Maubeuge.

Between Lecateau and Solmes the British are on the high ground east of the Selle river and it is from this favorable position today's attack was begun. The German resistance here has been bitter as the line is vital to the security of the German defenses over a wide front to the south and southeast.

In southwestern Belgium the British continue to close in on Tournai. North of the town they have forced a crossing on the Scheldt while on the south they have reached the western bank of the river on a four mile front from Bruelles to Bleharies.

South of Le Cateau the enemy is resisting stubbornly French attempts to cross the Serre river and take in the rear the German positions east of the Oise. South of the railroad junction of Mont Cornet the French have made progress between Nizy-le-Comte and Le Thour.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 23.—British troops were fighting their way into the center of Valenciennes early today. They were facing a strong machine gun fire from the east bank of the Scheldt canal which flows through the city.

North of Valenciennes the British have forced their way almost through the Raisnes forest. Along the entire front between Valenciennes and Tournai recent rains have made the ground difficult and progress has been slowed. The Germans on this front in the last few days have been following the tactics of retreating during the night.

The British have not been able to establish contact with the enemy rear guards until noon of the next day. The rear guards endeavor to hold the British in check until nightfall when they again retreat.

There appears to be good indications that the line on which the Germans now are resting temporarily in this region will not be defended for any great length of time.

## Germans Loot as They Go

The entire country between Valenciennes and Tournai is as barren as a desert as far as the personal property of the French inhabitants is concerned. Liberated civilians say that the retreating Germans carry so much loot that they stagger under the loads. Apparently the alleged instructions given the German troops to take the most strict care as regards the property of civilians are not observed at the front.

The defense south of Valenciennes apparently constitute only one of several intermediate lines of resist-

ance which the Germans have constructed, but they probably will attempt to hold on there. During the last three days British troops in approaching towns have been careful not to shell them when there was the slightest chance that civilians were in the towns. The Germans, once driven from the towns, promptly turned their guns on them, killing and wounding civilian in several cases. In the town of Hasnon a German shell crushed a dwelling house and 15 women and children hiding in the cellar were killed or wounded. The civilians generally has displayed marked heroism. The act of one French woman stands out among many. As the Germans were getting ready to evacuate a certain town the woman saw them placing an explosive charge under one of the most important bridges in the region. The Germans attached a slow fuse and went away. The French woman crept down the river bank under the bridge and removed the charge, leaving the slow fuse. The next day the Germans fled from the town, the last group setting off the fuse. It spluttered and sizzled and the Germans ran, but nothing happened.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 23.—(Reuters)—The British troops in their new attack today north of Le Cateau are reported to have captured the town of Romeries one and one-half miles northeast of Solesmes. A good many prisoners, mainly in small groups, are being brought in. The Germans are fighting doggedly.

The British first army has crossed the Scarpe canal east of Nivelles, north of the Raisnes forest, and continues to fight its way steadily forward. The fifth and second armies on the line further north, also, report progress today but they are meeting with increased resistance. The Belgian troops are having a similar experience.

In their attack Tuesday southwest of Ghent the French captured Molenhoek and gained the west bank of the Lys from Machelen to Driesch. They had to fight hard for all their gains.

In response to the British preliminary barrage on the Lecateau-Solesmes front this morning the German artillery began to shell the British positions heavily with high explosive and gas projectiles. In spite of this artillery fire the third army took up the attack on the left and another stage of the battle began at 3:40 o'clock.

German airplanes flew low over the battle front and unloaded many bombs, but in the haze they probably did as much harm to the German soldiers as to the British.

With the American Army North west of Verdun, Oct. 23.—The town of Brioules, on the western bank of the Meuse, which had been stubbornly defended by the Germans, has been given up by the enemy. This is the latest point at which the Americans have driven a dent into the German defenses, despite the fact that the enemy resistance is still as strong as formerly.

The Germans set fire to Brioules late Tuesday and the American patrols early today reported that the Germans had withdrawn from the town.

Heavy fighting is taking place in

the region of Grand Pré, on the western end of the American sector. A bitter struggle also is taking place in the center of the line. The Germans are holding Bantheville in strength and along the Bantheville-Ancerville railroad every available point has been fortified with machine guns.

Throughout last night the Germans bombarded the greater part of the American front and the roads far to the rear.

## DEPUTIES IN REICHSRATH LOOK AFTER THE EMPIRE'S AFFAIRS.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 23.—The German-Austrian deputies in the reichsrath have formed an assembly for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Germanic people in Austria and have issued a declaration announcing the creation of the "German State of Austria." Carl Seitz, leader of the German socialists in Austria, has been elected president of the new assembly.

There has been evidence that the German people in Austria, fearing that Austria-Hungary might draw away from Germany, were desirous of insuring their close unity with the German empire.

The German population in Austria forms the center of Austrian society. The census of 1910 gave the German-speaking population as 9,950,000 out of a total of 28,325,000.

### Must Ask for Peace.

"We are able and must act in favor of peace," said Herr Seitz, in taking the presidency. "We must do all possible to lessen the misery of the German-Austrian people. The new German-Austria for which we will lay the foundation, will be constituted in conformity with the free will expressed by the German-Austrian peoples."

Deputy Waldner, in opening the assembly, announced that he had been commissioned by the German deputies in the Austrian reichsrath to convoke the assembly as the representative assembly of the German Austrians.

## MURDERER OF EDITH CAVELL TO INVESTIGATE HUN VANDALISM IN BELGIUM.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Efforts of German statesmen to create the impression in neutral countries that Belgium will revert to its former status as "a neutralized" nation after the war, drew from the Belgian information service here today the statement that Belgium will not consider a return to that state of guaranteed neutrality which violated by Germany, brought England and indirectly the United States into the war, and will be satisfied only with independence.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Two hundred thousand recruits for the navy will be needed in the coming year, mainly to man merchant ships in government service, Secretary Daniels informed the house naval committee today. This increase would bring the naval personnel to more than 700,000 men, compared with 54,000 at the beginning of the war.

## BRITISH PILOTS ROUND UP 65 HUNS WITHOUT TROOPS' ASSISTANCE.

With the British Army in France, Oct. 14.—(Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—Airplanes can be used for capturing infantry. It was proved by the British in the recent advance.

Flying fairly low, seeking parties of Germans or war material to bomb, two officers in one machine were fired upon from a sunken road. The pilot dived and the airplane machine gun quickly accounted for four Germans. Very quickly the Germans hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

The airmen were in a dilemma, as there was no British infantry in the vicinity. They descended to 50 feet, however, and ordered the Germans out of the road—65 of them in all. They obeyed. Then rounding up the party the airmen directed them toward the British lines. They circled over them with the ever-menacing bomb and machine guns until they encountered a party of British who took the entire lot to a prisoners' cage.

Paris, Oct. 23.—Germany's high command is ready to evacuate the invaded territory of France and Belgium on the express condition that the allied troops will not follow them in retreat, but will remain where they now are located, according to the latest information from Berlin says the Zurich correspondent of the Journal.

This grotesque proposal is the outcome of the latest conferences at Berlin between the members of the general staff and war cabinet, it is said.

London, Oct. 23.—The daily News says that the commission of neutral residents of Brussels which is to investigate charges of unnecessary devastation during the German retreat in Belgium will be under the direction of Baron von der Lancken, civil governor of Brussels. "The selection of von der Lancken is extraordinary," says the News, "when it is recalled that he played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell. It was von der Lancken who ignored the representations of the American minister, Brand Whitlock, and refused to allow Miss Cavell to receive a visit from a Belgian lawyer."

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.—The Austrian authorities in part of Poland occupied by the Austrian army have formally handed over the administration to Polish authorities, says a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

The German and Austrian governments early in the year agreed to give independence to former Russian-Poland. Germany and Austria appointed a regency council of the three members to handle Poland. The council, to which the cabinet is responsible, had limited authority in Poland for several months.

Most of Poland has been held by the Germans.

Austrian occupation affects only the territory nearest Galicia.

### GERMAN POSSESSIONS SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR GOOD OF THE WORLD

London, Oct. 23 (Via Montreal)—In no circumstance it is consistent with the safety, security and unity of the British empire that Germany's colonies should be returned to her, declared A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary in a speech at the luncheon of the Austrian and New Zealand club today.

He asked if the German colonies were returned what security was there that their original possessions would not use them as bases for piratical warfare.

The doctrine that the colonies should not be returned, Mr. Balfour claimed, was not selfish and imperialistic. It was one in which the interests of the world were almost as much concerned as the interests of the empire itself. If the empire was to remain united it was absolutely necessary too that communication between the various parts should not be at the mercy of an unscrupulous power.

### NEW MEXICO'S DRAFT

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—The last census gave Arizona only two-thirds the population figures it awarded New Mexico, but the total figures for the draft just published officially, places Arizona considerably ahead of New Mexico. New Mexico's total number of men between 18 and 46 years is only 78,962 while Arizona registered 92,255. Arizona's registration would indicate a total population of 415,000, while New Mexico's on the same basis would show a total population of 355,000 or only a slight increase since 1910. Idaho which had slightly less population in 1910 than New Mexico, reports a total registration of 193,168 or a population of 463,000. Only four states made lower returns than New Mexico; Nevada 29,797, Delaware 54,001; Wyoming 59,369, and Vermont 71,016. Only one other state is below the 100,000 mark and that is New Hampshire with 93,498, while the District of Columbia registered 88,355. Four states passed the million mark: New York 2,451,033, or more than 30 times as many as New Mexico; Pennsylvania 2,042,224; Illinois 1,551,706 and Ohio 1,369,936.

### A TOMATO-POTATO.

New York, Oct. 23.—A tomato-potato is the latest "wonder" of German horticulture according to German newspapers received here. According to their accounts, tomatoes and potatoes have been raised on one plant. On a strong branch of a potato plant was grafted a shoot of a tomato plant. After a process of hardening which required one month the grafted plant was set out in the one. The two branches then thrived at one.

From 16 such plants it is stated 42 pounds of tomatoes and 25 pounds of potatoes were gathered.

### EMERY IS RELEASED

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—Major Henry Crosby Emery, Russian representative of the Guaranty Trust company of New York, who was made a prisoner by the Germans in the Aland Islands last March, has been released from imprisonment in Germany and arrived in Copenhagen last night.

### FOREMOST TO PROTECT CITIZENS OF NEW MEXICO DURING MEXICAN TROUBLE

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 23.—Hon. Julius Kahn, for 18 years member of the house of representatives from the Fourth congressional district embracing the north side of San Francisco, Calif., ranking minority leader on the committee on military affairs of the house, passed through Albuquerque.

In an interview tonight on the political situation and New Mexico candidates for congress Congressman Kahn said: "Senator Fall was opposed to the president's Mexican policy. He was for carrying out the aggressive American policy. He, like many other senators and members of congress, could not remain silent when 18 American boys were dragged out of a railroad car in Mexico, lined up against the side of the car, shot down in cold blood as if they were dogs, stripped of their clothing and their bodies mutilated, and no demand was made for reparation. That aroused the indignation of many red-blooded Americans, of whom Senator Fall is only one. But when we got into this war, Senator Fall has been standing by and has been helping in every way he can to put this country into a condition of winning the war speedily and victoriously."

"You know Senator Fall introduced a bill to have three regiments of New Mexico boys volunteers, to patrol the border against Mexican snipers, and Mexican raiders. He was simply wanting to protect his own people, the people who honored him by electing him to the senate. He realized that a raid was made over here by Villa, he realized that his constituents were killed, and he was afraid that those conditions might occur again while our boys were fighting on the battlefields of Europe, and therefore he wanted three regiments of New Mexico cavalry down on the border to protect the border of this state. Surely, no one can blame him for that. He was simply looking after the welfare of his fellow citizens. What was the attitude of the administration on that? They were against it."

"Senator Fall stands very well indeed with his colleagues. Senator Fall has established a reputation in the senate and no new man, be ever so able, could hope immediately to attain a similar standing. Everybody recognizes that Senator Fall is a hard working, exceedingly industrious. I have had occasion to see what he does in connection with the military affairs that come before the conference several times and advocated matters in which his state was especially interested."

"I remember Mr. B. C. Hernandez, now candidate for congress, very well, and I remarked while he was a member of the house. Then he was independent and fearless in his votes. I know especially with reference to the legislation of the so-called national defense act, which was approved by the resident on June 3, 1916, Hernandez voted while the house was in a committee of the whole considering the measure for an expansion of our military establishment, and when you consider that, that law was passed only seven months before Germany served her notice upon us that she would destroy our ships that dared cross the lines which she drew on

the Atlantic ocean, it showed that Mr. Hernandez had vision and was looking into the future, when he cast his votes."

### LONGEST IN NAME AND FACT

Wiggins, Miss.,—"Longest" is no misnomer in the case of Professor H. P. Longest, principal of the Magnolia consolidated school near here. The army has refused to accept Professor Longest as a soldier because he is too tall. Examining medical officers at Camp Shelby, where Professor Longest arrived recently found him to be six feet eight inches tall, the tallest man yet received at the camp.

### PROBABILITY A NEUTRAL CAPITAL WILL BE SELECTED FOR GATHERING

Washington, Oct. 24.—While it is still a little early perhaps to indulge in any speculation as to peace treaties, it is probable that statesmen and others on both sides of the Atlantic are already asking themselves which of the cities of the world is most likely to gain a niche in history, or attain additional fame by being selected as the scene of the negotiations which will bring the world war to a conclusion.

The choice of Paris as the meeting place of the world's peace commissioners would have many historic precedents. It was in the French capital that the agreement was signed which brought the Seven Year's war to a close in 1763. Twenty years later there was signed there the treaty by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. Paris was also the scene of the treaty which, in 1856, marked the conclusion of the Crimean war.

The treaty which ended the Franco-Prussian war was signed at Frankfurt. The war between Russia and Turkey in 1878 was ended with the treaty of San Stefano. In the same year Berlin was the scene of the European peace conference for the settlement of the Balkan problem. Portsmouth, N. H., gained fame as the scene of the negotiations which ended the Russo-Japanese war. The first war between Great Britain and China was ended by the treaty of Nanking in 1842.

In 1913 the 32 weeks' war between Turkey and the Balkan allies was ended when the representatives of the belligerents met in London and agreed to a treaty of peace. In 1906 the Moroccan dispute between France and Germany, which at one time seriously threatened to plunge the two nations into war, was amicably settled by a conference held at Algeiras, a little town in Spain on the Bay of Gibraltar.

There are many reasons to believe that a neutral capital will be selected as the scene of the negotiations which will bring the present war to an end and settle the terms by which Germany will be permitted to have peace. If a neutral capital is chosen, the choice will be limited to Madrid, The Hague or the capital city of one of the Scandinavian countries. The central location of the Hague, combined with various other advantages would seem to point to the Dutch capital as the most probable choice.

More international conferences have been held at The Hague and more treaties and alliances arranged there than in any other city in Eu-

rope, or out of it. Yet it is not a particularly big place, as capital cities go, the population, according to the last census, being only about 288,000 or about that of the city of Louisville.

The Hague has been for more than 200 years the real capital of Holland. Once called "the finest village in Europe," it is in reality more in the nature of a garden city, set around a central artificial lake called the Vijver.

Grouped about this beautiful sheet of water, embowered in stately trees, are most of the principal public buildings, including the famous picture gallery, the city's most precious possession, wherein are enshrined some of the finest examples of the works of world-famous old masters. Here also are the royal palace, the law courts, the parliament houses, the ancient and picturesque town hall, and Mr. Carnegie's stately "Palace of Peace," opened with a great flourish of trumpets in August, 1913, exactly one year before the outbreak of the most stupendous war in the world's history.

What mostly strikes visitors to The Hague is its extreme cleanliness. It looks as if it had just been taken fresh from a gigantic packing case and put together on the spot an hour previously. This spotless purity is largely due to the fact that no soft coal is burned anywhere within the city confines, its place being taken by anthracite and by charcoal.

### TRUTH COMING TO THEM.

New York.—Systematic efforts of the German press to explain to the German people that the retreat of the German armies on the western front in July and August was part of a strategic plan to save as many soldiers' lives as possible while inflicting as heavy losses as possible on the allied troops, apparently did not have the desired effect. The Cologne Gazette has found it necessary to admonish the German people in display type to keep their heads erect and not to indulge in pessimistic contemplations. "In view of the uninterrupted close connection with the homeland," says the Gazette, "such feelings may influence the morale of our troops. Our high army command recently admitted frankly that south of the Somme on Aug. 8 we suffered defeat. One would think that at home would be found a correct and thankful appreciation of this truthful statement. Unfortunately in many instances that was not the case. Rumors again were circulated which emanated from the most pessimistic sources and pictured our general condition in dark colors."

### MEETING OF ASSAYERS

Reno, Nev., Oct. 23.—Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint, today announced that a meeting of assayers of the mints in the west would be held in Carson City as soon as the influenza epidemic is over to take up matters of great importance to mints and mine operators of the west. The gold situation will not be touched upon, he said.

The proprietor of a big laundry in the south has installed blue bulb lights for the reason this light makes yellow stains in the cloth show up plainly, and therefore enables the workers to do better work.

## LILLE IN A DELIRIUM OF HAPPINESS

Paris, Oct. 18—"I have just witnessed the most touching spectacle of my life. The whole city, in a delirium of joy, was ready to throw itself upon us, the first to enter Lille," telegraphs the war correspondent of the Petit Journal.

"Tonight at 9 o'clock, near Armentieres an officer shouted to us 'Lille is taken.' We speeded our auto on the road of victory. Two miles from Lille two young girls ran out in front of our auto, crying amid sobs of joy. 'They have gone, they have gone—Vivent les Anglais, viva la France.'"

"We went a little further and then a huge shell hole obliged us to abandon our machine and proceed on foot. A hack appeared and we got in, but a crowd, every member of which was weeping, seized us. One man climbed on our shoulders.

"Another shouted to us, 'My name is Guiselin. I am city councillor. The Germans offered me a million to betray my country. The cowards—The cowards!' And then bust into sobbing.

"Carried by the crowd we arrived at the city hall. Deputy Mayor Baudou stood at the door.

"When we entered, every one rushed to embrace us. An old man with white hair stood with a violin at the top of the grand staircase and played the 'Marseillaise.' Outside the crowd seethed like a sea. We were the first messengers from the mother land.

"Speak to us!" they cried. We opened the windows and told of our victory. A shout went up that filled the city. We told of the Bulgarian capitulation. Again the cheers rang out. We told of the Turkish promise to quit the war and again the crowd cheered. Then we told them that President Wilson had refused to grant an armistice and demanded Emperor William's head. The crowd, in a frenzy, tossed everything it could lay hands on into the air.

"At the prefecture the acting prefect, M. Regnier, embraced us and there was a fresh outburst of cheering from the crowd. It was for Mayor DeSalle and for his son, a French officer of the Legion of Honor and wearing the war cross. This officer, an aviator, heard at 11:00 o'clock that the city had been freed. He leaped into his machine, flew quickly to Lille and landed in the Place de Theatre. Alighting he rushed home to his father.

"His was the first French uniform the liberated citizens had seen and the sight of it increased their delirium of joy. There remain 120,000 inhabitants in Lille. The Germans had carried off all the male population more than 14 years of age. The city is not greatly damaged and the public buildings are intact."

### Gala Day for Lille.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 18.—Left to their own devices during most of yesterday, the inhabitants of Lille made it a gala day to celebrate their emancipation. It is estimated that 40,000 men, women and children flocked the streets, dis-

playing amazing wealth, buying flowers and singing patriotic songs. On the whole, the people do not show any physical traces of having undergone serious hardships.

### BULGARIA'S BREAK IS FIRST STEP TOWARD A FREE PEOPLE

(By Franz Siegel)

Bulgaria's surrender breaks the line of the central powers and converts our unshakable faith in final victory for democracy into a certainty of its early attainment.

At this fateful moment in the history of the German people, I, as an American citizen of German race, feel impelled to raise my voice and appeal to the democratic and liberty-loving elements of the German people to make a determined effort to rid themselves of the rulers who have enslaved them, and who are tormenting the rest of the world.

The masses in Germany should listen eagerly to a voice which comes from among the ranks of German Americans. In the past we have defended what was good in the German people at the risk of our reputation for loyalty to our own republic, the United States of America. We could take this risk because by word and deed we have been faithful to the ideals of the American people. We have always felt sure that the love of liberty and justice has not died out of the hearts of Germans and that when the time comes we can rely upon this sentiment in their breasts to exert itself. While particularly condemning the Hohenzollerns as the authors of the world crime we did not lose faith in the men of German blood nor did our president, however much the Junker newspapers and statesmen have misrepresented him.

We know that the Junker leaders and press have persistently described President Wilson as a hypocrite. That false cry has totally deceived many Germans. Is it not time they should open their ears to better and wiser councils? Many of them know in their hearts that President Wilson has an irreproachable record in the annals of our republic, including those of German extraction.

Our people desire a just and democratic peace, not a compromise with Prussian militarism. If the German people will listen to our president they will be listening to us, if they trust him, they will be trusting us. We do not desire the annihilation of Germany. What we do desire is that the German masses shall take political power into their own hands and establish a government which shall be responsible only to themselves. Only with such a German government can the United States deal, and thus pave the way for an early, honorable and lasting peace.

If the Germans do not wish to meet the fate of an utterly defeated and discredited people, this is the time for them to awake and seize the opportunity given to them. This is the critical hour of German liberty. The Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs must pass into history; they and their Junkers must have no part in the free Germany of the future. The days following 1815 and 1848, days of promises unfulfilled and hopes of popular

free government killed and crushed under the heel of militarism and

kaiserism must not be repeated.

In appealing to the German people, we German-Americans act from motives of self-interest as well as out of sympathy for our racial brothers, for if the German government remains autocratic, militaristic and compulsory will endanger free institutions throughout the world. The moment the common people rise and seize the reins of government, they will have laid a secure foundation for peace and rehabilitation of their own honor and good name.

### WILL TELL OF BOND BUYERS

Denver, Colo., Oct. 19.—Denver soldiers, serving at the battle front, will learn who of those at home subscribed to the fourth Liberty loan. Lists of bond buyers are to be sent to every Denver unit in France by the committee in charge of the local sale.

### CAMOUFLAGE WORK OF AMERICANS LOCATE HUN SNIPERS

Behind American Lines in France.—Hunts of dummy soldiers made of papier mache and mounted on long poles peer with staring eyes over the tops of imitation parapets in the American camouflage station here. They are decoys for the German sniper to shoot at and thus disclose his hiding place.

Long lines of these dummy figures lean against the walls of the "toy shop," as the soldiers call it, a huge building where companies and regiments of imitation soldiers are manufactured. Soldier heads, some bare-headed and others wearing helmets are first modeled by sculptors working in soft white clay. This is repeated in papier mache.

A big oven makes the papier mache heads to the required hardness. Then they pass to the artists, who put on the natural tint of flesh, uniform and helmet. Finally they are mounted on stout poles and are ready to be held up as decoys along the trenches, to draw the fire of the enemy. Very often an enemy sniper will disclose his whereabouts by taking a shot at one of these papier mache soldiers peering over the trench front.

Turning from the plaster decoys the correspondents were suddenly confronted by a whole regiment of soldiers armed in full field equipments, and thrown out in open order as the men go forward in the early morning raids. But instead of being real soldiers, this was a regiment of "silhouettes." Each figure was life-size, painted on thin board, and cut out much as children cut out paper dolls. Some were kneeling and firing; others were firing from the shoulder; and others stood at rest. They were fine looking "men," every one of them, and the work of the best artists.

These silhouettes are one of our most effective means of camouflage, it was explained. They are used in the early dawn, when there is a mist which makes it difficult to detect the deception. During the night they are dimly outlined through the mist. It usually draws the fire of machine guns and batteries, and gives in advance the main lines of enemy resistance. With this disclosed, the men leap forward and living figures take the place of the painted silhouettes.

Near the silhouettes, artists were turning out a number of most artistic tree stumps. The stumps looked very

natural, covered with moss, but each was a handy box from which a sniper could work with his gun. One of these handy boxes was inside a pile of old tin cans; and in another, the observer looked through an orifice of a helmet which had apparently fallen on the battlefield. But the cans and the helmet were not real—all camouflage.

A very effective camouflage, used along the top of trenches, is a simple board of rough, irregular shape, painted to resemble earth and covered with gravel and twigs. This is set upon the edge of the trench and looks just like the rest of the earth, but inside there is room for the head and shoulder of a soldier, who can look about as though head and shoulder above the trench.

### BUYING STAMPS IN ALASKA

Nome, Alaska.—Dime Creek, the newest Alaska gold camp, held a war savings drive recently. Sales of savings stamps totalled \$4,270.

### DON'T YOU NEED ONE NOW?

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

### A MAN'S CHEERFUL

#### RECOMMENDATION

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

### MORE KULTUR

With the American Troops in France.—Renewed evidence of German ruthlessness in dealing with the civilian population of invaded territories is contained in a captured army order. It prescribes the treatment and the procedure to be followed in a section south of the Vesle river (Marne salient.)

All the inhabitants capable of working, the order says, must be used for the needs of the army, regardless of their age. Their "salaries" are to be paid in paper currency at the rate of 50 cents a day as the maximum for men; 40 cents for men and women, between the ages of 17 and 20; and 30 cents for boys from 15 to 17.

The inhabitants however must pay in French gold or silver for their rations. The supplies of course were taken from the population before being sold back to them.

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

### POINDEXTER INTRODUCES RESOLUTION TO BREAK OFF PEACE PARLEYING.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Senator Poindexter of Washington, republican, introduced a joint resolution today proposing that congress forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany looking to the granting of an armistice or peace until the German military forces have surrendered unconditionally. It was referred to the foreign relations committee.

The resolution further calls for the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the occupation and control by the allies of such German territory as can be obtained by our military forces until peace negotiations have been concluded. It would declare it unlawful for any official of the American government to answer any note, message or representation from the German government or the German people, from any official or representation purporting to represent them, on the subject of peace or an armistice, until the German armed forces shall have surrendered.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 21.—C. F. Hutton, aged 75 years, a retired merchant of Glendale, Calif., was instantly killed and his wife severely injured when their car skidded at a turn and tumbled down an embankment on little La Bajada hill shortly afternoon yesterday. The turn was not a difficult one to make and it is thought a defect in the steering gear may have been responsible for the accident.

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

### WILL WATCH PROFITEERS

The New Mexico division of investigation of the food administration is in charge of B. M. Boule. He has just appointed two inspectors and will later add to his force. It is the purpose to keep careful supervision of all lines of business, dealing in food to see that the rules and regulations of the food administration are obeyed. They will give attention to prices of staples and discourage profiteering.

### WHY NOT GET THE BEST?

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

### PROHIBITION ON ISLAND.

Manila, P. I., Oct. 21.—National prohibition, woman suffrage and regulation of food and fuel supplies to ocean and inter-island shipping were recommended by Governor General Francis Burton Harrison in a message convening the Philippine congress Friday.

### FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT TELLS OF HIS TASK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Washington, Oct. 21.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy returned to his desk today for the first time since his recent visit to France. He was stricken aboard ship with Spanish influenza which developed into pneumonia and was seriously ill at his home in New York for some time.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke with enthusiasm of what he saw aboard. "The American people have no conception of the great scope of American naval activities in European water," he said. "The popular idea seems to be that this is confined to convoy work with some sub-chaser operations."

Mr. Roosevelt described the tremendous preparations which had been made for the construction of the north Atlantic mine barrage, the laying across the entire breadth of Scotland of a pipeline to convey oil to the naval units and the construction and operation on the coast of France of more than 20 naval aviation stations.

Geneva, Sunday, Oct. 20.—Lieutenant Duncan, the American aviator who, with a companion, landed in the Jura Alps a month ago and was interned, made a bold but futile attempt to escape from the internment camp at Andermatt on Wednesday night. He made a rope of bedclothes and slid down the wall around the barracks, but when he was some distance from the ground the rope broke and Lieutenant Duncan was badly injured. He continued his attempt to escape, however, and walked in the direction of Goeschenen. His escape was discovered almost immediately and the alarm was sent out. There is a long tunnel between Andermatt and Goeschenen and when the aviator emerged from it he was arrested. He was taken back to Andermatt and the guard at the camp was doubled.

### WAR-FUND TOUR

Boston, Oct. 21.—Willie Hoppe, the world's champion billiard player, is to appear here tomorrow in the first of a series of exhibition matches which he is to play in the United States and Canada for the benefit of the war relief funds. George F. Slosson, the veteran professional, is to be Hoppe's first opponent. The match is to be played at the Boston City club tomorrow afternoon and evening, with 400 points at each session. The net proceeds will be divided among the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, and Jewish Relief funds.

### LABOR TO HONOR GOMPERS

New York, Oct. 21.—As a tribute to the homecoming of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and in recognition of the services rendered to the cause of democracy by him on his present mission abroad, one of the most representative gatherings of organized labor ever held in America will welcome him. To signalize his return arrangements are now being made for a national mass meeting to be held in the Chicago auditorium on an early date in November, when all the members of the mission are expected to be guests.

### COMMUNICATION LINES EXTEND IN EVERY DIRECTION FROM FIGHTING FRONT

Tours, Central France—Along the railway routes and the great national highways of France one sees mile after mile of the new telegraph and telephone lines set up by the American army, with squads of linemen in khaki stringing the wires and laying out new lines. The telegraph offices all through the war zones are crowded with khaki-uniformed operators and a personnel of American officers and enlisted men.

It is one of the extensive systems suddenly installed on a huge scale with the coming of the Americans spreading a vast wire network over all France and realizing government operation of telegraph and telephones on foreign soil even before it was under way on home soil.

This military nerve system is not alone telegraph and telephone lines, but cable lines across the channel so that American headquarters in France can be in immediate intercourse with American officials in London; wireless receiving and sending plants for detecting enemy exchanges and carrying on our own radio work; couriers and dispatch riders; weather observers to warn when storms may impede military operations, and all those modern methods of rapid communication which have become indispensable to warfare.

It is a complete linking together of the army, front and rear, headquarters, staff and line, keeping the commanding officers in constant touch with every division and every other branch in the huge field of operations. The movement of troops and the actual fighting of battles are largely dependent on this highly developed army communication, which not only joins our army but keeps up the liaison of a vast united command.

It is something over 500 miles from the French coast to the battle line in eastern France, and throughout this distance there is a complete system of 10 and 20-wire American telegraph lines, linking the seaports with the front and also spreading through the vast ramification of warehouses, camps, hospitals, construction shops and military establishments of all sort extending from the ports inland to the firing line.

There is another multiple line running southward toward the Mediterranean and over to the Spanish frontier.

There is another multiple line running clear across France, and, besides these main arteries, every division and branch of the army has its own telegraph and telephone lines keeping up constant intercourse with headquarters. In every area occupied by the army along the front a complete system of lines runs back to switchboard central stations—from regiment back to the brigade, brigade to division, division to corps, corps to headquarters.

On the first day of the big battle above Chateau-Thierry when the Americans began their famous drive, there were 27,000 messages averaging over 60 words each—all the way from an extended report on an operation to a short sharp order for some new move in the swiftly-moving drama. Within six weeks, since the Americans had got into action, the communica-

tion between front and rear had quadrupled over the service on April 1 when the American activities were beginning to get in motion.

The culmination of the great battle late in July stirred into intense activity every branch of communication, with orders flying to hospitals, supply centers, ordnance works, and to the training and rest camps for the steady movement forward of fresh troops.

### FEAR COMMERCIAL WAR.

Santiago, Chile.—Chilean business men are much concerned over the prospects of a commercial war in South America at the conclusion of the present conflict and have petitioned the national government to adopt protective measures which will prevent "dumping" in Chilean markets.

The petition was made by the Camara Industrial de Chile which corresponds to industries as chambers of commerce do to commerce. The "camara" asserts in its petition that Chilean manufacturers will have to use high priced labor and imported raw materials and will be unable to compete against "dumping" methods which had begun to be a menace to Chilean industries even before the war.

The chamber informs the government that the coming commercial war will be carried on by the big manufacturing nations by fixing export prices as low that even after freight and expense are paid, the goods can be sold in Chile and other South American republics at what they cost to manufacture, while high prices at home will compensate for the loss. Such methods, asserts the chamber, will ruin Chilean industries.

The chamber has suggested that the government adopt the method which it says has been tried in Canada and New Zealand, whereby a surtax above normal tariff duties is imposed on all goods based on the difference between the price quoted for the imported goods and the sale price of the same goods in the country of origin.

The suggestion of the Chilean chamber is receiving widespread newspaper comment in all the other South American republics, where it is being urged that the example be followed.

### SUGAR ALLOTMENT

The New Mexico allotment of sugar for November and December is a million and fifty thousand pounds each month for all purposes, the food administration announces. This is two pounds per capita for the entire population plus the amount that is used for manufacturing and bakeries. The amount of sugar for manufacture and soft drinks and ice cream is cut 50 per cent from the summer allowance.

The canning season will close October 20th and no certificates for sugar for canning will be issued after that date.

### DRAW FINES FOR BOOTLEGGING.

Santa Fe, Oct. 21.—George Taylor, Robert Burns and Fred Beard were sentenced by Federal Judge Colin Neblett to pay \$25 fine and costs for selling liquor to soldiers. Ascension anaya also pleaded guilty in court to the charge of selling liquor to Indians.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining  
ESTABLISHED 1882

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The inventive genius of our human nature has never been revealed in any other activity so brilliantly as in the creative art of making excuses. A man is a poor stick who cannot, when caught in any fault or error, strike off a dozen or two as easily as he can strike sparks from flint. Any old thing will do for an "excuse" but never did anything old or new serve for so many as this war. However gross the blunder, however black the sin, we exonerate ourselves before the bars of our consciences by the honeyed formula: "We are at war."

You are traveling, for example, and find your bedroom in the hotel intolerably dirty, or the food in the dining room intolerably poor, and register a complaint with the landlord or his clerk. They shrug their shoulders, shake their heads, assume a lugubrious air and throw off the entire weight of responsibility for any and all defects by saying: "We are sorry, madam (or mister), but you know we are at war."

Your butcher's bill comes home or your grocer's, and at its size you tear your hair. With blood in your eyes you tell the man who sent it what you think. He listens to you as a stone statue in a public plaza might listen to the war of traffic thundering about it. Your vituperations do not even cause a ripple of excitement in his tranquil soul. He has a safe and quiet retreat, a sure, inviolable refuge from such storms as yours. "We are at war," he says, and smiles.

You try to ship a bill of goods and are met with obstacles at every turn. Innumerable delays arise. Red tape must be removed by the yard. You fume and fret; perhaps you swear.

But what's the use? The victim of your rage is perfectly immune. He simply does not care. "We are at war," he says, and thinks no more about it.

When one stops to think of the laziness, the stupidity, the selfishness and the dishonesty which have been camouflaged by that sentence he shudders at the moral obliquity of the average man. He knows and everybody knows and everybody knows that the war cannot afford a justification of all these sins against honor and fair play. When the grocers tell us that it is the "war" that makes them shove their prices up with every sunrise they do not fool us any more than the rooster does who says that he makes the day dawn by flapping

his wings and crowing. We have not lost our powers of reasoning, even if we are at war. We govern our mental processes yet by that ancient and indisputable law of philosophy and science, "every effect must have an adequate cause," and we know quite well that the war is not an adequate cause for all the shiftlessness and dishonesty laid to its charge.

Why not come out into the open and tell each other frankly if we mean to keep up this game of robbery and deception, "we are deliberately taking advantage of the war to cloak our greed or our ambition?"

The descendant of those men who "all, with one consent, began to make excuse," when invited to the wedding feast have been unduly multiplied by the opportunities of this war. Unless it stops quite soon they will people and possess the earth.

It will be necessary to wait two weeks, perhaps, before the amount of the fourth Liberty loan subscribed by the people in the three weeks' campaign will be accurately known. The loan is so much larger than any previous one in the United States, or any other country, that more time than hitherto has been needed will now be required to tabulate the actual results of the sale. The official as well as the unofficial assumption is that the whole sum asked for by the government was loaned by the country. Taking this for granted, then the fourth Liberty loan campaign will probably never be surpassed, if success be measured by the obstacles overcome.

No government ever before asked for \$6,000,000,000, to be raised in three weeks. The British record of about \$5,000,000,000 in one war loan, early in 1917, was made in five weeks or more. Since then, there has been no attempt in Britain to conduct such a "drive"; rather has the government depended on a continuous bond sale the year around. The new method has been found sufficiently successful by the British government to meet its requirements, although it has to be remembered that Great Britain has borrowed heavily from our government in the past year and a half and thus has been able to lighten the borrowings from its own people. There is now left no foreign government from which the United States could borrow, so that the British method he makes the day dawn by flapping

an elaborate publicity machinery for the stimulation of public interest might not serve its ends.

The obstacles overcome in the recent campaign were serious. Of course patriotism rather than strict self-interest in the investment of money had to be appealed to because, as in preceding campaigns, the bond interest rate of 4 1/4 per cent was less attractive than the net return on many high grade corporation bonds. But this time the failure of congress to pass the new revenue bill left the wealthy with no definite knowledge of what their taxes were going to be. The sudden peace offers by Germany in the midst of the drive had a disturbing effect because so many people jumped to the conclusion that the war was about over. In view of the large part played by public meetings, parades and crowds in arousing public enthusiasm, the country-wide influenza epidemic struck the campaign as its crowning misfortune.

But there were favorable conditions, also, and of these the most important was the military victory of the allies in the theatre of war, with its inescapable logic that the failure of this vast American loan might nullify the triumphs of the armies in the field. In the closing days this danger became thoroughly appreciated, and the nation's response was magnificent.

(New York Evening Post.)

"Why did we ever raid London and Paris?" This is said to be a frequent lamenting question in the mouths of Germans living in the towns where raids have come home to roost. It is at least a recognition of the fact that what is now being executed upon them is the villainy which they themselves taught. In so far, it is more respectable than the cowardly attitude and disgusting hypocrisy of some of the officials of the Rhine cities. They have been passing resolutions calling upon the German government to seek an agreement with the allies whereby places behind the lines shall be exempt from aerial bombing. That this is both impudent and indecent does not seem to occur to these simple-minded and panic-stricken burgomasters. Did one of them ever raise so much as a whispering protest when Antwerp was bombed? Did they do anything but rub their hands in gloating satisfaction when news came of women and children in London being killed by German air raiders? It is only when bombs drop in their own streets that they awake to the horror of what Germany began and has kept up with all her might. It is, indeed, a fearful thing—this dealing out of death to non-combatants—but the Germans would cut a better figure if they took their own medicine without all this whining. If the allies learned bombing from them, they might at least learn how to endure it with the unshaken nerve of Englishmen or the bay defiance of France.

There is a use even for broken glass. Some of it is ground into fine powder-like particles and used for various purposes. Some is melted and made into new glassware.

The word "and" occurs 46,527 times in Holy Scripture—10,984 times in the Old Testament and 35,543 times in the New Testament.

EVERY COUNTY IN STATE WILL BE REPRESENTED AT EDUCATIONAL MEETING

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 24.—County school superintendents from various parts of the state are already organizing to send full delegations to the annual teachers' convention at Albuquerque, according to advices received by John Milne, secretary of the State Educational association. Isabel L. Eckles, of Silver City, president of the association, writes that Grant county hopes to send a large delegation. J. T. Conway, school superintendent of Colfax county, states that all teachers are being urged to attend the statewide meeting. The convention takes place at Albuquerque November 25-27. The Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce is preparing to entertain an even larger number of teachers than attended the Santa Fe convention last year.

School authorities at Albuquerque believe that war conditions will stimulate, rather than decrease attendance, and quote the recent message of President Wilson to the bureau of education, urging that all educational activities and progress be kept going full steam ahead. The president pleads that the education system be kept up to the highest standards, "to the end that no boy or girl shall have less opportunity for education because of the war, and that the nation may be strengthened as it can only be through the right educational of all its people."

EVERY PROFESSION AT CODY.

Camp Cody, N. M., Oct. 24.—Every profession, including the newspaper business, is represented in the personnel of the division here. Lieut. Byron Krumrine, former of the Chronicle Telegraph of Pittsburgh, Pa., is one of the associate editors of Trench and Camp, the camp publication.

BUYS WHOLE TOWN

London.—A whole town of 2,500 inhabitants, with a recorded history dating back to the time of the Saxons and Danes, Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, has been sold. The greater part of the municipality's acreage and buildings, part of the estate of Lord Stalbridge, has been purchased by James White, a nationally known sportsman, for 240,000 pounds.

In the terms of sale, Lord Stalbridge announced, was a provision that the town be offered to the mayor and corporation at a reasonable price and if they are unable to purchase it, to the tenants. If neither is taken each individual tenant is to be given opportunity to buy his home.

A Chaves stockman has disposed of \$75,000 worth of sheep on account of drouth.

ALLIES WILL HOLD GAMES.

New York, Oct. 23.—International games, similar to the Olympic games, open to soldiers and sailors of the entente allies, are to be held in Paris in the demobilization period after the declaration of peace.

Idea of that peace thing was, perhaps, to induce such uproarious mirth the allies would be unable to fight.



### RATES ON EXCESS PROFITS ARE REDUCED—NEW PLAN OF PAYMENT.

Washington, Oct. 23.—In revising the war excess profits tax feature of the house war revenue bill, the senate finance committee has struck out the alternative system of taxing war and excess profits and adopted a compromise plan resigned to raise somewhat less than the \$3,200,000,000 estimated from the house provisions.

Under the new provision base on arbitrary mathematical formula, the general rate of 80 per cent on war profits is retained, but the rates on excess profits reduced, a change which Secretary McAdoo has constantly urged.

Adopting the same credits in computing taxes as provided in the house bill the new tax system of the committee provides:

That the tax shall be the sum of the amounts computed under the following brackets, 1—Thirty per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess profits (\$3,000 and 8 per cent of invested capital) and not in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital.

"2—Sixty per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital.

"3—Eight per cent of the amount of net incomes (if any) in excess of the sum of (A) the war profits credit and (B) 1-1/4 times the tax computed under the first and second brackets.

"In any case where the full amount of excess profits credit is not allowed under the first bracket, the part not so allowed shall be deducted from the amount in the second

These rates were adopted in lieu of the house provisions levying 80 per cent on all war profits in excess of \$3,000 and 10 per cent of invested capital and rates varying from 35 to 70 per cent on excess profits.

The committee also adopted a new plan of installment payment of taxes under which one-third of taxes imposed would be payable as at present upon filing of returns, another third on the 15th day of the second month thereafter and the final third on the 15th day of the fourth month. Interest at one-half of one per cent will be imposed on extensions of time and a limitation period of five years fixed for refunds.

### ANTON CHICO NEWS

Anton Chico schools have fallen in line and are having their "Influenza vacation." Two of the teachers, Miss Carmen Lucero and Miss Janette Turner have returned to their homes in Santa Rosa, where they will visit home folks until school reopens.

Sostenes Delgado, of the Anton Chico Mercantile Co. is confined to his bed quite ill of Spanish influenza.

The Pecos valley was visited by a good gentle soaking rain Saturday and Sunday, the first rain (with the exception of a cloudburst, once during the summer) that Anton Chico and vicinity can boast of since last spring.

Dr. Martin of Anton Chico, who has been in town for the past few days quite ill of Spanish influenza is on the road to recovery and hopes soon to be home again looking after other victims of the disease.

Don Albino Baca of El Pino ranch,

about 24 miles from Las Vegas, reports two deaths in his family this week from Spanish influenza, one is a son, Abenicio, about 25 years of age, and the other a small grandchild.

### LARRAZOLO RETURNS FROM A SPEAKING TOUR THROUGH-OUT STATE

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 22.—Octaviano A. Larrazolo, republican candidate for governor arrived in Albuquerque tonight after having attended county conventions at Willard on the 18th, Socorro on the 19th, when he addressed the delegates on Liberty loan and war topics and the convention of the Valencia county republicans at Los Lunas today.

Larrazolo reports perfect harmony existing in all points of the state he has visited. "I have attended three of the most harmonious county conventions which have ever come under my notice," said Mr. Larrazolo last evening, "not a ripple of discord is apparent. All throughout the state seems to be a general satisfaction with the meritorious state ticket which we have nominated and a purpose to pull together and achieve victory at the polls. I understand that the democratic platform of the Bernalillo county convention had a section which inquired what I had done to receive the \$7,500 fee in the state boundary action involving the boundaries of Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. It seems to me that the whole democratic campaign is based on misstatements and misrepresentations I never was paid the amount of \$7,500. The law awarding me such an amount was passed but failed to receive the approval of the governor. I have not been employed in the action. I was paid a retainer of \$2,000 to deliver an opinion on the advisability of bringing a suit against Colorado in this connection and earned the retainer by delivering the opinion requested. In the sections of the state I have visited, I find in republican ranks a feeling akin to jubilation over the political situation. The republicans are purposeful, well cemented and admirably fitted to win the entire state ticket."

### ALIENS IN NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—There are 7,139 aliens among the 78,692 men between the ages of 18 and 45 in New Mexico, according to statistics by Captain R. C. Reid. Of these 5,234 are natives of Mexico and 5,090 of these are non-declarants, that is, have not yet taken out first citizenship papers. Of the two nations at war with the United States, that is Austria and Germany, New Mexico has 438 who are not naturalized, 292 being non-declarants. Of Belgians there are 4, of English 98, one-half of whom are non-declarants; Irish 32, Scotch 24, Welsh, 7, Canada 42, other British possessions 6, making a total of 214 Britons of whom 103 are non-declarants; French 50; Italians 485 of whom 367 are non-declarants; Portuguese 15; Russians 61; Serbs 5; Danes 2; Dutch 4; Norwegians 19; Swedes 20; Spaniards 102 of whom 88 are non-declarants; Central and South America 7; Swiss 11; Bulgarians 10; Turks 17; Chinese 8; Japanese 122; Austrians 269; Germans 69. The Austrians are mostly Slovaks and Magyars.

### DULL VILLAGE IS CHANGED TO THRIVING CITY BY NATIONAL INDUSTRY

Orange, Texas, Oct. 23.—Sixteen vessels already have been sent down the ways at Orange, 24 others will be ready for launching before Christmas, and contracts have been placed for construction of 61 more at the earliest possible date. The tonnage of vessels launched, building and contracted for here totals 217,300.

Before the program is completed here more than half a million acres of yellow pine forest will have been laid bare.

The shipbuilding program brought prosperity to this little town, whose population has nearly doubled since America entered the war. Fifteen months ago the industry was little known or understood here. One or two small yards, located along the banks of the sluggish Sabine river, were devoted to repair work on tugs and small launches.

Then came the call for a "Bridge for the Atlantic." Almost overnight the river banks sprung into life. The ring of axes reverberated through the forests nearby. The hum of industry banished the festive alligator from his old haunts and the steel-ribbed skeletons of ships began rising almost in the midst of a wilderness.

The shipyards now employ approximately 7,000 men who draw wages totalling \$225,000 weekly. Notwithstanding more than a thousand homes have been built in 11 months, workmen still are forced to live in improvised shanties and tents while housing facilities are being increased with all possible speed.

The National Shipbuilding company of Texas has launched six ships, has eight on the ways and contracts for 18 more, all for government use except two of those already launched which went to the British Cunard line. The Southern Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company has launched one ship, has five on the ways and contracts for five more, all for government account; the International Shipbuilding company has launched eight, and has ten on the ways and contracts for 38 more, all for the Italian government; and Ed Weaver and Sons has built one and has one on the ways.

The National yard is building the new type of vessel of 4,940 tons each. The first two of these ships, which are classed by authorities as among the innovations of the war, are now on their maiden voyages. Approximately 1,500 dead weight tons larger than a Ferris type vessel, the new ship requires nearly 500,000 fewer feet of timber to build and fewer steel bolts. It was designed by A. A. Daugharty, an engineer who at the outbreak of the war was building an oil refinery here. His employers were in need of tankers to transport crude oil from Mexico, and Daugharty designed a tanked 315 feet long, with 48-foot beam and 26 feet depth of hold. His design was radically different from the common type having the boilers and engines in the stern, and his propeller drive shaft was only 19 feet, as against a drive shaft of 119 feet in the Ferris-type vessel. A fore peak tank balances the weight. The emergency fleet corporation officials were impressed with the

Daugharty idea and awarded the company a contract for 26 of the vessels.

Workmen at the National yards claim a world's record of setting up the 79 frames for Daugharty ship No. 242 in 30 hours and 35 minutes and have challenged other yards to equal the record. A Pacific coast company held the previous record of 44 hours for framing a ship.

One of the greatest problems confronting directors of the shipyards here has been protection against German agents. On Independence Day, the torch was put to the shipyard of the Orange Maritime corporation by an enemy agent, resulting in the yard and three large vessels being destroyed. Now armed soldiers patrol every foot of every yard, while agents of the department of justice round up all suspicious characters.

### BUT LITTLE INTEREST HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE PEOPLE IN THE CONTEST.

Washington Oct. 23.—With the congressional and state elections now less than two weeks away, official Washington is looking forward to the results with many evidences of anxious interest. The president is particularly anxious that the new branch of congress shall be of his political faith. With a hostile political body in either branch of congress the president might be frequently hampered in the prosecution of his war and other policies, and for this reason he desires the election of a safe democratic majority.

The dictum that "politics is adjourned" has not been taken seriously by the leaders of either party, yet the fact remains that in no section of the country has the campaign now drawing to a close been conducted with anything like the customary spirit. The war has accomplished in great measure what could not have been brought about merely by official edict. For the time being it has monopolized the attention of the masses of the people and caused them to forget their political differences. Reports from all sections are to the same effect, that the people are manifesting comparatively little interest in politics.

The leaders of both parties have been doing their utmost to arouse popular interest in the campaign, and are now devoting their final energies to the states where the fight is closest. They frankly confess that they cannot predict what the future holds. And it is only fair to say that they are not predicting with any degree of confidence. They are pretty certain of one thing, however, and that is that the people are intent on "winning the war."

The margin of control in both branches if congress is today very narrow. If there should be a drift away from the party in power republican control of both houses would seem to be probable. The democratic party managers, however, are not willing to concede any gains to the republicans. They are counting on the appeal to "stand by the president," and not to "swap horses while crossing a stream," to keep the country in line behind the administration.

The names of 23 women will appear on the ballots at the coming election as candidates for seats in the New York state assembly.

**DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS DEFEATS IT THREE TIMES AND TWICE STRANGLE IT.**

Washington, D. C.—Three times during President Wilson's administration a democratic congress defeated the proposition to submit an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote.

Twice more, within that period, have both branches of congress, controlled by the democrats, refused to let the woman suffrage resolution come to a vote.

The first test was in February and March, 1914. Controlling the house by a majority of 190, the democrats caucused against woman suffrage February 3, 1914, and refused to let the subject be brought before the house. The Susan B. Anthony amendment was forced to a vote in the senate March 19, 1914. The democrats had a clear majority of six in the senate. The resolution was lost by a vote of 35 to 34. Counting those who voted and those who were "paired" but on record the party line-up on the resolution was:

For Woman Suffrage: Republicans, 20; democrats, 18.

Against Woman Suffrage. Republicans, 15; democrats, 27.

Of the 47 votes for woman suffrage only four came from south of the Mason and Dixon line. The solid south, comprising the bulk of the democratic party, and dominating its action, was against giving women the right to vote.

The republicans stood two to one in favor of the resolution. The democrats stood three to two against it.

**Democrats Strangle Suffrage.**

In the second session of the Sixty-third congress, during the summer of 1914, democratic leaders in both the house and senate "got together" and refused to allow the question of suffrage to be presented to either branch of congress for consideration and a vote. They were able to do this because they controlled the machinery in both branches. Southern democrats having a majority on all the committees and all the chairmanships, as well as the committee on rules.

Early in the year 1915 the friends of woman suffrage succeeded in forcing the issue to a vote in the house, which was overwhelmingly democratic. The vote was on January 12, 1915. It stood 204 to 176 against the suffrage resolution. The democratic majority furnished 171 of the 304 votes against the resolution, and the republicans furnished only 33. Again it was a case of the solid south, which is the democratic party, voting against giving women the ballot because the south believes federal enfranchisement of women will permit negro women to vote and the south is against recognizing the negro as a citizen or giving him any citizenship rights.

This second open defeat of woman suffrage—plus the time it had been strangled—by the democratic congress in President Wilson's first administration prevented the issue being opened again until after Wilson's re-election. During the first session of congress in his second administration the friends of suffrage attempted to get the issue to a vote, but again the democratic machinery which controlled all committees and rules strangled the plan in their

committees. In neither house nor senate would they permit the question to reach the floor for discussion or vote.

**Solid South Against Suffrage.**

Finally in the second session of the Sixty-fifth congress—the present session—the friends of woman suffrage again placed the federal amendment on the calendar and secured a roll call on it. In the house it was passed because the republicans voted over five to one in favor of it, despite the democratic majority against it. The vote in the house stood:

Democrats: For, 99; against, 103.  
Republicans: For, 172; against, 33.

When it came to the senate it was immediately evident that democratic opposition to it would again defeat it, unless the president could persuade the members of his own party to stand by him and support the resolution. President Wilson personally interviewed southern democratic leaders, wrote them letters and finally addressed them in the senate chamber. But they were obdurate. They refused to stand by him. The old race prejudice which keeps the south solidly democratic was much stronger than the appeals of the president.

With a clear majority in the senate, the democrats furnished less votes for the resolution than did the republican minority and they furnished over twice as many votes against it than the republicans. Twenty-one democrats in the senate voted against woman suffrage—and defeated it for the third time in less than five years—and having strangled it in committee on two other occasions.

These 21 democratic votes were southern. They cannot be changed. They are certain to be in the next senate. Their opposition is based on their antipathy to the negro race **BEAD LITTLE HISTORY**. . . . .th ing given citizenship rights. The solid south is against woman suffrage. No democratic congress is possible which is not controlled by the solid south.

**Camouflaging Behind Wilson.**

The democratic party now is trying to camouflage its inherent and unalterable opposition to woman suffrage by sending out millions of copies of President Wilson's address before the United States senate in support of it.

The big thing is not that President Wilson spoke in favor of equal suffrage, but that 21 members of his own party refused to pay the least attention either to his public address or his personal appeals to them in behalf of giving women the right to vote and defeated the resolution which would have submitted the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution to the several states for ratification.

The hope of woman suffrage is in a republican congress, free from southern domination.

**TOOK OUT DREADFUL SORENESS**

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

**ARMY TO DISCARD KNEE BREECHES**

European War Experience Shows Trousers to be Preferable

A practice in the matter of army clothing which has been in effect ever since the Spanish-American war is to be changed, and hereafter our soldiers, in common with our sailors and marines, will wear long trousers instead of knee breeches. It appears that the practice of wearing khaki uniforms was introduced into the army by Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and that the demonstration of the practical utility of the material made by the men of that famous organization caused khaki to be adopted a little later by the entire army. Soon knee breeches were also adopted on the theory that, used in connection with leggings, they would facilitate the mounting of infantry and the dismounting of cavalry in case of necessity. It was considered also that they would be more comfortable and permit greater freedom of movement than the long trousers. These theories, however, seem to have been proven erroneous by the arduous experiences which our men have been called upon to face in Europe, and it has been officially announced that the change "is to be effected as soon as the quartermaster general's office can get the necessary supply of the new-style garment to the men overseas." It is also announced that the trousers "will be tighter around the lower leg than was the fashion with the old army trousers, since they are to be habitually worn with spiral leggings adopted for the men of the expeditionary force, and will probably be of the same general character and appearance as the trousers worn by men of the French infantry." This will enable the men, when not on duty, to remove the leggings as do the members of the marine corps.

The change will be welcomed by the men of the army, as it will add to their comfort when off duty and will also improve their general appearance at such times.

**STOPPED HER BABY'S COUGH.**

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

**DOMINION BUILDING TRADES**

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 21.—The organization of the Canadian Association of Building Industries, representing the interests of the entire building and supply trade throughout the Dominion, is expected to be perfected at a three-day conference which is to be opened in this city tomorrow.

**CUT THIS OUT—IT**

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

**Vitality**

**VIM, VIGOR—"PEP"—the great needs of today, when men and women should have strength, fortitude and cheerfulness—these are denied the poor sufferer from kidney and bladder trouble.**

That awful tired feeling, heaviness, languidness, soreness, stiffness, backache, rheumatic pains, lumbago, painful bladder weakness and other symptoms soon disappear when the kidneys are strong and healthfully active.

**Foley Kidney Pills**

act promptly and effectively to restore weak, overworked or diseased kidneys and bladder to health and normal functioning. Their healing and curative qualities are guaranteed.

M. T. Weston, 325-10th Ave. W., Duluth, Minn., writes: "I am pleased to testify that Foley Kidney Pills have been the means of giving me relief from a case of kidney and bladder trouble which bothered me for some time."

**SOLD EVERYWHERE**

**PEOPLE OF RECOVERED TERRITORY IN FRANCE MUST BE FED**

"The military situation forms no adequate reason for relaxation of conservation," wires Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator today. "On the contrary European developments made emphasis upon this conservation effort particularly important, because evacuation of occupied territory imposes on us responsibility for additional civilian population."

In other words as the Germans are pushed back, the people in the recovered territory must be fed. This is adding a large number of civilians to the already large family that America must help feed to win this war. There will be still further demands for food whenever the actual fighting ceases. The world food supply must be carefully administered to prevent famine in many parts of Europe before the next crop is harvested. Saving of food in America must therefore continue along the whole line to be able to supply bread and meat to hungry Europe. Don't let up; keep on saving.

Seattle, Wash.—School children of King county are studying a war catechism compiled by the superintendent of schools at Champaign, Ill., and sent out by the county superintendents here. The catechism describes the facts precipitating the war, the violation of Belgian neutrality and asks questions concerning the progress of events in such a manner as to be easily understood by children, yet stamp the German as being in their own class of "kultur."

The catechism also contains a heading for food problems and shows what children can do in producing food from pieces of unused ground and how, by eating certain less-needed products, they will be doing a patriotic service in aid of the men at the front.

**COUGHED SO HE**

**COULDN'T SLEEP**  
Bronchial coughs, tickling in throat and asthmatic spasms break one's rest and weaken one so that the system is run-down and serious sickness may result. Enos Halbert, Paoli, Ind., writes. "I had a severe cold and coughed continuously at night; could hardly sleep. Foley's Honey and Tar cured my cough." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Why does a chicken cross the road? Because there is a second lieutenant on the other side.

### REPUBLICANS HAVE JOINED IN GIVING PRESIDENT ALL POWER ASKED.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The democratic party has gone extensively into street car advertising, letting contracts amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars in states which the democratic national committee regards as doubtful. Incidentally, the committee's list of contracts include 21 northern states. The burden of the advertising which is beginning to appear on street car cards in several hundred cities is that President Wilson would be hampered in his prosecution of the war if republicans carry the next congress, "Washington and Lincoln were hampered," runs the advertising, "don't hamper Wilson."

Senator Lewis of Illinois, early in the year, before the democratic national committee decided to libel the republican party and question the loyalty of 9,000,000 republican voters, said, in speaking of what congress had done, "We have given to the president greater powers than were ever entrusted to Washington or requested by Lincoln. We have placed at his disposal more money than was ever controlled by the czar of Russia."

This is but a simple statement of a fact for the republicans in congress have joined hands with the democrats in transferring unparalleled power to President Wilson in order that he might have a free hand in waging a victorious war.

#### Gives President Dictatorial Powers.

By a series of special enactments congress has made him dictator of all the processes of production, distribution and marketing of virtually all the necessities of war, and even of national existence.

In order to increase President Wilson's war waging powers congress has created special councils, boards and commissions governing practically every sort of industrial, agricultural, mercantile, and financial activities and placed the personnel and the direction of these councils, boards and commissions in the hands of the president.

Congress has given President Wilson absolute control, thru his own appointees, who are subject only to him, of the nation's food and fuel; of its vital and underlying industries; of its domestic transportation systems by land and water; of all shipping which touches our shores, whether American, enemy, or neutral; of all exports and imports, of the disposition of all financial credits, of the prices of commodities, and of foreign relations.

Congress voted the president, as command in chief of the armies and navies, \$100,000,000 contingent fund to be expended by him without making any accounting to congress.

When congress voted loans for the allied nations it left it up to the president to allot these loans which amounted to over \$7,000,000,000, he being the sole judge, under the extraordinary powers given him by congress, as to what nations should participate in these loans and how much each participating nation should receive.

Clark Praises Republicans. Speaker Clark, in a speech made at

Ft. Wayne, Ind., May 11, 1918, was frank to admit the effective support the republicans in congress had given the president. Mr. Clark said.

"Democrats, republicans, and independents fraternized so thoroughly on war measures that strangers sitting in the gallery would find it difficult to distinguish between them. . . . The president and his administration have been given all the war sinews asked for—huge sums, unheard of sums. . . . Every dollar the government has asked for in the preparation and conduct of the war has been expeditiously voted by congress."

All of this has congress done since the United States went to war with Germany and in all of this the republicans assisted. Republican leaders have been in the foreground of every parliamentary battle in congress which had to do with strengthening the military and naval powers of the American people. They led the fight when democratic leaders deserted the president, to give the United States the Army of Victory which is now driving the Hun from the fields of France and Flanders, and bringing consternation to the Hohenzollern dynasty at Potsdam.

Despite the fact the republicans strengthened the war arm of the president, the democratic national committee and democratic leaders seeking re-election are trying to make the country believe the election of a republican congress would in some manner hamper the prosecution of the war.

While democratic partisans are trying to make it appear that half the people of this nation are not to be trusted, the republican party is going ahead showing the world that the minority party in the United States is not only standing by the war to the limit, but, no what victory is almost in sight, it is standing behind our boys "over there" against any "talkfest" with Berlin that might result in a peace that would make a sacrilege of our sacrifices.

#### WATROUS ITEMS.

Lee Hand came home on a visit with his mother and sister. He is located at Nogales, Ariz., in the medical corps.

Lomasito Martinez died Thursday after a week's illness. It is not known for sure from typhoid fever of Spanish influenza.

The Watrous school closed Thursday until the influenza epidemic is under control.

A. J. Thuli left for Denver recently.

#### Cured of a Hacking Cough

"For some time my little boy now five years old had a terrible hacking cough. We became very much alarmed about his condition and tried several different cough medicines, but nothing had the desired effect until we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This was just what he needed. It relieved him at once and by continuing its use for a short time he was well," writes Mrs. Charles Breybrook, Middleville, N. Y. You may well imagine the deep gratitude of the mother under these circumstances, and that she is certain to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to her friends, and these personal recommendations account in a large measure for the popularity of this remedy.—Adv.

Alomogordo, N. M., Oct. 19.—Stricken by the loss of his only son and a daughter and the serious illness of four other members of his family, Senator Albert Bacon Fall will not enter the campaign for his re-election to the United States senate on the republican ticket, according to word received here this morning from the senator's home at Three Rivers.

While the senator has escaped the ravishes of Spanish influenza, the shock of the deaths of his loved ones has so unnerved him that he will not take the stump or engage in campaigning.

In his bereavement Senator Fall has received a flood of expressions of sympathy and condolence. His many friends have rallied to his support by the thousands, bidding him to dismiss thoughts of campaigning from his mind and offering their unstinted aid in his behalf in this campaign.

Albuquerque, Oct. 19.—In the last few hours before the opening of the republican political campaign, for the republicans have observed the spirit and the letter of the agreement in regard to refraining from campaign activities during the fourth Liberty loan drive, all of the candidates on the ticket today are redoubling their efforts in putting over the Liberty loan. Chairman George R. Craig of the republican state convention issued a statement this morning that the republicans had in no way broken the "politics as adjourned" agreement which terminates at midnight tonight.

On the other hand, Congressman W. B. Walton delivered a political address at the Clayton convention, October 5th, even before the ink on the agreement was dry. E. E. Veeder and Juan Duran lost no time in putting on a vigorous campaign thruout the state; the Hon. Granville A. Richardson of Roswell indulged several political speeches.

Chairman Craig declares that the republican campaign will be short, sharp and effective. It will be conducted along clean lines. With his statements backed up by facts, predictions of victory will not come at this time, but the outlook is very favorable according to reports received from republican friends thruout the state.

#### OVEREATING.

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

#### MILITARY BILL PASSED

Washington, Oct. 19.—The house passed the six billion dollar military deficiency bill without a dissenting vote.

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

Artificial legs and arms were in use in Egypt as early as 700 B. C. They were made by the priests, who were the physicians of that early time.

### IMPRESSION OF EUROPEANS WHO SEE IT GETTING BIGGER AND BIGGER

London, Oct. 21.—"American soldiers seem to grow in the night so that each morning there are more of them than before," writes a British soldier in France to his relatives in England. "Americans are the topics of conversation everywhere," he continues. "The villages are full of them."

"Their automobile trucks are on all the roads, and their columns of infantry are everywhere. We are beginning to know the songs they sing and the phrases they use."

"To many of us they were a complete mystery at first. We had heard of America only as a distant country. Then suddenly they were in France—tall, well-trained men with a genius for making friends and adapting themselves to new conditions. We watched them with curiosity at first, surprised to find how like they were to other men."

"Then, before we had quite recovered from the first pleasant surprise, they were fighting—making a reputation in a trade where the test is not easy. They came up from their villages singing, and filtered into the trenches, more and more of them each day. The papers began to talk about their fighting, but we thought 'Surely they cannot be doing much yet!' And then all at once we began to see it for ourselves, and we were of the opinion straightway that the papers had not grasped the wonder of the facts."

"They were so keen and so fresh, these first Americans. And every day others as keen and fresh are going up to the line, and every day their places are being taken in the villages by yet others. What would the Germans say if they really knew all this one wonders."

"They are merry and light-hearted, but underneath they are taking this business very seriously, and some of their talk shows it. That's the way to take one's fighting, you know—neither too much in earnest—which is morbid—nor too much as a joke—which is foolish. The wise man is he who neither overrates himself nor underrates danger. The Americans are wise men."

"The peasants like them; the old French mothers mother them. They have an instinct which gives them a realization of the homesickness which must sometimes come to these men. When years have gone by, and it is possible to see the war in perspective, it may be possible to give full value to what those women have done."

"Meanwhile, as I was saying, the Americans go on arriving and spreading all over France."

#### Better Than Pills

The question has been asked, In what way are Chamberlain's Tablets superior to pills? Our answer is—They are easier and more pleasant to take, more gentle and mild in their action and more reliable. Then they cleanse and invigorate the stomach leave the bowels in an atural condition, while pills are more harsh in effect and their use is often followed by constipation.—Adv.

And a fifteenth condition is that the German people shall have a change of head and heart.

### BOMBING OF GERMAN WAR FACTORIES GOES ON DAY AND NIGHT.

London, Oct. 23.—A belt of the Rhine valley, roughly 250 miles long, from Cologne in the north to the Grand Duchy of Baden in the south, a region crowded with war industries and intersected by a railway system of vital strategic importance to the German army in France, is now a definite part of the war zone. This is one of the most striking and significant developments of the allied campaign, and how big are its possibilities may be gauged by the vast damage, both physical and moral, already inflicted upon the enemy. It is just the achievement of the Royal Air Force.

Over that region in the last three months the airmen, operating day night, have made 249 raids, dropping 207 tons of bombs upon enemy railway centers, munition works, poison gas factories, electrical and engineering plants, blast furnaces, aerodromes, and other important military objectives.

The effects of these raids have been of incalculable benefit to the allies. One of the first was the compulsory withdrawal by the Germans of a large number of their airplanes from the fighting front for the defense of the Rhine.

But a greater gain has been the profound and widespread depression caused to the German people, the "home front," to use the phrase of Ludendorff. Captured letters from places as widely separated as Mannheim and Cologne testify to the terror and panic inspired by the raids among the civil population. Well-to-do families, in increasing numbers, are seeking the temporary security of more distant inland towns. There are indications that the flight of the wealthy is causing intense resentment among the working population who, being for the most part engaged in the war industries, are exposed to almost nightly danger from the raiders.

But the terror of the German populace is not confined to the territory actually added to the war zone. It exists thruout the country, particularly in far distant Berlin where preparations already have been made to defend the city against raids.

### RUSSO-ALLIED ARMY

Archangel.—Maria Butchkareff, organizer of the famous Russian women's battalion, is here aiding the organization of a Russo-allied army. She has caused the following proclamation to be posted in village squares and in the country churches:

"I am a Russian peasant and a soldier. At the request of the soldiers and peasants I went to America and Great Britain in order to request these countries for military help for Russia. The allies understood our own misfortunes and I return with the allied armies which came only for the purpose of helping to chase out our deadly enemies, the Germans, and not to interfere without internal affairs. After the war is over the allied troops will leave Russian soil.

"I, on my own part, request all loyal free sons of Russia, without reference to party to come together, acting as one with the allied forces, who, under the Russian flag have come to free Russia from the German yoke

and in order to help the new free Russian army with all forces, including Russian, to beat the enemy.

"Soldiers and peasants! Remember that only a full clean sweep of the Germans from our soil can give you free Russia as you long for."

### MULLER APPOINTED

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—Major Fred Muller, former Rough Rider and receiver of the federal land office, has been appointed commissioner of the state land office, in which he has been an employe for several years, by Governor W. E. Lindsey, to serve out the unexpired term of the late R. P. Ervien.

### HEAVY RAINS

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—Torrential showers over northern New Mexico the past few days played havoc with highways and railroad schedules and quite a number of automobiles are reported to be marooned. On Raton and Glorieta passes considerable snow fell. Trains on the Rock Island and El Paso and Southwestern were tied up as long as 12 hours south of Tucumcari and mails over the Santa Fe were late in arriving in Santa Fe. Here the precipitation since last Friday has been over an inch, while in the mountains the snow is many inches deep.

### RED CROSS TO AID BELGIUM.

Havre, France, Oct. 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, commissioner for Belgium, has announced that the American Red Cross is to aid the sickly children in occupied Belgium by sending them into Holland to build up their strength. Already 10,000 children have been brought out of Belgium for this special treatment.

### FARM LOANS EXTENDED.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The farm loan board also announced yesterday that it had extended loans to about 7,000 farmers in the drouth areas of Montana, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, from its \$5,000,000 fund, largely for seed wheat. About \$3,000,000 of the fund has been distributed.

### LOAN BOARD WILL HELP.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The Federal Farm Loan board will approve the St. Paul Federal Land bank's proposed policy of extending financial aid to farmers in the burned district of northern Minnesota, it was stated officially yesterday.

### CODY MEN BANQUET.

Camp Cody, N. M.—All is not work and routine duty in the remount station. The non-commissioned and enlisted men of the remount organization held a banquet at a local hotel recently at which cabaret singers entertained them; there were toasts and "gridiron" questions and all the trimmings of a banquet back east. The dinner was held as a friendly expression of mutual admiration between the remount unit and the Y. M. C. A. men attached to it.

### McADOO SIGNS CONTRACTS.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Director General McAdoo signed the first contracts between the railroad administration and railroads under federal control, including those with the Colorado Southern and Wichita Valley and the Fort Worth and Denver City.

### AMERICAN HOTEL EXPOSITION.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—Hotel proprietors and managers from all sections of the United States and Canada—some ten thousand of them in all—are soon to gather in this city to exchange opinions on the wartime problems with which they have been called to deal, and at the same time to become acquainted with the latest ideas in economy and management of the up-to-date hotel.

### CRIST NOMINATED

Santa Fe, Oct. 23.—Delegates from San Juan, Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe counties have nominated J. H. Crist, the present district attorney, as democratic candidate for district judge to oppose Reed Holloman, the present district judge, who is the republican nominee.

### GROCERIES WAS SIDE LINE.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—More than 100 grocery stores in New Orleans will go out of business after the manufacture of beer is discontinued on Dec. 1, according to A. A. Larose, secretary of the New Orleans Retail Grocers' Association. Of the more than 2,000 groceries in the city about half are operated in connection with saloons.

### "WEeping WILLOWS" AT CODY.

Camp Cody, N. M.—The ordnance depot command is known as the "weeping willows" because they cry so copiously when the tear gas training is given. The ordnance command has been taking the new gas drill lately and may be seen marching in from the gas pits with tears streaming from their faces.

### BOOKS SENT OVERSEAS.

Camp Cody, N. M.—Five thousand copies of popular books have been shipped overseas from the camp library here. A call for 500,000 books for the men overseas to read this winter was issued and Camp Cody's library responded with 5,000, having sent 8,000 east on troop trains recently.

In spite of this drain on the library there are plenty of books here for the new men who have been arriving.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 23.—The arrest of Frank McErlane wanted in connection with a jail break in Chicago last September, was the result of an illustrated story of the jail break printed in a local paper here. A few days before the article appeared McErlane was detained here on a charge of being a draft evader. He showed the department of justice officials his registration card made out at Joliet, Ill., showing he was automatically exempted because of his record as a former convict. He was released and left here for Bisbee, traveling under his own name. When the story and picture of Moran, appeared in the local newspapers, detectives were notified and McErlane was arrested late yesterday while working in a Bisbee mine. Joseph C. Moran, also wanted on a similar charge, was arrested at Alamogordo, N. M., Saturday and returned to Chicago.

Word was received here of the death of Bonnie Lucero, county school superintendent of Guadalupe county. He died last evening at his home in Santa Rosa after a brief at-

tack of influenza. He is a brother of Antonio Lucero, secretary of state.

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.—Baron von Valkenhausen, governor general of Belgium, according to an official telegram from Brussels, has pardoned all Belgians and neutral residents condemned by military tribunals or military commanders under his jurisdiction except those convicted of common crime. The governor general also has ordered the release of all Belgians and neutral citizens interned in Belgium or Germany. A limited number of persons whose freedom would be undesirable while fighting continued will be released after the evacuation of Belgium.

### FURNITURE LIMITED.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Restrictions on the manufacture of furniture, eliminating all new patterns for the duration of the war and curtailing active patterns 50 per cent, were announced today by the war industries board. Beveled mirrors are eliminated, bedroom mirror plate curtailed 25 per cent and the manufacture of dining room, arm chairs and toilet table chairs discontinued.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 23.—The ban on public meetings, moving picture theaters and other public meeting places will be lifted November 1, if the influenza epidemic does not appear again, it was announced here today by Dr. J. W. Tappan, federal health officer. The theaters and other amusement places have been closed two weeks. The quarantine of all soldiers at Fort Bliss and the surrounding army camps is expected to be lifted at the same time.

Except for the Mexican quarter, where the influenza continued to appear in additional homes, the epidemic is thought to have passed its crest here. The Mexican hospital is crowded but all cases are being isolated there and the disease checked among the large Mexican population.

### Flue Declines in Duke City

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 23.—Five new cases of Spanish influenza, the least number since the epidemic started in this city, were today reported by City Physician E. M. Clayton.

### Influenza in Tucson

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 23.—One hundred and thirty cases of Spanish influenza were reported today from the Indian school near Tucson, all but ten persons at the institution having contracted the disease. Eleven new cases at the state university here were reported for the preceding 24 hours and eight new cases in the city. The Red Cross has called for volunteer nurses to attend the patients at the university, the majority of whom are members of the students training corps.

### DRAFT EVADER IS DESERTER

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 23.—Benjamin Livingston, who recently was returned to Los Angeles from Venezuela as an alleged draft evader, was declared a wilful deserter from the army today after a hearing before his local exemption board and was turned over to the military authorities for trial. Robert Livingston, a brother, was similarly disposed of yesterday by another local board.

### DELEGATES MEET IN QUAKER CITY TO DECLARE FREEDOM FROM HUN GREED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.—In historic Independence Hall there began today a conference which is expected to result in the complete organization of the mid-European union of small nations and the formulation of the declaration of independence that will break the yoke of German and Austrian oppression.

Fifteen delegates, unofficially representing about 65,000,000 people of small nations, were present when Mayor Thomas B. Smith welcomed them to the city. After the greeting the delegates reverently marched past the Liberty Bell and went to the room where the forefathers of the American republic signed the Declaration of Independence and began their conference, which is expected to last till Saturday.

At the head of the delegation is Thomas G. Masarik, president of the newly organized Czecho-Slovak republic, and Prof. Herbert A. Miller of Oberlin college, a director in the new union and the only American admitted to the deliberations of the conference. Others in the delegation included representatives of Jugo-Slavs, Bohemians and Poles.

President Masarik was asked the colors of the new Czecho-Slovak flag. "Red and white," he said, "but the red is of a certain unvarying shade. It is the red of blood."

It was decided after an informal conference between President Masarik and Professor Miller to introduce a resolution backing the government of the United States in the stand taken in regard to the German peace note.

### HE REGARDS COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND BERLIN AS SERIOUS

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—Peace conversations between Berlin and Washington have reached a critical point according to Prince Maximilian, the German imperial chancellor, speaking before the reichstag yesterday. In the course of his address he urged that debate on the situation be restricted as much as possible. "Today therefore, I am going to say only this regarding the international situation," he continued: "The president's first answer to the peace move of the German government has in all countries brought the question of a peace of justice or a peace of violence to the highest point," he continued. "President Wilson's last note did not make clear to the German people how this public agitation will end. His next answer will perhaps bring definite certainty. Until then we must in all our thoughts and in our actions prepare for both eventualities—first that the enemy governments are anxious for war, in which there is no choice for us but to put ourselves in a posture of defense with all the strength of our people driven to the last extremity.

"Should this necessity arise, I have no doubt that the German government in the name of the German people will issue a call for national defense in the same way that it spoke for the German people when it took action for peace."

"He who honestly took a stand on the basis of peace will also undertake

the duty of not submitting to a peace of violence without a fight. The government which would act otherwise would be left to the mercy of the fighting and working people. It would be swept away by public opinion.

"There is also another possibility. The German people must not be blindly brought to the conference table. The German people today has the right to ask, if peace is realized on the basis of President Wilson's condition what they mean for our future. Our answers to the president's question must be framed on the German people's understanding of that question. What it now wants is clearness.

Prince Maximilian said he would not deny that heavy opposition in Germany must be conquered before the ideal league of nations could be realized, but, he continued, "whether the next few days or weeks shall call us to fight on, or open the way to peace, there is no doubt we are now equal to the task of either war or peace by carrying out the government program and definitely breaking away from the old system."

The imperial chancellor then discussed electoral and parliamentary reform. He cited bills before the reichstag, one of which enables members of the house to enter the government without resigning and another proposing a change in the law regarding the responsibility of the chancellor. He continued:

"Deputies will take part in the direction of imperial policy and in the name of the chancellor will be responsible without being ministers. Thus a new way is opened for arriving at responsible conduct of imperial affairs—the parliamentary way."

Speaking of the powers to be vested in the reichstag under the terms of the new measure, the chancellor said the bill provided for the compulsory embodiment in the constitution of the fundamental idea of the new form of government. He said the effect would make the reichstag the people's house of representatives which should be responsible "in the decision of the most important question for the nation, namely of peace and war."

"My program of October sixth embraced amnesty for persons under sentence for political crimes, especially those connected with labor troubles, street demonstrations, etc. Far reaching amnesty of this nature was proposed by the emperor and has now been applied."

Many persons had been set at liberty, Prince Maximilian added only with strong misgivings on the part of the government but "the conviction of the necessity of benevolence and a trustful policy decided the matter."

### SACCHARIN IS BANNED.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Use of saccharin in foods still is regarded as an adulteration under the food and drug act by the department of agriculture. The department announced today that saccharin as a substitute for sugar reduces food value and that persistent use of it is likely to impair indigestion.

### BILL WILL GO TO SENATE.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The military deficiency bill, carrying somewhat less than the \$6,345,000,000 appropriation by the house, will be reported to the senate tomorrow. The shipping

board's request for an additional \$120,000,000 for ship construction will be taken up as a separate appropriation.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Germany's new note to President Wilson in official text was delivered to Secretary Lansing at 10 o'clock this morning by Frederick Oederlin, charge of the Swiss legation.

It may be stated that there is nothing in the communication to alter the decision of the president that he will not propose an armistice to the allies before the German evacuate all occupied territory. Official intimation already has been given that the only question for immediate consideration is whether there shall be decision of terms of evacuation while the allied and American armies continue their work of clearing Belgium and northern France.

Secretary Lansing and Secretary Daniels and General March, chief of staff of the army, were called to the white house shortly after noon, just as a state department messenger arrived to deliver the German note to the president.

Secretary Daniels and General March remained only a short time leaving the president and Mr. Lansing in conference.

Exchanges between Washington and the allied capitals have been in progress of the basis of the wireless version of the note received Monday and it is regarded as certain that any reply the president may make will be governed by the supreme war council in France.

Only the president and a few of his advisers know how far these exchanges have progressed. No one else can say when an announcement of the president's attitude may be expected. Although an English translation was delivered with the note in the German text, the state department made its own translation before sending the documents to the white house. Nothing was made public pending a careful comparison with the wireless version though it was said the expected verbal differences did not appear to alter substantially the meaning of the note.

### Miners for Unconditional Surrender.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—Nothing but unconditional surrender of Germany ought to be considered, the United Mine Workers of America said in a telegram to President Wilson in stating views on the late note from Germany. The message was signed by William Green, secretary-treasurer. It was made public today.

### Germans are Wretched

Washington, Oct. 23.—The new German note, an official dispatch from Rome today says, strengthens the belief there in accounts of a wretched internal situation in Germany and that complete dismemberment of the Germanic alliance is at hand at the moment when the entente allies are more solidly bound together.

### RAILROAD EMPLOYES

#### BUY BONDS LIBERALLY

Washington, Oct. 23.—Employees of railroads under federal control more than \$164,992,150 worth of Liberty bonds of the fourth issue.

### Reported by banks:

Peoples Bank .....	\$ 50,000
Las Vegas Savings .....	16,800
San Miguel National .....	86,800
First National .....	53,000
Plaza Trust and Savings .....	21,400

\$228,600

State Subscription .....	17,300
Railroad employes .....	74,500

Grand Total .....

\$320,900  
San Miguel county has oversubscribed her quota for the fourth Liberty loan by nearly 56 per cent. Reports show that the total subscriptions for the county amount to \$320,900, making an over-subscription of \$100,550. There will probably be a few more subscriptions come in today, as the banks have till tomorrow to make their final report to the Tenth federal reserve bank at Kansas City.

The number of subscribers for this loan reach the high total of 1,580. While this is not quite as large as the number that subscribed to the third loan, it is gratifying, as conditions are not as good as they were during that loan.

The railroad men come in for a large amount of credit—if we are to be given credit for being intensely patriotic—as a glance at the report will show. Not only did they practically double the amount they subscribed to the third loan, but there were 754 individual subscriptions, which would make an average of about \$100 for every railroad man in San Miguel county. This is indeed a fine showing and came as a real surprise to the members of the loan committee, as it is nearly double the amount last reported by the railroad men.

San Miguel county and Las Vegas are to be congratulated on the fine showing made in this drive. Not that they have done any more than their duty, but the fine spirit that has been manifested will be strongly felt by our boys fighting for us over the seas. They know now that Las Vegas is with them—in spirit and in truth. They know that the "third line" trenches are holding, that their rear is safe and secure.

Las Vegas boys will be glad to hear the good news of what this county did in this loan. When you write to any of them tell them about it. Tell them that Las Vegas is still with them, and will furnish them with all of the materials they need to bridge the Rhine. It will hasten that day of "unconditional surrender" that will bring our boys home again.

### PREMIER WILL VISIT U. S.

New York, Oct. 23.—Premier Venizelos of Greece has sent a cable message to the Hellenic liberal association of this city that he may soon visit America, it was announced here today.

### RAILWAY BUILDER DIES

New York, Oct. 23.—Chester D. Siems, chairman of the Siems-Garry Railway and Canal company and head of allied concerns which have undertaken many large railroad and canal construction enterprises in this and other countries, including China, died at his home here today after a brief illness.

The allies, having captured Nish, will of course put the hand before the mouth whenever they pronounce it.

Thomas G. Kain, deputy county clerk of Mora county, and formerly a resident of Las Vegas, died Monday at his home in Mora, after a brief illness from influenza. Mr. Kane, like many others who attended the republican state convention in Santa Fe, came home with a well developed case of the flu. Pneumonia followed, resulting in his death. He leaves a wife and one child, and his mother, Mrs. Damacio Maes, and two brothers, Jose and Eduardo Kane.

Mrs. Kain, wife of the deceased, is reported to be critically ill at her home in Mora, with a severe attack of influenza.

Edmund Baca, who died of wounds received in action in France on September 20, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Baca, a prominent family of Shoemaker, and a nephew of M. M. Booth and W. H. Booth of this city. Young Baca was employed as a telegraph operator for the Santa Fe for four years at different places on the line. On June 10, 1917, he volunteered at Salt Lake City for the state of New Mexico and went overseas with an engineer corps on March, 1918. He was well liked wherever he went and had many friends in this city.

The remains of Peter J. La Claire who died Friday, was shipped to Chicago Sunday, upon instructions received from his family. The arrangements were in charge of J. C. Johnson and Sons.

Lucio Ulibarri died at 7:30 p. m. Sunday at his home on the West side after a short illness with pneumonia. The deceased was 18 years of age, a popular employe of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. He is survived by three brothers: Lazaro of Chicago, Pablo of Las Vegas, and Dolores Ulibarri, who is now on his way to France. Also by three sisters: Mrs. Luis Montoya, Mrs. Lorenzo Lucero and Mrs. Warren Hewitt of Las Vegas. He was a nephew of Mrs. Candelario Montoya and Mrs. Juan B. Maes. The deceased had recently become a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Pablo Garcia died Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock after a long illness, at his home on the West side. Deceased was 25 years of age and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Garcia, besides whom he is survived by two brothers and two sisters.

News have been received of the death of Mrs. Lola Ortega, wife of Rosendo Ortega at El Paso yesterday. Mrs. Ortega was the daughter of Daniel Gallegos of this city. She was 22 years of age, and previous to her marriage lived in Las Vegas.

The names of seven New Mexico boys appear upon today's casualty list as follows: William H. Bourne of Buckhorn, killed in action; Lieutenant Jacobson Hilton and Private Thomas W. Stancleave of Socorro, wounded; Wm. W. Galloway of Socorro, and Malaquias Roybal of Wagon Mound, died of disease; Charles C. Bennett of Williard and Lorenzo Montrel of Socorro, wounded severely.

#### POLITICIAN DIES.

Santa Fe, Oct. 21.—Candido Padilla, a republican worker at Manzano, who was prominent in Torrence coun-

ty politics, died of typhoid fever, leaving a wife and several children.

Robert H. Wallace of San Miguel died in the naval hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., of influenza. He was 26 years of age and was serving his second enlistment in the navy. The body is to be brought to New Mexico for interment.

Dr. William Mead, aged 40 years, died of influenza and pneumonia at La Mesa, where he had spent thirty years of his life.

#### HUN HOPE OF LEVYING INDEMNITIES ON FOES IS HOPE-LESS DREAM

Washington, Oct. 22.—Is Germany near financial ruin? Is the serious condition of her fiscal affairs one of the principal reasons for her peace offer? Many well-informed persons are inclined to answer both of these questions in the affirmative.

It is known beyond dispute that Germany's financial status is anything but satisfactory. In fact, it is believed to be approaching the breaking point, and this is one reason why Germany is so anxious to bring about peace.

Germany's debt before the war began was about 5,000,000,000 marks, and some German financiers looked upon this with a certain amount of apprehension as inconveniently large.

It is fair to assume that since the war began the German debt has reached between \$33,000,000,000 and \$34,000,000,000. Last June the reichstag passed a vote of credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, approximately \$3,750,000,000 under normal exchange, which, it was then declared, would raise Germany's war debt to 139,000,000,000 or \$34,250,000,000. Assuming that her debt now stands at \$33,000,000,000, or 142,000,000,000 marks, Germany has mortgaged, therefore, over two-fifths of her national wealth, estimated at \$80,000,000,000.

Aside from the extent of further German borrowings, which obviously cannot be predicted, the question of the possibility of German finances holding together is bound up in the problems of meeting the interest during the war, of providing for some disposition of the principal, and of harmonizing financial difficulties with popular feeling.

Five per cent is a fair average interest for the German debt. This would make the annual interest on the present debt considerably more than \$1,500,000,000. The average increase of Germany's wealth before the war was estimated at 10,000,000,000 marks. But since the war, with the destruction of foreign commerce and the almost total cessation of non-war industries, it has shrunk enormously. At the present time, Germany's wealth is hardly increasing at all.

So interest must be met from capital already on hand. The German hope that she would be able to get rid of the whole or the greater part of her war debt by levying indemnities on her conquered foes has gone a-glimmering.

German authorities admit that the payment of practically all the obligations has been postponed until peace times. It will take German industry and commerce a long time to recover, and pending recovery it is likely that it will still be necessary to take the interest on the debts, to say nothing of possible payment on principal, the above.

from the national capital and not from its annual increase.

This process, of course, can be continued indefinitely by a self-contained nation; the transference of wealth from one form to another, from private property of various sorts to government credits, and thence for shells, uniforms, and food for soldiers, involves questions of physical and not of financial possibility. But when the war is over, when the spur of immediate and compelling necessity is removed from the German people, when an attempt is made to resume business dealings with outsiders, then it will be a different matter.

The possibility of some form of repudiation or confiscation, either by reducing the interest or the capital of the debt or in some other way, has often been discussed. Heretofore it has not been thought possible that any German government would dare to attempt any form of repudiation, since so much of the debt was held by millions of small subscribers or by savings banks, and since insurance companies had converted most of their capital into war bonds. However, with another year or even six months more of war, it may be a question whether the majority would not prefer to repudiate a debt held almost wholly in the nation rather than continue to destroy the national wealth by annual installments to cover the interest.

#### TO CELEBRATE DELIVERANCE.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Deliverance of half of Belgium from the Germans will be celebrated at Havre October 26 and 27, the anniversary of the first battle of the Yser under the auspices of the Belgian government. An official dispatch to the British legation today said Belgian refugees at Havre and surrounding territory would be present.

#### COMPENSATION AGREEMENT.

Washington, Oct. 22.—A compensation agreement between the Texas Telephone company, operating extensive local and long distance lines in that state, and the postoffice department was ratified today by Postmaster General Burleson. Its terms are similar, generally, to the standard contract accepted by other wire companies.

#### BOLSHEVIKI AGENT ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The charge of attempting to spread Bolshevik propaganda was made against William Metlin, said to be a teacher of the Russian language who was arrested by agents of the department of justice.

Food costs are increasing fast enough in this county, but they must be traveling upward at a tremendous rate in central Europe, judging from a recent London dispatch to the effect that Austrian newspapers are printing the following astonishing figures with reference to food conditions in that country. These figures indicate that the increase in the increase in the price of food stuffs since the beginning of the war has been as follows:

Beef, 607 per cent; mutton, 1,614 per cent; pork, 2,320 per cent; flour, 3,243 per cent; lentils, 4,900 per cent; beans, 3,500 per cent; potatoes, 1,314 per cent; wine 2,233 per cent—an average increase of 2,385 per cent for the above.

#### INSURANCE UNCHANGED

New York, Oct. 22.—The unofficial statement that Germany had ordered the cessation of torpedoing of passenger ships will not have any substantial effect on marine risk rates, insurance authorities declared.

#### CLAIMS CURE FOR INSANITY.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 22.—Cure of insanity by extracting diseased teeth, removing infected tonsils and clearing the gastro-intestinal tract, was announced today by Dr. Henry A. Cotton, medical director of the New Jersey State hospital in a report to the state department of charities and corrections.

Causes of infected teeth were charged to bad dental work, neglect, and promiscuous kissing.

#### WILL ACCEPT TERMS

Washington, Oct. 22.—The German reply to President Wilson served almost to bring the conviction in Washington that the people of Germany are actually taking the reins of the government and sincerely desire peace on any terms the United States and its allies are willing to give. There was no intimation of the attitude of the president.

Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 22.—Explosion of an ammonia tank in the four-story building of the Fort Smith Commission company at 2 o'clock today resulted in the collapse of every floor. It is thought several employes trapped in the building have perished. Some were injured jumping from the windows.

Ten or twelve employes of the commission company have been removed to hospitals suffering from burns and broken limbs. The fire is spreading to adjoining wholesale houses and those across the street. As explosives are contained in several hardware houses the danger is increasing and the police have ordered spectators from the vicinity.

New York, Oct. 22.—The concrete ship Faith, first of its type built for ocean cargo carrying and hailing from San Francisco, has arrived safely at a gulf port, according to word received by agents of her owners here. The vessel after carrying 2,000,000 feet of lumber from California to Chile took on a load of 4,000 tons of nitrate and came thru the Panama canal.

The Faith, which was "poured" rather than built, stood the sea experience without damage, the agents said, and is ready to sail for another port as soon as her unloading and reloading is completed.

#### ALLEGED I. W. W. DIES.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 22.—Edward Burns, one of eighty alleged Industrial Workers of the World awaiting trial here Nov. 12, on a charge of conspiring to obstruct the war activities of the government, died today of influenza.

#### IRISH STEAMER SUNK

Belfast, Oct. 21.—The Irish steamer Dundalk was torpedoed in the Irish sea last week. Of the crew of more than 30, only 13 were rescued.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Sixty seven alleged Bolshevik sympathizers were arrested in Toronto in a series of raids on halls where meetings were being held.

### HUTS ARE OF BENEFIT TO YAN- KEE SOLDIERS IN THE FAR NORTH

Much has been written about the work done by the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare board and other organizations recognized by the government in the war-winning program, much has been written about that work in the great camps and cantonments of America and in the debarkation ports overseas, in the concentration and training camps in France, and on up to the fighting areas. Little is known of the work which these organizations do in the out-of-the-way places, far from the biggest theater of the war, but none the less important in the winning of the conflict. Secretaries recently returned, tell of the opportunities for service at Gibraltar and up near the Arctic circle on the Mourman coast. Allied troops and naval forces are doing their bit at these extreme points just as much as their brothers are nearer the center of activity. Recent cable dispatches told of the opening of a Y. M. C. A. hut in Archangel, where American troops are now being landed, having gone up from England on transports to Mourmansk, thence by rail to a port on the White Sea and across to Archangel.

#### Real Opportunity

A. L. Flude of Chicago, general manager of the Chautauqua Maangers' association, who has just completed a record trip as a Y transport secretary, says of this work in the far north:

"The opportunities for real service to mankind are far greater in the isolated places than in those where by their very numbers the fighting men need fewer distractions and attractions. The Mourman coast, to an American fighting man, presents a cold and dreary prospect. The various war work organizations have recognized this and apparently because the Y has a foundation upon which to build, the association has taken the responsibility of carrying a bit of homeland to American units assigned to service in Russia. A Y man or a Knights of Columbus secretary, perhaps both, may be found on the transports which go north. Up there the Y man assumes charge of the work on behalf of all the co-operating organizations.

"Charles M. Bond, a New Jersey man, is the secretary at Mourmansk, where most of the men land. Farther north, at Petchinka, Mills Hinkle of New York city, is doing his level best to dispense cheer to the allied forces in the vicinity.

#### Eyes Gouged Out

"The work of both of these men is of greater scope than that of the majority of war workers. That section is full of refugees. On the return trip to England our transport carried 250 wounded Serbs, who had worked their way north through Russia. At least 20 of them were in such a condition that one wondered how they could have survived their experiences. The first man on the gang-plank was a Serb, both of whose eyes had been gouged out. After trying many interpreters, he was made to understand that we wished to know how he had lost his sight. Without a word he held out his two clenched fists, thumbs sticking up, indicating very

clearly how the atrocity had been committed.

#### Morale Strengthened

G. H. Rateau, who was the Y. M. C. A. secretary at Ridgewood, N. J., before he volunteered for overseas service, presented a glowing picture of the results accomplished by the war work organizations. Since these organizations were invited to enter the field, he said, general courts martial had been reduced 80 per cent.

"The work at Gibraltar," Mr. Rateau added, "is of tremendous importance. It reaches the navy almost exclusively, and little is known of it except that which reaches the families of American boys through their letters home. The work of the censor surely has been multiplied since the Y took over half a dozen buildings in Gibraltar. A bath and writing home are the essential activities of the buildings. Many of the men are stationed on small boats which have few or no opportunities for either. Convoys come down from the English channel and other convoys come in from the Mediterranean.

"The situation in Spain is very interesting. The country is full of German agents, but with the growth of pro-ally sentiment among the conservative element, the Germans are forced to slink about after dark and appear to be cowed thoroughly."

#### With the American Army, Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 20.—

In the all-American bombing expedition behind the German lines Fridaly, American pursuit airplanes brought down 17 German machines. Most of the victories have been confirmed officially. Not one American machine was lost.

During the expedition the American machines met and vanquished several enemy formations of 35 and 40 airplanes each.

#### TOILERS OF SOIL INCREASE THE CROPS AND BUY BONDS FREELY

New York, Oct. 22.—General Pershing has sent a letter of appreciation to the farmers of America who, he says, have not only supplied their quota of fighting men and bought largely of the Liberty bonds, but have increased crops both last year and this more than one thousand million bushels above normal production.

The letter is addressed to Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture and made public here today by the committee on public information, says:

"Food is of vital necessity, and from the day of our entry into the war America's army of food producers have rendered invaluable service to the allied cause by supporting the soldiers at the front through their devoted and splendid successful work in the fields and furrows at home."

#### YUKON RIVER CLOSES

Dawson, Yukon Territory, Oct. 22.—Navigation on the Yukon river closed for the winter today. A mail launch arriving from White Horse, Y. T., ran the last 50 miles through floating ice. Over 400 outbound Alaskans yesterday left White Horse for Skagway and the states.

There were no wars in Noah's time. How could one go to war dressed in a Mother Hubbard?

### POPULATION OF EMPIRE ARE ABOUT TO SWEEP AWAY THE JUNKERS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—The Frankische Tages roost of Nuremberg, the first paper in Germany to demand openly the abdication of the emperor, declares that the ascension of the crown prince is entirely out of the question.

"German people is searching for the guilty," says the Volks-Zeitung, the organ of the Nuremberg socialists.

"The pan-Germans and junkers are silent today, but we do not forget that they are the great war inciters in Germany, that they are a menace to the future health development of the German empire.

"To the gallows with the guilty, whoever they may be."

The socialist Arbeiter-Zeitung of Vienna urges the German socialists to punish the "chief culprits" without mercy, adding, "When the German soldiers return home from the trenches after four years of unparalleled suffering there will be a reckoning for the people who have led them to this catastrophe. The German people will sweep away the junkers and take its own destiny in to its own hands."

### BRANDS GERMANY'S NOTE AS A CLUMSY TRAP AWKWARD- LY SET

Washington, Oct. 22.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader, in a statement today branded Germany's latest note as a "clumsy trap, awkwardly set, to involve us in diplomatic discussions" and said if it is answered at all, it should be with demands only for unconditional surrender.

"It seems to me unbelievable," said Senator Lodge, "that any one should be taken in by the last German note. It is varnished over, with a little false flattery, directed to the president and the people of the United States which can deceive no one. It will not be in the slightest analysis. They desire to discuss details. What they call details are the vital issues of the war. No attention need be given to their denial of illegal and inhumane actions. Only a day or two ago they took 15,000 women and girls out of Lille when they abandoned that city. Is that a military act, in accordance with international law? They wish to refer the destruction of our women and children on the Lusitania to a neutral commission. The American people do not intend to have the decision of any commission on such a question as that. The American people have not forgotten the direction of the German minister at Buenos Aires to 'sing and leave no trace of reparation'—and it must be very large—there is not a word.

"Of course all they say about changing their government is pure camouflage. There has been no election in Germany. It is the same old reichstag, governed by the same forces and interests.

"The president's reply to the Austrian note was complete, and universally approved. I do not think there should be any reply to this German note, but if there is let it be simply that we demand the same terms which the allies forced upon Bulgaria—an unconditional surrender.

"Unconditional surrender" is easily

said and will be understood by all the world.

"There is something repulsive in having the invaders of Belgium and the makers of the villainous peace which they forced on Russia and Rumania talking about justice and honor."

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Oct. 22.—

The order of General Francisco Murguia commandeering all work horses and mules in the state of Chihuahua has been modified to apply only to the districts where Francisco Villa and his forces have been most active. The original order applied to the entire state and instructed the military chiefs to confiscate all horses and mules for the use of the military, giving two burros for each animal taken. The reason given for the order was that Villa would not be able to obtain fresh mounts when making his forays and could not escape from the military forces in pursuit of him.

The whereabouts of Villa and his band is not known here. A band of Villa followers are south of Parral in the Belleza district. No fighting has occurred recently and trains are running regularly south of here.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Draft calls, suspended three weeks ago because of the influenza epidemic, now the going out again in certain zones where the surgeon general's office has decided it is safe to send the men to cantonments. The localities and the exact number of men will not be announced for the present.

The October program is understood to provide for the induction of about 350,000 men and the number not called out during the remaining days of the month will be added to succeeding monthly quotas, all being called as quickly as precautions for safety will permit.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 22.—The Red Cross has interested itself in the appeals of William F. Sharp, Sr., for definite information regarding the fate of his son, William F. Sharp, Jr., who was reported killed in action in France last month. Since this report was received by the father, he has received a letter from his son in a French hospital and another from the boy's brother saying both were getting along all right, as the second son was gassed.

Cables have been sent to learn if young Sharp is alive and, if so, where he is at present.

#### I. W. W. LITERATURE BARRED

Washington, Oct. 22.—All printed matter ut out by or in the interest of the Industrial Workers of the World has been barred from the Canadian mails. Postmaster General Burleson today notified postmasters not to accept such matter destined for Canada.

#### SIX STATES IMPROVE

Washington, Oct. 22.—Reports to the public health service showed improvement in the Spanish influenza situation in six states. In 27 others, however, the malady was still spreading.

#### CZECHO-SLOVAK FREE NATION

Washington, Oct. 19.—Independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation is formally declared by the Czecho-Slovak national council.

Manuel C. Martinez died at his home on the West side this morning at 8 o'clock after an illness of nine days with pneumonia. The deceased was 36 years of age and leaves a wife and seven children, the oldest being 14 years of age. The deceased is also survived by his mother, two brothers and a sister. The oldest brother, Max, is an employe of the Optic. Mr. Martinez was an employe of the Santa Fe machine shops. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus. The funeral will occur tomorrow morning. The arrangements are in charge of J. C. Johnsen & Sons.

The funeral of Ambrosita Guerin, the 7-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luis Guerin, who died Tuesday morning of typhoid fever, was held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from the residence of her parents. The following little girls were closely associated with the deceased, during her lifetime acted as pallbearers: Lucy Guerin, Marie Guerin, Hortesia C. de Baca, and Margaret C. de Baca. Burial took place in Mt. Calvary cemetery.

Lee Wood died this morning at his home at 1030 Sixth street after a brief illness. Death was caused by an attack of influenza which developed into pneumonia. He is survived by his wife and little daughter, who reside here. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made. The body is in charge of Charles J. Day, undertaker.

Isaac Montoya a Las Vegas boy who attended the Normal school for several years is home on furlough from the navy. After making three efforts to get in the service he was finally accepted in the recruiting department which usually takes six months training, but Mr. Montoya completed his course in five and has been across the Atlantic four times and in several parts of South America. He is home on a 21-day furlough to attend to his crops.

The names of the New Mexico boys on today's casualty list are Manuel Manzanares, who was wounded severely in action; he is a resident of Wagon Mound; and Fernando Fresqueb of Chamissal is among those missing in action.

In view of the seriousness of the Spanish influenza epidemic and the acute scarcity of nurses in our community, the Red Cross, under instructions from Surgeon General Rupert Blue, calls upon all persons who are willing to nurse or help in the homes of the sick to report at once to W. J. Lucas, chairman of the San Miguel county chapter.

Those who have had hospital training or have taken Red Cross courses are preferred, but all persons who have had experience in nursing are asked to report in this national emergency. The Red Cross undertakes to pay suitable compensation to all such nurses.

In some homes in Las Vegas today the whole family is prostrate and without help or care even for the preparation of food.

This appeal has nothing to do with the nursing survey at present being carried on.

## Harmony Marks Gathering of Party to Select Candidates for County Ticket.

The republicans of San Miguel county met in convention at Cowboys' reunion park, Thursday and judging from the harmony that prevailed, the majority in the county this year will be greater than ever before. Hon. O. A. Larrazol6, who will no doubt be the next governor of New Mexico, delivered a short but prolonged address that was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Hon. Secundino Romero, chairman of the county central committee, called the convention to order, explaining the necessity of having the meeting in the open, because of the danger of the influenza.

Senator Roman Gallegos was named temporary chairman, and was later made permanent chairman by the convention. He urged that all oratory be dispensed with as far as possible, and that everything be done with the idea of expediting the work of the delegates.

The following committees were named:

Credentials—Fidel Ortiz, J. M. Quintana, Amador Griego, and Herman Herrera.

Permanent Organization—Secundino Romero, Fidel Ortiz, Judge D. J. Leahy, Roman Madrid and Juan Segura.

Rules and order of business—Eugenio Romero, Antonio Gallegos, Jose C. Rivera, Prospero L. Baca and Dionicio Castellano.

Resolutions—Charles W. G. Ward, S. B. Davis, Pablo Ulibarri, Trinidad Garcia and Fidel Ortiz.

The committee on permanent organization named Hon. Roman Gallegos chairman; Trinidad Sena and Hipolito Roibal secretaries; and Lino Romero, Luis Armijo and F. M. Chacon interpreters.

The following candidates were nominated:

For Sheriff—Secundino Romero.  
For County Treasurer—Manuel A. Sanchez.

For County Clerk—Perfecto Gallegos.

For Assessor—Juan Pedro Garcia.

For County Commissioners—First District, Manuel Martinez; Second District, Jose C. Ribera; Third District, M. M. Padgett.

For School Superintendent—Benito F. Baca.

For County Surveyor—J. B. Franzini.

Mrs. Marguerita Ulibarri de Hewitt, wife of Warren Hewitt, aged 28 years, died last night at six o'clock from pneumonia following influenza. She was a sister of Lucio Ulibarri, who died Sunday night. In the morning a child of Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, one year old, passed away. Other members of the family are also sick, but are reported recovering. The burial of Mrs. Hewitt occurred late yesterday. Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery under direction of J. C. Johnson & Sons.

## ARMY COMMANDERS WILL DESIGNATE FORTRESSES TO BE OCCUPIED.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Discussion centered here today on the probable terms of armistice which may be formulated by the allied and American military advisers after the allied governments have considered the German proposals transmitted by President Wilson. It was generally assumed by army officers that the president had ascertained the willingness of the allied government to submit the matter to the military men.

It will be the mission of the military advisers to translate general principals into concrete terms of fortresses to be occupied, submarine bases to be placed under guard, munitions plants to be dismantled, and strategic rail lines to be secured against German use. Since an armistice on all terms means an end of the war, attention also must be given to demobilization of the German army, a long process since the great force could not be turned back to civil life over night.

The machinery for formulation of the terms already exists. The military and naval boards of the supreme war council at Versailles furnish the natural revenue for the ascertaining of the views of military leaders and bringing them into harmony.

Marshal Foch, as supreme commander, and Generals Petain, Haig and Pershing, Diaz and Gillian, the Belgian chief of staff, are ex-officio members of the army board as the admirals commanding the four great navies, British, French, American and Italian, are ex-officio members of the naval board.

The president proposes that the terms to be drawn up by these military and naval agencies be submitted to the respective governments associated against Germany for ratification. The supreme war council, composed of the premiers of the allies and of President Wilson, probably would pass upon the program.

To make certain that the U-boat fleets are put out of action by any terms except the surrender of the submarines themselves appears difficult. Occupation of Helgoland might bottle-up both the submarine and the German high seas fleet so far as the North sea outlets are concerned, but there is another gateway, via the Kiel-canal and the Skaggerack passing between neutral waters. Ashore it is regarded as obvious that occupation of the Metz-Thionville fortress would be essential and as probable that the Germans would stipulate that American troops take over the fortress until disposition of Alsace-Lorraine is determined.

Holding the Metz-Thionville gateway, supplemented possibly by occupation of Strasburg, would enable the allied forces not only to dominate the German forces on this front, but would give an open road into Germany.

It is believed the allied chiefs will propose a definite plan for the rearward movement of the German forces under which the enemy's armies would successfully retire. The plan marked out, it is thought, would provide for exposure of the German forces to flanking operations.

What fortresses on the German Belgian frontier might later be re-

quired for occupation is not so clear.

Other obvious requirements would be, it is thought, surrender by Austria to the Italians of fortresses in the Alps that guard the Austrian border and the road to Vienna; probable evacuation of the whole east coast of the Adriatic and occupation of such bases as would bottle-up Austrian naval power.

To safeguard Rumania and enforce peace conditions in Russia, it was said, the road to the Black sea must be cleared which would require surrender by the Turks of the fortresses of the Dardanelles. Surrender also of Russian battleships and destroyers in the Black sea, seized by the Germans, would be demanded, it was thought, and possibly the surrender of Turkish war craft.

## BEWARE OF HUN TRAP

New York, Oct. 24.—Only unconditional surrender by Germany and her allies can end the war, declared the American Defense society in a statement issued today to its members throughout the United States. Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the board of trustees of the society warned its members against "traps constantly being set by Germany to lure the United States and our allies into a situation through which a negotiated peace might be brought about." In any negotiated peace there must be concession. "Every concession to Germany," he added, "would be an injustice to some other nation or some individual who has been injured by Germany."

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Selling by commission houses swung corn to lower levels today. Opening figures, which ranged from 518 to 3-8 cent advance, were followed by minor fluctuations and then a break.

Wet weather made oats relatively firm.

Provisions weakened. Ribs fell the limit. The close was:

Corn, Nov. \$1.25½; Dec. \$1.21½.  
Oats, Nov. 68½; Dec. 68 3-8.  
Pork, Nov. \$24.10; Jan. \$37.50.  
Lard, Nov. \$23.20; Jan. \$22.92.  
Ribs, Nov. \$20.75; Jan. \$20.30.

## KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Oct. 24.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market lower. Heavy \$17.50@17.40; lights \$16@17.25; pigs \$12.50@14.50.

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$17.50@19.25; western steers \$10@14.50; cows \$7 50@11.50; heifers \$7@12.50; stockers and feeders \$7@14; calves \$6@13.

Sheep, receipts 15,000. Market strong. Lambs \$11.50@15.75; yearlings \$10 11.50; wethers \$9.50@10.50; ewes \$8 @9.50.

The condition of Attorney George H. Hunker is reported to be much improved, his injuries not proving to be as serious as was first expected.

Dr. Clifford S. Losey, who has joined the United States army in the medical corps has received word that he has been commissioned a captain and will report for duty in 15 days.

Reverend Stockland has been commissioned in the United States army as a chaplain and will leave in the near future for France where he will be stationed.