

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

30TH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918.

NUMBER 18.

GERMAN FLEET IS TURNED OVER TO ALLIES

SURRENDER IS WITNESSED BY
A LARGE FORCE OF ALLIED
NAVY

London, Nov. 21.—The first of the German warships consisting of eight battleships, six battle cruisers and light cruisers were today surrendered to Admiral Beatty of the British navy. There remain to be surrendered two battleships, which are under repair and 50 modern torpedo boat destroyers.

The first German warships destined for internment by the allies left Kiel harbor on Sunday, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. They included the Bayern, Grosser Kurfuerst, Kronprinz, Markgraaf, Koenig Albert, Kaiserin, Seydlitz and Moltke.

The point of the rendezvous for the allied and German sea forces was between 30 and 40 miles east of May Island, opposite the Firth of Forth.

The fleet which witnessed the surrender consisted of some 400 ships, including 60 dreadnaughts, 50 light cruisers and nearly 200 destroyers. Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet was on the Queen Elizabeth.

The admiralty statement reads: "The commander in chief of the grand fleet has reported that at 9:30 o'clock this morning he met the first and main installment of the German high sea fleet which is surrendered to internment."

FORD SUPPORTERS ALLEGED HIS
CAMPAIGN EXPENSES WERE
EXCESSIVE

Washington, Nov. 21.—Proceedings before the senate elections committee contesting the election of Truman H. Newberry, republican, of Michigan, on the ground of excessive campaign expenditures were abandoned today by a vote of six to five.

The vote was on a motion to postpone indefinitely action on the ground that it was improper for the existing committee to inquire into the election of a senator to the next congress. Two democrats and four republicans voted for postponement and two democrats and one republican opposed it.

Senator Pomerene introduced the resolution for inter-

vention of reports that large sums of money were being spent in behalf of Mr. Newberry who defeated Henry Ford, democratic candidate. After the election protest and a demand for investigation of alleged excessive expenditures was filed by the "Non-par Ford for-senator club."

RISE FROM 14 TO 36 PER CENT.
DRAWS PROTEST FROM
STATE CHIEFS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Increases in telephone rates ranging from 14 to 36 per cent, ordered in certain sections by Postmaster General Burleson, through state utility commissions, are drawing sharp protests from the state authorities. This was disclosed today after the postoffice department had made public a telegram sent to the Oregon public service commission in response to a complaint that the method of making increases there was irregular.

Without going into the question of his power to fix rates, Mr. Burleson asked the Oregon commission to consider the new schedule there as regularly filed so that there may be no interruption of services or loss to the government and that employees may not be deprived of increased wages already granted.

W. H. Lamar, solicitor for the department and member of the wire control committee, said today that the increases complained of, all had been authorized after the companies concerned had estimated additional revenues needed to meet increased labor and material costs. He said no state utilities commission has as yet refused to allow any of the increases asked and that consequently the question of whether the postmaster general's authority was sufficient to establish increased rates even in the face of state and municipal opposition had not been passed upon.

All increases are regarded as tentative and provisional, Mr. Lamar added to be definitely settled by the rate standardization and unification plans being worked out.

READY FOR MUSTERING OUT.

El Paso, Nov. 21.—Notification has been sent the war department that the 21st and 40th battalions, U. S. guards located here, are ready for mustering out.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Washington, Nov. 21.—The present session of congress will adjourn sine die at 5 o'clock this afternoon. After passage by the house of the adjournment resolution, the senate approved

UNITED STATES HAS VAST MILITARY ORGANIZATION

France, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The extent of American military effort in France at the time the armistice was declared is shown by statistics which the Associated Press is now permitted to make public. While the stupendous figures are amazing it should be remembered that they show only a part of the great effort made in war preparations.

On the morning of Nov. 11 the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,881,376 men, a total of almost 2,000,000. As has already been announced there were 750,000 combat troops in the Argonne. The American army has brought over to France and has in operation 967 standard gauge locomotives and 13,174 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture, in addition to 350 locomotives and 973 cars of foreign origin. Eight hundred and 43 miles of standard gauge railway were constructed. On top of this, the department of light railways reports the construction of 115 miles of road and 140 miles of German light railways were repaired and put in operation. Two hundred and 25 miles of French railway were operated by the Americans.

Even at the present stage of the armistice it is not permissible to hint at the vast stores of munitions and armament held in readiness.

The Associated Press however is allowed to give approximate figures showing what has been accomplished in the accumulation of food supplies.

In army terms one ration represents each article each man is entitled to daily. It is interesting to note that the supply of some of the principal ration components on hand today. For instance the Americans have 390,000,000 rations of beans alone; 183,000,000 rations of flour and flour substitutes. 267,000,000 rations of milk; 161,000,000 rations of butter or substitutes; 143,000,000 rations of sugar; 89,000,000 rations of meat; 57,000,000 rations of coffee and 113,000,000 rations of rice, hominy and other foods.

Paris, Nov. 21.—Premier Clemenceau has asked Charles Lyon-Caen dean of the faculty of law at the University of Paris to give an opinion

tradition of William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, can be demanded. M. Lyon-Caen has asked that he be given time to prepare a reply. La Liberte says Eduard Clu-net, the leading French authority on international law, has given it as his opinion that it is impossible to demand the former emperor's extradition.

PROMOTED BY I. W. W. LEADERS;
CENTERS IN TWO LARGE
CITIES

Washington, Nov. 21.—Spread of Bolsheviki doctrines in the United States has been watched carefully by the department of justice agents with a view to undertaking prosecutions if the agitation develops into sedition officials declared today. Thus far the propaganda has not reached what officials consider dangerous proportions. In New York and San Francisco the Bolsheviki movement has become more pronounced than in other cities, officials said.

Although the agitation is promoted partly by a group of former syndicalists and I. W. W. leaders, investigation shows, say government agents, it is fostered by a new element of dissatisfied citizens, favoring abolition of private property rights and development of government by Soviet committees with communal control of industry and trade.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The shipping board and emergency fleet corporation are called on for a complete report of their activities under a resolution by Senator Harding of Ohio, adopted today by the senate. Full information is asked regarding existing contracts for ship construction, the cost of construction in private and government yards, provisions for cancellation of contracts made for emergency war needs, together with a report of ship deliveries for material for fabricated ships.

HUNS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.—A continuous procession of German troops is passing thru Limburg, homeward bound according to the Ha-

Sacrifice and...

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary Lane announced today that approximately 1,166,000 acres of land were designated during October for entry under the stock raising homestead law. The lands are located in Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. The total area now designated as stockraising land amounts to approximately 10,610,000 acres. During October more than 735,000 acres were designated as non-irrigable, under the enlarged homestead acts, Secretary Lane said. These lands which are in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, are for entry in tracts not exceeding 320 acres.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Orders have been issued, General March announced today for the gradual demobilization of all troops now in this country. Demobilization will be in the following order:

- First—Development battalions, 71 in number and comprising 88,199 men.
- Second—Conscientious objectors not under arrest.
- Third—Spruce production divisions.
- Fourth—Central training schools for officers with some modifications.
- Fifth—United States guards, now numbering 135,000 men.
- Sixth—Railway units.
- Seventh—Depot brigades.
- Eighth—Replacement units.
- Ninth—Combat divisions.

There are now in the United States 1,790,000 men under arms, General March said. Orders which will result in the immediate demobilization of 200,000 men are already issued and these men will be at their homes in the next two weeks.

When the reduction plan is under full operation, the chief of staff explained, 30,000 men each day will be released from the army.

Regarding the return of groups in France General March said the order in which the divisions will be withdrawn is being left to General Pershing. It is the intention of the war department, however, so far as is practicable to return each division to the locality from which the majority of its men came and to parade the division in adjacent cities so that the people may have a chance to give fitting welcomes.

Orders have been cabled to General Pershing to begin the return at once of all sick and wounded, who can be moved, and convalescents. A steady stream of these men should begin at once, to cross the Atlantic.

Camps at home will be cleared out to prepare for the return of the expeditionary forces, and the general indicated that the process would be expedited. A unit of regular troops will be left at each camp to guard and police it in preparation for the arrival of the overseas units.

Because of its unusual composition, General March said, and its brilliant record at the front, the 42nd (Rainbow) division will be given special consideration in the demobilization plans. The purpose of the de-

that the division will be paraded in Washington before it is mustered out. Steps already have been taken toward the organization of the permanent army. All men now in the army have been or will be offered an honorable discharge from the emergency enlistment and an immediate re-enlistment in the new forces.

A furlough of one month will be given as an incentive to re-enlistment.

It was announced that congress will be asked to give each man discharged from the army regardless of whether he re-enlists a bonus of one month's salary. General March pointed out, also, that all soldiers are entitled under law to wear their uniforms for three months after discharge. This will make less difficult the immediate task of supplying civilian clothing to the demobilized army.

The return of commissioned personnel of the army to civilian life, General March said, would be effected by dividing the present list of officers into three classes, those who desire commissions in the regular army, those who are willing to hold themselves available for future service as reserve officers and those who desire honorable discharge from the service. Instructions have been issued to the army staff corps to carry out reduction in their commissioned and enlisted personnel lists keeping pace with the reduction of the line forces.

General Pershing has been directed to expedite complete casualty lists of his forces, showing the names of every man killed or wounded or missing up to 11 a. m. November 11. General March would not hazard an estimate as to what the final total would be.

Replying to a question as to the number of American prisoners in Germany, he said, official records up to October 15 gave the total as 5,7538.

General March sketched the official line held by the allied armies and the Americans along the western front when the fighting stopped. The front held by the first and second American armies at that hour measured 52 miles. Of the American force General March said.

"It had reached its highest point of military excellence on the day the fighting stopped and had endeared itself to the hearts of the American people."

Part of the Atlantic coast from Boston to Charleston, S. C., General March said are being organized to handle returning troop and it is possible that ports south of Charleston will be used.

The question of final disposition of the great cantonments is being studied, General March said and no decision has been reached. New construction already largely has been stopped.

In discussing the demobilization plans with senators at their weekly conference today war department officials said Secretary Baker planned to stop all movement of additional troops to Europe with the exception of surgical units.

FOR A SOUR STOMACH.

Eat sparingly, particularly of meats, masticate your food thoroughly and take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

London, Nov. 18.—Probably no where in the world was the news of the German surrender and the downfall of the Hohenzollerns received with more genuine satisfaction and pleasure than at Farnborough, the little village in Surrey where the ex-empress Eugenie, has made her home since 1881. Since the commencement of the war the one-time Empress of the French, whose title and position were lost to the Germans in the war of the early '70s, has followed every detail of the conflict with an interest that at times became so intense as to arouse anxiety among the members of her household, who feared that the daily poring over o newspapers and maps might have an injurious effect on the health of the aged Empress, who is now past her 90th year. When news reached her that the Americans had captured Sedan, the surrender of which city to the Germans in 1870

resulted in the overthrow of her husband's throne, Eugenie is said to have indulged in indescribable rejoicing. Upon learning of the complete victory of the French and their allies, of the surrender of the Germans and the flight of the imperial family, she is said to have remarked with deepest emotion that the moment for which she had waited so many years had no warrived and that she could die happy in the knowledge that France had been revenged.

USE OF MORE APPLES IS URGED

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18.—As a part of a program to educate the people of the state to use more apples and prevent the waste of fruit that has been going on, the first Illinois apple show will be held here this week, under the auspices of the State Horticultural society. Last year Illinois produced 2,505,666 barrels of apples, of which only 877,000 barrels were used commercially.

Lovers in Japan, instead of an engagement ring, often give their future brides a piece of beautiful silk to be worn as a sash.

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.

Santa Fe, Nov. 18.—Ninety men left Santa Fe yesterday morning for Nashville, Tenn., to work on the Du Pont powder works, which according to reports here are to be turned into dye works now that the war has ended although the recruiting for laborers to go to Tennessee continues.

LEARNED THE REAL VALUE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

"We first learned of the true value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy several years ago when we lived near Clifton Hill, this state," writes Mrs. James Malone, Moberly, Mo. "At that time I had a severe cold and an annoying cough. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and after taking a few doses of it my cough loosened up and my lungs felt better. I used one bottle of it

THE man or woman afflicted with backache, swollen muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic pains or other symptom of kidney trouble is entitled to sympathy and should have help.

Nature gives early warning of kidney trouble by puffiness under eyes, spots before the eyes, dry mouth, biliousness, weakness and pale, waxy, dry skin.

It is unwise to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney trouble. Give the kidneys the help they are calling for.

Foley Kidney Pills

tone up weak, inactive, sluggish kidneys and help rid the body of poisons. With kidneys and bladder properly functioning, appetite is restored, refreshing sleep is possible and health, strength and energy come as a natural result.

C. F. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "Three months ago I was sick in bed with kidney trouble. My back ached so severely I could not get up. We read of Foley Kidney Pills, so I sent for some and commenced taking them. In a few days I was up out of bed and upon keeping the treatment up for some time I was able to go to work, and have had no more backaches."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EXPRESS TAKEN OVER.

Washington, Nov. 18.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation taking over the consolidated express business now carried on by the American Railway Express company and assigning the operation to Director General McAdoo.

This action serves to clarify the express situation which heretofore has been based on the understanding that the express combination operated privately as the agent of the director general.

No radical change will be made in methods of operation or in the employes of the express companies, it was said at the railroad administration.

STIMULATE GOLD PRODUCTION.

London.—The British government has appointed a committee to stimulate the production of gold in the British empire. It is composed of Lord Inchcape, Sir Thomas Elliott, Sir Charles Addis and W. H. N. Goschen.

MEETING OF BANKERS

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18.—An attendance of several hundred prominent financiers from all parts of the United States marked the opening here today of the seventh annual convention of the Investment Bankers' association of America. Discuss of after-the-war financial problems will occupy much of the time of the convention. Virtually every delegate to the gathering has been active in war finances or Liberty Loan affairs.

DON'T INVIAE A GOLD

OF THE GRIP

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

ELECTION FROM COUNTIES

Santa Fe, Nov. 18.—Secretary of State Antonio Lucero has to date received the official return from 11 counties on the proposed bond issue for \$200,000 to build an addition to the capitol. The bond issue seems decisively defeated as the 11 counties including Santa Fe county voted 5,756 for the issue and 8,214 against it and that despite the fact that the

Athens, Greece, Saturday, Nov. 16.—Reports of a change of the regime in Bulgaria and of the proclamation of a republic there have been received here, but official confirmation is lacking. The general opinion here is that the reported founding of a republic in Bulgaria is a new move on the part of Bulgaria to escape certain responsibilities in connection with the coming of peace.

PRESIDENT WILSON BOULEVARD IN ITALY

Lucca, Italy.—An ancient thoroughfare which for 400 years has encircled this city on top of the Lucca wall has been officially renamed as "Boulevard Presidente Wilson," in recognition of American aid extended to Italy in the war. The boulevard is so wide that 12 horses can be driven abreast in it. The fortification beneath it was built when Lucca was the capital of a feudal duchy and has been a famous relic for centuries.

On the same day an American Red Cross orphanage also built on top of the great Lucca wall, was dedicated. This curious site was selected for lack of an available location in the town. The building is a cunning adaptation of the Luccan style—painted to conform with the wall and set with ancient panels and Latin mottoes. The orphanage was erected by the American Red Cross in 50 days to house a group of soldiers' children orphaned during the war.

Angelo, Tex., and the 110th meridian to the Rio Grande river.

Between mountain and Pacific time zones the line is fixed following the eastern boundary of the Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana and the continental divide to Helena. Pocatello, Idaho and the Oregon Short Line to Ogden and Salt Lake and thence to Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad to the west and south boundaries of Utah to the 113th meridian.

"DRYS TO APPEAL"

Columbus, O., Nov. 18.—Delegates are arriving in this city to attend an international conference of temperance and prohibition workers, the chief object of which will be to agree upon some kind of cohesion among the anti-alcohol forces of the world looking toward world-wide destruction of the liquor traffic. This cohesion, it is proposed, shall take the form of an international conference of anti-liquor forces, to be held at the time when the peace conference is being conducted.

The government is in the market for another ten million pounds of pinto beans, at the same specifications as the ten million pounds just delivered. This order is also to go to Europe.

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 complexion.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MOVES PRESENT LINES WESTWARD.

Washington, Nov. 19.—New and official boundaries for time zones in the United States unifying existing lines and moving them slightly westward, were announced yesterday by the interstate commission to become effective at 2 a. m. January 1 next. This order is pursuant to the daylight saving act, which in addition to authorizing an United States standard time and required the commission to define the limits of the standard time zones, which previously has been fixed only by custom of cross continent railroads or by local law.

Between central and mountain time the line begins at the Canadian boundary; Portal, N. D. running thru Minot and Goodall, N. D. and following the Missouri river to Pierre, S. D. then thru Murdock, MacKenzie, S. D.; Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb.; Phillipsburg, Ellis, Dodge City, Kan.; Waynoka, Clinton, Okla.; Sweetwater, and San Maarn Holland, Saturday, Nov. 16. Count Charles von Bentinck, son of Count Goddard, in an interview today declared that his father was unaware of the intended coming of his former German emperor until last Sunday, when the Dutch government asked him if he would receive the exile. The count acceded to the request as a duty to the Dutch government. The former emperor's host seems somewhat embarrassed over the delicate charge given him as his family has considerable English connections. Count Charles said that he asked the former emperor:

"Well, how long will you remain?" "That depends upon the Dutch government," was the reply.

RECORD MADE PUBLIC

Washington, Nov. 19.—Government control and operation of all ocean cable lines owned in America under Postmaster General Burleson is ordered by President Wilson in a proclamation dated November 2 which has just been made public through publication on the government's official bulletin. Officials at the post-office department refused to discuss the order.

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.

PRINCE AT BADEN BADEN.

Basel, Nov. 18.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, former German chancellor, has arrived at Baden-Baden with his family. It is said that he will make a long stay there.

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.

The women of Louisiana sold...

GERMANS FREED FROM GENERAL LUDENDORFF WILL NOT HAVE ANOTHER

Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 19.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the former German imperial chancellor, in an article in the Prussian year book, in which he reveals certain facts about his brief term in the chancellorship, says:

"The German people by the formation of a popular government is liberated from the dictatorship of General Ludendorff and will never tolerate another.

"It would be a shame for Germany if its enemies, wishing to talk only with a legally established government were themselves obliged to convoke a constituent assembly. The government should not surrender this initiative. If it governs democratically it can be assured of its support of all Germans animated by liberal ideas in the accomplishment of its gigantic task."

The former chancellor reviewed the circumstances under which he asked for an armistice and showed that the consequences of the offer of an armistice were the resignation of General Ludendorff, the chief quartermaster general, and the abdication of the emperor. He continued:

"An attempt was in the making to oust completely the coalition government. In the first clash in connection with this movement General Ludendorff gave in to the government but the second clash, he resigned.

"The question of the emperor's abdication then came up. The emperor was conversant with everything and a decision due to his own initiative might have spared the empire serious convulsions, but his hesitation must not be interpreted against him as certain influences work on him to persuade him that his abdication would be the signal for a collapse."

WILL SUCCEED QUINTANA.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Jose Montaner, editor, publisher and business man, has been appointed school superintendent for Taos county to succeed Pablo Quintana who died of the influenza, and will serve out the unexpired term. Prof. F. Quintero, agent for Taos county, is another victim of the influenza. His small son died two days before and his wife is reported at death's door.

Sunday morning at the Taos hospital two brothers, aged 17 and 19 died within 30 minutes of each other. The passing away by death of a family of five persons is reported. Rhodo Matthews of the U. S. Forest service was one of the victims and so was Jose E. Valdez, editor, printer and business man. Of 25 patients in one of the hospitals, 14 have died. Says the Taos Valley News: "The stores were unable to furnish coffins and carpenters were kept busy making boxes of ordinary lumber in which to bury the dead."

FLU AT CAMP CODY.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Camp Cody stands at the head of the camps for new cases of influenza, according to the Official U. S. Bulletin received yesterday, a total of 1,588 new cases is reported for the week at the camp with 11 deaths. The total

measles 908; meningitis 57; venereal diseases 2,486, while the deaths numbered 1,272, mostly from pneumonia although there were also two suicides a number of fatal accidents and several deaths from syphilis.

SPECIAL EFFORTS IN FOOD CONSERVATION TO BE PRACTICAL THAT WEEK

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 19.—Conservation week for world relief has been fixed for week of December 2, to 7, the United States food administration advises the federal food administration officials for New Mexico. During this week it will be the purpose to bring home to every American the necessity of saving food to relieve the food needs of liberated Europe.

A meeting of county food administrators and women representatives of each county in New Mexico will be held in the offices of the food administration in Albuquerque, November 25 to decide on details of the world relief campaign. The call for this meeting has already been issued.

The general program as outlined by Washington for the world relief week provides for the reading of a Hoover special message in all churches in the state on Sunday, December first. This message will also be read to all fraternal and other organizations during the week. On Tuesday, December 3 a large meeting will be held as arranged by the county food administrator. Smaller meetings will also be arranged for.

On Wednesday, December 4 all women's clubs will have special exercises. On Friday, December 6 all public schools will have special exercises based on program published in national school service.

Philip B. Stewart will attend the meeting November 25 as Mr. Hoover's personal representative and outline the food situation and importance of continued conservation in America. Locals

TO DECIDE ON TERRITORY.

London, Nov. 19.—Announcement was made in Copenhagen Sunday, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, that Dr. Solf the German foreign secretary, had declared he would propose to Denmark that a plebiscite be held in Schleswig-Holstein to decide whether that territory should remain German or join Denmark.

APPROVE NEW LOAN

Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 19.—The senate finance committee held a conference today with the minister of finance to expedite approval of a new loan to be allies of 15,000,000 pesos gold. The British minister has informed the Uruguayan government that Great Britain is most anxious that this credit be extended notwithstanding the termination of hostilities.

DEALT HAMMER BLOWS

Paris, Nov. 19.—Marshal Foch in a speech at a luncheon given in his honor yesterday by Field Marshal Haig at British army headquarters said that the hammer blows dealt by the British were decisive factors in the final crushing of the enemy.

TWENTY MORE TOMORROW AND TWENTY ON FRIDAY WILL BE GIVEN UP.

London, Nov. 20.—Twenty German submarines were surrendered to Rear Admiral Reginald W. Tyrwhitt 30 miles off Harwich this morning at sunrise, according to a press association dispatch. These are the first U-boats to be turned over to the allies by Germany.

Admiral Tyrwhitt received the surrender of the German craft on board his flagship.

The surrendered submarines will proceed to Harwich in charge of the German crews. The U-boats will then be boarded by British crews and interpreters and proceed to Parkeston quay nearby. The Germans will leave the submarines there and board transports for their return.

Twenty additional submarines will be surrendered on Thursday and 20 more on Friday. The remainder of the U-boats to be handed over in accordance with the armistice terms will be given up later.

London, Nov. 20 (British Wireless Service).—Captain Persius, the German naval critic publishes in the Berlin Tageblatt an article containing revelations regarding the German fleet. He says the hope that the German fleet would be able in a second Skagerrak battle to beat the British fleet rested upon the bluff and lies of the naval authorities. In August, 1914, Germany had about one million tonnage in warships, the writer points out, while Great Britain has more than double that tonnage. In the Skagerrak battle, he declares, the German fleet was saved from destruction partly by good leadership and partly by favorable weather conditions. As it was, the losses of the German fleet were enormous and on June 1 Captain Persius says, it was clear that the Skagerrak battle must be the only general naval engagement of the war.

On all sides, continues the writer, Admiral von Tirpitz was advised to construct only submarines, but he remained obstinate. On October 1, 1915, several members of the reichstag made an earnest appeal to the army command—not to the naval staff—with the result that an order was issued terminating the construction of battleships in order that the material might be used for the making of u-boats. In the meantime so great a scarcity of material had arisen that it became necessary to disarm a number of battleships and take the metal. In this manner at the beginning of 1916 23 battleships had been disarmed, as well as one newly built cruiser.

At the beginning of this year, Captain Persius states, the German navy consisted only of dreadnaughts, and battleships of the Helgoland, Kaiser and Markgraf types and some new battle cruisers. All the ships which von Tirpitz had constructed from 1897 to 1906, at a cost of innumerable millions had been destroyed, and the u-boats that had been constructed had proved unable to fight against English warships.

In 1917, he states, 83 submarines were constructed, while 66 were destroyed. In April, 1917, Germany had 126 submarines and in October

according to Captain Persius figures.

Only a small percentage of these submarines were active by operating at any given time, Captain Persius declares. In January, 1917 for instance, when conditions were favorable for submarine work, only 12 per cent were active while 30 per cent were in harbors, 38 per cent under repairs and 20 per cent "incapacitated."

In the last months, he reveals, it was very difficult to get men for submarine work, as experienced seamen, too, looked upon the submarine warfare as political stupidity.

Captain Persius tells of the mutiny that broke at the beginning of this month when the German navy was ordered out for attack. Had the seamen obeyed, the writer remarks, innumerable lives would have been lost, and he declares that "every thinking man, therefore, is of the opinion that the seamen on November fifth rendered an invaluable service to their country."

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—Up to October 31, 1,580,000 German soldiers were killed and the fate of 250,000 was not known, the Vorwaerts of Berlin says it learns on reliable authority.

Four million soldiers had been wounded, some several times. The newspaper adds that there were 490,000 German prisoners in hostile countries.

JUSTICE WILL BE METED OUT TO THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR

London, Tuesday, Nov. 19 (British Wireless Service).—Germany gave way, not because she had changed her views, but because she knew she would be absolutely beaten, declared the Earl of Reading who has been mentioned as one of the British peace delegates, in a speech in London today. Lord Reading uttered a warning and said the allied countries should continue to be watchful of Germany and the utterances of her statesmen.

"We do not require revenge; France has not asked for revenge," said Lord Reading. "What we did wish and what we were determined to have, both in France and England and in all the nations associated in this great cause, was that justice should be meted out to those who were responsible for the awful horrors of the last four and one half years."

"We must see to it that out of these terrible scenes of horror and desolation there will arise a more lofty and more noble spirit among the peoples of the world who would understand each other better, who would have greater love for each other as members of the same humanity and who would strive together to concentrate all that there is in them for the preservation of liberty and in particular for justice in the world of the future and for the progress of humanity."

ASSEMBLY WILL NOT MEET

London, Nov. 20.—The Berlin soldiers' and workmen's council at a lively meeting has passed a resolution against the summoning of a constituent assembly, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

and workmen's congress "in order to take a decision as to the future of Germany."

American Army of Occupation Nov. 20.—Food supplies and ammunition and artillery are moving eastward with the infantry and the American force is prepared for any eventuality. The advance into Germany is regarded by both officers and men however as nothing more than an ordinary march.

The latest reports on the movements of the Germans indicate they are retiring in full compliance with the terms of the armistice.

MEXICANS SURPRISED

Juarez, Nov. 20.—Mexican officials on duty at the southern end of the international bridge were surprised late yesterday when they saw a company of the 21st battalion, U. S. guards, marching south over the bridge as though they meant to go straight into Mexico City. At the international boundary they stopped however, executed squads right, and faced to the north to have their pictures taken by a photographer. Then the company marched back to the north bank of the river.

INVESTIGATION OF BOYCOTT IS UP BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, Nov. 20.—War waged by the brewers against antagonistic business houses and individuals was given special attention today by the senate committee investigating beer propaganda and the purchase of the Washington Times.

Hugh H. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' association was questioned at length by Major E. Lowry Humes, conducting the examination for the committee. The witness, though denying that the association had attempted a boycott identified many letters and circulars sent to members regarding the anti-beer attitude of certain firms and persons.

"I think it was the intention of our association rather to give preference to those who were our friends," said Mr. Fox. "I do not think the association took any action to cause a boycott."

"You had on your unfair or black list some of the biggest firms in the country," interposed Senator Overman, "including the Cadillac company and the Wanamaker company."

"The Cadillac company actually was the leader in the fight against us in their community," the witness replied.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company was listed because of the promulgation of an order against the use of liquor by its employes, Major Humes charged, but later a letter was sent by the railroad to its freight solicitors saying it did not object to its employes having liquor in their own homes. Subsequently a letter was sent by the Brewers' association to its agents in which it was said that the differences with the road had been adjusted.

Such letters were sent in other cases where "adjustments" were made.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC

official title of Hungary from now on shall be the "Hungarian People's Republic."

VICTORY OF DENIKIN'S TROOPS FACILITATE WORK OF ALLIES IN RUSSIA.

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—The Ukrainian government has been overturned and Kiev has been captured by the troops from Astrakhan, according to Kiev dispatches to Swedish newspapers. The Ukrainian national assembly has fled and a provisional government has been established by the captors of the city who apparently are commanded by General Denikine, leader of the anti-bolshevik forces.

Reports of the overturning of the Ukrainian government by General Denikine's anti-bolshevik troops was received here today with great satisfaction, for officials said it will make the work of the allies in handling the Russian problem much more simple.

It has been believed for some time that General Alexieff, the former Russian commander in chief had a large force of Cossacks operating in Astrakhan and the news from the Ukraine seems to confirm this as General Denikine is a member of Alexieff's army.

Denikine has confidence of government officials in the allied countries. It was pointed out today that with the Cossacks, many of whom are Ukrainians themselves, in charge, it will be easy to reach Russia in Europe with supplies and necessary munitions by way of the Black sea, which now is open to the allies.

Fighting in Ukraine Since Nov. 1.

London, Nov. 20.—Since the capture of Nemburg, the capital of Galacia, by the Ukrainians, Nov. 1, fighting has continued between the Ukrainians and the Poles without cessation, according to Austrian newspapers quoted in a Vienna dispatch dated Monday to the Daily Mail.

Nemburg was taken by surprise. Polish legions attempted to recapture the city. Both sides are using artillery and German officers are assisting the Ukrainians.

All traffic to and from Nemburg has been stopped and the residents are unable to leave their homes. The rattle of machine guns continues and there was fierce fighting for the possession of the town hall, the postoffice, the diet building and the governor's palace, parts of the buildings being destroyed. The Ukrainians outnumber the Poles and it was declared in Vienna on Monday that Lemberg was entirely in the hands of the Ukrainians.

The Ukrainians also have captured Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, and Boleslav, while fighting is in progress at Przemysl, Kolomes and Stanislaw.

The correspondent says the fighting in Galacia seems to be a case for allied intervention.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Two hundred persons were killed in an explosion at Wahn, southeast of Cologne.

RELIEVED BELGIAN TROOPS THAT HAD BEEN CUT OFF BY THE HUNS

Dunkirk, France.—Thirteen tons of food was carried by the British royal air force and the Belgian air forces to several divisions of the Belgian army which had already advanced beyond the Houthulst forest in Belgium, early in the allied offensive in the Belgian sector, and sustained those troops during the period in which they were cut off from supplies owing to impassable roads. This is believed to be the largest scale in which supplies were ever delivered to troops by airplane.

Continuous rain, shell fire and a tillery fire had ground the roads out of existence. They were transformed into channels of deep mud. Evening the general in command of the Belgian forces reported that supplies of food had been exhausted. Would it be possible, he inquired, to send food up by airplane?

The answer was that it would and the task was assigned to the commander of the Belgian air forces and to the Fifth group of the British royal air force. Their job was to deposit army rations at a point at which nothing but a bird or an airplane could penetrate.

It has been done before, of course the garrison of Kut received supplies by air, and ammunition and the like have been dropped at various places. But it had never been attempted on such a scale.

The cases of rations were broken up into appropriate parcels and these were packed in sacks of earth to cushion them for the fall; while upon the front the hungry divisions prepared the dumping grounds and marked them with large white crosses.

Some 80 machines shared the work between them, including a squadron of the Fifth group's two-seaters. They lifted their loads easily, and one by one they dipped to the front—it was the front, too, and close to the line and dropped them overboard to the cheering reception committees below and returned. Only one machine, attacked by a German machine gun from the ground—it was as close to the front as that—had to land; and by 11 a. m. the general reported that all his units had been supplied.

BRUSSELS' PRISONER RELEASED

Brussels, Nov. 20.—Adolph F. Max, burgomaster of Brussels, returned from captivity yesterday and was given an enthusiastic ovation by the populace.

Burgomaster Max was arrested while performing his duty in Brussels late in September, 1914, after dissensions with the German governor general, Von der Goltz. He was taken to Germany and refused offers of the German government to be returned to Belgium if he would change his attitude toward the Germans. In August, 1917, King Alfonso of Spain made a fruitless attempt to obtain the release of Burgomaster Max. He was liberated by the Germans several days ago in accordance with the armistice agreement.

BREWERS PURCHASE

ALABAMA NEWSPAPER
Washington, Nov. 20.—At the opening hearing yesterday before the

senate committee investigating the purchase of the Washington Times with money furnished by brewers, evidence was offered to prove that funds from the same sources were provided for repurchase of the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser.

C. W. Flegenspan of New York, who handled the money furnished Mr. Brisbane, identified as brewers the underwriters of a loan said to have been arranged for acquisition of the advertiser.

Major F. L. Humes of the army, who has aided the government in compelling data in connection with the investigation, conducted the examination of witnesses and the introduction of documents.

PRINCES' MAILS SUPPRESSED.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The German post office department has suppressed the postal privileges of the German ruling princes who have not yet abdicated, according to a telegram from Dresden.

TROOPS TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Paris, Nov. 20.—A brigade of cavalry carabineers has pushed ahead of the main Belgian army marching on Brussels so as to preserve order here, according to an official statement from the Belgian war office. Some ammunition depots in Brussels have been blown up.

STORM DAMAGES SHIPPING.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 20.—Much shipping damage due to the severe storm that swept over this section last week was reported yesterday upon the restoration of wire communication with points along the coast. In addition to the steamship Cascadia the steamer Lake Manitoba and two schooners met with mishaps. The Lake Manitoba was being towed in here today.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Nov. 20.—Yellow fever has appeared in the district of Tequantepec, state of Oaxaca, according to advices received by the federal department of health. Steps have been taken to prevent the plague from becoming epidemic.

MUNICH HAS FESTIVAL.

Paris, Nov. 20.—A great festival was held on Monday night in Munich to celebrate the success of the revolution in Bavaria. All the members of the cabinet attended and all sections of Bavaria were represented. Gurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, made a speech in which he said: "The past is dead. Woe to those daring to revive it."

RUSSIAN QUESTION.

Tokio, Nov. 20.—Negotiations are proceeding between the powers concerning the handling of the Russian question. Believing that the smooth operation of the trans-Siberian and Chinese eastern railroads is of prime necessity, it is understood that the United States and France and Great Britain have agreed to the plan, but Japan's attitude is still the subject of negotiations.

Make all your Christmas gifts this year useful. War Savings Stamps should head the list.

GERMAN SOLDIERS READILY PART WITH THEM FOR A LITTLE TOBACCO.

With the American Troops North west of Verdun.—The German iron cross is the prize souvenir and to obtain one the American soldier will gladly give several bags of tobacco and even money in the bargain.

It is an interesting comment on the esteem, or lack of esteem, in which the cross is held by Fritz that he parts with it in a great number of cases, and generally with only expressions of contempt for and its significance. Even German officers give up their crosses occasionally.

Here and there is to be found an American soldier who has a German machine or automatic gun as a souvenir, but only rarely because the generally have a military value and are too bulky to be used or carried. German carbines and rifles are more popular though they too are almost impossibly heavy and in the way.

Greatly coveted though seldom found are the revolvers that German officers carry. Unlike the American soldier, the German seldom if ever carries such a weapon. Even the numerous "non-coms" of the German army have them only rarely. Consequently they are scarce and are all the more popular because they are easily carried, useful and handy. They are good weapons too.

Every German soldier as a rule carries a mass of documents on his person ranging from written and unwritten postcards to sentimental illustrated songs and sayings, colored pictures and the like. At the start they were in demand as souvenirs but are now far too common. Even the inevitable diary is no longer popular. It is invariably written in illegible German script and contains little if anything of interest.

Wrist watches have been considered since the beginning of the war as the legitimate booty of the conqueror and many and many a watch of enemy make now runs well or badly upon the arm of some victor. Ninety-nine of every hundred timepieces of course are virtually worthless but the hundredth, originally the property of some officer or aviator is valuable and a thing of beauty.

The list thus far comprises chiefly the pure souvenir or remembrance of the battle. In every retreat however the Germans have left behind a whole grist of utensils, tool boxes, cartridge cases and general utensils, that are eagerly picked up by those who want some additional facility for carrying their possessions with safety and ease.

ENEMIES RESPONSIBLE.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Samuel F. Piza, secretary in charge of the Costa Rican agency here said in a statement today that enemies of the existing government were responsible for incidents at San Jose which gave rise to reports that hostility had been shown toward Americans during the celebration of the signing of the armistice.

Read the Optic want ads today.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER IS 77

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 20.—Receiving congratulations from friends and admirers in many parts of America, and also from abroad, Sir Wilfrid Laurier today is celebrating his seventy-seventh birthday. The veteran leader of the liberal party and former premier is reported to be in excellent health and remarkable physical vigor for a man of his years. His interest in politics and public affairs is as keen as ever and he seldom declines to address a public gathering in which the welfare of his country or party is concerned. As yet he has shown no definite inclination to retire from public life and spend his remaining years free from the turmoil of politics, notwithstanding the fact that his early withdrawal from active affairs has been predicted by the Canadian press on numerous occasions during the last few years.

MONUMENT FOR AMERICANS.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The councils of the Gironde and Bordeaux have given the initial subscription of 300,000 francs toward the monument which will be erected at the entrance to the Gironde river to commemorate American aid to France and of which President Wilson has been invited to lay the cornerstone.

YANKS AWAIT ORDER

TO MOVE FORWARD

(By the Associated Press)
American Army of Occupation Nov. 19.—First division headquarters at Landres today was awaiting order at any moment to move forward. The troops on ahead were spending the day along the line reached late on Monday.

The Americans in Landres are enjoying all the comforts of a modernly equipped and newly finished German bath house. It is a building of two stories with concrete walls, care having been taken to make the structure a permanent one.

The building is steam heated throughout. Near the bath house an immense bakery of brick construction also has been completed recently. Landres was used as German headquarters for the troops opposite the Americans.

ARCHDUKE TAKES OATH

Copenhagen, Nov. 19.—A formal proclamation of the Hungarian republic was made Sunday, according to a Budapest dispatch received here. Archduke Joseph took the oath of allegiance to the new government after Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian national council had made a speech. He declared that he personally had great sympathy with the people's government.

SHIPS ARE DELIVERED.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Seven steel vessels and three wooden ships were delivered to the shipping board during the week ending November 15. This brought the total number of merchant craft delivered in November to 30 with an aggregate tonnage of 152,400. Half of the vessels were of steel.

UNIVERSITY MAN DEAD.

Milwaukee, Nov. 20.—President C. R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, died at a hospital here yesterday from meningitis.

Army of Occupation Resumes March Toward Rhin; More Hun Deviltry Is Discovered.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sunday, Nov. 17.—Early tomorrow morning the American advance toward the Rhine will be resumed and another big step on the road toward the heart of Germany will be taken. Today's advance went without a hitch. Villages and towns along the route looked peaceful except for some here and there which had been scarred by explosions of aerial bombs. These were the only physical traces of warfare. A deep silence broods over the area, for the people were nearly all moved out by the Germans. In some cases less than 50 per cent remained in a village. The people generally were quite timid when the Americans made their appearance. They remained in their houses until assured that the Americans were not another form of enemy. The Germans had told them that this would be the case. Once assured that the Americans were friendly the welcome given by the villagers was sometimes hysterical in its earnestness.

The start of the Americans across the lines at 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning was made in the coldest weather of the season, the troops shivering as they awaited their coffee before day light. The sky was cloudy, making the day a gloomy one, but all along the front the Americans were as bright and early so that they might be sure of being in place when the historic march was begun. The vanguard of the first divisions reached the American outposts at Aulcourt, on the road running northeast from Verdun, at 9 o'clock Saturday night. The outpost on this road, leading to Etain was commanded by Lieutenant A. C. Dick of Hartsville, S. C., of the Third Infantry, Sixth Division. Major J. Ewel of Lexington, Va., commanded the vanguard.

Major Ewel arrived just ahead of his troops and showed Lieutenant Dick the orders to advance the following morning. On the major's asking where the division could camp for the night, Lieutenant Dick replied that the men could make themselves comfortable on several acres of flats just on the American side of No Man's Land. Tents were pitched and in a few hours the men were asleep. Reveille was sounded at 4:30 in the morning. It was the signal for a great scramble among the infantrymen for their coffee and to complete the details of their preparations for starting forward. When 5:30 o'clock came Major Ewel placed himself at the head of the vanguard and the column moved right on the dot.

No flags were flying, no bugles were sounded and no bands were playing. The Infantry men flapped their arms to keep warm. Here and there was heard the voice of an officer giving a command. Then came the tramp of the soldiers and the chugging of the automobiles forming part of the advancing column.

The Verdun Etain road, along which the first division passed as fringed

with great popular trees. Many of these beyond the German lines had been mined, the explosives being placed in such a way that if the mines were sprung the trees would fall across the roads and block traffic. The mines showed signs of having been placed only recently, the Germans apparently having planned a retreat before the signing of the armistice.

With the American forces of Occupation Nov. 18.—One part of the American army of occupation moved forward into Belgium today while the remainder of the line swung steadily forward today toward the German frontier.

Throughout the night the army rested on its line of approximate of 50 miles in such a tactical position as to be able to meet any eventuality. Flanking forces were ready for immediate action, the supports were in their proper intervals, the artillery moved into position and every machine gun emplacements were made. The instructions are that similar care and preparedness must be exercised throughout the movement. The quarter of a million men of Major Dickman's American army of occupation, which is the official designation of the force, snuggled into their blankets during the coldest night of the season. The roads were frozen and a heavily clouded sky added to the dreariness of the field of operations, but notwithstanding the weather conditions, the men were cheerful and the scene presented from the heights overlooking the area was one of the most spectacular of the war. Miles and miles of campfires betrayed the presence of the army on the hillsides and in the valleys. The lessened need of caution caused the men to abandon the custom of shielding their fires, and instead of the miniature affairs previously allowed there appeared thousands of fires, some of which approached the proportions of celebrative bonfires.

The advance into Belgium was made from Ecouvies, just on the French side of the border. Advance patrols of the army had camped there, with Major General L'Jeune's second division at Montmedy. The men went over the frontier line just after dawn. Lamorteu was the first village occupied. From Lamorteu the line moved up the road to Virton, where many civilians remained. Their joy at seeing the Americans was given full play.

Further to the south the line swung through Brleux the center of the famous iron mining district.

The entire progress was accomplished without any untoward incident, the Germans apparently acting in good faith in accordance with the terms of the armistice. Additional repatriated foreigners and released prisoners continued to be encountered trodding along the roads to meet the Americans, while hundreds of German soldiers were added to the lists of those who will be interned or made prisoners of war. Among the prisoner who re-entered the lines between noon Saturday and noon Sunday were 204 Americans. They had not been treated with great severity. The total number of Americans who have re-entered the lines since the armistice was declared is 244.

French Enter Lorraine

French troops made their first en-

trance into recovered Lorraine today and were acclaimed by the populations. The honor of leading the advance fell to the Moroccan division, including the famous foreign legion. The soldiers of the legion wore their decorations, the highest accorded to any unit in the French army during the war. They also wore their new aiguillettes or shoulder tags.

The streets were filled before the troops came into sight and when the head of the column approached, with General Dogan in the lead, it was received with shouts of joy. Old men, women and children rushed on with improved paper flags, laughing, shouting and weeping in turn.

Advance of American Army

Washington, Nov. 18.—Reporting today on the march of the American army into Belgian territory evacuated by the Germans, General Pershing announced by nightfall yesterday the advance elements had reached the line Ecouvies-Sorbei Mars la Tour near the German border.

Huns Out of Brussels

Paris, Nov. 18.—The last German troops left Brussels yesterday, according to the Havas correspondent on the Belgian front. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed around the north station, from which most of the enemy soldiers departed.

Wishing to have money to take home with them, they sold everything they owned or had stolen. Some laid out objects on the sidewalk and cried their wares in loud voices.

JOSEPH F. SMITH DIES AT HIS HOME IN UTAH AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 19.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) died at his home here early today after a long illness. Death was due indirectly to a paralytic stroke suffered last April. Notwithstanding his illness President Smith attended the recent semi-annual conference of the church held the first week of October and spoke strongly against polygamous marriages, which it was rumored had been surreptitiously performed during the last few years.

Joseph Fielding Smith was president of the Mormon church, the seat of which cult is in Utah, though its members are scattered in colonies through the world to the number of some 400,000. The church is ruled by council, but Smith was its nominal head, and laid claim to the authority of the original Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, his uncle. This claim was disputed by several apostate organizations, including the Missouri branch, at the head of which was Joseph Smith, son of the prophet, who died in 1914.

With the death of both Smiths has passed probably the last of the Mormon leaders whose birth occurred prior to the settlement of the cult in Utah. Joseph Fielding Smith was 80 years old. His father, Hyrum Smith, and his uncle, the original Prophet Joseph, were shot to death by a mob which stormed the jail at Carthage, Ill., where the two were confined shortly after they began to preach plurality of wives. When his mother with the rest of the Mormons, was driven from Nauvoo, Ill., the 8-years old Joseph Fielding Smith

drove an ox-team across the plains into Utah and became a herd boy, and then a missionary, when, in 1852, Brigham Young established the headquarters of the Mormon sect at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was sent on a mission to Hawaii when only 15 years old.

President Smith, like a number of his associates, was at various times subjected to prosecution and on one occasion paid a fine of \$300.

He directed vast business enterprises in connection with his administration of church affairs. In the inquiry into the "Sugar Trust" he said how the church had half a million dollars invested in sugar.

Smith's private fortune was also reputed to be large.

Aside from his religious activities, Smith was several times a member of the Utah state legislature and of the city council of Salt Lake City. He was a widely traveled man, having made many trips to Europe. In 1874 he was sent to England as a missionary and was so active with the Mormon propaganda that his work attracted attention.

May Succeed Smith

Heber J. Grant, president of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is regarded as likely to succeed to the presidency, precedent having established his succession. In every case since the establishment of the church in the Salt Lake valley by Brigham Young, the president of the Quorum of Twelve has succeeded to the first presidency, which carries with it also the titles of prophet, seer and revelator, and usually trustee in trust.

London, Nov. 19.—British casualties during the war, including all the theaters of activities totaled 3,049,991, it was announced in the house of commons today by James Ian MacPherson, parliamentary secretary for the war office.

The officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,634 and the men 2,907,357. The total loss in the fighting on the Franco-Belgian front were 2,719,642.

The total of British losses in killed on all fronts during the war was 658,665, Mr. MacPherson announced. Of these 37,333 were officers and 620,329 were men.

The total of British losses in Mesopotamian campaigns were 97,579, according to Mr. MacPherson's figures. Of these, the fatalities were 31,109 comprising 1,340 officers and 29,769 men. The wounded totaled 51,175 comprising 2,429 officers and 48,686 men. The missing and prisoners totalled 15,350, comprising 366 officers and 14,984 men.

The total British wounded in the war was more than two million, the parliamentary secretary's showing the aggregate to be 2,032,122. The losses in russia, including prisoners totaled 360,145.

The Dardanelles expedition cost the British 119,729 casualties. Of this number 1,758 officers were killed or died and 31,737 the others. The wounds were 3,010 officers and 75,508 others. The missing, including prisoners, were 258 officers and 7,431 others.

Society note. Mr. and Mrs. Hohenzollern will not be at home this afternoon.

London, Nov. 19.—The rumor that William Hohenzollern the former emperor, may possibly return to Germany as supported by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger's hint that he would not be refused an entry to that country have created a stir here.

The fear mainly is that the former emperor would sooner or later become the center of a reactionary movement in Germany when the present revolutionary storm has blown over.

On the other hand the fact of the former ruler placing himself or being placed in the hands of the new rulers of Germany would be welcomed in other quarters. These rulers, the Morning Post argues should be able to exercise judgment upon him and in so doing would only be acting as fitting instrument of justice.

There is everywhere, however, agreement in the idea that the ex-emperor's presence in Holland is intolerable, and it is insisted that he must somehow be made impotent to do further mischief. The reports from Holland show that the uninvited guest is becoming daily more unwelcome there.

Belated advices from The Hague show that the Dutch socialists reiterated in parliament on Friday last their objections to his presence and demanded that he be deported. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague reports that the German soldiers' council in Antwerp on Thursday last adopted a resolution that the soldiers' and workmen's council in Berlin demand extradition of the former emperor and the former crown prince, as well as certain generals. The resolution expresses belief that the ex-ruler forms the center of counter revolutionary intrigue.

The Daily Express sees the possibility of a plot to trick the allies and create a federation far exceeding in strength and resources the former German empire. This newspaper contends that the former emperor is back of Chancellor Ebert, former chancellor Maximilian of Baden and Field Marshal von Hindenburg and it lays emphasis upon the fact that the emperor signed no formal abdication and issued no valedictory message.

A number of leading allied diplomats, including the Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, believe that something is brewing in Germany in the direction of a plot to trap the allies, the Express declares. The facts appear to indicate, it adds, the existence of a plan to provide for the eventual return of the former emperor to Germany, the restoration of the old regime and the formation of a greatly extended German federation. Such a federation, with William Hohenzollern at its head the Express argues would carry the seed of another world war. It insists that the former emperor must be seized and his activities prevented.

Archangel, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The northern Russian government and the allied soldiers in this region are awaiting a statement on American and allied policies toward Russia, now that Germany has signed the armistice.

Russian officials and military commanders declared today that it is possible rapidly to clear up the sit-

uation in Russia if plans are formulated and sufficient troops sent to carry them out.

New York, Nov. 19.—Preparations to ship at an early date approximately 250,000 tons of food-stuffs from the United States for the relief of the civilian population of Austria now are under way it was learned here today.

The food supplies will be shipped in vessels under control of the United States shipping board, and will be distributed by the organization of the commission for relief in Belgium.

The date of the departure of the first steamers, and which ones will be employed, have not as yet been definitely determined.

It was reported today on the floor of the Produce Exchange that the government has purchased 1,415,000 barrels of flour on bids which were opened yesterday. This is in addition to purchases of at least 1,500,000 barrels of flour made last week. As is for shipment to Europe to feed famine sufferers, it was said.

Also there has been purchased by the government 175,000 barrels of oatmeal for shipment, indicating the aim is to ship foods which will be immediately available for use on arrival abroad.

ATTACK AMERICANS AND BRITISH ON THE DVINA RIVER.

Archangel, Nov. 13.—(Wednesday.)—Bolshevik forces have resumed their attacks against the American and British positions at Tulgas on the Dvina river. They have been repulsed with severe losses.

On the morning of November 11, after a heavy bombardment from their gunboats and barges in the river the Bolshevik infantry stormed the allied barbed wire entanglements and succeeded temporarily in reaching the gun emplacements of the Canadian artillery.

Tulgas is on the Dvina river south of where that stream is joined by the river Vaga. It is in the province of Archangel, a few miles west of the border between that province and the province of Vologda.

WILL SAIL FOR FRANCE AFTER OPENING OF CONGRESS, IT IS STATED.

Washington, Nov. 19.—President Wilson will attend the opening session of the peace conference. This was announced tonight officially. He will go immediately after the convening of the regular session of congress on December 2.

This official statement was issued at the White house:

"The president expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of congress for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal peace conference but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determin-

ing the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will of course be accompanied by the delegates who will sit as representatives of the United States throughout the conference. The names of the delegates will be presently announced.

Wilson's Presence Essential.

New York, Nov. 19.—The presence of President Wilson in Europe is "absolutely essential" declared Charles Ross, one of the largest land owners of the United Kingdom and inventor of the Canadian service rifle, on his arrival today on the British steamship Orduña. He said he had come to the United States on a "special mission" but declined to say what it was.

"The people of Great Britain and of the United States," he added "do not fully understand each other, but both desire to reach a better basis of mutual understanding. A visit to Europe by President Wilson will have a wonderful effect on future relations."

Fellow passengers of Sir Charles were General S. B. Bolt, a member of the British general staff, also on a "special mission" and a number of homeward bound Australian soldiers who were among the "first thirty thousand" in Australia to volunteer. Of the 30,000 volunteers only 7,000 were left alive, they said.

Brazilian Delegates.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 19.—The Brazilian delegates to the peace conference, announcing to news dispatches from Rio Janeiro will be Reuy Barbosa, the minister to Argentina; Antonio Olynthe de Magalhaes, the Brazilian delegate to the interallied conference. General Roberto Thompouski and Admiral Huel de Bacellar, formerly chief of the naval commission to Europe. The secretary of the delegation will be Barbosa Lima. It is also reported from the Brazilian capital that R. Barbosa will be appointed ambassador at London and Dr. Muller, the foreign minister, ambassador to Washington.

NEW MEXICO, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL REACH ITS QUOTA TONIGHT

New York, Nov. 19.—The American public has given more than \$150,000,000 to the United War work fund when overnight returns were checked up at national headquarters here today. This represented almost 90 per cent of the drive's original goal—\$170,000,000—and prompted managers of the campaign to predict that the \$200,000,000 mark would be passed before the closing hour at midnight tomorrow. Maryland took first place in the state roll of honor with subscriptions aggregating 232 per cent. Arizona reached 216 per cent and Texas 199 per cent, in telegrams to headquarters. The entire southwest has exceeded its allotment by 50 per cent.

New Mexico Near Goal

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 19.—State Director S. J. Brient of the United War Work campaign, said this morning that he was encouraged to believe New Mexico would reach if not ex-

ceed her ultimate quota of \$300,000 in the United War Work drive. Monday night there had been reported a trifle over \$250,000 and unofficial reports received up to noon today indicated that those counties which had been laggard in the matter of getting into the game were taking advantage of the two days' extension of time to swing themselves into line.

The banner county of the state in the matter of contributions to the war work fund is grant which thus far has subscribed more than one-fourth of the state's quota. Other counties well up toward the top of the list of those having reached their goal are Bernalillo, Colfax, Curry and Santa Fe. In the latter county the Santa Fe.

At Roswell, a poster show was held the first day of the lifting of the influenza embargo and the posters sold at auction. Several hundreds of dollars were raised in this way, some of the posters bringing fabulous sums for posters, one depicting General Pershing selling for \$11.50. So overjoyed were the people to have an opportunity to meet again without restraint and so eager to do what they could to help swing the war work funds that they made a holiday of the occasion and opened their purses as well as their hearts.

Quebec, Nov. 19.—The flood wave that swept up the St. Lawrence river last night, causing damage here and estimated about a million dollars, wrought immense destruction to river villages and towns between Quebec and Three Rivers, it was learned today. Many summer houses were carried away.

Later advices indicate that part of Batiscan was destroyed. The tide started rising during the night and at 10 o'clock this morning a large tract of the Montreal-Quebec provincial highway was washed out. At noon today a huge landslide occurred, bringing with it into the river, part of the Montreal highway.

NEW LOAN TO ALLIES.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 19.—The senate finance committee has approved a new loan of 20,000,000 pesos gold to the allies, with authority for an additional 10,000,000 pesos if requested.

London, Nov. 19.—The Belgian cabinet will resign after King Albert meets the parliament this week according to a dispatch to the Daily Telegram from Brugges. M. Delacroix, a Brussels lawyer, will be asked to form a coalition government, the message adds.

TO MAKE NOV. 11 HOLIDAY.

Paris, Nov. 19.—A resolution requesting the French government to negotiate with the other allies for making November 11, the day of the signing of the armistice with Germany, a holiday in the various countries, was introduced in the chamber by Deputy Abel Lever. He proposed that this fete day be created in honor of "the establishment of the rights of the peoples."

Paris, Nov. 19.—French troops under command of Marshal Petain entered Metz, the capital of Lorraine, this morning, amidst great enthusiasm on the part of the population according to an official statement from the war office today.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining
ESTABLISHED 1882

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

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

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower. Per Year, by Mail 2.00

The British empire, in relation to the continent of Europe, appears to be resuming as the consequence of the war the dominant position it held after Waterloo until the integration of Germany under Bismarck. The German empire is now overthrown as a war power, and the Russian empire has ceased to exist in the older and dangerous form so menacing, as the British statesmen of the 19th century believed, to British possessions in India. Austria-Hungary is no more. France is exhausted by war and without ambition as a sea power.

Whereas, in 1860, there was in Europe a huge counterweight to the British empire in the bulky Russia of the czars and the aggressive France of Napoleon III, not to mention the Austria-Hungary of the Hapsburgs, there is now virtually no power on the European continent capable of withstanding Great Britain in term of old-fashioned diplomacy and force. The situation, indeed, evidently has no counterpart in European history since the Spanish armada, for at no time since then has Great Britain been relatively so predominant in relation to the continent as is the case today.

But, the United States, 3000 miles from Europe, has now reached a pinnacle of prestige and power unheard of in the history of western civilization—for a nation wholly outside of the European continent. Thus the world war ends with our own country the only real counterweight to the British empire, interpreted in terms of force and the older diplomacy, now in existence. This fact has the deepest possible international significance.

Hitherto, in the rise and fall of nations, two great powers placed in relation to each other as the British empire and the United States have now been left by the world war would have become rivals and probably enemies. There would have been a struggle for supremacy. The weaker nations, guided by self-interest, would have grouped themselves around the leaders; the alliances would have fallen upon each other in deadly combat.

Speaking only in terms of the older system of international relationships there could be no escape from such a conflict. But the newer statesmanship has a vision, and out of the vision has come a plan for making such a conflict impossible. It is the league of nations.

The league of nations is necessary to both Great Britain and the United States under the new and unprecedented conditions which the collapse

of the three great empires of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany have brought into being. The more keenly the British and American people realize this situation the more insistent will be the popular demand for a new world order, whose aim is peace.

History will not deal unkindly with the last of the Hapsburg emperors, who sets his subjects free in words full of dignity and pathos. Of responsibility for the war not a particle rests on him and he says no more than the truth in declaring that "Since my accession I have insistently tried to create my peoples from this tremendous war. And though his reform measures belated and inadequate, he is sincere in saying that he had endeavored to reestablish constitutional rights and to open the way to substantial national development. Since these efforts have failed "I will not with my person be a hindrance. . . . I acknowledge the decision taken by German Austria to form a separate state. . . . My warmest wishes are that internal peace will be able to heal the wounds of this war." It is well that Austria's last autocrat should be a youth who has no personal share of blame for the war, and who takes leave of his people in this magnanimous spirit. If his reign, like that of Francis Joseph, had lasted into old age there is no telling what might have been the reaction from the generous idealism of youth.

WILL NOT CHARGE GUESTS.

Washington, Nov. 20.—After December 1 hotels, apartment houses, clubs and similar establishments under an order yesterday by Postmaster General Burleson will not be permitted to charge guests tenants or members a higher rate for local telephone calls than that charged for service at public pay stations in the same exchanges. There have been complaints from many cities that hotels and apartment houses charged 10 cents for outgoing calls when the pay station rate was 5 cents.

APPEAL FOR FOOD.

Vienna, Nov. 20.—M. Zergik the minister of public works, has asked the Austrian foreign minister to address a telegram to the governments of the United States Great Britain and France showing the extremely critical situation in Austria, concerning coal and food.

STAFF OF AMERICAN ARMY CORPS IN ST. MIHIEL LIKE A CITY CLUB.

With the America Troops in France.—An amazing underground shelter or dugout equipped with many luxuries is the home of the staff of one American army corps which took a prominent part in the St. Mihiel fight. It is little less than an underground city club, with offices, sleeping quarters, baths, restaurants, kitchens, electric lights, telephone and bell boys in the persons, of orderlies and messengers and many other other appurtenances of hotel life.

Its occupation has permitted the staff of this corps to operate in close touch with the fighting troops much more closely, behind the lines than such a corps ordinarily ventures.

From the outside the place was so inconspicuous, standing about two hundred yards from the road, that ninety-nine out of a hundred motorists would have driven by without seeing it at all. The one hundredth would have seen merely a slight elevation in the muddy plain with two or three dark holes in the ground that might have been shell craters or anything else.

In reality the mud and grass covering was nothing but a concealment of a thirty foot "ceiling" of reinforced concrete, the black holes well camouflaged entrances leading down sloping runway to the brilliance of the electrically lighted interior. So stoutly was the whole constructed that an enemy shell of big calibre would scarcely do more than chip off a piece of the top, and no aviator's bomb could ever even hitting directly do much damage.

Inside, parallel with the road and traversing the length of the dugout was a wide corridor—the "main street" of the institution, in which the commanding general rubbed shoulders with the orderlies and messengers as they went from office to office. Of the main street led minor streets running to the rear and being used, or economy sake, as sleeping rooms for the enlisted men at night. Artificial ventilation provided for the constant purification of the whole dugout and smell throughout was clean and sweet.

Off the small streets, and off the big ones too, were the offices, constructed likewise or economy of space. Each was about ten feet wide and quite deep, with a narrow table running the length of the rooms at which sat the officers and their assistants, working, working, all the time, answering the telephone every moment or two giving instructions and receiving reports.

Instead of having the operations department in one building, the intelligence in another, and others scattered in as many more all were together, high enough to enable a tall man to walk or stand without stooping, so close together that a moment would put one in touch with the other life if necessary yet vastly far apart as far as manual or one-sided disturbance was concerned.

At the end of the corridor was the kitchen compact to the point of

being a kitchenette. When the cook finished each meal the side streets could be suddenly transformed into little cozy rooms each with its long wooden benches. In less time than it takes to tell, the general's mess was ready, the superior officer's mess and all the others.

No sound could penetrate the great concrete roof, and the great bombardment that opened St. Mihiel "show" could not be heard as an Associated Press correspondent who was there can attest. Yet outside the cannon were going "great guns" and the whole night was thundering with the noise.

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 20.—The American troops shoved their line across the German frontier today.

When the Americans entered Longwy they found in a hospital there two American aviators, Vernon Remington and Arthur C. Dineen who were captured in October. The aviators were brought down inside the enemy lines. Their fate was not known and they were reported as missing. The frontier was crossed at points opposite Briey and Audun-le-Roman, and at points between these two places. Further north the Duchy of Luxemburg was entered in the direction of the city of Luxemburg.

AMERICANS RELEASED.

El Paso, Nov. 20.—Through the efforts of Stephen Aguire, American acting consul in Juarez C. A. Hahn, Ira Klingersmith and Frank Marberry were released today by Mexican military authorities and allowed to return to the United States. They had been hunting on the "Island" near Fabens, Texas, yesterday and were taken prisoner by Mexican border guards. Unaware they had crossed the border. The Americans had stopped to eat lunch about 20 feet south of the line. Their guns were confiscated by the Mexican authorities.

SHIPPING LOSSES 93,000 TONS.

London, Nov. 20.—Allied and neutral shipping losses in October totalled 93,000 tons, the British admiralty announced. The British losses amounted to 84,000 tons.

MARINE CABLE CONTROL.

Washington Nov. 20.—An order making effective government possession and control of marine cable system of the United States, proclaimed by President Wilson under date of Nov. 2, was issued today by Postmaster General Burleson. It directs that until further notice cable companies shall continue operations thru regular channels and asks the co-operation of officers and employees of the companies and of the public.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 20.—An army aviator was burned to death and his companion seriously injured when their airplane burst into flames and plunged to earth on the outskirts of this city today.

Geneva, Nov. 20.—Emperor Charles of Austria has not formally abdicated or renounced his rights but only their exercise says the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna.

BOLSHEVIKI ARE FAST BLEEDING THE COUNTRY TO DEATH

Archangel, Nov. 21.—"Russia is fast bleeding to death through a reign of terror which is worse than that of the French revolution, and it is time the nations of the earth came here to put down one of the world's greatest evils," President Nicholas Tschakovsky of the provisional government of the north, told a correspondent of the Associated Press today.

"It is no longer a question of politics," he continued. "Inside the Bolshevik lines the situation is worse than the French reign of terror. Victims executed now must be counted by the tens of thousands. All hair-splitting political reasons aside, the world must know that the Bolsheviks are no longer even a party, but are now merely a group of men determined to hold what they have seized by the merciless slaughter of those who oppose them.

"It is now only the question of putting down an evil. Persons escaping from Moscow, Petrograd and Volodga and reaching here bring indisputable stories of the execution. The situation seems beyond the control of some Bolshevik leaders who themselves are revolting at the bloodshed."

President Tschakovsky said he recently cabled to President Wilson urging the immediate dispatch of more troops.

"Nothing can bring Russia out of this chaos until the Bolshevik terror has been quashed by the force of arms," said Tschakovsky. "The force now here is unable to do this quickly. Meanwhile hundreds are dying daily.

"The world must understand that Bolshevism, like imperialism is a foe to democracy. It is in Russia a mere dictatorship, a group of men holding sway by force of arms. They seize every straw, falsifying logic to justify themselves. As an example they now declare that the proposed league of nations is only another scheme to give power to the bourgeoisie against the working men."

"Perhaps the world will naturally ask what Russia is doing to help herself," said Tschakovsky, "and I can only answer that we are doing our best. A recent example is the organization of the government of the north. Now every party and every class is represented. Forgetting politics they are turning their efforts toward putting down the Bolshevik evil. We are mobilizing our forces, but the allies must help."

President Tschakovsky is a socialist.

WANTS REAPPOINTMENT.

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—Theodore Rount, Jr. is a candidate for reappointment as game warden and denies that he resigned in order to enter the army. Although commissioned a captain he was not assigned and as the war apparently has come to an end, he has not resigned his position, but is filling his place as heretofore.

STAMPS OUT ILLITERACY.

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner has been in consultation with Paul Armstrong chief of the naturalization bureau at Denver in reference to reducing and stamping out illiteracy in New Mexico.

CAPTAIN SCHROEDER TELLS OF EXPERIENCE IN AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 21.—Captain B. W. Schroeder of the United States air service, who made a new record flying to an altitude of 28,000 feet over the state of Ohio on September 18, which record has been officially confirmed, has written an interesting report of his sensational flight to Major General Kenly, director of the military aeronautics.

Following is Captain Schroeder's story:

"In order to take an airplane to a higher altitude than any other pilot in the world, I made three attempts. The first one took me 24,000 feet, the second to 27,000 feet and the last one to 28,000 feet, but now I feel certain that I can get to 30,000 feet.

"The cold thin air is one's greatest adversity. I made a steady climb circularly passing through clouds at 8,000 feet, 12,000 feet and 16,000 feet. At 20,000 feet, while still climbing in large circles, my goggles became frosted making it very difficult for me to read my instruments.

"When I reached 25,000 feet, I noticed the sun growing very dim, I could hardly hear my motor run and I felt very hungry. The trend of my thought was that it must be getting late, that evening must be coming on, but I was still climbing so thought I might as well stick to it a little longer, for I knew I could reach my ceiling pretty soon, then I should go down even though it were dark. I could land all right for I had made night landings many times before (and so I went to talking to myself and this I felt was a good sign to begin taking oxygen and I did.

"I was then about 25,000 feet and as soon as I started to inhale the oxygen, the sun grew bright again, my motor began to exhaust so loud that it seemed something must be wrong with it. I was no longer hungry and the day seemed to be a most beautiful one. I felt like singing with sheer joy as I gazed about through the small portion of my goggles which had no frost, due to a drop of oil which splashed on them from the motor.

"It was wonderful to see the very clear blue sky with the clouds thousands of feet below. The frost on my goggles bothered me very much. When I was about 27,000 feet, I had to remove my goggles as I was unable to keep a steady climb. My hands, by this time, were very numb and worried me considerably. The cold, raw air made my eyes water and I was compelled to fly with my head down inside the cockpit.

"I kept at it until my oxygen gave out and at that point I noticed my aneroid indicated very nearly 29,000 feet. The thermometer showed 32 degrees below zero, centigrade, and the revolutions per minute had dropped from 1600 to 1560. This is considered very good, and I could not understand why I was only 29,000 feet, after climbing for so long a time, I remember that the horizon seemed to be very much out of place, but I felt I was flying correctly and that I was right and the horizon was wrong.

"About this time the motor quit, I was out of gasoline, so I descended in a large spiral. When I descended to about 20,000 feet, I began to

feel much better and realized that the lack of oxygen had affected me, I passed down through the clouds 16,000 feet and as I remember, it was snowing from these clouds upon the next layer some 4,000 feet below. I am not positive of this as I may have been affected by the lack of oxygen, I noticed as I descended that the air seemed to be very thick and stuffy, but very nice and warm.

"I landed O. K. 200 miles from where I started and broke the tip of my propeller, which was standing vertical, when I rooded into a depression in the ground. I did not nose or do any other damage to the plane myself. I flew to Dayton with a new propeller.

MEMORIAL FOR

NEW MEXICO MEN

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—The board of historical service continues to receive photographs of New Mexico men in the military service and has sent another call addressed to the nearest relatives of those who have died in the service as follows:

"The board of historical service is preparing for the permanent archives of the state the memorials of New Mexico's men who gave their lives in the service of our country. While the entire nation will hold them in grateful remembrance, we of New Mexico desire to pay our personal tribute of honor and affection to the sons of our friends and neighbors who died in the noblest cause man ever fought for. Our records show that your son is of this number. Have you a photograph of him that you can send us? If you wish, it will be returned to you after we have made a copy and we should also be glad to have from you some account of his life indicating any facts of interest which might well enter into our permanent records for the state. The authorities in charge of the ancient Palace of the Governors, our noblest historical monument, propose that it shall become New Mexico's hall of fame. Here these memorials will be preserved for all time. We believe that what we do in memory of our brave sons will help to unite the people of our state in bonds of sympathy and understanding which will render doubly precious the freedom bought with heroic lives. We shall gratefully appreciate your cooperation."

The pictures of the men who have died are now being published weekly in "El Palacio" and monthly in the "New Mexico Journal of Education."

ASSOCIATION MEETING

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—There will be only a business meeting of the oratorical and declamatory section of the New Mexico Educational association at Albuquerque week after Christmas according to Chairman E. J. Roth of Santa Fe. Secretary W. B. McFarland is sending out notices calling the meeting for Friday forenoon, 8:30 o'clock December 27 at the Central high school building, Albuquerque.

CHINESE PRESIDENT

A STATESMAN

Peking—Hsu Shih-chang, China's new president is a man to whom most Chinese can look up to as an experienced statesman of the Manchu days. Moreover, he has great literary achievements which his countrymen admire, and is a peace-

maker to such an extent that even the rump parliament functioning at Canton may also elect him president. He has the added qualifications of not being a military man.

It is not expected, however, that he will hold office for any great length of time, certainly not for the full period of five years, and the vice president will then automatically become president.

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—Hans Brandt has been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary by Federal Judge Colin Heblett because he failed to register. Indictments have been returned against R. M. Auvenshine of Derano, who is charged with making derogatory remarks when asked to buy Liberty bonds, and John T. Wolf, charged with stealing \$386.07 of war savings stamps from the post office at LaMadera.

PUBLISHING CO INCORPORATED.

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—The Gate City Publishing company which is to take over the Raton Reporter a democratic weekly, was incorporated with capitalization of \$7,000 and headquarters at Raton.

COMPANY INCORPORATES

Santa Fe, Nov. 21.—The Joyce Land and Cattle company of Texas filed incorporation papers the capitalization being \$100,000. The headquarters are Clayton, Union county and the statutory agent O. P. Easterwood.

BILL WAS FOOD HOARDER.

Copenhagen, Nov. 21.—Enormous stores of food were found in the former German emperor's castle in

Washington, Nov. 21.—Reporting on the march of the third army into territory evacuated by the Germans, General Pershing's communique for Wednesday follows:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Nov. 20.—In the course of its advance today the third army crossed the German frontier of 1914, entered the grand duchy of Luxemburg and progressed further into southern Belgium.

"Our columns passed through the towns of Esch and Arlon, and by evening had reached the general line Gandrungen-Wollmeringen-Dudelange-Mondercange-Autelbas Grendel."

JUSTICE OF PEACE DEAD.

Santa Fe Nov. 21.—Justice of the Peace Jose Maria Samona died Tuesday at his home of paralysis. He was aged 66 years. Judge Samona was born in Santa Fe and lived here all his life.

CAR PERMIT FOR HOGS

Chicago, Nov. 21.—All shipments of hogs hereafter to stock yards at Missouri river cities or to stock yards east of the Missouri river will require a car permit such as now in use for giving the food administration orderly control of the movement of grain. Stockyards directly affected include Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Petersburg.

S. E. Rand the day ticket agent, and A. E. Norton, the night agent, are both ill, and Mr. Batchelor, is not able to be out yet. G. M. Gutierrez has been helping out today.

The funeral of Mrs. Thomas Wright Mr. Pais was 75 years of age and a was held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 well known resident of Rociada. He from the Charles Day undertaking is survived by four sons. The funeral parlors. Interment in Masonic cemetery. Funeral arrangements were in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Maloof, wife of Joe Maloof, and daughter of Obaido Maloof, who died Sunday, was held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The funeral of William Edward Hansen, 12-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, who died Sunday, occurred Wednesday morning at 10:00 o'clock from the residence.

J. J. Ferguson of East Las Vegas applied for bounty recently on two coyotes killed near Sapello.

Luiz S. Ortin of Villanueva applied for bounty on the following: Eleven wild cats, 11 coyotes and 3 wolves. The bounty amounted to \$81.

Word has been received by his relatives here that Louis Sacoman, Battery F, 2nd artillery, has arrived in France and is with his brother Antonio, who has been over some time. Louis Sacoman was one of the boys who responded to the call at the time of the border trouble, and spent several months in Columbus.

Word has been received by telegram from Washington stating that Sergeant Frank W. Roberts, 342 Machine Gun battalion, had been wounded in action. Degree undetermined. Sergeant Roberts was gassed some time in August and was blind for some time afterward from the effects. He had evidently joined his battalion before peace had been declared.

The Red Cross packed 40 boxes Saturday afternoon for the boys in France. These were the boxes which were donated by volunteers who gave the Red Cross the money to fill them. They are destined for the boys who have sent their Christmas labels to the Red Cross. Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Winters, Miss Nellie Wells and Miss Rose Powers filled the boxes and put into each one a pound of candy, a package of cigarettes, a package of gum, two cakes of chocolate, salted peanuts and life savers. A khaki handkerchief was substituted for some of the "eats" in part of the boxes.

One of the oldest travelling men on the road was in town Monday. His name is Mr. Turpin, and he represents the Roswell Pottery company of Zanesville, Ohio. It has been 50 years since he first began to travel as a salesman, and now he is over 70 years of age and as hearty and vigorous as ever. He says that hard work, exercise and plenty of fresh air have been his salvation, and make him enjoy his work still. He is favorably known to many of the leading citizens of Las Vegas, who always accord him a hearty welcome.

The body of Rafael Pais, who died here Sunday, was taken to Rociada, where burial occurred this morning.

Tolliver Bostwick, aged 75 years, passed away yesterday after a long illness. Funeral arrangements which are in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons have not been made.

Daniel, the 3-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Phelps died this morning at 3 o'clock of pneumonia. Funeral arrangements which are in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons, have not been completed.

Mrs. Beatriz Roybal died at 8 o'clock this morning at her home on the West side after an illness with typhoid fever. She was 45 years of age, and the widow of the late Jose N. Roybal, who died eight months ago, being a well known employe of the Las Vegas Lumber company. Mrs. Roybal is survived by two sons, Miguel of this city, and Julian Roybal, who is in the military service stationed at Camp Kearney and two daughters, Mrs. Pablo Valdez and Miss Lucia Roybal of this city. The funeral will occur tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in Mount Calvary cemetery, under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

Some time ago Paul McCormick, well known in this vicinity, mailed and insured a gold watch and chain to Mrs. Clara Cropp, Tremontina P. O. By some misadventure the watch and chain were lost. Mr. McCormick thru the postoffice, made application for payment. A few days ago he received notice from the Washington P. O. department that Mrs. Cropp had been paid \$50 the value of watch and chain. This is only one of many instances indicating the importance of insuring all valuable parcels passing through the U. S. mail. In fact, insurance in all lines is a good business principle.

Word has been received that Fred Baca has been killed in France. The cable gram came to Mrs. Lucia Baca, wife of the deceased. The Baca home is 1112 National avenue. Baca's death occurred on October 10.

Ike Bacharach was fined \$10 today for violation of the ordinance permitting only five people in a store at once. The difficulty seems to have arisen from his privilege to entertain five people on each of his three floors, and the fact that going to those other floors passed through the main part of the store, making eight people in the main floor.

One hundred and seventy-five dollars worth of thrift stamps have been distributed to the boys and girls of San Miguel county who won prizes in club work this fall. The prizes were awarded at the county fair for corn, beans, wheat, gardens, canning, pigs and cows.

The government has offered to purchase from the farmers of New Mexico ten million pounds of pinto beans, but because of the rigid standard set and the lowered price, seven cents, many farmers are holding their crop for a better offer. The price offered

is \$1.80 less on the hundreds pounds than was given last year, and according to M. R. Gonzales, the county agricultural agent, the cost of production is greater.

M. R. Gonzalez, the county agent, has been appointed to issue certificates to farmers and cattlemen, entitling them to a reduction of one-half on freight rates on imported feeds, such as alfalfa, bran, oats, corn, barley, chops, beet pulp, cotton seed cake, etc. The government is responsible for the reduction, which will save importers \$ 5 to \$7 per ton.

The food administration requests that in spite of the new ruling on wheat flour, substitute be used as far as possible so that another restriction will not be necessary. The four pound rule for sugar is not likely to take effect here in New Mexico, as it applies only to states that raise their own supply.

Dealers in poultry may now purchase for killing hen turkeys weighing seven pounds and gobblers weighing 11 pounds until December 7. Underweight turkeys already on hand may be shipped. Marketing undersized and immature birds is discouraged.

FOOD PRICES HIGHER.

Washington Nov. 19.—Retail food prices were 2 per cent higher during October than in September the bureau of labor statistics announced today. An increase of 16 per cent was reported for all articles of food during the past year and a comparison of prices for the five year period from October 1913 to last month showed an average of 75 per cent.

(Kansas City Times)

At the end, when it was evident that the game was up, if the kaiser had gone out to lead a charge and die at the head of his troops, he would have won at least the respect the world pays the brave man who is willing to die for his waith.

Instead he chose to slink away, to save his own precious skin. He had sent millions of men to their death for his own glory. Always he had assured them he would rejoice to share their dangers, but the heavy responsibilities that were his as head of the state prevented.

Then came the day when his responsibilities were at an end. He had signed the abdication. He was no longer German emperor. If he really believed in his cause as he professed it was his opportunity and his privilege to die fighting for it, rather than to seek safety for the few troubled years remaining to him.

But his courage failed. He who had brought death to millions could not himself look death in the face. So he stole out of his country by night and fled from the crowd of Belgians who greeted him with the cry "Assassin."

What a spectacle!

FRENCH ENTER ST. LOUIS.

Paris Nov. 19.—French advance guards yesterday entered the town St. Louis opposite of Basel Switzerland.

The world's greatest noise was made by the explosion of the theory of the divine right of kings.

UKRAINE WILL ENTER NEW GOVERNMENT; ALLIED CONTROL OF RAILROADS

London, Nov. 19.—General Skoropadski, the Hetman of the Ukraine, according to a report from Kiev, received in Berlin and transmitted by German wireless has issued a statement to the Ukrainians calling attention to the imminent establishment of Russia as a federal state. He declares that the Ukraine will enter this new government.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The question of the trans-Siberian and Chinese eastern railways has been the subject of negotiation between the United States and the allied governments for some months, and no definite plan of action has been agreed upon.

The commission, headed by John F. Stevens, composed originally of about 200 skilled railroad operatives was appointed by the Kerensky government and has been ever since under Russian pay through the embassy here. Mr. Stevens has never been able to take control of the railroads because of the unsettled conditions in Russia but he had done much toward rehabilitation of the lines. He is regarded by the United States government merely as an agent of Russia.

The other allies are said to have recognized this fact, but there seems to have been an impression in Japan that the United States was gaining an ascendancy in Siberian affairs through the presence there of the railroad men.

Japan has for years policed the Chinese eastern railroad and is still doing so in large measures, and she has been zealously careful that her position there be paramount.

London, Monday, Nov. 13.—Germany wants the terms of the armistice modified that she can have economic intercourse with the territory on the left bank of the Rhine as before the armistice. Dr. Solf, the foreign secretary says in a wireless dispatch received here,

The message is addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy.

In view of the close economic relations between the country west of the Rhine and the remainder of Germany, the preservation of which is necessary to the continued peaceful development of Germany," Dr. Solf asks the modification of some dozen points concerning the region.

For instance, he asks permission for German owners to exploit as heretofore the coal, potash and iron ore mines and the general free use of the Rhine for transport within the old boundaries of the German empire.

The foreign secretary also asks permission for free navigation by way of Rotterdam and the coast for the provisioning of Germany the continuation of industrial pursuits on the left bank of the Rhine and free railway traffic in occupied territory.

London, Nov. 19.—German submarines to be handed over to the allies have passed through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal on their way to England, according to advices received in Copenhagen from Kiel and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION STATES WE HAVE SPECIAL CAUSE TO BE GRATEFUL.

Washington, Nov. 18.—President Wilson today in a proclamation designated Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving Day. The proclamation follows:

"Thanksgiving, 1918: By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation: It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God has in His great pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day in which justice shall replace force and zealous intrigue among the nations.

"Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by another purpose or selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won in mortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for rejoicing as revive and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

"While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the divine guidance in the performance of those duties, and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all that we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God the Ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this 16th day of November in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

By the President,
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of States.

Lindley Issues Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of New Mexico, A Proclamation:

During the period of the American Revolutionary war, eight special thanksgiving days were observed, in

recognition of signal victories by the Colonial patriot army or in giving open expression of gratitude to Divine Providence for its wondrous deliverance from destructive defeat.

Our martyred and yet immortal President Lincoln first appointed the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

In this good year, 1918, the people of the State of New Mexico rejoice in greater cause for thanksgiving to the God of our Fathers than ever yet has blessed His and their children.

A sudden victorious peace has been conquered out of the world war, began by tyrants, to extend their system over all nations and all peoples.

From such dire calamity, the Great God, our King, has delivered us by His righteous might, so that free government, under law, has been justified finally and now is triumphant in the world.

Because of this inestimable blessing, we are filled with gratitude.

Now therefore, I, W. E. Lindsey, Governor of the State of New Mexico, in accordance with a glorious and honored custom, do proclaim Thursday, Nov. 28, 1918, Thanksgiving Day in the State of New Mexico.

Especially, on that day, may we all joyously praise and thank Almighty God for the armistice of November 11th instant, and for this last and greatest witness that government, under law, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, is destined soon to become the rule of action for all mankind in all the earth.

May we, on that day, especially exult, proclaiming our gratitude to the Supreme Judge of the world for this last signal triumph of the power of justice, mercy and humility over the power of oppression, force and arrogance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico to be affixed. Done at the City of Santa Fe this the 12th day of November, A. D. 1918.

W. E. LINDSEY.

Attested.
Antonio Lucero, Secretary of State.

FIGURE IT UP.

If Esau and Jacob, who lived some six thousand years ago, were still alive, and if Esau had earned \$10 every day and had saved it all, he would have \$21,900,000. On the other hand if Jacob had deposited one dollar at one per cent interest compounded every 100 years he would have today \$576,460,752 303 423 488. Can you figure out how much Jacob would have had if he had purchased one \$5.00 was saving stamp then, which pays interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded quarterly?

BILL MAY GO TO GERMANY

London, Nov. 19.—The Potsdam soldiers and workmen's committee learns that William Hohenzollern intends to return to Germany because of disturbances in Holland, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin states that he is likely to be permitted to return.

GEN. PERSHING WILL RECEIVE NAMES OF ALL WHO BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS.

Millions of Americans propose to unite during Thanksgiving week in a practical thanksgiving tribute to General Pershing and his two million American soldiers in France. Thanksgiving week will be known throughout the nation as Pershing Tribute Week, and during that time the name of every person who buys a war savings stamp will be sent to General Pershing as a Christmas greeting to the boys over there.

In announcing this campaign this week, Hallett Reynolds, director of war savings for New Mexico is urging every county was savings chairman and worker and all citizens to unite in this in this effort. It is felt that it is the most practical form of tribute that the American nation can pay to Pershing and his men, and that they will appreciate it more than any other. It will be the final indication that Americans are willing to back their appreciation with their dollars at a time when the government needs money more than at any time in its history. There will be no time for the organization of extensive campaigns by committee workers, but it is believed that every New Mexican will be ready to constitute himself a committee of one and to see that his name goes on the list with millions of other Americans that will be sent to Pershing and his men.

New Mexico is still \$5,000,000.00 short on its war savings quota. It is the only war effort in which the state has failed to go over the top. It is hoped that the Pershing Tribute Week may go far in making up the difference.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS ORDER SUSPENDING WORK UNTIL AFTER WAR.

On November 16 Mr. McAdoo, under whose direction as secretary of the treasury new postoffice buildings are to be constructed, rescinded his former order of December last suspending until after the war, construction work on federal buildings.

In addition the secretary ordered that construction work on federal structures should begin at once, designating as the first work that of constructing the new building in the city of Washington in which to store federal archives. No federal building in the United States is more needed than the postoffice for Las Vegas.

The East side postmaster has already taken up the matter of early resumption work and asks the active cooperation of all our people on both sides of the river, so we may get at an early date the new building, avoid the delay and confusion now existing because of our abnormal conditions, and an efficient carrier service for the West side with such an arrangement as will give to the people of both sides greater conveniences and the best possible service.

SAGE TEA FOR FLU.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—The Taos Indians are drinking sage brush tea and burning juniper brush in their pueblo as a barricade against the influenza.

MAY COMPLETE TRAINING.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Cadet aviators in training in the United States will be given the option of immediate discharge without commissions or completing training.

TROOPS WILL START HOME.

London, Nov. 19.—The first U. S. troops to start homeward as a result of the signing of the armistice will be 18,000 men stationed in England.

UNLESS GOVERNOR STEPHENS ACTS MOONEY WILL HAVE TO PAY PENALTY.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The supreme court refused yesterday to review the case of Thomas J. Mooney, labor leader under sentence to die December 13 for murder in connection with a bomb explosion two years ago in San Francisco.

"The last prop is knocked from under Mooney with the exception of possible action by Governor Stephens," Attorney Edwin McKenzie of counsel for Mooney said here yesterday when advised that Mooney's appeal to the United States supreme court had been denied.

"We expected a denial from the supreme court, but it was up to us to exhaust every possible means of getting a new trial for Mooney," he said.

In asking the supreme court to review his case Mooney charged that his conviction had been obtained thru fraud on the part of district attorneys who had made use of perjured testimony. In acting on Mooney's petition yesterday, the court merely announced its decision thru Chief Justice White, without comment.

Sacramento, Nov. 19.—There was no indication here yesterday of what further action, if any, Governor Stephens will take in the case of Mooney, whose application for a terday by the United States supreme review of his case was denied yesterday.

NO SUPPLY FOR DRAFT BOARDS

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Federal Disbursing Officer H. C. Reed was notified yesterday by the Washington authorities not to lay in any more supplies for the draft boards for work extending beyond the last of the year by which time it is thought the draft boards all over the country will have completed their labors.

TEND CONFERENCE

Washington, Nov. 19.—President Wilson will attend the opening sessions of the peace conference, it is officially announced.

MONEY WILL BE WORTH MORE

A war savings stamp worth 4.22 today will be worth \$5.00 on Jan. 1, 1923. And on that date it will purchase far more than \$5.00 can purchase today.

R. C. STORRIE WIRES FROM TEXAS AS GIFT OF \$500 FOR WELFARE ACTIVITY

Five hundred dollars for the United War Work fund of San Miguel county was received today from R. C. Storrie, builder of the Las Vegas irrigation project. Mr. Storrie is on a trip to Oklahoma and Texas, where he has large interests. Miss Louis Cunningham of the executive committee for San Miguel county wired him a few days ago asking if he wished to participate in the fund. This morning came Mr. Storrie's reply. His donation is greatly appreciated by the committee, as much for the spirit in which it was given as for the generous amount. Mr. Storrie has made himself a thorough member of the community since he has been temporarily residing here and has participated thoroughly in its many war and charitable activities. Everybody will be glad when his big irrigation system is completed, but there will be sorrow to him away from Las Vegas.

FOREIGN GROUPS HELPED FOOD CONSERVATION WORK

In some parts of the county Americanization seems to be going hand in hand with food conservation. An Italian padre was one of the most active helpers in the work recently done in Springfield, Mass. His interest was aroused by the sketches shown by the home demonstration agent in canning mushrooms. One day the priest whose name is Father Della Porta, appeared at the demonstration station with a bush of mushrooms which he desired the agent to can for him. A second bush he carried home to his Italian housekeeper, with instruction that they should be put up according to her ordinary method. As happened the housekeeper's mushrooms were all spoiled, while the demonstrator's all kept perfect. This was enough to make Father Della Porta a zealous supporter of the food administration and the demonstration agent.

Imbued with a desire to help the first organized the girls of the parish into a canning club which met regularly to study food substitution. Thru the girls, the interest of the mothers was aroused. He then arranged for the translation and printing in Italian of all the dietetic information given out by the club leader. Later he instituted a Victory bread shop which became headquarters for the dissemination of information as well as for the sale of Victory bread.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIA

Archangel.—Those of the American army contingent stationed here who speak Russian are press agent for Uncle Sam. In the troops selected for Russian service were many of Slavic birth, who are reviving their old language now and using it with the pretty Russian girls and more important, with the Russian workmen who are inclined to think sometimes, that the allies are quite imperialistic.

In odd moments between guard duty one finds American soldiers telling Russians that the United States is here to help them, and that's all.

PRISONERS GREET PRISONERS NOT MUCH DISORDER REPORTED IN VIENNA

Behind British Lines in France.—When the British were bringing back hundreds and thousands of prisoners in the last advance to the Hindenburg line often times batches of prisoners already in the cages would enthusiastically welcome a new contingent. One cage was situated in a ravine and the Germans could see more prisoners coming over the brows of the hills. As crowds of them came a sight cheers would go up from the prison cage and as the men arrived at the enclosure they would be greeted with handshakes and smiles.

LIKE AIR SERVICE

London.—Popularity of the royal air force is emphasized at the recruiting office here. The military minimum is 17 years and ten months. So many youth under that age have attempted to join that it has become necessary to require birth certificates with each application.

MINE SWEEPER SUNK

London, Nov. 20.—A British admiralty statement announced the sinking of the British mine sweeper *Latona* by a torpedo from a German submarine November 10 off the northeast coast of England. Fifty-five of the crew were drowned.

SWISS FRONTIER CLOSED.

Berne, Nov. 20.—The Swiss frontier along the southern border of Alsace is occupied by allied troops. This action was taken when the German frontier police force collapsed after signing of the armistice, permitting bodies of mixed German troops to approach the frontier.

NO FANCY LINGERIE

London.—Suggestions that an embargo be placed on "luxury laundry" in London has been the subject of considerable comment in the newspapers here. The statement that handkerchiefs are flooded with large quantities of dainty lingerie and other fancy clothing by women war workers has been denied by laundrymen.

VISIT WILL BE INDEFINITE

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Wilson intends to remain in France indefinitely or until the major part of the work of the peace conference has been completed. This was the impression gained by democratic senators in conference with him. He intends to continue to exercise all functions of his office during his absence.

New York, Nov. 20.—Having paid tribute to two of the allies in celebrating the French and Italian national holidays during the past few months, the United States has decided to pay a tribute to Britain—a tribute for the part Britain has taken in the great world war. An organization has been formed under the initiative of the Suygrave institution in association with the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, the National Security League and the American Defense society and December 7 selected as the day for the celebration. Alton B. Parker is active chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements and Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, is honorary chairman.

(By the Associated Press.)

Vienna, Nov. 20.—The situation in Vienna where the first American correspondent of the Associated Press arrived last week, appears to be that there is more talk than disorder, with urgent need for bread, especially for the poor of Austria.

The correspondent was accompanied to Vienna by one French and British army official. Former Emperor Charles who has retired to his castle at Eckartsau and is living in the shortest rations and may be starving with his wife and family. The former royal family has been unable to obtain meat, milk and bread in the neighboring village or even to have its washing done. They have been obliged to send away almost all of their 50 servants.

AMERICANS HAVE NEW INVENTION TO BE PLACED ON BATTLESHIPS

Washington, Nov. 20.—Naval ordnance contracts amounting to \$421,359,000 have been cancelled since hostilities ceased, Rear Admiral Earle, chief of the naval ordnance bureau told the house naval committee today when the committee began framing the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

Revision of the estimates, which now call for \$2,440,000,000 is being made on plans for a personnel of 352,970 men on July 1, 1920, not including about 85,000 in the hospital corps. In explaining an estimate of \$450,000 for gun firing indicators, Admiral Earle revealed that a new invention of Americans is to be placed on 15 battleships for use in firing on unseen objects. The admiral asked an appropriation of \$300,000 for guns for Eagle boats, 112 of which are to be completed also at once.

"These cancellations," Admiral Earle said, "amount to about one-half of the total appropriations that congress had given the ordnance bureau since the war began." Items eliminated from the ordnance estimates include \$115,000,000 for new ship batteries and \$77,600,000 for reserve supplies, \$9,900,000 for torpedoes and \$1,500,000 for powder. "The navy had got started and now it must be stopped," said Admiral Earle, referring to expenditures.

TWO FRENCH HEROES

Paris, Nov. 20.—In the early days of July, 1914, two middle-aged men of military bearing might have been seen pacing, arm in arm, up and down the promenade of a small seaside resort in Finisterrre. One was Foch, professor at the higher military school in Paris; the other was Fayolle, who had just retired from his professorial chair in the war college.

Today the "arm-chair strategist," as Foch was then dubbed, is the world's greatest soldier and savior; and the retired professor is acclaimed as one of the most brilliant and famous of France's generals.

When the war trumpets first sounded, Fayolle was recalled from his retirement and holiday making to command a division in battle, and it was not long before he showed the world what stuff the Finisterrre idler was made of. Early in 1915, Carenacy was one of France's most formidable

strongholds, and to General Fayolle was assigned the almost superhuman task of sweeping the enemy out of Carenacy.

How magnificently he accomplished the "impossible," after three hours bombardment from a thousand guns, driving the last Hun out of his lair within a few hours, the world knows. It was one of the most amazing feats of the war, and it made Fayolle.

From that day on brilliant feats, many of them almost hopeless, succeeded another. In the Somme fighting he performed prodigies, driving the Germans back from their "impregnable" position, and capturing 30,000 prisoners. He hurled back the enemy from Verdun, and at a critical moment finally blocked the road to Paris.

TO DEDICATE CATHEDRAL

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 20.—With solemn and impressive ceremonies, St. Joseph's cathedral, recently completed in this city at a cost of over half a million dollars, will be formally dedicated tomorrow. The occasion is expected to bring together one of the largest and most distinguished gatherings of Catholic prelates and priests ever assembled here. The Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of Sioux Falls, will preside over the ceremonies.

FLU IN OLD MEXICO

Mexico City—Spanish influenza struck Mexico hardest in the state of Guanajuato. Official reports state that, in one city of Gonzalez 80 per cent of the inhabitants were afflicted and, for three days, there were 100 deaths a day.

PERMITS CANCELLED.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Permits outstanding for shipment to seaboard for export of many articles now held to be nonessential in Europe with the ending of hostilities have been cancelled.

"Any freight for which permits will be issued hereafter," said the announcement, "will be for immediate overseas movements with the exception of some weight cargo. Various commodities now on ground storage will have to be held for future developments."

RUSSIA MILITARY THE SAME.

Washington, Nov. 20.—There has been no change in the Russian and Siberian situations from a military standpoint, Secretary Baker said today and no plans have been made either for sending additional American troops or for withdrawing any of the forces now operating in Siberia and European Russia.

MURGUIA TROOPS

IN SKIRMISHES

Presidio, Texas, Nov. 20.—After having engaged in a number of skirmishes with Villa followers General Jose Murguia and a command of Mexican federal soldiers arrived in the border town of Ojinaga last night, bringing with them a number of wounded. No total of casualties was given out. Federal soldiers said fighting occurred at the village of San Carlos, which General Murguia destroyed, bringing all women and children and supplies to Ojinaga.

Are you Pershing-proud,
With loyalty endowed?
"Yes. Buy W. S. S."

THEY ARE REMOVED FROM OFFICE WHEN ANDRES ORTIZ IS INSTALLED.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Nov. 20.—The general treasurer of the state of Chihuahua, the director of public instruction and many other state officers have been removed from office as a result of the overturn by which Governor Enriquez left the governorship and Governor Ortiz was installed.

All state offices are again open, after having been closed 15 days by order of Enriquez. Former Governor Enriquez, who had been reported making his way into Sonora, passed thru Chihuahua on a special train last Saturday, guarded by 200 rurales on his way to Mexico City.

Word has been received here that Francisco Villa and his followers entered Rosales and Hacienda Las Delicias, south of this city, took forced contributions from the capitalists and then left for Sierra de la Silla o Santa Gertrudis. Bandits hidden along the railway fired on a southbound passenger train near passengers or train crew was hurt.

The Quinta, the palatial residence Bachimba station but none of the of the Falomir family, located on the Paseo Bolivar, worth more than 30,000 pesos, was destroyed by fire November 15. The blaze started on the second floor. Fifty thousand cartridges stored in the basement exploded with a deafening roar but no one was injured.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Consolidation of the services of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, under government control was announced today by Postmaster General Burleson, effective December 1 next.

The following order was issued: "In order that the telegraph facilities may be used to the fullest extent and the transmission of messages expedited, the telegraph systems shall hereafter be operated as one, and effective December 1, 1918, all telegraph offices shall accept for transmission all classes of messages now accepted by any of them at the prescribed tariff rates."

Washington, Nov. 20.—Naval officials said today that President Wilson and the American delegation to the peace conference will cross the Atlantic on one of the big army transports, conveyed by a dreadnaught and a flotilla of destroyers. Plans for the trip have not been completed, but it is regarded as certain that the vessel carrying the official party will be one of the great passenger liners taken over or the movement of troops.

American Headquarters in France, Nov. 20.—American prisoners released by the Germans are making their way singly and in pairs across the line at various points. The German authorities apparently are unable to carry out the withdrawal plans agreed upon owing to the disorganized conditions within that country.

To meet the emergency the American army has reestablished stations at various points along the American sector of occupation where prisoners can be

be concentrated at four main camps at Chudeny, Revigny, Chelles and Saleux.

The returned men give varying accounts of their treatment by the Germans. Some say they were treated very harshly and brutally while others say their captors were stern but not unduly harsh.

Seemingly, the treatment depended largely upon the administration of the prisons in which the Americans were confined. The physical condition of the returned men also varies. The Red Cross is establishing stations at the four concentrations.

ORDERS FOR DEMOBILIZATION

Washington, Nov. 20.—General orders made public today by the war department cover in details the process to be followed in demobilization of the troops. Careful provisions is made for retaining a permanent record of the service performed not only by every organization of the army but of each individual officer or man who composed it.

18 OF CREW ARE MISSING

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Eighteen members of the crew of the steamer Dumaru which was wrecked by lightning off Guam October 16, remain to be accounted for according to a report from the captain of the vessel, made public today by the shipping firm of Sudde and Christerson, agents for the Dumaru before she was taken over by the United States shipping board. An announcement by the marine department of the chamber of commerce here on November 15 said that all of the crew had been accounted for, but the shipping firm said today that it has different information.

STARVED PRISONERS WILL PLAY PART IN FEEDING OF GERMANY

London, Nov. 20. (British Wireless Service).—In any question of provisioning Germany the British government will be obliged to take into account the conditions under which British prisoners in Germany are being released, unless the cruel treatment which such prisoners are receiving is discontinued, the German government was warned in a wireless message today.

The message by the British government reads:

"Information reached his majesty's government of a shocking lack of organization in the release of British prisoners in German territory and of their return march on foot, miserably clothed, without food or transport and with no escort or guides to the allied lines, with the result of lamentable suffering and heavy mortality.

"His majesty's government cannot tolerate continuation of this cruel treatment and must insist on adequate arrangement made in all the above respects, by the German authorities with whom the responsibility lies. Otherwise we shall be compelled to take this into account in any question of revictualing Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German people.

"His majesty's government are ready to lend all available assistance by forwarding food, clothing and transport to prisoners' camps where they are not otherwise supplied."

ers in this sense.

"Please acknowledge receipt."

Since Sunday military or civil prisoners have been constantly brought to Paris by eastern railway trains. Nine hundred arrived Sunday 1.100 Monday and 300 Tuesday morning and many more today. Ten thousand are reported to be on the way. Among the military prisoners are French, English, Belgians, Americans and Italians. The civil prisoners are French or Belgians. They hail from all parts—some from the invaded departments, Belgium, Wurtemberg and even Germany. Some of these men say they were only given their liberty after going through minute formalities. Others availed themselves of the slackened vigilance of their warders to escape. Yet others were requested to go by their guards when the latter learned that the armistice was signed. They were dismissed with the words: "Now you are free; you can go as you like and when you like."

Many of these men are in extremely poor physical shape and in a state of extreme mental depression witnesses being able to see at a glance that they have suffered terribly from hunger.

LARGE NAVY WILL BE NECESSARY, SAYS SECRETARY DANIELS

Washington, Nov. 20.—Continued naval expansion by the United States without regard at present for possible decisions of the peace conference, the formation of a league of nations or reduction of armament, was recommended to congress today by Secretary Daniels at a private conference with the house naval committee, which is framing the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

Secretary Daniels said he favored a league of nations, without which, he thought, a great fruit of the war would be lost. As such a league would require an international police force of sufficient power to compel obedience of its decrees, he said, the United States must have a larger number of dreadnaught and battle cruisers. While the navy had expanded in the last year, he explained, construction of big ships had been put aside to provide smaller craft to fight submarines. The new three year building program, approved by the president, calls for construction of ten superdreadnaughts and six battle cruisers besides 140 smaller craft. In a league of nations, the secretary said, the United States must provide a large part of a police force, this being made up with respect to the tonnage, shoreline and commerce of the member nations. Because of these factors, Mr. Daniels said, he believed this country as the richest in the world, always would have to contribute a large part of the sea police force.

Discussion with the secretary largely concerning the league of nations and disarmament, called for in President Wilson's peace principles, Mr. Daniels insisted that construction should proceed because these institutions are future settlement and no one can foresee the decision.

SCANDINAVIANS HELPED TO MAKE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The the Scandinavian-Americans

states is the opinion expressed by N. A. Grevstad who has just completed a trip thru the northwest. Mr. Grevstad, who was formerly U. S. minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, is one of the prominent members of the Scandinavian group in this country. During his recent stay in the state of Washington he had excellent opportunities to observe and study the activities of his people who have settled there.

One of the industries in which they have been engaged is fishing. This refers particularly to the development of the ocean fisheries off the banks extending from Puget Sound to Alaska and including the catching of halibut, cod and herring. The Puget Sound fishing was started on a large scale by Norwegian settlers and still remains principally in their hands. The Norwegians, Swedes and Danes are also more widely represented in agricultural pursuits than any other foreign born people. Thus, in one of the largest and most fertile valleys in the western part of Washington more than three-fourths of the farmers are Norwegians.

A matter of considerable interest mentioned by Mr. Grevstad in connection with the operations of his people on the Pacific coast is the fact that the first discovery of gold at Nome, Alaska, was made by a party of Swedes and Norwegians. In the subsequent rush of goldseekers to the Alaskan fields, many Scandinavians took part.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Government war bond selling in the future will be along distinctly new lines. Bonds will have sort maturities, and Secretary McAdoo explained today that by this is meant from three to seven or eight years. In addition, issues will be smaller than in the past and probably will be marketed more continuously. Amounts of future issues, interest rates and time of marketing cannot be determined definitely for another month or two, but the heavy oversubscription of the fourth Liberty loan, with a total of \$5,989,047,000, or 16.48 per cent more than the six millions sought, will enable the treasury to postpone the next issue longer than otherwise.

KING ENTERS ANTWERP

Antwerp, Tuesday, Nov. 19.—King Albert made his entry into Antwerp today. His progress into the city was cheered everywhere. A Te Deum at the cathedral was attended by the king, who afterward rode in an automobile to the various sections of the town. He left at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

El Paso, Nov. 20.—Mexican bandits kidnaped and killed Elias Hayes a Syrian peddler yesterday, according to information received by the sheriff from Jose Guerrero, a Syrian merchant of Sierra Blanca, Texas. It was said Hayes was overpowered, taken across into Mexico and strangled. With his peddler's pack he had long been a familiar figure on the highways between here and the Pecos river. He has two brothers, Mike and Joe Hayes of Globe, Arizona who were on their way here today to investigate the killing.

AIR RAID OVER OSTEND STRUCK GERMANS WITH TERRIFIC FORCE.

Dunkirk, France.—Ruin rained from the skies upon the German areas back of Ostend and Zeebrugge at the beginning of the great allied offensive on the Belgian coast. Today the whole country in the rear of the German lines shows the scars of more than 17 tons of bombs dropped upon the German reinforcement line centers by aviators of the royal air forces. Every squadron and battery that returned to the British lines reported great fires burning where ammunition dumps and stores of gasoline had been hit. They told of trains brot to a standstill by great craters torn in their lines by airplane bombs.

While British monitors lying off the Belgian coast raked the German batteries at Ostend and Zeebrugge with 15-inch shells, the air attacks concentrated on the reinforcement lines behind the German front. The triangle of railroad with Thourout Lichtervelde and Cortemarck at its corners was the center of the British airplane activities. These three important railroad junctions, but 5,000 yards apart were targets for the Fifth group of British air forces.

Dawn broke late at this season and it was still dark with a dash of rain when the hours for starting arrived. From the various aerodromes the formations lifted into the drenched air and were quickly lost in the low hanging clouds. To the south of them, beyond Dixmude, the battle already was in progress. Seven machines were lost in the flurry of night and bombs but the rest hurried on and arrived over their targets.

The first bombs were falling by 7 o'clock in the gray rainy morning. The pilot who dived upon Zarren let go his bombs from a height of only 200 feet where he could see them land and burst in the troop congested town. Another pilot happened upon a large calibre battery to the north of Staden. He dived thru the clouds to a height of 200 feet before he let go his bombs and then awaited aloft until he was sure the battery had ceased to fire.

Squadron after squadron of airplanes all flying low roared over the three junctions at the angles of the "railway triangle" bombing them industriously. Every road had its watchful sweeping airplane. There was no safe channel for the hurrying currents of German traffic. A train going south from Thourout was raided by an airplane pilot who came down to within 100 feet of the ground and flew past the train, his machine gun sweeping the troops who sprouted forth from it. Three trains were set on fire and direct hits were made on four others.

Near Werchem, the road was occupied for a mile by a transport column; 18 well directed bombs converted the moving column into a horrible barricade of smashed wagons and lorries, dead horses, dead and wounded men. The survivors scattered to wide ditches on either

minute the airplane pilot raked both ditches.

As daylight broadened and the weather improved every railway and every road behind the German lines was a river of vehicles and men but the airplanes had laid a line of danger across the country which the Germans had to travel from their bases to the front where the British and Belgians were driving the Hun line backward.

That night the great railway siding near Ghent where 25 trains can lie side by side was brightly lit and feverish with activity. Trains were shunting and pulling in and out noisily for the German front was yielding before the allied trust and risks had to be taken. Down came the bombs and the pilots saw the flash of their explosives in the train jams and the sidings and forthwith the lights flickered out and darkness and terror added themselves to the confusion and urgency below.

Thereafter the Germans when they moved large bodies of troops, moved them under cover of night and possibly across the fields. The air barrage across the ways to the front was an invisible one, that wavered and shifted and was deadly; it was as though there rose from the marshy land a drifting miasma of death.

PERSHING GETS MEDAL.

Paris, Nov. 18.—American Ambassador Sharp, General Bliss and Admiral Benson went to American headquarters Saturday to present to General Pershing, the American commander in chief, the American distinguished service medal.

Much interest attaches to the ceremony, as the medal recently was presented to Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig and General Petain by General Pershing.

Presentation of the medal to General Pershing is regarded as a mark of tribute to his work in assembling the American troops in Europe and then conducting them in the decisive campaign.

HOLIDAY PROCLAMATION

Santa Fe, Nov. 18.—Governor W. E. Lindsey has issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation. Because of the victorious end of the war it calls for special fervor in giving praise to God and in looking forward to the future.

LEARN TO LOOKOUT

FOR YOURSELF

Somebody has declared that when people learn to treat slight ailments themselves, there will be much less sickness. Most diseases have their origin in some minor ailment, and when that is properly treated the more serious diseases may be avoided. This is particularly true of throat and lung troubles. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and give every cold the attention it deserves and you will be able to avoid some of the most serious diseases that afflict mankind. This remedy has been in use for many years and its value fully proven.—Adv.

More than one million acres of land have been reclaimed from the

Brussels, Nov. 18.—M. Lemonnier, the acting burgo-master of Brussels, writes the delegates of the German government giving details of 12 instances where German soldiers extorted sums of money from the inhabitants of Brussels Nov. 12 and 13. (The armistice signed Nov. 11 expressly prohibited such action.) The sums taken varied from 500 francs to 110,000 marks which were taken from a bank.

NATIONAL DEBT MORE THAN TWO-FIFTHS OF THE NATION'S WEALTH

Washington, Nov. 18.—Study of Germany's financial situation has been undertaken by government agencies here with a view to throwing light on Germany's ability to make reparation for devastation of invaded countries. Unofficial reports indicate that Germany's national debt, represented mainly by domestic war bonds, is now nearly \$35,000,000,000 or more than two-fifths of the estimated national wealth.

Although there has been no intimation of the amount which the allies will expect Germany to pay, it is certain to run into billions of dollars, and necessarily the terms of payment must accord with Germany's ability to pay. This ability will be measured by the nation's power to revive her industries, and trade and to tax this for state purposes.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 18.—American Ambassador Sharp, General Bliss and Admiral Benson, slept in the fortress of Verdun last night as the guests of the French commander. They were on their way to Metz when they learned that Marshal Foch had postponed his entrance for a day.

FRENCH HAPPY OVER THEIR LIBERATION

Paris, Nov. 17.—The population of Paris, after an imposing celebration of the liberation of Alsace and Lorraine, turned out again last night, particularly on the important boulevards, which were lighted in full glory. Until long after midnight voices in laughter and song filled the air. The people, which linked hands whirled around every American soldier whom they met. Conventions disappeared. Young and old were kissing and being kissed, happy over their freedom from the burden of war. They sang not only French tunes and English songs, but American favorites.

GERMANY NOT WARNED.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Germany has not been informed by President Wilson that the armistice will be denounced if Russia bolsheviki representatives are received at Berlin, it was stated authoritatively.

ELECTORIAL LISTS

FOR GERMANY

Paris, Nov. 19.—The electoral lists for voting for members of the constituent assembly in Germany will be completed January 2, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

Ghent, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold of Belgium, made their official entrance to Ghent today. Huge crowds, delirious with enthusiasm, lined the streets. The royal party moved through cheering throngs with showers of roses and cysanthemums. Every balcony, window and roof was covered with people, some of whom clung perilously to chimneys and cornices. The royal party entered through the Bruges gate at 11 o'clock. The king wore the uniform of a Belgian general without decorations.

The troops which entered the city formed the first divisions of the Belgian army. In peace times these men were quartered at Ghent. They were given a great reception by the citizens their battered helmets and tattered uniforms bearing evidence of the recent fighting. The flags borne by the troops were inscribed with the name of "Clarckem," the place where this division smashed the German lines on September 28 and entered Hulholst forest.

The royal party halted in the center of Place d'Armes and reviewed the whole first division, these soldiers being veterans of the whole four years' war. As the regiments filed past, with their bands playing the king and prince saluted and the queen bowed and smiled.

London, Nov. 18.—Information

at the disposal of the British government, Foreign Secretary Balfour declared in the house of commons today, is to the effect that the deliberate policy of the Bolsheviki government in Russia, is one of extermination by starvation, murder and the wholesale executions of all persons who do not support their regime.

The German cruiser Dresden was sunk off Falkland islands by the British under Admiral Sturdee while the Emden was sunk in the Indian ocean after it had raided shipping in the far east. It is probable that old ships had been given the names of the ships sunk, or that new ships have been built to replace them.

Since allied shipping has been convoyed on the various sea routes leading to the principal European ports, more than 26,000,000 tons of food stuffs and 35,000,000 tons of war munitions have been brought to England alone. The total number of vessels which have crossed the seas in convoys since the inception of the system up to a date late in October was 85,772, with a total loss of 51 per cent.

In moving the Argentine grain crop 307 ships with a total gross tonnage of 1,466,000 tons crossed the Atlantic in numerous convoys to British, French and Italian ports with the loss of only one ship. One of the largest convoys was organized for the movement of Dominion troops and comprised 32 ships. The vessels were convoyed without loss from the far east to European waters.

MORE DIE FROM FLU THAN WAR

Washington, Nov. 18.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza caused more deaths in the United States than occurred among American expeditionary forces from all causes.

**GERMANS LOOTED THIAUCOURT
Everything Valuable Was Grabbed
By the Devouring Hun
Army.**

With American Forces in France.—Officers of the German army who occupied Thiacourt until they were driven out by the Americans in the smashing of the St. Mihiel salient enlivened their stay in the little French village by consuming large quantities of French wines which they confiscated from the cellars of the French proprietors. From the wine cellar of one Frenchman alone the Germans took 5,000 bottles of champagne, 10,000 quarts of red wine in bottles and drained 30 enormous casks each containing more than 6,000 quarts of various kinds of wine. The advance guard of the Germans helped themselves liberally to the wine. Later the greater part of it was shipped back to Germany as loot of the Germany army.

None of the civilians of Thiacourt was ever searched for valuable and owing to this fact all of those who remained in Thiacourt when the Americans entered the village still had jewelry and other articles of gold and silver. Many of the women had sewed material over the French gold pieces and wore them upon their outer clothing as buttons.

Many of the keepsakes and pieces of jewelry and French gold coins were offered to the Americans by the villagers as souvenirs, but the Americans refused to accept them.

The villagers said that two years ago the Germans stripped the churches of Thiacourt of their bells and even took the metal off the pipe organs, all of which was shipped to Germany to be turned into material for war. The electric light plant likewise was dismantled of its machinery, and every bit of metal obtainable was sent back as fast as it could be assembled.

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.

Santa Fe, Nov. 18.—Church official here received word yesterday of the death of Father Herbert Brockman of influenza at Roswell at the age of 43 years. He founded the Catholic mission at Roswell in 1907. He was a native of St. Bernard, Ohio.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Government agents have evidence that German propaganda machinery in the United States is being put in working order again to promote sentiment of leniency toward Germany in the peace terms. Consequently, department of justice officials today warned that the public should remain watchful for any resumption of propaganda by interest formerly actively pro German.

**CLEANED UP THE TOWN, WATERED
STREETS AND STOPPED
PUBLIC FUNERALS**

Santa Fe, Nov. 18.—The influenza at Taos is now under control and deaths no longer occur daily. How the little settlement fought the dread epidemic is a story of heroism that deserves to be recorded. The self-sacrifice of many of the people was magnificent. The streets of Taos were cleaned and watered. Public funerals ceased despite traditions and prejudices. The women of Taos collected money to pay for the nursing of those who were indigent; and when no more nurses were obtainable, the men and women of the town volunteered and did the nursing themselves. Two temporary hospitals were opened, one of them in the Presbyterian church and in the new high school building adjoining and the other in the Sisters' school and convent. These were largely equipped and run by voluntary contributions. Many of the families not stricken took into their homes the convalescent children. All of the artists worked day and night in battling the disease. Mrs. H. Paul Burlin with the aid of Justice of the Peace Lee Witt had printed in Spanish and distributed a simple pamphlet giving instructions and sanitary precautions. The result of this work is now apparent. Fewer cases are being reported and deaths are no longer the order of the day. The fine work done by the nurses who were sent from outside points is much appreciated by the community. The indefatigable toil of M. Barker, head of the Red Cross was a great factor in overcoming the epidemic. He and his entire family are now down with the influenza and Attorney Cheetham has taken his place.

\$15,000 GIVEN BY SANTA FE MEN
Santa Fe, Nov. 18.—The sum of \$15,000 was contributed by Santa Fe men to Santa Fe chapter of the Red Cross in addition to memberships and contributions to the Red Cross drives. The local funds were used for the purchase of materials. It was announced today that beginning with December, the monthly pledges of the men amounting to more than \$1,000 will no longer be collected.

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.

GERMAN FUTURE ASSURED.
Zerne, Nov. 18.—If the new German government can carry on its work for six or eight weeks the future of new Germany is assured, declared Friedrich Ebert, the chancellor, in a speech in Berlin on Thursday.

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."

**ROUTE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY
STREWN WITH DEBRIS LEFT
BY ENEMY**

With the American Forces in France—The country over which the Americans fought their way north-west from Verdun presents a picture of ruin, destruction and desolation. The villages are uninhabited and homes seem but sepulchres.

Torn by mines causing huge craters, gashed by bombardments which made hundreds of thousands of shell-holes and strewn with broken or abandoned guns, wagons, heaps of ammunition, helmets and all the other debris of four years of desperate fighting, the whole route betrays the awful effects of war.

Everywhere in every direction and protecting each slightest angle and nook, across the roads until torn away by shells or human hands, are countless strands of barbed wire, most of it rusted by the rains crazily topsy-turvy on its supporting stakes that have fallen to right and left. "If it takes four years to win the war," said some casual visitor to the front, "it will take six years to roll up the barbed wire that has been used in winning it."

Take, for instance, the trip from ruined, desolate Avoncourt northward to Malancourt and Montfaucon, the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of the entire war. Avoncourt was in ruins before ever the American offensive started.

For a solid mile northward the road winds across foothills that once were covered with green trees but now are shorn and bare. Gigantic mines have torn the road in twain and gouged out holes 50 and more feet deep, a hundred and more feet across, to get around or across which engineers have had to exercise their ingenuity and the surrounding country, stripped of its wood, has furnished the rock. Fortunately there is plenty of that.

To either side of the road are the remains of what were once livable, comfortable dugouts and buildings, blown into thousands of pieces by discharges of explosive when the enemy retreated. Farther afield and as far as the eye can reach across the low hills are hundreds and thousands of shell holes, their craters overlapping, big and little holes from missiles of every character that have torn and scarred the earth almost beyond the hope of redemption.

Everywhere is the debris of the battlefield, guns, helmets, articles of clothing, piles and heaps of ammunition, broken down and splintered wagons, caissons and trucks. And, if one go over the scene soon enough, bodies awaiting burial.

The comparison between Malancourt and Avoncourt is striking—because the former has suffered so much more. Buildings no longer have even a semblance of their former state. Where in Avoncourt walls at least still stand here and there, in Malancourt everything has been razed as though with dynamite, and the crumbling remnants are seized upon to rebuild the shattered roads and make them passable for the insatiable armies ahead that must have more and ever more ammunition, and food and supplies.

Neither Malancourt nor Montfaucon, nor any one of a score of towns

inhabitant left. In every direction is a waste of craters and up-torn earth. It is the quintessence of desolation and nothingness.

The once beautiful slopes and hills are now torn and gashed. Great artillery bombardments have stripped hillsides of all but the stumps of their trees, which tower pathetically against the sky without branches or foliage, mere crippled relics of their former selves. Many of them have been shattered by shells as by lightning, others cut off as though by bungling wood choppers unable to fell a tree cleanly.

The reconstruction of Europe is admittedly going to be a long, hard task, far longer than the war that made it necessary. In time to come the meadows and the valleys between Avoncourt and Malancourt will be green again, and the trees of the Argonne Forest will grow up as they did before 1914. But as they all look now it seems, very, very far in the future before the ruin, the utter destruction, can be made good and the former status of this portion of

SPEEDING UP IN FUTURE.
**Airplane Will Annihilate Distance
After Peace Has Been
Declared.**

London.—America will become within reach of England in a day and a half and the time will come when an Englishman in New York will see his London paper the morning after its publication, said Handley Page, the airplane constructor.

"Constantinople could be reached in 20 hours, Rome in 12½ and Marseilles in eight," he said.

"An 800 miles service could be run at a profit, both for mails and passengers, at a rate but little in excess of that at present in force.

"I base my calculations on the use of a medium sized machine making nonstop flights of 400 miles. Each would carry 4400 pounds of revenue earning load. There would be first class aerodromes at each end of the route, and another in the middle.

"A minimum service of six machines each way per day could be provided for a capital of under \$500,000. The annual cost would be under \$600,000.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.
This disease is nearly always brought on by bad habits. To effect a permanent cure you must correct your habits. In the meantime take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy to take and most agreeable in effect. They only cost a quarter.—Adv.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Candy has been officially included in the rations of the American expeditionary forces, the Stars and Stripes announces. The men will be allowed one-half pound of each every ten days. The ration will include chocolates and hard candy.

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.

A marriage license was granted Wednesday to Miss Gualupe Vigil, aged 17, and Antonio Vigil, aged 25, both of Pecos.

Mrs. Benito F. Baca and little daughter left today for Ribera, where they were called by the serious illness of Mrs. Baca's mother, Mrs. J. R. Ortiz.

Mrs. Elva Mathews died at Cheryvale Tuesday. She was a sister-in-law of the late Everett Shirley.

Corina, the eight-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elfego Tafoya, passed away Wednesday morning at their home on Ninth street of pneumonia. This is the second child of the Tafoyas to die in a few days.

Nick Chapin died Wednesday at 3 o'clock at his residence on Railroad avenue. He is survived by his wife of this city and a daughter, Miss Alphemia Chaffin of San Isidro, Cal., also a son, Millard Chaffin, who is a captain in the United States navy.

Elena Garduno, the 3-year old daughter of F. Garduno died Tuesday night at the home, 1222 Sulzbacher avenue of pneumonia. Mr. Garduno lost his wife and another child a week ago as a result of the influenza.

Hilario Martinez died at his home in Tecolote Wednesday.

NEXT YEAR'S RODEO TO BE PUNCHER-VETERAN'S TIME TO GET OVATIONS.

Boy, Howdy! But won't that cowboy reunion of A. D. 1919 be a hum-dinger

It'll be the state's official and unofficial celebration of the coming of peace on the first Fourth of July following the cessation of hostilities. The old town will have to strain itself and stretch to hold the crowd.

The cowboys want to make the reunion next year the first annual get-together of the cowboy veterans of the war. All other veterans also will be invited to be present and perhaps to form their first organization. And the public from far and near will be bidden to be on hand to give the boys the glad hand. Patriotic features as now planned will include the presence here of some "big boys" of the war, a cowboy regiment or some other distinctively inspiring attraction.

Sometime ago, thru the columns of the Billboard's Corral, the Reunion association extended to all the cowboys in the service an invitation to hold their first gathering after the war in Las Vegas. At that time it did not seem like peace was so near; but the "invite" was sincere and has been renewed. Doubtless many of the boys will be home from the French pasture where they have been helping Boss Pershing roundup and brand the kaiser herd, and will join in the good times and the contacts of the Las Vegas rodeo. It will be the first time a cowpuncher show resembled an old soldiers' reunion, and that unique fact is sufficient to make everybody just ache and hanker to be

at a meeting as soon as the "flu" quarantine is lifted, to make plans for the 1919 contest.

THIS FIGURE REPRESENTS 180 PER CENT OF STATE'S QUOTA

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 21.—New Mexico subscribed \$276,795 to United War Work fund according to reports made to state headquarters at midnight last night. The foregoing represents 180 per cent of the assigned quota of the state or 135 per cent of the quota determined upon when it was suggested by the president that all welfare organizations merge their respective interests in a united drive. It is believed by State Director S. J. Brent that when reports are in from several counties which, as yet, have made no reports, and from outlying precincts of all counties that it will be found that New Mexico has met with the suggestion of President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker that 150 per cent of the merger quota has been raised that a total of more than \$300,000 will have been subscribed to the funds.

"I am warranted in this surmise," said State Director Brent, "by the additional reports which are coming into headquarters this morning. The banner county of the state was Grant with a subscription of 254 per cent amounting to more than 70,000. Bernalillo was second with 163 per cent, Dona Ana was third with 15 per cent. Santa Fe and Chavez were tied with 154 per cent. Colfax and Eddy counties just made the 50 per cent oversubscription while Curry, Guadalupe, Luna, Lincoln, McKinley, Otero, Quay, San Miguel, Socorro, union and Valencia not only made their quotas but oversubscribed, though they did not reach the requested oversubscription of 50 per cent."

All circumstances taken into consideration New Mexico did remarkably well and will have the honor not only of being the third state in the Union to exceed her quota but will have a placed close to the top of the list of those which reached ultimate goal.

RECOGNITION OF GOVERNMENT A QUESTION—STEPS TO REFORM RUSSIA.

Vladivostok, Tuesday, Nov. 19.—Through a coup on the part of council of ministers of the new all-Russian government at Omsk yesterday, Admiral Alexander Kolchak has become virtual dictator and commander of the all-Russian army and fleet. Two ministers, M. Avksent'eff and M. Enzenoff who opposed Admiral Kolchak's dictation, have been arrested.

General Horvath, General Ivanhoff, minister of war of the Omsk government and Gen. Renoff, former commander of the all-Russian forces announce they recognize the new authority.

M. Vologodsky, head of the western Siberian government, retains his post as premier.

It is indicated that there is at present a disposition not to recognize the Kalkhak government. Admiral Kolchak, whose dictatorship over the Omsk government is announced was commander of the

June, 1917, to surrender his command to the revolutionists. He did this after throwing overboard his sword. In 1917 he visited this country at the head of a naval commission from the Kerensky government and discussed possible cooperation between Russia and the allied fleets.

After the bolsheviks gained ascendancy in Russia he went to Siberia where in May this year, he was elected director of the Chinese Eastern railway, and cooperated with General Orloff in an effort to free the eastern portion of that railway from the bolsheviks.

Both Prince Lvoff, first Russian premier after the overthrow of the czar, now in Washington, and Ambassador Gakhemetff were greatly interested and manifestly pleased at the report of Admiral Kolchak's assumption to power. Neither would comment upon the news, however, explaining that they knew too little about the conditions in Omsk preliminary to the coup to warrant expression of opinions.

News of the coup at Omsk by which Admiral Kolchak virtually has become dictator of the all-Russian forces is regarded at the state department as another sign pointing to stabilization of the movement relied upon to regenerate Russia.

The great weakness in the situation in Siberia, it has been believed for some time, is the lack of a powerful head of the government who cannot be swayed by popular demonstrations. Admiral Kolchak is that to be man who will not misuse his authority and whose hostility toward the bolshevik elements which have led to the disruption of the country is strong.

Deming, N. M., Nov. 21.—A train comprising coaches filled with wounded and gassed soldiers from the battle fields of France passed thru here yesterday en route to the army hospital at Fort Bayard. One car was given over to Red Cross nurses who, while the train was being transferred to the Santa Fe from the Southern Pacific, marched through the streets in military fashion.

PRESSMAN KILLS SELF.

Denver, Nov. 21.—Charles Rogers a pressman, shot Mrs. Will Adams and then turned his revolver upon himself this afternoon at a local hotel. Rogers died at the county hospital. The woman was seriously wounded in the neck.

NO BAN ON PUBLICATIONS

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Removal of the war censorship restrictions relating to publications of articles on naval matters was announced today by F. J. Chambers, chief press censor for Canada. The cable censorship continues.

AMBASSADOR RESIGNS

Buenos Aires, Wednesday, Nov. 20.—The decree issued by President Irigoyen in accepting the resignation of Dr. Romulo Naon, Argentine ambassador to the United States, has caused a renewal of public criticism of the president's foreign policy. The political situation also is acute within the president's own party and

discussed on the street and in political circles is the probable resignation of President Irigoyen.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Bearish construction placed on reports of a big drop in grain prices at Paris more than wiped out advances today in the corn market.

Oats, after opening unchanged, scored a little gain but again underwent a sag.

Provisions lacked aggressive support. Prices had a downward slant. The close was:

Corn, Dec. \$1.29 3/4; Jan. \$1 3/2 1/4
Oats, Dec. 74 5-8; Jan. 74 3-8.
Pork, Nov. \$42; Jan. \$46.05.
Lard, Nov. \$26.80; Jan. \$26.05.
Ribs, Nov. \$25; Jan. \$24.37.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City Nov. 21.—Hogs, receipts 12,000. Market steady. Heavy \$16.90@17.55; lights \$16.75@17.50; pigs \$13@14.50.

Cattle, receipts 8,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$11.50@19.50; western steers \$10@15.75; cows \$5@12; heifers \$7@13; stockers and feeders \$6.50@14.50; calves \$7.50@13.50.

Sheep, receipts 4,000. Market strong. Lambs \$11.50@16.15; yearlings \$10.50@12; wethers \$9.50@11; ewes \$8@9.75.

TERMS OF PEACE.

(Written by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst for the National Security League.)

How are we going to treat the Huns now we have whipped them?

The Huns must be reduced to such a condition of mind as will insure their doing what we insist upon and yielding all that we demand. When a wise and just father chastises his incorrigible boy he continues his discipline till the boy gives up, stops resisting and quits parleying. There is nothing which Germany needs so much, even for her own sake as humiliation. Her conceit, estimated by the enormity of her scheme, is so immense that she will be a curse to herself and an obstruction to her own best development till she has been scourged out of her uncultured sense of omnipotence and omniscience.

The terms of peace must be settled altogether by Allied dictation. Germany is simply to be recognized and handled as a colossal criminal with no rights before the court but the right to stand in the prisoner's box, be judged according to the testimony, and sentenced according to the enormity of guilt; surrendering what she has gotten and (as suggested in Judge Mayer's finding in the Lusitania suit) so far as her reduced sources permit, indemnifying for all property destroyed.

TO CLEAR UP KILLING.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 21.—In order to clear up legally the killing of a man slain on August 17, two immigration officers L. H. Nicholson and W. L. Sawyers, have been indicted by the grand jury according to an announcement from the district attorney's office. The man gave the name of F. Peterson believed to be an enemy alien who was arrested and subsequently shot while trying