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## ROOSEVELT COMMENDS SENATOR FALL

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 31.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt today sent a telegram to Senator Albert B. Fall in which he scored President Wilson for his attack upon Senator Fall as used in campaign advertising in New Mexico.

"The president," Mr. Roosevelt's telegram said, "has sunk all sense of responsibility to the whole people which his high office upheld impose upon him and comes out as the mere partisan leader asking for the defeat of the loyal pro-war and pro-American senators and congressmen who had the courage to probe into corruption and extravagance and to censure delay and inefficiency and asking for the election of anti-war and therefore anti-American senators and congressmen who, although against the administration measures in which the administration was pro-war nevertheless supported the administration and damaged the cause of America by seeking to obstruct our effort to uncover or put a stop to inefficiency, waste, delay, extravagance and corruption.

"Telegrams from prominent Americans all over the United States were read at republican headquarters here today protesting against the president's attack upon Senator Fall," Col. Roosevelt's telegram said.

"I learn with amusement that the president has wired to the socialist candidate for senator in New Mexico asking for your defeat on the ground that you have not been a supporter of the administration. When the president attacks you in a message to your socialist competitor which message must be regarded as help to that competitor he distinctly takes the ground that he puts loyalty to himself above loyalty to the war, and this although I believe it to be the general judgment of good Americans, that at this time complete loyalty to the country necessarily includes complete loyalty to the war.

"No American representative in either house or congress during the last five years has made a more absolutely straight American and war record than yours. You wore the American uniform in the Spanish war and you have proven your speeches by your votes and by your acts that in this crisis and in all our dealings with foreign nations you consider nothing but the cause of the American national aims and pay no heed whatever to any question of

partisanship. You have shown this in your attitude toward Mexico no less than your attitude toward Germany.

"Since the war began you have supported the president on every war measure and you have stood for every measure for making our part in the war as speedy and efficient as possible. You did this when half of the leaders of the president's own party in congress were opposing these measures, and seeking to make our participation in the war ineffective.

"Yet the president has sunk all sense of responsibility to the whole people which his high office should impose upon him, and comes out as the more partisan leader, asking for the defeat of the loyal pro-war and pro-American senators and congressmen who dared to probe into corruption and extravagance and to censure delay and inefficiency and is asking for the election of the anti-war and therefore anti-American senators and congressmen who, although against this administration measures as to which the administration was pro-war was pro-war nevertheless supported the administration and damaged the cause of America by seeking to obstruct our efforts to uncover or put a stop to inefficiency, waste, delay, extravagance, and corruption.

"You have won the right to the support of all loyal and true-hearted American patriots, and I earnestly hope the good people of New Mexico will return you to the senate with practical unanimity.

((Signed by)  
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### ALLEGED GERMANS ABOUT TO SELL BLUE PRINTS TO HUN GOVERNMENT

El Paso, Oct. 31.—Plans for selling the blue prints of a 20-mile demountable field gun to the German government through the agency of German Vice Consul Reuter, of Juarez, Mexico, were revealed in United States federal court here today when Claud Freeze and William Floth pleaded guilty to the charge of having violated the United States passport law by attempting to cross the border to Mexico. The men admitted being German subjects and said the United States ordnance department had rejected the invention as impracticable. They described it in detail, claiming it could be moved in sections to the firing line on mule back like a small mountain gun.

The two Germans said they had no intention of defrauding the American government, but said they were not opposed to selling the plans and blue prints for the gun to the German government through the Juarez vice consul.

### Townshend Liberated

London, Oct. 31.—General Townshend, the British commander captured at Kut-el-Amara, was liberated several days ago by the Turks, Sir George Cave, the home secretary announced in the house of commons today in order to inform the British admiralty in command in the Aegean that the Turkish government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice.

### OSTEND, BEDECKED WITH BEL- GIAN BANNERS, PRESENTS SIGNS OF PEACE

(By the Associated Press)  
Belgian Army Headquarters in Flanders, Sunday, Oct. 27.—The road from Ostend to Zeebrugge which the Germans recently held is one continuous fortress with many guns silhouetted against the sky.

Ostend, from a distance, looks exactly as on fete days in times of peace. Flags are hanging from every window and the city is decorated gaily. Signs of ruin and damage, however, become apparent as soon as the city is entered.

Some of the other German soldiers succumbed to the offer of burgundy and champagne and were found intoxicated when the Belgians entered Ostend. An old woman resident of the town told the correspondent who wondered at the profusion of Belgian flags, that a German trader has surreptitiously sold thousands of Belgian flags.

"Is this not truly German?" she asked.

Many other residents had hidden their Belgian flags from the invaders. The population is returning to Ostend and there are also many visitors to the city, making the food problem rather difficult. Relief is in sight, however, as communications are being re-established. At the Dutch-Spanish food commission headquarters the employes are dispensing pound tins of American corned beef.

On the rear wall of the large hall where supplies are distributed there is a large portrait of King Albert of Belgium. At the right there is a photograph of Brand Whitlock, who did so much for the Belgians by remaining at his post at Brussels.

### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Oct. 31.—The following were the closing quotations at the Board of Trade today:

Corn, Nov. \$1.18; Dec. \$1.16%.  
Oats, Nov. 68 1/4; Dec. 68.  
Pork, Nov. \$34.30; Jan. \$39.50.  
Lard, Nov. \$25.90; Jan. \$24.55.  
Ribs, Nov. \$21.60; Jan. \$21.90.

### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Oct. 31.—Hogs, receipts 9,000. Market lower. Heavy \$16.25 @18; lights \$17@18; pigs \$15.50@17.  
Cattle, receipts 11,000. Market lower. Prime fed steers \$18@19.40. western steers \$10@15; heifers \$8@12.50.

Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Lambs \$12@16.75; yearlings \$10.50@12; wethers \$10@11; ewes \$8.50@10.

### GERMAN STATE IN AUSTRIA.

Berne, Oct. 31.—The German state of Austria has been created by act of the German national council of Austria, and a note to President Wilson notifying him of this action has been drawn up and approved at a full meeting of the council. The state claims all territory of old Austria where the majority of the population is German.

The newly created state, the note says, according to the summary, demands that its representatives be admitted to participation in the peace negotiations.

## TURKEY LAYS DOWN ARMS TO ALLIED POWERS

Paris, Oct. 31.—An armistice between the allies and Turkey was signed today at Minos, it is officially announced.

London, England, October 31.—

The entire Turkish force which has been opposing the British on the Tigris has been captured. It was officially announced today.

The terms of the Turkish armistice, which are now in operation include the free passage of the Dardanelles to the allied fleet, Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced in the house of commons today.

Turkey, which now has been granted an armistice entered the war in November, 1914, when she severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain and France and Russia. Military operations began against Turkey on November 5 and Great Britain annexed the Island of Cyprus. Turkey entered the war only a few days after the German war ships Breslau and Goeben had sought shelter in the Dardanelles which was at once blockaded by the allied fleets. In April, 1915, allied troops were landed on the Gallipoli peninsula, but the campaign failed and the allied troops were withdrawn in December of the same year.

The British began a campaign along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in November, 1914. They advanced to within less than 100 miles of Bagdad but were defeated, retreated to Kut-el-Amar, where they were later forced to surrender. Early in 1917 the British renewed the offensive in Mesopotamia and have continued it successfully ever since until now they are within a few miles of Mosul.

Turkey sent armies against the British in Egypt and against the Russians in the Caucasus. Both campaigns had a measure of success at first but the allies soon drove the Turks back beyond the Turkish frontiers. In Palestine the allied drive under General Allenby resulted a few days ago in the capture of the important base of Aleppo. The Russian campaign in the Caucasus was rendered fruitless by the rise of the Bolsheviks to power.

For several weeks after the United States declared war on Germany, Turkey took no action but on April 21, 1917, she severed diplomatic relations. However, there has never been a declaration of war either by the United States or Turkey.

# THE WORLD WAR

London, Oct. 28.—General Ludendorff resigned as first quartermaster general because the military authorities were placed under civil control. The retiring general, an Exchange Telegraph company dispatch from Copenhagen adds, has returned to headquarters to take leave of the army and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, remains as chief of the army.

## Saw His Finish Anyhow.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Canadian dispatches from Reuter's says:

"The Paris Echo says that Ludendorff resigned because he sees the impossibility of continuing the war. The Matin says Germany will represent the retirement of Ludendorff as a new proof of the subordination of the military to the civilian power, but this will deceive no one. Ludendorff, who four months ago made the reichstag and the German people believe that the fall of Paris and the surrender of France was imminent, now disappears because he is beaten and a desperate Germany is faced with capitulation.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 28. (3 p. m.).

—American long range guns this afternoon began firing on Longuyon.

The town of Longuyon is 23 miles northeast of Verdun. The American long range fire is also being directed against the vital Voix Rode on the railway line paralleling the front. The Germans are depending on the road to shift their troops and supplies from one point to another.

## Advance is Made

Paris, Oct. 28.—American troops have entered the fighting east of Reims and have carried out a local operation in which they made an advance of one kilometer east of Attigny, capturing 172 prisoners, the war office announces. The American advance was made in the region of the forest farm south of the Aisne between Attigny and Veneq. The French continue their advance between the Oise and the Aisne, especially on the left flank. The war office today reports the capture of Hill 123 north of Crecy, on the Serre.

## LAST RIVER LINE HELD BY GERMAN BEFORE MEUSE IS BEING BROKEN.

With the French Armies in France, Oct. 28.—General Debeney's army has won a signal victory. The German forces holding the Serre-Oise front are in retreat and the whole German line between Chateau-Porte and the Argonne is in danger of being turned. Persistent attacks by General Debeney's indefatigable infantry has broken the river line, which was the last water line commanded by the enemy between the present front on the Meuse.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Germany's armies have been on a retreat this time between the Oise and the Aisne. General Debeney's first army, in the face of stubborn resistance and repeated counter attacks, has succeeded in swinging on its right flank so that it faces east. It has reached Touse and the Guiss-Marle road, driving the enemy before it. General Debeney is now in a position to push rapidly along the upper Oise valley toward Hirson and Vervins, thru a level country devoid of streams. The first

result of his progress is to force the enemy opposing the tenth and fifth French armies, exhausted by fruitless counter attacks, to begin a backward movement which is eventually bound to extend to the front before Zeithel. This will open to the fourth army a double passage of the Aisne and Ardennes canal.

General Debeney's success was won by sheer hard fighting. The importance the enemy attached to stopping this passage up the Oise may be gathered from the fact that the Germans yesterday threw in three fresh divisions, which, however, were knocked out.

## Enemy Beaten Back

French Army Headquarters, Oct. 27 (Canadian Press Dispatch from Reuters.)—Reuter's correspondent cables: "This evening General Debeney's army after three days and night of incessant fighting dislodged the enemy from the Hermann line, pursuing him to the next line a few miles north intersected by streams and here and there great patches of thick woods, admirably adapted to the purpose of defensive warfare. Yet in three days we have covered as many miles in depth as in the same number of months last year. I should hesitate to say that Valenciennes has not by now been forsaken by the enemy. The second army, in conjunction with the French made good progress yesterday and reached Moen and Heestert, which are southeast of Courtrai and upon the railway from the Lille triangle to Ghent. The fifth army continues to encounter obstinate resistance toward Tournai. Scenes of intense activity everywhere are to be witnessed in the back areas of our advance. Labor battalions drawn from all quarters of the globe are at work strenuously making and mending roads, while eastward a flowing flood of lorries, troops, guns, wagons and horses seem never-ending."

Allied troops maintain their progress east of the Piave and have taken more than 15,000 prisoners. The Italian, British and French seriously threaten the important railroad points of Conegliano and Oderzo and two of the three railway lines supporting the Austro-Hungarians on the Piave front.

On the western front in France heavy fighting virtually is at a standstill northward from Le Cateau to the Dutch frontier, but from the Oise to east of the Meuse allied pressure continues with gains for the French between the Oise and the Serre. An intense artillery duel is in progress on the American front northwest of Verdun but no infantry fighting has been reported.

While the allies have thrown forces across the Piave on a front of about 30 miles the heaviest fighting has been along a stretch of seven miles between Conegliano and Oderzo where the Italians and British have advanced more than three miles, making a formidable wedge in the Austrian positions east of the river and between two of their main communication lines. The allies are within two miles of both Conegliano and Oderzo. Along the Piave south of Oderzo there has been little fighting, but the allied advance in the north would tend to force the Austrians to evacuate the lowlands of the lower Piave. Apparently the allied thrusts in the mountain zone between the Piave and the Brenta were feints for the purpose of attracting the attention of the enemy from the formidable movement across the Piave. Troops and supplies are being rushed to the Piave front and it is evidently purposed to force the offensive to the utmost.

In addition to the British, Ital-

ian and French troops already taking part in the fighting. American troops are reported to be in reserve. The American infantry force is not large, probably two regiments or less, and not unlikely will be brigaded with the Italians or British.

The fighting east of the Piave has been very heavy, the Austrians struggling bitterly to prevent the allies from enlarging their gains on the east bank.

East of the Oise on the French front the army of General Debeney rapidly is encircling Guise. On the south they are in the suburbs of the town and have captured German first line trenches besides German barracks and a hospital. Further south the French are marching north-eastward between Guise and Marle and threaten to outflank both points by smashing all the way thru the Hunding positions.

Since the beginning of his advance between the Oise and the Serre, Gen. Debeney has moved forward more than five miles on a front of about 16 miles. Along the Serre the enemy evidently continues to withdraw toward Marle and the French war office says French patrols are in contact with the Germans on this sector. Eastward along the Aisne to Argonne, French pressure is maintained.

German guns began to bombard the American lines in the Verdun region early Tuesday. The American artillery responded. Apparently the Germans hoped to check any further American efforts to continue the advance by deluging the American lines with high explosives at the hour when attacks usually are launched.

Field Marshal Haig reports only artillery and patrol activity on the front of his armies. In Belgium operations are only of a local character.

British divisions along the Tigris have defeated the Turks and advanced ten miles.

## Huns Evacuate Bucharest.

Washington, Oct. 29.—An official dispatch from Switzerland today said several hundred officials had arrived at Vienna in the last few days from occupied Rumania and reported that not a single German civilian remained in Bucharest. The German military authorities in the city are sending to Germany as rapidly as possible all the stores and materials collected by their troops.

## French Close In on Guise.

Paris, Oct. 29.—General Debeney's first army continued to close in on Guise and has captured German first line trenches and the barracks and hospital south of the Chateau in the town of Guise according to the war office statement today. South of Guise the French have passed beyond the Louvri farm. They also continue to make progress on the high bank of Perone river.

## Turkey Sends Peace Note.

London, Oct. 29.—Turkey has independently presented peace proposals to the entente nations, according to a report from Constantinople, forwarded by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph company. The negotiations are expected to end soon, it is added.

## Last Austrian Lines Broken.

With the Allied Forces on the Piave, Monday, Oct. 28.—The last lines of the Austro-Hungarian resistance on the central positions along the Piave river were broken today by the British, French and Italian forces.

The Austrians were dealt a smashing blow. It resulted in the allies

making new advances, pushing forward as far as Vayolla, which was taken by the victorious Italians notwithstanding desperate resistance.

## German Losses Heavy.

London, Oct. 28.—(By Wireless Service.)—German losses in their unavailing offensive on the Lys river salient last summer were 14,000 killed, 6,000 prisoners and about 80,000 wounded and missing, according to an authoritative calculation. In one area of five miles by three miles, the Germans abandoned 1,500 tons of ammunition.

## YEAR OF FIGHTING SEES THE AUSTRIANS IN COMPLETE ROUT.

Italian Headquarters on the Piave, Monday, Oct. 28.—Fifteen thousand prisoners had been taken by the British, Italians and French up to late today in the advance across the Piave which for the third time in one year is the scene of a desperate battle. This time, however, the tables are turned against the Austrians. The battle now has been going on for five days and has been marked by the desperate resistance. The allies not only have had to battle against the swift river, but also to contend with the renewal of the pontoons and foot bridges damaged by the Austrians. Once across the river, the allies have had to overcome strong Austrian trench positions and machine gun posts.

Austrian prisoners declare they know nothing of the political situation at home and the efforts of their government to arrange an armistice. The Austrian army postoffice is said to have stopped the delivery of mail some time ago.

Although facing a heavy cannonade and strong machine gun fire, the allied troops succeeded in effecting a crossing of the Piave. The British, Italian and French soldiers are in the best of spirits and eager to continue the advance.

All the roads leading to the mountains or the Piave are crowded with heavy masses of troops, guns and other war materials proceeding to the front in orderly fashion.

The present battle began officially October 19, but heavy fighting did not develop until Oct. 24, the anniversary of Caporetto and the beginning of the retreat of the Piave.

Thanks to fair weather the Piave has been left several miles behind in the regions southeast of Montello. Movements across the river in force are increasing steadily and in the best order notwithstanding constant shelling from the Austrian artillery. The vast network of roads leading to the plains of the Piave are filled with soldiers and trucks carrying war materials. Whenever a bomb or shell drops on the roadways the debris is quickly removed and the road once again is free.

Gangs of Austrian prisoners captured in the drive already are at work digging graves for the burial of the dead.

## Austrians Change Generals.

Italian Headquarters on the Piave, Saturday, Oct. 26.—It is reported that Archduke Joseph Ferdinand has replaced General Borcevic as the Austrian commander on the front along the Piave.

In the three days since the beginning of the Italian attack the Austrians have put up a strong resistance. It is believed, however, that the fighting spirit of the troops is due mostly to the iron discipline maintained by the Austrian officers. When surrounded the enemy soldiers show little desire to continue the combat. The Germans and Hungarians in the Austrian's ranks are doing the best fighting.



# THE WORLD WAR

One year ago the Italian armies were streaming westward from the Isonzo with a great military disaster imminent. Today the Italians with British and French divisions with the aid of the American contingents appear to be driving through what appears to be a breach in the Austrian lines east of the Piave river.

Val Babbiano has been captured, Conegliano has been occupied and along a line stretching south to the Treviso-Oderzo railroad, the allies are marching steadily ahead. Prisoners numbering over 20,000 have been taken during the fighting.

Reports from the Piave front seem to indicate that, after the first rush of the allies, the Austrian resistance weakened greatly and there are indications that along the center of the line the enemy's defense has been crushed. The sweep of the allies eastward appears to have gained momentum during the past day and it seems probable that the next few days may see the whole Austrian army fronting the Piave in retreat toward the Tagliamento.

Not only are the Austrian lines yielding on the Piave front but further north and west the allies are reported to be advancing. The capture of Conegliano, the key of the Austrian position is considered a fatal blow to the enemy's plans to hold north of the line where the allied wedge has been driven deep into the Austrian lines.

Bitter fighting has been going on in the Meuse sector during the past day or two. East of the Meuse the American forces have moved ahead once more and have wrested important positions from the Germans.

West of the Meuse, the Germans have been heavily bombarding the American lines and back areas with gas and high explosives. American long range artillery has been pounding the German supply lines at Conflans.

West of the Argonne forest, the French have begun an attack which seems to promise the turning of the Aisne line, which is the main obstacle to the French advance immediately west of the Argonne in the region of Vouziers. The new attack was over the front from Quentin-le-Petit to Herpy, north of the Aisne, and progress, made in the first few hours of the onslaught indicated that important results were within reach.

On the Oise-Serre front the French are slowly tightening their hold on the lines about Guise, while south of that town they are moving ahead in spite of the desperate resistance on the part of the enemy.

In the neighborhood of Valenciennes the British are apparently checked for the moment. At least no significant progress has been made there during the past day or two. North of Valenciennes the French, British and Belgians have improved their lines but do not appear to have succeeded in breaking through the German defenses.

war office today. North of Guise they have taken the Beaufort farm, north of the Oise. Along the Peron river, south of Guise, the French have progressed east of Monceau-le-Neuf and captured prisoners.

**Austrians Abandon Ammunition**  
Italian Headquarters on the Piave, Oct. 30.—Austro-Hungarian forces are retiring in the region east of Conegliano. They are leaving behind them scattered along the roads toward Vittorio, seven miles north of Conegliano and Sacile further to the west, many big guns and munition wagons.

The capture of Conegliano by the Italians was important since that town is the center of five highways and also is situated on the railway. The city is being used as a supply station for the Italians. From this city the Italians will be able to dominate not only the lower mountain region but also the enemy troops on the lower Piave. Large number of Italian cavalry already have crossed the Piave. The position of the enemy forces on the lower stream is becoming critical and they may be cut off.

The taking of Conegliano was effected by Italian troops which crossed the Piave south of the Nervesa region Monday night in the face of an intense artillery fire. They cut their way through roads barred and blocked by barbed wire and machine guns. The first troops to enter Conegliano were seven cyclists who were followed by the Como infantry brigade. The Italians were met by civilians waving Italian flags.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Another note from the German government reached Washington today. It supplements the last brief communication, saying armistice terms were awaited, by reciting as evidence that the kaiser has been deprived of all power of making war and negotiating peace.

This time the Germans do not address President Wilson personally, but send the information for the American government, apparently recognizing that the stage of personal appeals has passed with the transmission of their armistice and peace plea to the allies.

It reiterates that the actual power and responsibility of the German government have been transferred to the reichstag and describes the progress of the necessary constitutional changes.

The note probably will be forwarded to Paris where the supreme war council already is reported to have formulated terms upon which the United States and the allies might permit a cessation of hostilities.

**Says Emperor Will Abdicate**  
Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 30.—Deputy Richard Kalkhof declared at a recent meeting of the centrist party that he was able to affirm that Emperor William would not cling to the crown, but would abdicate for Germany's good, according to the Cologne Tageblatt.

**Austria Wants Peace With Italy**  
London, Oct. 30.—Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, resolved to initiate direct negotiations with Italy. "Austro-antagonist," according to a telegram received in Copenhagen, transmitted by the Central agency.

**Switzerland Wants Armistice**  
Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 30.—Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has entered into negotiations with members of the Swiss government in Paris, the Hungarian newspaper Listy.

**STEAMER SAFE**  
Oct. 30.—The Brazilian steamer Aratuba, which was reported as having been sunk by a submarine, now is said to be safe and is due to arrive in New York. This effect was received in a marine circular.

The first of the nations ambulances in war

**Disaster threatens the Austro-Hungarian armies from the Stelvio to the Adriatic as they retreat from Italy.** All the Italian armies now have entered the great offensive against the Austrians and the allied troops are advancing rapidly along the entire front from Lake Garda to the Adriatic.

Fighting activity on the western front remains at a virtual standstill. There have been only isolated actions at several points. Shattered by the irresistible advance of the Italians, British and French across the Piave the Austrians are fleeing rapidly across the plains of eastern Venetia toward the line of the Isonzo, from which they advanced one year ago.

American troops are participating in the advance of the Italian tenth army which already has reached the outskirts of Sacile, 15 miles east of the Piave. The total of Austrian prisoners is approaching 40,000.

Apparently the Austrian forces which were along the Piave will have great difficulty in reaching the hills east of the Isonzo. They have been separated from the armies in the mountains west of the Piave and the allies already threaten their rear from the region of Vittorio. Along the lower Piave the Italian third army has crossed the river and taken up the pursuit. In the center the Italians have taken Oderzo while farther north they have advanced beyond Vittorio in the direction of Belluno.

In retreating across the plains over the 55 miles between the Piave and the Isonzo the Austrians rushed backward as through a narrow hallway, walled in on the north by the Carnic Alps and on the south by the Adriatic.

From the manner in which the allies have driven east of the Piave it apparently is the intention to outflank the Austrians on the north in the foothills of the Alps and crush them from both the north and the west.

The situation of the Austrians guarding the Trentino along the front from the west of Lake Garda to the Piave also is becoming serious. Between the Brenta and the Piave the 15 Austrian divisions operating there have been cut off by the capture of Vadal pass. Elsewhere on this front the Austrians must retreat northward through the Alps with the Italians, British and French pressing hard at their heels. If, as reported, the Italians are attacking from Stelvio southward to Lake Garda as well as eastward from the lake the allies have begun the familiar pincer movement in the Trentino.

Austrian troops also are retiring from Serbia and the left wing already has crossed the Danube, Vienna announces. The Serbs have reached the Danube near Semendria and the fall of Belgrade and the complete liberation of Serbia would seem but a matter of a few days, if not hours.

In western Serbia the Austrians also are marching toward the Danube. There has been little change in the situation on the western front. British patrols have been active on the important sectors between Valenciennes and Le Quesnoy and have progressed north of Valenciennes. In Champagne the French have repulsed a German counter attack northwest of Chateau Porcien. The fifth French army, fighting in this region has taken nearly 7,500 prisoners in the last two days.

**Austrian Retreat Cut Off**  
Washington, Oct. 31.—Fifteen Austrian divisions operating between the Brenta and the Piave on the Italian front have had their retreat cut off through the capture of the mountain pass of Vadal by Italian and allied troops. Official wireless dispatches from Rome today said the advantage is being pressed to the utmost and that a crisis is near. Enemy losses are described as appalling.

Occupation of the valley of Quero by the Italian army corps operating north of Valdobbiadene threatens Feltrina, and exposes the Austrians in the Grappa region to a flanking movement which it is said will compel immediate retirement.

The third Italian army on the lower Piave is reported advancing steadily in the face of desperate enemy resistance.

In all more than 1,000 square kilometers of Italian territory was recaptured yesterday. And apparently the front is being driven northward. The dispatches flatly deny the Austrian claim that territory across the Piave is being evacuated voluntarily.

Berne, Oct. 31.—Austria-Hungary was not unfaithful to her agreements with Germany when she sent the recent notes to the United States, Professor Lammasch, the new Austrian premier, declared to the party leaders in Vienna Wednesday, according to the official Vienna correspondent bureau. He said that all nations desire to bring an end to the war by the most honorable means possible.

The German government, he explained, had been informed 25 hours beforehand of the measures which Austria-Hungary had been compelled to take. He added that the German government was aware one year ago that Austria-ungary was unable to continue the struggle.

Representatives of the German government and the German emperor had been warned on several occasions that Austria-ungary would hold out as long as the military, financial and economic situation permitted.

## FIRE ON MOFFAT ROAD.

Denver, Oct. 30.—A heavy snowfall at Corona on the Continental divide, followed by a fire in the town, resulted in the stopping of traffic on the Moffat railroad.

The fire started early today. It swept down the railroad terminal at Corona and roared down 7,000 feet of snow sheds before a tempest. Trains were sent from Denver carrying fire fighters, but little hope was held for saving the buildings.

A report received this afternoon said the flames were spreading. The track had just been cleared by a rotary plow when the fire broke out.

Belgian Army Headquarters in Flanders, Saturday, Oct. 26.—That part of Belgium just liberated by the armies under command of King Albert has suffered little in comparison with other parts of the little kingdom and northern France. Western Flanders virtually is intact north of the Lys and east of the old battle line.

From the region of Nieupoort to the south of Ypres the stretch of ground and the territory for six or more miles on either side of which was the battle ground for four years, judged by the numerous little black crosses that are scattered all about, might be called "Dead Man's Land."

East of this region, however, there are villages untouched by the war, luxuriant farms and happy liberated towns.

West of the line which the British and Belgians held for four long years many villages and towns have been destroyed by German artillery fire. Furness is only an empty shell of tottering walls and Pervys is merely a geographical name. A post bearing the name of the village is the only thing remaining to show where Ramsappelle stood. In this region poison gas has killed all vegetation and the trees stand gaunt and bare of foliage.

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—Russian Foreign Minister Tschirrin addressed a note to President Wilson on October 24 according to Petrograd newspapers saying:

"As a condition of the armistice during which peace negotiations shall be begun, you in your note to Germany demanded the evacuation of occupied territories. We are ready, Mr. President, to conclude an armistice on this condition and request you to inform us when you intend to withdraw your troops from Murman, Archangel and Siberia."

Mrs. Harris, the matron of the Las Vegas hospital, is seriously ill and Mrs. Ernest Blood has offered her services and will take charge of the hospital until Mrs. Harris is able.

### ANSWERS PARTIES' ACCUSATIONS THAT PEACE POINT WAS FREE TRADE PLANK.

Washington, Oct. 30.—President Wilson's letter to Senator Simmons of North Carolina, replying to republican contentions that the third of his fourteen peace points is a free trade plank, follows:

"Dear Senator: I am glad to respond to the question addressed to me by your letter of October 26. The words used in my address to the congress of January 8, 1918, were: 'The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.'

"I, of course, meant to suggest no restriction upon the free determination by any nation of its own economic policy, but only that, whatever tariff any nation might deem necessary for its own economic service be that tariff high or low, it should apply equally to all of the foreign nations, in other words that there should be no discrimination against some nations that did not apply to others. This leaves every nation free to determine for itself its own internal policies and limits only its rights to compound these policies of hostile discrimination between one nation and another weapons of economic discipline and punishment should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to a general program of justice and equality.

"The experiences of the past among nations have taught us that the attempt by one nation to punish another by exclusive and discriminatory trade agreements has been prolific breeder of that kind of antagonism that oftentimes results in war, and that if a permanent peace is to be established among nations every obstacles that has stood in the way of international friendship should be cast aside. It was with that fundamental purpose in mind that I announced this principle in my address of January 8. To pervert this great principle for partisan purposes, and to inject the boggy of free trade which is not involved at all, is to attempt to divert the mind of the nation from the broad and humane principles of a durable peace by introducing an international question of quite another kind. American business has in the past been unaffected by a policy of the kind suggested and it has nothing to fear now from a policy of simple international justice. It is, indeed, lamentable that the momentous issues of this solemn hour should be seized upon in an effort to bend them to partisan service. To the initiated and discerning the motive is transparent and the attempt fails.

Sincerely yours,  
WOODROW WILSON."

#### ALAPETITE NEW AMBASSADOR

Paris, Oct. 29.—G. F. Alapetite, the French resident general in Tunis, has been appointed ambassador to Spain. Senator Etienne Flandin will become resident general in Tunis.

#### ABOLISH CENSORSHIP

Berne, Switzerland, Monday, Oct. 28.—The new Austrian government has abolished censorship of the press, a report from Berlin says.

The bamboo has been known to grow two feet in 24 hours.

#### DISSOLUTION CERTIFICATE FILED

Santa Fe, Oct. 30.—Certificate of voluntary dissolution was filed today with the state corporation commission by the Coors Lumber company of Las Vegas with H. G. Coors as statutory agent.



JUDGE HERBERT F. REYNOLDS  
Candidate for Justice of the State Supreme Court

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 30.—In his statement to the voters of New Mexico, outlining the brief platform which he bases his campaign for election to the state supreme court, Judge Herbert F. Reynolds points to his seven years as judge of the Second Judicial district as the best evidence of his intention and purpose, and the course he will pursue as a member of the supreme court in the event of his election. It is interesting to note what that course has been. Judge Reynolds, when at work in his home county of Bernalillo, goes to his court room at 9 o'clock, and works until 5 or 6. He does this every day. He is one of the hardest workers in Albuquerque, giving his entire working time to the business of the court. In this way, he has been able, without assistance, to dispatch a larger volume of business than has been handled in any other district during the seven years he has been on the bench. In Bernalillo county alone during that period, he has disposed of 3,026 civil cases and 749 criminal cases. Practically an equal number have been disposed of in McKinley and Sandoval counties, the other two counties in his district.

During this time Judge Reynolds has refrained rigidly from any form of political activity. He is regarded among lawyers here and thruout the state as the best type of judicial officer. He is a constant and thorough student, not only of law but of events, and keeps himself at all times abreast of the trend of public affairs. His broad attitude toward the business of the court is indicated in that portion of his statement to the voters in which he says:

"It is my belief that our laws must be moulded and made to meet the necessities of modern conditions; that in the period following the winning of the war much that is new will come before our courts both national and state, and that every judicial officer must be prepared to take into full consideration the new conditions and at the same time maintain a

constant conservatism of action and decree which will work for the safety of our institutions, without hampering our progress."

#### STEAMER LOADED WITH DEAD

Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 29.—Loaded with bodies of the dead of the lost steamer Princess Sophia, the steamer Princess Alice, will leave here for Vancouver, B. C., in a day or two. She will carry 192 bodies already found and others which may be recovered. The Alice, which hurried north to take off the passengers of the Sophia when the latter crashed on to a reef in Lynn canal, left today for Skagway, Alaska, to get coffins. Rescue workers expected to recover 90 per cent of the bodies of the 843 lost.

The present month marks the centennial anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Payson Prentiss, the Maine school teacher whose juvenile stories, religious poems and other writings were widely read by the past generation.

The costliest soap in the world is that manufactured specially in the Levant for use in the harems of wealthy Mohammedans in the Near East, and in India.

The most costly map in the world is a map of France which was arranged and presented to the republic by the czar of Russia when the Franco-Russian alliance was consummated. The ground work of the map is polished jasper, and the chief towns are represented by precious stones and their names inscribed in gold. The rivers are strips of polished platinum and the 87 departments are set out in a wonderful scheme of blazing gems.

#### U. S. STEEL DIVIDEND

New York, Oct. 29.—The United States Steel corporation today declared an extra quarterly dividend of two per cent on the common stock together with the regular disbursement of 1-4 per cent on the common and 1-2 per cent on the preferred. This extra dividend of the two per cent compares with previous quarterly dividends of 3 per cent.

#### ARTIST STRUCK OVER HEAD.

Santa Fe, Oct. 31.—Word comes from Taos that during a melee in the Plaza there, a celebrated artist, member of the Taos Art colony, was struck over the head with a revolver while trying to make peace between an officer of the peace and his wife. The artist disarmed the assailant, but the revolver was discharged in the scrimmage the bullets going wild. The disarmed husband then made a bee line for a rifle but was again disarmed by another peace officer, however only after two shots had been fired. Excitement ran high for a time but when the principals cooled off, there were apologies all around and the matter will be kept out of the courts.

Paris, Oct. 31.—Col. E. M. House, special representative of the United States to the European governments already has had conversations of considerable length with Premier Clemenceau, Field Marshal Haig, Viscount Milner, British secretary of state for war, William Graves Sharp, American ambassador to France; Premier Venizelos of Greece and Gen. Tasker Bliss, American representative to the supreme war council.

The precise information in possession of Col. House relative to the European situation rather amazes statesmen on this side of the Atlantic. They have not been aware that Col. House, as head of a bureau at Washington has been receiving for eight months the results of original study from many sources of conditions in every belligerent country in Europe.

#### DRAFT EVADER GETS YEAR

New York, Oct. 30.—Roger Nash Baldwin, director of an organization called the National Civic Liberty bureau, with headquarters here, and an officer of the American Anti-Militarist union in Washington, D. C., pleaded guilty in the federal court today to violating the draft law by failing to submit himself for physical examination. He was sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary less 20 days he has been in the Tombs prison.

#### AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION LIMITED

Washington, Oct. 30.—The manufacture of aircraft in the United States has reached a stage where it is limited practically only by transportation facilities. Production of Liberty motors reached 1,000 a week in October.

#### TURKS RETREAT FROM TABRIZ.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Turkish troops have begun the evacuation of Tabriz, Persia, according to advices reaching the state department today. The Turks are menaced by the British forces in Macedonia in their advance northward.

#### CAYLOR INFLUENZA VICTIM

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 30.—P. C. Caylor, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the Texas and Pacific system, and nationally known in railroad brotherhood circles died here last night of pneumonia which developed after influenza.

#### GOLD MEN CONFER.

Reno, Nevada, Oct. 30.—A committee from the American gold conference will leave soon for Washington to present the request of the gold producers of the west to Secretary McAdoo and the senate committee on mines and mining.

There are but three kisses mentioned in the gospels—the one of betrayal, by Judas; the one of adoration, by the Magdalen; the one of reconciliation, by the father of the Prodigal Son.

#### AUSTRIAN NOTE ARRIVES

Washington, Oct. 29.—The new Austrian note asking for an armistice and peace was received by cable today at the Swedish legation for delivery to the state department. The text is said to be identical with that cabled by the Associated Press from Basel, Switzerland yesterday.

**HUN RAILROAD CENTERS REDUCED; MOST POWERFUL WEAPON KNOWN**

With the American Army in France, Thursday, Oct. 24.—American 16 inch guns manned by American bluejackets co-operated with the French began firing upon German railroad centers back of the Serre-Oise front on Wednesday.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Announcement from France that American 16-inch naval guns manned by naval gun crews have come into action with the American army at the front, disclosed that through efforts of the ordnance officials of the navy, General Pershing's forces are now equipped with the most powerful and hardest hitting weapons yet used in the present war, ashore or afloat so far as is known.

The 16-inch rifles are similar to those designed for use aboard the newest dreadnaught. They are 50-caliber more than 60 feet in length and weigh approximately 100 tons with their carriages.

Without question they are the longest range guns in use except the German super-guns which are regarded merely as a mechanical freak.

The projectiles weigh close to a ton and its bursting charge of the most powerful explosive known is measured in hundreds of pounds against the few pounds in the German super-gun shell. The restrictive effect is enormous.

These are not the only great naval guns employed by the American army. American naval gun crews have played an important part on several sectors of the battle front for months, handling weapons of 12 inch bore.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy**

Do not imagine that because other cough medicines failed to give you relief that it will be the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Bear in mind that from a small beginning this remedy has gained a world wide reputation and immense sale. A medicine must have exceptional merit to win esteem wherever it becomes known.—Adv.

**WAR RELIEF WORK**

Washington, Oct. 28.—Secretary Baker advised that all organizations seeking funds for war relief work should, if possible, be absorbed by the seven agencies recognized by the president. The seven are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare League, War Camp Community Service and American Library association.

**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.

**TO WORK IN POWDER WORKS.**

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Ten men left Saturday to enter the employ of the government powder works near Nashville, Tenn. Other enlistments by M. W. Atwood are reported for the motor transport corps.



**HON. B. C. HERNANDEZ**  
Republican Candidate for Congress. Mr. Hernandez is 100 per cent American and will be elected

**ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP CATHEDRAL STOPPED BY TIMELY ARRIVAL OF ALLIES.**

Paris, Oct. 26.—Deliberate destruction of property and documents of historic nature was carried out by the Germans at St. Quentin, according to a report made by Premier Clemenceau by the Munich allies of that city who have made an investigation.

Ancient city documents which had been walled up under control of the German command and placed under seal were found to have been removed or burned. Evidence showed that this occurred shortly after the inhabitants fled from St. Quentin in March, 1917. At the cathedral an attempt was made to mine the great pillars, but the rapid advance of the French prevented the Germans from carrying out their desire.

Stripping every factory in the city, the Germans carried off all models and designs and even the accounts of the various companies were removed. The municipal authorities ask that an allied or neutral commission visit the city soon to establish the falsity of the statement made by Dr. Solf, the German foreign minister, that the city was destroyed by shells from the allied guns. Such a visit would also, they say, establish that the German depredations were actuated by a determination to crush the economic life of France.

**CHURCH MADE INTO HOSPITAL**

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—The church at Chihuahua, a suburb of Roswell, has

been turned into a hospital at which 30 cases of influenza among Spanish-Americans are being treated. Among the deaths at Roswell is that of Cadet James N. Hancock, at the military institute, whose home is at Alpine, Tex. Mrs. Charles C. Collins and W. J. Reynolds died within a few hours of each other of the influenza and were buried at the same time.

**HOW A SALESMAN SUFFERED.**

R. J. Porter, Sterling, Col., writes: "I suffered with a painful, weak back. As a traveling salesman I had to stop frequently to pick up my grips, and the pain when I straightened up was awful. I was induced to try Foley Kidney Pills. Relief was immediate. Say, they are great." Prompt and tonic. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**55 STUDENTS FROM NEW MEXICO**

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—New Mexico is to furnish 55 students for the officers training school which is to open on December 11 at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Calif. Captain J. McCreardon of the Twelfth cavalry at Columbus; the professor of military science and tactics at State College and at the military institute are the officers in New Mexico designated to make the final selections of aspirants.

**FULL OF COLD; HAD THE GRIP.**

Many will be pleased to read how Lewis Newman, 506 Northrand St., Charleston, W. Va., was restored to health. He writes: "I was down and nothing would do me any good. I was full of cold. Had the grip until I got two 50c bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar. It is the best remedy for grip and colds I ever used." Sold everywhere. Adv.

**SOLDIERS TERMED**

**"BOYS IN BLUE"**

Camp Kearney, Calif.—"Boys in Blue" is again a suitable designation for soldiers, at least those stationed at Camp Kearney, in daylight hours. This has come about through the desire of the government to conserve cotton olive drab uniforms, cloth of which is expensive, by substituting blue denim fatigue uniforms for wear during drill and training periods. The fatigue uniform looks much like ordinary "overalls."

All organizations here recently were required to submit requisitions for fatigue uniforms, if they had not sufficient on hand to equip their men, and nowadays almost any unit can be seen wearing them while at drill, at work in the trench areas, on the rifle range or otherwise engaged in routine duties about camp. Olive drab is worn by men on guard duty, however, and at retreat and during the evening all men here wear it.

Further conservation is expected to result from selection of suitable olive drab uniforms for different occasions. Each man here has at least two of these uniforms and is expected to wear his best one when going out of camp on liberty days, participating in ceremonies, etc. At other times "second best" is the rule.

Many of the second bests are worn or torn uniforms repaired by the reclamation division of the quartermaster's department and reissued. Others are uniforms not quite good enough for "best" but not yet ready to be turned in for renovation and repair by the reclamationists.

**DON'T INVITE A COLD OF THE GRIP**

I you feel "stuffed up" bloated, bilious, languid or have sick headache, sour stomach, coated tongue, bad breath or other condition caused by slowed up digestion, a Foley Cathartic Tablet will give prompt relief. It is a gentle, wholesome thoroughly cleansing physic that leaves no bad after-effects. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**CAMP CODY RANKS 21ST**

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Camp Cody which was the healthiest of all camps week after week during the summer months, has dropped to 21st place in that respect in the weekly report in the latest U. S. Official Bulletin, although it reports only 181 influenza cases. The total number of deaths during the week at all the camps in this country were 6,266 as against 2,537 the week before. The number of cases of influenza were given at 90,393 as against 88,478 the week before; pneumonia 17,882 as against 8,655 the week before; measles 338 as against 699 the week before; meningitis 45 as against 27 the week before venereal disease 2,125 as against 3,800 the week before. The non-effective rate is given as 120.77 per thousand; at Camp Cody it is 100.49. At Camp Dodge, the highest, it is 334.35; while Camp Kearney reports the lowest 33.91.

**SURGEONS agree that in cases of**

Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the **FIRST TREATMENT** is most important. When an **EFFICIENT** 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**. But it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by O. G. Chaefer.—Adv.

### ABOUT 150 HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM WRECK OF PASSENGER SHIP.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28.—With their task almost half completed searchers are continuing search for bodies of those believed to have perished when the Canadian Pacific Railway company's passenger steamer Princess Sofia was sunk by a storm Friday night. One hundred and fifty bodies were recovered last night, according to a dispatch sent from the north by a British Columbia wireless service. A small fleet of boats, led by the U. S. light house tender Cedar, is making the search. The Princess Alice, a sister ship of the Sophia, arrived at the scene of the wreck yesterday.

When the Alice left Vancouver for the north Thursday it was thought she would arrive Sunday to take off the passengers and crew of the Sophia. Instead, the Alice will come back as a ship of the dead.

According to a wireless from the Cedar, 343 persons were aboard the Sophia. Lists sent from Skagway and Vancouver placed the total at around 335. It was thought possible that several joined the crew at the northern port at the last moment and were not the Skagway and Vancouver lists.

#### Bodies Taken to Juneau.

Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 28.—Many more bodies are on their way here, it was reported today. Wireless messages received last night said about 150 had been found.

Until the storm subsides the rescue ships cannot complete their task of gathering the remains. At the rate the bodies are reported being recovered, it was thought possible that searchers will be able to get nearly all of the remains of 343 believed to have been lost when the Canadian Pacific steamer slid off Vanderbilt reef where she struck in a storm Thursday.

#### Mining Men Perish.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 28.—C. E. Watson and George Ranlodpr, two prominent mining men from eastern Canada, were lost on the Sophia.

#### Body of Engineer Recovered.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28.—J. F. Young, whose body was brought to Juneau, was chief engineer of the Yukon River steamer Dawson. He resided in Vancouver, B. C. Captain Frank Gossie whose body also was found was second officer of the Sophia. Mrs. H. H. Bridges, another recovered, was the wife of the proprietor of the Yukonia restaurant at Dawson. Harry Rutherford was a waiter on the Selkirk. Henry B. Perkin was the general manager of the Pacific Coast Cold Storage company. His home was here.

The surgeon general offers to women not eligible for admission to the Army School of Nursing or the civil hospital schools of nursing an opportunity for service as hospital assistants in the military hospitals to which are to be sent the convalescent sick and wounded soldiers.

#### Admission.

Candidates desiring to be considered for admission to the Division Hospital Assistants of the Army School of Nursing should make application in person or in writing, or through the Division Directors of the Bureau of Nursing of the American Red Cross, to the Army School of Nursing, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.

To be eligible for admission candidates must be married women between the ages of 21 and 40 whose husbands are overseas, and who are free to give this service; also single

women between the ages of 35 and 45. All candidates must be in good physical condition and of good moral character. They must be graduates of high schools or present an acceptable equivalent.

They will be assigned to convalescent hospitals in this country where training school units are not to be established. Applications of candidates eligible for enrollment in the schools of nursing will not be considered for this service.

#### Expenses.

Hospital assistants will be provided with board, lodging and laundry. They will be required to provide themselves with a nursing uniform for the probationary course, and upon its successful completion with a military and such additional uniforms as are required during their service in the hospitals. A monthly allowance of \$15.00 will be provided by the government to meet these and other incidental expenses.

#### Course of Instruction.

Hospital assistants who have not satisfactorily completed the courses given by the American Red Cross in elementary nursing and hygiene, first aid to the injured and dietetics will be required to take a similar course extending over a period of at least six weeks. All will be required to attend classes and take the examinations in such courses as may be from time to time determined upon as more efficiently equipping them for the service to which they are assigned.

#### Illness.

Hospital assistants are entitled to medical treatment while on duty. This will ordinarily be furnished at the hospital to which they are assigned; but in proper cases the Surgeon General may order transfer to and treatment in some other Army hospital. When the treatment required cannot otherwise be had, the necessary civilian service may be employed as authorized by Army Regulations. Bills contracted by a hospital assistant for medical care while on leave or absent without leave cannot be allowed.

Frequent absences from duty will disqualify for service.

#### Probationary Period.

The probationary period will not exceed two months. The decision as to the propriety of retaining the service of the hospital assistant upon completion of the probationary period will be made by the Dean of the Army School of Nursing, upon the recommendation of the chief nurse of the hospital to which she is assigned.

The connection between a hospital assistant and the Army School of Nursing may be severed at any time during the period of service by either side, if so desired. Those who have of their own volition severed their connection will not be reinstated however unless the reason submitted at the time of their withdrawal be considered adequate. Discipline shall accord with that governing the members of the Army Nurse Corps.

#### DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE

"Well," said the captain of artillery, as he stood watching three Yanks playing baseball in the Tuilleries gardens in Paris, "I guess that if we came here to make the world safe for democracy, we have finished the job and can go home."

"Look," pointing to the three ball players. "One of those men is an American soldier, one is a Y. M. C. A. secretary, and one is a ducky from an American stevedore regiment. The white soldier's father was killed while fighting to free the slaves, the Y man's father was a slave owner and the ducky's grandfather was a slave. They are playing ball in the grounds that were once the private grounds

of an emperor. If that isn't democracy to the Nth power, what do you call it?"

#### SURGICAL PLANES USED

Paris.—Surgeons of the French army probably soon will be carried in airplanes to present stations behind the firing line when their services are urgently needed. Four surgical airplanes no ware being completed for this use on the battlefields.

The planes will be capable of lifting three men—a pilot, a surgeon and an X-ray operator—together with radiograph, surgical instruments and a small folding table in aluminum. They will have a speed of from 48 to 70 miles an hour, which will enable them to reach, for example, Noyon to Paris in an hour, whereas the lightest surgical motor takes half a day.

#### WARRANTY DEEDS.

U. S. A. to Cesario Gonzales, land in twp. 15 range 23 and sec. 3, twp. 14, range 23.

Wm. Gortner, special guardian to V. K. Jones, Sept. 21, '18, lots ½ of 3 block 3, Ilfeld and Baca add.

Guadalupe Quintana, Jr., to Pedro Romero, Aug. 15, '13, land in sec. 3, twp. 11, range 25 and sec. 34, twp. 12, range 25.

G. H. Derrough et ux. to J. Clevenger, Oct. 3, '18, lots 18 and 19, blk 48, Buena Vista add.

Wm. H. Hayden to C. C. Passmore, Oct. 18, '18, 2,600 acres land south west of Las Vegas.

Ethelore P. Morris to George A. Fleming, July 22, '10, 275 acres of land, typ 17, range 10.

Adam Breau to Investment and Agency Corp. April 15, '18, nw 14 sec. 33, twp. 17, range 19.

C. H. Baxter et ux. to George A. Fleming May 9, '18, s½ sec. 12, twp. 15, range 17.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 29.—No more German helmets may be sent home as souvenirs, according to a letter received here today from M. Spangler, a soldier with the American forces in France. Instead the German helmets are to be collected by the reclamation department of the army, melted up and used for ammunition. A number of the heavy steel helmets worn by the Germans have been received here with sufficient postage to bring them parcels post attached to a tag.

#### WOMEN SOLD HALF THE BONDS.

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—That the women of the state sold \$1,625,350 in Liberty bonds during the last drive was the statement made by Mrs. H. Huey, chairman of the Women's Fourth Liberty committee. There will be a number of additions to this sum from committees which have not yet submitted their reports.

#### MAJOR ROBT. MASSIE ILL

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Word received today by his sisters from Major Robert Massie, ill with influenza at Toronto, Canada, is that he has suffered a relapse bringing on pneumonia. His brother, Dr. James A. Massie of Santa Fe is at his bedside.

#### GERMAN PRESS DISSOLVED

Washington, Oct. 29.—The press bureau at German general headquarters has been dissolved according to an official dispatch today from Switzerland. The dispatch says some of the Berlin newspapers declared the bureau was responsible for spreading false news regarding the military power of the central empires.

Copenhagen, Oct. 29.—The German federal council has approved the bill amending the imperial constitution in the form adopted by the reichstag, according to a Berlin telegram.

### EXCHANGED MEN RETURNED TO ITALY ARE MOST PITIFUL SIGHT

Paris, Sept. 28 (By Mail).—Exchanged prisoners of war came back to Italy by way of Lake Como, and of all the sights of this war, that of an arrival of exchanged Italian prisoners is most pitiful.

In Italy Austrian prisoners are well cared for, well-treated, well fed. They go home well and strong. In return for them, Austria sends back human wrecks, horrible to see. It sends back men mutilated, men wasted by starvation and disease, men who have suffered the most horrible cruelties. As each arriving train comes in, half the returned prisoners have to be carried off in litters, not because they are wounded or ill, but because they have been starved.

Each train is met by the American Y. M. C. A. with cigarettes and such things as the soldiers want. Y. M. C. A. secretaries pass among the poor fellows giving them what comfort they can and what assistance is possible. Secretaries representing the Y, Knights of Columbus, Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army and Jewish Welfare board are doing wonderful work among the prisoners.

The sight of the men is like the sight of a famine. Men are literally reduced to skin and bone; they are walking horrors.

From far and near friends and relatives of the prisoners come to meet them, hoping, hoping that their loved ones will be in the consignment. One poor old mother, living in a distant province of Italy, walked to Como no less than four times, vainly waiting for her only remaining son. At last the government took notice of her, and produced her transportation on the railroad.

At last her son came. All the returning prisoners were off the train and it looked as if her sixth visit were in vain, but presently a litter was carried off the last car. She had not been prepared for this, for her son was still pictured in her mind as the strong, hearty boy who had gone away from her. Supported by a Y. M. C. A. man, she drew near hesitatingly, but turned away her face. She could not bear to look. Neither she nor her son had been fortified against such a meeting. But the boy rose to the emergency. He stretched out his emaciated hand and grasped hers and drew it against his cheek. "Mother," he said in Italian, "I haven't but one eye left and only one leg—but I'm your son yet. I love you as much as if I were whole. Aren't you glad to see me?"

She burst into tears—tears of grief and of joy, and threw herself upon his body, mumbling his name, cuddling him.

And so they come. Skeletons, horrors, monsters, "mutilated" sent back by Austria in exchange for well fed, healthy, happy Austrians. The contrast is one that speaks with an eloquence not to be forgotten.

Lille and Lens, St. Quentin, Laon and Rheims, around which the tide of battle has raged recently are all old-time battlegrounds. Lille was captured by Louis XIV and was defended in 1792 against the Austrians. In 1648 Lens was the scene of a great battle in which the French routed the Spaniards. At St. Quentin, in 1557, the army of Philip II gained a great victory over the French, and the Germans, under von Goben, defeated the French there in 1871. Laon was the center of fighting in the religious and league wars against England, and at Lens Blucher defeated the French in 1814. Near Rheims Napoleon administered a disastrous defeat to the Russians in 1814.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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The Union League Club of New York has just adopted a slogan for this campaign that should make strong appeal. It is this: "Politics is not adjourned in the sense that party principles should be abandoned." This is the sentiment of an organization, that, like the Union League of this city, has been foremost in all manner of patriotic effort and has stood for sterling loyalty everywhere. It is a sane sentiment, and it will stand the test. And it combats very earnestly the democratic cry that it is either necessary or desirable to vote for democratic candidates for office in order to insure the president support in the conduct of the war.

Not only is it not necessary for the proper conduct of the war that partisan supporters of President Wilson be elected to office, but it is very desirable that loyal republican be elected to support him. There is no telling when the president will be dependent upon the republican party in congress to put thru measures vital to the success of the war. Behind the republican party is the tradition and the record of vigorous nationalism. The legislative record of this war already proves how necessary has been republican support of administration war measures, and how republican leadership had to be relied upon for their success. When the speaker of the house of representatives, the chairman of the ways and means committee, the chairman of the committee on military affairs, and such democratic leaders, line up against the president, where would he be if it were not for the loyal, thoroughgoing American spirit and aid of the republicans?

Mr. Wilson did not hesitate to turn to republicans for needed aid when his own party denied it. He cannot now sincerely claim that democratic partisan support is essential for the conduct of the war. It may be essential to him as the leader of the democratic party that these should be a democratic congress. But to him as president of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, a democratic majority in congress is far from being essential. And that is the capacity in which he should be considered at this time, not as the head of a partisan party. The Union League Club is right; party principles should be adhered to in this year of war.

Judge Herbert F. Reynolds, republican candidate for the State Supreme Court, is one of the candidates in the present election who merits the support of New Mexico voters on a basis of proven ability, complete qualification and the acid test of service. Judge Reynolds was elected judge of the Second Judicial District, one of the busiest districts in the state, at the first state election. He found in each of the three coun-

ties of the district dockets congested with pending cases, and both the civil and criminal business of the courts lay behind. He not only cleaned up the dockets, but has kept them clean. In Bernalillo county alone he has disposed of over 3,000 civil cases, and of 794 criminal cases, during his seven years on the bench.

Judge Reynolds has in its highest form the judicial attitude and the judicial temperament. He has made it his rule through his service to keep entirely free from participation in politics or any kind of partisan activity, and is maintaining that attitude in the present campaign. He has issued a clearcut statement to the effect that he sought the republican nomination for the Supreme Court; that he desires to be elected, and will appreciate the support of his fellow citizens. That is as far as he will go in political activity. It is as far as any candidate for the Supreme Bench, or any other judicial position, should go.

Hindenburg is said to whistle when he is nervous. He must sound like a steam calliope nowadays.

The president has repeatedly with candor made it plain in so many words that he regards himself as the political leader of the democratic party. Therefore, though he has disingenuously sought to assert that the motive behind his "appeal" to the voters to elect a democratic majority in congress is non-partisan, the nation will hardly be deceived by his casuistry.

The people have discounted this letter of his in advance. It is no sensation. Everybody knew it was coming because that has been the only argument which the democrats have raised anywhere and it was known that the issue had the approval of the president. It is safe to say it would not have been an issue but for his O. K. when it was presented to him. The president controls his party too absolutely for any other belief to be entertained by sane persons.

His own formal statement in an eleventh hour attempt to stem the tide to the republican party was anticipated and so has lost in force and effect. The democratic leader has simply endorsed the false democratic issue and the voters will know how to appreciate it.

There are only two things in it which seem to require even the remotest discussion.

The president says that the election of republicans to control congress would be construed in Europe as a "repudiation of my leadership." The president—NOTE THIS—does not say that it would be construed as a weakening of the war purpose of the American people. He is too clever to do that. He leaves that to lesser lights, such as Senator Jones and the democratic state central committee of New Mexico. He knows it would not be so construed and he knows the American people know it.

So he uses the vague phrase of "my leadership," fails to tie that leadership up to his position as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and leaves the nation perfectly free to apply the facts to the phrase and assume that he rightly regards "my leadership" to mean that the election of a republican congress would only mean that as leader of the democratic party he has shared in a vote of lack of confidence in the ability of that party to reconstruct this nation when the war ends.

The president is less happy in his declaration that only the election of a democratic majority would insure "unified leadership." We must judge the future by the past. The president and Senator Chamberlain, democratic chairman of the committee on military affairs, and Senator Hitchcock, democratic chairman of the committee on foreign relations, have crossed swords so often that the words "unified leadership" as applied to them is a sorry joke. Speaker Clark, Leader Kitchen and Chairman Dent of the house committee on military affairs have repeatedly refused point blank to "unify" their leadership in congress with that of Mr. Wilson in the White House.

The closest unification the president has enjoyed was when he was working hand in glove with Kahn, republican, who passed the draft bill through the lower house for him.

The president, as the foremost democrat, has now done his duty as a partisan. The voters of the nation cheerfully determined to uphold him in the prosecution of the war to a 100 per cent. victory and an unconditional surrender peace, firmly determined not to permit the senate through a majority of pacifists from the south, to ratify a treaty which embodies the now defunct 14 points on which the president still stands, though they are approved in lip service by Germany, will read the partisan appeal of the president and vote as they voted in Wisconsin and Maine—for a republican congress, which will be pro-war, but not a rubber stamp.

Charges of grafting and incompetence are made by Chairman Arthur Seligman and the democratic campaign committee against Charles Springer and other members and employes of the New Mexico Council of Defense. Will Chairman Seligman tell the people of New Mexico how much more efficient his own personal efforts in war work have been? Will Chairman Seligman tell the people of New Mexico how much he has helped to recruit the New Mexico National Guard up to the required strength, to increase the acreage in food crops, to save and conserve food, to make a success of the Four Liberty Loans and the two Red Cross drives?

Will Chairman Seligman also say how much work he has done as a member of the Council of Defense for the county of Santa Fe, since he was honored with an appointment to that organization by a republican governor and a State Council of Defense which is described by the democratic committee as a "republican organization"? Will the chairman say how many hours he has neglected his own personal, political or company's business, to engage in war work, since war was declared in April, 1917?

Will Chairman Seligman say how his record as a democratic leader, compares with the work of Charles Springer, republican "boss," in effectiveness and in unselfish devotion to the war work of the United States and the allied cause? Will Chairman Seligman say to the public that in devoting all his time to the game of politics, going so far even as to refuse to permit his candidates for state offices to assist in the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, he honestly believes he has taken a more patriotic course and served a more useful purpose than Mr. Springer has done in keeping out of politics and sticking steadfastly to war work? Will Chairman Seligman

kindly inform the people of New Mexico upon these important matters.

Will Mr. Summers Burkhart, United States District Attorney for New Mexico, deny that he ever made the statement that no man could secure a fair trial in the United States District Court of New Mexico? And if he admits having made such a statement will he say whether he meant to reflect upon the court itself, or upon the juries; or whether it was because he knew what was in his own heart, and how the cases would be prosecuted in court by himself? It ought to be recalled here that Mr. Burkhart is a part of that democratic administration which all citizens must support if they hope to escape being charged by the democrats with disloyalty. It ought to be noted further that Mr. Burkhart's term expired some months ago, and that he continues to be held in office, although the senate has not confirmed his re-appointment.

Who is the publicity manager and chief writer for the democratic campaign committee? If the committee really is democratic in its principles and plans, why the need of so great secrecy? The acting secretary at state headquarters will not disclose the name. Moreover, this acting secretary offers what in effect is an apology for many of the vicious statements that have been sent to the newspapers, by disclaiming that he knew such statement had been prepared and distributed.

The daily newspapers of New Mexico were great free, independent and untrammelled organs so long as they continued their support of the democratic ticket. The moment these newspapers espoused the cause of the republican party and its principles, they degenerated into a "subsidized press." At least this is the statement made by the democratic campaign committee, and echoed round the state by the democratic papers. It does seem to make a difference whose ox is being gored.

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—According to Constantinople department reports that are current Turkey, under the peace negotiations, has invited the allied fleet to enter the Dardanelles.

Troops are not to be landed, it is said, with the exceptions of a small detachment to supervise demobilization of the Ottoman armies.

The Constantinople newspaper Ikdan on Sunday printed a statement from a "competent source" that Turkey had commenced official peace negotiations with the entente, adding that delegates already had left the Turkish capital. In other quarters in Constantinople it is declared the negotiations are unofficial.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 30.—A torpedo and shellfire attack by a German submarine on an American tanker, a British freighter, and Norwegian freighter, Oct. 21, 700 miles from the French coast, in which the American tanker stopped to engage and apparently outfought the Uboat was described by the crew of the Norwegian ship, which arrived here today.

The three vessels were traveling together, the Norwegian crew said, when the submarine made its presence known by launching a torpedo at the Britisher. The enemy then appeared on the surface and with two deck guns opened fire on all the three ships. The vessels scattered and the Britisher, being the fastest, was soon hull down on the horizon. The Norwegian ship, unarmed, moved off in an opposite direction, while the American tanker, turning so as to present a stern target, opened fire and in short order made the Uboat submerge.



## Leahy Is Efficient and Conscientious Judge

Judge D. J. Leahy has lived in New Mexico more than a quarter of a century. During nearly all of that time he has resided in San Miguel and Colfax counties, where his friends are legion.

His record as United States attorney for more than four years is an enviable one. He was United States attorney in territorial days when it was the popular thing to file charges against federal officials. But so fearless, fair and just was Mr. Leahy in the performance of his official duties, that not a single charge was ever filed against him.

When New Mexico became a state, Judge Leahy was the unanimous choice of his party for the important office of District Judge of the Fourth Judicial district. To accept this position he resigned from the office of United States attorney.

For nearly seven years as district judge he has ably, honestly, fearlessly and efficiently administered the laws of our state; so well in fact, that he is again the unanimous choice of his party for re-election.

Since his occupancy of the bench, he has cleared the court dockets of a large number of old cases, notably among these is cause No. 632 Mora County, commonly referred to as the old Mora Grant case, which had been pending since 1877. In this case there were a large number of interventions and the issues were much involved and complicated.

During his first year on the bench, Judge Leahy determined that this case, together with other old cases, should be disposed of, with the result that cause No. 632 is practically closed and the many and various tracts of lands involved have been decreed to their rightful owners. Although the petitions in intervention were numerous, each requiring a separate decree, so satisfactory, fair and just were the decisions rendered that in only one instance was an appeal taken to the supreme court, and in that case his decision was promptly affirmed.

Again it is well to remember that



JUDGE DAVID J. LEAHY  
Candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District Court

## The Real Reason Why Wilson Wants A. B. Fall Defeated

The president, following the same course he pursued in Wisconsin and Maine, has appealed to the voters of New Mexico to repudiate Senator A. B. Fall. The president does not deny that Senator Fall has stood by him loyally when large numbers of the most prominent democrats of the senate were fighting the administration's measures. Mr. Wilson objects to the return of Senator Fall because the New Mexico senator severely criticized the president's course in Mexico and also took a leading part in pointing out grave delinquencies in the conduct of the war with Germany.

Let us keep the records straight:

it is largely due to Judge Leahy's action that the funds derived from the Las Vegas grant lands were conserved and invested in the Storrie irrigation project, now nearing completion. This insures a permanent source of revenue for our public schools, reclaims thousands of acres of valuable land adjacent to Las Vegas and enriches this community many fold.

But it is not only in an official capacity that Judge Leahy has served his country. In the Spanish-American war he served with distinction on the

Senator Fall denounced as cowardly, the American army on the border not to return the fire of the Mexicans who attacked our troops. Although on American soil, the United States soldiers were ordered to retreat out of range of Mexican rifles.

President Wilson acknowledges that Senator Fall's criticism on that point was correct because he has ordered the American soldiers, when fired on, to shoot to kill and pursue the enemy across the border whenever the officer in command regarded it wise to do so.

Senator Fall also made a vigorous speech in the senate, in which he denounced in strong language, the

battlefields of Cuba where he was severely wounded. And when war was finally declared with Germany, he was one of the first to offer to serve with the proposed Roosevelt division which the congress of the United States authorized to mobilize, but which the president refused to do. By his fearless and upright conduct he has won the appreciation of all men regardless of politics, and no man, no matter what his politics may be, need hesitate to vote for this patriotic American.

fact that Pershing was prohibited from sending forces to rescue the wounded at the Carizal massacre. The Mexicans carried off quite a number of American soldiers, but left the dead and wounded on the field where the fight occurred. The wounded men existed for days without food or water and when they crept to water courses to slack their thirst they were killed. And one negro soldier's teeth had been knocked out with a rock in order that he might be robbed of the gold fillings.

Senator Fall also pointed out that the president had sent many messages to the Mexican chieftians telling them that the United States would hold them personally responsible for further sacrifice of American life and property. But the chieftians paid no more attention to the warning than they would to the bark of a coyote, and the threatened punitive expedition for punishment of these men never occurred.

the order issued from Washington to Watchful waiting and the "new notes" became matters of jest.

Because of these criticisms, President Wilson became deeply angered against Senator Fall, and although by his subsequent orders to return the fire from across the border, justified the course taken by Senator Fall, he demands Fall's defeat.

Since the United States entered the war with Germany, Senator Fall has voted for every measure proposed by the democratic administration, but he has indulged in severe criticism of some of the administration's programs were being carried out.

For example: One of the strongest statements issued in Washington was one by Senator Fall, calling attention to the fact that Denman and Goethals had quarreled for four months over how ships were to be built without any effort being put forth for the building of ships. Lloyd George, at least once a week was urging in public statements that the allies would win or lose, according to whether they had ships enough to carry men and supplies to Europe.

Largely as a result of Senator Fall's somewhat caustic arraignment of the administration, the president accepted the resignation of Goethals, who was not to blame for the delays, and called for the resignation of Denman, the chairman of the shipping board, who was responsible. ~~He is~~ Senator Fall right, because he adopted measures that ended the quarrel and shortly afterward put Schwab in charge of ship construction.

Another criticism by Senator Fall was that the ordnance bureau of the war department, under Crosier, was inefficient and behind in the program of delivering the goods. The president, thru Secretary Baker denied the charges made by Senator Fall against Crosier, but when Senator Chamberlain of Oregon a democrat, took the same position that Fall had taken already, and began to call witnesses before the senate's military committee, Baker got busy.

Senator Fall, at the same time that he called attention to the gross carelessness of the ordnance bureau, showed that the quartermaster's bureau was equally as badly managed and was being managed with appalling wastes.

Mr. Baker denounced that charge as untrue, but later he acknowledged the truth of it and promoted Sharp, quartermaster general, out of his office as he had formerly promoted Crosier. Here again the truthfulness of Senator Fall's criticism was fully acknowledged. Goethals, Tetlinus and Baruch took over the work of the promoted men.

But the criticism by Senator Fall that mostly deeply angered the president was that regarding the airplanes. Fall pointed out that after 9 months of war, the United States did not have a single airplane in Europe and that the administration's boast of 12,000 by July 1, would lack at least 11,975 of that number.

Again Mr. Baker and George Creel issued voluminous statements in which they attempted to camouflage the whole air situation.

The administration acknowledged the justice of Senator Fall's criticism by taking the airplane management from the bureau formerly having supervision, and placing it entirely under the management of John D. Ryan.

This is the record of constructive criticism by Senator Fall which caused the president to demand of the voters of New Mexico that he be defeated.

What are the voters of New Mexico going to do about it?

**SENT TO SILENT DEATH.****East Indians Stalk Turks at Night in Far East War—Turkish Sentries Surprised.**

With the British Forces in Palestine.—Silent death in the blackness of night the fate of unnumbered Turkish sentries surprised at their posts by patrols of Indian troops with the British army, has imposed upon the Ottoman soldiers a whole some respect for these dark-skinned fighters who have replaced many white contingents sent to other fronts.

The cleverness of the Gurkhas at stalking has had a terrifying effect upon the minds of the Turks, who are constantly finding the men dead at advanced stations, with nothing to betray the coming and going of the foe. The result has been a case of "nerves" among the enemy, prompting constant alarms.

Gurkhas and Sikhs, eager for active fighting, are continually suggesting raids and sectional attacks unconsciously answering the exultant predictions of enemy publicity organs that their substitution for whites would open the way for an early Turkish offensive which would sweep the British forces from the country.

In action the Indian troops are as keep as in anticipation of it. Their approach, even after the warning of a barrage, inevitably is so swift as to take the Turks completely off their guard. Recently in broad daylight Gurkhas reached unobserved a point within close range of the enemy trench. They rushed it and without firing a shot killed 15 Turks and brought back as many prisoners. Only one of the attackers was wounded.

A subaltern in charge of a party of the Indians had an extraordinary experience in this raid. He had stuck his bayonet into a Turk, but was unable to disengage it, owing to the narrowness of the trench. Another Turk nearby began jabbing the butt end of a rifle into the officer's ribs. Suddenly the Englishman saw his assailant's head leap from his shoulders, a Gurkhas having dexteriously decapitated him with his kukkri, an invaluable weapon in close quarters.

Remarkable for their loyal behavior during the world war are the Filipinos. Their record is fully as good as that of the Boers, if not better. Both the Filipinos and the Boers were conquered less than 20 years ago—the former by the United States, the latter by Great Britain. Both peoples fought for their independence, and only when they could fight no more was the struggle ended. Their surrender was unconditional, because with it went the destruction of their native governments and their nationalist programs. It was more than a military surrender; it was a political surrender. That meant a whole people left to the mercy of the conquerors in the entire reconstruction of their life processes, whether commercial or political or cultural.

The signal opportunity for these peoples to make trouble, were they so disposed, was when the governments, to which they had perforce sworn allegiance, came into collision with the central European powers in the mightiest military struggle known to history. While there were some early traces of revolt in South Africa,

the Philippines have remained absolutely tranquil. Whether the surpassing quiet of the Filipinos was due in some measure to their position in the Orient, with Japan, a near neighbor, one of the entente powers, must be a matter for mere conjecture. The fact remains that no part of the jurisdiction of the United States has given less cause for anxiety than the Philippine islands. Even the small garrison of United States troops maintained there was recently reduced very materially in size when an American force was sent to Vladivostok, without imperilling in the least the Philippine government's authority.

The contrast between the conduct of the Boers and the Filipinos and that of the subject nationalities of Austria-Hungary and Germany is most impressive. Compare the Poles and Czecho-Slovaks with the Filipinos. The Czecho-Slovaks are at war with their old masters; their independence has been proclaimed, with the result that Austria-Hungary is threatened with dissolution. Thousands of the rebels in Bohemia during the past four years have been shot down by firing squads or turned over to the hangman. But probably no American has read of a single arrest, in the Philippine islands, of an insurrecto.

The liberal policy of the home government at Washington must be credited to a considerable degree with the recent record of the Filipinos. Their home rule aspirations were more or less satisfied before the United States entered the world war, just as the aspirations of the Boers for autonomy had been several years before. Just about two years ago an act of congress went into effect whereby the old Philippine commission went out of existence and a native senate was created—which was a long step toward the autonomy the Filipinos have always craved. The executive departments also became largely Filipinized so that last year there were in the insular civil service only 1310 Americans as against 9859 natives. Filipinos are at the head of every executive department except that of education and public health. Even if, as critics maintain, this process has resulted in less efficiency, the Filipinos themselves are more contented and this contentment has undeniably been fortunate for the United States during the war with Germany.

The policy of securing the contentment of the governed by making them self-governing so far as possible, seems to have been strikingly vindicated by these experiences in South Africa and the Philippine islands. The prophets of evil and disaster to come out of concessions to native aspirations toward self-development have not been justified by events during a crisis that has been unparalleled in the temptations it presented to unreconciled and mischievous spirits. The Filipinos by their loyal conduct have placed the United States under obligations, finally, to deal with them even more trustfully and liberally in the future than in the past.

Regulate the bowels when they fail to move properly. HERBINE is an admirable bowel regulator. It helps the liver and stomach and restores a fine feeling of strength and buoyancy. Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Charles J. Day is recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

**CANNED MUSIC WEEK**

New York, Oct. 28.—Five hundred cities and towns throughout the United States are engaged in an intensive drive, under the auspices of the phonograph records recruiting corps, of this city, to round up a million or more phonograph records to be sent to American soldiers and sailors in cantonments here and in service overseas.

In New York hundreds of men and women prominent in musical and patriotic work who are devoting their time to make "canned music week" a certain success.

The 15,000 music dealers in the United States are co-operating to get the idle or "slacker records" out of their dusty cabinets and into the service of the soldiers. Every music store is a voluntary receiving station for idle records and those sent to the dealers will be promptly put into active service in some camp, on a destroyer or transport or at the front in France.

"A musical army, a singing army, is an army that will preserve its morale and is on the road to victory," says Major General J. Franklin Bell, honorary chairman of the national phonograph record recruiting corps, in a message to the American people. "The man or woman who takes a record for his or her phonograph library to give for the use of the soldiers gives something that will cheer and inspire them. Clean fun and wholesome entertainment stirs a man to the giving of his best for his country."

**PROGRAM FOR ASSOCIATION**

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Dr. John D. Clark of the University of New Mexico and president of the New Mexico Association for Science, today announced the following program for the annual meeting of the association during the sessions of the New Mexico Educational association at Albuquerque, Thanksgiving week:

1. President's Address: "The Efficiency of a Laboratory for Teaching." A comparison of factory and collegiate methods.
2. "Some Results of the Examination of Children of Pre-School Age in New Mexico." Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, School of American Research.
3. "Organized Predatory Animal Control." J. S. Ligen, U. S. Biological survey.
4. "The Scientific Use of Poisons in Controlling Predatory Animals." S. E. Piper, U. S. Biological Survey.
5. "Fundamental Factors in Indian Art." Miss Ruth Kelsey, School of American Research.

A district judge who can dispose of an average of one thousand cases a year involving all classes of legal controversies, should be able to stimulate materially the dispatch of business in our state supreme court. That is what Judge Reynolds has done in the Second Judicial district during his seven years of service.

**FOUR OF CREW MISSING.**

Washington, Oct. 28.—All except four of the crew of the American steamer Lucia, torpedoed and sunk Oct. 19, were reported to have been rescued, the navy department announced.

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 28.—With the approval of the emperor the Japanese Red Cross has awarded Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a medal of honor.

Rub a sore throat with BALLARD'S SNO WLINIMENT. One or two applications will cure it completely. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

**SUFFICIENT ALLIES ARMIES IN TO DRIVE HUNS OUT IS ASKED FOR**

New York, Oct. 28.—Sending of sufficient allied troops into Russia to drive out Germany and her allies was urged in resolutions adopted here last night by 50 pro-war delegates to a convention called by the socialist democratic league of America.

The convention named a committee, including representatives of the Russian social revolutionary party, the Czecho-Slovak socialist federation and the Polish socialist alliance, the south Slavic federation and the Jewish-socialist league, to call on President Wilson and explain to him the stand taken by the convention. Before adjourning, Charles Edward Russell, author and member of the recent United States mission to Russia, was elected chairman of the socialist democratic league. He succeeded John Spargo, who cabled from Italy that he would be unable to continue in the office, owing to the pressing work in Italy.

**MONTAGUE ARRIVES.**

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 28.—Edwin S. Montague, British secretary of state for India, arrived here today on a British steamship. He is on his way to Washington on a special mission.

Washington, Oct. 28.—President Wilson replied today to republican contentions that the third of his 14 peace terms is a free trade plank, by explaining that in demanding the removal of economic barriers he meant to suggest no restriction upon internal policies but only that whatever tariff, high or low, any nation might deem necessary, it should apply equally to all foreign nations.

The president made the explanation in a letter to Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the senate finance committee, who had written him asking for a statement "because certain republican leaders are attempting to make partisan use" of the paragraph.

"Weapons of economic discipline and punishment," the president wrote, "should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing of those who will submit to a program of justice and equality."

**SUES FOR DIVORCE**

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Of interest to New Mexicans, to many of whom the plaintiff is well known, is the following item in the Los Angeles Times: "Mrs. Jannie Walz Turner, who is suing Lewis Maney Turner, an El Paso capitalist, for divorce on the grounds of desertion and cruelty, failed to get a n order from Judge Works for \$250 a month alimony. The court allowed her \$100 a month for the support of herself and one child. Mr. Turner is paying for the education of two daughters in private schools. Mrs. Turner has an income of \$154 a month exclusive of the \$100 a month allowed by the court. She said she moved from their fine home to a flat in order to cut down expenses, taking with her two maids. The rent of the flat is \$125 a month. Mr. Turner declared that business conditions in El Paso did not justify him in giving his wife \$250 a month alimony."

**HE'S A THRIFTY FIGHTER TOO**

Proof that the American soldier is not forgetful of his financial obligations toward the "folks at home" is found in the report of the Knights of Columbus secretary at an embarkation camp, that during two days he sent express company money orders aggregating \$12,000 to soldiers' reportant points of debarkation in France. He did it by American fighting men.

### LOS ANGELES HARBOR IS SCENE OF GREAT SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITIES.

Los Angeles, Oct. 26.—Whatever tang of the old-time romance remains to the sea clings most closely, in the opinion of seafaring men of this section, around ships of wood, such as are being built for the United States government, at the yards of the Fulton Shipbuilding company, at Wilmington, Los Angeles harbor.

The men who are building these wooden bottoms here joy in their work, not only because theirs is a labor of patriotism and they share in the ultimate defeat of the Germans, but because also of memories of other days when such vessels were supreme upon the seven seas.

They look across Los Angeles harbor to the yards of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock company, where vessels of steel are being built, and think of the yards at San Diego, Cal., where concrete ships are in course of construction, and still are filled with a little elation that the vessels of wood—the ships of romance they call them—still find their places in the needs of the world. "These wooden ships link the past and present," say the officials.

The Fulton Shipbuilding company was a well established concern when the great need for ships became manifest and it promptly put aside all other work to take up that of the government. It was July 23, 1917, that it began preparation to lay the keel of the first ship for which a contract was awarded.

The first ship was the Yehama. As with most other vessels built for the government in the southwest, the names given those at this yard, also, are of Indian origin. Of course, it was of wood, for no other kind is contracted for this plant. The Yehama, long since delivered to the government, had a net tonnage of 286 feet, a breadth of 46; a depth of 28 feet; a load draft of 23 feet, and a displacement of 6,100 tons.

Three sister ships, the Catawaba, the Mono and the Cocopah, built here, are now in the water, having, when 95 per cent completed, been turned over to the National Engineering corporation, a Los Angeles company, for the installation in the Catawaba and the Mono of their engines. No steam ever is expected to issue from the Cocopah, however, as it is slated to become a barge.

These vessels are of the Hough design, which calls for two propellers and which has been superseded at this plant by government order by the Ferris design which provides for only one.

On the ways now are four ships of that type the Waneyanda and the Wenakee and two others waiting for names.

According to a speech made at the plant by Charles M. Schwab director general of the United States shipping board, contracts for six more vessels will be awarded this yard, if it can finish them in a year.

Making ships of wood is vastly different from making ships of steel, the builders says, declaring that more skill is required to shape a vessel from raw lumber than from plates of steel that come from workers who already have shaped them according to requirements.

In general, however, the equipment



NELSON A. FIELD

of the yard in the matter of shops for blacksmithing, painting, upholstering and the like is the same as in a plant for the construction of metal vessels.

The makers of ships, both steel and wooden, are not the kind that welcome or tolerate military slackers. As one of the Emergency Fleet corporation officials here recently said:

"Shipyards at Los Angeles harbor are not a refuge for slackers, and the people should know it." In proof thereof the official offered statistics showing that of 13,780 shipbuilders employed only 533 were in Class 1, and of that 64 were in limited classifications of Class 1. The other 95 per cent were in classes 2, 3, 4, 5.

#### Greatly Benefited by Chamberlain's Tablets

"I am thankful for the good I have received by using Chamberlain's Tablets. About two years ago when I began taking them I was suffering a great deal from indigestion after eating, and from headache and a tired, languid feeling due to indigestion and a torpid liver. Chamberlain's Tablets corrected these disorders in a short time, and since taking two bottles of them my health has been good," writes Mrs. M. P. Harwood, Auburn, N. Y.—Adv.

#### MEN RE-EXAMINED

San Juan, Uroto Rico.—Medical examiners of the local draft board of San Juan aided by officers of the army medical corps are re-examining 1,000 or more men who when first called by the army draft, were temporarily rejected. In a number of cases men who on their first call were found underweight are now being accepted having increased in weight.

#### Sleep and Rest

One of the most common causes of insomnia and restlessness is indigestion. Take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper and see if you do not rest better and sleep better. They only cost a quarter.—Adv.

#### AIRPLANES AT FUNERAL.

Aviators Pay Homage to Lieutenant Blair Thaw of Pittsburgh at Last Rites.

With the American Troops in France.—Airplanes swung in circles above the little chapel behind the firing line during the funeral of the American aviator, Lieut. Blair Thaw of Pittsburgh. The aviators in the filing squadrons permitted their airplanes to circle lower as his body was lowered into the grave near a little cemetery not far behind the trenches.

Lieutenant Thaw was killed when his plane developed engine trouble two thousand feet from the ground and fell, striking telephone wires and tipping over before it struck the ground.

Every aviator in Lieut. Thaw's squadron who could obtain leave of absence attended his funeral. His mother and sister who were in Paris at the time of the accident also were present.

The burial was in a cemetery where lies the body of Major Raoul Lufberry, another noted American aviator.

#### THAT TERRIBLE BACKACHE.

Mrs. G. Hyde, Homestead, Mich., writes: "I had that terrible backache and tired out feeling, scarcely able to do my work, but find by using Foley Kidney Pills that I soon feel like a new person." Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys throw out poisons that cause backache, rheumatic pains and aching joints. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

#### TYPHOON IN JAPAN

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 28.—Belated reports filtering in from southwest Japan show that a typhoon which occurred early in September caused a considerable loss of life and an extensive damage to property. The bodies of 273 persons were washed ashore on the coast of Twami on the sea of Japan.

## Winning

POOR HEALTH is a handicap that few overcome when striving to win success. Good health helps in winning life's battle. It brings strength, energy, endurance, power, zeal.

## Foley Kidney Pills

have helped thousands to health and happiness. They strengthen and heal weak, overworked and deranged kidneys and bladder, so that the disease producing waste is carried out of the system. They banish backache, rheumatic pains, stiffness, soreness.

Miss Sara Weston, 120 Kishwaukee Street, Belvidere, Ill., writes: "I am pleased to state Foley Kidney Pills made a great difference in me. I was in great agony. I could not stoop down, and when I was down I had to crawl up by a chair. I was so lame all over I suffered agony. Now I feel like a new person, stronger and better in every way. My general health is quite improved. I can and do heartily recommend Foley Kidney Pills to all suffering in the way I did."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

#### LABOR DIRECTOR

#### APPEALS FOR MEN

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 25.—Thomas J. Croaff, federal director of employment for Arizona today issued an appeal to the business men of Prescott to volunteer their services as common laborers to relieve the situation created by a strike of laborers engaged in the construction of the hospital at Whipple barracks. The government is spending \$1,700,000 in the erection of hospital buildings for tubercular soldiers. Common labor was recently reduced from 37½ cents an hour to 30 cents, which caused a strike, the men leaving and going to work in the mines.

There are now 50 cars of building material on the siding at Whipple that was going to be unloaded and the cars are badly needed. Director Croaff today appealed to the business men of Prescott to relieve the situation by unloading the cars.

#### PROTECT THE CHILDREN.

Children are as likely to get the grip and influenza as grown-ups. Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick relief from all kinds of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough; covers raw, inflamed surfaces with a healing, soothing coating; clears air passages, checks strangling, choking, coughing. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

#### DIPLOMATIC SERVICE EXAMS

Santa Fe, Oct. 28.—Examinations for places in the diplomatic service are announced by the department of state to take place November 11 to 13 to obtain eligibles for appointments to the corps of secretaries in the diplomatic service. Written, oral and physical tests are given each candidate designated for examination. The written examinations include the subjects of international law, diplomatic usage, one modern language besides English, American history, government and institutions, and modern history of Europe, South America and the far east.

#### About Croup

If your children are subject to croup, or if you have reason to fear their being attacked by that disease, you should procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and study the directions for use, so that in case of an attack you will know exactly what course to pursue. This is a favorite and very successful remedy for croup, and it is important that you observe the directions carefully.—Adv.

Miss Tillie Ehrich passed through today enroute to Trinidad, where she will attend the funeral of her grandmother, Mrs. Deutchman.

**SOME SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE ACCEPTED BY COMMITTEE.**

The final report of the fourth Liberty loan shows that San Miguel county subscribed a total of \$324,550. The total number of individual subscriptions was 1,619. Several subscriptions have been received since the drive closed, but these will not be accepted and will be returned to the subscribers.

The report of Chairman William Springer to the central committee of the Tenth district follows:

By banks—

Plaza Trust & Savings .....	22,600
San Miguel .....	\$86,800
San Miguel, additional .....	450
San Miguel, cash bonds purchased and sold over counter .....	2,000
Las Vegas Savings .....	16,800
People's Bank & Trust .....	50,000
First National .....	53,600
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$232,250</b>
State of New Mexico .....	\$17,800
A., T. & S. F. Employees .....	74,500
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>\$324,550</b>

Number of subscriptions—

County subscriptions .....	865
A., T. & S. F. subscriptions .....	754
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,619</b>

**ADVERTISED LETTERS**

Letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending October 26, 1918:

- Mrs. C. H. Chapman.
- D. Jose Gutierrez.
- Felix Gutierrez.
- John R. James.
- Miss Pauline Kolls.
- M. R. D. Norshon.
- Miss Mary O'Connor.
- Mr. Clyde Rialdo.
- Miss Louise Rinehart.
- Mr. Trobaugh.
- Miss Juanita B. Trobaugh.
- Loretta Walsh.
- Miss May Wilson.
- W. E. Woolford.

When calling for the above letters please ask for advertised letters.  
E. V. LONG, Postmaster.

**125,000 POUNDS OF BEANS DAILY**

Santa Fe, Oct. 30.—The war department announces in the Official Bulletin received today that the army consumption of beans averages 125,000 pounds per day. Dried beans is high and they are especially suitable for men under intensive training. All the army, navy and allied requirements of beans for the coming year will be placed through one purchaser, the food administration grain corporation, which has made arrangements to inspect and pay spot cash for beans in the producing fields. This will eliminate delay in payments and assure the purchase of beans at a lower figure.

**TWO DAUGHTERS DIE**

Santa Fe, Oct. 30.—Misses Teodoro Duran, aged 22, and Francisca Duran, aged 20 years, both daughters of Jose A. Duran of the Wells Fargo Express company, died this week within two days of each other, the first named of influenza and the other of broken heart over the death of her sister. Besides her parents, a brother, Ambrosio Duran, now with the fighting forces in France, and two sisters, Miss Carmel Duran of this city, and Mrs. J. J. Sena of Bisbee, Ariz., survive her. The last-named telegraphed that she could not attend the funeral tomorrow because of the influenza quarantine.

Miss Tillie Ehrich passed through today enroute to Trinidad, where she will attend the funeral of her grandmother, Mrs. Deutchman.

**LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH OF QUOTA HAS BEEN BOUGHT THUS FAR.**

San Miguel county has gone over the top on every movement connected with war work except one. The quota of war savings stamps assigned to the county for the present year is \$471,400. Up to October 1 only \$95,715 had been paid in. The majority of those who made pledges have not yet fulfilled their promises and now only two months of the year remain.

Until the schools were closed this branch of the work was being splendidly carried on, but now with the epidemic of Spanish influenza in the county, the efforts of Chairman A. G. Adams and his hard working committees are being seriously handicapped. Nevertheless, a great amount of work is being done. Unhappily, with very indifferent results, five thousand letters were sent out asking for pledges and statement of amount pledged. Less than one hundred replies have been received.

Every worker in the war savings stamp army works for nothing. Every cent raised goes to carry on the war. In view of the serious danger that San Miguel county will fall far behind its quota the war savings stamp works appeal to the patriotic citizens of the county to rally to the support of this fund. Of all investments offered by the government, it is the best. The rate of interest, 4 per cent, is compounded, and every investor will receive an adequate return for the money loaned to the government in its time of greatest need. The small stamps, the 25-cent thrift stamps, are for the children, and they are doing well. But men and women are urged to buy the savings stamps, which, now purchasable for \$4.21, each will produce five dollars when redeemed in 1923.

Chairman Adams and the secretary, Miss Lila Murray, will warmly appreciate the return of the thousands of pledge cards sent with every dollar subscribed that the donor finds he can afford.

**DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA**

Santa Fe, Oct. 30.—Among deaths from influenza reported today are John Henry Harris, of Roswell, who died at Camp Mills, N. Y., where he was with the motor rifle squad ready to embark for overseas duty; George H. Mulroy of Roswell, who died at Astoria, where he was with the United States shipyards and Charles L. Post, prominent in Masonic circles, and a graduate of State College who died at Las Cruces.

**LA CUEVA CHANGES OFFICES**

Santa Fe, Oct. 30.—The La Cueva Ranch company today changed the location of its offices from La Cueva, Mora county, to East Las Vegas.

**SLIGHT INCREASE IN DISEASE**

Washington, Oct. 30.—Influenza and pneumonia continued to show a slight increase in army camps, particularly in those at which new increments are arriving. Camp Ord, again reported the highest number of influenza cases.

**RATES WILL BE COMBINED**

Santa Fe, Oct. 30.—Director General of Railroads McAdoo has informed the state corporation commission that effective on November 1, the sleeping and parlor car rate and additional passage charge for occupancy of space in sleeping or parlor cars will be combined; both charges will be represented by the sleeping or parlor car ticket, except in cases of furlough fare, clergy and similar tickets, where the two charges must be kept separate. When fares are paid on trains, the sleeping or parlor car con-

ductors will make the collection of both charges, and issue one ticket to cover. This plan will do away with the delays and confusions now incident to the sale of three separate tickets and the collection of three separate charges for a railroad journey in a sleeping or parlor car. As rapidly as the necessary alterations in the ticket offices can be made, the sleeping car and railroad ticket selling forces will be combined and it will no longer be necessary for a passenger to go back and forth between two different ticket windows at union stations in order to get his sleeping car and railroad tickets and arrange for his accommodations because both kinds of transportation will hereafter be sold by the same ticket clerk.

**DELEGATES TO LEAGUE**

Santa Fe, Oct. 30.—The following delegates to the National League of Compulsory Education were appointed by Governor Lindsey today: R. E. McBride, Las Cruces; H. H. Errett, Clayton; E. D. Bowyer, Clovis; D. N. Roswell; John H. Vaughn, State College; M. R. Lugibihl, Silver City; John V. Conway, Santa Fe; Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Las Vegas; Mrs. Josie Lockhart, Raton; Mrs. John W. Wilson, Albuquerque. The league meets at St. Louis next month.

**RAILWAY EMPLOYEES DEFY ORDER OF DIRECTOR GENERAL TO GIVE UP RIGHTS.**

Washington, D. C.—So far as there is any record for the first time in the history of this republic it has become necessary for laboring men to employ legal counsel in order to preserve their rights as citizens. Such action has been taken by the various organizations of railroad employees who have been practically disfranchised by an order issued by Director General McAdoo, known in official railroad circles as "General Order No. 42." This order, briefly, forbids any employee of any railroad to take any part in politics; to be a delegate to any political convention; to participate actively in the conduct of any political campaign; which it impossible for any railroad employee to be a member of any political party organization, even in so humble a capacity as precinct committeeman; to hold any office, even so humble an office as member of a city council, or any other minor political office.

Immediately upon the issuance of this order various organizations of railroad employees sent to Director General McAdoo a vigorous protest under date of Sept. 9, 1918. The following is a part of this protest:

General Order No. 42 is a disfranchisement of over 3,000,000 railroad men. Railroad employees, during all the years of their service, have always understood that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed to them certain rights and privileges the same as all other citizens. They will resent with the last drop of red blood in their bodies, and by every means at their command, the attempt of any man, either by official order or otherwise, to deprive them of that right. We have members of these organizations filling public offices of trust in every state in the Union, in every city and town of any importance. In fact, many towns are controlled and governed by railroad men and when you deny them that right under penalty of forfeiting their means of livelihood you strike at the very heart of American citizenship.

This protest was filed only after Director General McAdoo had ignored a protest of similar character which had been sent to him several weeks earlier by the accredited representatives of railroad employees. This earlier protest stated that "a

man serving a railroad company has exactly the same right to aspire to any office within the gift of his fellow citizens as has the man who sweeps the street or sits in the counting room."

**Making Labor a Serf.**

In another place this earlier protest said:

"It further appears to us that if the employer may say to his employees that they cannot aspire to civil office without forfeiting the position which they hold, that it is only a step from this to taking the right of franchises away from employees. In principle, there is little difference, indeed, between taking from a man the right to gain preferment from the votes of his associates and taking away from him his associates the right to cast a vote."

The protest further said that if Mr. McAdoo, as Director General of a railroad, is permitted to deny 3,000,000 wage earners in his employ the privilege of aspiring to any office within the vote of the people, no matter how insignificant, then every other employer has the same right to forbid his employees from participating in the affairs of local, state, and national government, and the natural result would be the creation at once of two classes—as employing class which would hold office, frame and execute the laws of the country, levy, collect and disburse taxes, and the wage earners, who would have left to them merely the privilege (?) of sweating, paying taxes and accepting whatever privileges the employing classes would condescend to give them.

**Building Up a Prussian System.**

Railroad men say that there is no difference between the order of things which Director General McAdoo would force on 3,000,000 working men of the country and the Prussian system. Director General McAdoo is attempting to appease 3,000,000 railroad employees by assuring them they will be taken care of insofar as their wages, hours of labor, conditions of labor, and other physical wants are concerned, and that therefore, there is no need for them to exercise the rights of a citizen. This is exactly the attitude of the ruling autocracy in Germany. For years it placated the working classes by assuming a paternal attitude toward them, guaranteeing them old age pensions, sick and accident insurance, and other benefits which administered to the physical side of their life. But it stubbornly denied them a voice in the government.

**McAdoo in Politics.**

It is interesting to note in this connection that while Director General McAdoo was forbidding his 3,000,000 railroad employees to take any part in politics he himself is taking an unusual part in politics. He, and several other cabinet officers, have interested themselves in the success of the Tammany democratic candidate for governor of New York. They are interesting themselves in the success of democratic candidates elsewhere. Secretary Baker, a colleague of Director General McAdoo even went so far as to seek a place on the Ohio democratic state committee and he was elected to that position and is now holding it. To make fish of one and fowl of the other does not, in the opinion of the wage earners on the railroads, square up with the oft-repeated assertion that we are now engaged in "making the world safe for democracy."

**REPUBLICANS' STATEMENT**

Washington, Oct. 30.—The republican national committee's statement of pre-election expenses showed total receipts of \$302,845 and disbursements of \$169,096.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL MAY DIFFER WITH VIEWS OF HUGHES

Washington, Oct. 30.—Attorney General Gregory expects to send to President Wilson late today or early tomorrow Charles E. Hughes' report on airplane production. In a letter of transmittal, the attorney general may express some views differing from those of Mr. Hughes with whom he is collaborating throughout the inquiry.

Mr. Gregory discussed the report today with Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Tumulty who called at the department of justice. This call followed circulation of reports that the attorney general might disagree materially with Mr. Hughes' conclusions. The attorney general has spent most of his time this week examining the text of Mr. Hughes' report.

The report is understood to contain criticism of inefficient methods disclosed and likewise praise of achievements of certain government production directors and industrial plants whose records have been good. There also is said to be a comprehensive statement of the situation in the airplane program today, which recent reports of the war department have shown to be ahead of schedule. The report, it is said, deals in detail with separate phases of the production program, it is said such as the preliminary planning by army officers, the aircraft board and other advisers called in by the government; the execution of these plans and the final results shown in finished planes. Criticisms both adverse and favorable follow and testimony is cited to show where the faults lay in preliminary ideas and in the industrial and mechanical execution.

The report also shows the money cost of the airplane program.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Revision of the war revenue bill under plans made today by the senate finance committee, will be suspended Friday over the elections. The committee plans to report the bill to the senate about November 12. Among the questions left over are gross sales and consumption taxes.

The new plan of taxing insurance companies 12 per cent of net revenues, in lieu of war excess, capital stock and premium taxes, was formally approved today. A proposal to allow refunds of premium taxes accumulating this year was rejected.

### HUNTING SEASON IS ON.

The hunting season is on in New Mexico. "Guard against waste of wild meat" should be the slogan of every hunter this year. The game laws should have careful attention in hunting deer, quail, ducks and other game. Good sportsmen will observe conservation both of game and food.

No more should be killed than can be advantageously used, suggests the Food Administration. The Game Protective association of the state also advises moderation in killing of quail and other game. This is strictly in line with preserving the game of New Mexico and saving of food to help win the war.

### PARIS REPORTS MANY DEATHS.

Paris, Oct. 30.—In Paris during the week ending today there were 2,566 deaths, the greatest total since the beginning of the grippe epidemic here. Of the deaths reported, 1,263 were due to grippe and 515 to various disease of the lungs. During the last few days the number of deaths reported daily has been decreasing.

### TAFT APPOINTED IN SUIT.

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 30.—William H. Taft, former president, today was appointed by Judge William H. Sawtelle in the federal court as special master in the injunction suit brought by Allan Forbes of Boston and G. D. Morris of Prescott, receivers for the Gila Copper Sulphide company against the American Smelting & Refining company. The plaintiffs suggested Mr. Taft's appointment. The

Mines at Christmas, Ariz., are involved.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 30.—The Bankhead highway commission arrived overland today from Roswell, N. M. and was entertained at a Mexican luncheon in Juarez, the Mexican town opposite here. The commission has been touring the route of the proposed highway from Memphis, Tenn., to El Paso. The trip to Arizona was postponed by the commission until spring.

The pathfinders for the proposed Bankhead highway was in charge of J. A. Roundtree, secretary of the highway commission. The delegation was accompanied from Roswell by Dr. S. M. Johnson, president of the New Mexico branch of the highway commission. Fred Sutter, of Bisbee, Judge J. A. Richardson, of Douglas and R. A. Kirk of Phoenix, came here from Arizona to urge the pathfinders to continue their trip to Phoenix. But it was announced today that this would not be possible at this time but the trip west of El Paso would be made next spring.

### AUTHORITY OF AUSTRIAN MONARCHY IS HISTORY IN PRAGUE.

Copenhagen, Oct. 30.—The Czech national committee took over the functions of the local government in Prague, the Bohemian capital, on Monday, marking the final step in its successful revolution there, according to a telegram from Berlin to the National Tidende.

The Austrian imperial symbols were removed from various buildings and imperial proclamations torn down. The city officials have taken an oath of fidelity to the Czech state.

During Monday night the general commanding the Prague garrison and his staff placed the entire armed forces in the city at the disposal of the Czech national committee.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 30.—The authority of the Austrian monarchy now is only a name in Prague. Budapest newspapers report that Field Marshal Paul Kestranek, commander-in-chief in the Prague district, and Field Marshal Eduard Znanantonli handed over all the military authority to the Czech commission on Monday.

### GEORGE SHOUP FOUND DEAD.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—The body of George Shoup, said railroad officials here to be a cousin of Paul Shoup, vice-president of the Southern Pacific company and president of the Associated Oil company, was found in his room in a hotel here today. Hotel attendants detected poison fumes in the room. Shoup was a mining man of Reno and Elko, Nevada.

### SENATOR FALL MAKES A STATEMENT TO NEW MEXICO VOTERS

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 30.—George R. Craig, chairman of the republican state committee this afternoon made public the following telegram from Senator Fall, filed at the senator's home in Three Rivers, where he is fighting a grim battle with the influenza epidemic which has stricken not only members of Senator Fall's own family but many of the people of the little community surrounding his ranch.

Three Rivers, N. M., Oct. 30, 1918. Hon. Geo. R. Craig, Chairman, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Your wire repeating the president's message to Mr. Metcalf, saying among other things in reference to my candidacy (no one who wishes to sustain me can intelligently vote for him) received. In the interests of democracy, decency and the good name of our country I am glad this telegram is only signed (Woodrow Wilson) and not as president, although Mr. Wilson never has understood this distinction. I always have. It is true that Roosevelt, Lodge and others in 1893 appealed to the voters to stand by McKinley when the democrats in congress were not doing so. This attitude of

that party followed by their platform in 1890, is the principal reason I quit that party. The martyred McKinley, then president and commander in chief had too high a conception of his great office to appeal in a partisan way to the voters. I have always stood by President Wilson, and despite his cruel and partisan appeal, I will continue to do so until the fourth of March next, at any rate so long as he stands by the country, and I will, as heretofore give him the benefit of the doubt. I will, however, support no Bolshevik German peace nor will the great people of Britain, France, Italy and other allies, nor the people of this country allow such a peace to be made. This is my only public utterance since my nomination and must be the last during the campaign. I left my wife, one daughter and four grandchildren four days since in Alamogordo, convalescing, thanks to that Almighty power to which all but kaisers in Germany and elsewhere eventually turn. I came here to give medicine and what care is possible to ten of my people living on my ranch, who are yet alive and convalescing. There have been several deaths among them. We have no physician. Am returning to Alamogordo today for a few hours for the purpose of bringing home my wife and the remaining members of my family.

(Signed) ALBERT B. FALL.

The following telegram addressed to Senator Albert B. Fall in care of State Chairman George R. Craig, was received at republican state headquarters this morning:

New York, Oct. 30, 1918.

Hon. Albert B. Fall,

Albuquerque, N. M.

The events of the last three weeks make it more than ever imperative that the country shall not be deprived of your great ability in leadership and in consideration of your work in the United States senate. To a peculiar degree you embody the best American spirit and I trust that every good American will join in supporting you.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

### TWO FORMER PRESIDENTS IN ADDRESS DENY POWER IS LIMITED TO DEMOCRATS.

New York, Oct. 31.—Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft issued here today a joint appeal for election of a republican majority in congress. The statement was said to be the first ever composed and signed by two former presidents of the United States.

Seated at a table in the Union League club, they prepared the statement which follows:

"We approach this subject as Americans and only as Americans. When this war broke out we would have welcomed action by the president which would have eliminated all questions of party politics. Instead of this partisan lines have been strictly drawn from the first and now the president announces that only democrats can be entrusted with future power and only those democrats who do his will. Because of the reflection on other patriotic Americans, we appeal for fair play.

"The next congress will serve from March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921. In that period the war must be fought to unconditional surrender unless this is achieved before.

"The terms of world peace must be settled.

"The democratic administration after expending billions of treasure and exercise in more absolute power than any administration in our history, must give an account of its stewardship.

"The change from war conditions to peace must be brought about with the least disturbance and the work of reconstruction must be broadly begun.

"A republican congress will be much better than one controlled by democrats to aid the country in adopting the measures necessary and needed for these four great tasks:

"First, even as a minority party, the republicans made the winning of

war possible by passing the original draft bill. Without this we could not have trained and landed the two millions of men now in France. As a minority party the republicans forced upon a reluctant president and secretary of war after an injunction delay of four months, the amended draft act, without which we could not put two more millions at the front next July.

"The speaker, the leader and the chairman of the military committee of the democratic house opposed the original draft with all the vigor possible.

"The new senate must approve, by two-thirds vote, the terms of peace. Those terms should be settled not by one man only. It is one man control we are fighting in this war to suppress. The peace treaty must be approved by the great body of the American people. The president has indicated a willingness to make a peace by negotiation. He has not demanded, as he might have done in three lines, that which the American people demand an unconditional surrender. His exchange of notes with Germany has caused a deep concern among our people lest he may by his parleying with her, concede her a peace around a council table instead of a sentence from a court. The 14 points which the president and Germany assume that they are already agreed upon are so general and vague that such a peace would be no treaty at all, but only a protocol to an intermediate discussion. The president is without final power to bind the United States to those 14 points, although his language does not suggest it. Still less has he power to bind our noble allies. We do not know that these points include all that our allies may justly demand, or do not concede something they may justly withhold. For what they have done for us, we owe our allies the highest good faith. It is capital importance that we should now elect a senate which shall be independent enough to interpret and enforce the will of the American people in the matter of this world peace and not merely submit to the uncontrolled will of Mr. Wilson.

"Nor can the attitude of the house of representatives be ignored in this peace. Very affirmative obligation binding the United States in that treaty must be performed by the house as part of the congress. The present democratic majority in the house has been subservient to the will of the president in every respect except when critical issues in the conduct of the war have been involved.

"The president has not hesitated to publicly discipline those of his party who have disagreed with him and the lesson has had its effect. A new democratic congress with its old leaders thus chastened, will offer no opposition to his will. In a democratic congress the American people will not have that service of an independent, courageous, coordinate branch of the government to moderate Mr. Wilson's uncontrolled will. It is not safe to entrust to one man such unlimited powers. It is not in accord with the traditions of the republic.

"The republicans voted without objection billions to be expended by this administration. Six hundred forty millions for aviation were given to the executive to build airplanes without a single limitation as to the method of its expenditure. A senate committee has deplored the waste and failure in the use of that money.

"The debts which have been created by the war, the people will be paying to the third and fourth generations.

"They have a right to know how these enormous sums have been expended. Only a republican congress will have the courage to exact a detailed and accurate story of that stewardship.

The condition of Miss Nellie Condon is reported to be very little improved from that of yesterday.

Many papers recently published a statement about the Liberty loan which made their readers open their eyes and catch their breaths. "To but during that instant, we had a "this country must subscribe a million dollars every minute!"

Our astonishment at great magnitudes evaporates in an instant of time in these days of stupendous achievement and colossal amounts, but, during that instant, we had a sense of what this country was doing to win the war, that we would be glad, indeed, to have abide a little longer than usual.

Perhaps a rapid flight across the country in an auto, thru great cities and little villages, over lofty mountains and down lovely valleys enhanced our realization. Everywhere the same phenomena recurred— young men in khaki, service stars in windows, knots of people on the streets and in the lobby of hotels discussing the war; bands parading the thoroughfares and orators exhorting the crowds to "stake the last dollar" upon the great enterprise in which the country was engaged—loyalty, enthusiasm, purpose—all holding to an overflow.

It was an impressive experience to pass thru state after state from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and see a puissant nation aroused by a great emergency, quickened by a sublime enthusiasm and united in a majestic endeavor.

A million dollars a minute for two thousand eight hundred and eighty minutes! Think of it! Before that conception the human imagination staggers and faints.

But, clear and strong, bold and enduring abides the resultant impression of the loyalty of the citizens of this great country to those political and moral propositions which our forefathers laid down as the enduring foundations of the state. Little they thought of the possibility of their descendants being called upon to defend those propositions upon the battlefield of Europe; but they know their cosmic sweep! They knew that whoever accepted them must be prepared to defend them with his fortune and his life whenever and wherever challenged.

How far-reaching they are we, their sons and daughters, now have found. From this day forward, wherever liberty and justice are insulted, we Americans will be compelled by an inexorable rule of moral conduct to go to their defense, for they must not be allowed to perish from the earth.

Millions of men and billions of money! These are the taxes heaven will levy upon us to pay for the privileges we enjoy of being the inheritors and the defenders of those principles of righteous living, upon which alone enduring governments can ever stand.

According to the Minneapolis Tribune, the destructive forest fire of a week ago developed from a fire which had been smoldering for a week in the woods near Bemidji. In other words, negligence in dealing with a fire of what seemed to be only local in character resulted in huge devastation of property with the loss of possible 1,000 lives. Minnesota would seem to be confronted with the whole question of protecting her forests against fire. If reasonably sufficient measures have been provided, they are apparently not enforced. So destructive a fire cannot again be allowed to result from sheer carelessness.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 28.—Judge Herbert F. Reynolds, republican candidate for the state supreme court, has been judge of the Second judicial district for the past seven years.

The district includes the counties of Bernalillo, McKinley and Sandoval. It is the busiest district in the state handling not only more cases, but a wider class of cases than any other district. During that time Judge Reynolds has tried 3026 civil cases, and 794 criminal cases and but 48 cases were pending on his docket in Bernalillo county on October 15, this year, as against over 500 cases pending when he took his place on the bench. In addition to this enormous volume of work, he has had a heavy business of the courts of McKinley and Sandoval counties wherein the work is up to date. Judge Reynolds goes on the theory that a judicial position is not an honorable one, but that it involves hard work and close and exacting attention to the public business. He believes up to his belief. During the entire dispatch with the same promptness as any other necessary business, and live up to his belief. During the entire seven years of his service on the bench, Judge Reynolds has kept himself absolutely aloof from political activities or partisan influence. Following closely his ideal of the proper attitude of the judicial officer in the present campaign in which his election is at stake, he has placed his record before the voters, but proposes to make no personal campaign.

"I do not wish it understood that I am indifferent to the result of this election," said Judge Reynolds today. "I very much desire to be elected, and will keenly appreciate the active support and the votes of my fellow citizens. I do not believe, however, that a candidate for judicial office has any to engage actively in partisan politics even in his own behalf, and I must content myself with saying to the people, as I have said in my published statement, that I expect to administer the law in the supreme court, should I be elected, just as I have in the district court without fear or favor, without regard to politics or any influence outside the cases presented for determination, and that I point to my seven years as judge of the Second district court as the best evidence of my intention and purpose, and the course which I shall pursue as a member of the supreme court."

Warren Hewitt died Sunday morning at 3 o'clock at his home on the West side, aged 28 years, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. Mr. Hewitt's wife and child one year old passed away last Thursday, and his wife's brother, Lucio Ullbarri, one week ago. Warren Hewitt was a member of the Fraternal Union. He had been employed at the power house.

Friends of Mrs. Kathe Deutchmann will regret to hear of her death in Trinidad, Colorado, Sunday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Emerick. Mrs. Deutchmann was a former well-known resident of this city, having lived here many years, and made many friends. The cause of death was old age. She is survived by six daughters and one son. Mr. Louis Deutchmann of this city. The daughters are: Mrs. Guw Ehrich of this city, Mrs. Anna Straussen of Seattle, Wash., Mrs. R. Huffman of Socorro, Mrs. Fannie Beisman of Mineral Hill, N. M., and Mrs. H. H. Reinken of South Coffinville, Okla.

William Rubin Morgan died at 11 o'clock Monday at his home, 1000 National avenue of pneumonia, after an illness of one week. He was 16 years of age and is survived by his mother, Mrs. B. P. Morgan, with whom he lived. The deceased was

employed in the local Santa Fe offices and had many friends.

It has been learned in Las Vegas that Charles Rhodes, who was born and reared here, died at his home in Caney, Kansas, Saturday night. Mr. Rhodes was at one time a member of the Las Vegas baseball team, managed by F. O. Blood. He distinguished himself by his wonderful playing which afterwards won him a position with the St. Louis Cardinals, with which team he had been for several years. Mr. Rhodes was known to baseball fans over the country as "Dusty." He is survived by a wife and two sons. A sister, Mrs. W. B. Hurt, and Dan Rhodes, his uncle, reside in this city.

Presciliana Delgado, passed away at her home on the west side yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. She was a victim of the Spanish influenza. The funeral services took place yesterday afternoon at 5 p. m. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Baby George Hewitt, the three and a half year old son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hewitt, died this morning at 3 o'clock of pneumonia. This is the fourth member of the family to die in a week. The funeral occurred this afternoon. Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

Miss Felicita Abeyta died late yesterday afternoon. She was the daughter of Agapito Abeyta, a well known ranchman of LeDoux. Deceased was 35 years of age. The body was taken to LeDoux this morning for burial, arrangements being in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

Rolf Goode Cockrell died here last night at the age of 28 years. He came here some time ago from his home in Anaconda, Mont., with his mother, Dr. Martha Cockrell for the benefit of his health. He is survived by his mother, two brothers, Dr. Irwin Cockrell and Jack Cockrell who is in France and one sister, Mrs. Major Wilcox of San Juan, Porto Rico. The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from Charles Day undertaking parlors. Burial will be at the Masonic cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Woods are here from their home in Alamogordo to attend to the funeral arrangements of their son, Lee Woods, who passed away here last week, but owing to the serious illness of his wife, who is in a critical condition, arrangements for the funeral cannot be made. The body is in charge of Charles J. Day.

The finance committee of the city council held a meeting last evening in the offices of the city clerk.

Barney Oldfield passed through here yesterday enroute to the coast after having spent several months in New York.

A marriage license was granted to Miss Alberta Lujan and Charles Dalton, both of whom are residents of Pecos.

The name of Tranquiline Martinez of Kelly, N. M., appears on today's casualty list as having been wounded in action.

Osborne Haydon arrived home yesterday from Roswell, where he is attending the Military institute. He has just recovered from an attack of influenza.

Word has been received here from Tularosa relating the death of Miss Hattie Hunter, who was a former Normal student and well liked by many Las Vegas people.

The condition of Mrs. Lee Wood, who has been seriously ill for the past week with pneumonia, is reported to be very little improved.

The New Mexico Normal University is the proud possessor of a 100 per cent Liberty loan flag with four stripes on it, indicating that they went over the top with their quota in this last drive.

The late Dr. H. J. Mueller at the time of his death had enlisted in the United States army to go as a surgeon, and was waiting to receive his appointment. His commission as captain was received here today.

Owing to the seriousness of the Spanish influenza epidemic in Mora county it has been decided not to draw any juries for the November term of court. They will probably be drawn at a later date.

Nelson Mueller, accompanied by his uncle, Frank Mueller, returned today from St. Louis, where he went to bury his father, the late Dr. H. J. Mueller.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Ticket.

United States Senator,

ALBERT B. FALL,

Otero County,

Congressman,

B. C. HERNANDEZ,

Rio Arriba,

Judge of the Supreme Court,

H. F. RAYNOLDS,

Bernalillo.

For Governor,

O. A. LARRAZOLO,

San Miguel.

Lieutenant Governor,

BENJAMIN F. PANKEY,

Santa Fe.

Secretary of State,

MANUEL MARTINEZ,

Union.

State Auditor,

EDWARD SARGENT,

Rio Arriba.

State Treasurer,

CHARLES U. STRONG,

Mora.

Attorney General,

O. O. ASKERN,

Chaves.

Supt. of Public Instruction,

J. H. WAGNER,

Dona Ana.

Commissioner of Public Lands,

NELSON FIELD,

Socorro.

Corporation Commissioner,

J. M. LUNA,

Valencia.

County Ticket.

For Representatives.

First District,

CLAUDIO ARANDA,

Second District,

BASILIO GRIEGO,

Third District,

JOSE L. RAMIREZ,

For Probate Judge,

PROSPERO S. BACA,

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.

## GERMANY SENDS NEW NOTE.

Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the president of the United States.

"The president is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the president has described in his proclamation.

(Signed) "SOLF."

Germany's rejoinder to President Wilson's last note was rather unexpected here. Pending receipt of the official text thru the Swiss legation, comment was withheld. Generally, however, the note was not regarded as one requiring an answer.

The diplomatic situation is just where it was when President Wilson informed the German government that its request for an armistice and peace had been transmitted to the allied governments. The next step expected was the submission of terms of an armistice to Germany. Announcement from London that Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour had left for France with naval and military advisers foreshadowed an early meeting of the supreme council at Versailles.

While the military and naval members of the council are drawing up terms of an armistice which will be tantamount to surrender by Germany the political representatives of the entente powers are expected to discuss the individual peace views of their governments with a view to formulating a complete program to be presented if Germany accepts the terms of the armistice.

## Co-Belligerents Will Take Next Step

Washington, Oct. 28.—This communication is regarded here merely as an accomplishment of the president's with an indication of the anxious desire of those now in power at Berlin to hasten the coming of a definite statement of the terms upon which their enemies will permit hostilities to cease. The president is expected to make no rejoinder. His personal exchanges with the German authorities, officials said today, ended when he transmitted the correspondent to the allies. The next step must be on the part of the co-belligerents acting in concert.

## Belgian Cabinet leave Havre

Paris, Oct. 28.—Members of the Belgian cabinet whose presence is necessary in the reconquered territory of Belgium, will leave Havre this week, according to a dispatch to the Petit Journal. At a festival to be given on Wednesday for the aid of French sailors opportunity will be given to take formal leave and thank the French government for its hospitality.

London, Oct. 28.—The brevity of the reply to President Wilson's note is a measure of its significant sincerity, says the Daily News.

"President Wilson's note puts an end to further arguments. It is due to Dr. Solf, the German foreign secretary, to say that his note is precisely what the occasion demands," says the News, which continued:

"If peace, as the new posture of Germany warrants us in believing is coming within reach there must be no delay in taking steps to end hostilities.

There is no justification in fighting on for what can be had for the asking. The terms of an armistice must be rigorous, but must not be needlessly so."

The Express, enumerating the latest occurrence in Germany, including the reply to President Wilson, exclaims:

"The signs portend enough, pointing to a speedy end of the nightmare and indicating an acceptance of the terms soon to be dictated."

The Daily Mail hopes and believes the allies "will not do anything so foolish" as immediately to disclose the terms upon which they are willing to grant an armistice. The paper says he German reply does not meet President Wilson's questions and after summarizing the most recent happenings in Germany, declares in effect that nothing is altered there.

"The sword is still in the hands of autocracy," the paper states. "It will be time enough for Marshal Foch to state the terms when that sword has been broken or surrendered."

"The promptitude of the reply may be accepted as convincing evidence at least of Germany's desire and need of an armistice," says the Post. "Dr. Solf's assurances regarding far-reaching changes are not very satisfactory, however. Nothing has happened that as yet suggests anything fundamental has been changed in Germany except the expectation of victory.

"The first condition of an armistice is that Germany shall be unable to break it or refuse the conditions the allies dictate. If the German government means business it will send plenipotentiaries to Marshal Foch but from present indications Germany's rulers are intent only on gaining time."

The Times says there is no new viewpoint in the German reply except that it seeks rather crudely to impose upon President Wilson and the allies the initiation of proposals for an armistice. It is for the Germans to approach the naval and military commanders with the formal petition for a cessation of hostilities."

London, Oct. 28.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company quotes Maximilian Harden, the editor of Die Zuzumpt of Berlin as saying in an interview with the Berlingke Tidende of Copenhagen: "We started the war with a dirty trick and all our subsequent victories have been the results of dishonesty. William II is a film hero and Germany a vulgar cinematograph show. We sit today on the ruins of 30 of Hohenzollern politics."

In a Scottish town recently the relatives of four men who had distinguished themselves at the front were called at a public presentation to receive the medals awarded to these brave men. During the ceremony it was stated that the four men had been friends, had all enlisted on the same day, had all won their medals on the same day, also, though in different ways, and had all been killed on the same day.

London, Oct. 28.—Emperor William has no intention of abdicating, but is willing, if it is for the good of the people, to ordain that his rights shall be reframed, according to a statement attributed to German court circles. The emperor is said to have remarked: "I will not abandon my sorely-trying people, but, if necessary, I am ready to become something like hereditary president of the German republic like the kings of England, Belgium and France."

In the old territorial days New Mexico had its full share of political judges. We had them at different times in every district in the state, and generally to our sorrow. It is reassuring to note the attitude of a large majority of the present judicial officers of the state who insist upon keeping themselves absolutely aloof from partisan politics, and free from partisan bias.

This attitude is exhibited in its best form by Judge Herbert F. Reynolds, republican candidate for the State Supreme Court. Judge Reynolds has announced that he sought the republican nomination; that he appreciated its tender by the unanimous vote of the republican state convention, and that he earnestly desires to be elected. Beyond that, and the statement of his qualifications and record, Judge Reynolds will make no active personal campaign. His ideals of judicial duty are high, and he lives up to them. In his personal statement to the voters he says:

"I have served seven years in a busy district in which all classes of cases arose. If elected I expect to administer the law in the Supreme Court as I have in the District Court, without fear or favor, without regard to politics or any influence outside the cases presented for determination. I point to my seven years as judge of the Second Judicial District Court as the best evidence of my intention and purpose, and the course which I shall pursue as a member of the Supreme Court, should you elect me."

Those best acquainted with the record Judge Reynolds has made in these seven busy years, in which he has tried in Bernalillo County alone a total of approximately 4,000 cases, will realize that no better recommendation could be given a candidate for a position on the state's highest tribunal.

In stating in effect, his belief that a judicial officer should confine himself to being a judge and keep strictly out of politics, Judge Herbert F. Reynolds has furnished the strongest argument possible for his election to the state supreme court.

(By Katharine Hockin)

One of our American canteen workers has been slightly annoyed by having her "Y hut" demolished by the Boche shells four times. Situated somewhere in France her little hut was on the outskirts of the firing line when our American boys returned from their first counter attack and they were made happy by being served hot chocolate bread and jam by the first American woman many of them had seen in eight months.

Later there was a concert given by a selection of the best musicians and singers chosen from American, French and British soldiers who had gathered at this point from miles around, when there came a sudden call to arms; and off they ran into the darkness leaving behind them haunting echoes and the lone canteen worker who realized anew that after all there was so little that a woman could give by comparison, except just to stand by ready to serve and love them on their return.

## PERSHING'S COMMUNIQUE.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Gen. Pershing's communique for Saturday notes that the battle being fought by the American's first army had entered its second month. In the first month captures reached 20,000 prisoners and more than 150 guns.

Jim Whitmore is taking charge of the Chaffin livery stable during the absence of Mr. Chaffin.

## KING CONGRATULATES

## THE JUGO-SLAVS

Paris, Oct. 29.—King Nicholas of Montenegro sent a declaration to the Jugo-Slavs in which after expressing his joy over President Wilson's reply to Austria and affirming the independence of the union of Jugo-Slavs. He said:

"I declare that Montenegro must become a constituent part of Jugo-Slavia."

The king advocated a confederated Jugo-Slavia in which each state would be equal and would retain its rights, institutions and religion.

## ALLIES GIVE RECEPTION

Paris, Monday, Oct. 28 (Havas)—In celebration of the first anniversary of the entrance of Brazil into the war, American and French officials today gave a reception. President Poincare and foreign minister Pichon were represented and the ministers from Portugal, Serbia and Belgium, attended. Gabriel Hanotaux, former premier, and the Brazilian minister, made addresses.

## COUNTRY CLUBS GET FUEL

Washington, Oct. 29.—Country clubs are allowed to use bituminous or steam anthracite coal whenever in the opinion of the state fuel administrator there is a surplus of this fuel for the purpose, under an order today by Fuel Administrator Garfield. They will not be permitted to use domestic sizes of the anthracite coal for cooking or heating.

## AVIATORS COLLIDE

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 28.—Cadets Howard Burnett and Howell W. Williams of Barron Field were killed today when their planes collided in the air. Williams is from Tappan, Pa., and Burnett from Dodge City, Kan.

Very few new cases of influenza have been reported in the last two days and it is considered by the city officials that it is on the decline and it won't be long until our town is entirely free of this epidemic.

## OLDER MEN'S EXERCISE LIMITED

Washington, Oct. 29.—Older drafted men are to be put into shape for service thru modified physical training exercises less arduous than the courses designed for men between 21 and 31. Camp commanders were ordered today to train the older men gradually, especially in the early stages, so they will suffer no ill-effects from too strenuous exercise or work.

## CAILLAUX TRIAL BEGINS

Paris, Oct. 29.—Sitting as a high court the French senate today began its sittings for the trial of ex-Premier Caillaux, deputy Louis Loustalot and Paul Comby. The accused persons were not present as the proceedings are only preliminary.

## PRICES REMAIN SAME

Washington, Oct. 29.—The price fixing committee of the war industries board today continued existing prices for New England spruce lumber until December 1, abandoning because of the influenza the usual meeting with the industry to agree on prices for three months.

Mrs. D. T. Hoskins, accompanied by Miss Frances Hoskins, returned this noon from an extended visit to California.

Nick Chaffin left today for Rocky Ford, Colo., where he will remain for some time and receive medical treatment.

Washington, Oct. 29.—No official comment was made on the last German peace note. It was known, however, that no response would be made at present. It is probably that assurances must be had of the independence of Czecho-Slavs and Jugo-Slavs and other oppressed nationalities before the Austrian proposal is transmitted to the entente powers.

A caterpillar eats four times its weight daily.

Word has been received here to the effect that several members of the family of Jim Cassidy are ill with the influenza.

A marriage license was granted to Tom J. Taylor, Jr. and Miss Mayme S. Conwell, both residents of Mora.

A nine-pound baby girl was born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Watson.

George A. Smith, formerly of this city died October 29 at Los Angeles. Death was due to Spanish influenza. He was the oldest son of the late S. A. and Ida Smith. Three brothers and one sister survive. The brothers are William A. Smith who is in France, Edwin Smith of Denver and James B. Smith of Nashville, Tenn. A sister, Miss Nelie J. Smith of Denver, also survives. The deceased was 26 years old and was born in Las Vegas. The remains will be shipped to Las Vegas for burial and played beside the bodies of his parents.

Mrs. Robert Walton died Tuesday at the Las Vegas hospital of influenza at the age of 28 years. Her husband is now with the American army in France. Besides him she is survived by a brother, W. A. Goforth, of this city and her parents, who reside in San Juan, N. M. She was an active member in the Royal Neighbors' lodge.

Funeral service of Dr. Rolfe Goode Cockrell, who passed away Monday evening, were held today at the Masonic cemetery. Open air services. The pall bearers were Mr. Reed, E. S. Mason, W. E. White, J. R. Groth.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Reinkein of Watrous of the death of their nephew, Amiel Reynolds, who died of pneumonia in Florida. Young Reynolds had spent most of his lifetime in Watrous and was a great favorite. He was 22 years old. The remains were sent to Mesilla Park, his former home, for burial.

Lillie Capes died Wednesday at 12:30 at 904 National avenue after an illness of nine days with pneumonia. She was nine years of age.

Dr. Pully, who was formerly a physician of Watrous died a short time ago in El Paso where he was in charge of a sanatorium. Dr. Pully had spent more than a year in Watrous.

Mrs. Caroline Goke de Gallegos, wife of Eduardo Gallegos, died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Minnie H. de Goke, 713 Eighth street, Wednesday at 4 o'clock of pneumonia, having been sick only five days. Mrs. Gallegos was but 25 years of age, and had lived in San Miguel county all her life, having been born at Sapello. She was married in 1910 to Mr. Gallegos. Besides her husband and mother she is survived by three children, the oldest being 7 and the youngest but 3 years of age. A brother, William Goke, and two sisters, Christine Goke and Annie Fountain, also survive. The latter two are attending Loretto academy in Santa Fe. Mrs. Gallegos' father, Henry Goke, Jr. died in 1915.

Col. R. E. Twitchell, Capt. W. C. Reid and J. N. Freeman were in the city today attending a meeting of the stockholders of the Eastern Railway company of New Mexico.

It is reported that the influenza situation in Tres Pedras, N. M., is appalling and that government assistance has been called for since medical aid is very hard to obtain.

The hearing of the case of the

Auga Pura company against the Board of Trustees of the town of Las Vegas in quieting a title about a number of lots in the Hot Springs district was heard and the decree of quieting the title was granted by Judge Leahy.

Fidel Ortiz and Louis Armijo returned this morning from the northern precincts of this county and report that the indications are that they will go republican, and according to the outlook of the campaign the democrats will not carry more than three of the precincts. It is stated that one of the strongest democratic precincts in the southern portion of the county has become republican and will cast an almost solid vote in that respect.

The countrywide influenza epidemic has brought forth many suggestions for its treatment and cure. Among them, the old fashioned onion poultice which our grandmothers used is said to bring relief when the usual pneumonia treatments have failed. It is made by simmering together sliced onions, vinegar and rye flour or corn meal.

Word has been received here of the death of Lorrin McConnell, a former well-known resident of this city, having been an engineer on this division of the Santa Fe railroad many years. He is a brother of Mrs. George Crosson of this city. Mr. McConnell's death was due to an attack of the influenza.

Benito Lucero died at the Santa Fe hospital last night at 7 p. m. aged 59 years. The deceased was brought here from Chappelle a month ago for medical treatment following an injury. He is survived by two sons, and a daughter. The body was prepared for shipment by J. C. Johnsen and Sons and take into Chappelle this afternoon, where burial will occur.

Mrs. Cipriana Martinez died at 10 o'clock this morning at her home on the West side of pneumonia. She was 48 years of age and leaves nine children, Marcelino, the oldest aged 18, being an employe of the Santa Fe. The funeral occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery, under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

The funeral of Mrs. Eduardo Gallegos occurred this morning from the church at Sapello. Many beautiful floral offerings attested of the sorrow felt at the passing of this young wife and mother. Interment was in the Goke family plot at Sapello.

Mrs. Luis Montoya, a sister of Lucio Montoya and of Mrs. Warren Hewitt, who died in the last few days, passed away today at noon, having been stricken also with pneumonia. This is the sixth member of the family to die. The husband, Luis Montoya, is a popular employe of the Santa Fe. Pending completion of funeral arrangements, the body is in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

Word was received here this morning of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cassidy at their home in Cleveland, N. M., after suffering for some time from pneumonia.

Death came to Charles Cassidy last night at 11 o'clock. He was 30 years of age and had spent most of his life in Cleveland. He was the son of Daniel Cassidy, a well known resident of Mora county for years. He was well known in this city having made many visits to Las Vegas where he had many friends who will mourn his loss. He is an active member of the Catholic church in whose activities he took the greatest interest. He is survived by his father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cassidy and two brothers, John and Daniel, and a son all of whom are residents of Cleveland.

This morning at 7 o'clock eternal sleep came to Tessie Devine Cassidy, one of the most loved girls that has ever been reared in Las Vegas. Everyone who knew her loved her and

will carry her memory with them all ways. She was a teacher in our city schools until three years ago when she was united in marriage to Charles Cassidy in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in which church she had been an ardent worker since childhood. She is survived by a son, Charles, her mother, Mrs. Margaret Devine of this city and two brothers, Richard, a resident of this city and Thomas, who is with the United States army in France.

A double funeral will take place tomorrow morning at Mount Calvary cemetery at 10:30 o'clock. Funeral arrangements are in charge of Charles J. Day.

**"DOC" CLIFFORD DESCRIBES ACTIVITY OF "Y" AND OTHER CAMP ORGANIZATIONS.**

"We're over there, all of us, to help the soldiers as much as we can. We force our ministrations upon nobody, but all who wish them are welcomed freely."

Thus did John H. Clifford, Y. M. C. A. overseas worker veteran of the St. Mihiel battle and winner of the Croix de Guerre, describe yesterday in an outdoor speech on the corner of Sixth street and Douglas avenue the work of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and other relief and welfare agencies operating in Europe for the happiness and comfort, both temporal and spiritual, of American soldiers.

"In the front line trenches everything the 'Y' has is given the boys freely and plentifully," said Dr. Clifford, who in times of peace is a Baptist minister at Tuscon. "In one day I gave away \$1,500 worth of chocolate, cigarettes and other things while the boys were engaged in a big drive. But in the camps back of the firing line where the boys are not in action, they refuse to be given things without to keep goin' on free stuff?" the boys ask us. "We don't want you to go broke and quit."

**No Books Needed.**  
"Whenever a soldier borrows a little money from the 'Y' or gets credit he keeps his own books. We keep none. I have yet to lose a cent in this way. They all come around on the first pay day and settle their scores. We endeavor to give the boys all the spiritual comfort we can, but these things are not obtruded upon them. A practical religion that carries with it clean living, honesty, and 'on-the-squareness' is what the boys admire, and I am glad to say that most of them are endeavoring to live that kind of a religion. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish associations work in the utmost harmony.

"The Y. M. C. A. and the other organizations working for the comfort of the soldiers are doing a great work in keeping up the morale of the armies. They help to banish homesickness by giving the soldier clean recreation during his off duty hours. They encourage him to write home often. They minister to his stomach and his palate as well as to his heart and his soul. The boys are all strong for them. They couldn't get along without them. If you want to show the boys who are fighting our battles that you are willing to support them to the utmost give to your utmost capacity to the United War Activities during the drive from November 11 to 18, inclusive.

**Skeptical of Peace Talk.**  
That Germany Austria and the rest of the central alliance undoubtedly want peace cannot be denied said Dr. Clifford. However, in his belief, they want it upon the easiest terms possible. They are tricky and will endeavor to save as much as possible from the wreck of their dream of world domination, with the hope of attaining it later. They are not entirely defeated now, though they are groggy, and the fighting men of the allies are anxious to administer the knockout blow from which there will be no come-back.

Dr. Clifford spoke briefly of the need of the welfare activities after

the war is ended. It will be from 18 months to three years before all of the boys are home after peace is declared, he said; they will need the assistance of the "Y" and kindred organizations more greatly even than now. Now they have an object in view—the whipping of the Hun—then they will be waiting impatiently for their return home, and the welfare organizations will help them fight off home-sickness and other evils till they are again on American soil.

**GERMAN SPY ARRESTED**

El Paso, Oct. 31.—Gustav Lutschman, arrested by border guards Sunday on a charge of attempting to cross to Mexico in violation of the passport laws, was interned at Fort Bliss stockade today for the period of the war. The German said he came here from Wisconsin and that he had been ordered to pay \$300 to the German American Alliance at Hartford for assisting the German government in the war.

**FORMS HUNGARIAN CABINET.**

Basel Switzerland, Oct. 31.—Count Hadik, former Hungarian foreign food-misister, has been charged with the formation of a Hungarian cabinet, according to a dispatch from Budapest. Count Karolyi president of the Hungarian independent party, will not enter the new ministry, it is said, but will support it in the national assembly.

It is illegal to sell papers in Canada on Sunday and on several occasions during the war when news of supreme importance has developed on that day some of the newspapers have printed special editions and distributed them free of charge.

**LUDDY'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.**

London, Oct. 30.—General Groener, the Prussian war minister, after an audience with the emperor, has gone to German headquarters as the successor to General Ludendorff, who resigned several days ago, according to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen.

The reindeer has been known to pull a load of 200 pounds at ten miles an hour for 12 hours.

The total length of the world's railroads is roughly estimated at 506,000 miles.

London's telephone and telegraph wires extend to 73,500 miles overhead and 921,000 miles underground.

Miss Edith Tooker and Miss Westcott Whittington are both ill with the influenza at the Tooker residence.

Pedro Rivera, of Pecos, N. M. died Wednesday evening at the age of 84 years. Funeral arrangements are in charge of Charles Day.

United States A. A. Jones passed thru this noon en route to Santa Fe, where he will be for several days attending to business. He then expects to return here where he will remain for several days.

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE**

New York, Oct. 31.—The following prices were quoted at the Stock Exchange today:

American Sugar Refining	109 1/4
American T and T. Co.	105 1/4
Anaconda Copper	69 1/4
Atchison ex div	92 1/2
Chino Copper	40 1/2
Colo. Fuel and Iron Co.	39 1-4
Inspiration Copper	54 3-8
Northern Pacific	92 3-8
Reading	88 5-8
Southern Pacific	102 1/2
Union Pacific	131
United States Steel	102 3/4

Mrs. Clarence Woody Sr., left this noon for her home in Taos after having spent some time here visiting with her son Clarence.