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THE WEATHER.
Tonight and Sunday snow north
portion; rain south portion. Maxi-
mum, 42; minimum, 31; range, 11;
at 8 a. m., 34; cloudy; 40 inch pre-
cipitation.

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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

THE EVENING HERALD
VOL. 4, NO. 286

LONG CONTINUOUS SESSION BRINGS NO BREAK ON SHIP BILL

Thirty Hours of Filibuster and
Debate Make No Breach in
Ranks of Opponents or Sup-
porters of Act.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR SECOND NIGHT SITTING

Fight on Administration Pur-
chase Measure Likely To Be
Longest of All Historic Pro-
longed Conflicts.

Washington, Jan. 30.—After
more than thirty hours contin-
uous session the senate just after
4 p. m. today agreed to inter-
rupt the spectacular fight on the
ship bill with a recess from mid-
night until 10 a. m. Monday.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Thirty hours
of continuous session in the senate
and prospects of another all night or
deal brought no break in the lines to-
day between the republicans and the
democrats fighting over the adminis-
tration ship bill.

Republicans, disclaiming a filibuster,
were keeping their best long dis-
tance speakers employed in their ef-
fort to hold the floor against a roll
call and the foremost parliamentary
sharp of the administration forces
continued their unflinching vigil for
the opportunity to force a fall of the
vice president's gavel and put the bill
on its passage.

The democrats claimed the necessary
votes and the republicans claimed
they had speakers enough in re-
serve to hold the floor two weeks if
necessary.

What promises to be the longest of
all historic prolonged sessions dragged
on until the day with republicans
taking three hours, the fact after
Senator Smith had held it all night,
speaking eleven hours and thirty-five
minutes continuously.

FIGHT HARDEST SINCE THAT AGAINST CANNON RULES

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senate Demo-
crats and Republicans were arrayed
today in the final stages of a specta-
cular contest over the administration
ship bill. Not since the celebrated
fight on the Cannon rules has such a
fight been seen in the halls of con-
gress.

After an all night session, in which
Senator Smith had held the republican
filibuster by speaking continuously
for eleven hours and thirty-five min-
utes and the democratic parliament-
ary sharp kept a vigil in vain for
an opportunity to drop the gavel and
order a roll call, fresh republican
forces trooped into the chamber early
today and Senator Sutherland took up
the fight.

Shortly after noon Vice President
Marshall took the chair, after Sen-
ators Lodge, Borah and William Alden
Smith had appealed to him in confer-
ence to "preserve the integrity of the
senate" and rule against what Republi-
cans characterized as steam roller
tactics. The vice president told them
he intended to be governed by the
senate's established rules.

The situation gave little outward
evidence of the strenuous struggle.
There was only a scattered atten-
dant.

Senator Fletcher, directing the
democratic forces, still looked fresh
after holding the floor through the
night. Senator Owen slept on a
lounger in the rear of the senate ready
to take charge if occasion required.

Meanwhile Senator Sutherland talked
along steadily, in the main with an
argument against the constitutionality
of the measure.

Senator Sutherland's assertion that
government operation of ships could
not be justified under the interstate
commerce clause of the constitution
led Senator Shields, Democrat, to ask
how he justified the building of the
Central Pacific railroad. Senator
Sutherland contended it was con-
structed as a military measure. Sen-
ator Borah referred to the Alaska
railroad. Senator Sutherland's reply
was that the road was authorized for
a federal territory where the govern-
ment was not only sovereign, but pro-
prietor.

The low tone in which Senator
Sutherland read long court decisions
to conserve his voice, roused the
watchful attention of Senator Owen,
one of those waiting to force the
measure to a vote. He made a point
of order that "mumboing" was not
debatable.

Mr. Sutherland replied sharply that
the language of the Oklahoma senator
might be parliamentary, but was per-
sonally offensive. The presiding officer
overruled the point of order, holding
that it was not in his power to control
the tone of voice of a senator.

At 1:40 o'clock, however, Senator
Sutherland rested and Senator Lodge
immediately took the floor. Mr. Owen
immediately made the point of no
debate.

Germans Capture 700 French and Twelve Guns

Argonne Forest Scene of Suc-
cess for Teutonic Arms; Loss-
es of Allies Near Nieuport
Said To Be Heavy.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—(By wireless to
London, 5:05 p. m.)—German troops
captured 746 French soldiers and
two machine guns in the western
part of the Argonne forest yesterday,
according to an official announcement
made by the German war office to-
day.

"Of these men twelve were offi-
cers," the statement says. "The Ger-
mans captured also ten smaller guns.
The enemy's losses were heavy, from
100 to 500 dead men having been left
on the field of battle. The French in-
fantry regiment number 155 a. was to
have been annihilated. The German
losses were comparatively slight."

The statement also says:
"The French losses in the fighting
to the north of Nieuport January 28,
were heavy. Over 300 Moroccans and
Algerians were found dead in the sand
dunes. German artillery yesterday
hindered the enemy in its efforts to
make his way by sapping operations in
the directions of the sand hill which
is to the east of the light house. To
the south of La Bassee canal last
night, the Germans captured from the
French two more trenches which are
connected with the positions occupied
by us January 25."

"French night attacks to the south-
east of Verdun were repulsed with
heavy losses to the enemy."

"In East Prussia a Russian attack
against the German forces protecting
a bridge head to the east of Parken-
men which was without result. Some
of our fortifications to the east of
the lake district were shelled by the
enemy. A Russian attack to the south-
east of Lake Loosenstein broke down
under the German fire and a Russian
night attack near Rostow, east of
Lodice, was repulsed with very heavy
losses to the enemy."

AUSTRIANS SATISFIED WITH SITUATION IN GALICIA

Vienna, Jan. 30, via Amsterdam
and London, 9:52 a. m.—An official
communication issued by the Austrian
general staff says:

"The present phase of the war in
Galicia is proceeding favorably for us.
The attempts of the Russian Galician
army to outflank Archduke Joseph
Ferdinand's army near Nowy Sadek
and attack Cracow via Tarnow have
led to a counter offensive by the arch-
duke against Tarnow, which threatens
the rearward communications of the
Russians in Galicia and the Carpathians.

"Equally ineffective was the Rus-
sian invasion of Hungary and the at-
tempt to invade Transylvania from
Bukovina in order to isolate General
Fischer's army and outflank our Car-
pathian forces.

"In Bukovina the enemy has re-
treated to Kimpolung after General
Fischer's victory near Kiriluhah."

KAISER STANDS FIRE OF ALLEGES AT SOISSONS

Berlin, via London, Jan. 30 (11:17
a. m.)—The correspondence agency
of this city asserts that it learns from
a dependable source that Emperor
William was under heavy fire at the
battle of Soissons and that it was
only after insistent representations
from his entourage that he consented,
after a long while, to leave the
exposed position.

May Wheat Takes Another Upward Spurt Today

Only Franco-Prussian War Has
Brought Higher Prices Since
the Closing of the American
Civil Conflict.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—War prices for
wheat tightened up today decidedly
higher than at any time yet. May
delivery sold at \$1.50, a jump of 3
cents compared with last night.
Wheat for spot cash was still more
expensive, reaching \$1.52 1/2 for the
ordinary contract grades, No. 2 red
and No. 2 hard. Closing quotations
were strong at within a cent of the
top figures of the day.

The highest previous level for May
wheat was on January 28, \$1.50 1/2.
During the Franco-Prussian war
wheat went up to \$1.61, but except
during a few artificial corners there
has been no other time when wheat
was so high as today since the close
of the American Civil war.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.
The republican opposition to the
administration ship bill held the
senate in continuous session.

CZAR HINTS AT AN UNITED SLAVDOM AS ONE OF HIS PEACE TERMS

Emperor of Russia Makes Sig-
nificant Utterance in Tele-
gram to Moscow Government
Appreciating Loyalty.

GERMANIC ELEMENT OF COURT OPPOSED TO IDEA

Recipient of Official Commu-
nication Is Son of Founder of
Pan-Slavism Doctrine, Which
Aids to Significance.

Petrograd, Jan. 30.—(via London,
2:10 p. m.)—In a telegram to Alex-
ander Samarin, marshal of the nobil-
ity of Moscow, Emperor Nicholas to-
day gave expression of his attitude to-
ward the war for the first time since
his declaration to the assembly of
nobles and military chiefs in the win-
ter palace at the outbreak of hostil-
ties. At that time the emperor de-
clared that there would be no peace
until every hostile soldier had been
driven from Russian territory.

The telegram to Samarin, a son
of a member of the Moscow Zemstvo, was
in reply to a message from that body
expressing loyalty to the emperor and
the fatherland. The telegram in part
follows:

"I sincerely thank the Moscow gov-
ernment for its attitude toward me,
which to me is a source of deep grati-
fication. Let all sincere sons of the
fatherland be united as were our
glorious ancestors, wholly believing
that the Almighty will bless the ef-
forts of our heroic warriors and the
sufferings of all true sons of Russia,
and give to the powerful fatherland
and to the people protected by us a
brilliant future, destroying at one
blow all the enemies of our related
Slavs."

A similar telegram was sent by
Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in
chief of the Russian army.

Samarin's message to the emperor,
said:
"We hail your majesty's determina-
tion to carry on the war to a full vic-
tory, until your majesty's might will
shall dictate the definite conditions
which for Russia in her position as a
great world power shall secure peace,
which will guarantee her economic in-
dependence. The outcome of the war
should revive Slavdom and keep for
Russia her place in history as the li-
berator of downtrodden peoples."

Emperor Nicholas has never ex-
pressed definitely a leaning toward
pan-Slavism and his telegram to Sa-
marin, who is a son of the founder of
the pan-Slavic doctrine, is regarded
here as of special significance. Teu-
tonic influences at the court are quite
naturally opposed to pan-Slavism and
content the idea that this doctrine
should be made to any extent one of
the bases of future peace negotiations.
Many Russian liberals heretofore
have held that pan-Slavism dimini-
shed the influence of Russia in west-
ern European affairs and that it
should not be permitted to influence
the foreign policy of the country. Of
late these liberals appear to have
abandoned this view to some extent,
making common cause with the pan-
Slavists in holding that the war
should be continued to the end.

GUNS OF INTERED GERMAN GUNBOAT ARM ANOTHER VESSEL

Berlin, Jan. 30, via London, (12:20
p. m.)—Guns from the German gun-
boat Eber, now interned at Bahia,
Brazil, were used to arm the German
auxiliary cruiser Cap Trafalgar, and
the little gunboat of only 1,000 tons
displacement had previously an ad-
venturous few weeks of commerce
destroying in the south Atlantic,
where she played a role worthy of
mention with the exploits of the Ger-
man cruisers Kmden and Karlsruhe.

These details come from interest-
ing stories of the cruiser written by
members of the interned crew result-
ing here and from reports printed in
a German newspaper published in
Brazil.

The Eber at the outbreak of the
war was anchored in Leudris bay,
German Southwest Africa. She im-
mediately put to sea with a squadron
of freight steamers loaded with coal
and supplies. These vessels soon
could be sent elsewhere because the
Eber was able to obtain all her re-
quisites from her first three British
prizes.

After a period of four weeks a
rendezvous was arranged by wireless
with the German steamship Cap
Trafalgar and all the guns and am-
munition of the warship were trans-
ferred to the steamship. Then the
defenseless Eber, with only thirty of
her original crew of 130, ran for
Bahia, narrowly escaping several
British warships.

The German auxiliary cruiser Cap
Trafalgar was sunk off Rio Janeiro
in September last, in an engagement
with the British auxiliary cruiser
Carnegie.

Villa Shot Thrice By His Personal Aid, Fierro

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 30.—Gen-
eral Villa was shot and wounded
three times last night by Colonel
Rodolfo Fierro, his personal
bodyguard, according to semi-
official advices received here to-
day. The report was denied by
Juarros officials.

The report lacked other defi-
nite confirmation, although
coming from an apparently re-
liable source. General Villa was
reported as remaining at Aguas
Calientes, where he had been di-
recting the campaign against
the Carranza troops in the
east.

Juarros officials late today de-
clared that they had received a
denial from General Villa at
Aguas Calientes that he had
been wounded. A telegram
from Villa sent at 10 o'clock
last night was received here to-
day.

MANY WHO FAIL TO PAY FEDERAL TAX SENTENCED

"Oleomargarine Moonshiners"
Get Jail Terms and Fines at
Hands of District Court in
St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.—Sentences
ranging from thirty days in jail to
three years in a federal prison, and
carrying fines of from \$1,000 to
\$5,000, were imposed in the federal
district court here today on men con-
victed of violating the law requiring
the payment of a tax on colored oleo-
margarine. The sentences follow:

Joseph May, three years imprison-
ment, \$5,000 fine.

Will Brown, six months imprison-
ment, \$5,000 fine.

Raymond A. Martens, two years,
\$5,000 fine.

George H. or Gustave Martens, 30
days in jail, \$1,000 fine.

Richard Wolman, six months in
jail, \$5,000 fine.

M. J. Duffy, sixteen months in fed-
eral prison, \$5,000 fine.

Walter B. Morrison, eighteen
months in federal prison, \$5,000 fine.

Joseph B. Munick, \$2,500 fine.

Andrew A. Dyer, two years and nine
months in federal prison, \$5,000.

Edward L. Hodge, and Cornel-
ius G. Knott, each twenty-one months
in federal prison and \$5,000 fine.

J. P. Riley, fifteen months impris-
onment, \$2,000 fine.

William F. Engler, Charles Winter-
gest, Calvin P. Darling and George
Wells, each one year and one day im-
prisonment, \$5,000 fine.

Lester H. Kennedy, three and one-
half years imprisonment, \$10,000
fine.

Albert Hill, three years imprison-
ment, \$5,000 fine.

The following were sentenced to
two years imprisonment and a \$2,000
fine.

David J. Krueger, Charles Witte,
John L. Monagle.

CONCENTRATION OF TEUTONIC FORCES IN CARPATHIANS MENACE TO RUSS

Czar's Forces Even Things,
However, by Threatened In-
vasion of East Prussia With
Formidable Corps of Armies.

MOVEMENT REGARDED AS A FLANK ATTACK

Usual Confusing Reports Come
From Mountain Passes Lead-
ing Into Hungary, Where
Opponents Battle in Snow.

London, Jan. 30 (8 p. m.)—The
following statement was
made tonight by the official
press bureau:
"An attack was made in some
force yesterday near Gulchiny
(northern France) but the en-
emy was easily repulsed."
"Over two hundred German
dead were counted in front of
the trenches occupied by the
British, among whom the casual-
ties were small."

London, Jan. 30, (12:32 p. m.)—
Two conditions call particularly for
comment today by British observers
of the war:

"The Austro-German concentration
in the Carpathians, which is regarded
as a menace to the Russian armies in
Bukovina, and the Russian activities
in East Prussia, which have been
characterized as a threat to the Ger-
man forces in this territory."

"As for the western battle front,
another big battle in the vicinity of
Soissons is confidently expected, as is
a bitter conflict near La Bassee, where
for some time the Germans have been
piling up reinforcements."

"Russia's new invasion of East
Prussia is becoming well defined in
British eyes as an outflanking move-
ment. For some time this frontier
district has been in Russian hands
without attracting much attention, but
now the invaders have begun a series
of slight western advances along the
fifty mile front from Tilsit southward
almost as far as Angerburg. This
front is only about fifty miles to the
east of the Prussian fortress of Ko-
nigsberg."

"Fifty miles to the south, the com-
bined Austro-German armies and the
forces of Russia are battling in the
snow in the Carpathian mountain
passes, but as is usual with mountain
fighting, the situation is confused,
each side maintaining that the tide of
battle is running in its favor."

RUSSIANS HOUT TURKISH GARRISON FROM TABRIZ

London, Jan. 30, (3:30 a. m.)—The
Paris correspondent of Reuters' Tele-
graph company telegraphs that he
learns that the Russians have routed
the Turkish troops in Persia and have
entered Tabriz, capital of the province
of Azerbaijan, which the Turks occu-
pied early in January.

TRADES UNIONISTS WANT FOOD MONOPOLY CREATED

London, Jan. 30, (3:43 p. m.)—The
General Federation of Trades Unions
in a document issued today regarding
the high prices of food in the United
Kingdom, recommends chiefly that
the British government take over all
wheat supplies, as has been done by
Germany.

"The British farmer," the document
reads, "would suffer no real hardship or
loss, if the government commended the
whole homegrown and unmarket-
ed wheat at 42 shillings (\$10.50) a
quarter, and immediate action on
these lines would tend to moderate
prices."

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT TABRIZ ARE INDICATED

Petrograd, Jan. 30.—Success by the
Russians in the vicinity of Tabriz,
Persia, is indicated in the official
communication issued by the general
staff of the army in the Caucasus to-
day. The statement says:

"In the valley of Alashkhet we
came in contact with the enemy and
after a stubborn battle captured their
colors, guns and military supplies.
The enemy himself retired toward
Tabriz, abandoning on the battlefield
many hundreds of killed."

DERAILMENT ON THE C. M. & ST. P. CAUSES NUMEROUS INJURIES

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 30.—Several
passengers were injured when train
No. 8 on the Chicago, Milwaukee &
St. Paul railroad, northbound, from
Chicago to Minneapolis, left the track
near Oakwood, about ten miles south
of Milwaukee, today.

British Repulse the German Attack At Quinchy

Three Battalions of Tontons
Sustain Heavy Losses in At-
tempt to Capture Position
Near La Bassee.

Paris, Jan. 30 (2:45 p. m.)—The
French war office today gave out a
report on the progress of the war,
reading in part as follows:

"In the vicinity of Quinchy, near La Bas-
see, the British army drove back an
attack delivered by three German
battalions. The Germans in this case
suffered heavy losses."

"To the north of Arras, near Nan-
ville-St. Vaast, our heavy artillery
brought a German battery under its
fire and caused the caissons of the
enemy to explode."

"In the sector of Albert, Rye,
Solomons, Cronne, Rhoms and Per-
thes there were yesterday artillery
engagements at times rather severe.
Our batteries acquitted themselves
satisfactorily."

Federals Discuss Situation In New England

Gilmore Meets Number of
Prominent Supporters of Na-
tional Pastime From That
Section At New Haven.

New Haven, Jan. 30.—James A.
Gilmore, president of the Federal
Baseball league, and Robert B. Ward,
one of the owners of the Brooklyn
Federal league team, conferred here
today with L. W. Park of Providence,
W. G. McKay of Manchester, J. P.
Baxter of Springfield, Mass.; E. L.
Landgraf of Danbury, Conn., and
James E. Cavanaugh of this city.

Mr. Gilmore said this was simply a
"get together" meeting to discuss the
outlook for a Federal league baseball
in New England.

After the motion had been under
way for a time, a report was current
that New Haven, Springfield and
Hartford would jump to the Federal
league from the Eastern association
and that these cities, with Providence
and Manchester, would probably
make up the circuit in New England.

DANIELS DOES NOT THINK WAR ABROAD SHOULD ALTER PLANS

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary
Daniels declared today, discussing the
naval building program, that he
thought this year's construction plan
should be carried out without regard
to the European war.

"We do not yet know enough about
the war to have it influence this year's
building program," he said. "We have
observers in Europe so that by next
December we can make recommendations
to congress based on the results
of the great conflict."

For this reason, he said, he had not
recommended a battle cruiser. He
and his aides agree that naval strategic
problems in the North sea, were al-
though different from those confront-
ing the United States.

Secretary Daniels was on the floor
with the naval committee watching
the progress of the naval appropri-
ation bill today.

The first vote eliminated the provi-
sion to create a chief of naval opera-
tions with a staff of fifteen officers,
on a point of order by Republican
Leader Mann.

Today's War Summary

Sweeping claims of military
successes along virtually the en-
tire eastern front except in the ex-
treme north, are made in an offi-
cial report today from the Aus-
trian war office. It is asserted
that in Poland, on the Warsaw
front in Galicia, Bukovina and
northern Hungary, the Austro-
German allies are battering down
the Russian resistance.

The northward communications
of the Russians in Galicia are
threatened, the report says, by the
Austrians, while the Russian
forces which invaded Bukovina
and northern Hungary have been
unsuccessful and in Poland the
trenches of the Austro-German
armies are approaching to War-
saw forts. No mention is made of
east Prussia, which according to
Petrograd reports, now is men-
aced by a new offensive move-
ment on the part of the Russian
army of invasion. Reports from
the fighting in the Carpathians,
neither Petrograd nor Berlin
statements have shown important
changes on the Warsaw front.

LAWSON CONTINUES ARRAIGNMENT OF COLORADO COAL COMPANIES

Social Life in Camps Is Negli-
gible Feature, He Avers, and
Corporation Despotism Ex-
ists Everywhere.

LONG LIST OF DEAD AND INJURED IS READ

Executive Board Member of
Mine Workers Wants Indus-
trial Board to Know Facts
About Accidents.

New York, Jan. 30.—John R. Law-
son, executive board member for Cal-
ifornia of the United Mine Workers of
America, who yesterday denounced
conditions in Colorado mining camps
in his testimony before the federal in-
dustrial relations commission, and
sharply arraigned John D. Rockefeller,
Jr., for his alleged failure to in-
form himself as to conditions there,
continued his testimony today.

"There is no social life in the
camps," Lawson said. "The compan-
ies own all the houses, grounds,
schools, churches and stores. Com-
plete despotism exists in the mining
camps."

Mr. Lawson read into the record a
long list of the various accidents in
coal mining and a list of the men killed
by violence in the Colorado mining
camps in 1914. This was done, he
said, so that the commission might
know how many widows and father-
less children there were in Colorado.
"And they get an average of \$50.49
if the father and husband is killed,"
he said. "What can they do in life
with \$50.49? What chance have they
got?"

"Men worked in the mines, the wit-
ness said, because they were forced,
not because they wanted to."

"If they complain it's down the
chute for them," he said. "And if
the man who does work is hurt, he is
taken to a company hospital. If he
dies a company coroner conducts the
inquest over the body—as long as I
can remember, only two verdicts un-
favorable to the Colorado Fuel and
Iron company have been found—and I
think the company furnishes the
cemetaries. The coroners have a habit
of giving a verdict of apoplexy or death
due to carelessness. One coroner
wrote, in a certain case, that the vic-
tim of an accident had 'no relatives
and damned few friends.'"

Lawson called the commission's at-
tention to a statement which he said
was made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
April 6, 1911, in which Mr. Rockefeller
was quoted as saying that the Col-
orado Fuel and Iron company would
never recognize the United Mine
Workers of America and that it was
a fight to the finish.

"Two weeks after that to the day
came Ludlow," Lawson said. "I do
not know whether there was any con-
nection between these two things. I
hope not. A man like Mr. Rockefeller
should be careful of the things he
says, however."

The witness discussed the payment
of workmen in strike, redeemable for
merchandise at company stores, and
said, providing for checkweighmen;
who are paid by the mine to see
that the company does not cheat the
men in weighing coal on the tipple.
There was a law in Colorado, Lawson
said, providing for checkweighmen;
in spite of that, the law was frequently
violated by the operators. When
weighmen are selected, he continued,
"the companies see to it that safe

army which invaded Persia, and
have reconquered Tabriz. An
official communication from the
commander of the Russian army of
the Caucasus says that the
Turks were defeated and put to
flight in an engagement near
Tabriz, but makes no mention of
the re-occupation of that city by
the Russians."

Berlin advices tell of a raid on
Oshtet and Zechow in Bel-
gium by British aeroplanes. It is
said that three of these aero-
planes failed to return, having
been surrounded by German air-
craft and driven out to sea.

The German war office in its an-
nouncement today asserts that the
Russians have been defeated in two
minor engagements in East
Prussia, as well as a slight attack
near Rostow, in Poland.

In France the heaviest fighting
is toward the eastern end of the
line. The German communication
says that further ground was won
in the Argonne in the course of
an engagement in which the
French suffered heavy losses.
Near Nieuport, in Belgium, and
south of Verdun, infantry engage-
ments occurred in which the
French are said to have been de-
feated. Over the greater part of
the line, however, there is little
activity.



"Isn't it wonderful to have a beverage so refreshing?"

Ask your grocer for

Red Bull

CLEAN COAL
is our specialty.
Aztec Fuel Co.
TELEPHONE 841.

men from their viewpoint, are chosen."

Lawson thought it was a mistake on the part of organized labor to elect union officials who had been convicted of violence in the use of dynamite.

The witness read a list of laws of Colorado, which he said the corporations in that state had violated. The list included laws providing for weighing an eight hour day and the right to join labor organizations. Commissioner Weinstein asked if it were a fact that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company had refused to treat with the United Mine Workers of America on the grounds that the mine workers were strike-breakers.

"That was one of the charges," replied the witness.

Commissioner Weinstein read a note directly attributed to the United Mine Workers of America, calling upon the mine workers to form into companies and arm themselves. He asked the witness if that action did not constitute a defiance of the laws of Colorado, or, being a call to arms, a rebellion.

"That is no violation of the law," Lawson replied. "I defy any one to prove that we violated the law. If my neighbor called to me and asked me to get my rifle or revolver, and help him to defend his property and the lives of his family, would that be a violation of the law?"

"It would if you got a thousand men together that way," replied Weinstein.

"Yes, you would be violating the law against blocking traffic," the witness replied.

When questioned by Mrs. J. Berrien Harrison, a member of the committee, as to the details of the arming of the men, Lawson asked to be excused from replying, as he was one of those indicted in connection with the trouble in Colorado. The so-called "call to arms" he said, was issued to the miners two days after the shooting at Ludlow.

Lawson was questioned as to statements alleged to have been made by operators, asserting that the United Mine Workers of America were contract-breakers, in connection with strikes in district No. 2, which includes a part of Pennsylvania. Lawson replied that if the committee had been taken up with the executive board the miners would either have gone back to work under the contract or would have been put out of the union. If a group of miners of one mine went on a strike on their own account, that did not constitute a violation of the law.

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Furniture Headquarters
Second and Copper

WOULD BUY STATE SUPPLIES IN STATE

Montoya Has Bill to Foster Local Industries and With 8-Hour Law for All Public Work.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 29.—Mr. Montoya has introduced a bill in the house to require all state supplies and materials and county supplies to be purchased in the state wherever possible. The bill, which also carries a provision for the eight-hour day for all state work, follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of New Mexico: Section 1. All goods and supplies for state institutions and state and county officers shall, as far as practicable, with due regard for economy, be purchased from regularly established dealers within the state, and all supplies for county institutions and county officers shall, as far as practicable, with due regard for economy, be purchased within the county for or by which the same are purchased.

Section 2. All materials for use upon any public work shall, as far as practicable, with due regard for economy, be purchased within the state, if such material can be found therein.

Section 3. That contracts entered into by the proper state or county authorities for public works shall comply and conform with the requirements of sections one and two of this act.

Section 4. That all public printing and contracts for printing, of any kind, by state or county officials, must be done in the state.

Section 5. That in all public work, as stated in preceding sections of this act, eight hours shall constitute a full day's labor, either for skilled or common labor.

Section 6. Any person who wilfully violates the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided by law.

Section 7. This act is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety and shall, therefore, take effect immediately upon its passage and approval, provided that it be passed by a two-thirds vote of each house, but if passed by less than a two-thirds vote of each house it shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature.

COURT WILL OPEN AT BERNALILLO ON MONDAY

Sheriff and County Clerk. Accused of Irregularities, To Have Hearing During Session; Etch Loses Case.

The district court will be in session at Bernalillo beginning next Monday. With Judge Reynolds will go Clerk Thomas K. Maddison, Stenographer Wilcox and Interpreter B. Ruppe.

The hearings of Emiliano Lucero, sheriff, and Abelardo Lucero, county clerk of Bernalillo, which were to have been held here, will take place at the session in Bernalillo. They are charged with irregularities in office, and will be required to show cause why they should not be forthwith suspended or removed.

Etch Loses Case.
George Etch has been denied a judgment against the Western Meat company for alleged false imprisonment. Etch started suit some time ago, the action growing out of trouble over a bill. Etch not only gets nothing, but must pay the costs.

Stash Will Judgment.
Final judgment in the Stash will case was entered today. The will was thus formally adjudged the valid testament of Judge Stash in accordance with the verdict of the jury that heard the contest instituted by Arthur Stash.

Appeal Allowed.
Marron & Wood, counsel for M. T. Moriarty in his suit against Julius Meyer and United States Fidelity & Guarantee company, are allowed appeal to the supreme court, on the ground of error.

STEEL COMMON LOW MARK IS SET AT 38

New York, Jan. 29.—In the face of the continued downward trend of United States steel common stock since the suspension of its dividend was announced a few days ago, the governors of the New York stock exchange established at the close of the market today a new minimum price of 38, at which the stock may be traded in. The previous minimum was 40. This is a reduction of ten points in the established minimum within the week.

School Funds for Farm Loans.
Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 29.—The committee of the whole of the Wyoming legislature today recommended the passage of a joint resolution submitting a constitutional amendment permitting the application of state school funds to loans on first mortgages on farm lands.

Read the Evening Herald's Want Ads. They get results.

San Luis Potosi Again In Hands of Carranza

No Resistance Offered and Fall of Monterey Is Considered Probably at Early Date, Is Report.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 30.—San Luis Potosi is again in the hands of Carranza forces. It was turned over yesterday without a battle, and the fall of Monterey, now held by Villa troops, is reported imminent.

The fall of San Luis Potosi was said to be a result of Gutierrez's defection from the Villa-Zapata combination. His garrison was composed of both Villa and Gutierrez supporters. General Blanco and General Robles, commanding 10,000 Carranza troops, were preparing to attack the city when General De La Garza, who was said to be a Gutierrez sympathizer, surrendered the city unconditionally, renouncing allegiance to the Carranza party. It is reported his forces will go south to help in a campaign against Queretaro.

A skirmish was reported today within three miles of Monterey at Pochico. Details are lacking.

26 CLASSIFICATION SALARY MEASURE IS DRAFTED

Counties Grouped As Regards Deputy Hire, With Bernalillo in First Section; Courts to Authorize Help.

(State Capital Bureau (Evening Herald) 151 De Vargas Hotel.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 29.—The county salary bill, which is favored by many of the legislators, has been drafted by a committee in charge of that work. It provides blank spaces wherein each county delegation may insert the salaries it wishes its county officers paid and makes a number of general provisions.

Chief among these is that regarding deputy hire. Counties, for purposes of deputy hire, are divided into four groups, with Bernalillo in the first group. The district courts are empowered to grant additional deputies to county officers when needed, but their action on such applications must be made a matter of record. No officer who does not put in his full time at his office is to be allowed a deputy at county expense. Eight per cent of all county taxes are to go into the salary fund. All allowances made by boards of county commissioners in excess of the allotted salaries are to be returned within 30 days, and upon failure to make such refund any county officer is to be considered guilty of embezzlement.

The measure is to apply to all officers from the duties in which they are qualified. The repayment of all fees, mileage and per diem forwarded by the county treasurers to the state treasurer is to be made by the state treasurer.

In counties bordering upon a foreign country or having mines within their borders which employ large bodies of men, additional deputies may be allowed the sheriff under this bill, provided their salaries do not exceed \$2,000 a year.

It is expected that the Democratic members will meet to decide what they want in the counties they represent tomorrow, while a joint caucus of senate and house Republicans will be held on the measure Monday.

ACTION ON RAILROAD BILL IS SUSPENDED PENDING ADJUSTMENT

(State Capital Bureau (Evening Herald) 151 De Vargas Hotel.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 29.—A meeting of the railroad committee of the legislature last night, which was attended by several railroad representatives, was decided to suspend action for two weeks on the Skidmore bill abolishing the "decorating" rule of the railroads in the state pending an adjustment of the matter with the employees. The bill seeks the abolition of the rule which requires brakemen to ride the tops of their trains when passing sidings, entering stations, etc.

The Skidmore headlight bill will be reported favorably, as the result of a decision reached at this meeting. This act would require the operation of electric headlights on all locomotives.

The HERALD Want Ads get the best results.

PERSONALS.

Miss Ida Parks leaves tonight for Silver City, N. M., where she accepted a position in the U. S. forest service. Miss Parks completed her civil service course in the Albuquerque Business college.

County Clerk A. E. Walker today signed a marriage license to Maria Dolores Zuñiga and Juan Rey Abaita, of Isleta.

Sudan Grass.—Our stock of this seed will be selected and pure, and the prices will be low. E. W. FEE.

MOUNTAINAIR IS TO LOSE ONE OF ITS DISTINCTIONS

Town Without a Church for a Saloon Will Have One Lack Removed; Frijole Bill's New Store.

Mountainair is about to lose its distinction as a town without a church or a saloon. No you guessed wrong. It is to have a church.

Every man in town is to help build the church. The movement is headed by Rev. Mr. Farley, and everybody in Mountainair has rallied in the cause. It is to be a Methodist church, but it will be a community center. It will have a social hall and recreation grounds.

The lumber for it is to be given by the government of the Manzano 77-est, in accordance with the rule to give freely for church and school purposes. Supervisor James F. Mullen, of the Manzano forest, has just come back from Mountainair, where he talked over things with Mr. Farley and the townsfolk. Everybody is enthusiastic, and all the men in the place are to help get the church up.

Mountainair is booming in other ways. William White—now and then referred to as Frijole Bill—has opened a big general store. It has a frontage of at least 100 feet.

MANCHU IMPERIAL FAMILY DISCARDS CHINESE COSTUME

(Associated Press Correspondence.) Peking, Dec. 29.—The Manchurian imperial family has agreed to lay aside its official robes and to assume instead the official dress of the republic—the frock coat and silk hat. The present empress dowager, who is to all intents recent for the deposed boy emperor, has also been persuaded by the government of President Yuan to permit any palace servant who prefers short hair to dispense with his queue. The Manchus of the palace are as a class the only people in Peking who still wear the so-called pig-tail. Princes when serving at the court always appear in their robes and wearing a queue, but this queue in a number of cases is false, and when the princes appear elsewhere they are generally in ordinary Chinese dress or in foreign clothes with their hair cropped short. The servants, however, have been loath to change without sanction from the empress dowager.

ALEXANDRETTE SAVED FROM BOMBARDMENT BY TACTICS OF TURKS

(Associated Press Correspondence.) Constantinople, Jan. 2.—A correspondent of the Tawris-Ekspres sends a number of interesting episodes from the bombardment of the Turkish coast north of the city of Alexandrette. The most interesting of these is how the threatened bombardment of the city itself was averted.

After shelling the railroad line near Pajaz, a British cruiser appeared before Alexandrette, where, meanwhile the two locomotives of a train which had been partly demolished by British shells arrived. The commander of the British vessel demanded the surrender of the garrison of Alexandrette and the transfer of all arms in the city within eighteen hours under penalty of bombardment of all public buildings.

The reply made by the Turkish commander was that for each Turkish killed he would hang an Englishman. In the end it was arranged that the blowing-up of the two locomotives which had escaped the bombardment at Pajaz would settle the matter. The correspondent speaks of the locomotives as "culpable," but does not explain the reason why he uses this term.

Earlier in the day the Turkish commander sent word to the British cruiser that he could not find any dynamite for the blowing-up of the locomotives. All dynamite had been sent to Damascus, he asserted. The commander of the British cruiser then offered to supply enough explosives for the destruction of the two locomotives.

While these parleys were in progress a Turkish locomotive engineer had quietly steamed to Pajaz, hooked his engine to the partly demolished but still mobile train and then made off in the direction of Mesina. When the English heard of this they made the two locomotives in Alexandrette useless, and then attempted to reach the train with their guns. With throttle wide open the Turkish engineer was well away towards the interior when the British cruiser arrived off Pajaz.

To make the humiliation of British more complete they had intended while being joined by the Russian cruiser "Ashkani" to open the two Russian guns on the British cruiser. The commander of the city still insisted that for each Turk killed in the proposed bombardment an Englishman would be killed, not by breaking his neck at the end of the rope, but by strangulation, possibly, the most horrible form of death. Checkmated, the two cruisers steamed for other parts.

CONGREGATIONALIST MINISTER BEGAN AS AN OFFICE BOY AT 14

(Associated Press Correspondence.) London, Jan. 2.—The Rev. H. B. McClelland, B. A., B. D., who has been called from the East Finchley Congregational church to the leading church of that sect in Glasgow, began life as an office boy in Fleet street on a salary of five shillings a week. As a man who have worked up from \$1.25 a week and paid their way through the university are less numerous in

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Taking these three reasons together with the fact that you can obtain genuine gas house coke at the same price practically as the cheapest coal, it can easily be understood why it is without question the least expensive fuel to use in heating your home.

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England than in the United States, his promotion has attracted considerable notice in the London press.

McClelland was born in Belfast in 1882. His father's going on the stage early caused an estrangement in the family, and when his mother died he and his brother were adopted by their grandfather, a Belfast linen manufacturer. The grandfather was sternly religious, and punished the future pastor on one occasion for whistling on the Sabbath. The boy was sent to a Quaker school. On his grandfather's death he came to London to make his own fortune when 14 years old.

As \$1.25 was not enough to keep him, he found a family willing to board him on credit. Soon he found a job as a clerk in a book store, at 15 shillings a week, then with a big firm of tea merchants, where he became a secretary to one of the partners. This suggested the tea business for himself. He found he could make more as a drummer for a wholesale perfume house. Then it was at the age of 19 that he determined to advance himself. With a capital of £100 he had saved, he entered Nottingham college, where he won a scholarship. He entered New College, London, where he was largely supported by scholarships, taking an essay prize for three years and the jubilee medal at the end. The management of the Rev. Mr. McClelland the daughter of Sir Andrew Tait, formerly a member of parliament, was announced recently.

Flight managers have a new stunt—they pick out complimentary phrases from boxing reports, have them printed on cards for wholesale distribution. Sporting writers must be careful now in phrasing their stories, the might write: "McGlock is sure to be a champion if all the other fighters in the world drop dead. The fans were delighted with his work because he landed only one round and let them get home early." Next day the writer would be quoted on a press agent's card: "McGlock is sure to be a champion. The fans were delighted with his work."

WALLOONS INTERIOR TO FLEMINGS AS MEN OF WAR SAYS GERMAN

(Associated Press Correspondence.) London, Jan. 2.—The Lokai Anzeiger of Berlin discusses the fighting qualities of the allied armies. According to fluent translations it considers the Walloons to be of slight military value but says that the Flemish regiments have proved themselves to be worthy descendants of their ancestors who won the victories of Erment and William of Orange.

"Great Britain's efforts," it adds, "although accompanied at times by bluffs regarding the creating of a big army, prove a will to conquer which we honor in an enemy."

The French soldiers, the Lokai Anzeiger says, have proved a surprise. "We have seen," it proceeds, "little of the supposedly French theatrical heroism and reckless braving of every danger. On the contrary they have displayed estimable and brave military qualities. Their field artillery consists of good guns and performs excellent work, and at their head stands an army commander who although he has won no decisive victory has secured a name in the list of most famous generals."

The Russians, the critic said, had displayed an unexpected capacity to utilize the terrain and an accuracy in artillery. "The fact that we found some of the 25,000 enemy wounded in Lodz, they all having been removed in good time and transported to Warsaw, and the further fact that immediately after we compelled them to retreat they offered such a stubborn defense, are proofs that the Russian command has learned much from celebrated retreats of Kuropatkin in Manchuria."

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A Bed Room Suit
This bed room suit we are showing is a beauty. Price and terms are right. We have others and can suit your taste and pocket book.

A Shaving Cabinet
The shaving cabinet we are showing will fill a long felt want for a man and will add much to his comfort.

These are only a few things we are showing. Whatever your needs we are able to fill them. It will pay you to investigate.

Kapple Furniture Co
218-226 East Central Avenue

The Million Dollar Mystery

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Adapted from Scenes in the Photo Drama of the Same Name by the Thanhouser Film Company

(Copyright, 1914, by David W. Griffith)

CHAPTER XXI.

A Packet of Papers.
Jim told nothing at first about his adventure to Jones, whom he met half an hour later.

"Was it necessary to keep that invisible letter?" he asked.

"No," said Jones. "I would have given out a serious hint if it had fallen into alien hands."

"Decidedly," answered Jones. "It would mean fight for the Black Hundred or a long time under cover, if our friend Braine learned that Russia was now taking an active interest in the doings of the Black Hundred. And eventually all our work would have to be done over again."

"Ah!"
"You look a bit mused up. Anything happened?" asked the keen-eyed butler.

"Nothing much. I made a cigarette out of the letter and smoked it."

Jones chuckled. "I see that you have had an adventure of some sort; but it can wait."

"Because I want you to pack off to Washington?"

"Yes. I want you to interview those officials who are most familiar with the extradition laws."

"A new blink?"

"What I wish to learn is this: Can a man, formerly undesirable, take out naturalization papers and hold to the protection of the United States government? That is to say, a policeman, captured by Siberia, becomes an American citizen. He is abducted and carried back to Russia. Could he look to this government for protection? That is what I want you to find out."

"That will be easy. When shall I start?"

"As soon as you can pack your grip."

"That's always packed," replied the reporter. "You see, I'm eternally shunted hither and yon, at a moment's notice, so I always have an extra grip packed for quick travel."

"The Russian agent wants Braine, Vron, and the countess; and tonight I'm going to try to point them out to him. It would satisfy me more than anything I know to eliminate this precious trio in Russian fashion. It's thorough; and once accomplished, good-day to the Black Hundred in America. The organization in Russia has still some political significance, but on this side of the water it is merely an aggregation of merciless thugs."

"I'll take the first train out. But you will tell Florence?"

"Surely."

"And take care of your own heels. You were watched," at the hotel."

"I know it; but the watcher could learn nothing. Henri Servan is a name I suggest nothing to the fool who followed me. Besides, we both know that he was trying to peek through the keyhole. That hotel, you know, still retains the old-fashioned keyholes."

"To keep the maids in good humor, I suppose," laughed Jim. "Well, I must be on my way to make that flyer."

The two shook hands and Jim hurried off. The butler watched him till he disappeared down the subway.

"He's a good lad," he murmured, "and a brave lad; and money is only an incident in human affairs after all. I'll be a good angel and let the two be happy, since they love each other and have proved it in a thousand ways."

Meanwhile the Russian agent settled down before his writing portfolio; and once or twice as he wrote he thought he heard a sound outside the door. No doubt this butler of Hargreave's had been watched and followed. By and by he rose, drew his revolver, and tiptoed to the door obligingly so that the watcher outside might not become aware of his approach. Swiftly he swung back the door and the member of the Black Hundred stumbled into the room. Almost instantly the Russian caught him by the collar and held him up.

"What were you doing outside my door?"

The man did not answer. He was trying to collect his thoughts.

"A spy of some sort, eh?"

"I'm a detective," said the man finally, thinking he saw his way clear.

"And what did you expect to learn by looking through the keyhole of my door?"

Servan laughed. "Show me your badge of authority."

The man fumbled in his upper pocket, hoping against hope that the muzzle of the revolver would wave.

"You're an ordinary thief," declared the Russian; "and as such I shall instantly hand you over to the hotel authorities unless you tell me exactly who and what you are."

The man remained dumb. He hung between the devil and the deep sea. If he told the truth the organization would soon learn the truth; if he kept still he would be led in jail, perhaps indefinitely, for he had a satisfactory police record. Presently his nerve gave way in face of the steady eye and hand, and he confessed the why and wherefore he had sought the keyhole of Servan's room.

"We are after this butler. Wherever he goes we follow."

"Well, you've wasted your time, my man. All I am here for is to take over some property Mr. Hargreave left in France for sale. I know nothing about your private feud. Now, get out. But keep out of my way; I am not a peaceful man."

The spy tumbled out as he had tumbled in, by an act of gravity; and Servan was alone. He spent two days in comparative idleness. Then things began to wake up.

For a long time the leather box across which was inscribed "Stanley Hargreave" lay in peace undisturbed. A busy spider had woven a trap across the handle to the quiet lock. The box was still badly stained from its immersion in the salt water. At a certain time it was quietly withdrawn from its hiding place. It was wealthily opened. A hand reached in and when it withdrew a packet of papers was also withdrawn. The box was again locked and lowered; and presently the spider returned to find that his cunning trap had been totally destroyed. With the infinite patience of his kind he began the weaving of another trap. Perhaps this would be more successful than its predecessor.

Later Henri Servan received a telephone call. He was informed that his presence in America would be realized by his presence at such and such a box that night at the opera. Further information could not be given over the telephone. Servan seemed well satisfied. He dressed carefully that evening, called up the office clerk and inquired if his box tickets for the opera had arrived. He was informed that they had. Instantly the spy, who had dared to linger about the hotel, overhearing this conversation, determined to notify Braine at once. And at the same time, Norton, in disguise, determined not to lose sight of this man whom he had set himself to watch.

The spy left by one entrance and Jim by another. Jim had learned what he desired; that the Russian agent would be followed to the opera and that it was going to be difficult to hand the documents to him. The spy entered a drug store and telephoned. Jim waited outside. When the man came out he stroled up the street and entered the nearest saloon. Jim's work was done.

It was Braine's lieutenant, however, who took the news to Braine.

"We have succeeded."

"Good!" said Braine.

"He will go to the opera. He will have a box. Doubtless they have arranged to deliver the papers there."

"And the next thing is to get the number of his box." This Braine had no difficulty in doing. "So that's all

"And take care of your own heels. You were watched," at the hotel."

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"Don't mention it," said Norton amiably. "We thought something like this would happen. Keep perfectly

"Enough of this chatter. I've got to die some time; it will be with my face toward this man I hate with all my soul. You trust me; I'll pull out of this all right. You just fix yourself up stately for the opera tonight and leave the rest to me."

Oiga shrugged. She was something of a fatalist. This man of hers had suddenly gone mad; and one did not reason with mad people.

"What shall I wear?" she asked calmly.

"Emeralds; they're your good luck stones. You will go to the box before I do. I've got to spend some time at the curb to be sure that this Servan chap arrives. And it is quite possible that our friend Jones will come later. If not Jones, then Norton. I was a fool not to shoot him when I had the chance. We could have covered it up without the least difficulty. But I needed the information about that paper. With Norton going to Washington and Jones conferring with this Servan, I've got to strike quick. It concerns us, that I'm certain. Perk up; we've lots of cards in our sleeves yet. Beat the opera at eight-thirty. Pay no attention to any one; wait for me. Remember, I shan't write or send any phone messages. No way of any trap like that to get you outside. Now, I'm off."

Jones approached Florence immediately after dinner.

"I have important business in the city tonight. Under no circumstances leave the house. I shall probably be followed. Add our enemies will have need of you far more tonight than at any previous time. I shall not send you phone or written message. You have your revolver. Shoot any strange man who enters. We'll make inquiries after."

"We are near the end!" whispered Florence.

"Very near the end."

"And I shall see my father?"

Jones bent his head. "If we succeed."

"There is danger?" thinking of her lover.

"There is always danger when I leave this house. So be good," the butler added with a smile.

"And Jim?"

"He has proved that he can take care of himself."

"Tell him to be very careful."

"I'll do so, but it will not be necessary; and with this Jones set forth upon what he considered the culminating adventure."

The usual brilliant crowd began to pour into the opera. Braine took his stand by the entrance. He waited a long time, but his patience was rewarded. A limousine drove up and out of the door came his man, who looked about with casual interest. He dismissed the limousine, which wheeled slowly around the corner where it could be conveniently parked. Then Servan entered the opera.

Braine hurried around to the limousine. The lights, save those demanded by traffic regulations, were out. The chauffeur was huddled in his seat.

"My man," said Braine, "would you like to make some money?"

"How much?" listlessly. The voice was muffled.

"Twenty."

"Good night, sir."

"Fifty."

"Good night and good morning!"

"A hundred!"

"Now you've got me interested. What kind of a joy ride do you want?"

"No joy ride. Listen."

Briefly the conspirator outlined his needs, and finally the chauffeur nodded. Five twenties were pressed into his hand and he curled up in his seat again.

Servan entered his box. In the box next to his sat a handsomely groomed young woman. He threw her an idle glance, which was repaid in kind. Later, Braine came in and sat down beside Oiga.

"Everything looks like plain sailing," he whispered.

Oiga shrugged slightly.

During the intermission between the first and second acts, Servan took the rear chair of his box, near the curtains. Braine, watching with the eyes of a lynx, suddenly observed the curtains stirring. A hand was thrust through. In that hand was a packet of papers. With seeming indifference Servan reached back and took the papers, stowing them away in a pocket.

Braine rose at the beginning of the second act.

"Where are you going?" asked Oiga nervously.

"To see Otto."

A bold attempt was made to rob Servan while in the box, but the timely arrival of Jim frustrated this plan. So Braine was forced to rely on the chauffeur of the limousine.

At Farrar's last thrilling note died away Braine and Oiga rose.

"Be careful. And come to the apartments just as soon as you can."

"I'll be careful," Braine declared easily. "You can watch the play if you wish."

When Servan entered the limousine he was quietly but forcibly seized by two men who had been lying in wait for him, due to the apparent treachery of the chauffeur. Servan fought valiantly, for all that he knew what the end of this exploit was going to be. One of the men succeeded in getting the documents from Servan's pocket.

"Give him a crack on the coco and we'll beat it."

"Just a minute, gentlemen!" said a voice from the seat at the side of the chauffeur. "I'll take those papers!"

And the owner of the voice, backed by a cold, sinister-looking automatic, reached in and confiscated the spoils of war. "And I shouldn't make any attempt to slip out by the side door."

"Thanks, my friend," said Servan, shaking himself free from his captors.

"Don't mention it," said Norton amiably. "We thought something like this would happen. Keep perfectly

"Enough of this chatter. I've got to die some time; it will be with my face toward this man I hate with all my soul. You trust me; I'll pull out of this all right. You just fix yourself up stately for the opera tonight and leave the rest to me."

Oiga shrugged. She was something of a fatalist. This man of hers had suddenly gone mad; and one did not reason with mad people.

"What shall I wear?" she asked calmly.

"Emeralds; they're your good luck stones. You will go to the box before I do. I've got to spend some time at the curb to be sure that this Servan chap arrives. And it is quite possible that our friend Jones will come later. If not Jones, then Norton. I was a fool not to shoot him when I had the chance. We could have covered it up without the least difficulty. But I needed the information about that paper. With Norton going to Washington and Jones conferring with this Servan, I've got to strike quick. It concerns us, that I'm certain. Perk up; we've lots of cards in our sleeves yet. Beat the opera at eight-thirty. Pay no attention to any one; wait for me. Remember, I shan't write or send any phone messages. No way of any trap like that to get you outside. Now, I'm off."

Jones approached Florence immediately after dinner.

"I have important business in the city tonight. Under no circumstances leave the house. I shall probably be followed. Add our enemies will have need of you far more tonight than at any previous time. I shall not send you phone or written message. You have your revolver. Shoot any strange man who enters. We'll make inquiries after."

"We are near the end!" whispered Florence.

"Very near the end."

"And I shall see my father?"

Jones bent his head. "If we succeed."

"There is danger?" thinking of her lover.

"There is always danger when I leave this house. So be good," the butler added with a smile.

"And Jim?"

"He has proved that he can take care of himself."

"Tell him to be very careful."

"I'll do so, but it will not be necessary; and with this Jones set forth upon what he considered the culminating adventure."

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"Thanks, my friend," said Servan, shaking himself free from his captors.

For regular action of the bowels; easy natural movement; relief of constipation, try Doan's Regulator, 50c at all stores.

FATE OF ST. GEORGES WORSE THAN THAT OF MOST EUROPEAN TOWNS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Ghent, Jan. 2.—St. Georges, one of the points where the allies have fought, not for miles of territory but for feet, almost inches, is a ruin today. More than that, it is a heap of debris. Other towns and villages in Flanders are marked at least by standing walls; St. Georges is a wilderness of bricks, mortar, charred roof timbers and tiles.

There is no body who knows exactly how many times the allies and Germans have fought in the place, and how often it has changed hands. The French and English have it today and the Germans tomorrow.

St. Georges is located about two miles southeast of Lombardvillie, and formerly marked the point where the Iser and Plaschene canals connected. Today the village is an island in the "inundation" district. A small causeway gives access to the place. Over this German sailors and marines have again and again attacked the place to the accompaniment of German artillery fire and the rattle of the machine guns of the allies. On one occasion German and allies' heavy artillery bombarded the place simultaneously, and machine guns sent hail of bullets into it from three sides. Why—nobody knows. The Germans suspected that the allied troops were in St. Georges, and the allies suspected that the Germans were in it, each side taking it for granted that the bombardment itself was a sham maneuver.

But for some days now the English have had the place, keeping it practically by virtue of the many machine guns they have so posted that the narrow causeway is swept by their fire. This machine gun fire in and about St. Georges never stops. The slow "back-lash" of the English guns and the more rapid spatter of the French "mitrailleurs" keeps up day and night. Responsible for this are the German sailors and marines, who continue in their efforts to retake the village.

When the wind sweeps over St. Georges it carries with it the smell of decomposing bodies. In the stillness of the night one hears from there the groaning of wounded—of men who ventured into or near the place, were shot down, and then were found to be beyond the reach of those who would succor them. To venture into the open along the causeway means either to die or be wounded. The very hope of debris seems animated by the desire to carry further the destruction of which they are the result.

At night also one hears the incessant coughing of the French African and Anglo-Indian troops, who seem unable to stand the rigors of the cold and damp climate of Flanders. On the outskirts of the village stands a little house, upon whose door have been chalked the words: "Francisque—already disposed of." Not far from the door lies the body of a man with the fingers still about the handle of an open umbrella.

The dyke giving access to the place would not hold the bodies of those who have died in the effort to either take or retake this island in the "inundation" lake.

MILITARY TRAINING AGITATED BY MANY ENGLISH TEACHERS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Jan. 2.—The question of military training in the schools is now a live one over all Britain, and the chief agitators are all English teachers. Lack of proper material for officers to take the place of those killed and injured at the front and to supply Kitchener's huge new army and the inadequately officered territorial force, is one of the most serious problems of the war. All of the higher schools have been called on for substitutes, as the British "Tommy" objects to serving under any officer not born a gentleman, and teachers feel that they were in a sense to blame for not having given their students some elementary preliminary training further than that of the small student of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters in the London Guildhall. F. H. Tempier said in regard to the New Zealand system of universal military training in the schools: "While conscription produces militarism, national training destroys it. The citizen soldier is a man whose every interest is bound up with the maintenance of peace."

Another speaker pointed out that military drill and rifle shooting were compulsory in the Swiss schools, yet he asked who could accuse the Swiss of militarism.

A resolution declaring that military training in the schools would save the country from having to improvise an army in war time by providing a reservoir of partly trained men, was passed with only a few dissenting votes.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless this inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be lost forever; hearing is lost because the ear is diseased. It is not because you are old. Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

has behind it a determination—greater than ever before—to more clearly emphasize the world-wide buying power of this great organization and the fixed policy of Rosenwald Brothers to give their many patrons the benefits derived from their many exceptional resources. . . . The special prices quoted below are a few of the many we are making throughout our large store, and carry with them the assurance that quality and desirability of these articles are of the highest value, and the prices are the lowest to be found. The keynote of these great Sales this year is the opportunity we present to the housewife at this time. She knows best what extensive economies can be effected by taking advantage of these sales. **BARGAINS** and **VALUES** are offered here.—**BIGGER** and **BETTER** than ever before.

Store Opens Monday Morning, Feb. 1st, at 10 O'clock

BON AMI

2 Cakes for 9c
On Sale Monday Only, 10 to 11



Some **DAILY SPECIALS**
IN OUR
Ready-to-Wear Goods
Section for Every Day in the
Week

BE SURE TO SEE THEM—DON'T BE SORRY
AFTERWARDS

On Sale Monday Only

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Dresses worth to \$25.
CLEARANCE SPECIAL. \$5.95

On Sale Tuesday Only

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Dresses that sold originally up to \$30.
CLEARANCE SPECIAL. \$9.95

On Sale Wednesday Only

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Dresses that sold originally at \$35.
CLEARANCE SPECIAL. \$13.95

On Sale Thur. and Fri.

Ladies' Suits, Dresses and Coats that sold originally up to \$40.00.
CLEARANCE SPECIAL. \$17.95

On Sale Saturday Only

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Dresses that sold originally up to \$60.00.
CLEARANCE SPECIAL. \$21.95

Watch the Papers and our Windows for exceptional
DAILY SPECIALS.

Extra Specials for Monday Only

STERLING SILVER ARTICLES Worth 50c to 75c each, on sale from 10 to 12, SPECIAL, EACH. 19c	CHAMOISETTE GLOVES Worth 75c a pair; 16 button length; on sale from 10 to 12; SPECIAL, PAIR. 39c	ALUMINUM PERCOLATORS A splendid seller at \$3.00 each; on sale during the day; SPECIAL. \$1.49	CREPE DE CHINE A regular \$2.00 a yard value; all colors; 40 inches wide; on sale Monday; while it last, SPECIAL, PER YARD. 99c
LADIES' ONYX SILK HOSE Worth every cent of \$1.25 a pair; on sale during the day; SPECIAL, PER PAIR. 69c	SHEETS Size 72x90 inches; regular price, 50c each; on sale from 10 to 12; SPECIAL. 19c	Austrian and Bavarian China Dinner Sets Worth \$30.00 a set of 50 pieces; a limited number; SPECIAL, SET. \$11.95	BON AMI A regular seller at 10c; from 10 to 11 only; SPECIAL, 2 CAKES. 9c

SOME BIG VALUES IN LADIES' Suits, Coats and Dresses

AT

\$5.95



Ladies' Suits which sold originally up to \$20 and \$25. About 50 Suits in the lot for your selection, which we are determined to close out—hence we offer the value extraordinary.
FOR MONDAY ONLY, AT \$5.95

Ladies' Woolen Dresses, comprising Serges, Wool, Corduroy and Crepe, having sold originally up to \$25. We have made up our minds that they must be cleared out without fail. Hence your choice
for MONDAY ONLY, AT \$5.95

Ladies' Street and Evening Dresses having sold from \$15 up to \$20 each, comprising all the popular Silks, Laces, Chiffon and Net Effects. To clear them out,
your choice, MONDAY ONLY, AT \$5.95

Ladies' Street and Evening Coats in Black, Colors and Fancy Combinations. About 100 Coats for your selection. These garments sold originally from \$15 to \$25 each.
They must go in this sale AT, MONDAY ONLY. \$5.95

Extra Specials for Tuesday Only

Ladies' and Men's Initial Handkerchiefs Worth \$1.00 a dozen; Tuesday only, A DOZEN. 49c	HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA Worth 25c a bottle; on sale from 10 to 12 at, A BOTTLE. 7c	PUNCH MOPS Worth \$1.50; for Tuesday only, EACH. 89c	18-inch EMBROIDERIES Worth 35c a yard; on sale Tuesday only. A YARD. 8c
RUGS Worth \$2.50 each; on sale Tuesday only, EACH. 99c	BED SPREADS Worth \$1.25 each; Tuesday only at, EACH. 49c	HOPE MUSLIN From 10 to 12 at, A YARD. 5c	SEE THESE ITEMS IN OUR FRONT WINDOWS

ROSENWALD'S

BON AMI

2 Cakes for 9c
On Sale Monday Only, 10 to 11

Some Specials

From Our Various Departments.
There are Many More.
SEE THEM

Fern Dishes, worth \$1.00 each, SPECIAL. 49c
Solid Gold Hat Pins, worth \$1.50 each, SPECIAL. 79c
Exclusive Souvenir Spoons, worth \$1.00 each. 89c
Gold Filled Cuff and Collar Pins, worth 50c a set, SPECIAL. 19c
Six Silver Plated Knives and 6 Forks, worth \$3.00, SPECIAL. \$1.99
Pearl Cuff Buttons, worth 50c a set, SPECIAL. 19c
Woolen Dress Goods, worth \$1.00 a yd., SPECIAL, YD. 29c
Woolen Dress Goods, worth \$1.50 a yd., SPECIAL, YD. 49c
Silks, worth 75c and 85c a yd., SPECIAL, YD. 39c
Silks, worth \$2.50 and \$3.50 a yd., SPECIAL, YD. \$1.49
Broadened Chiffon Veillets, worth \$4.00 and \$5.00 a yd., SPECIAL, YD. \$2.95
Muslin Underwear, worth 75c and \$1.00, SPECIAL. 49c
Ladies' Tailored Waists, worth \$3.50 and \$4.00, SPECIAL. 99c
Crepe de Chine, Chiffon and Silk Waists, worth \$5.00 to \$7.50, SPECIAL. \$1.95
Shears of good quality steel, worth 35c per pair, SPECIAL. 14c
Tooth Brushes, worth 25c each, 2 FOR. 19c
Hair Brushes, worth 75c and \$1.00, SPECIAL. 39c
16 oz. Can of Talcum Powder, worth 25c, SPECIAL. 10c
50c Bottle of Witch Hazel, SPECIAL. 29c
Lilac Toilet Water, worth 75c, SPECIAL. 29c
Diamond Dyes, per pkg., SPECIAL. 5c
Lizars Antiseptic Solution, worth 30c, SPECIAL. 19c
Pressed Herbs, worth 10c per pkg., SPECIAL. 5c
75c Antiphlogistine, SPECIAL. 49c
Foley's Cough Syrup, worth 25c a bottle, SPECIAL. 19c
Carters Little Liver Pills, worth 25c, SPECIAL. 19c
Ladies' 5c Handkerchiefs, SPECIAL. 1c
Ginghams, worth 25c a yd., SPECIAL. 13c
Ginghams, worth 15c a yd., SPECIAL. 9c
Serpentine Crepe, worth 15c a yd., SPECIAL. 11c
Brassiers, worth 50c each, SPECIAL. 39c
Ladies' Corset Waists, worth \$3.00 each, SPECIAL. 89c
Ladies' High Grade Corsets, worth \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, SPECIAL. \$1.49
Ladies' Neckwear, worth 35c and 50c each, SPECIAL. 13c
Ladies' Neckwear, worth from \$2.00 up to \$5.00 each, SPECIAL. 89c
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 75c each, SPECIAL, 3 FOR. \$1.00
Ladies' Kid Gloves, worth \$1.50 per pair, SPECIAL. 99c
Ladies' Kid Gloves, worth \$2.00 a pair, SPECIAL. 14c
Ladies' Girdles, worth 75c and \$1.00 each, SPECIAL. 49c
Extra Large Cabinet of Assorted Hair Pins, worth 25c a Cabinet, SPECIAL. 10c
10c Cabinet of Hair Pins, SPECIAL. 5c
Snap Fasteners, SPECIAL, 2 CAKES FOR. 5c
Dust Caps, each, SPECIAL. 19c
Kitchen Aprons, worth 50c each, SPECIAL. 19c
Hooks and Eyes, worth 10c a card, SPECIAL. 4c
Curling Irons, worth 15c each, SPECIAL. 9c
Dress Shields, worth 25c a pair, SPECIAL. 10c
Buttons, worth 50c to \$1.00 a card, SPECIAL. 19c
Gold Plated Beauty Pins, each, SPECIAL. 2c
Linen Finish Thread, a spool, SPECIAL. 4c
Paper Assorted Darning Needles, SPECIAL. 4c
Royal Society Patterns, per pkg., SPECIAL. 25c
8 Bolts Assorted Tape, worth 80c, SPECIAL. 10c
27-inch Black Oriental Flouncings, worth \$2.50 a yard, SPECIAL. \$1.50
Laces and Embroideries, worth 20c a yd., SPECIAL. 5c
Val Laces, worth 20c a yd., SPECIAL. 5c
Ribbons, worth 35c a yd., SPECIAL. 19c
Ladies' Vests and Pants, worth 35c each, SPECIAL. 19c
Ladies' Underwear, worth 75c a garment, SPECIAL. 49c
Ladies' Underwear, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 each, SPECIAL. \$1.49
Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose, worth 25c a pair, SPECIAL. 19c
Children's Hose, worth 30c a pair, SPECIAL, 3 FOR. 25c
Girls' Coat, worth \$3.50 to \$5.00, SPECIAL. \$1.99
Boys' Suits, worth to \$7.50 each, SPECIAL. \$1.99
Boys' Hats, worth 75c each, SPECIAL. 49c
72-inch Pure Linen Table Damask, our \$1.00 leader, SPECIAL. 79c
Fine quality Table Damask, worth \$1.50 to \$1.75 per yard, SPECIAL. 99c
Fine quality Comforts, worth \$1.75, SPECIAL. 99c
Napkins, worth \$1.50 a dozen, SPECIAL. 89c
Hemmed Cotton Napkins, worth 75c a dozen. 49c
Union Linen Napkins, Hemmed, worth \$2.00 a dozen, SPECIAL. \$1.39
Bureau Scarfs and Center Pieces, worth to \$1.00, SPECIAL. 79c
Scarfs and Squares, worth 50c and 75c, SPECIAL. 39c
Turkish Towels, worth 15c, SPECIAL, EACH. 9c
Turkish Towels, worth 50c each, SPECIAL, EACH. 29c

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—FIRST SERVED**

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A HEUTIVE DISCUSSION.

DISCUSSION between Senator Barth and Representative Spies, who are both members of the National Committee on Taxation, was held in the office of the latter, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M., yesterday.

Senator Barth, who is an attorney, and Representative Spies, who is a publicist, both of whom are active in the National Committee on Taxation, were both present at the discussion.

The discussion was held in the office of Representative Spies, who is a publicist, and who is also an active member of the National Committee on Taxation.

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There seems to be no question of the right of Mr. Spies, as an official of the Republican party organization in New Mexico, to go to Santa Fe and there consult with and advise his fellow Republicans who are members of the legislature on political matters.

Mr. Spies has said that he is in Santa Fe solely in his capacity as a party official and in behalf of the welfare of the whole people as he sees it.

There seems to be no question of the right of a corporation or of large property interests, of whatever nature, to lay their views upon public questions before a legislature, or upon pending legislation which directly affects those interests.

The corporation and the large property interest has a right to its hearing and to state its case, just as the small property owner has that right. It is worth while repeating this statement which the Herald has made before, that the people, the big, fair-minded public, wants no injustice done to a corporation, any more than it wants injustice done the small taxpayer, whether such injustice arises through the activity of corporation lobbyists or not.

The public, however, does want exact notice and exact fairness from the legislature, in dealing with the corporation and the large property interest; and any injustice brought on by the corporation or the large property interest, or upon a party organization within a legislature which results in unreasonable lightening of the burden of the corporation or the large interest, and in giving it an advantage in taxation or otherwise, which the individual citizen does not have, will be resented by the people, and eventually will be punished by them.

It seems to us that if Mr. Spies has the best interests of the party at heart he will studiously avoid any activity in Santa Fe which might lead the public to believe that he is seeking to control the members of that party in the legislature or to impose his own ideas of legislation upon the individual Republican members of the assembly in the light-tracking of their own individual opinions. The legislator is supposed to represent a home constituency and not a party manager.

The public is likely to distrust a controlled legislature, or a controlled majority, even should the control actually be exercised for unselfish ends. Up to the time of his interview in the Evening Herald this week Mr. Spies had never taken the public into his confidence to any extent whatever; and there is no reasonable doubt that his continued presence in Santa Fe at every legislative session, and without any explanation or any official status in either house has left the impression in the public mind that he has been there in behalf of private interests.

Senator Barth, in seeking to refute Mr. Spies' statement that he, Mr. Barth, has not ordinarily acted with facts, has made the definite statement that Mr. Spies is the attorney for large coal and other interests in Colfax county and that he is in Santa Fe as the legal representative of

those interests. There is nothing wrong in a coal or any other large interest having a legal representative in the state capital during the session of a legislature, provided the activities of that representative are confined within proper bounds. There is wrong, however, in anything which even can be suspected of being in control of a legislature or its majority by such an interest, for even if no wrong to the public is committed, an undue activity and an apparent control by such an interest must inevitably arouse distrust of the members of the legislature who are suspected of being so controlled—and the harm is done then right in their home seats among the voters who elect them. This suspicion of the independence of the legislator, even if there is no actual ground for it, is very difficult to correct.

These things are especially true when a large question of vital public interest and effect is pending, such as the present necessity for providing this state with a taxation system.

Senator Barth has asserted that the Colfax county coal interests for which Mr. Spies is an attorney have admitted property values in this state totaling \$15,000,000, but that they are actually paying taxes upon an actual value of \$2,350,000, which for taxation purposes becomes one-third, or \$785,000. This is one-twelfth of actual valuation, whereas the rest of the state, or the great mass of property owners, have been paying upon a basis of one-third of actual valuation. If this is the actual condition a very grave injustice has been done the people of this state and one which should not be permitted to continue under the new taxation and revenue system. In fact, should such a condition be permitted to continue under the new taxation system, even in modified form, it will lead to the inevitable conclusion that private and not public interests have controlled in the making of that system.

In this matter of our taxation and revenue system the Herald is neither a Democratic or a Republican or any other kind of a political newspaper. It is for even justice to all interests, corporate and individual, large and small. Failure of large property interests to take the people into any measure of their confidence in the past probably has resulted in some misconceptions and perhaps some injustice to such interests. But injustice undoubtedly has been suffered by the people through the activity of such interests to control or influence legislation. This is a time for publicity. It is a time for production of the facts, and all of the facts, fairly and without prejudice, so that the people may know, and so that the legislature and its individual members, in dealing with this all important question of our taxing system, may be freed from any chance of suspicion that their policies and actions are controlled by any other influence than that of the public good. In this situation all sides are entitled to a fair hearing; but all sides should be very careful to secure that hearing, and the legislature should be very careful to see that all sides do have a public hearing. For if a wrong is committed in the re-making of our tax laws these members of the legislature can explain that wrong will be required to explain that wrong to the people at home and the explanation will have to be full, explicit and convincing.

TALKING WITH THE DEAD.

Mr. Oliver Lodge, who presides over the English society of Psychical Research, continues to believe that he has talked with some of the dead people. Having set going on that line, probably he cannot stop.

He concludes that it is a difficult thing to do, requiring special conditions, and presumably not too much light, but he lays it down that it can be done. We wonder who some of his dead friends, who are supposed to have a wide vision, do not tell him how this war in Europe is coming out. That would not be a bad piece of information for the warring governments themselves. They are all in a blind alley now.

Mr. Oliver insists that this belief of his rests on "definite scientific grounds." No doubt he believes this also, but as we have said, he is now going on that road. Scientifically, what he is in search of is human intelligence among the dead. He knows nothing of divine intelligence, or superhuman intelligence, and therefore would be a doubtful judge of it if he thought that he had found it. But in his search for human intelligence among the dead he has no other means of finding it except human intelligence. That is to say, he puts into the testing tube exactly what he hopes to get out of the testing tube; and when human intelligence of some sort comes out he affirms, and no doubt believes, that it is from the dead, whereas the entire reaction that he says he gets is identical with what he himself puts in. This does not strike us as either scientific or definite.

How does Mr. Oliver Lodge know that his agent or medium—always,

we believe, an impressionable woman or half-grown child—is not giving him back exactly or approximately what he himself thinks? Coming from another's tongue, that might strike him as conclusive, and yet it is conclusive of nothing except his own credulity. We are assuming, of course, that this agent or medium, and her familiar spirit, rise, in her so-called conversation with the dead, somewhat above the customary household drivel about palamas or other such things. We are assuming that something is reported fairly to line with Mr. Oliver's own mind. But suppose there is. The chances are a good deal more than even that all this has proceeded from Mr. Oliver's mind, then or earlier, and that he is simply getting back what his testing agent has picked up or absorbed from him.

The only evidence that all this comes from the dead is Mr. Oliver's assertion that they have spoken. He believes this strongly, and therefore it must be so. But this conclusion is not scientific. Mr. Oliver Lodge is merely handing out the same sort of stuff that all superstitionaries habitually use.

THE INDIVIDUAL COUNTY SALARY BILL.

EXPRESSIONS of opinion as to county salaries, obtained through meetings in the Commercial club, show beyond question where the people of this city stand on the salaries question. Similarly definite expressions of opinion may be obtained with ease in almost all of the counties of the state. With such expressions available the legislative delegations from the several counties cannot plead lack of information as to what the people of their respective counties want. Nor can they shirk responsibility for fixing salaries, should the proposed 25-county classification measure be adopted. The plan has a great deal of merit, and up to this time only a few seriously objectionable features.

SOLOS
by the
Second Fiddle.

IF BEING a coal baron necessitates spending two months every two years in Santa Fe, who wants to be a coal baron?

IN OUR STATE capital the morning greeting among officers is: "Good morning; has your office been abolished?"

THE USUAL reply is: "No, but, not abolished. I've been consolidated with the state land commissioner."

WHY NOT let the county officers in each county fix the salaries?

THAT WOULD do away with further annoyance from the county office lobby.

EVERY LOBBY taken from what we've got makes just a little bit less.

THE ASCENDANCY of the Republican party may be important business. But it isn't the only business of importance before the people.

ALSO IT is not the only business before the legislature.

ALTHOUGH SOME members may not find it out until they get home.

IF THE SMALL TAXPAYER could pay taxes on one-twentieth of what he owns, he probably wouldn't make so much fuss about the taxation issue.

IF ALL OF US would quit trying to dodge taxes there wouldn't be any taxation issue.

MR. SPEER and Senator Barth utterly refuse to be personal.

Now surely we are greatly blest: Tomorrow will be Sunday. We all can get a chance to rest. The first arrival on Monday. And also we'll have time to plan some satisfactory work.

To give to the collector man so he may be deflected.

AN ILLINOIS legislator returned to his home for the weekend and met the village banker. "Hello, Bill," said the banker, "what are you fellows doing over at Springfield?"

"I don't know what the other fellows are doing," said Bill, "but I've made \$100."

THIS CONVERSATION never could have occurred in New Mexico.

IN THIS state efficient legislators do not talk.

Behold the busy little bee. A most efficient insect. He has a little sugarbee. Commending with respect. By moralizing the bee is held. A model for the young. Who never yet the flowers have smelt. And never have been stung.

SOME MEN would not stay in Santa Fe two months for \$14,000,000.

SOME MEN say there for nothing.

IT TAKES all kinds of people to make a legislature and trimmings.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulax (25¢ per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

NEWSPAPER VIEWS

(Christian Science Monitor.)

The very pressure and complexity of living are forcing upon states modifications of long-established political customs. These in Massachusetts measures are now being taken to force reduction of the time spent and the labor imposed by the present annual sitting of the general court, and to enable electors to use what has come to be known popularly as the "short ballot." It is seen that specialists with local and individual matters that should be adjusted otherwise in conformity with general rules legislatively defined, and that voters are too often called on to vote for state officials about whom they cannot possibly be well enough informed to discriminate intelligently between candidates. In conformity with custom elsewhere the trend in the Bay state is toward conceding increased responsibility as well as power to executive officials, whose intelligent choice of subordinates will be substituted for the uninformed and sometimes careless electoral action of the people. It is days of sterner democracy, with a majority of the population living in rural regions and in small villages and towns the citizens had ways and means of coming to know fairly well the merits of candidates for office, ways that are not workable in a time when the population of a state like Massachusetts is mainly urban and is heterogeneous among curiously and otherwise as it is now. Moreover, with waiting partisan political machinery and the passing of the "convention" system of nomination certain former auxiliary factors in the process of bringing candidates effectively before voters have disappeared; and the results of the new direct primary system of choosing officials have not been so reassuring as has been predicted by champions of that change. Consequently opinion favorable to extension of executive choice of lesser officials is increasing in volume. As we have said, it coincides with a general trend, national as well as local, to centralize responsibility on grounds of resulting superior efficiency of government; and it also has the merit of seeming to relieve the voter of duties that, even with the best of intentions, he finds difficult. When he enters the voting booth with the present form of ballot and its formidable array of names of persons, the more conscientious he is, the more perplexed he often becomes. With a "short ballot" there would be fewer names to choose from and greater likelihood that he would have some knowledge of candidates to justify his elective choice.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY

Progressive legislatures are busy with such constructive lawmaking as that for workmen's compensation, industrial accident compensation, the creation of welfare boards, the prevention of "sweating" and child labor laws. At the same time widespread, distressful unemployment of men and women who have no resources is giving a visible demonstration of the need of such constructive, coordinated legislation.

Short-sighted business interests that oppose such laws are standing in the way of the general welfare.

(Los Angeles Examiner.)

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer tells the senate committee on privileges and elections that it cost more than a million dollars to reject Perrow to the United States senate.

It must be admitted that Senator Perrow seems rather dear to the price, but some people and some corporations in Pennsylvania seem to have been willing to pay it. Nor, heavy as it was, the Perrow campaign fund would surely be fully repaid.

William Barnes, who indignantly knows, declared that it cost \$1,300,000 to elect Charles E. Hughes governor of New York.

Such expenditures as these are staggering in the common sense. They are not at all staggering in the corporate world, however.

For having this elected their officials the corporations get their money back through them from the common people.

The people seem perfectly content to let those who wish to use government for corrupt ends elect the members of that government. The corporations make no such mistake. They never get a cent and a cent while the people elect governors who may be relied upon to serve the people's cause, or senators who might prove unworthy from a corrupt

ration standpoint. If the people, for example, of New York had been as watchful of politics as Mr. August Belmont, the letters of the public service commission would not today be written by Mr. Belmont's attorneys.

It costs the corporations money to elect men that are servicable to them, but from the point of view of the corporations it is a good investment.

If the people were as studiously careful in their own interests as the corporations are, and made as few mistakes regarding the selection and election of their representatives, they would get the service that the corporations now get.

(St. Louis Times.)

Dr. Martin L. Wilbert of the United States public health service has recently made a statement in which he voices the belief that suicides are often the result of publicity given to the details of cases of self destruction. The unprecedented number of suicides which have been recorded in St. Louis during the past two years, the Washington authority believes, emphasizes "more strongly than can be expressed in words the unfortunate effect of newspaper publicity regarding the nature and kind of poison used for self-destruction."

This raises and old yet always delicate question. In shaping matter for publication must the newspapers take account of the weaknesses or the unbalanced individuals in the community?

We believe they should not. Dr. Wilbert's declaration to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the theory that the name of poison should not be published, it would be wrong to describe the system by which a thief succeeded in his calling or how a murderer perpetrated his crime, or how a confidence man prevailed over his victims.

Indeed, the whole calendar of crime would have to be suppressed. It is a dangerous theory that there is a class of people who must be kept in the dark for their own good. If the light hurts occasionally, it is nevertheless a blessing in the long run.

For example, it may be safely asserted that a hundred individuals have been prevented from taking poison ignorantly by matters published in the newspapers, where one has been afforded an aid in the performance of such a craven deed.

GOLD PROPERTIES NOW IN DEMAND

Hillsboro, N. M., Jan. 26.—There are many inquiries for New Mexico gold properties, and it is likely that some of the gold districts dead for many years will be revived by new capital. Elmerston, White Oaks, Magallon and the old Water Canyon district of Socorro county are attracting renewed attention. Magallon and White Oaks are now the only gold producing districts of those mentioned. The others have been closed down or working only occasionally.

The leasing of zinc has opened some activity in the Grant district, east of Las Cruces, where there are a number of known zinc prospects. The industry for these prospects is coming from men who wish to develop, and those are the men who most often make a mining jump.

PAWNSHOP IS ROBBED OF BIG SUM IN GEMS

New York, Jan. 26.—Between \$10,000 and \$20,000 worth of diamonds were stolen today from the pawnshop of Adolph Stern on the upper east side by three men who drove in to the store in an automobile, held up the three clerks with revolvers, bound and gagged them, threw the jewels into three suit cases and escaped in the car.

The three bound and gagged the clerks, tied them together and left them at the rear of the store, while they robbed the cash drawer of \$125 and made away with the jewels. The proprietor of the place and \$15,000 would cover the amounts for which the stolen jewels were pawned, but that their value was much greater.

TRY A HERALD WANT AD

Men Pay Homage to Mother's Friend

"I am not surprised to observe the number of men who come into the store to purchase 'Mother's Friend,'" remarked a leading druggist.

The expectant mother if she hasn't heard of this splendid concoction is probably not reading the papers to much extent. And if she does it is a happy thought to send baby to the drug store. "Mother's Friend" is a good externally ever the abdominal muscles.

It is a gentle, soothing lubricant, penetrates to the fine network of nerves beneath the skin and has a marked tendency to relieve the muscular strain to which these broad, but abdominal muscles are subjected. This cramps, lumbago and ligaments are thus permitted to stretch without the corresponding surface strain so often involved during the period of expectation. And particularly to young mothers is this beneficial application of inestimable value since in this keeping the muscles firm but pliant it enables them to go through the ordeal without aggravation of the epidemics often the case when this gentle attention is neglected. "Mother's Friend" is highly recommended by a host of women. Write Bradford Regulator Co., 408 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and we will send you a valuable little book to expectant mothers.

SHE WHACKED CONSUMPTION.

Red Cross Seals Are a Powerful Weapon.

She was richly jeweled and bedecked with furs and jewels. He was a shabby, worn faced sort of man. Both of them came up to the Red Cross Seal booth at the same time. "My wife is dying with consumption," he said in a husky voice, "an' we ain't got much money, because I'm out of work, but she did want me to buy five of them seals. She says if she can take a whack at consumption afore she dies she'll rest easier, an' I guess she will." He wiped his eyes with his knuckles and reached for the package of seals which the pretty attendant had put up for him.

"Where do you live?" said the richly dressed woman, who had been an interested listener to the shabby man's brief story. He gave an address in one of the poorest tenement house neighborhoods.

"I was going to buy a few seals for my little girl," said the woman, "but your wife's desire to get a whack at consumption has shown me what I should do. Please give me \$50 worth, miss. Tell your wife she whacked consumption harder than she expected."

YOUR TUBERCULOSIS BILL.

How Much Do You Lose If You Do Not Buy Red Cross Seals?

Suppose you were a father of a family of three children earning \$3 a day and you were taken sick with tuberculosis. What would it cost you to get well, and what would it have cost you to have done your share to prevent this disease from striking you? Here are a few leading items of expense:

Six months' treatment in sanatorium \$200.00
Care, family of four, at \$1 per week for six months..... 12.00
Loss of wages for six months at \$3 per day..... 42.00

Total..... \$254.00

Now, what would have been your share in the prevention of tuberculosis?

"An ounce of prevention" in the proper care of the body..... \$8.00
A study of some literature on the prevention of tuberculosis, which can be secured free of charge..... 0.00
The stopping of all bodily excesses..... 0.00
A timely examination by a doctor..... 2.00
The purchase of 100 Red Cross Seals as your share in the general preventive campaign against tuberculosis..... 1.00

Total..... \$11.00

How much do you lose?

BIG EATERS GET KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Sals at First Sign of Bladder Irritation or Backache.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead, your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is innocuous; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSN. HAD AN EXCELLENT YEAR

The Co-operative Building & Loan association, of which Mayor Rootright is president, has selected the following officers and directors: D. H. Rootright, president; A. Faber, vice president; J. E. Elder, secretary; G. A. Kasebaum, treasurer.

Board of directors: D. Weinman, A. Faber, D. H. Rootright, J. P. Sullivan, G. A. Kasebaum, C. A. Hawke, J. K. Elder and J. H. Shuffelbarger.

The year just closed was a fine one for the association and the organization is in excellent shape with prospects for another fine year. A new series has just been started. The association was organized in 1885.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

PRESTIGE

When you get a check in payment for anything you are instinctively more impressed with the business standing of the payer than if you had received the actual currency.

Place yourself in the same desirable position by opening a checking account with the FIRST NATIONAL BANK. The safety is absolute, the conveniences numerous and the cost nothing.

Your account will be welcomed.

LARGEST BANK IN NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA

ALABASTINE, Cold Water Paint

GUILDERS' SUPPLIES
WIND SHIELD GLASS
J. C. BALDRIDGE LBR. CO. 423 S. 1st St. Phone 402

W. H. HAHN CO.

For the Best in Fuel of All Kinds.
PHONE 81.

CEPRILOR LUMP GALLUP LUMP GALLUP LUMP

ANTHRACITE, ALL SIZES
KINDLING AND MILL WOOD
BRICK AND PLASTERING LIME
SANTA FE BRICK

BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS

Supply your wants of Bedding now while the stock is at its best. Our assortment is better than ever before.

We are showing

Blankets from . . \$1.00 to \$20.00 a pair

Comforts from . . \$1.25 to \$27.50 each

ALBERT FABER

213 to 215 W. Gold Ave.
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Stoves.

The Markets

LINING 'EM OUT

LONG CONTINUOUS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Evening Herald Want Ads

Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Calling out of Italian military reserves and denying of peace rumors were followed by a sharp upturn today in the price of wheat. Opening prices, which ranged from the same as last night to 2 1/2¢ higher, were followed by a reaction, with the market steadying about one cent above last night. The close was strong at an advance of 1 1/2¢ to 3 1/2¢ over last night.

Corn rose with wheat. After opening a shade off to 1/2¢ up, prices secured a moderate further gain. The close was strong at 1 1/2¢ to 1 3/4¢ net advances.

Demand for oats was active on the part of commission houses. Sellers appeared to be in a decided minority, and quotations rose accordingly. Provisions averaged lower.

Close:—Wheat—May, \$1.51 1/2; July, \$1.51 1/2. Corn—May, \$1.01; July, \$1.01 1/2. Oats—May, 69 1/2; July, 69 1/2. Pork—May, \$19.25; July, \$19.25. Lard—May, \$11.27; July, \$11.45. Hides—May, \$10.45; July, \$10.67.

New York Stock Exchange.

New York, Jan. 30.—Some of the ground lost in yesterday's liquidating movement was regained today on the stock exchange, but the undertone was frequently uncertain. Trading was moderate, with signs of substantial support and short coverings. United States Steel common was almost neglected after some early dealings, which included one lot of 1,000 shares, all at the minimum price. New Haven rose over two points above its minimum of 49. Sears-Roebuck led the special group with a further advance of almost five points in anticipation of favorable dividend action later in the day.

The closing was firm. Close:—Amalgamated Copper, 53 1/4; American Sugar Refining, 109 1/4; Atchafalpa, 94 1/4; Chino Copper, 25 1/4; Northern Pacific, 104; Reading, 145 1/4; Southern Pacific, 84 1/4; Union Pacific, 113 1/4; United States Steel, 40; United States Steel, preferred, 19 1/4.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; slow, steady at yesterday's average. Bulk, \$6.75 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.55; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.55. Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady. Native steers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; western, \$4.90 to \$5.25; calves, \$7.00 to \$7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; strong. Sheep, \$5.90 to \$6.30; lambs, \$7.40 to \$8.30.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Jan. 30.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,200; steady. Bulk, \$6.75 to \$6.85; heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.55; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6.25. Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady. Prime fed steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; western, \$5.25 to \$5.50; calves, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Sheep—Receipts, none; steady. Lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.40; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$7.60.

Denver Livestock.

Denver, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady. Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$4.80; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; strong. Sheep—Receipts, none; steady. Lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.40; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$7.60.

London Stock Market.

London, Jan. 30.—The stock market closed irregular after a dull session yesterday. The weakness in Wall Street yesterday was reflected in the American section where prices opened lower. Later a few dealings brought values over parity and made the close steady.

New York Money.

New York, Jan. 30.—Mercantile paper, 2 1/4 to 4 per cent. Dollar silver, 48 1/2. Mexican dollar, 37 1/2. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular.

Spot Cotton.

New York, Jan. 30.—Spot cotton, quiet; middling uplands, 13.45; sales, none.

London Wool Auctions.

London, Jan. 30.—Today's session of the wool auction sales was postponed on account of fog.

BOND-CONNELL

Sheep & Wool Co. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. Cromwell Bldg. Phone 695-904. Second and Gold Avenue.

DUKE CITY CLEANERS

We clean hats, men's and women's clothing, rugs, curtains, draperies, etc. 220 West Gold. Phone 444. Promptness Our Motto.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the
Occidental Life Insurance Company
DECEMBER 31st, 1914.

ASSETS.	
Real Estate	\$ 2,975.02
Mortgages, Loans, Etc.	397,007.80
Bonds	40,000.00
Policy Loans	60,191.47
Cash in Banks and Office	39,362.32
Accrued Interest	7,861.26
Premium Notes	9,303.02
Deferred and Uncollected Premiums, (Net)	23,311.71
Agents' Balances	2,025.47
Furniture and Fixtures	1,708.02
Gross Assets	\$592,431.83
Deduct Assets not admitted by Insurance Department	10,560.69
Total	\$581,871.14
LIABILITIES.	
Liabilities to Policy Holders (Including Accident Dept.)	\$101,245.58
Other Liabilities	8,851.98
Capital Stock	\$140,000.00
Surplus	33,773.58
Total Surplus to Policy Holders	173,773.58
Insurance in Force	\$6,918,074.00
Increase in Assets	101,561.17

Evidently the prize fight managers have nothing on the football authorities for picking soft marks. Twenty-eight colleges want to play the Carnegie Indians.

George Cockhill will be an addition to the National League's umpire staff this season. Cockhill was former coach of the Bucknell university athletes.

Manager John McGraw, of the New York Giants, is said to be the most generous man in base ball. He always has a nickel for the needy. His acquaintances affirm that a story of distress will always make him dig into his jeans. "I'll bet he gives away something like \$2,000 a year," said a base ball writer recently. He deals out dollar bills without a second thought. There are many persons entirely dependent on him, broken down ball players, players' widows and others. Very seldom does he fail to hear a story of woe.

Owing to the high price of beef, we imagine that Willard is worth at least \$1485 on the hoof.

Fight fans in Wisconsin are perfectly satisfied with the latest match between Langford and McVey. The match will be held in Cuba.

Jack Coombs will try a come-back with the Brooklyn Superbas. The Colby "Iron Man" signed a contract with Ebbets.

Advices from Jefferson City bring the information that a bill to legalize boxing in Missouri is being prepared. A commission to handle the game is mentioned. The law contemplating the holding of bouts under proper restrictions.

Jack Curley has arrived at El Paso, Tex., to rush arrangements for the Jack Johnson-Jeff Willard scrap.

Jesse Willard, 6 feet 4 inches tall, would be high gain at any foot tournament, even if he didn't hit one target.

Connie Mack's son will go to Yale. Connie trades him for the pick of the 1915 line.

If those Browns could win the pennant with a so-called weak team last season, what will they do now that Sherwood Magee is for 'em instead of 'em.

Richard Kinsella, scout of the New York Nationals, has signed with that club for this year.

Only 10 spring exhibition games have been scheduled for the New York National second team.

It is reported that Harry Lord, former third baseman for the Chicago Americans, may return to that team this spring.

Hereafter the Cleveland American league baseball team is to be called the "Indians" instead of the "Naps." This change is due to the fact that Napoleon Lajoie, in whose honor they were named, the "Naps" will not be with them next year.

According to President Ebbets, Manager Robinson will take no less than 17 pitchers to Dayton this year for spring training. He will take 30 players in all.

Bromwich, the new third-baseman of the Chicago Americans, is credited with not having missed a scheduled game in the five years he has played professional baseball.

The South End grounds of the Boston Nationals were, at the time they were last used, the smallest major league baseball park in the world. Boston won 13 championships.

Lee Magee has announced that he will play in the infield next summer. He believes that an infield position is a better point from which to manage a team than an outfield one.

It is expected that the two New York teams will meet in an intercity series next spring.

PURCHASE FROM BELLAGERENTS

NOT DISCUSSED AS YET

Washington, Jan. 30.—State department officials today declared that the purchase by the government of ships of the European belligerents had not become a subject of formal or official negotiations. They pointed out that there had been no announcement from the administration as to whether it was intended to confine purchases to neutral ships or whether there was any intention of buying any of those interned.

Until the bill pending in congress is disposed of and the administration finally decides on a policy, officials think, protests by any of the belligerents would not be opportune. Democratic Leader Underwood made a statement in the house denying in the name of the state department that Great Britain had given official notice that it would regard as unequal the purchase of interned German and Austrian vessels under the pending ship bill. He referred to a story published today saying a written statement to that effect was in possession of Secretary Bryan from Sir Edward Grey.

There has been, however, intimation in an informal way from Great Britain and France against any wholesale purchasing of German and Austrian vessels, a situation on which Great Britain could not look with complacency.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice later made a memorandum of that conversation, which he sent to the London foreign office, and that has given rise, it was said, to a report that Great Britain had served formal notice that it would object to the passage of the pending ship bill.

The administration considers that both Great Britain and France have acquiesced in the right of neutrals to purchase belligerent ships in good faith.

Senator Lodge, taking the floor, announced that he would be "completely" brief.

"I realize," he said, "that in this system of permanent sessions some must watch and some must sleep and I would not have the heart to disturb anyone's sleep. I particularly regret that the president's secretary is not here at this moment, as he was all last evening and again this morning, and that since congress has been converted into a registry office we ought to have with us the personal representative of the president, or course it is too much to expect that the president should be in attendance himself, and, therefore, while the watchful water keeps his eyes fixed on the red panorama in Mexico, it is well that his secretary is here to see that none of the lambs stray from the fold."

While Senator Lodge was speaking a party of movers brought a bed to the capitol and set it up in the committee room of Senator Ollie James, which is handy to one of the senate doors. The Kentucky senator said he was ready to camp there indefinitely.

LOUISIANIAN WOULD

SUSPEND WORKING OF

FREE SUGAR CLAUSE

Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Grosvenor of Louisiana today carried out his announced intention of introducing a resolution to suspend the free sugar clause of the tariff law which would abolish duties after May, 1916. He conceded its consideration was unlikely at this session of congress, but put it forward as a means of increasing the government's revenue.

Ryan Nominated for Assayer.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The nomination of Ed Ryan of Goldfield, Nev., to be assayer in charge of the mint at Carson was sent to the senate today by President Wilson.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for disease. For pure blood and sound digestion, Burdock Blood Purifiers. At all drug stores. Price, \$1.00.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage made and executed by F. N. Rogers to the State National Bank of Albuquerque, New Mexico, dated the 5th day of July, 1912, and recorded in the records of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, on the 6th day of July, 1912, in book "B" Record of Chattel Mortgages, pages 181-182, upon which default has been made and offered, and under the terms thereof, the said State National Bank of Albuquerque, New Mexico, the mortgagee therein, has taken possession of the property covered by said mortgage and herein below described, and the same will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder in the room formerly used as the police court of the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the corner building on North Second Street in the City of Albuquerque, on Monday the 8th day of February, 1915, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; and that the amount due to the mortgage on said day will be the sum of Nine Hundred Eighty-four and 27-100 Dollars (\$984.27), and that the following is a list of the property to be sold under said mortgage:

"The soda fountain, known as 'The American Root Beer & Supply Company Soda Fountain,' and fixtures, six six-foot floor show cases, one 12-foot floor prescription case, 40 feet of wall cases, one National Cash Register.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1915.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, By Roy McDonald, Cashier.

NOTICE

Last Will and Testament of C. A. Botzger, deceased.

To State National Bank, Albuquerque.

Special Bargains.

Some Safe Investments That Will Make Money

lots and improvements, can be made into prominent business corner. One block from the strictly business center of the city. Until February 1st, only \$20,000, former price asked, \$25,000.

lots and improvements. Fine business location on Copper avenue, near business center of the city. 60x145 feet. Until February 1st, only \$12,000. Worth \$16,000.

choice residence lots, including corner on Tijeras avenue, in most aristocratic residence section. Until February 1st, only \$4,000. Former selling price, \$5,000.

Two business lots on Copper avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Until February 1st, only \$3,200. Worth \$4,000.

fine lots and pretty new five-room and bath, cement block, strictly modern cottage, costing \$2,800, on 50-foot corner on Fruit avenue. Until February 1st, only \$2,500. Estimated value, \$3,500.

lots and six-room brick home in most fashionable center on Copper avenue. Until February 1st, only \$4,000. Former price asked \$5,000.

corner lot on South Broadway, three blocks from Central avenue, with six-room house. Until February 1st, only \$1,500. Former price asked \$2,500.

very desirable residence lots, corner Marquette and Eleventh streets. Perea Addition. Until February 1st, only \$1,100. Worth \$1,500.

A fine warehouse or factory site, close in, with railroad frontage and sidewalk, 50x75 feet. Until February 1st, only \$1,500. Real value \$2,000.

splendid residence lots in Perfecto Arroyo Area. Additional, one block from New York avenue, car line. Until February 1st, only \$500 each. Former selling price, \$750 each.

small ranch or country home site, 3 1/2 acres, near Indian School, fine automobile road to city. Soil as fine as any in the valley. Until February 1st, only \$150. Worth \$1,000.

INQUIRE D. K. R. SELLERS.

ROOMS 5-7 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

N. M., and Rutherford National Bank, Rutherford, N. J., executors; Julia Louise Botzger, Dorothy Edna Botzger, Miabella P. Botzger, Mrs. Emma Stein Yott, Frederick Muehlberg, Mariano C. Brown, Miss Anna Muehlberg, Charles August Botzger, George Meyer, Strong Brothers and to all whom it may concern;

You are hereby notified that the alleged Last Will and Testament of C. A. Botzger, deceased, late of the County of Bernalillo and State of New Mexico, was produced and read in the Probate Court of the County of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico, on the 4th day of January, 1915, and the day of the proving of said alleged Last

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., January 19, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Juan Abadilla, heir and for the heirs of Juan Abadilla, deceased, of Tijeras, N. M., who died on November 2, 1914, made homestead entry No. 019278, for S 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 22, Township 16N., Range 5E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before George R. Craig, United States commissioner at Albuquerque, N. M., on the 6th day of March, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Casimiro Lujan, Jose Dominguez, Amado Nunez, Eligio Sanchez, all of Tijeras, N. M. FRANCISCO DELGADO, Register.

Evening Herald, Albuquerque, N. M.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., January 12, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Juan R. Garcia, of Old Albuquerque, N. M., who on January 24, 1910, made homestead entry No. 012355 for S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 of lot 2, S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 10N., R. 5E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before George R. Craig, United States commissioner at Albuquerque, N. M., on the 4th day of March, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Felix Garcia y Salazar, Jesus Garcia y Lopez, Benesio Ojeda, Senon Zamora, all of Old Albuquerque, N. M. FRANCISCO DELGADO, Register.

Evening Herald, Albuquerque, N. M.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., January 12, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Senon Zamora, of Albuquerque, N. M., who, on March 29, 1909, made homestead entry No. 00979, for S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 12, T. 10N., R. 5E., N. M. P. M., has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before George R. Craig, United States commissioner at Albuquerque, N. M., on the 4th day of March, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Rafael Carpenter, Jose Dominguez, Cecilio Martinez, Carlos Herrera, all of Tijeras, N. M. FRANCISCO DELGADO, Register.

Evening Herald, Albuquerque, N. M.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., January 12, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Carlos Herrera y Garcia of Albuquerque, N. M., who on December 21, 1914, made additional homestead entry, act April 28, 1904, No. 021967, for W 1/4 SE 1/4, section 10, township 2N., range 6E., N. M. P. M., meridian, in the Manzano National forest, hereby gives notice that all persons claiming the land adversely or desiring to show it to be mineral in character must file objection with this office on or before February 10, 1915.

FRANCISCO DELGADO, Register.

Evening Herald, Albuquerque, N. M.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., December 21, 1914.

Commissioner's Letter "K," December 16, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Carlos Herrera y Garcia of Albuquerque, N. M., who on December 21, 1914, made additional homestead entry, act April 28, 1904, No. 021967, for W 1/4 SE 1/4, section 10, township 2N., range 6E., N. M. P. M., meridian, in the Manzano National forest, hereby gives notice that all persons claiming the land adversely or desiring to show it to be mineral in character must file objection with this office on or before February 10, 1915.

FRANCISCO DELGADO, Register.

Evening Herald, Albuquerque, N. M.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 7, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Justo Martinez of Tijeras, N. M., who, on July 19, 1909, made homestead entry No. 010578, for E 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 9, Township 3 N., Range 6 E., N. M. P. M., meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before George R. Craig, U. S. commissioner, Albuquerque, N. M., on the 20th day of February, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Rafael Carpenter, Jose Dominguez, Cecilio Martinez, Carlos Herrera, all of Tijeras, N. M. FRANCISCO DELGADO, Register.

Evening Herald, Albuquerque, N. M.

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