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## ARMISTICE IS VIOLATED BY GERMANS

London, Nov. 14.—2:14 p. m.—German soldiers are committing acts of violence against inhabitants and are destroying and pillaging contrary to the terms of the armistice, according to a French official wireless message received here today.

The message which was from the allied command to the German high command says that the allied command expects the German command to take measures to stop the violations. If the acts increase, it is stated, the allied command will take steps to end them.

The Germans are violating the armistice at different points and especially in Belgium and the region of Brussels.

The wireless reads:

"From Marshal Foch to the German high command: Information has been received by the allied high command that at different points, especially in Belgium and more particularly in the Brussels region, the German troops are committing acts of violence against the inhabitants and acts of destruction and pillage which are clearly contrary to the conditions of the armistice.

"The allied command expects that the German high command will without delay take measures necessary to stop these violations of the convention which has been signed. If the acts do not cease within a very short period the allied high command will be obliged to take steps to put an end to them."

### ANARCHY IN GERMANY WILL RESULT FROM IT, SAYS HUN REPRESENTATIVES.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 13.—A declaration sent to the French government early this week by the German armistice plenipotentiaries has been published here. It protests against some features of the terms agreed to by the Germans and to which they objected verbally at their first meeting with Marshal Foch. The declaration reads:

"The German government will naturally make every effort to aid in

the carrying out of the obligations imposed upon it. Its plenipotentiaries recognize that on certain points a conciliatory spirit has been shown toward their suggestions.

"They cannot, however, permit any doubt to exist on the fact that the shortness of the delay fixed for evacuation and the handing over of indispensable means of transport threatens to provide a state of affairs which may render the execution of the conditions of the armistice impossible. The plenipotentiaries further consider it their duty to state once more with the utmost energy that the execution of the convention must throw the German people into anarchy and famine.

"After the public manifestations which preceded the laying down of the armistice, conditions might have been expected, which, while giving our adversaries full military security, would have put an end to the sufferings of non-combatant women and children.

"The German people which for 50 months has held out against a world of enemies will maintain its liberty and unity."

### COUNCIL TO MEET BRITISH

Berlin, Nov. 14 (By Wireless to London.)—The German light cruiser Koenigsberg on November 13, at 1 p. m. put to sea with plenipotentiaries of the workmen's and soldiers' council of the German fleet in order to meet the representatives of the British admiralty.

The chief of the high seas forces, Admiral Hipper is taking part in the negotiations as expert adviser for the deliberations concerning the execution of naval conditions of the armistice.

### Delegates Get Instructions.

London, Nov. 14.—(British Wireless Service.)—Communications have been addressed to the German authorities giving directions for German delegates, in conformity with the armistice conditions, to present themselves to Belgian delegates at Bruges on Nov. 15 and also to the president of the inter-allied commission of railways in the field and the president of the inter-allied commission of navigation on Nov. 16 at Nancy, to receive instructions regarding the question of railways, navigation and telegraphs.

### BANDIT LEADER DEAD.

Mexico City, Nov. 14.—Jose Inez Chavez Garcia, Mexican rebel leader who has been to southeastern Mexico what Francisco Villa has been to northern Mexico, is dead. Re-

ports that the bandit had died of Spanish influenza at Puerpero have been confirmed officially.

### BROUGHT DOWN 473 GERMAN PLANES IN MONTH, BESIDES BOMBING ACTIVELY

With the American Army in France Tuesday, Nov. 12.—In the period from September 12 to October 11, American aviators claim they brought down 473 German machines. Of this number 353 already have been confirmed officially. Day bombing groups from the time they began operations, dropped a total of 116,818 kilograms of bombs within the German lines.

Bombing operations were begun in August by the 96th squadron which in five flying days, dropped 18,080 kilograms of bombs. The first day the bombardment group began work in September, the group including the 96th, 20th and 11th squadrons.

The 166th squadron joined the group in November. In 12 flying days in September the bombers dropped 34,626 kilograms of bombs. In 15 flying days in October 45,133 kilograms and in four flying days in November 17,979 kilograms.

### Released Soldiers Return

With the American Army in France Nov. 14.—The advance guard of several hundred Russian, Polish and Italian soldiers, freed by the Germans in Lorraine, reached the American lines in the region of St. Hilarie today. The first group numbered 45.

They said they were released several days ago, the German telling them to start for the American lines immediately. The released prisoners were attired principally in German uniforms. They expressed the opinion that the Germans had set them free so as to be rid of them during preparations for moving northward.

The arrivals were taken in charge by American officers and furnished with additional clothing and plenty of food.

### SENATORS OPROSE

#### AMENDMENT

Washington, Nov. 14.—Senators opposing child labor today agreed upon a proposed amendment to the war revenue bill which will provide a prohibitive excise tax of five or ten per cent on products of children.

### TO WITHDRAW MEMBERS

London, Nov. 14.—The British labor party at a conference today decided by a large majority to withdraw its members from the cabinet at the close of the present parliament which is expected to take place shortly.

## MILLION MAY STARVE IN AUSTRIA

Italian Headquarters, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—G. D. McLeod, of Montreal, an aviator, and C. O. Young, of Des Moines, Iowa, imprisoned by the Austrians during the Italian campaign have reached the Italian lines. They bring direct news of conditions in the interior of Austria, having traveled from Salzerbad near Vienna after being liberated.

"Horrible food conditions prevail in Austria," said McLeod today, "and it is quite possible that a million persons will die there this winter from lack of food, weakness and disease. The country is quiet now but another Russia may grow out of the situation as soon as the troops returning from the front discover that the end of the war has not brought relief."

### Don't Want Prisoners Returned

Washington, Nov. 14.—Austria has asked President Wilson to use his good offices with the allies to secure a modification of the Turkish armistice terms so as to permit several thousand former Austro-Hungarian subjects now in the Ottoman territory to remain there instead of returning home to add to the already serious food problems.

Turkey is required by the armistice terms to repatriate all subjects of the central powers within her borders. This clause was designed particularly to drive out the Germans. The appeal to President Wilson points out that Austria-Hungary no longer is a belligerent and that the necessity for enforcing the removal of the Austrians from Turkey does not now exist.

### WITHDRAWS CENSORSHIP

Washington, Nov. 13.—Secretary Daniels announced withdrawal of voluntary censorship regulations under which newspapers have refrained from mentioning movements of merchant ships.

### COMPANY DISSOLVES.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—The Pecos Valley Investment company of Roswell yesterday filed dissolution papers with the state corporation commission.

# GERMANY SURRENDERS

Washington, Nov. 11.—Announcement is made that the German delegates signed the armistice at 5 o'clock French time this morning. London announcement fixes the signing at the same hour.

Hostilities will end at 11 o'clock this morning (6 o'clock Washington time.)

The greatest war in history ended this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, after 1,567 days of horror during which virtually the whole civilized world has been convulsed.

Announcement of the tremendous event was made at the state department the capital at 2:45 o'clock this morning and in a few seconds was flashed throughout the continent by the Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson this morning issued the following proclamation:

"My Fellow Countrymen—The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly council and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Washington, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Assembled in the hall of the house where 19 months ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they today heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:—In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities have at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

"1—Military clauses on western front: One, cessation of operations by land in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"2—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note an-

nexed to the stated terms.

"3—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

"4—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field, thirty thousand machine guns. Three thousand minnenwerfers) two thousand aeroplanes, (fighters, bombers—firstly D-73's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

"5—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and U. S. garrisons holding the principal crossings on the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in the 30 kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be resered on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east of the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontiers. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

"6—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired.

"7—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 thousand wagns and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of

coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

"8—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

"9—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

"10—Immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"11—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

"12—Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany: All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

"13—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners, civilian as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia as defined before 1914 to be recalled.

"14—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914.)

"15—Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

"16—The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for other purposes.

"II. Clause concerning east Africa: "17—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in east Africa within one month.

"IV. General clauses:

"18—Repatriation without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph 19 with the reservation that any further claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

"19—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can

serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery of or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. His gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

"Naval clause:

"20—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"21—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"22—Surrender to the allies and the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines, including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines, with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of allied powers and the United States of America.

"23—The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports to be placed under surveillance of the allies, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, 50 destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships including river craft, (are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

"24—The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

"25—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associate powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Categat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"26—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and asso-

ciated powers to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

"27—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and demobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

"28—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

"29—All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all declarations seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

"30—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

"31—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

"32—The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries whether by the German government or by private German interests and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of ship building materials or not are immediately cancelled.

"33—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

**VI. Duration of armistice:**

"34—The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours previous notice.

**VII. Time limit for reply:**

"35—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

"The war thus comes to an end; for having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

"It is now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great result; we know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweep in completeness which ever now we do not realize. Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its illicit ambi-

tions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now see it overlive? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which aspired themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

"The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the supreme war council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the central empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the central empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every side. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

"For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like incubus upon the peoples of the central empires, has come political change not merely, but revolution and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form, but to run from one fluid change to another until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, with what governments and of what sort are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter. There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

"Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place. Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should

or a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we hold and do not hinder.

"The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self control and the orderly process of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves true friends of mankind.

"To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

"The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial tests. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self control and peaceful accommodations. If they do we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last."

**Allies Will Occupy Heligoland**

London, Nov. 11.—A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the six German battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a motinous state, the allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.

With the American Forces on the Meuse and Moselle Fronts, Nov. 11.—News that the armistice had been signed spread like wildfire along the American front from the Moselle river to the region of Sedan. Reaching the various headquarters early in the day, the news passed by wire and wireless to divisions and regiments and finally from mouth to mouth to the boys in the forward lines.

It was among the boys in the foremost lines who had been under shell fire for days, that there was the most genuine rejoicing.

**LINE STAKED OUT.**

With American Army in France, Nov. 11.—2 p. m.—The line reached by the American forces at 11:00 o'clock today was being staked out this afternoon. The Germans hurled a few shells into Verdun just before 11 o'clock.

Washington, Nov. 11.—By order of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder today directed the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls, stopping the movement during the next five days of 250,000 men and setting aside all November calls for over 300,000 men.

A small number of men in eastern states commenced en training at 6 a. m. today for cantonments under the calls and the cancellation comes too late to affect their status. They will be considered as in the army until demobilized. Men not yet entrained whether specially inducted or assembled by general call, go for whom the day and hour of service has been set by draft boards, will be considered as honorably discharged and so paid.

Calls for the navy and marine corps are not effected by the cancellation and entrainments of men for these services will continue as ordered. Draft boards will continue classification of registrants of September 12.

Secretary Baker later announced that so far as practical, all men who have been called and who have not yet completed their training will be immediately turned back to civilian life.

**London, Nov. 11.—10.55 a. m.—**

News of the signing of the armistice soon became known to those persons in the center of the city as flags were immediately flown to the breeze and evening newspapers issued for which there was a great rush at 11 o'clock. The first official celebration came when the old air-raid signals were fired from all police and fire stations.

The German armistice delegates in a message to the German high command sent by French wireless and picked up here announce that the signing of the armistice to see to it that their sacrifices in the cause of the right shall assure for all time a new era of liberty, justice and prosperity for the peoples of the earth.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Public authority in the Prussian north sea port of Danzig is in the hands of a soldiers' and workers' council formed by both socialist parties. There were no disturbances Sunday, but a general strike has been declared for today.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Warning was issued today by the department of justice against any relaxation of regulations governing conduct of enemy aliens in the United States of measures to guard against disloyalty.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front Nov. 11.—2 a. m.—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot to the Germans at exactly 11:00 o'clock this morning.

**ALLIED AIR FLEET ARRIVES AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO INSPECT FORTS.**

Mudros, Island of Lemnos, Nov. 13.—Nine British airplanes landed at Galata, a suburb of Constantinople, two days after the signing of the Turkish armistice (October 31). The first allied officer to reach European-Turkish soil was Flight Commander Henry Wiser, a Canadian and a graduate of Yale in 1912.

The Turks gave the airman an enthusiastic reception, declaring they were thankful Turkey had been cleared of the Germans.

The Turks said they were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the allied fleet. An allied army and navy entry probably will be made simultaneously at the Dardanelles. No military occupation of Constantinople at present is probable unless disorder demands that such a course be taken. A commission composed of British naval and military officers is inspecting the forts of the Dardanelles under escort of a son of Tewfik Pasha, with a view to occupation.

French and British torpedo boats entered the Dardanelles November 9 according to a dispatch from Paris on November 11.

**NEW MOVEMENT IS TO DRIVE HUNS FROM COUNTRY UNDER VON MACKENSEN.**

Washington, Nov. 15.—Rumania's reported new declaration of war against Germany is interpreted here as preliminary to measures to disarm and drive out the German army under von Mackensen which has been opposing the Rumanians since the treaty of Bucharest sealed the helplessness of the population.

Word reached here today through official channels that the reorganized government in Rumania is headed by General Coanda.

The Rumanian ministry, headed by Alexander Marghiloman, leader of the conservatives, has been replaced by one composed of generals. The new cabinet is presided over by General Coanda, who also takes the post of minister of foreign affairs. The portfolios of war and interior have been assumed by General Grigoresco and General Aumnano, respectively.

According to a dispatch from Budapest, printed in the Frankfort Gazette and telegraphed to Paris on Tuesday, the new Rumanian government has declared war on Germany.

The same advices say the Rumanian national committee in Transylvania, which with the support of America and the allies expects reunion with Rumania, has declared its independence of Hungary.

Rumanian volunteer troops have crossed the border into Transylvania as an army of occupation.

London, Nov. 14.—The former German crown prince has not been shot but is staying at the residence of the governor of Limbourg at Maastricht, the Daily Express says it learns. He crossed the Dutch frontier accompanied by a dozen intimate military associates.

Conflicting reports came from Europe as to the fate of the former German crown prince. Dispatches from London declare that he was shot and killed Monday by frontier guards while trying to escape into Holland. However, a dispatch from The Hague under today's date says the former crown prince has arrived at Maastricht, southern Holland. The former German emperor is at the castle of Amerongen, Holland while his wife, the wife of the former crown prince and other princesses are in Potsdam under the care of the soldiers' and workmen's council there.

Turning from war to peace so suddenly that the transition has been almost bewildering, the nations which have been embroiled in the great conflict are hastily taking stock of the situation and planning measures to meet the problems of the future, which appear to be no less serious than those of the past.

Germany is insistent in its demands that the peace conference be held at once. Dr. W. S. Solf the foreign secretary, says that only an early settlement of the question arising out of the cessation of hostilities can save the German people from famine. The Germans are deprived of even civil administration in the Rhineland regions which will be taken over by the allies until the final adjustment of the results of the conflict.

Allied and United States military authorities will govern the country from which Germany has agreed to withdraw her defeated legions.

This new supplement to the armistice agreement it is announced, is accompanied by the surrender by Germany of all her submarines. Under the original armistice agreement only 160 u-boats were to be turned over to the allies.

The grim spectre of Bolshevism has appeared out of the turmoil of revolution in Germany and has received recognition at Berlin. This would seem to indicate that the true socialist movement has taken a new turn the strength of which is so great that it cannot be ignored.

Up till a short time ago the Bolshevik element was so small in Germany that it appeared to be negligible. The guard against disorders in Russian provinces occupied by the German troops, the allies have agreed that Germany need not call these forces home until it is considered safe to do so.

It has been officially announced at Vienna that Emperor Charles I has abdicated. This confirms cable advices received yesterday that he had given up the scepter. The latest of the minor rulers of the German state to quit his throne is Prince Heinrich Xavier of Reuss.

William Hohenzollern the former German emperor is now in Holland representative of the Netherlands government. His status has not been definitely settled as yet but it appears that he is posing as a private citizen of Germany instead of the war lord.

Bolshevist forces in the Lake Baikal region in Siberia have been defeated by the Czecho-Slovak and allied forces operating there. It is re-

ported that Bolshevik resistance in that section has been broken. It is reported that the new Rumanian government has declared war on Germany.

Senlis, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, today conferred upon Marshal Foch, the commander in chief of the allied armies, the American distinguished service medal. The presentation was made in the name of President Wilson at the villa where Marshal Foch has his headquarters and was an impressive ceremony.

General Pershing, addressing the generalissimo said:

"The congress of the United States has created this medal to be conferred upon those who have rendered distinguished service to our country. President Wilson has directed me to present to you the first of these medals in the name of the United States government and the American army as an expression of their admiration and their confidence. It is a token of the gratitude of the American people for your achievements and for the great services you have rendered to our army. I am very happy to have been given the honor of presenting this medal to you."

General Pershing then pinned the medal on Marshal Foch's breast. In accepting the decoration, Marshal Foch said:

"I will wear this medal with pleasure and pride. In days of triumph as well as in dark and critical hours, I will never forget the tragical day last March when General Pershing put at my disposal without restriction all the resources of the American army. The success won in the hard fighting by the American army is the consequence of the excellent conception, command and organization of the American general staff and the irreducible will to win of the American troops. The name 'meuse' may be inscribed proudly upon the American flag.

"I do not forget the breadth and clearness of conception on the part of the generals the method and ability on the part of the staffs and the ceaseless energy and indomitable courage of the men. Nor do I forget that at the moment when this vital battle was being fought by your principal forces, American divisions were reinforcing the armies of their allies on other fighting fronts where their conduct evoked the ardent admiration of us all.

"General, I thank you with all my heart for the aid you have brought us. For all time the words 'La Meuse' can be borne with merited pride upon the standards of the American army. I will keep in my heart the recollection of those great hours, often difficult but now crowned with glory, during which we fought together for liberty, justice and civilization."

Washington, Nov. 14.—Uncertainty of future government expenditures of policies for curtailment of war production makes it advisable in the opinion of treasury officials, that the taxes under the pending revenue bill be not reduced materially below the \$6,250,000,000 carried by the measure as drafted in the senate.

Secretary McAdoo has prepared a survey of the government's financial situation as affected by the termination of hostilities. Most gov-

ernment departments he found were not able to forecast what reductions might be made in their previous estimates. This cannot be done satisfactorily it was explained until the government's policy of cancelling war contracts is defined. The treasury department now considers it unnecessary, it is said to raise \$8,000,000,000 by taxation on this year's business as provided by the revenue bill passed by the house.

Since the senate has reduced this amount to about \$6,250,000,000 the treasury is inclined to believe that little change should be made in this total. Many minor revenue sources such as stamp taxes and special taxes on different business lines which are difficult of administration and yield comparatively little revenue might be abolished without great reduction in the total tax burden.

**GENERAL STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND**

Geneva, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—A general strike was begun in Switzerland last midnight by order of the soldiers' and workers' council at Olten. Federal troops ordered to take charge of the situation have been unable to reach their destinations because railroad service was interrupted. Indignation against the Germans who started the Bolshevik movement in Switzerland is increasing.

**MORE THAN 2,500 YANKS TAKEN PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1ST ARE SET FREE.**

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—More than 2,500 American prisoners in German camps were released by the signing of the German armistice, according to the latest figures prepared by the American Red Cross in Switzerland.

This number includes all the Americans captured to November 1. It is estimated that only a few hundred Americans were captured after that date.

Of the total number of prisoners to be released 2,380 are army men, 12 are from the navy and 140 are civilians. In the camps were 241 army officers and 2,139 non-commissioned officers and privates, and three naval officers and nine sailors.

A majority of the privates were at the Rastaat. There were 117 at Giessen and 103 at Limburg. There 103 officers at Villengen, 43 at Karlsruhe, 29 at Landshut and 20 at Rastaat.

London, Nov. 14.—1:06 p. m.—The property of the German crown prince will be confiscated, according to a German wireless message received here today.

According to a proclamation issued by the new Prussian government, the entailed property of the Prussian crown will be placed under the administration of the ministry of finance. Property which is not entailed but which is personal to the former king and his family will not be affected.

\* \* \* \* \*

### RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM NEXT MONTH AT NEW SES- SION OF CONGRESS

Washington, Nov. 13.—Congressional plans to meet problems arising out of the sudden coming of peace were discussed informally yesterday by senate and house leaders. Several features of a tentative program were under consideration, including temporary postponement of action on the war revenue bill.

While a comprehensive reconstruction program is expected from President Wilson in his address opening the new session of congress in December, the leaders at the capital expect to act in the meantime on several questions, principally toward retrenchment in expenditures.

Secretary McAdoo has promised soon to submit a statement of the new programs of the war, navy and other departments as changed by peace conditions.

Government expenses for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1919, will total between 22 and 23 billion dollars, Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee said today, after a conference with Senator Simmons. He added that probably eight billion dollars more in bonds will have to be sold.

The senate held a brief session yesterday and adjourned until Friday.

Amsterdam Monday, Nov. 11.—German socialists and independent socialists have reached an agreement to form a joint cabinet from both parties, according to Wolff bureau announcement. This cabinet, it is said, consists of Phillip Scheide-mann, vice president of the reichstag, Herr Landsburg, member of the reichstag and Herr Gerter, socialists and Hugo Haase, Richards Barth editor of the Vorwaerts, and Wilhelm R. Bittman, member of the reichstag independents.

Each departmental minister is to be supported by two socialists, one from each party.

Friedrich Ebert and Hugo Haase will be the chairmen of the political cabinet. The excitement in Berlin Sunday owing to the isolated resistance of officers faithful to the former emperor has subsided. The night passed quietly. The population is willingly obeying orders. Almost all the shops are open. The soldiers and workmen's council has decreed that all works shall be resumed Tuesday. The bourse is closed at present. In Saxony the cabinet ministers have announced that elections will be held in which both men and women will vote.

Santa Fe Nov. 13.—Appalling are the stories brought from Taos by H. Paul Burlin, the artist, and his wife, Natalie Curtis Burlin, the noted writer, who have been nursing the people in outlying settlements. At Canon more than 90 per cent of the people are stricken. Coffins cannot be hammered together quick enough to bury the dead, who now number more than 300 in Taos and vicinity. Whole families have been wiped out. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ufer, Victor Higgins, Miss Lucille Brown and other members of the artist colony are proving themselves heroes in nursing the Spanish-American families day and night. Conditions of under feeding, of deplorable fear of fresh air and lack of sanitation they

find are almost unbelievable. Mrs. Burlin today appealed to the state authorities to take a hand in the situation.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 13.—Efforts were begun here today to have the wartime restrictions removed from all business transactions with Mexico thru this port and to arrange for a resumption of normal business relations following the war. Americans are returning to Mexico in large numbers and are preparing to resume operations there on a larger scale.

The war trade board has shown its inclination to relax the restriction of trading with all but enemy aliens in Mexico and has permitted farm machinery to be shipped over after it had been carried on the restricted list since the entrance of the United States into the war.

The German agents and merchants in Mexico are continuing their propaganda efforts to discredit American made goods in favor of German goods made after the war, but their efforts are of little avail as they are unable to obtain merchandise with which to supply their former customers. The German propaganda office in Chihuahua City closed ten days ago and will not be reopened.

### GOLF WILL BE RENEWED

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Renewal of the western golf championships dropped during the period of the war may be ordered resumed by the Western Golf association at its meeting in January. This is the expectation of the president, Charles F. Thompson, who said that even if the national and western championships were not held next season most of the sectional and state tournaments probably would be scheduled.

### WANT MORE TIME

#### TO GET OUT OF FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 13.—The German delegates to the armistice negotiations have issued a statement asserting that a brief delay in the evacuation of occupied territory and delivering of rolling stock is indispensable. They declare that to withdraw the troops and deliver the rolling stock immediately would render the execution of the armistice impossible.

### TWENTY VESSELS IN A WEEK

Washington, Nov. 13.—Twenty vessels totalling 101,000 deadweight tons, were delivered to the United States shipping board from American shipyards during the first week of November. This is the greatest number of completed ships delivered in any week and brings the grand total of completed vessels to 507.

### PRINTING CO. INCORPORATES.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—The Clayton Printing Co. filed incorporation papers yesterday. The capitalization is \$8,000.

### 99 PHYSICIANS IN SERVICE.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—Out of 483 registered physicians in New Mexico 99 volunteered for military service and were commissioned.

### BOARD WILL CANVASS ELECTION

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—The State canvassing board will meet November 25, the third Monday of the month, to canvass the official election returns.

### ISSUES STATEMENT EXPRESSING HIS LOVE FOR HIS "DEAR PEOPLE"

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—Emperor Charles on Monday, according to the Vienna correspondents' bureau issued the following proclamation:

"Since my accession I have incessantly tried to rescue my peoples from this tremendous war. I have not delayed the re-establishment of constitutional rights or the opening of a way for the peoples to substantial national development.

"Filled with an unalterable love for my peoples I will not, with my person, be a hindrance to their free development. I acknowledge the decision taken by German-Austria to form a separate state.

"The people has by its deputies taken charge of the government. I relinquish every participation in the administration of the state. Likewise I have released the members of the Austrian government from their offices.

"May German-Austrian people realize harmony from the new adjustment. The happiness of my peoples was my aim from the beginning. My warmest wishes are that an internal peace will be able to heal the wounds of this war.

(Signed) "CHARLES.  
(Countersigned) "Lammassch."

### Arrive at Eckartsau

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—Former Emperor Charles and his family arrived at Eckartsau in an automobile, says a dispatch from Vienna.

Eckartsau, where there is a castle, is on the Danube river between Vienna and Pressburg. It is on the north bank of the river and about 15 miles east of Vienna.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—Fresh fighting broke out in Berlin on Monday, according to messages received here from the German capital. Loyal officers opened fire from the royal stables and attacked the revolutionaries with machine guns on the Unter den Linden. Several persons were killed.

Telegrams found in the palace of the former German crown prince, according to a Berlin telegram to the National Tidende, show that it had been planned to send loyal troops from the front to Berlin in an attempt to crush the revolution.

### Wants in With New Crowd.

The commander of the German eastern army, which now is occupying Russia territory, has placed himself and his army at the disposal of the soldiers' council, according to the Wolff News Agency of Berlin.

### German Garrison Revolts

British Headquarters in Flanders, Nov. 13 (Havas).—The German garrison in Brussels has revolted against the non-commissioned officers, according to neutrals reaching the British lines from Brussels. Several of the officers were killed.

### Bolshevism Feared.

London, Nov. 13.—The most serious question of the hour, in the opinion of some newspapers here, is how far Europe is infected with Bolshevism.

Some German newspapers and some in neutral countries continue

to warn the allies not to push Germany too far to the wall lest she be driven into anarchy. Some English newspapers consider this as German propaganda to gain leniency. Newspapers in Sweden, Spain, Holland and even Norway express apprehension over the spread of the red flag movement. The troubles in Switzerland also cause uneasiness.

(By the Associated Press)

Triest, Monday, Nov. 11.—A state of semi-anarchy prevails in all the regions of Austria traversed by the Austro-Hungarian soldiers returning from the Italian front. The soldiers have abandoned the ranks and have joined the mobs in sacking and setting fire to property. All kinds of excesses are being committed.

### TWO PNEUMONIA DEATHS.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—Two pneumonia deaths were reported today: Marie Muniz, aged four years, and Miss Refuga Baca.

### THE OLD GANG ON THE CORNER (Collier's Weekly)

The Old Gang on the Corner! What an arrant tribe they were—  
The Widow Kelly's Connie—he had always worried her!  
The Schultz boys, Jake and Rudy; the parson's own Chub Smith.  
"Who," sister told the neighbors, "they can't do nothing with."  
Young Tony Boots, the Dago, and Scamp, the tinner's son—  
To them a mischief thought of was a mischief quickly done.

The Old Gang on the Corner! In the arc light's friendly glow  
They trooped each night till Tim the cop came by and made them go.

But all that now is ended, for the Sword of Hate was drawn—  
The Old Gang on the Corner from its happy haunt is gone.  
The street lamp idly sputters; Tim, the lonely, walks his beat,  
His good heart well auunger for the Old Gang in the street.

The Old Gang on the Corner! Now each loyal mother brags  
No other neighborhood can boast as many service flags.  
Con Kelly's won a Sergeancy, the the parson's black-sheep son  
Has had his picture printed for heroic deeds he's done.  
The Schultz boys, in the navy, though they yet are in their teens,  
Are mates with Scamp and Tony in the chase for submarines.

The Old Gang on the Corner! Yes, we've all forgotten now  
The Halloween they calimined McDougall's muley cow.  
We've put aside the memories of cream and cake they stole  
When our church had a festival to pay for last year's coal.  
All that is in the Yesterday—they're now our fighting men—  
And, God, won't we be happy if they all come home again?

A civil service examination will be held at the postoffice on the 15th of this month for clerks with knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Applications may be made until 9 o'clock of that morning. Anyone wishing information should apply to the civil service board at the local postoffice.

### CIVIL WAR IS AVERTED IN CHIHUAHUA—MURGUIA HEADS MILITARY.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 9.—General Ignacio Enriquez, deposed as governor of Chihuahua by General Francisco Murguia, has been ordered to Mexico City by President Carranza for a conference, according to a message received here from Chihuahua City today.

It also stated that another civil governor friendly to General Murguia was being sent north to take charge of affairs in Chihuahua.

General Enriquez is now in western Chihuahua where he has been rallying the home guards to his side since he fled from the state capital last Friday. He is expected to be assigned to another state and the present serious situation in the north relieved. Rumors of fighting between the Murguia and Enriquez followers continue to be received here today but are not generally believed.

The recall of General Enriquez to Mexico City by President Carranza is confirmed, is expected to end the tense situation now existing in the Chihuahua state capital. Civil war was feared when Enriquez called the home guards to his side and announced he would oppose General Murguia's efforts to usurp the civil authority in the state. With the removal of Enriquez, Murguia is left in full control of the state and is practically the military dictator in the north. He controls the military but the civil population of the state is said to be strongly in favor of Enriquez, especially the mountain men of western Chihuahua, who have tired of military domination since the revolution ended.

### ITALIAN MINISTER PRAISES AMERICANS

Washington, Nov. 9.—Baron Concio foreign minister of Italy, replying today to a message of congratulations sent him recently by Secretary Lansing said:

"I am in receipt of the gratifying telegram which your excellency sent me on the occasion of the Italian victory which puts hors de combat the last and until yesterday, strongest ally of Germany. I am particularly glad that the American flag was nobly represented in the battle and am sure that this brotherhood in arms has consecrated on the battlefields that intimate union of cordial friendship which I trust will ever grow stronger and closer between the United States and Italy."

### 11 WORKMEN KILLED

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9.—Eleven workmen were killed and 50 overcome by fumes when a gas tank exploded this afternoon in the Jones and Laughlin Steel company's plant here. A number of injured were taken to three hospitals. The cause of the explosion is undetermined.

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

If 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.

### CAPTURE OF MAUBUEGE MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR SHIFTING OF ENEMY FORCES.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Capture of Maubuege by the British, General March said today, marks the definite severance of the last German artery to that sector of the west front, and will make it impossible for the enemy to shift his forces to meet a new attack.

Summarizing the allied successes since the inauguration of the forward movement, General March pointed out that the Germans have been driven 64 miles further from Paris and the territory they occupied in France has been reduced from 10,000 square miles to less than 2,500.

He characterized the publication of the erroneous announcement of the armistice as "very bad for the military program of the United States." For instance he said, in New York the stevedores who were engaged in loading very essential supplies for the expeditionary forces stopped work and did not return at all on that day or the next day and army food shipments were thus delayed.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front Nov. 9.—The American flag today is flying over Dun-Sur-Meuse. Dun is a picturesque town on the east bank of the Meuse and is situated on high hills whose steep slopes rise abruptly from the main stream. When the Americans entered the town the German battle flag was flying on the spire of the church. For a few hours the Americans were too busy to bother with it but later the American flag took its place, the German emblem becoming the trophy of the engineer corps.

The unusual desperation marked the German withdrawal from Dun. A great part of the little city is yet habitable but there are few houses that do not bear scars.

Little of value was left behind within the houses. The Germans carted away everything of value they could carry. What they could not move they destroyed.

### 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.

### COTTON DISTRIBUTION.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A special mission is now in conference with the committee on cotton distribution here devising means of bringing about a broader utilization of cotton of the lower grades by British spinners.

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.

### QUARANTINE BAN LIFTED

Santa Fe, Nov. 11.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today wrote Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner, that the quarantine ban on public schools has been removed as far as the state executive is concerned. The letter says: "It has been advised by the officers of the New Mexico state board of health acting in conjunction with Major Kerr, surgeon of the United States health service, that the public schools be resumed in municipal and rural school districts upon the advice of the local county physician after report to and advice with the state board of health. Data touching precautionary conduct by pupils and teachers will be furnished school boards and principals by the respective county physicians. It is advised that you communicate this determination of procedure to the education authorities throughout the state as early as may be."

### STREET RAILWAY CONTROL

Washington, Nov. 11.—The question of federal operation and control of street railways, light, heat and power companies and those other branches of quasi-public institutions not now being administered by the government will be the chief topic of discussion and deliberation at the thirtieth annual convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, which is to begin its sessions tomorrow at the offices of the interstate commerce commission in this city. The convention really meets this year as an advisory body to present to William G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, its findings on those topics. It is expected the various state bodies as well as the national association, will be prepared to make recommendation as to advisable courses after the war.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Food Administrator Hoover will leave soon for Europe to direct preparations for feeding the people of redeemed northern France and Belgium and aiding in the task of preventing starvation in Austria Bulgaria and Turkey.

Mr. Hoover it is understood will not relinquish his position as food administrator although his attention will be devoted almost entirely to working out the food problems of Europe along lines followed by the Belgium relief commission of which he is still chairman. The plan contemplates relief also for southern Eupore, including Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro.

### EXPLOSION KILLS TWO

Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 9.—One employe was killed and 15 others, some of them women, seriously injured by an explosion at Port Ewen.

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. Schaefer.—Adv.

THE strong and vigorous man or woman is envied by less fortunate humanity afflicted with aches, pains, infirmities and ailments. The sufferer says to himself, "If I could only be well, how happy I would be," for health is more essential to the joy of living than is wealth.

The kidneys almost literally wash the blood and keep it clean and free from impurities. When the kidneys are out of order, they fail to filter out this waste and poisonous matter. It remains in the system to cause headache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles and stiff joints.

### Foley Kidney Pills

help the system eliminate this poisonous waste. They soothe, strengthen and heal sore, weak and diseased kidneys and bladder. When the kidneys are working properly, appetite returns, refreshing sleep is possible, and health and strength come again.

C. W. Smith, 1205 No. 4th St., Salina, Kas., writes: "I am very much pleased with Foley Kidney Pills. I am working in a coal yard and have been very much troubled with my back. I have taken several doses of Foley Kidney Pills and they have already helped me."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

London, Nov. 11.—(British Wireless Service).—In the period between March 21, 1918, and October 24, 1918, the percentages of casualties to strength among infantry forces of the United Kingdom, Canadian and Australian troops were respectively:

United Kingdom divisions. Officers 118 per cent; other ranks 84 per cent. Australian divisions. Officers 98 per cent; other ranks 95 per cent. As regards horse and field and artillery in the same period, the United Kingdom provided 85.88 per cent of the British total strength in these arms, and 86.37 per cent of the British total casualties.

In the time recorded the average number of days out of the line per division was approximately as follows: United Kingdom divisions 89 days out of line; Australian divisions 79 days and Canadian divisions 82 days.

The foregoing computation of casualty percentages is based on the numerical strength of the unit to which strength it is kept by replacements of men killed, wounded, missing and otherwise out of the ranks.

Victor H. Waite of the East side postoffice continues his good work in selling war saving stamps. Considering the field in which he may work it is doubtful if there is a postoffice employe in the southwest who has exceeded Mr. Waite in this patriotic duty. He has sold and delivered up to the present, stamps as follows:

To August 1	\$3460.00
In August	202.62
In September	247.80
In October	328.38
In November so far	52.14

Total \$4290.94.

This is a result of a continuous quiet daily effort and shows what a patriotic citizen may do who has the will and determination to "do his bit" to help his country in its great emergency. Well done Mr. Waite. You are making an excellent record.

### 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.

Washington, Nov. 11.—With the granting of the armistice to the beaten German armies by Marshal Foch, the next step will be the arrangement for the meeting of the peace conference which will endeavor to reach a permanent settlement of the vast issues arising from the great world war.

Beginning in August, 1914, as the direct result of the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Archduke Francis and his consort at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian student more than four and a half years of incredibly bloody strife have developed problems that may not be permanently adjusted for a generation. The armistices which have terminated actual hostilities with the central powers, beyond general references to peace settlements and guarantees for the performance of any condition that may be dictated by the victors, did not contain any provision for the assemblage of peace delegates. Consequently it is believed that the diplomatic agencies will proceed to that task at once, leaving the military agencies to deal with such questions as demobilization of the enemy forces; extension of immediate relief to the distressed civilian inhabitants; not only of evacuated territory but even of the central powers and disposition of the vast stores of war materials, of warships and naval stores and finally of the closure of munitions plants in the enemy countries.

There is every reason for holding the gathering as soon as stable governments can be set up in the central powers to succeed ousted autocracies. Vast business interests are held in suspension until it is determined what is to be the future. Aside from other and urgent reasons, great industrial plants used for war purposes must again be converted to the manufacture commodities, and arrangements made for the return to civil life and employment of the millions of soldiers lately engaged in war.

In order to insure a continuation of the harmony which has characterized all of the diplomatic and military relations of the entente powers and America, it is expected that the delegates of these countries will get together first in private conferences, in order to frame their own programs before any effort is made to assemble a formal peace conference. Delegates from the central powers will join the gathering, under severe restrictions. Their governments already have solemnly engaged to be bound by the 14 peace terms and other conditions laid down by President Wilson and their activities probably must be limited to efforts to induce the other delegates to accept Germanic construction of the exact meaning of these terms couched as they were in general language there is opportunity of going to some of the details. But one fact must be borne in mind in case of any real issue between the delegations, the decisions of the delegates of the allies and America must prevail; the representatives of the defeated may plead and argue must they submit for the simple reason the people for whom they speak are bereft of any military or naval resources with which to renew the war or to offer any physical resistance.

The coming great peace conference will surpass any in history;

not only because of the tremendous importance of the issues with which it must deal but also literally in size. Indications are that the United States government will be represented by at least half a dozen principals, with a numerous body of secretaries, counsellors, translators and clerks, and it is assumed that even the smallest of the nations which will participate will seek to make a show in the point of number of delegates.

This fact may involve the transaction of most of the business of the conference by selected committee which will represent in their composition every element and whose reports will come before the full conference for ratification.

As to the place of meeting there is yet much doubt, with many claimants for that honor. While it has been urged that the conference gather in some historic spot in France, objection may lie against that proposition based generally on the accepted view that such meetings should be held at a point where they can be quiet freed from the charge of any local influence; in other words it should be on neutral territory and even some of that territory is regarded as unsuitable because of the pronounced sympathy of the population with one side or the other.

Switzerland is believed to be a favorite and there has been mention of the beautiful town of Lauranne as an ideal meeting place, one report being that American agents have quietly obtained hotel accommodations for the United States delegates at that place.

#### ENRIQUEZ AFTER VILLA.

Mexican Government Would Have Attempted Capture of the Bandit.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Nov. 12.—When General Francisco Murguia ordered the Rurales de Estado (State Rurales) disarmed and dismounted recently, the dream of a young Mexican revolutionary reader came to an end. Governor Ignacio Enriquez, graduate of an American university, planned to put into operation many civil reforms he had formulated while attending the American university. One of these was the formation of a state rurale force similar to the old federal rurales of President Diaz's time. With this well armed and mounted command Governor Enriquez had planned to hunt down Francisco Villa and his band, make his prisoner and become one of the heroes of Mexico. The young governor began the organization of the force as soon as he took office here and had 300 in the independent day parade September 16. He planned to take personal command and start in pursuit of Villa when this force reached 1,000.

In the meantime Governor Murguia returned from a visit to Mexico City and thinking Governor Enriquez was trying to usurp some of the power of the military commander ordered his garrison commander to arrest, disarm and imprison all of the governor's mounted force. This was promptly done and Governor Enriquez was forced to go to Mexico City to the assistance of the president in regaining control of Chihuahua state.

#### ORGANIZE, EARN AND GIVE PROCEEDS TO SUPPORT SOLDIER WELFARE WORK.

The Girls' Victory Club and the Boys' Victory Club, organizations whose purpose is to pledge each member to earn and give as much as possible to the United War Work, are being perfected in San Miguel county. Mrs. Elmer E. Veeder has charge of the work among the girls and is prosecuting it with her usual energy and enthusiasm. Mrs. Veeder is assisted by the following. Castle school, Wm. Brown, leader; Miss Anne Matthews, assistant; Douglas avenue school, Miss Minnie Kohn, leader; Miss Mary F.ansen, assistant; West side school, Mrs. Lou Cobb, leader; Miss Louise Wells, assistant. Representatives of the schools will be announced later.

The work of the boys is being attended to by J. F. Nielson and Mr. Brothers. County Agent M. R. Gonzalez is giving his assistance by writing letters to members of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural clubs throughout the country. Assistant District Attorney L. E. Armijo will reach the rest of the boys thru the school directors.

The earn and give movement among young people has become national in its proportions and many instances are cited where considerable amounts have already been earned and given to the various welfare organizations. Even crippled children have earned money by beating rugs and other work to which they were adapted. High school boys in an Arizona town organized an employment committee and earned several hundred dollars by cleaning automobiles and raking back yards. Other boys have gotten up several hours before school and tended furnaces for neighbors and in a few months turned in from \$10 to \$20 apiece to the war work fund. Another boy who owned a bicycle set up in business running errands and earned from 50 cents to \$1 every afternoon after school was out. Christmas holidays have also been used by boys and girls as a suitable time to take temporary jobs and earn a small sum to give for the soldiers.

Girls have washed windows, sold magazines and done other work to enable them to earn as much as the victory boys and contributed it to the cause.

#### UNFILLED ORDERS INCREASE.

New York, Nov. 9.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on October 31 were 8,353,293 tons according to the corporation's monthly statement issued today. This is an increase of 55,388 tons compared with the orders on September 30.

#### KING FREDERICH DETHRONED

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—King Frederick August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram for Berlin.

Women are employed as grain shovelers by some of the elevators in the northwest.

Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the British premier, edits many of her husband's public addresses.

#### MEN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Juneau, Alaska.—Foreigners in Alaska who surrender their first citizenship papers to escape the draft are considered men without a country. One recently arrived here from southwestern Alaska wearing a yellow ribbon indignant citizens had pinned on him.

According to reports received here from Anchorage and Cordova, this man of a neutral country, was working on the United States government railroad. He gave up his papers and was so shunned by his fellows that he left his work, 72 miles from Anchorage, and walked in. Residents along the road kept him moving and denied meals and lodging. At Anchorage he boarded a boat for La Touche, expecting to get work there. On arriving seven citizens met him and escorted him to a United States deputy marshal who told him to keep on moving. He came to Juneau and then went south to the states. It was said he was refused a first cabin on the steamer and was sent to the steerage, although he had several thousand dollars on him.

#### SUICIDE RUMORED.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Many sensational rumors became current here as a result of the news of the signing of the armistice between the allies and Germany. These reports were to the effect that Prince Frederick, the second son of William II., was prevented from committing suicide and that the empress was dying. Three German generals are said to have committed suicide.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The livestock market here has been declared closed until Thursday by the livestock exchange, it was announced today owing to the cessation of business yesterday and the congested conditions of the next few days. The bureau of markets made the request for an embargo until the morning of November 14 and the request was approved by the Chicago Livestock Exchange, the price control and stabilization committee and the Union Stock Yards company.

Only those cars that were loaded before the embargo notification was revealed will be carried through to market by the railroads. As the result of Sunday and Monday shipments to the stock yards 28,000 cattle, 51,000 hogs and 42,000 sheep were posted to arrive before the close of Monday.

#### INSURRECTION IN MONTENEGRO

Paris, Friday, Nov. 8.—A general insurrection has broken out in Montenegro, the Temps says.

The Austrian forces of occupation have withdrawn from Montenegro and it is probable that the reported insurrection may be a conflict between elements of the Montenegrin population to gain control pending the return of the Montenegrin government which has been in France since early in 1916.

#### AUSTRIAN LEADER DEAD

London, Nov. 12.—Victor Adler, leader of the Austrian socialists and foreign secretary in the German Austrian cabinet formed at Vienna on October 31, is dead, it is reported. It is reported that a general strike will be declared in Vienna tomorrow.

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In his address on the league of nations before a convention in Wisconsin, President Van Hise of the state university has stressed a point of the utmost importance, "If the United States," he declared, now shirks the responsibility of entering the league of free nations, it is inevitable that at some time in the future she will again be obliged to intervene in a war for which she is in no way responsible and for the initiation of which she had no means of control. Because of the intimate international relations, if a world conflagration again starts, it is almost inevitable that we shall be drawn into it precisely as we were into this."

Unless there be a league of nations we cannot be sure even of permanent peace between the nations today associated against Germany. What England now means by "the freedom of the seas" would interest many people familiar with international law. The United States and British governments have never been in complete agreement on the subject since Benjamin Franklin's day. British naval practices in this war have certainly involved important extensions of belligerent rights hitherto inadmissible in the treatment of neutral ships, and some of those practices were not acknowledged as legitimate by our government in the period of its neutrality. If Great Britain is to insist on incorporating in international law all the new and novel extensions of old rules for which her admiralty has been responsible in the past four years, the necessity for a league of nations that will minimize the causes and chances of future wars becomes greater than ever.

Dr. Van Hise, in seeking to shape public opinion in his part of the country, seems to reject the idea that a league of nations could possibly attain its ends with the central powers left out, and his position seems sound. Those who are saying that the present associated powers are enough to form such a league and that Germany should be excluded will convince comparatively few people that a league thus limited could ever be anything but an old style alliance offensive and defensive. It is a waste of time and effort to represent the present entente and the United States as the equivalent of the broadly conceived league of nations.

In treating this phase of the sub-

ject Dr. Van Hise gives wise counsel in saying:

"My answer is that as soon as the German people have shown that they are a free people, wholly independent of autocracy, have completely abandoned the evil doctrine of might and are ready to support the existence of a moral order in the world, that nation should become a member of the league of free nations. This would mean that Germany, once admitted to the league in the matter of armaments as well as others, should be treated upon the same basis as the other five powers. . . . If permanently kept out of a league of nations, Germany will be the center of another group of nations; and we shall have the old balance of power between the league of free nations and another league of nations led by Germany. There can be no permanent peace which does not include finally all of the great nations of the world in the league of free nations."

It is to be hoped that these ideas will find the people of the west receptive, for the west is bound to exercise a powerful influence upon American policy.

## BOLSHEVIKI IN GERMANY.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—Although the Bolsheviki group of the German independent socialist party is recognized as a separate organization they are a decided minority and the powers rest in the hands of the majority socialists and non-Bolsheviki independents, says a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende. The dispatch adds that the soldiers' representatives at the meeting Sunday of soldiers' and workmen's council energetically opposed the plans of the Bolsheviki element. After the formation of the new cabinet, Herr Barth, the Sparatuc member, resigned and induced Deputies Haase and Dittmann, independent socialists, to follow his action. Later Haase and Dittmann withdrew their resignations.

## FOCH WILL ENTER METZ.

Paris, Nov. 14.—4:25 a. m.—Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of allied armies, will make solemn entries into Strassburg and Metz on Sunday in the presence of President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau.

A profitable pecan orchard containing 200 trees has come into bearing in Eddy county.

## ROAR OF BATTLE REPLACED BY SILENCE—NO GERMAN SOLDIERS IN SIGHT.

With the American Army at the Front, Nov. 14.—The American army is marking time until orders come from Marshal Foch for the next move. The roads near the front are filled with the panoply of the war that has ended. The soldiers are wondering when they will get home.

Very few German soldiers are seen along the front line, giving rise to the belief that plans already are under way for the retirement to their border.

The German command will have a difficult task, it is believed, to accomplish this in time because since the Americans have cut the Mezieres-Longyon line at Sedan, the Germans have only one main line over which to return to Germany. This line runs thru Liege. The terms of the armistice forbid American airplanes from going over the German lines and inasmuch as no prisoners are being taken it is virtually impossible to get any information as to the movements of the Germany army.

The hours since the cessation of hostilities have wrought a wonderful change on the front. Silence has replaced the roar of battle. Ambulances are parked along the roads instead of bowling along on errands of mercy. The marching columns of troops going into battle have been replaced by laughing groups of American and French soldiers repoicing over the success of their great efforts. Everyone seemed to take it for granted that the war cannot start again. Only one thing goes on as it did before—the work of the German prisoners. By thousands they are repairing the damage German guns and mines have done to the roads of France. They have a large task ahead of them.

## French Towns Rejoice.

(By the Associated Press)  
American Headquarters in France, Monday, Nov. 11.—The scenes enacted in this little French city when the armistice terms were published was typical of every town and village in France, but were given unique significance because of the long residence here of General Pershing and his staff.

When the news was received allied flags were flung out from many windows, adding a touch of color to the narrow and tortuous streets. Citizens crowded into the public square to celebrate and the American headquarters' band gave a concert. General Pershing was in his office when he received the news which spread quickly thruout the many buildings housing the staff. There was no demonstration beyond quiet, individual repoicing. The work of the brain center of the American army is going ahead steadily and uninterruptedly.

## FOUR BILLIONS YEARLY FOR GOVERNMENT

Washington, Nov. 13.—Government needs for many years are almost certain to be in excess of \$4,000,000,000 a year according to estimates made by treasury experts.

## RED MISSION IS LATER EXPULSED FROM COUNTRY BY MILITARY.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Switzerland's general strike which commenced this week has objects which are revolutionary and political rather than economic and has had direct incitement from the Bolsheviki organization in Russia, according to Hans Sulzer, Swiss minister to the United States. Mr. Sulzer sketched circumstances leading up to the strike today for the Associated Press. He expressed complete confidence that it would fail to break down the present Swiss government which he said had the support of the overwhelming proportion of the population.

"For some time there has been great industrial unrest and unemployment in Switzerland, due to general world conditions, and intensified by our general location," Sulzer said.

"The Russian Bolsheviki government though not recognized has had a representative in the country who was tolerated upon his agreement to refrain from propaganda against our democratic form of government. This promise he did not keep, but instead engaged more or less in agitation.

"When the Swiss government ordered troops into Zurich to maintain order, which was done last week, the socialist committee which controls the central labor organization, ordered the government to remove the soldiers or face a general strike to begin Sunday. Naturally, my government would not be dictated to in any such fashion. The strike followed.

"The Swiss parliament has not been called to meet immediately. I am without information as to the development since, but I believe that the strike has either failed or will do so very shortly, since it cannot hope for the general support of the Swiss."

The Bolsheviki mission to Switzerland refused to leave in accordance with orders given it by the Swiss government, and was expelled by military force, according to diplomatic messages received today.

## AUDACIOUS SUNK.

London, Nov. 14.—The admiralty made its first official announcement of the sinking of the battleship Audacious which sank after striking a mine off the north Irish coast Oct. 27, 1914.

## AMERICANS CROSS FRONTIER

Paris, Nov. 13, 4:45 a. m.—American troops have crossed the German frontier toward Metz and Strassburg.

## FUEL RESTRICTIONS REDUCED

Washington, Nov. 14.—Fuel restrictions on the clay products industries were cut in half by Fuel Administrator Garfield today.

## RECONSTRUCTION BODY.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The appointment to a reconstruction commission to develop a program for the conversion of the nation from a war to a peace basis is under consideration by the president.

Great corn crops are being grown in Mesilla valley.



**BIG PLURALITIES WERE GIVEN ALL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES**

The official returns of San Miguel county in the recent election were determined by the board of county commissioners late yesterday afternoon and shows a strong republican plurality in every case. The largest vote cast was that for C. U. Strong, Republican candidate for state treasurer. He received 2,618 votes.

**For United States Senator**  
 Fall ..... 2556  
 Walton ..... 1338  
 Metcalf ..... 13

Fall's majority ..... 1218  
**For Congressman**

Hernandez ..... 2579  
 Richardson ..... 1306  
 Dillon ..... 14

Hernandez's majority ..... 1275  
**For Governor**

Larrazolo ..... 2590  
 Garcia ..... 1306  
 Moulton ..... 18

Larrazolo's majority ..... 1285  
**For Lieutenant Governor**

Pankey ..... 2607  
 Veeder ..... 1281  
 Lucero ..... 13

Pankey's majority ..... 1326  
**For Secretary of State**

Martinez ..... 2586  
 Duran ..... 1292  
 Parks ..... 16

Martinez's majority ..... 1294  
**For State Auditor**

Sargent ..... 2581  
 De Baca ..... 1297  
 Daniels ..... 15

Sargent's majority ..... 1284  
**For State Treasurer**

Strong ..... 2618  
 Medley ..... 1257  
 Cook ..... 14

Strong's majority ..... 1361  
**For Attorney General**

Askren ..... 2565  
 Mabry ..... 1302  
 Frost ..... 14

Askren's majority ..... 1263  
**For Supt. of Public Instruction**

Wagner ..... 2601  
 Long ..... 1280  
 O'Neil ..... 15

Wagner's majority ..... 1321  
**For Commissioner of Public Lands**

Field ..... 2585  
 Davison ..... 1289  
 Medina ..... 16

Field's majority ..... 1293  
**For Justice of the Supreme Court**

Raynolds ..... 2576  
 Hanna ..... 1302  
 MacDonald ..... 13

Raynolds' majority ..... 1275  
**For Corporation Commissioner**

Luna ..... 2568  
 Finnegan ..... 1303  
 Eggum ..... 14

Luna's majority ..... 1265  
**For State Representatives**

Aranda ..... 2550  
 Hunker ..... 1318  
 Moore ..... 15  
 Griego ..... 2505  
 Gonzalez ..... 1352

Quesnal ..... 15  
 Ramirez ..... 2538  
 Montano ..... 1326  
 Neilly ..... 15  
 Romo ..... 2555  
 Rivera ..... 1318

Aranda's majority ..... 1232  
 Griego's majority ..... 1153  
 Ramirez's majority ..... 1212  
 Romo's majority ..... 1242

**For District Judge**  
 Leahy ..... 2548  
 Haydon ..... 1321

Leahy's majority ..... 1217  
**For County Commissioners**  
**First District—**

Martinez ..... 2550  
 De Baca ..... 1306  
 Bromely ..... 16

Martinez's majority ..... 1244  
**Second District—**

Rivera ..... 2611  
 Seiler ..... 1257  
 Shearer ..... 16

Rivera's majority ..... 1454  
**Third District—**

Padgett ..... 2516  
 Taupert ..... 1255  
 Pigman ..... 14

Padgett's majority ..... 1151  
**For Probate Judge**

Baca ..... 2525  
 Arellano ..... 1313  
 Cox ..... 14

Baca's majority ..... 1212  
**For County Clerk**

Gallegos ..... 2482  
 Lucero ..... 1394  
 Healy ..... 17

Gallegos' majority ..... 1188  
**For Sheriff**

Romero ..... 2458  
 Gonzales ..... 1427  
 Ludia ..... 12

Romero's majority ..... 1031  
**For Assessor**

Garcia ..... 2580  
 Estrada ..... 1281  
 Rolando ..... 15

Garcia's majority ..... 1299  
**For County Treasurer**

Sanchez ..... 2563  
 McElroy ..... 1317  
 Peterson ..... 12

Sanchez's majority ..... 1246  
**For County School Superintendent**

Baca, Benito F. .... 2572  
 Baca, Filadelfo ..... 1299  
 Blake ..... 19

B. F. Baca's majority ..... 1293  
**For County Surveyor**

Franzini ..... 2553  
 Jones ..... 1320  
 Beisman ..... 15

Franzini's majority ..... 1233  
 The majorities are for republican candidates.

**Vote on Bond Issue**  
 For ..... 1024  
 Against ..... 1620

Majority against ..... 602  
**ROMERO CONGRATULATES SENATOR A. B. FALL**

The Hon. Secundino Romero, elected sheriff for San Miguel county, has sent the following telegram of congratulation to Hon. Albert B. Fall,

re-elected to the United States senate from New Mexico:

The people of New Mexico have spoken, they have refused to surrender their right to choose the men who shall represent them in Congress, in so doing they have expressed their utmost confidence in their able, courageous and fearless Senator Albert B. Fall and in the expression of this confidence San Miguel county has contributed eleven hundred eighty-seven votes majority.

The people of New Mexico know full well the traditions of her past and that your services to the Nation will add to her luster and glory by what you accomplish in the colossal burden trust upon you so that our fore fathers and our young fighting Americans shall not have died in vain.

Accept congratulations and best wishes.

**SECUNDINO ROMERO.**

**WILL MAKE PASSENGER AUTOS**

Washington, Nov. 13.—Manufacture of passenger automobiles after Jan. 1, the date fixed for 100 per cent curtailment, is likely to continue because of the sudden collapse of the war and the consequent expected lessening of the government's steel demands. This intimation was given by the war industries board.

**NO FURTHER TROUBLE**

Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 13.—No further friction is expected to occur in Chihuahua state following the departure of General Enriquez, former governor of the state who has gone to Mexico City, according to arrivals from the state capital here today. A new governor, probably Congressman Andres Ortiz, is expected to be named and will be friendly to the military. Federal troops were sent to western Chihuahua to arrest all home guards who had joined Enriquez but none have yet been located. No fighting occurred between the federal forces and the Enriquez followers.

**REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS BY GOVERNMENT WILL REVIVE CONSTRUCTION**

The following Western Union telegram was received today by the secretary of the New Mexico Retail Dealers' association:

"Washington, Nov. 12.  
 "Chas. Proebstel, Sec.,  
 "Santa Fe, N. M.,

"War industries board removed all building restrictions, country and city, on buildings not exceeding a cost of \$10,000. For those costing between \$10,000 and \$25,000 permits will have to be secured from state councils. Letter follows. Notify all dealers and publish.

(Signed) "CHAS. A. BOWEN.  
 "Secretary National Lumber Dealers' association."

The restrictions on all construction work not necessary to conduct of the war has effected the lumber business through the retail lumber yards all over the country, and the removal of this restriction means an immediate revival of building operations. Stocks of lumber have accumulated, especially on the western coast where only certain classes of mill products were taken for government and railroad work.

Berino ships quantities hay and wool.

**DANCE NETS \$40.**

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—Almost \$40 was realized yesterday by an open-air dance for the United War Work campaign. The dance took place at the northwest corner of the plaza, in front of the museum, the Santa Fe band furnishing the music. It was a jitney band and Mrs. Mary Austin, the noted author, and Miss Ruth Kelsey of the School of American Research, led off in the dancing, scores of others joining quickly in this new form of out-of-door amusement.

**BOOKS FOR CANTONMENTS.**

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—Twenty-two New Mexico settlements contributed 10,000 volumes in the latest drive for books for camp and cantonment libraries. Of these 6,557 volumes went to Camp Cody.

With American Army in France, Monday, Nov. 11.—Hostilities along the American front ended with a crash of cannon. Two minutes before eleven o'clock dwindled, the last shells shrieking over No Man's land precisely on time.

There was little celebration on the front line, where American routine was scarcely disturbed. In the areas behind in the battle zone there were celebrations on all sides. Here and there, there were little outbursts of cheering, but even these instances were noted. It was in the gray light of early morning that orders for the cessation of hostilities were sent out to divisional chiefs and the artillery and aviation commanders. Each commander was called to the telephone and the general army orders read to him.

Another sharp offensive had been planned east of the Meuse where the enemy was to be pushed as far back as possible before the armistice could be signed. Until the receipt of the official orders the army commander went ahead with their plans as if they had never heard of any armistice talk.

In contrast to the soberness of the Americans was the emotion displayed by their French allies. Many of the French soldiers went about singing and shouting. The Americans in some rare instances are accepting the situation with the same grimness that has characterized their fighting.

**Rules for Aliens Unchanged.**

Washington, Nov. 13.—Warning was issued yesterday by the department of justice against any relaxation of regulations governing conduct of enemy aliens in the United States of measures to guard against disloyalty.

**WIDOW SAGE'S ESTATE \$50,000,000**

New York, Nov. 13.—The will of Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, who was the widow of Russell Sage, was filed for probate today, disposing of an estate valued at about \$50,000,000. Of this \$8,000,000 is bequeathed to her brother, Joseph Slocum.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—Chief Clerk E. F. Coard of the state corporation commission was yesterday advanced to rate clerk, succeeding B. F. Segerson, who resigned to go with the New Mexico Central Railroad company.

# Wilhelm Addicates

London, Nov. 9 (British Wireless Service).—A German wireless message received in London this afternoon states:

"The German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden issued the following decree:

"The kaiser and king has decided to renounce the throne.

"The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the situation connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the German crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled.

"For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German national assembly, which will settle finally the future for a government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire.

"Berlin, November 9, 1918.

"THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR."

While the German government is considering the allied armistice terms the British, French and American armies are carrying on successfully the east of freeing French soil from the invaders.

On the north the British have captured the fortress of Maubeuge and driven the Germans back into Belgium in the region between Maugue, Maubeuge and Mons. Along the Scheldt in Belgium where the British hold part of Tournai, Field Marshal Haig's men have crossed the river on a nine mile front north of Tournai.

General Pertain's armies, who hold the center of the allied advances, continues their march toward the Belgian frontier south of Maubeuge.

The French have driven the Germans from nearly all the natural defenses west of the Franco-Belgian border and if their advance maintains the pace of the last two days the French should reach the frontier at some points before night fall.

East of the Meuse on the allied right the American troops are advancing toward Mont Medy and the British iron fields. The forward movement is on a front north and south of Damvillers. Further north toward Sedan there has been only artillery fight.

Reports from Germany are that the revolutionary movements continue to spread especially in the northwest.

Emperor William's abdication has been demanded by the socialists, but has been met with refusal from the emperor, who fears to quit office at such a critical juncture.

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.

## WAR'S END CAME ON NATAL DAY OF THE ITALIAN KING.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Secretary Daniels yesterday sent by wireless this message to all naval stations and ships in home and foreign waters:

"The signing of the armistice makes this the greatest day for our country since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. For the world there has been no day so momentous for liberty. I send greetings and congratulations to all the naval establishments at home and abroad. The test of war found the navy ready, fit, with every man on his toes. Every day all the men in the service have given fresh proof of devotion, loyalty and efficiency.

"In America and in all other countries the people have applauded naval initiative and naval resourcefulness. As we rejoice in the victory for every principal that caused us to enter the war, let us be thankful that when the American people needed a navy we were ready with all facilities and were rapidly creating all others that could be employed.

"With a warm appreciation for the perfect teamwork and splendid cooperation,

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

Lansing Commends People.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Secretary of State Lansing issued the following statement:

"The American people can rejoice that their patriotism, their loyalty and their splendid spirit of service have been rewarded. Prussian militarism is ended. It no longer menaces liberty and justice. But before us lie new tasks and new burdens which we must assume with the same unity of purpose, the same devotion and zeal as have characterized the republic during this great war. Let us, while we celebrate this day of victory look forward to the future conscious of our supreme duty to humanity and confident in the united will of the nation."

Wilson Congratulates Italy.

"In the name of the people of the United States and in my own I extend hearty congratulations on this, your majesty's natal day, which happily is a golden day for the world's peace and security, making as it does the crowning point of the successful struggle of civilization against savagery. Well may the Italian people rejoice in the removal of danger and menace for the future and welcome the complete victory to which their valor and fidelity have so gloriously contributed. Such victories as this win their own just rewards in that they bring home to the victors a realizing sense of their responsibility."

The King Speaks.

London, Nov. 12.—A great multitude waving flags appeared before Buckingham palace shortly before noon yesterday and cheered until the king and queen, Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught appeared on the balcony. The national an-

them was sung repeatedly by the crowd.

Speaking from the balcony, King George said:

"With you I rejoice. Thank God for the victories which the allied armies have won and have brought on the balcony. The national anthem in sight."

Paris Goes Wild.

Paris, Nov. 12.—As soon as the official announcement was made of the signing of the armistice all official buildings, embassies and legations in Paris were bedecked with flags and church bells were rung. Workers from offices and shops formed processions which paraded thru the principal streets of the capital. The marchers sang allied national hymns and carried allied flags.

CITRUS FRUIT CROP

WILL BE LARGE

The citrus fruit crop in the United States promises to be large this year. Florida and California, according to estimates, will have nearly 30,000,000 boxes of oranges and lemons and plenty of grapefruit and limes.

The Florida crop is now moving and the orange shortage will soon be relieved. The estimates for Florida are 5,000,000 boxes of oranges and 2,200,000 of grapefruit or an increase in oranges of 44 per cent and grapefruit of 31 per cent.

In California the orange crop is somewhat below normal, but the lemon crop promises to be full.

SPAIN TURNING TO ALLIES.

Madrid, Spain, Nov. 12.—Manifestations have occurred in the larger cities of Spain on the announcement of the victory of the allies over Germany. The news occasioned a recrudescence of sentiment favorable to the entente.

REQUESTS VOTES' RECOUNT

Concord, N. H., Nov. 11.—Alexander Munchie, chairman of the democratic state committee today filed a formal petition for a recount of the votes in the senatorial election last Tuesday. On the face of the unofficial returns George H. Moses, republican, defeated John B. Jamieson democrat by 1,023 votes.

QUARANTINE LIFTED

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 11.—The quarantine which has been in effect here since October 2 because of the Spanish influenza epidemic, was lifted in the city today. Theaters, clubs, stores and cafes were permitted to resume business without restrictions today. The schools will reopen today.

FRONTIER REACHED

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Belgian frontier east of the forest of Tielon, east of Avesnes, has been reached by the French, according to the war office announcement today. Italian Rocroi less than two miles from the troops have entered the town of frontier.

Young women are being specially encouraged to take courses in practical agriculture at the agricultural schools of Alberta.

## IMMENSE BAKE SHOP SUPPLIES AMERICAN SOLDIERS WITH STAFF OF LIFE.

American Advance Zone, France.—Two thousand soldier-bakers turning out a million pounds of bread a day—this is the vast and animated work one sees here at the American army field bakery, which supplies the staff of life to the American army in the entire area of the advance zone.

It is a bakery of tents, unlike the ordinary bakery within brick walls and with whizzing machinery but a field bakery right out in the open air and open fields, half a military encampment and half an industrial city, and like all army camps capable of being picked up and transported to another point in a few hours.

The daily bread train was about to start for the front as we arrived. The train was nearly half a mile long, with some 50 box cars loaded solid from floor to roof. 20,000 pounds to the car, or a million pounds of bread to the train.

Nearby another train was discharging huge stacks of flour straight from American wheat fields and milling centers of the west and northwest. It comes in 98 and 140 pound sacks, of the best standard grades for nothing is too good for the food for the fighting man.

ROAD PROGRESSES WELL.

Nome, Alaska.—Rapid progress is being made by the road crew engaged in constructing the Cape Nome road for the territorial road commission. The road has now reached Cunningham creek and the completion of a bridge there will mark the end of the work on the road up to that point.

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.

Women school teachers of Hamilton, Ont. have requested a salary increase to meet the high cost of living.

LACK OF FATS IN GERMANY.

Dairy Produce Has Fallen Off 66 Per Cent. During the War.

Amsterdam.—Germany's famine in cotton, wool and edible oils and fats is not being alleviated by the ingenious "just as good" substitutes which have been provided since the war, according to Emil Zimmerman, a well-known authority on colonial subjects in an article in the Berlin Tageliche Rundschau.

"Nothing," he complains, "has cut so deeply into our daily life as the lack of fats and the absence of raw materials. One dovetails into the other, for not fat means no soap—no soap means chemical substitutes—chemical substitutes ruin clothes, and clothes we cannot replace without wool and cotton.

"Dairy produce has fallen off 66 per cent and animal fat has almost completely vanished from the country," Zimmerman writes, unconsciously perhaps, revealing the inner truth of Germany's precarious position when he declares: "We must have colonies from which we can draw large quantities of raw materials at once and not after 15 or 20 years of fighting.

The rich territory of Central and West Africa appeals to the German economic expert as the possible site of a Teutonic colonial empire that would overshadow even Emperor William's fondest dreams. He would draw 700,000 tons of vegetable oils and fats annually from Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Dahomey, Togoland, the Congo and Senegambia.

Acquisition of oil producing territory by Germany is advocated by the writer on the ground that the African oil regions could be "obtained with comparative ease." Zimmerman says that the Congo basin can in 30 to 50 years be raised to rich productivity and become a second Brazil.

Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 11.—One of General Murgua's staff officers has arrived here to assure the people of the border town that there would be no trouble resulting from the clash of military and civil authorities in Chihuahua City. This situation in the capital of the state has been overshadowed by the local election for mayor and the developments there have caused no excitement here, although a majority of the civilians are favorable to Enriques as opposed to the military.

Eloharote arrangements were being made at Laredo, Texas, for entertaining the Mexican president should he cross to the American side of the border. An effort was also made to have President Wilson attend this conference to meet President Carranza.

Internal affairs in northern Mexico are believed to have caused the president to cancel his plans for the trip.

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.

PROTECTIVE GROUP FORMED

Santa Fe, Nov. 9.—Game Warden Theodore Rouault has succeeded in organizing a game protective association at El Paso which will use its influence to stop game depredations along the New Mexico border and the lower Rio Grande. W. C. Gibson will be appointed deputy game warden to look after both the New Mexico and Texas interests in game protection along the border.

Mrs. Edith Marselle, mother of Paul Marselle, has received news that her son narrowly escaped with his life when an aeroplane in which he was at practice over Park field, near San Antonio, Texas, was caught in a tree when landing.

Sergeant Marselle suffered a broken right arm, severe cuts on the face, a blackened eye and a jolt to his jaw which loosened his teeth, so that he is unable to masticate.

He is in the hospital and receiving the best of care. It is hoped he may soon be able to return to his home here. His companion in the plane, Lieutenant Maxwell, was so severely injured that he died a few days following.

Secretary Daniels today announced no immediate steps would be taken toward demobilization any part of the naval forces of the United States.

It was hinted at the navy department that the United States, the world's richest nation and the least sufferer from the war of all the great powers, might be called upon to do the greatest share of navy police work for enforcement.

French Cross Meuse

Paris, Nov. 11.—Between Meziers and Sedan, the French have forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse between Lumes and Virigne.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Warranty Deeds

U. S. A. to J. A. Cropp, Sept. 20 1918, S. E. 1/2 sec. 3 twp. 16 R. 24.

J. A. Cropp to Clara Cropp May 4, 1918, S. W. 1-4 sec. 3 twp. 16 R. 24.

John Jones to David Jones, Oct. 31, 1918, 115 acres in twp. 16 R. 16.

Bernice Ledoux to L. Armijo, Oct. 28, 1918, \$35 land in Gallinas canyon.

E. E. Gehring to Allie Smith, Mar. 9, 1918, land in sec. 3, 9, 10, twp. 16, R. 14.

Josephine Mailluchet to Mr. Hunt Feb. 21 1917, property at Pecos. Consideration \$450.

Andrew Jackson to C. S. Earickson Oct. 2, 1918, property at Pecos. Consideration \$600.

W. J. Trousdale to Wm. Kronig July 24, 1918, 320 acres in secs. 2 and 3 twp. 15 R. 15.

Quit Claim Deeds

Prairie Queen Manuf. Co. to (W. J. Trousdale) to Wm. Kronig, Sept. 11, 1918, 320 acres in sec. 2 and 3 twp. 15, R. 15.

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.

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's first public appearance today was in response to calls from war trade board employees, who, headed by Chairman Vance McCormick and a band paraded to the white house at noon. The president bowed and waved his hand from the portico.

The fuel administration employees followed the war trade board workers and with crowds assembling from everywhere joined in the demonstrations before the white house.

New York, Nov. 11.—With Wall street riotously celebrating the dawn of peace the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange decided not to open the market today. The cotton exchange govern announced similar action by that market.

The Consolidated Exchange decided also to close.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The Chicago board of trade, the Chicago stock exchange and the Chicago livestock exchange all declared a holiday today and so too did the produce trade. The livestock exchange requested that to avoid congestion all shipments of livestock for Tuesday's trade here be withheld.

Crowd Fires at Kaiser's Statue

Paris, Nov. 11.—During revolutionary disorders at Cologne a crowd tried to demolish with machine gun fire at statue of William II but finally contented itself by muffling up the statue and placing up it a card inscribed "A Good Journey." It is reported that Prince Henry of Prussia has fled to Denmark.

ANOTHER TAKES COUNT.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—The grand duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the grand duke of Mecklenberg has abdicated according to dispatches from Hamburg.

VON HINDENBURG GIVES UP.

London, Nov. 11.—2.35 p. m.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposal of the new people's government at Berlin, says a dispatch from the German capital by way of Copenhagen.

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.

The first newspaper came into existence when written accounts of the imperial armies of Rome were sent to the generals in command in all parts of the provinces.

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.

NO LET-UP BY WAR AGENCIES.

Washington, Nov. 11.—There will be no let-up of the activities of any of the four principal nonmilitary war agencies—the war industrial board, the war trade board and the food and fuel administrations—with the end of fighting.

The food and fuel administrations continue under the Lever act until the president proclaims peace after ratification of a treaty by the senate. They automatically go out of existence then. There is still need for conservation of fuel, and officials said today there probably will be no great lessening of fuel conservation measures for some months to come.

Because of the need of feeding the released peoples of northern France, Belgium, central and southern Europe and the near east, the food administration's activities must continue.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR ALL.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The readjustment of labor and industry will be undertaken in conference with the department of labor and the war industries board, so as to effect as little dislocation of labor and the greatest facility possible for the re-establishment of industry.

Secretary Baker said it was clear there was work enough in the United States for all the labor in the country. Many government activities like the shipbuilding industry will continue until uninterruptedly for a long time; others will be gradually readjusted.

PROFIT ON CHEESE.

The retail margin of profit on butter and cheese fixed by the United States Food Administration, has been modified. The retail dealer must not add to the cost of butter and carry stores and 7 cents for credit and delivery stores or on cheese more than 7 cents a pound for cash and carry stores and 8 cents for credit and delivery stores.

Candy dealers have been requested by the Food Administration to limit sales to one pound. The five-pound candy box for Christmas will therefore not be much in evidence this year.

\$10,000,000 DAMAGES AWARDED.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The supreme court agreed yesterday to review proceeding brought by the Mineral Separation Company (Limited) to restrain the Butte & Superior Mining company from infringing on a patented process. The trial court upheld the charges and awarded approximately \$10,000,000 damages. The circuit court of appeals reversed the decision.

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.

### MESSAGE FROM McADOO APPEALS TO COUNTRY TO SUPPORT WAR CAMPAIGN

The secretary of the local Young Men's Christian association received a telegram from John F. Moore, railroad secretary of the international committee at New York saying that the following statement had been received from Director General McAdoo. "To the American army of railroad men: A great united war work campaign will begin on Monday, November 11, to obtain funds which are urgently needed to carry on the beneficent war work which is being patriotically performed in behalf of our army and navy by the Young Men's Christian association, Young Women's Christian association, National Catholic association, Jewish Welfare board, War Camp Community service, American Library association and Salvation Army. The workers of these organizations have gone to the front and shared the dangers and hardships of our soldiers and sailors. Throughout their tireless energy, thoughtfulness and devotion they have carried over there comfort and assistance to our men fighting in the trenches and on the high seas, as well as to those in training camps here and abroad. The splendid work of these organizations has been officially recognized by the American government and they are worthy of the support of every loyal American. Every individual who can afford to do so ought to give aid by making the most elaborate contribution.

The service that each of these organizations renders is distinct in that it has reference to the peculiar needs of those who differ in their religious beliefs or preferences. But this is a distinction without a difference for all seven organizations are inspired by the same ideals of helpfulness and imbued by a common desire to make the gospel of faith, love and hope a reality to the men who are fighting for humanity. This unity of purpose is expressed in the unity of the appeal that is now being made to the people of the United States and I urge that every railroad employe shall respond to it generously and even to the point of foregoing the things that they can do without that those who are away from home and suffering may be cared for and comforted and feel that they are not forgotten while they are over there whether they are fighting or engaged in the work of reconstruction that must follow the war.

(Signed) "W. G. McADOO,  
Director General of Railroads."  
Appeal to Defense Council

Actual signing of the armistice with Germany does not lessen the obligation of the American people to subscribe every dollar that is needed for the United War work fund. A stirring appeal has been sent by telegraph to the state councils of defense by G. B. Clarkson, acting director of the council of national defense and in charge of state council activities. Mr. Clarkson says:

"I earnestly ask the great council of defense system to use of its vigor throughout its more than 180,000 units in almost every community of the nation its support of the United War work campaign period in these tremendous days, when out of the

ashes of empire new aspirations and hopes are arising for all civilized peoples, we who have stayed at home have an unavoidable obligation to preserve the welfare of the men who have crossed half a world to fight for us. These men are a part of the promise of the coming years for America. Anything that we can do to maintain the freshness of their outlook, to conserve their usefulness to their native land, to show our gratitude for what they have offered to lay down for us and for the decent principles of mankind, we are in simple honor bound to do. America's task in the war is not done until our men come back again. When you give to the United War work campaign you give to your own flesh and blood, you are strengthening the pulse that beats of the national heart. Therefore carry on and do your utmost to make this wise and noble campaign an overwhelming success."

Governor Lindsey and the New Mexico council of defense call upon the loyal citizens of New Mexico to go "over the top" in this campaign as they have done in four liberty loans two Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army drives.

### CONDITIONS OF FAMINE THERE BEYOND REMEDY, SAYS MR. HOOVER.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The nation's obligation to serve stricken humanity in war-torn Europe by helping to provide sustenance until the next harvest will demand further sacrifice of the American people, Food Administrator Hoover declared yesterday in an address at a conference of state food administrators.

Conditions of famine exist in Europe, Mr. Hoover said, that will be "beyond our powers to remedy" even with the carrying out of the plan to ship from America twenty million tons of foodstuffs during the next year. In northern Prussia alone he declared there are forty million people who have but little chance of obtaining food this winter. Millions of others throughout Europe he said who can be reached must be fed.

"This being the new world situation, created by the collapse of the war," Mr. Hoover continued. "The prime changes in our policies on today's outlook can be summarized:

"That we may now advantageously abandon the use of substitutes in our wheat bread; that we will still require economy and elimination of waste in its consumption that for the present we need conservation in butter, condensed milk; that ultimately we must extend this to all fats.

"We can contemplate at the most, maintaining fully three pounds per month of sugar per person of household sugar on the present outlook, and we can by the availability of java sugars to Europe, begin at once to relax more restraints on sugar pending some change in European policies.

"These are special features of changes in policy, but the shifting of conservation from one commodity to another is not the whole policy. There is one policy which cannot change, and that is the vital necessity to simple living, to economy on all consumption for commodities

more or less substitute for each other. We must realize that the spectre of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home."

### WHIPPED THE PICKED MEN OF THE GERMAN LEGIONS IN MEUSE SECTOR.

London, Nov. 13.—In praising the work of the American expeditionary forces in an editorial. The Morning Post says:

"Of the gallant and decisive deeds now unfolding on the western front, not the least conspicuous appears to be the achievements of the American army in the critical Meuse sector. At any other moment those achievements would have been certain of deserved celebration. The American troops, only newly trained inheriting no long military tradition and moulded by no iron-bound system, have faced and have overcome the pick of the German legions.

"The cost doubtless has been heavy, but the result is amazing.

"In this country we have never doubted as to how the American soldier would prove himself in the field, but it is not too much to say that the most confident expectations have been surpassed. The rapidity and thoroughness with which General Pershing's men have adapted themselves to the highly specialized conditions of modern warfare have been a revelation. Indeed, in their own phrase they have made good and lost no time about it.

"When the story is written of these last fatal days of the war it will be recognized that the part played by the men of the United States has been neither the least honorable nor the least onerous."

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—President Wilson is called upon to appoint a special day of prayer and thanksgiving for victory in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Methodist Episcopal Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in annual session here. Bishop M. S. Hughes of Portland, Ore., introduced the resolution.

Declaring that America's future relations with China and Japan will be determined largely by her policy in Hawaii, Bishop W. L. Leonard of San Francisco asked that the church establish a great training center there for the education of oriental leaders.

A committee will be sent to Hawaii to investigate the possibility of opening such a training board.

Under a plan ordered by the board of bishops, the church will expend \$5,000,000 on reconstruction during 1919.

### NO DATA ON FARM PRODUCTS.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Secretary Houston in a communication to the senate yesterday in response to a resolution calling for information on the cost of producing farm products reported that after an extensive investigation the department was unable to give any tangible data on the subject. Experts named by the secretary, the report said, as well as a committee composed of experts from the Kansas state agricultural college, Purdue university, the University of

Wisconsin, Pennsylvania State college and the University of Minnesota and Texas had failed to produce definite figures on the subject.

### BURDEN OF KEEPING WORLD PEACE WILL FALL UPON THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Nov. 13.—An important part in the proposed after the war international policing of the seas is expected to fall to the American navy. For that reason, it was learned today, there is no prospect of any reduction in the present naval strength, and the administration instead plans to press urgently for the passage of the additional three year building program.

Because the country has been less hard hit by the war than the great European powers, it may assume a disproportionate share of the sea police work for a time at least.

In any event, Secretary Daniels said yesterday, it is his desire to keep the building program moving forward so rapidly that there will be no doubt of the ability of the United States to furnish its full quota of naval power when the time comes.

Complete estimates of the navy department's requirements for the 1920 fiscal year, were sent to congress today by Secretary Daniels and Chairman Padgett of the naval committee announced that hearings on the naval appropriation bill will be begun Tuesday. Mr. Padgett declined to discuss the estimates. Secretary Daniels has announced, however, that they include a second three year building program calling for construction of ten additional superdreadnaughts, six battle cruisers and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of \$600,000,000 a third of which sum would be needed in cash appropriations for the 1920 fiscal year; the 1919 naval appropriation bill carried \$1,607,463,000.

### TO ATTEND CONFERENCE.

Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 13.—American Consuls Edward A. Dow, Lloyd Burlingame of Juarez and J. B. Stewart of Chihuahua City left here yesterday for Mexico City to attend a conference of American consuls and consular representatives on the border and in Mexico, to be held in the national capital November 15. The conference is expected to be held at the American embassy with American Ambassador Fletcher presiding.

### REGISTRANTS UNDER 19 AND OVER 36 ORDERED TO WITHHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES

Washington, Nov. 13.—Draft boards were ordered yesterday to stop classifying men under 19 or over 35 years and to withhold questionnaires for such registrants not already sent out. It was officially announced at the provost marshal general's office that registrants of 18 and from 37 to 46 years old who have received questionnaires need not fill them out.

Formal orders or announcements will be issued soon covering all such questions.

Cancellation of all draft calls and inductions yesterday practically has nullified the work or fight order, although local boards have been ordered to continue classifying after physical examination men between 19 and 36. The work or fight order falls by reason of the fact that the only penalty attached was that of being placed in class one.

## FOOD WILL BE GIVEN TO GERMAN PEOPLE

Washington, Nov. 13.—President Wilson has sent a reassuring message to the people in reply to the appeal from Chancellor Ebert. He promises to aid Germany in the matter of food supplies and in relieving distressing want.

The reply was sent today by Secretary Lansing thru Minister Sulzer of Switzerland, who delivered yesterday Ebert's request for intervention by the president to mitigate the "fearful conditions" threatened thru enforcement of the armistice terms. It says steps are to be taken at once to organize relief work in the same systematic manner in which it was carried out in Belgium. But that the president desires to be assured that public order will be maintained in Germany and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed.

Secretary Lansing's note to the Switzerland minister November 12 follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today transmitting to the president the text of a cable inquiring whether the government is ready to send food stuffs into Germany without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of food is guaranteed.

"I should be grateful if you would transmit the following reply to the German government.

"At a joint session of the two houses of congress on November 1 the president of the United States announced the representatives of the associated governments in the supreme war council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the people of the central empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and that steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium.

"Furthermore, the president expressed the opinion that by the use of idle tonnage of the central empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political construction which now face them on every hand.

"Accordingly the president now directs me to state that he is ready to consider favorably the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany and to take up the matter immediately with the allied governments, provided he can be assured that public order is being and will continue to be maintained in Germany and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.  
(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

This message was sent in response to the following message from Minister Sulzer:

"By direction of my government I have the honor to transmit the fol-

lowing cable:

"The German government urgently requests the president of the United States to inform the German Chancellor Ebert by wireless whether he may be assured that the government of the United States is ready to send foodstuffs without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of food is guaranteed."

### DEPOSED KAISER DENIES THAT HIS JOURNEY TO HOLLAND WAS A FLIGHT.

London, Nov. 13.—A published statement which the former German emperor wishes to be regarded as his reason for going to Holland, says that the journey was not a flight, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph. His departure from Germany was actuated by a desire to facilitate the work of the new government by ridding them of any embarrassment his presence in Germany might cause, such as an attempt to make him the center of a royalist agitation.

The deposed German emperor probably will remain only a short time at the castle of Amerongen, in Holland, according to well informed Dutch circles. The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Daily Mail says it is believed that if the necessary arrangements can be made the former emperor will reside permanently in the village of Achilleion on the island of Corfu.

The villa of Achilleion, on the island of Corfu, which lies off the southwestern coast of Albania, was acquired by the former German emperor in 1907 after the death of Empress Elizabeth of Austria for whom it was built in 1890. So far as known the villa Achilleion, which has been the headquarters of the Serbians, still is under occupation by the allies.

### Bunch of "vons" With Him

London, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Maarn, Holland, says that among those who accompanied the former German emperor to the castle of Amerongen, were Generals von Pleshen, von Gontard, von Frankenberg, von Lintoff and von Grimman. The correspondent of the Daily Mail says he hears that the former emperor is not regarded as an officer because he has resigned his titles and offices.

The other officers in the party were Colonel von Multke, Surgeon General von Meisser, Major von Hirschfeld, Marshal of the Court von Plann and five captains. After the arrival of the party, General Onnen of the Dutch army asked all the members to give parole.

### BASEBALL OUTLOOK HAZY.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 13.—The baseball outlook for 1919, as viewed by the members of the National association of professional baseball leagues, in session here, is extremely hazy. Intimation was given today by some of the members that no concerted action concerning schedules would be taken by the association, but that each league would be left to settle its own difficulties.

### GOVERNOR WILL

#### GO TO ALBUQUERQUE

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—It is likely that Gov. W. E. Lindsey will not return to Portales, his old home, after his administration ends, but will hang out his shingle as attorney-at-law in Albuquerque, although maintaining for the time being his legal residence in Portales.

### NAMES DELEGATES.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—Delegates to the American Association of State Highway Industries' Association were appointed today by Governor Lindsey as follows. Charles Springer, Santa Fe; Eugene Kempenich, Peralta; W. M. Atkinson, Roswell; George Singleton, Clovis; James A. French, Santa Fe; Arthur Seligman, Santa Fe. The convention will meet at Chicago, Dec. 4 and 5

Valmora had only one case of influenza. This was placed under strict quarantine with the result that the disease did not spread further. The new recreation building at the sanatorium is nearing completion and work on the new hospital is progressing rapidly but will not be completed before next spring. Material for the new electric light plant is on the ground.

Mrs. Nancy J. Watt passed away this morning at 5.25 at the home of her daughter, Miss Bessie Watt, 515 Washington avenue. Mrs. Watt had been ill three months, being afflicted with paralysis. The deceased was 68 years of age. Her home was in Baldwin, Kan., but she had visited her daughter, who is a member of the faculty of the New Mexico Normal university, a number of times and had many friends in Las Vegas who will be sorry to hear of her death. Besides Miss Watt of this city, the deceased is survived by three other daughters. Mrs. W. L. French of Casper, Wyo.; Mrs. B. E. McProud of University Place, Neb., and Mrs. B. A. Bassire of Denton, Montana. Miss Watt, Mrs. French and Mrs. Bassire were with their mother at the end. The remains will be taken to Baldwin, Kan., for interment tomorrow on train No. 10, arrangements being in charge of J. C. Johnson & Sons.

### EXCHANGE FILES PAPERS.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Farmers' Exchange of Las Vegas, capitalized at \$25,000, divided into shares of \$10 par value. The incorporators are Teodoro Pacheco of Trujillo; Mathies Gert of Cherryvale; Cetano Segura of Pecos. Frank L. Oswald of Optimo and Albert Zimmerman of Levy.

### COTTON CONSUMED.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Cotton consumed during October amounted to 440,833 running bales of lint and 97,927 bales of linters, the census bureau today announced.

### AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The total casualties of the American expeditionary forces in the war will not exceed 100,000 official estimates, including wounded and missing.

London, Nov. 14.—The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Alsace-Lorraine. Thousands of Germans are leaving the province. The German authorities are being hooted by the crowds. French and American troops are expected daily. Receptions of a huge scale are being prepared for the allied troops under the noses of the German officials. There also is joy in the Rhine towns because of cessation of allied air raids.

### GOVERNMENT IS COMPOSED OF BOTH BRANCHES OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—The new German government had been organized with the following cabinet members:

Premier and interior and military affairs—Friedrich Ebert.

Foreign affairs—Hugo Haase.

Finance and colonies—Willibrod Scheidemann.

Demobilization, transport, justice and health—Wilhelm Dittman.

Publicity, art and literature—Herr Landsberg.

Social policy—Richard Barth.

Announcement of the members of the new German government confirms previous reports that the cabinet would be composed entirely of socialists. The majority socialists who supported the imperial government during the war are represented by Ebert, Scheidemann and Landsberg, while the independent socialists are Haase, Dittman and Barth.

Herr Dittman was sentenced to imprisonment last February in connection with labor troubles in Berlin. He was released by the imperial government a few days before its downfall. Richard Barth, formerly was editor of the socialist Vorwaerts, and is a member of the Spartacus or Bolshevik element of the independent socialists. It was reported through Copenhagen under date of Monday that he had resigned from the government after a stormy meeting of the cabinet.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The steel committee of the American iron and steel institute today asked the war industries board to continue supervision of the industry for a time while readjustments incident to the stoppage of the war are completed.

The steel committee of the American iron and steel institute, met with the war industries board to consider the steel situation with relation to readjustment of the industry as the country changes to a peace basis. Steel Administrator Replogle has received estimates of the French and Italian governments of the steel required for reconstruction in those countries amounting to many million tons.

### Germans Getting Out

The Germans opposite the first American army north and northeast of Verdun are reported to be moving northward rapidly. Preparations begun by the enemy several days ago to withdraw in force now are becoming effective. Great railroad activity is reported at Metz and other railroad junctions.

## BLOWING OF WHISTLES, RINGING OF BELLS, PARADES AND SPEAKING

The Greater Las Vegas peace celebration eclipsed everything of the kind in the history of the city. This was to have been expected. Nevertheless the enthusiasm of the citizenry which from the time the first whistle blew at 1:30 o'clock Monday morning until after the big crowd on Lincoln park reluctantly dispersed late Monday was an inspiring indication of the depth of feeling with which the war had been supported by this community by men and women of many bloods, intermingled and transfused into the one patriotic stream that flows in the veins of Americans. The great war and the greater and more glorious peace make the word American to any one of the proudest and grandest words on earth. The roar of anvils and guns, the blast of all the whistles in town, worlds of bunting and flags and streamers, long sustained cheers from thousands of throats in evidence during the whole day gave eloquent testimony to the degrees of patriotic fervor in the hearts of the people, but yet more the faces of all citizens expressed an emotion too deep for utterance, and joy and gladness as unmistakably in evidence as the bright blue skies and beautiful sunshine that marked the day, radiated from man to man and like an irresistible electric current thrilled the vast crowds from limit to limit.

As soon as he could get down town this morning Mayor Blood proclaimed that the afternoon would be a holiday on the East side and Mayor Romero of the West side issued a similar proclamation. Although the noise of whistles and guns kept on during the morning, the people devoted most of their time to preparing for the great patriotic parade of the afternoon. Soon after 1 o'clock the head of the parade left Fountain Square. If there was an auto within seven miles of Las Vegas that didn't appear it was because it couldn't be made to run. When the parade reached its starting point the last car had not reached the Plaza going the other way. In addition there were horsemen and footmen and thousands who had no conveyances lined the streets and cheered to the echo. Every car had its horn going and every passenger appeared to have his private noise producing instrument, the sirens of the fire companies shrilled forth, both bands played when they could be heard, town whistles kept up the racket and firearms were continuously discharged.

The G. A. R. occupied a prominent car and were accorded much honor. In the leading car beautifully decorated rode the two mayors, Governor-elect Larrazolo and Judge D. J. Leahy, the speakers of the day. The whole immense crowd remained to hear the speeches. After the Star Spangled Banner, America and Columbia had been rendered by the bands amid the hush of the reverent crowd, inspired by the new deeper meaning of these wonderful anthems, Mayor Blood in a few vigorous words introduced Mr. Larrazolo, who responded in one of the most eloquent sincere and well received addresses in his long and successful oratorical career. It breathed the deepest spirit of patriotism, thankfulness and pride

in his Americanism. Judge Leahy followed with a short, fervent address which went home to every hearer and made him feel new pride in his name and nation. The lateness of the program make it impossible to do more than mention the unusually fine oratorical feature. In fact the spontaneity, enthusiasm, and marvelous exemplification of the spirit of true Americanism manifested by the community today are far beyond the power of mere words to describe.

News of the unexpected death of Mrs. F. L. Miller was received in Las Vegas Sunday at Pueblo, Colo. Mrs. Miller will be remembered by Las Vegas people as Lucy Floyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Floyd of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd were called to Pueblo Saturday by the illness of their daughter, who was stricken with influenza.

Marcelina Sandoval de Lopez, died Saturday evening at San Miguel. She was the wife of Matias Lopez, a well known ranchman and the sister of Francisco Sandoval and Mrs. Trinidad Sena of this city. She is also survived by her mother, two other brothers and another sister, and a daughter, 18 months old. She was 32 years of age.

Jose Montoya, the 14 year old son of Espiridon Montoya died Sunday afternoon at the Las Vegas hospital. This is the sixth member of the family to die within a week as a result of the influenza.

Baby Joe Leon, the 5-year old son of Antonio Gonzales died Sunday afternoon at the home on Pecos avenue of influenza.

## UNTIL GERMAN WAR CRAFT HAVE SURRENDERED IT WILL BE WATCHFUL

Washington, Nov. 12.—Until German submarines and other war craft designated in the armistice terms have been surrendered and the remainder of the enemy's naval forces disarmed, Secretary Daniels said today, the American navy will in no way relax its vigilance.

The navy department Mr. Daniels said, had not been officially notified early today of the situation as to the early today of the situation as to the German fleet, said to be under control of revolutionary committees of the soldiers' and workmen's councils.

Detailed instructions for the turning over of the surrendered ships and other steps for naval disarmament were not contained in the armistice itself, but were communicated in attached notes which have not been communicated to Washington.

## PEACE WILL NOT HELP PRICES.

Washington, Nov. 12.—It cannot be expected that the armistice will result in immediate dropping of food prices the food administration declared. It added that while prices of some foodstuffs will decrease others will increase.

## AMBASSADOR RESIGNS.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Romulo S. Naon, ambassador from Argentine, has forwarded his resignation to President Irotygen. In relinquishing his post which he has held since

December, 1914, Mr. Naon also desired to give up that of high financial commissioner and return to Argentine. The state department has not yet been informed officially of the action and there has been no announcement of his reasons.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Nov. 12.—With General Madrigal, General Enriquez, the deposed governor of Chihuahua state is marching overland to Sonora or Sinaloa to entrain for Mexico City without having to pass thru the military zone controlled by General Murguia who deposed him, according to arrivals here from western Chihuahua. General Enriquez had an escort of 200 home guards from the mountain district of Guerrero with him when he left for the west coast.

General Murguia sent a detachment of federal troops to the western part of the state to disarm any home guard troops who may have joined the Enriquez movement. The departure of General Enriquez from the state is believed to have ended the situation which threatened civil war in Chihuahua state last week.

Lieutenant Jacques Swaab of New York city, a nephew of Mrs. Louis Stern of this city, is the newest American ace. On October 31 he downed his fifth German aviator who fell within the American lines near Verdun.

In an air duel Swaab fired more than 400 bullets at the German the last few of them at a distance of about 200 feet. Meanwhile the enemy airman was firing as fast as possible at Swaab.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, which nearly upset Swaab's plane, and the German machine fell in flames. Swaab believes the German must have been carrying bombs or some high explosive which was detonated by a bullet.

## DANGER OF FAMINE UNLESS CONDITIONS ARE SETTLED UP PROMPTLY

London, Nov. 12.—Germany has requested the president of the United States, according to a German wireless message from Berlin, to arrange immediately for the opening of peace negotiations, there being a pressing danger of famine.

The message was sent by Foreign Secretary Solf to Secretary of State Lansing. It adds:

"The armistice being concluded the German government requests the president of the United States to arrange for the opening of peace negotiations. For the purpose of their acceleration, the German government proposes first of all to take into view the conclusion of a preliminary peace and asks for a communication as to what place and at what time the negotiations might begin.

"As there is a pressing danger of famine the German government is anxious for the negotiation to begin immediately."

## Cabinet Discusses Appeal

Washington, Nov. 12.—The appeal of Dr. Solf, foreign secretary at Berlin for intervention by President Wilson for mitigation of the armistice terms to save Germany from starvation was delivered to Secretary Lansing today by Minister Sulzer of

Switzerland. It was sent immediately to the president.

Before the usual cabinet meeting, Secretary Lansing conferred with the president and it is understood the German appeal was discussed by the president with the cabinet.

Mrs. Clarita C. Garduno, wife of Franw Garduno died at 1:30 p. m. yesterday at the home, 1222 Sulzbacher avenue. The husband is an employe of the round house. The deceased was 25 years of age and leaves besides her husband three children, one sister and three brothers. Pneumonia following influenza was the cause of death. This morning at 6 o'clock Oracio the year-old son of Mrs. Garduno died of the same disease. The double funeral of mother and child occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment was in St. Anthony's cemetery under direction of J. C. Johnsen & Sons.

Word was received today that Mrs. G. A. Schlott, the mother of Mr. J. Schlott of this city, passed away at her home in Mexico, Ind., Sunday evening, at the age of 83 years. She is survived by six sons and five daughters, all living, who were present at her bedside. Five of her grandsons are in France. Mrs. Schlott visited her son here several years ago, and was well known among Las Vegas people.

Mrs. Adelino Romero, of the West side, died last night with pneumonia. She is survived by one small son and her husband.

The funeral of the late Ed. N. Cook occurred this afternoon at 2:30 from the chapel of J. C. Johnsen & Sons. Services were in charge of Las Vegas No. 408 B. P. O. E. and members of that order acted as pallbearers. Interment was in Masonic cemetery.

Charles H. Henkel passed away yesterday afternoon after a short illness. Mr. Henkel came to New Mexico a year ago from his home in Ottawa, Ill. He was a registered pharmacist and of late had been employed at the Red Cross drug company. In his short residence in Las Vegas he made many friends. The body has been prepared for shipment by J. C. Johnsen & Sons and will be taken to Ottawa on train No. 1 tonight.

Any person desiring to send a Christmas carton a near relative serving with the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., or any similar organization in Europe may do under certain regulations agreed to by the war work board, the postoffice department and the Red Cross. All particulars can be had from Mrs. Stephen Powers at the Red Cross sewing rooms.

Miss Mabel Head of New York city, is in Las Vegas representing the interests of the Y. M. C. A. in the war work drive. Owing to the present epidemic, it was not thought advisable to have her deliver her usual lecture. She spent the day conferring with officers of the Red Cross, and committeemen of the drive.

J. C. Jones and E. Cain of Denver are here on business.

With the American Forces in France, Monday, Nov. 11.—Order announcing that the armistice between the allied powers and Germany had been signed and giving directions as to the future conduct of allied soldiers along the line were sent to every corps this morning. They were transmitted to the units in the front ranks.

Signal corps, wires, telephones and runners were used in carrying orders and so well did the big machine work that even patrol commanders had received the orders well in advance of the hour. Apparently the Germans also had been equally diligent in getting the orders to their front line.

Notwithstanding the hard fighting they did Sunday to hold back the Americans the Germans were able to bring the firing line to an abrupt end at the scheduled hour. The staff and field officers of the American army were disposed early in the day to approach the hour of 11 with lessened activity. The day began with less firing and doubtless the fighting would have ended according to plan, had there not been a sharp resumption on the part of German batteries.

The Americans looked upon this as wantonly useless. It was then that orders were sent to the battery commanders for increased fire.

Although there was no reason for it, German ruthlessness was still rampant Sunday stirring the American artillery in the region of Dun-Sur-Meuse and Mouzay to greater activity. Six hundred aged men and women and children were in Mouzay when the Germans attacked it with gas. There was only a small detachment of American troops there and the town no longer was of strategical value. However, it was made the direct target of shells filled with phosgene. The enemy hurled them into the town until every street reeked with gas. Not contented with this, the Germans again drenched the place with gas last night, even while they were evacuating Stenay, a few miles to the north. Prompt work by the Americans saved most of the civilians from serious consequences.

Poorly clad and showing plainly evidence of malnutrition, the inhabitants crowded about the Americans, kissing their hands and hailing them as deliverers. They declared they had had no meat for six weeks. They virtually had been prisoners of war for four years and were overwhelmed with joy when they learned that an armistice was probable. The little children between 6 and 10 years spoke German alternately with their French. It was the first time they had seen Americans and they showed plainly their amazement.

Amsterdam, Monday, Nov. 11.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is not in Holland, according to a telegram from the semi-official Wolff bureau of Berlin. He remains at main headquarters and adheres to the new government. The telegram adds that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria commander of the German northern army group, has not fled, as some reports have declared.

Defeated on the battlefield, deserted by their emperor and subjected to terms tantamount to unconditional surrender, the German people have made an appeal to President Wilson. Conditions described as "fearful" prevail, and Dr. W. S. Solf, the foreign secretary says in his appeal that millions face starvation if the allies do not take steps to overcome the danger.

Mutinous sailors, who are in control of most of the units of Germany's navy, even at this late date risk battle against the allied fleets rather than surrender their vessels under the terms of the armistice. Wireless messages to the various units have been picked up calling upon the sailors to defend the country against this unheard of presumption.

The messages direct that the units assemble in Sassnitz harbor on the east coast of the Island of Ruegen off the Prussian coast.

Holland is said to be preparing to intern William Hohenzollern and his son, the former crown prince, as well as other military officers who sought refuge with them by crossing the Dutch frontier. This action may prevent the former emperor from returning to Germany, should events take a sudden turn, and following the example of Napoleon in 1815.

Allied warships have entered the Dardanelles and British naval forces have occupied Alexandretta.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who was reported to have fled to Holland with his royal master, has joined the revolutionary forces. He has asked the soldiers' and workers' council to send delegates at once to main headquarters.

Everywhere in Germany the momentum of the revolution which swept the old regime out of power seems to be increasing. The great Rhenish Westphalian industrial region is in the hands of the reds, while Potsdam and Doebritz have surrendered to the forces which have taken over control in Berlin.

There are evidences of friction between the military authorities, and soldiers and workmen's council in many towns in northern Germany, the authority of the latter being questioned. It is reported that civil administrations have been provisionally organized where there is any danger of a conflict between parties.

British forces reached Mons, Belgium, before the hour for the cessation of hostilities. This city has sentimental interest to all British subjects, for it was there that Kitchener's "contemptible army" had its first real baptism of fire in 1914.

The Americans closed the campaign in France by capturing the village of Stenay.

It is announced that, by a supplementary declaration to the armistice it was agreed by Germany that, in case the vessels stipulated in the armistice were not turned over within the specified time to the allied powers, the island of Heligoland might be occupied as an advance base to enable them to force the terms of the agreement.

When the last shot was fired the allied battle line from the Dutch border to Switzerland was approximately as follows:

The frontier of Holland north of Seizete to Ghent to east of Audegarde to Grammont to east of Mons to east of Maubeuge and thence east of the Franco-Belgian border to north of Rocroi. Thence the line was along the Meuse to Mezieres to Sedan and across the river in the region of Stenay. Thence southeastward south of Montmedy and northeast of Verdun to the Moselle near Pagny, northeast of Ponta-Mousson. The line then paralleled the Lorraine frontier to west of Markirch where it entered Alsace, whence it ran southward to Switzerland on a line about 20 miles west of the Rhine.

France had been entirely cleared of the invaders except for the narrow stretch of territory from the Meuse to Alsace.

#### PROUD FIGURE OF FORMER EMPEROR IS BENT, HUDDLED AND HAGGARD

Amsterdam, Monday, Nov. 11.—A great mystery still is being made of the destination in Holland of William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor. Three different country seats of the Bentinck family now are mentioned as his temporary abode.

The former German emperor made an inglorious entry into Holland according to reports from Eysden. At 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning ten travel-stained automobiles driven by Prussian officers were seen coming slowly through the fog along the Vize-Mastricht high road. The last Belgian village, Moulant, which is almost on the border line was still asleep. The noise of the motors brought out a crowd of villagers.

The former ruler was dressed in the uniform of a general with an officer's cap and carried a sword. The erstwhile martial figure was huddled and bent on a walking stick while his eyes stared straight ahead.

The Dutch frontier guards stopped the cortège. The automobiles were conducted to the railway station of Eysden. Dutch cavalry and military cyclists formed a cordon about the station. Belgian refugees swarmed around the station crying: "Abas Guillaume" (Assassin.)

An imperial train arrived at the station an hour later. It consisted of 14 cars and William Hohenzollern, who had walked up and down the platform, entered the train and changed to civilian clothes. Arrangements for the reception of the Germans were made by General Van Deutz, aide de camp to Queen Wilhelmina, who went to German headquarters last week.

#### William at Middachten

London, Nov. 12.—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, arrived Sunday at Count Bentinck's chateau of Middachten at Velp near Arnhem, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express dated Sunday at Velp. The dispatch from Velp says that an automobile containing two members of the German court arrived first and notified Count Bentinck, of the approach of the former emperor. The second car brought baggage, while the third, with its blinds down, arrived in the evening. From it the former emperor and two equerries, all in civilian clothes, alighted.

No one in the village of Velp, which adjoins the chateau, was aware of his arrival. The former German

ruler occupies the left wing of the chateau. The dispatch adds that his wife probably will be permitted to join him there.

#### Empress Ill

the former crown princess is at her. Daily Express dated Sunday says that the former German empress is ill at Potsdam near Berlin and that the former crown prince is at her bedside.

#### RULE OF HOUSE OF HAPSBURG MARKED BY TYRANNY AND BLOODSHED.

London Nov. 12.—8:46 a. m.—Emperor Charles of Austria has abdicated, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, quoting private advices from Vienna.

Emperor Charles I of Austria, king of Hungary, was an unpromising major in an Austrian infantry regiment when the shot of the assassin who killed the Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28 1914, made him the heir apparent to the throne in the "Hawk's Castle" on the banks of the river Aar.

Two hundred or more monarchs of this historic house of Hapsburg ruled for centuries the land of Magyar, Slav and Teuton—centuries of bloodshed, tyranny and aggression—and sleep their last sleep in the wonderful crypt of the Capuchin church in Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph, the aged predecessor of the youthful Charles, seeing "the handwriting on the wall," had hoped to unite the discordant elements among his 50,000,000 subjects whose racial antagonisms were complicated by the absorption of Austria of the Serbian provinces of Russia and Herzegovina in 1908.

It was Archduke Ferdinand's determination to bring about a triune empire made up of Magyar, Slav and German states; it is generally believed, that led to his assassination. Ferdinand feared the dual monarchy might be ended upon the death of Francis Joseph by the intervention of Russia or Germany and sought thus to forestall it.

Charles I was born Aug. 17, 1887, the son of the late Archduke Otto of Saxon. He married the Princess Zita of the Bourbon house of Parma (Italian) in 1911. When he acceded to the throne on Dec. 30, 1916 Austria-Hungary, torn by four years of war saw the first faint glimpse of possible peace.

Amsterdam, Monday, Nov. 11.—German troops at the Beverloo camp in Belgium have mutinied and are marching with their guns toward Holland.

Fleet in Hands of Revolutionists  
The entire German northern fleet and the island base of Heligoland are in the hands of soldiers' councils, according to a telegram from Bremen.

#### ROUGH SEA TIES UP FLEET.

Nome, Alaska.—Long continued rough water this summer has for the second season resulted in an almost general tie-up of the small coastal fleet. Few trips have been made by the small craft which last year were also held back by frequent storms.

Mrs. C. N. Douglas passed away late yesterday afternoon at her residence, 408 Grand avenue after a short illness of four days. Arrangements for the funeral are in charge of Charles J. Day.

Miss Mary Wallace, aged 16 years, died at her home in Wagon Mound last night of the influenza. She attended school here last year in the Sisters of Loretto academy. Five members of the Wallace family are ill with influenza.

The funeral of J. S. Nelson who died yesterday at Mineral Hill, will be held at the undertaking parlors of Charles J. Day tomorrow after 3 o'clock. The Masons will be in charge.

Washington Irving Fitch died at 1 p. m. today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Lewis. Mr. Fitch was 78 years of age and came to Las Vegas six months ago from his home in Warsaw, Indiana, to reside with his daughter. Previous to retiring Mr. Fitch was in the manufacturing business. Besides his daughter of this city he is survived by a son Fred G. Fitch of Warsaw, Ind. The body will be taken to Bluffton, Indiana for burial. The funeral arrangements are in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

#### 90 KILLED IN BRUSSELS FIGHT.

Amsterdam, Nov. 14.—Ninety persons have been killed or injured in street fighting at Brussels, the Belgian capital, according to announcement made here today.

#### Red Cross Helps Soldiers

Triest, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—The American Red Cross working with the Italian authorities has succeeded in gathering here sufficient food for 40,000 of the Italian prisoners pouring in here on their way home from Austria. Among the released prisoners are American, British and French soldiers. Improvement in the situation in the interior of Austria is reported. Almost everywhere the population is being kept in hand by the authorities and it is believed that further excesses will be avoided. It is reported that allied prisoners everywhere are permitted to walk in the streets in their own uniforms. When they enter a public place the people invariably rise and salute them.

At the moment of the departure from the internment camps some of the Americans hoisted the stars and stripes and the people cheered for President Wilson. The prisoners explained this changed attitude as a reaction against Germany, all the Austrians considering that the Germans were the cause of their disaster.

#### Food Supplies by Airplane

New York, Nov. 14.—The populations of the cities liberated by the Italians are being supplied with food transported in aircraft assigned by the Italian supreme command, according to a cablegram received here today from Rome by the Italian bureau of information. Caproni machines and airships are used in this service.

#### Anarchy Approaches Austria

Washington, Nov. 14.—Reports have reached the state department that the situation in Germany and Austria-Hungary approximates a state

of anarchy on account of the conduct of returning soldiers released from the fighting lines.

London, Nov. 14.—In discussing the financial situation in the house of commons Tuesday, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, said that Great Britain had lent to her allies in the war more than 1,465,000,000 pounds and to the dominions 218,000,000 pounds. Great Britain's debts abroad are not expected to exceed \$1,000,000,000 pounds.

The country could easily bear this, the chancellor said, if labor and capital worked harmoniously together.

The chancellor praises the part taken in the war by the dominions and India. He said the dominions had fought for the empire, "which is as much theirs as ours," and not for the mother country.

Mr. Law said it was believed that with the exception of one clause, where President Wilson was not absolutely distinct, everything which the allies ever asked for could be claimed by the 14 points enunciated by the president.

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 14.—"The world food problem is intensified by the ending of the war," said M. R. Johnston, acting federal food administrator for New Mexico, today.

"Not only must America continue to feed its soldiers at home and overseas and allies, but America must also help to supply food to Belgium, northern France, southern Europe and Russia. Though some shipping will be released to draw wheat from India, Argentina and Australia, it is certain that America will remain the most dependable source of supply.

"The inter-allied food council of which Mr. Hoover is a member has plans for distributing food systematically to all parts of liberated Europe to prevent actual famine in any section. Mr. Hoover is ready to go overseas and take an active part in the work of the council.

"It is not time, therefore, to let down the bars for conservation in America. Though the food program may be modified, we must continue to save all staple foods; bread, meats, fat, sugar. The people of New Mexico have supported the food program patriotically throughout. We ask their continued support in the larger program of helping to feed all liberated Europe."

#### WILL REPRESENT BOHEMIA

Washington, Nov. 14.—Dr. Thomas G. Masarik, who will leave Washington tomorrow on his way to Prague to take up his duties as president of the new Czecho-Slovak republic has appointed Charles Pergler, an American citizen, to represent Bohemia until a minister is appointed.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Pablo Duran, aged 29, of San Miguel, and Mary Valdez of East Las Vegas, and to Eductor Marquez, aged 19, and Cowlator Agull, aged 14, both of Las Vegas. The consent of the girl's parents was given.

#### GENERALS DISCHARGED

Washington, Nov. 14.—Honorably discharge from the grade of general officer of seven brigadier generals now on duty with the American ex-

peditionary forces, was announced today by the war department. Brigadier Generals Charles I. Martin, Nathaniel F. McClure, Robert H. Noble, Gordon G. Heiler, Frederick S. Folz, James A. Shipton and George W. Gatchell are returned to their former rank of colonels. General Gatchell is under orders to return to the United States.

#### TROOPS DRIVE OFF STOCK

Presidio, Texas, Nov. 14.—Irregular Mexican troops crossed to the American side near Presidio today and drove off to the Mexican side several head of stock belonging to an American rancher of Presidio. The Mexicans were believed to be soldiers of the Ojinaga garrison. Villa is reported to be at Tres Luces, within 10 miles of the border and is said to be ill.

#### ITALY GETS LOAN

Washington, Nov. 14.—A credit of \$100,000,000 for Italy was announced today by the treasury. This will be used largely to pay for foodstuffs and war supplies already ordered by the Italian government in this country and in process of manufacture or export. Italy's aggregate loans from the United States now amount to \$1,160,000,000 and those of all the allies \$7,912,876,666.

#### MEXICO MONEY

##### SYSTEM IMPROVED

Mexico City, Nov. 14.—President Carranza yesterday signed a decree reforming the monetary system of Mexico by placing it on a strictly gold basis. Under the new decree peso and half peso pieces will be coined with less silver in them, making their exportation profitless.

#### HINDENBURG HEAD OF ARMY

London, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg remains as head of the supreme German army command, according to a German wireless message received here, which gives the text of the message he has sent to army commanders ordering them to lead their troops home in order and discipline.

#### PRINCE RENOUNCES THRONE

Berne, Nov. 14.—Prince Leopold of Lippe-Deilmold, renounced his throne on Tuesday, according to the semi-Wolff bureau of Berlin.

Prince Leopold IV of Lippe-Deilmold has been on the throne since 1905. He was lieutenant general in the Prussian army. The principality is in the northwestern part of Germany and has an area of about 469 square miles.

A Masonic funeral will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow—Friday—afternoon for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect and esteem to the late John S. Nelson, Sr., who departed this life on the 13th inst. The funeral obsequies will be in charge of Charles J. Day.

H. E. Vogt is ill and will not be able to attend to his work for a few days.

Mrs. D. W. Condon, Miss Josephine Conron, and Mrs. Downing, a sister of Mrs. Condon, left on No. 10 today for Amarillo, where they will visit at Mrs. Downing's home.

#### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Fresh weakness in the corn market resulted today from the official order eliminating wheat substitutes.

Oats paralleled corn.

Provisions weakened with grain and hogs. The close was:

Corn, Dec. \$1.18 5-8; Jan. \$1.19 1/2.

Oats, Dec. 70 1/2; Jan. 70 1/2.

Pork, Nov. \$39.75; Jan. \$44.30.

Lard, Nov. \$26.80; Jan. \$26.60.

Ribs, Nov. \$24.70; Jan. \$23.97.

#### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Nov. 14.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market strong. Heavy \$17@17.70; lights \$17@17.65; pigs \$14@15.50.

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market higher. Prime fed steers \$17.50@19.50; southern steers \$6@12; cows \$5@11; heifers \$6.50@12; stockers and feeders \$6.50@14.50; calves \$7@13.

Sheep, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Lambs \$11.50@15.50; yearlings \$10@11.50; wethers \$9.50@10.50; ewes \$8@9.25.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

##### Warranty Deeds

U. S. A. to Francisco A. Lopez, October 18, 1918, 200 acres in sec. 31, 15, 21.

U. S. A. to Wm. S. Betts, June 19, 1918, S. E. 14 sec. 21, 17, 21.

U. S. A. to Ansine M. Levinson, July 8, 1912, land in sec. 6, 16, 22.

U. S. A. to H. A. Levison Feb. 5, 1912, 160 acres in sec. 32, 17, 22.

U. S. A. to Maggie Levison April 8, 1912, 160 acres in sec. 5, 16, 22.

C. M. Winsted to Helen Parker, Oct. 26, 1918, lot 1, 2, 3, blk. 3, L. Lopez Add.

Vicente F. Lopez to Fermin Sanchez, Aug. 1, 1918, 40 acres sec. 9, 14, 21.

Gumecindo Ortiz et ux to Manuel Dominguez, Nov. 4, 1918, property north of Tecolote.

Prospero S. Baca to Anita C. M. de Baca, Nov. 1, 1918, property in precinct No. 5.

J. P. Geyer et ux to Victorio Burnside Spt. 18, 1918, \$1800, lot 3 and 4 blk. 6 Juan Jose Lopez Add.

G. A. Fleming to H. P. Woods, Nov. 5, 1918, 160 acres in Hart tract.

H. G. Coors, Jr., to R. C. Storrle Oct. 24, 1918, 40 acres sec. 9, 15, 17.

Sec Romero to J. S. Nelson, July 13, 1905, property in Las Vegas.

J. S. Nelson et ux to Geo. A. Fleming, October 31, 1918, property in Las Vegas.

J. S. Duncan to Emma Duncan et al, Oct. 22, 1918, lot 8, 9, 10, blk. 39 San Miguel Town Co.

##### Quit Claim Deeds

Kate Wright to S. K. Sydes Oct. 23, 1918, undivided half int. in blk. 79 Porter and Mills addition.

Several hundred soldiers and 300 sailors, went through today from California camps to eastern points. The canteen girls were at the station, and passed out postcards, cigarettes and gum to the boys. Several amateur concerts were given on the porch of the Castaneda, the boys singing their camp songs. One of the sailors accompanied his bunch with a guitar.

Mrs. J. Leahy of Raton is in the city a guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Leahy.

Mr. McKnight of El Paso is here for a little hunting.