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TO CHANGE NOW WOULD BE TO SET THE CLOCK BACK, SAYS PRESIDENT

Achievements of Administration Are Reviewed in Letter to Majority Leader Oscar W. Underwood.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ENDORSED

Program for Next Session Includes Building Up of Merchant Marine and Conservation of Resources.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Oct. 18.—President Wilson made public today a letter to Majority Leader Underwood of the house in which he reviewed the achievements of his administration, outlined the program for the next session of congress, and declared "the democratic party is now in fact the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished."

The president wrote the letter as an endorsement of all democratic members of congress in lieu of speeches he said he would like to make in every congressional district. He predicted victory for his party in the elections because "every thoughtful man sees that a change of parties just now would set the clock back, not forward, and because a practical nation is not likely to reject such a team, full of the spirit of public service, and substitute, in the midst of great tasks, either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen, or a party which has not grown to a stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of state."

The legislative program begun during the present congress was declared by the president to have been begun "to destroy private control and set business free." He said that the people of the country had been served by this congress as they have never been served before.

Outlining the work already accomplished, Mr. Wilson mentioned the form of the tariff, the passage of the new currency bill, the anti-trust bills and handling of foreign problems. He said he doubted if "there has ever been a finer exhibition of team work or of unflinching devotion to the fulfillment of party pledges."

Praise for Tariff Bill.
Praising the new tariff bill, the president asserted that "private control had shown its sinister face on every hand in America, had shown it for a long time, and some times very brazenly in the trusts and in the virtual domination of private interests by small groups of men." He said that high prices did not spring directly from the tariff, but out of the suppression of competition which flourished more easily under the protection of a high tariff. He declared that the tariff which opponents of the new bill predicted, had not come, and that despite the European war there had been sufficient time to prove the success of the act.

The trade commission bill and the Clayton anti-trust bill were spoken of as designed "to make men in the money as business as free to succeed as men in a big way, and to kill monopoly in the seed." He added that "monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition" which would be eliminated by the new legislation. "Monopoly is to be cut off at the roots," he declared.

"If our party were to be called upon to name the particular point of principle in which it differs from its opponents most sharply and in which it feels itself most definitely sustained by experience," continued the president, "we should no doubt say that it was this: That we would have no dealings with monopoly, but reject it altogether; while our opponents were ready to adopt it into the realms of law and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation. It is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effective instrument of business liberty."

Justice Done the Laborer.
Justice has been done the laborer, declared the president, and his labor is no longer to be treated as if "it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter."

Of the currency bill Mr. Wilson said: "We have created a democracy of credit such as has never existed in this country before." He declared that "credit is now at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets," and because control of the system rests with the government said, "it is self government as well as democracy."

It was impossible to complete rural credit legislation, the letter added, but the federal reserve act of itself facilitates and enlarges agricultural credit to an extraordinary degree.

Speaking of the program for the next session of congress, the president mentioned legislation for building up the merchant marine and the conservation of our natural resources.

sources and the development of the water power of the country."

"Without a congress in close sympathy with the administration," wrote the president, "a whole scheme of peace and honor and disinterested service of the world cannot be brought to its full realization."

Underwood's Reply.
An era of peace with foreign nations and prosperity at home was predicted for the American people by Representative Underwood, majority leader in the house, in a reply made public tonight, thanking President Wilson for his letter praising the achievements of the democrats in congress. Mr. Underwood said he and his colleagues felt that what they had accomplished was due largely to the president's magnificent leadership. The letter follows:

"My dear Mr. President: I write to thank you for your letter commending the work of my colleagues in this congress. It is a great pleasure to us all to know that the hard work of the past eighteen months in carrying out the policy of your administration meets with your cordial approval. Due to Leadership.

"I am sure I can say for my colleagues, as well as myself, that although we have striven earnestly to keep our promises to the people and write on the statute books legislation in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times, we feel that it is largely due to your magnificent leadership that we have achieved in one congress more remedial legislation in the interest of the American people than has been accomplished by legislation in several decades before this congress met.

Fairer Business.
"We cannot expect that the reforms inaugurated by your administration will immediately demonstrate their worth. After a law is on the statute books, it takes months and often years before the sentiment of the country adjusts itself to the new conditions, but I feel sure that time will prove that the legislation which has been enacted by this congress is the beginning of a new life for our nation."

"We have opened the way to fairer business conditions and established on a firm foundation individual liberty and business freedom for our people. I believe we can now look forward to an era of peace with all foreign nations and prosperity for our people at home as the crowning success of your administration of the government of our country."

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE CAUSES GREAT DAMAGE

HUNDREDS BURIED IN THEBES RUINS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Oct. 19 (2:40 a. m.).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Athens says that hundreds of persons were buried under the ruins at Thebes where the greater portion of the houses were destroyed by the earthquake. Other dispatches show that serious damage resulted from the disturbance at Calcutta, Odessa, Erzurum, Pinar, Adana and through Bosnia.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Paris, Oct. 18 (9:10 a. m.).—Great damage was done by the earthquake yesterday, the villages of Kaparelli and Pyri, near Thebes, being destroyed, according to a dispatch from Athens. At Thebes the shocks were accompanied by subterranean rumblings. The Grecian province of Boeotia suffered most. Twenty distinct shocks were felt there. The number of casualties is not known. Provisions and tents are being hurried for those who have lost their homes.

In Athens the movements were felt for twenty seconds. Several houses were wrecked and the foundations of many were shaken.

Another dispatch says the railway stations on the Larissa line suffered much, and much damage was done at Piraeus, Attalene and Chalkide. Experienced severe property losses. Shocks were felt in the Peloponnese, Cyclades, Euboea and Ionian Islands.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST IS GROWING LONGER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Oct. 18 (5:50 p. m.).—An official report by General French, commanding the British expeditionary forces, gives the total of British killed, wounded and missing from September 12 to October 8 as 561 officers and 12,980 men.

The war office issued tonight another casualty list received from headquarters under date of September 16. It gives fifty-one non-commissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149 men wounded and 555 men missing.

Those of the killed belonged entirely to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Somerset light infantry figure largely in the missing list.

Killed by Live Wire.
Rockvale, Colo., Oct. 18.—Ernest Jones, aged 24, was electrocuted today while engaged in moving a house under heavily charged electric wires. He climbed upon the roof and was engaged in raising a wire when it fell across his neck killing him instantly. As Jones fell the wire snapped. A section fell upon a team of horses nearby, killing both.

GREAT BATTLES NOW REGARDED AS INCIDENTS OF GIANT WAR

German Attack on St. Die Repulsed With Heavy Casualties, According to Report From Allies' Lines.

ALPINE REGIMENT IS HARASSING INVADERS

Turcos Do Deadly Work With Bayonet, Only Eight Out of 800 of Enemy Being Left Alive After Attack.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
From the Battle Front, Oct. 18 (via Paris, Oct. 19, 1:06 a. m.).—What in previous wars would have been called great battles were fought today on the eastern wing of the fighting line stretching from the Belgian coast to Switzerland.

In this great battle of nations, however, these fights are regarded merely as incidents. The fighting always has been of the most fierce nature in this district, owing to the strenuous efforts of the Germans to obtain possession of the strong fortresses of Verdun, Toul and Epinal in order to gain a way from Metz into France.

German Repulse at St. Die.
St. Die, on the Meuse, thirty-two miles northeast of Epinal, was the center of today's attacks, which resulted in a repulse for the Germans with heavy casualties. The borders of both Alsace and Lorraine, also felt the check of battle and in the Vosges the famous French Alpine regiments were in contact with German columns. These mountaineers continually kept the Germans busy by utilizing their remarkable mountain guns and battling efforts to drive them out.

Their greatest achievements in the recent operations was the cutting of railroad communication between Colmar, capital of upper Alsace, and Muelhausen Alsace, thereby increasing the difficulties of the Germans in sending their wounded to the rear and bringing up supplies.

German Heavy Guns.
The Germans have brought up ten-inch mortars in this district, supposedly for an intended eventual siege of Epinal. In view of this possibility the French have renewed their attacks from the south and again advanced beyond Altkirch. A great part of the theater of operations in southern Alsace is illuminated at night by forest fires along the Swiss frontier caused by shells falling across the border.

Along the entrenched line where the armies have been face to face for six weeks, nothing beyond a desultory bombardment occurred today, but farther north, on the western wing, where the German efforts to break the allies' lines have been unsuccessful, the fighting still continues.

Brilliant Dash Ends Badly.
During a dense fog which overhung the battle line, hindering operations on both sides, a section of French infantry, under cover of the fog, recently made a dash on the Germans on the river, surprising the men in the trenches, and annihilated their first line with the bayonet.

The Frenchmen pursued their advantage, but fell into the hands of a reserve battalion of German infantry, who captured all of them. The fog thickened and prevented the Germans from moving and they formed a hollow square around the prisoners and stacked their arms to await the clearing of the atmosphere.

Finally Turn Tables.
The Germans then bivouacked and absolute silence reigned for some time. Then a voice rang out from among the prisoners, "to the guns, comrades." Every Frenchman thereupon rose and rushed to the stacks of guns, the butts of which could be seen beneath the fog. The German commander and a dozen men who were standing guard tried to resist the French, but fell under their own bayonets, and the entire German battalion, dazed by the onslaught, surrendered. The French took them back to the French lines after the fog lifted.

Turcos Do Deadly Bayonet.
On another part of the line, where 800 Germans were well burrowed in quarries, the French general called for 300 Turkish volunteers. During the night the Algerians, discarding their rifles, crept in with bayonets between their teeth and surprised the Germans, of whom only eight escaped.

The number of spies in the war zone seems undiminished and there are frequent exposures of them, especially in the east. Recently a German colonel and a captain appeared in a French camp dressed in uniforms of French privates. They said they had been separated from their regiment and requested to be permitted to serve at the front in another command. They replied without accent to all questions and their identity was revealed only when they claimed to know the commander of the regiment. To which they had applied for service. They said they had seen the commander at a certain place, but the commander, not having been there, the spies were forced to admit that they were German officers. They were shot.

SIR JOHN FRENCH MAKES ANOTHER DETAIL REPORT ON BRITISH ARMY

Desperate Battle Preceded German Retreat From Near Paris, Says Commander of English Forces in France.

BATTLE OF AISNE IS FIERCELY CONTESTED

Kaiser's Troops Secure Strong Positions and Resist With Determination and Skill Attacks of Allies.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Oct. 18 (8 p. m.).—In two long reports made public here today, Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, recounts with considerable detail the fighting in which the British expeditionary force was engaged during the month ending September 28.

This fighting included the retreat from Mons southward to the Seine and the advance after a most vigorous offensive on the part of the allies, back to the river Aisne and the first stage of the desperate encounter along the line of that river, which included the crossing of the stream in the face of the determined opposition of the Germans.

Four Days of Fighting.
The first report discloses that it was September 6 that the allies took the offensive which checked the German General von Kluck's advance to the southeast of Paris, and that it required four days to compel the Germans to turn their backs on the French capital. Two days later the Germans, according to the report, were back across the Aisne, having lost heavily in men, guns and transport in their retreat. Then commenced the battle of the Aisne, which lasted for a week and the phases of which are dealt with.

In the second report, which is dated October 18, General French refers to the attacks and counter-attacks which were still going on when the report was concluded, September 28.

Later Military Operations.
The second report, concerning the operations of the British forces since the evening of September 19, is as follows:

"Early in the morning of the eleventh, three corps crossed the Ouse. Further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed—the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons and three brigades at Compiègne and Cerny, on the afternoon of September 12. From the operation, encountered by the sixth French army to the west of Soissons and two of our army corps south of Missy, and certain other indications along the line, I formed the opinion that the enemy had for the moment, at any rate, arrested his retreat and was preparing to contest the passage of the Aisne with some vigor south of Soissons, where the Germans were holding Mont de Paris against attack."

Heavy Artillery Fire.
"With the assistance of the artillery the third corps of the French drove them back across the river Soissons, where they destroyed the bridges. Heavy artillery fire showed that the sixth French army was meeting with heavy opposition all along the line. On this day the cavalry under General Allenby reached the neighborhood of Froidenoire and did good work in clearing the town and the high ground beyond it of strong hostile detachments."

"The Queen's Bays are particularly mentioned by the general as having assisted greatly in the success of this operation. They were well supported by the third division which on this night bivouacked at Brenelle, south of the river."

Battle of Aisne Commenced.
"The fifth division approached Missy," the report continues, "but were unable to make headway. The west army corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxevillers without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced."

"The Aisne valley runs generally east and west and consists of a flat bottomed depression varying from half to two miles wide, down which the river follows a winding course. To the west is high ground. Both sides of the river are approximately four hundred feet above the valley and broken into spurs. The most prominent slopes and plateaus, overlooking the Aisne, of varying steepness, are covered with patches of wood which extend on to the high ground. Several small villages and towns are dotted about, chief of which is Soissons."

Aisne Is Unfordable.
"The Aisne is a sluggish stream 176 feet wide and 15 feet deep in the center and is unfordable. Between Soissons on the west and Villers on the east, on the part of the river attacked and seized by the British forces, are eleven bridges. One narrow gauge and a double line railway run near the river."

"The position of the enemy was very strong for delaying action or for a defensive battle. One of the chief

military characteristics is that, except for small stretches on the top of the plateau, either side cannot be seen, owing to the woods on the edges of the slopes. The tract of the country above described is well adapted for concealment."

Skilful Concealment.
"The enemy so skilfully turned this to account that it made it impossible to judge of the real nature of his opposition to our passage of the river, but I have every reason to conclude that strong rear guards, at least three army corps, were holding the passages early on the morning of the 13th. On that morning I ordered the British forces forward. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chanoille, via the canal bridge at Pourcy. On the right the cavalry and first division met with little opposition and found passage by means of the canal aqueduct which crosses the river. This division therefore was able to press on, supported by the cavalry on the outer flank, driving the enemy before it."

Crossing Under Difficulties.
"On the left the leading troops of the second division reached the river by 9 o'clock. The fifth infantry brigade only was able to cross the river in single file under considerable shell fire by means of a broken girder of a bridge which was not entirely submerged in the river. A pontoon bridge was constructed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

"The fourth guards brigade met with severe opposition at Chanoille and only late in the afternoon were able to establish a foothold on the northern bank of the river. By nightfall the first division occupied the area around Moulins, Paisy and Geny. The second division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river leaving only the fifth brigade on the north bank to establish a brigade head. The second corps found all the bridges destroyed except that at Conde, which was in possession of the enemy and remained so until the end of the battle."

Swept by Artillery Fire.
"In the approach to Missy, where the fifth division eventually crossed, there is some open ground which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The thirteenth brigade therefore was unable to advance but the fourteenth, directed to a less exposed point, was ferried over and at night established itself on the left of St. Marguerite, where later with the fifteenth brigade, supported by the fourth division on their left, it succeeded in repelling heavy counter attacks on the third corps."

"On the morning of the 14th the third corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The twelfth infantry crossed at Venizel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be manhandled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venizel."

Severe Struggle at River.
"At 2 p. m. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had made good progress, but at 5:30 p. m. the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions reached were held until almost dark. The third corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy."

"In the evening the enemy retired at all points and entrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which runs the Chemin des Dames. Detachments of infantry, however, strongly entrenched in commanding positions down the slopes and on various spurs, were left in front of all three army corps, with powerful artillery in support of them."

Splendid Work of Engineers.
"During the night of the 14th and on the 15th and following days, light companies incessantly worked night and day, throwing eight pontoons and four foot bridges across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion. The other wagon and railway bridge were temporarily repaired to take foot passengers; one would take a weight up to six tons. The operations of the field companies during this trying time were worthy the best traditions of the royal engineers."

Important Advance Made.
"We weather added to the difficulties. On the evening of the 14th it was still impossible to decide whether the enemy was only making a temporary halt or intended to stand and defend his position. With a view to clearing the situation, I ordered a general advance. The action of the first corps on this day under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skilful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river."

Enemy Driven Back.
"By noon of this day the position roughly was that two bridges extended along a line running east and west, on the north to Troyon, on the south to Chemin des Dames."

"About 1 p. m. the enemy obtained a footing between the first and second corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. General Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skilfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the guards' brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss."

General Advance Ordered.
"About 4 o'clock a weakening of the counter attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander. Although meeting with considerable opposition

(Continued on Page Two.)

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES IN TWO HEAVY ENGAGEMENTS CLAIMED IN REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS OF ALLIES

FRENCH REOCCUPY ARMENTIERES AND REPULSE GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RIVER YSER

Great Battle on Belgian Soil Lasts for Full Week, During Which Fighting Is Said to Have Been Continuous; First Contact Between Cavalry Forces Is Followed by the Full Strength of Contending Armies; Statements From Petrograd and Vienna Are Absolutely Contradictory, Those From Czar's Capital Claiming Continuous Success While Austrian News Tells of Nothing but Russian Catastrophes; Servians Are Sweeping Enemy Before Them, if What They Say Can Be Trusted.

Progress of the allies in northern France and Belgium is indicated by the statement issued by the British official press bureau that in the northern area the Germans have been driven back more than thirty miles. This is in part confirmed by an Amsterdam dispatch which says that the Germans have evacuated Courtrai, but still hold Lille.

This advantage, however, has reference only to what was formerly known as the French left wing. This wing now extends to the North sea and it is here that French and British reinforcements have been placed in the line to meet the heavy reinforcements which have come to the German right wing—the army which is trying to force its way down the coast to the French channel ports.

On this important phase of the great battle the latest official statements issued by the French war office give little information, except for the recording of the recapture of Armentieres by the allies and the repulse of several attacks by Germans in Belgium, with a notable advance north of Arras. There has been fighting also in the neighborhood of St. Die, where the Germans have been endeavoring to force their way through the French lines.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, in two reports on the battle of the Aisne describes the valiant work of his troops and tells of severe British losses, showing that during the period between September 12 and October 8, 561 officers and 12,980 men were among the killed, wounded and missing.

The Austro-German and Russian reports of the fighting in the east continue contradictory, both sides claiming victories and denying defeats. In the south the Servians again announce successes.

Disquietude prevails in Asiatic Turkey, according to a news agency dispatch, and the American ambassador to Turkey has been requested not to send the American relief cruiser North Carolina there, in the fear that her arrival might cause disorder.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, has arrived in Antwerp. It was stated recently that late in October he would take command of the German fleet.

An Amsterdam newspaper learns that the Germans from Zebrugge have shelled the Belgian lightship off that port, forcing the crew to desert their posts.

Anti-German mobs in London have wrecked and looted twenty stores belonging to Germans.

Eight hundred Austrian sailors and mechanics have arrived in Constantinople to serve in the Turkish navy and forts.

The steamer Brindilla, now flying the American flag, but formerly sailing under the German flag as the Washington, has been taken into Halifax as a prize of war by the British auxiliary cruiser Caronia. She is reported to have contraband of war in her cargo.

Canada will keep 30,000 men in continuous training, to be drawn upon in units of ten thousands, as soon as equipped, during the continuance of war. Thirty-three thousand Canadian volunteers are now in camp in Salisbury Plain, England, and the next 30,000 will go into training at once.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Oct. 18 (9:45 p. m.).—Two important successes in the battle for Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the allies in the official communication issued in Paris this afternoon.

Checks German Movement.
The allies also made an advance north of the La Bassée canal between that line and Arras and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. The latter is a rather long front, but the claims in the French official communication are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans, however, are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going but the allies probably soon will learn their destination as their aviators are said to be busy everywhere over the German lines. It is thought here, however, that it probably will be some days before the Germans make their presence felt, although they have made a reputation for quick movements.

Stationary in Center.
In the center and in the Vosges the situation is stationary. This is not

taken here to mean that no fighting is taking place and it is considered likely that the battle on the Alamo front which has been going on for some days has yet to reach its end. The Germans have established a strong position in the German part of the Alamo and are said to have demanded war levies from Ostend and Blankenberge to supply provisions for men and boats.

Anti-German Sentiment.
The arrival in London of thousands of Belgian refugees has stirred up the population in the poorer districts of the city against the Germans. Thousands of Germans are still carrying on business or continuing their places of employment, not only in London but throughout the country, and the agitation for the discharge of those employed in hotels, restaurants and other places is growing in intensity. Again the Russians and the Americans fully sympathize one another as to the progress of events in the east. The Austrians claim that the operations are progressing favorably for them while an official report from Petrograd says that attempts by the Austrians to cross the river San failed and that in the fighting south of Przemyśl, which took the form of bayonet charges, they captured fifteen Austrian officers and 1,000 men.

Fail to Cross Vistula.
It would appear from reports of correspondents at Petrograd that the Germans made repeated attempts to cross the Vistula at Josefow, but were driven back with heavy casualties. These correspondents say the fighting was part of the general attack on the Russian positions in the Vistula and that it failed.

The British and French fleets and the Montenegrin army are carrying on an attack on Cattaro, the fortified seaport of Austria in Dalmatia, the first sortie from which the Montenegrins claimed to have repulsed. Throughout their sphere of operations Serbian reports say, the Serbians are sweeping everything before them. It is not believed here, however, that very serious fighting has been taking place recently as the weather and the conditions of the roads have been against it.

BELEAGUER VIGOROUSLY REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK

Paris, Oct. 18 (2:47 p. m.)—The French official statement issued this afternoon says:

"The Belgian army in Belgium has vigorously repulsed several attacks of the Germans at crossings of the river Yser."

"On our left wing, north of the Canal La Bassée, the allies occupy a front on Givenchy. Allies from Fromelles have repulsed German attacks."

"To the north of Arras, yesterday was marked by a notable advance on our part."

"Between the region of Arras and the Oise we have progressed slightly at certain points."

"In the center and on our right wing the situation remains stationary."

BATTLES FAVORABLE TO AUSTRIANS, SAYS VIENNA

London, Oct. 18.—"The battles on the line running through Stary, Stambour and Medan and on the river San are progressing favorably to Austria as are also the operations against the Russians along the Dniester river. North of Wysskow the Russians were again attacked and repulsed."

This was the text of the official Austrian statement on the operations in Galicia forwarded Saturday noon from Vienna via Amsterdam.

"At Synowackowsky our troops forced a crossing of the Styr river, conquered the heights north of Byrowackowsky and pushed the enemy. We further occupied the heights north of Podbus, southeast of Stary and Stambour, after severe fighting. Over attacks north of the Styr river are progressing. North of Przemyśl on the east bank of the San river our troops are gaining ground. Up until now about 15,000 prisoners have been taken."

REPORT REPULSE OF AUSTRIAN ARMY FORCE

Petrograd, Oct. 18.—The Russian army headquarters makes the following announcement:

"On the front in East Prussia and on the Vistula there is nothing new. Austrian attempts to cross the San river have failed. South of Przemyśl the fighting continues. At several points there were bayonet attacks in which we captured fifteen Austrian officers and more than 1,000 soldiers. Austrian reinforcements are reported in the passes of the Carpathians."

GENERALLY QUIET AND UNCHANGED, SAYS BERLIN

London, Oct. 19 (1:10 a. m.)—The following official report from German headquarters is issued at Berlin, Sunday morning, is sent by Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent:

"In the western theater of war, yesterday was generally quiet and the situation unchanged."

"In the eastern theater our troops are advancing in the environs of Lyck. The battle continues near the south of Warsaw."

RUSSIAN ROADS ARE PRACTICALLY IMPASSABLE

Petrograd, Oct. 18 (Via London, Oct. 19, 1 a. m.)—After fighting their way to within five miles of Warsaw the Germans were hurled back with heavy losses owing to the inability of the artillery to follow up and support their advance guard. As a result of advice received here:

"The backwardness of the artillery is due to the practically impassable conditions of the country as a result of four days' continuous rain. Warsaw is virtually unapproachable without heavy guns. A main action is reported in the Upper Vistula region where the Germans are attempting to march toward Krasnik and Lublin. A battle is officially reported as developing south of Przemyśl, chiefly with the Austrians."

Sequesters German Goods.

Bordeaux, Oct. 19 (12:08 a. m.)—The courts have ordered the seizure of the premises and stocks of eight large wine shipping concerns belonging to Germans or Austrians and valued at several million francs.

GERMAN FORCE CAUGHT IN TRAP BY RUSSIANS ON VISTULA RIVER

All Efforts of Kaiser's Army
to Make Crossing Are Re-
pulsed With Great Slaughter,
Says Petrograd Dispatch

AMBUSCADE RESULTS IN GREAT MASSACRE

Lured to Muscovite Side, In-
vading Force of 2,000 Is
Killed Almost to a Man;
Slaughtered on Rafts.

TRY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.
Petrograd, Oct. 18 (Via London, Oct. 19, 2 a. m.)—The latest details of the fighting on the Vistula, as announced by the war office, say that the Germans were thoroughly beaten and that hundreds of German prisoners have been taken into Warsaw. In the center, the fighting consisted chiefly of artillery duels.

Battle Rages for Five Days.

Between Josefow and Ivanogrod the battle has continued for nearly five days. Near Josefow the Russian commander, it is stated, learned that the Germans were preparing to cross the Vistula. He exposed some guns about seventeen miles from his bank of the river to make the Germans believe that the population was the Russian front. During the night, according to the official version, Russian infantry with four quick fired guns in the dense bushes near the river hid some distance back sixteen field guns were concealed. A German aeroplane flew over the spot next morning but the aviator perceived nothing and the Germans began crossing the river on rafts. The Russians allowed two battalions of Germans to land, preceded by a detachment of sappers, to prepare a landing which was within 400 yards of the concealed Russian guns.

The Russians then opened a gun and rifle fire which, it is asserted, accounted for nearly every man across the river, the German losses being well over two thousand. The affair ended in a bayonet attack.

The Germans on the opposite side of the river could not fire without the risk of killing their own men. Russian quick fired guns mowed down the men packed on the rafts and many of these who jumped into the river and tried to swim ashore were killed by rifle fire.

At an unmentioned place southward of Warsaw, the official report says, the Russians and Germans strove simultaneously to cross the river. The Russians succeeded under a terrible shrapnel fire, suffering heavy casualties, but eventually they silenced the German guns and repulsed the German division covering the crossing. Apparently, the report concludes, the Russian heavy field guns outranged those of the Germans.

Today was "tobacco day" in Petrograd, large quantities of the luxury being contributed by the populace for the soldiers at the front.

ALL ATTEMPTS TO CROSS VISTULA RIVER REPULED

London, Oct. 19.—"All the Austro-German attempts to force the passage of the Vistula have thus far failed and the enemy have been compelled everywhere to assume the defensive," says a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.

"They appear, however, to have retired to good order and are likely to make a stubborn fight in prepared position before allowing themselves to be driven off Russian soil."

"With an enormous mass of artillery the Germans kept up a terrific bombardment which ceased neither day nor night. Under cover of this fire numerous attempts were made on the 3d and 4th to throw chains of pontoons across the river. According to one report, bridging detachments were working at no less than eighteen different points. They were everywhere repulsed and large quantities of bridging material were destroyed."

SERBIAN SUCCESSFUL ANNOUNCED FROM NISH

London, Oct. 19 (1:50 a. m.)—Reuters' Nish, Serbia, correspondent sends an official communication which announces Serbian successes in battles against the Austrians, as follows:

"October 12-13.—The Serbians were victorious in vigorous skirmishes on our left wing in Bosnia."

"October 12.—The enemy was repulsed in an attack on the front of Srebrenik-Banitsa."

"October 12.—We repulsed attacks near Kroustichina on the Drina river."

"October 12-13.—The enemy was defeated with enormous casualties in an attack on the front of Ada-Zimaba on the Save and at the confluence of the Save and the Danube. The enemy retired in disorder on Beljani, leaving a great number of dead, wounded and prisoners. Our advance guards are moving on Beljani."

"October 14.—Part of the enemy's force was annihilated in an attack on our right wing at Beguchewo. The remainder of the enemy's force fled in disorder with terrible losses."

"October 14.—We attacked the enemy's brigade near Kroustichina and drove him back on the Drina. Many of the Austrians were killed or wounded and we took 600 prisoners."

250 WOUNDED OF HILL'S COMMAND CROSS BORDER INTO ARIZONA

Permission Granted by United
States to Avert Possible
Massacre in Case Mayo-
rena's Indians Win.

WILL BE CARED FOR BY CARRANZA FUNDS

Dum-dum Bullets Used by
Both Sides and Resulting
Injuries to Those Hit Are
Extremely Bad.

TRY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.
Naco, Ariz., Oct. 18.—Two hundred and fifty Mexicans wounded during the attack on Naco, Sonora, were brought to this side early today through special permission from the Washington government, which first had refused asylum here. The Carranza government has promised that they will be attended without expense to the American state or national government.

This action came as a result of an appeal made through Governor Hunt, in which it was asserted that if the Mexican town were taken by Governor Maytorena's Indians, the wounded would be killed in their beds.

Only forty-seven patients were allowed to remain, the permission for their reception covering only those seriously wounded. The examination of the American army surgeons caused the rejection of most of the cases. One of those received died late tonight. His body was returned to Naco, Sonora, for burial.

Three of the patients are Yaqui Indians whose execution was prevented by a Mexican nurse.

It was planned to send the wounded to Douglas, where there are better hospital facilities, but so far authority to do this has not been given.

Provost Marshal Captain Cowan has taken charge of the hospital in the Naco opera house.

All Prisoners Executed.

Both sides during the prolonged battle have been executing their prisoners, it was learned today on absolute authority, but so far no wounded have been shot after being captured. The negro troops of the Ninth and Tenth United States cavalry assisted in crossing the wounded to the American side. They will remain in the care of Dr. J. Hollingworth, an American physician, who has stuck to his post on the Mexican side during sniping and rifle fire. Several times the hospital, which bore the Red Cross flag, had been struck by pieces of shells.

Use Dum-dum Bullets.

The Mexican soldiers presented a pitiful appearance. Their wounds are unusually serious since both sides have been using "dum-dum" bullets of the soft-point type.

During the night there was less firing than for several days, and General Hill's troops became reassured that the previous day's fighting had disheartened the enemy. The residents of the Arizona town, however, remained under cover, and the officers and men of the American troops stood behind their steel and bayonet fortifications. Many tents in the army camp several hundred yards from the boundary, have been pierced by bullets as well as the frame houses of the town.

YAQUI INDIANS WANT RETURN OF THEIR LANDS

On Board U. S. S. West Virginia, Guaymas, Mexico, Oct. 17 (By wireless to San Diego, Calif., Oct. 18.)—A demand by the Indians of the state of Sonora that Mexican government officials return them their land, much of which is now owned by foreigners, is leading to much concern. The officials realize the impossibility of fulfilling agrarian promises and are at a loss for means to compose the growing impatience of the natives. The situation is admittedly serious and disorders are feared.

The Southern Pacific company is reported as being about to close its ships at Empalme, the largest west of Chicago, and remove its motive power to the United States until a stable government has been established.

A band of Yaqui Indians are reported to have attacked yesterday the ranch of Governor Maytorena at Orizaba. Details are lacking as to the outcome of the raid.

DELEGATION SENT TO STOP FIGHTING AT NACO

Washington, Oct. 18.—Hoping to stop the fighting at Naco, on the border, and avert an international complication, the national convention at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, has sent a commission to confer with Governor Maytorena and General Hill, commanders of the opposing forces. This was announced tonight in advices to the state department.

While awaiting the arrival of the Zapata delegates before deciding on the personnel of the new provisional government, the convention has been viewing with considerable concern the activity of the Maytorena forces in their attack on the Carranza garrison commanded by General Hill. Governor Maytorena, who it was supposed adhered to the cause of General Villa, was ordered to suspend operations by Villa and the Carranza garrison was similarly informed of the arrangement of an armistice through the delegates at the national convention.

Governor Maytorena has disregarded both Villa's orders and the armistice.

elles. In subsequent fighting four American troops have been shot, two of them, it is reported, fatally. Several civilians on the American side of the line also have been injured by stray bullets.

As the national convention at Aguas Calientes has declared itself sovereign in Mexico, its orders are intended to be final. Should Maytorena continue to attack General Hill's forces, "in respect of the orders of the convention, it is supposed," says a dispatch, "it will appeal to General Villa as commander of the division at the north to quell the disturbance."

HINDU SAILORS ARE ACCUSED OF MUTINY

TRY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.
Bombay, T. N., Oct. 18.—Following a riot among the Hindu crew of the German steamer O. J. D. Ahlers, a refugee vessel in this harbor, thirteen sailors jumped overboard last night and swam ashore where they were captured by police. The remainder of the crew refused further work claiming British citizenship.

After consultation between the German and British consuls it was decided to send the members of the crew to Calcutta at the first opportunity. In the meanwhile they will be held in jail here.

According to the Hindus, the O. J. D. Ahlers recently coaled two four-funnel warships and two three-funnel warships. They said they were present at the bombardment of Papete and that the vessel coaled twelve merchantmen in the south sea since leaving Tsing-Tau.

SIR JOHN FRENCH MAKES ANOTHER DETAIL REPORT ON BRITISH ARMY

(Continued From Page One.)

and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from Chemin des Dames on the right through Chilly to Le Cour de Sempy, with the first cavalry brigade extending to the Chavonne-Sommes road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the Eighteenth corps which were entrenched in Echelon to its right rear. During the night they entrenched this position.

Position Is Maintained.

"Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command. Day after day, night after night, the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in a violent counter-attack, which has never on any occasion succeeded, while the trenches all over his position have been under continuous and heavy artillery fire."

"The operations of the First corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners and some field pieces and machine guns. The casualties were very severe, one brigade alone losing three of its four colonels."

Powerful Counter Attack.

"The third division commenced a further advance and had nearly reached the plateau of Apy when they were driven back by a powerful counter-attack supported by a heavy artillery. The division, however, fell back in the heat order and finally entrenched itself about a mile north of Vailly bridge, effectively covering its position."

"The fourth and fifth divisions were unable to do more than maintain their ground."

"On the morning of the 15th, after a close examination I became convinced that the enemy was making a determined stand. This was confirmed by reports reaching me from the French armies operating on my right and left, which clearly indicated that the enemy was occupying a strongly entrenched line along the whole valley of the Aisne. A few days previously the fortress of Mauberge had fallen and a quantity of siege artillery had been brought from there to strengthen the enemy's front."

Eight-inch Shell Fire.

"During the day shells, judged by experts to be from eight-inch guns, fell on our position. These had a range of 16,000 yards and during the course of the battle our troops suffered heavily from this fire, although lately its effects have been largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough entrenching, the necessity for which I have impressed strongly upon the army corps commanders."

"As the enemy was able to bring a flank fire on it, the fifth division was unable to maintain its position and had to retire back to the river east of Missy, where with great skill and tenacity, Major General Sir Charles Perceval maintained his position throughout the whole battle, although his trenches were on lower ground than those of the enemy on a plateau only 400 yards away."

"General Haig, with the third division, attacked vigorously and regained the ground lost on the 14th."

Compelled to Change Plan.

"I was compelled to change my plan when I learned further advance of the first corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank and further I learned from the French commander-in-chief that he was strongly reinforcing the sixth French army on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allies left to attack the enemy's flank and thus compel his retirement."

"On the 17th, 18th and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded. The First corps was heavily and constantly engaged. On the afternoon of the 17th the right flank of the first division was seriously threatened. The enemy's attack was ul-

mately driven back with heavy losses.

Enveloping Movement.

"On the 18th information reached me that General Joffre had found it necessary to make a new plan to attack and envelop the German flank. It was evident to me that the battle in which we have been engaged since the 11th, must last some days longer until the final movement could be felt and the way opened to drive the enemy from his position."

"Thus it became essential to establish some system of relief in the trenches and I have used the infantry of the sixth division with good results for this purpose. On the evening of the 18th the enemy again began to move actively. After dark the enemy continued his attack on the second division, only to be again driven back. Our losses in these two days were considerable but the enemy's, as obtained, vastly exceeded them."

Enemy Losses Heavily.

"On the night of the 21st, another violent counter-attack was repulsed by the third division, the enemy losing heavily. On the 22nd, four six-inch howitzer batteries, which I had asked to be sent from home arrived. Two batteries were handed over to the Second corps and two to the First corps. They were brought into action on the 24th with very good results."

"Our experience in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of larger caliber in great battles which lasted several days, during which time powerful entrenching work on both sides can be carried out. These batteries were used with considerable effect on the 24th and following days."

Weakens Enemy's Center.

"On the 25th, the action of General de Castelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably and apparently withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from the center and the east. I am not aware whether it was due to this cause or not, but until the 25th it appeared as though the enemy's opposition in our front was weakening. On that day, however, a very marked renewal of activity commenced. A constant and vigorous artillery bombardment was maintained all day and the Germans in front of the first divisions were observed to be stepping up to our lines and trying to establish new trenches."

"Renewed counter attacks were delivered and beaten off during the course of the day and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the first division stopped the enemy's entrenching work."

Determined Attacks Repulsed.

"During the night of the 27th and 28th, the enemy again made the most determined attempts to capture the trenches of the first division but without the slightest success. Similar attacks were repeated during these days along the lines of the allied front and it is certain that the enemy then made one last great effort to establish ascendancy. He, however, was unsuccessful everywhere and is reported to have suffered heavy losses."

"The same futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been renewed."

"On former occasions I have brought to your lordship's notice the valuable service performed during this campaign by the royal artillery. Throughout the battle of the Aisne they have displayed the same skill, endurance and tenacity and I deeply appreciate the work they have done."

"Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under their invaluable command have again proved their invaluable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of air craft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between the air-craft and the units in action."

Endured Terrible Strain.

"It is difficult to describe adequately and accurately the great strain to which the officers and men were subjected almost every hour of the day and night throughout this battle. I have described above the severest character of the artillery fire which was directed from morning till night, not only upon the trenches, but over the whole surface of the ground occupied by our forces. It was not until a few days before the position was evacuated that the heavy guns were removed and the fire slackened. Attacks and counter-attacks occurred at all hours of the day and night throughout the whole position, demanding extreme vigilance and permitting only a minimum of rest."

"The fact that between the 12th of September and the date of this dispatch (October 8), the total number of killed, wounded and missing reached the figures of 561 officers and 12,380 men, proves the severity of the struggle."

"The tax on the endurance of the troops was further increased by the heavy rain and cold which prevailed for some ten or twelve days of this trying time."

"The battle of the Aisne has once more demonstrated the splendid spirit, gallantry and devotion which animates the officers and men of His Majesty's forces."

STEAMER MAZATLAN TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

TRY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.
San Diego, Cal., Oct. 18.—According to word received from Guaymas tonight, the Mexican steamship Mazatlan was commandeered by the Mexican government today. The vessel will be used in transporting field artillery from Guaymas to Guaymas.

SUPPLIED GERMAN CRUISER WITH COAL

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The steamer Mazatlan attained prominence in the present war situation when it was charged that she was clearing from this port about a month ago, to coal German cruisers. She was allowed to sail under \$20,000 bond that her cargo would be delivered as per manifests, and going south picked up Captain Jensen, a German reservist and went to Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico. There she unloaded her coal which was immediately transferred to a German cruiser.

The Mazatlan came north, and when she again sought to clear the local British counsel general protested, but the protest was not allowed, and she got away early last week.

STEAMER MAZATLAN TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

TRY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.
Washington, Oct. 18.—Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, called on President Wilson at the White House today, following the example set two weeks ago by George Harvey, former editor of Harper's Weekly. The meetings marked the end of the controversy between the president and the two editors which arose during Mr. Wilson's pre-nomination campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Watterson, like Mr. Harvey, went to the White House at the invitation of the president. He remained with Mr. Wilson for more than an hour and later the visit was described as entirely pleasant and harmonious.

Recently Mr. Watterson has been supporting the president in his editorial and an exchange of friendly letters following Mrs. Wilson's death was said today by friends of both men to have made the meeting free from embarrassment.

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TEACHER KILLS FARMER; WOMAN AT BOTTOM OF IT

Jealousy Believed Motive of Tragedy in Union County in Which Pruett Kills Cheek; Self-defense Claimed.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Clayton, N. M., Oct. 18.—Jesse Pruett, a country teacher, shot and instantly killed a farmer named Cheek about 5 o'clock last night. The tragedy took place 35 miles north of Clayton. Pruett gave himself up and is now in jail here.

Self-defense is claimed by Pruett as justification for the killing of Cheek, but the authorities believe that jealousy is really at the bottom of the tragedy. It is known that the two men had been paying ardent attention to the same woman, and it is said that Pruett had been heard to threaten Cheek. Pruett is well connected in this county.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS SOON TO BE BEGUN BY EMPIRE ZINC COMPANY

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Silver City, N. M., Oct. 18.—That the Empire Zinc company, a subsidiary corporation of the Mineral Point Zinc company, is to begin extensive operations at Pinos Altos and Hanover, is indicated by a visit being made to the company's properties by Arthur Thatcher, J. H. Troutman, J. A. Vanwater, L. G. Rowland, P. R. Paul, C. A. Schmidt and C. T. Brown. Accompanying the party are the engineers of the Empire Zinc company.

The company has decided on the erection of a power plant and mill at Hanover, and a mill at Pinos Altos. It has acquired a valuable copper and iron mine at Hanover, known as the Copper Queen. Water from the underground workings of this mine is of sufficient quantity to operate a power plant and can be piped to the mill site at comparatively low cost.

Tramways are being built connecting the properties with the railroad at Hanover, and a tramway will be built from Pinos Altos to Silver City. The Empire company contemplates the early acquisition of extensive sulphide and carbonate zinc claims near Hanover.

The Hanover camp is showing renewed activity at the present time, and in addition to the Empire company, other mine owners are developing their claims and shipping ore. The Home group of patented claims last week shipped a car of copper ore which netted \$1,900.

The report comes from Pinos Altos of the early erection there of a community ore treating plant. The electrostatic or Huff process will likely be embodied in the plant, together with stamps and amalgamation and wet and dry concentrating methods used.

DUAL LIFE ADMITTED BY ASCARATE ON STAND

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—That he had led a dual life was admitted on the stand yesterday by Ricardo Ascarate of Las Cruces, on trial for the murder of his wife at Carrizosa, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy of this city assisting in the prosecution.

The defendant had known his present wife, whom he married soon after the killing of his first wife, for nine years and had lived with her from time to time, five children being born to the woman. He also admitted that his first wife was enceinte when he killed her. In fact, he complained of the jealous disposition of his wife, saying that he had been drinking moderately on the night of the killing, but was not drunk, that when he came home, Mrs. Ascarate upbraided him for his infidelity and then picked up a revolver he had laid beside her bed and discharged it. He ran into the bath room and looking back saw the pistol in her hand. He begged her to desist, but she put the revolver to her head still accusing him of infidelity. He grappled with her and the weapon was discharged, the woman falling back on her bed dead.

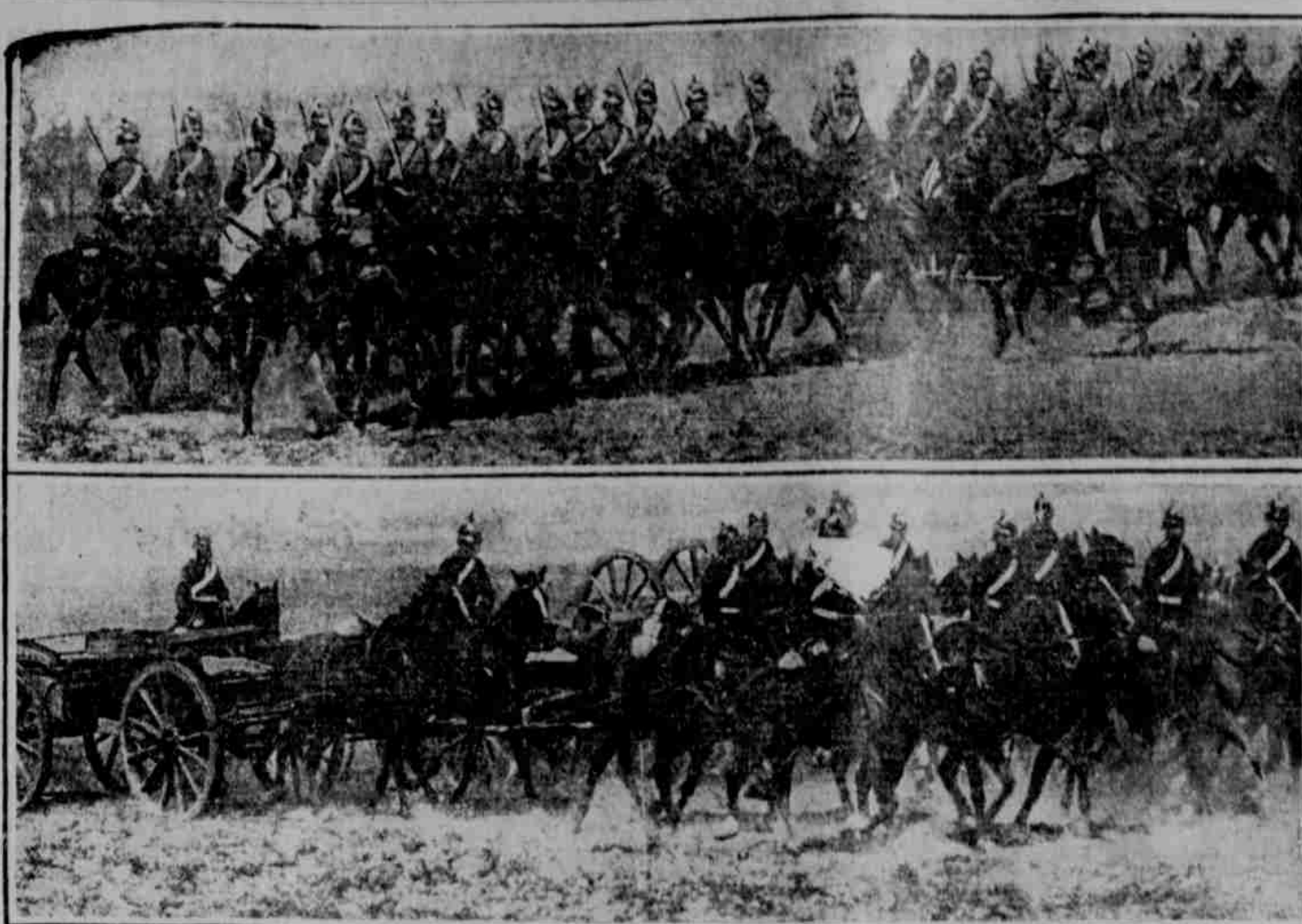
Such was the story he told on the stand. The case is to go to the jury tomorrow.

EPILEPTIC GIRL HAS FATAL FALL IN WELL

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Nineteen-year-old Patricia Ramirez, daughter of Luis Ramirez, yesterday fell into a 75-foot well and broke her neck. The young woman was subject to spells of epilepsy and yesterday while stooping over the well to draw up a bucket of water, was seized with an attack and fell in head first. A neighbor of the Ramirez family saw the girl disappear and called for help, but assistance was in vain to restore the girl's life.

No coroner's inquest was deemed necessary. The funeral took place this afternoon from the cathedral, Victor General Antonio Fourcchu officiating. Interment was made in Rosario cemetery.

Big Collection of Plants.
Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Some 450 varieties of plants were collected by Dr. W. W. Eggleston of the Bureau of Plant Industry, while at Rodeo, Grant county, to determine why in the past ten years so many cattle ranging in the Chiricahua forest have died from plant poisoning. Almost two-fifths of the 450 plants are believed to be more or less poisonous. The plants were shipped to Washington, where experts and chemists will analyze them carefully.



GERMAN CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY ON THE MARCH

FRENCH IS PROUD OF SHOWING NEW MEXICO MAKES ON GOOD ROADS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—With seventeen good roads camps maintained by the state and the various counties plugging away at building roads, New Mexico is beginning to make a showing of which State Engineer James A. French is exceedingly proud. He inspected yesterday the piece of road the county is building on the north slope of the Tesque divide and found it a splendid piece of model roadway over which Arthur Seligman, of the county road board, has reasons to be enthusiastic.

W. E. Jacobs has moved his camp on El Camino Real to within two and a half miles of the bridge site at Arrey in Sierra county, and W. R. Smythe has crossed the Alamogosa in the same county and is nearing Carrizosa with the good roads work. W. F. Jacobs has gone to eastern Quay county to locate bridge sites over the Reville and to locate the Panhandle road east of Tucuman.

Otero county has made a special 1/2 mill levy for the road from Sacramento to Wolf and from Alamogordo to Las Cruces, in addition to the regular 1/2 mill levy, thus making a total road levy of 3/4 mill, setting an example which it is hoped other counties will emulate.

THE BUSY LITTLE BEE HAS NOTHING WHATEVER ON G. O. P. LEADERS

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—About the busiest people in New Mexico today are the leaders of the republican party, who are making a frantic effort to save their candidate for congress from humiliating defeat.

Judge John R. McFie will go to San Juan county in the next few days in an effort to offset the influence on the republican vote in that county indicated by the drift of the prohibition republicans for the progressive candidate, Francis C. Wilson. Senator Thomas H. Carron, who has not been in his seat in the senate for more than two months, is due to continue his political wanderings through New Mexico, Clayton county being his next stop. The republican candidate for congress returned yesterday from Carrizosa. He will speak tomorrow night in Las Vegas and after a three days tour of San Miguel, which under normal circumstances is heavily republican, will stump Mora, Colfax, Taos and Rio Arriba counties.

Corporation Commissioner Hugh H. Williams will devote the final days of the campaign to his home county.

TAKES CARBOLIC ACID BY MISTAKE; RECOVERY SAID TO BE PROBABLE

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Clayton, N. M., Oct. 18.—Monroe Scott, a teacher living near Monte Dora, twenty miles north of Clayton, took carbolic acid by mistake yesterday.

It was impossible to get medical aid to the unfortunate man for more than ten hours after the poison was taken into his system, but first aid remedies were promptly administered, and indications are that he will recover.

MOTHERS OF THIS COUNTRY

have through all ages paid and will through all years to come, take care of the ordinary simple ailments incident to every family with their own favorite remedy.

In almost every home in the land, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the recognized standard household remedy for female ailments. It is the entire health to it. Made from the roots and herbs of the field, it is a simple remedy in which suffering women may place perfect confidence. It contains no narcotics or harmful drugs.

Foley Cathartic Tablets.
You will like their positive action. They have a tonic effect on the bowels, and give a wholesome, thorough cleansing to the entire bowel tract, clearing the liver to healthy activity and keep stomach sweet. Constipation, headache, dull, tired feeling never afflict those who use Foley Cathartic Tablets. Only 25c. Specially comforting to stout persons who enjoy the light and free feeling they give. For sale by Bott's, Inc.

SANTA FE'S TAXES AMOUNT TO ABOUT \$16,000 EVERY DAY

The Santa Fe railway company's taxes have increased 185 per cent in the last ten years, according to a report received here yesterday. Evidently this increase is not in tune with President E. P. Ripley's idea of the rapidity in which the "cost of living" for a railroad should advance, for he takes a shot at government taxing machinery in his nineteenth annual report to the company's stockholders.

The Santa Fe's taxes for 1911 amount to \$5,525,882.20. This is nearly \$16,000 every day in the year.

While the company's taxes have increased 185 per cent in ten years, President Ripley says, "the investment in the property has increased in that time less than 40 per cent, and the net income available for taxes, interest and dividends has increased less than 45 per cent. Our taxes require 14 per cent of the total net income available for the purposes named. In the last five years our taxes have increased 83 per cent. They have increased more than 20 per cent since 1912."

Victors to Museum.

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Anywhere from two to six automobile parties, being the advance guard of the legions to southern California, that will become a regular torrent next year, visit the museum of New Mexico daily and more than one party declares it would have passed on without stopping had it not been for the attraction of the museum and its art and archaeological collections. Among those who registered today were J. P. Hoffman, Trinidad; Mrs. John Kelly, J. F. Kelly, Fern Kelly, Albuquerque; Mrs. C. R. Kelly, Charles Kelly, Sullivan, Ill.; Mrs. R. Cochran, A. Cochran, San Francisco, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wiggins, Colorado Springs; Mrs. J. G. Wilson and family, Montrose, Colo.; M. H. Hicks, Chicago, Ill.; Martiniano Chavez y Chavez, and Juan Montoya, Magdalena, N. M.; J. A. Markart, Alamogordo, Colo.; T. M. Shupe, Carson, N. M.; John Mockley, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Hunt Saved From Gallows.

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Attorney Fred Holloman who went to Tucuman, his former home to defend Frank Hunt, charged with the murder of John Swazey and W. M. Jones near Ogilvie last spring, reports that Hunt has been saved from the gallows by a second degree murder verdict. The grand jury at Tucuman found evidence in favor of Hunt before it was discharged yesterday. A man who had three watches, several knives and a hand-full of dimes and nickels in his pockets was arrested by the city marshal at Tucuman as a suspect, being charged with having committed a burglary at Santa Rosa.

Apple Crop Being Gathered.

La Luz, N. M., Oct. 18.—The largest crop of the finest apples that has been seen in this section of New Mexico in any place, is now being gathered. Many trees have broken down from the heavy load of the fruit. But large thrives of crabs have done no little damage. Thousands of the black thieves come to an orchard and pick holes into the apples. The owners have been employing boys to remain in the orchards by day and shoot the birds, but even that has not proven very effective.

Federal Court Today.

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—In the federal court tomorrow the bill for the extradition of John Doe will be considered. Much interest is manifested in the motion of Assistant United States Attorney E. C. Wade to dismiss the indictment for rape against Damiano Gattorno of Taos, on the ground that the United States has no jurisdiction. It is expected that Judge Pope will, at that time, hand down an opinion defining definitely the boundaries between state and federal jurisdiction over the Pueblo Indians and Pueblo lands.

Foreclosure Deceit Signed.

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Judge David J. Leahy, sitting for District Judge E. C. Abbott, signed a decree of foreclosure for \$4,029.55 on a valuable tract of land near Farmington, San Juan county, in favor of Ira Beck, of Phoenix, Ariz., and Larkin Beck of Farmington, who were represented by Judge John R. McFie. Judge Leahy appointed William A. Palmer to make the sale.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS COMPLIMENTED BY ELKS AT DANCE IN SANTA FE

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Last evening was one of the smartest nights in Santa Fe for months. The Elks club gave a dance complimentary to the visiting Knights of Columbus, who were engaged all day today in conferring degrees upon thirty novitiates.

The exercises began with music at the cathedral at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The Santa Fe club gave its monthly social, which proved so enjoyable that it continued into the morning hours. At the National Guard armory a dance kept up until the wee small hours and it was midnight when the republican banquet and supper at the De Vargas hotel broke up.

Martinez in Diplomatic Service.

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—L. Pascual Martinez of Taos, has been notified of his designation by President Wilson in the diplomatic service in one of the Spanish-speaking republics of the western hemisphere. He will be named secretary in one of the legations, having passed the civil service examination successfully. The appointment is a direct descendant of the famous Padre Martinez, who published the first newspaper in New Mexico at Taos and there set up one of the first printing presses in the southwest. He will resign from the postoffice service to take up his new duties.

Carron Buys Big Grant.

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—United States Senator Thomas H. Carron yesterday bought in the Glenora area, for more than 3,200 acres, for \$320.55 at public sale by Special Master John R. McFie who sold the grant under a decree of the federal court for paying fees due the government. The grant is just south of Santa Fe and has some excellent farming land, good water and a splendid reservoir site. The amount bid covers the surveying fees and costs. The suit had been brought by the United States against P. K. Hutchins and P. J. Franklin of Oklahoma City.

Machados Writ Sought.

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Another attempt to get around the prohibition ordinance at Columbus, Luna county, has been brought to the attention of the office of the attorney general. This time it comes in the shape of a writ of mandamus which is sought in the district court to compel the board of county commissioners of Luna county to call an election for a writ of disincorporation. A petition to disincorporate Columbus. A petition was presented to the board to call such an election, but the board refused to do so and now the writ will appeal to the courts.

Governor Back in Capital.

Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Governor W. L. McDonald returned this afternoon from Carrizosa and Roswell. Surveys General and Mrs. Lucius Dills left for Albuquerque this afternoon. Others bound for Albuquerque were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shadin and John R. Stauffer. Edgar L. Street of New York, president of the Santa Fe Water & Light Co., arrived in Santa Fe today from the east.

Court Hears Arguments.

Santa Fe, Oct. 17.—Upon motion of both sides for judgment upon the pleadings, Judge W. H. Pope today heard the arguments of the attorneys for the case of the United States of America to the use of the John Douglas company vs. the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, defendant, and Omaha Sanitary Supply company, intervenor, the suit being upon a contract bond for \$3,500 for faithful performance of a contract to install plumbing and heating in two ward buildings at the Military Reservation at Fort Bayard, Grant county, for \$11,445.

Bishop Howden in Las Vegas.

Las Vegas, N. M., Oct. 17.—The Right Rev. Frederick B. Howden, bishop of the New Mexico missionary district, will preach at St. Paul's Memorial church tomorrow morning. Bishop Howden was a visitor in this city a short time ago and made a very favorable impression on all who heard him. The members of the church will entertain Bishop Howden at a reception at the rectory on Monday evening.

NOTICE.

After this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mrs. A. E. Frownfeiler.
(Signed)
A. E. FROWNFEILER.
October 18, 1914.

AMERICAN SHIP TAKEN AS PRIZE TO BRITISH PORT

Warship's Excuse for Seizure Is Alleged Contraband Cargo; Little Information Concerning Incident.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL (LEADS WIRE).

Halifax, Oct. 18.—The steamer Brindilla, flying the American flag, was brought into port today as a prize of war by the British auxiliary cruiser Caronia. The Brindilla was formerly the German steamer Washington.

She departed from New York for Alexandria, Egypt, last Tuesday, and was captured the same day by a British cruiser. Later she was transferred to the charge of the Caronia which placed a prize crew on board.

She is reported to have contraband cargo of war in her cargo. The admiralty court will consider the case at once.

Taken by Warships.

The Brindilla was captured at an undefined point off Andrews channel. A British warship, the name of which has not been disclosed, placed a crew aboard and then ordered the all tanker to steam ahead. The warship kept close by until the Caronia, which was several hundred miles distant, came up in response to a wireless call and was ordered to bring the Brindilla to this port.

According to unofficial reports, trouble developed in the engine room of the prize ship, and as a result the Caronia sent more men aboard to assist in the working her and frustrate a suspected plot to open the sea cocks. Early on Thursday the Caronia took the Brindilla in tow. As the weather was heavy, progress was slow and the hawser parted several times causing further delay.

The captain of the Brindilla, who is said to be an American citizen, was in communication tonight with the United States consul here. He said that he hoped to procure the release of his vessel, take on coal and proceed to his destination. The consul declined to make any statement until he had received instructions from Washington.

Local officials say that the march of the admiralty court probably will take place of the tanker tomorrow and that the question of contraband to be settled relates to the cargo and not the crew.

DOES BACKACHE WORRY YOU?

Some Albuquerque People Have Learned How To Get Relief.

How many people suffer from an aching back?
How few know the cause?
If it hurts to stoop or lift—
If you suffer sudden, darting pains—
If you are weak, lame and tired,
Respect your kidneys.
Watch for nature's signal.

The first sign may be headache or dizziness.

Severely, painful or too frequent urination.

Nervousness or a constant, dead, tired feeling.

Watch the serious kidney diseases.

Treat the weakened kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills.

A remedy especially for sick kidneys.

Endured in Albuquerque by your friends and neighbors.

A Shupper, prop. shoe store, 218 S. Second St., Albuquerque, says: "About four years ago I began to be troubled by sick kidneys. My back was lame and I felt all tired out. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have stayed cured."

Mr. Shupper is only one of many Albuquerque people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mr. Shupper had—the remedy backed by home testimony. Buy all stores. Foster-McMillan Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

"When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name."

Auction, Wednesday, Oct. 21. See adv. elsewhere in Journal.

PHOENIX RACE ENTRIES CLOSE WITH 18 DRIVERS

"Howdy Special" Train of Enthusiasts Will See Contest at Different Points Along Route From Los Angeles.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 18.—The first closing of entries for the seventh annual Los Angeles-Phoenix race, November 3, 10 and 11, saw a grand scramble on the part of racing enthusiasts to get their money up and the entry blanks signed. Eighteen drivers, representing the pick of the west, will stake out and add to their decision to be first into Phoenix after a boulevard, mountain and desert grind of three days, covering a course of nearly 700 miles in length.

By the payment of an additional \$100 race entries are available up to noon Thursday, October 22, but at that time Chairman Lepp of Phoenix will declare the list closed officially and it will be impossible to get registration thereafter. The racing committee expects at least three more entries before the date of final closing.

Sportsmanship counts in this race more than any other factor as indicated when it is understood these drivers will compete for a purse that in the original guarantee was but \$4,500. But the W. A. A., which added \$5,000 to the guaranteed purse for the recent Vanderbilt and grand prize races at Santa Monica is noted for its fair dealing and it is a certainty the prize money will exceed the original amount greatly.

Few Factory Entries.

The Desert Classic always develops keen rivalry among car owners. Factories or dealers seldom place cars in the race leading the west and east troops are subjected to. This brings the private owner to the front and in California and Arizona to own a car that won a Phoenix race is the greatest distinction connected with motoring.

Reservations for the "Howdy Special" the crack train of racing enthusiasts, that always accompanies the cars on the perilous journey, now are being made. The Santa Fe will provide a de luxe train of eight steel coaches, which will be the most luxurious ever to leave this city. Accommodations will be furnished only sixty-eight men, who will represent the motor car industry of this state practically in its entirety. The train will be operated under special charter, conducted by chairman Shaffer of the racing committee. Stops will be made at various points in order for those aboard to see the race. Reception will be tendered all along the line by the local mobsters.

List of Entrants.

The list of cars, entrants and drivers follows: Paige, Don Lee, Louis Nikrent, Chevrolet, O. R. Cousins, J. F. Lawrence, unknown, A. D. Danlers, unknown, Simplex, Geo. F. Sotelle, O. Davis, Stutz, W. M. Brown, Barney Oldfield, Kissel, Kar, Hollywood Central Garage, D. Anderson, Maxwell, Maxwell Motors company, W. Carlson, Jr., Paige, Don Lee, T. J. Handet, Metz, Metz company, unknown, Kissel Special, Geo. L. Lick, Greenwood, Metz, Metz company, unknown, Allen, A. Woolcott, W. E. Taylor, Metz, Metz company.



Get the habit of reading these advertisements. You may not want roofing now or for another year, but if you read our advertisements you will be thoroughly posted on what to buy when you put up that new building.

Certain-teed

Quality Roofing Durability Guaranteed

—in its three forms—rolls, shingles and built-up form—is the best that money can buy, and is extensive use on factories, warehouses, skyscrapers, business blocks, farm buildings, army and navy stations, residences, barns, etc., proves it is the most popular roofing on the market today.

This popularity is the result of the excellent service Certain-teed Roofing gives on the roof and the reasonable price at which dealers sell it.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

No Reason for Industrial Depression.

Prosperity is a happy state. It depends upon good credit, stable prices, employment of wage earners and a general confidence in the future.

Of late there seems to have been an unnecessary anxiety to the lack of fairness of one class toward another, and to a little dishonesty and oversteering wavered through all the classes, but not in a majority of any of them.

In a country of our enormous natural wealth, we should have little to worry about. The United States, with its insular possessions and Alaska, is nearly as large as Europe, and is nearly as densely populated with excellent harbors and intersected by internal waterways. And we have, by far, the finest and cheapest cost railroad transportation in the whole world, making communication cheap and easy. We have tremendous water power and every variety of climate and soil. Magnificent forests cover a great area of our territory. Our land is literally stocked with almost every variety of mineral wealth, and with our vast agricultural wealth we lead the world in a great many things.

When corporations are renovated and their stock is put in public hands, and when business men begin to feel a renewed confidence, and when "business as usual" is the cry, who have never made a success of their own affairs, quit offering "ready-made" for all sorts of imaginary troubles, when we have full publicity in public affairs, when business men and employees treat each other fairly, the causes for abnormal depression will disappear and real prosperity will return and stay with us.

Certain-teed Roll Roofing is guaranteed 5 years for labor, 10 years for 3-year and 15 years for 5-year. The entire guarantee is backed by the assets of our big mills.

In addition to above we also make a complete line of other roofing, building papers, etc. Ask your dealer, or write to us, to give you further information about our goods and will quote our lowest prices.

General Roofing Mfg. Company

World's largest manufacturer of Roofing

R. A. Long Building, Kansas City Mo.

Telephone Main 3700—Both Phones

New York City Boston Chicago Pittsburgh

Philadelphia Atlanta Cleveland Detroit

St. Louis Cincinnati Kansas City St. Paul

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Journal want ads bring quick results.

The Luxury of Electric Light in Your Home Is Most Inexpensive

ASIDE FROM THE COMFORT ELECTRICITY BRINGS—ASIDE FROM THE CHARM IT ADDS TO AN OTHERWISE BEAUTIFUL HOME, IT IS REALLY THE LEAST EXPENSIVE LIGHT. EVEN IF YOUR HOUSE IS OLD IT CAN BE WIRED FOR ELECTRICITY AT SMALL COST AND NO TROUBLE.

Investigate the Economy of Electric Service

LET US EXPLAIN HOW YOUR HOUSE MAY BE WIRED WITHOUT DISTURBANCE OR DIRT AND AT SMALL COST.

Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Co.

502 West Central Ave. Phone 98

EASTERN TEAMS TRUE TO FORM FOR FIRST TIME

Weak Showing of Notre Dame
Against Yale Surprise of
Week-end Contests; Har-
vard Forced to Fight.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
New York, Oct. 18.—For the first time this season eastern university football teams played true to form in the week-end games, and as a result there were few upsets. In several cases surprisingly large scores were run up by the winning teams.

This was particularly true of the Yale-Notre Dame game, generally conceded to be the most important in this section Saturday. The poor showing of the Notre Dame team was a surprise. Physically equal to the Yale players, the Indians simply failed in almost every department of the game to live up to the reputation that preceded it.

Harvard, with a second string team on the field, found Tufts a formidable foe and had to fight desperately for every yard gained. The Crimson combination appeared stronger on offense than defense, scoring two touchdowns by hard and consistent rushing. The defense was puny but was able to meet Tufts' attempts at forward passing more successfully than the line plunging and end running attacks.

Defeat of Navy Unexpected.
Pennsylvania sprang another surprise by defeating the navy eleven in a game in which open play and kicking predominated. A forward pass opened the way for the Midshipmen's initial and only score, and Pennsylvania, by intercepting another in the closing period, won after previously tying the score with two field goals. Navy's defeat was a severe setback, following so closely upon the loss of the game against Pittsburgh a week ago.

The Army's clean-cut victory over the strong Colgate team did not add to the Navy's joys. The West Point players showed a strong defensive game coupled with keenness in following the ball.

Both Cornell and Pittsburgh played up to form, defeating Bucknell and Carleton. The Ithaca eleven scored rapidly from the opening of the game and the result was never in doubt. Pittsburgh, however, had to fight for every point made against the Indians who scored once on a field goal.

Princeton Very Clever.
Princeton, by a clever use of open-and-close play, scored a victory over Lafayette, counting two touchdowns and a field goal by a series of plays to which line plunges, end runs, forward passes and skillful kicking were all used to advantage.

THREE ELEVEN ELIMINATED FROM CONFERENCE BATTLE
Chicago, Oct. 18.—Football critics today declared three more elements out of the running for the conference championship as a result of yesterday's game. Iowa's hope for a clear title was dashed by Chicago; Purdue's by Wisconsin and Ohio State's slim chance by Illinois.

Still undefeated are the Maroons, last year's champions, the Badgers, Illinois and Minnesota. Excepting the easy win which the Illinois scored over Ohio State, the main contests among the big nine squads were hard fought battles and none of the conference frays was any closer than the game in which Michigan spoiled the Lansing Aggies' record.

JOE BUSH DEFEATS JAMES IN THE FIRST GAME OF TOURISTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18.—Joe Bush, beat Bob James in the first game of the tourist all-American and all-Nationalists here today. The Americans winning, 6 to 3. Both pitchers were hit freely, yet both had hit strikes-out marks. James fanned eleven and Bush got nine on strikes. Hoblitzel, with three doubles and Murphy with a home run and a single led the Americans in hitting, while Snodgrass made two singles and a double for the Nationals.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.
Yesterday's Results:
San Francisco 5-6, Venice 5-3.
Los Angeles 5-3, Mission 1-5.
Portland 4-9, Oakland 6-1.

	W	L	Pos.
Portland	11	19	80
San Francisco	12	12	81
Venice	10	17	82
Los Angeles	10	17	83
Mission	5	22	84
Oakland	7	22	85

**BUY YOUR
Lumber, Glass, Paints
and Cement
AT THE
SUPERIOR LUMBER
& MILL CO.**

**DRUMMER ALLEYS
FOR EXERCISE.**
Try a game of ten pins.
205 West Gold.

DOING GOOD WORK FOR OLD NASSAU



Driggs.

Trinceton left halfback, is doing some good for work these days and it is expected that he will be a big factor in the annual Yale-Princeton game at Princeton, November 14.

BOWLING RECORD FOR THIS SEASON BROKEN BY HARRY LATHROP

Harry Lathrop, of the Maroon Colts of the Handicap League, rolled 275 pins last night at the Hammer alley, last night at the Hammer alley, last night at the Hammer alley. Lathrop is the highest score for this year. Lathrop started the game hot, drawing a split for the first frame and getting only one pin for that inning. Then followed eleven straight strikes in that game. Lathrop started the next game with two strikes, giving him thirteen consecutive strikes in the two games.

\$10,000 Auto Race Sanctioned.
San Diego, Cal., Oct. 18.—Official sanction to hold a 900-mile road race from El Paso, Tex., to this city, was received here today by the Panama, California exposition from the American Automobile association and it is planned to hold the race in January or February of next year. The race will follow the course of the Southern National highway, finishing on the grounds of the Panama-California exposition here. A purse of \$10,000 has been guaranteed.

MENTION HARDWICK AND YOST TREMBLES



Hardwick.

Many football critics regard Hardwick of Harvard as the greatest football player in the country. Coach Yost is said to tremble and grow pale at mention of his name. He is a wonder on defense and a great offensive player.

MANY OFFICERS HIGHLY PRAISED BY GEN. FRENCH

Long List of Names of Those
Recommended for Special
Mention by Army Corps
Commanders Is Given.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Oct. 18.—General French, in his report to the minister of war, gave a long list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have been recommended for special mention by army corps commanders and heads of departments. He expressed his agreement with these recommendations and draws attention to the valiant service rendered by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir Douglas Haig and William Pulteney-Pelley, commanders of the first, second and third corps respectively.

Of major generals, E. H. D. Allenby and Hubert de La P. Gough, General French says:

"The undoubted superiority which our cavalry has attained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have been led to both recruit the quality inherent in the splendid troops they command."

Attention is also made of General Sir David A. Henderson, commander of a flying corps, General Sir Archibald Murray, chief of staff, and other officers.

Captain Frederick Edward Guest, of the East Dorset Regiment, who married Amy Phillips, daughter of Henry Phillips of New York; Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Leach of the Scots Guards, former secretary to the Duke of Connaught, known as a polo player; Lieutenant Prince Maurice of Battenberg, and Major Prince Arthur of Connaught also came in for honorable mention. Sir Prince Arthur of Connaught, General French says.

"The intimate knowledge of languages has enabled me to employ him with great advantage on confidential missions of importance."

Names of Destroyers Sunk.
London, Oct. 19 (3:35 a. m.)—The four German torpedo boat destroyers sunk by the British cruiser Undaunted Saturday afternoon, were the S-115, S-117, S-118 and S-119, according to an official announcement from Berlin by way of Amsterdam. It is said that the disaster took place near the Dutch coast.

MOBS IN LONDON ATTACK GERMANS AND LOOT SHOPS

Severe Punishment Visited on
Teuton Who Displayed Pic-
ture of Kaiser in His
Window.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Oct. 18 (2 p. m.)—Anti-German rioting in London last night caused the destruction of a score of shops. Damage was done in the Deptford borough and in Old Kent road. In the former district several stores were attacked and one was set afire. In Old Kent road meat markets were smashed and this was followed by the wrecking of a confectionery store early this morning. Some of the shops were pillaged.

Police were called out and twenty arrests were made. Proclamations have been taken to prevent further rioting. Great excitement prevailed throughout Sunday in Deptford and neighboring boroughs. Crowds thronged the streets and refused to move at the orders of the police and soldiers. The rioters threatened to attack German places in Bromley and other boroughs if the authorities permitted them to open.

The rioting was led by 180 dock laborers who had been turned out of a lodging house to make room for Belgian refugees. The men gathered in a German saloon and smashed the windows and the bar. The dockers charged the owners of the saloon with having started a report that two British battleships had been destroyed. The shop of a German butcher, in the window of which a picture of Emperor William was displayed, was wrecked.

The rioting proceeded for a distance of about a mile before it was stopped by a detachment of soldiers. The shopkeepers all lived above their places of business and their apartments were sacked.

GERMANS LEVY WAR CONTRIBUTIONS ON CITY

Amsterdam (via London, Oct. 18, 2:23 p. m.)—Three thousand Germans who have occupied Blakenburg, Belgium, have demanded a war contribution of hay and oats to the value of \$25,000, says a telegram from Brussels. The Germans have evacuated Central and numerous German troops have hastily left Bruges in the direction of the French frontier. The correspondent adds that it is rumored that Germans are retreating in west Flanders.

RIOTING RESUMED AND MOB IS UNCONTROLLED

London, Oct. 19 (3:55 a. m.)—The rioting in the German shops in High street, Deptford, was resumed at 11 o'clock Sunday night. A large force of police who tried unsuccessfully to put down the disturbance had several of its members injured.

TRIAL OF MRS. CARMAN COMMENCES TODAY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Minneapolis, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, wife of Dr. Edwin Carman, of Freeport, will be placed on trial in the supreme court here tomorrow charged with the murder on June 26, last, of Mrs. Louise Bailey. Four other witnesses are under subpoena to appear.

ASIATIC TURKEY IN DISTURBED CONDITION

London, Oct. 18.—Disquietude prevails in Asiatic Turkey, according to a news agency dispatch. The governor of Alexandretta has threatened to burn his city if British or French warships appear. In Smyrna a similar condition of uneasiness prevails, and the American ambassador to Turkey has been requested not to send the American relief officer North Carolina there in the fear that her arrival might cause disorder.

ROOSEVELT ENTERTAINS DOCTORS WHO TREATED HIM

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt tonight entertained at dinner the physicians who attended him two years ago after he had been shot and wounded at Milwaukee. The shooting occurred October 14, 1912. Colonel Roosevelt paced his "River at Deuil" on the map literally during the day when he conferred with Paul Goode, professor of geography at the University of Chicago. Professor Goode is preparing a new map of South America which will show Colonel Roosevelt's discoveries.

Bad Heart Saved His Life.
London, Oct. 18.—Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the emperor, owes his life to his attack of heart disease, it is stated in a dispatch from Copenhagen. It appears that a party of Turcos were firing from trees and shot down every officer surrounding the prince. The sudden excitement led to the heart attack and the prince fell unconscious. The Turcos believed he was dead and stopped firing.

Austrian Sailors in Turkey.
London, Oct. 19 (4:18 a. m.)—Eight hundred Austrian sailors and workmen have arrived in Constantinople to serve on Turkish warships and in the forts along the Turkish coast, according to a dispatch from Athens.

OPERATIONS OF GERMANS AGAINST ENGLAND SOON

Kaiser's Admiral Is Reported
as in Command of Forces
by Which It Is Proposed to
Assail Tight Little Island.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Oct. 18 (2:45 p. m.)—Admiral von Tirpitz, German minister of the navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram company.

Rumors of German naval activity near the British channel are given color by the reports that the four German destroyers sunk by the British cruiser Undaunted were engaged near the mouth of the Scheldt, which is the outlet of the port of Antwerp.

A dispatch from Rome on October 9 said that according to German newspapers received at the Italian capital the war against Great Britain would begin late in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when Belgium would become the base of operations against England.

The correspondent also credited the German press with the announcement that Admiral von Tirpitz had stated that he would no longer be a member of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

GERMANS DRIVE CREW FROM BELGIAN LIGHTSHIP

Amsterdam, Oct. 18 (via London, 1:15 p. m.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant says it learns from Flushing that Saturday evening at 8 o'clock the German submarine torpedoed the Belgian lightship from the pier at Zebrugghe. The crew left the lightship, the newspaper says, and later were picked up by the Dutch warship Albe and landed at Flushing. The lightship is now without a crew.

U. S. MAIL SACKS ARE LOOTED BY ROBBERS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Elk Point, S. D., Oct. 18.—Two robbers grabbed the mail sacks thrown from a Milwaukee passenger train en route to Sioux City, about 1 o'clock this morning, and made their disappearance in the dark. Shortly afterward the station agent found the sacks under a freight car in the railroad yards. They had been cut open with a knife and the contents carried away. The amount of loot secured is not known.

THE NOORDAM NOT BADLY DAMAGED BY GERMAN MINE

No Passengers Are Injured
and Vessel Is Kept Afloat,
After Explosion, by Water-
tight Compartments.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Rotterdam, Oct. 18.—The Holland-American line steamer Noordam, which struck a mine in the North sea yesterday, arrived here safely today. It was stated that no one on board had been injured. The steamer was damaged somewhat, but to what extent will not be known until she has arrived from sinking only by her water-tight compartments.

The Noordam, which left New York on October 17 for this port, fouled the mine when she was eighty miles off the Hook of Holland. There was a heavy shock and the steamer commenced to take water at the stern.

A hurried investigation showed that the rudder and steering apparatus had been shattered and that the ship and her fittings were considerably strained.

FRENCH AIRMEN ON WATCH FOR GERMANS

Paris, Oct. 18 (11:45 a. m.)—Parisians were brought out doors early today by the hum of the motors of flying machines. They saw the French aerial squadron watching for the usual visit of German airmen. Owing to the sky being overcast the Frenchmen flew low and being easily recognized aroused much enthusiasm among the crowds.

Rain Poincaré's Home.
London, Oct. 18.—The mayor of Sampigny-sur-Meuse, France, states that German shells completely destroyed President Poincaré's country house there, ruining all the paintings and statuary, according to the Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. Several shells went through the roof, the fire being remarkably accurate. The barracks, town hall and a church, all near by, were untouched.

Important auction Wednesday, Oct. 21. See adv.

**LUMBER Glass-Paint
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A long established and reputable house—40 years in business—has an opening in this city for a capable representative. His time will be largely his own; the work is pleasant and feasible; his profit averages more than 35% on the business done, and previous experience is not essential. This is an ideal opportunity for a young man of good appearance, wide circle of acquaintance and a genuine desire to make good in a profitable field of work. The earliest reply will receive full consideration.

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Results from Journal Want Ads.

TRADE LOSS MAY COME FROM POOR CREDIT SYSTEM

Industries of United States
Likely to Be Injured Seriously
Unless Faulty Methods
Are Improved.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Washington, Oct. 18.—The industries of the United States will be injured seriously by loss of Latin American trade if the restriction of commercial credits is not retarded, in the opinion of the Latin American trade committee, whose report was issued here today. The committee expressed the hope that banks will extend accommodation sufficient at least to assure maintenance of existing trade. Secretary W. C. Redfield of the department of commerce, appointed the committee, which is headed by James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Even before the war the committee found that exports of the United States had fallen off on account of the financial stringency in South America. Of present conditions, the report says:

"Since August 1 of this year the countries in South America, whose currency is not already on a gold basis have experienced a serious depreciation of their paper money. The export of copper, tin, nitrates, coffee and other products has been curtailed because of loss of the normal European markets. As indicative of financial conditions, bank holidays and moratoriums were declared at the outbreak of hostilities, which were extended in certain countries from 1842 to ninety days. This effect has been damaging to American exporters as under such circumstances, drafts due in August will not be liquidated until November or December. This means a large accumulation of draft indebtedness never contemplated by the shipper. Special payments were suspended.

Collections Are Difficult.

"Collections throughout South America, therefore, are difficult. Orders are falling off, and there seems less prospect for new business after this year unless steps are taken to relieve the situation."

From the standpoint of the "actual interest of the Latin-American republics and ourselves," the report analyzes the present problems as follows:

"Because of the war Latin-American countries are confronted by the necessity of marketing their products, despite the shrinkage of world purchasing power and of obtaining funds to move crops and to continue indispensable industrial and agricultural development normally financed by Europe, which Europe cannot now supply."

"The United States is confronted by the necessity of holding its normal export trade with Latin America and by the possibility of increasing that trade by filling Latin American needs for merchandise hitherto purchased in Europe, which Europe cannot now supply."

"The solution of these problems depends upon production, and upon financing of production, transportation and settlements."

"Production in the United States can be maintained if there be a sufficient market at home and abroad for American goods. Production in South America may continue but cannot be further developed unless financial assistance be obtained."

"Before trade can resume its normal course, the exchange problem must be solved, either by restoration of gold, or by establishment of new credit facilities."

"The question of creating a market

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GERMANS TAKEN AFTER THE FIGHTING AT VISE.



PHOTOGRAPH OF SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE AT VISE. IN THE HOLLOW ARE BELGIAN PRISONERS AND IN THE BACKGROUND THE GERMAN CAMP.

for Latin American securities in the United States is highly important. The development of our trade with these countries is largely dependent on its satisfactory solution. Unless the restriction of commercial credits is remedied, however, we will not be able to extend our trade, but we will lose a considerable portion of that which we already have."

The committee studies the efforts of the government and particularly Secretary of Commerce Redfield for efforts to develop foreign trade and makes the following recommendations:

"The extension of credits might be facilitated and some relief afforded pending the establishment of the federal reserve banks, if, in addition to permitting national banks which have signified their intention to enter the reserve association, to accept commercial paper, action be taken by the federal reserve board to make immediately effective the reduction of the new banking system, thus assuring early establishment of a discount market."

"Your committee, while appreciating the necessity of conserving the banking resources of this country for the protection of our domestic situation, nevertheless believes that the cessation or curtailment of our trade with Latin America will in itself be highly injurious to American industry, just as we believe that the extension of this trade would make for the prosperity of the country at large, as well as for those directly interested."

We therefore hope that American banking institutions may be induced to meet the present emergency, not by restrictive and inadequate measures, but by extending accommodation sufficient at least to assure the maintenance of our already established trade."

Merchants Should Be Cautious.

Your committee feels that merchants and manufacturers now contemplating an entry into the Latin American field should be careful to avail themselves of the easily accessible information concerning these markets. The cost of maintaining a divided representation would probably be too great for any one of them to bear. It is therefore suggested that associations existing of the smaller firms or corporations engaged in the same line of production might be formed and this either one or more representatives should be sent to South America to look after the interests of such associations, thereby reducing the cost of representation within a reasonable limit."

"It is suggested that manufacturers and dealers desiring to place their products in Latin America, and who, for any reason prefer not to send their own representatives there, could establish connections with export houses already doing business in these countries and maintaining large branch offices in the principal South American cities fully equipped with efficient sales organizations, or who have established connections, and in certain lines of goods—foodstuffs,

notions, and miscellaneous articles—join in establishing what might be called for want of a better name an 'American stock' in certain of the most important cities."

Your committee hopes to state its belief that the present abrogation of the trade of the United States with Latin America may best be remedied and placed on a permanently satisfactory basis by:

"First—The establishment of a dollar exchange, through the ultimate creation of a discount market, and pending the establishment of a discount market, by the extension of adequate accommodation by banking institutions, and the establishment of reciprocal balances in the United States and in Latin America for handling Latin American trade."

"Second—Extension of our selling machinery by furnishing additional support to commission houses familiar with Latin American business, by forming associations of merchants and manufacturers to be jointly represented in Latin America, and to obtaining information as to the possibilities of developing local stores in large Latin American cities."

Big auction of household goods Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Want a high grade employee? Or the better grade of servants? Make use of the want columns of the Journal.

Results from Journal Want Ads.

ADJOURNMENT IS NOW BELIEVED SURE THIS WEEK

Representative Henry May
Block Conference Report
Being Made as Early as
Underwood Hopes For.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Washington, Oct. 18.—The war revenue bill, last of the many measures which make up the history of the first two sessions of the sixty-third congress, will go to the house tomorrow and be sent to conference. Administration leaders hope construction in its path have ceased. If not, they believe all can be cleared away in time for adjournment of congress next Wednesday or Thursday.

Many members of the house, having been permitted to go to their homes last week, there is a possibility that there will be no quorum present tomorrow. In that case some southern democrats, particularly Representative Henry of Texas, who still intends to fight for some form of cotton tariff legislation, may prevent the bill going to conference until Tuesday.

Majority Leader Underwood has sent for absence in nearly a month, however, and is certain there will be little delay.

A conference agreement on the measure as passed by the senate is expected by Wednesday and its approval by both houses is anticipated by Thursday at the latest. Adjournment will follow immediately.

House leaders hope they will meet with no such desperate resistance as developed in the senate Saturday when Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and other southern democrats delayed early in the day to vote to limit the revenue bill. Administration leaders were panic-stricken. Not in years have party leaders confronted such a perilous situation. With the treasury facing a deficit, appropriation bills backed with a view to a full treasury, and congress sitting impatiently to adjourn for the campaign, the threat was a terrible one.

After many strenuous hours of hard work and an exhausted team of men, the revenue bill, however, and the bill went through. Had it been tabled of action on it indefinitely postponed and cotton legislation had been enacted there would be no adjournment of congress.

Majority Leader Underwood expressed the hope tonight that the house democrats would yield in their resistance for cotton legislation after the decisive defeat of the cotton bond amendment in the senate. In any event it is expected to conclude the long session this week.

Captures Dutch Freighter.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The French torpedo boat destroyer Casabianca has captured the Holland freighter Koniger from a Dutch East India ship, with a cargo destined for Hamburg. The Koniger was taken off Morrells and conducted into this port. This information is contained in a dispatch from The Associated Press.

AUSTRIAN ARMY SEVERELY BEATEN BY SERB FORCES

Many Are Drowned in Drina
River When Bridges Collapse
Because of High
Water From Heavy Rains.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Paris, Oct. 18 (U.S. A. P.).—"The Austrians again have been defeated in Serbian territory near the Drina," says a dispatch to the news agency from Nish.

"They attacked the Serbian right with infantry and artillery on Mt. Cernik, but were met by a terrible fire and repulsed. They came back three times. Finally the Austrian infantry was in part annihilated and the remainder put to flight."

"A column of their infantry in the ravines of the Save river fell under a crossfire from the Serbian artillery and perished. At the same time the Serbians, taking the offensive to the north, drove the enemy back on the Drina. Many were drowned and six hundred were taken prisoners."

"Bridges thrown across the Drina by the Austrians were destroyed by the current of the stream, which had been swollen by recent rains, and the bodies of many soldiers and horses were carried down the river."

"On the night of October 12, the Austrians attacked on the right bank of the Save, near its junction with the Danube, and were repulsed with enormous losses."

How She Cured Her Husband

"For five years my husband suffered with his stomach. The medicine he took only gave relief for a while, nothing cured, writes Mrs. Sarah Baker of Nottingham, Mo. 'Our merchant bought some of Chamberlain's medicine last fall and also received some free trial samples of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He gave us some of them and I wanted my husband to try them. He said it would do no good. His stomach had been troubling him worse than ever. At last on Friday I told him if he would not take those tablets I was going to send for a doctor, and he said he would take them. By Monday he was like another man. The blues were gone, no more trouble with his stomach, and the best part is that the trouble has not returned. I cannot praise Chamberlain's Tablets too highly.'"

A SURE WAY TO END DANDRUFF

Stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp—At Once.

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring, use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly and your hair will be curly, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

If you value your hair, you should get rid of dandruff at once, for nothing destroys the hair so quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everybody notices it.

Check Kidney Trouble at Once.
"There is such ready action in Foley Kidney Pills, you feel their healing from the very first dose. Backache, weak, sore kidneys, painful bladder and irregular action disappear with their use. G. Palmer, Green Bay, Wis., says: 'My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength, due solely to Foley Kidney Pills.' And W. T. Hutchins, Nicholson, Ga., says: 'Just a few doses made me feel better, and now my pains and rheumatism are all gone and I sleep all night long.' For sale by Rutt's, Inc."

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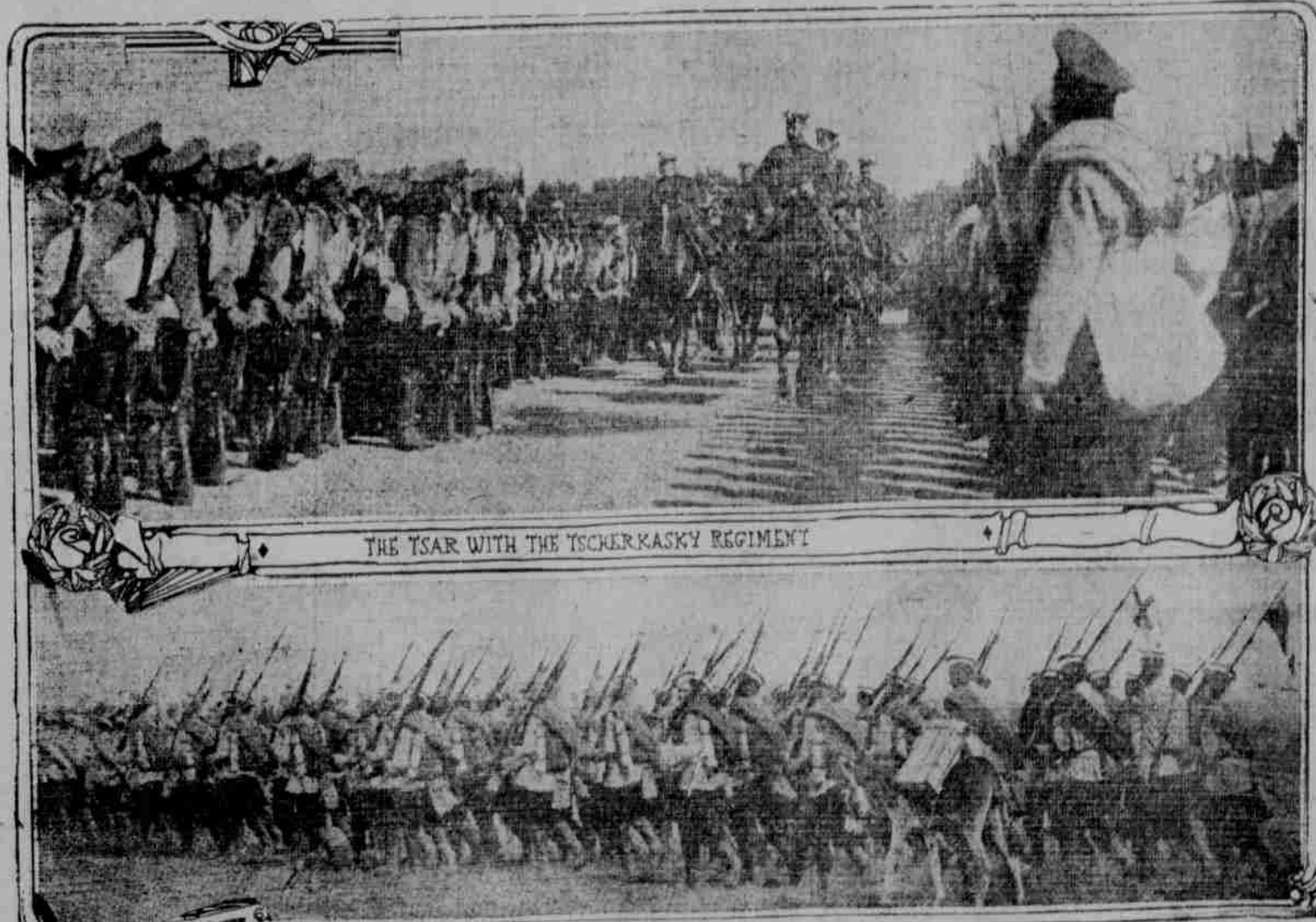
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THE TSAR WITH THE TSCHEKASKY REGIMENT

PAVLOFF REGIMENT ON THE MARCH

It will be noticed that the Russian infantryman is heavily clad. The splendid physique of these troops enables them to make marches of from thirty to forty kilometers a day without experiencing any great fatigue. The men wear their gray-colored overcoats "en bandolier" fashion and not rolled up in rectangular fashion as is usually the case. Always the Russian keeps his bayonet fixed, even when moving in ordinary columns of route.

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Newspaper Directory.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914

CARRANZA IS PASSING.

The Mexican horoscope has had another turn. The conference of generals at Aguas Calientes has declared itself supreme in the affairs of the nation and it is only a question of time when Carranza will be compelled to fade away as first chief. The generals control all of the armies except one under command of General Jesus Carranza, brother of the acting president.

Villa representatives are participating in the conference and a commission has been sent to Zapata to induce him to join in the common cause.

The trouble with Carranza is that he is pompous and stubborn and fails to have even a fair understanding of the fitness of things. Immediately after the constitutionalists came into control of Mexico City, the United States began preparations for the evacuation of Vera Cruz. Before going it was necessary to have a fair understanding as to what policies Carranza meant to pursue. He was evasive and non-committal.

Finally the American government submitted to the first chief the following direct inquiries:

"First—Are you going to reassess the citizens of Vera Cruz for municipal taxes already paid by them to the United States, and will you re-collect the customs duties already collected by the United States at Vera Cruz?"

"Second—What arrangements are you willing to make with the United States regarding the \$1,000,000 of customs collected under General Funston's regime, on which France has a first lien?"

"Third—What guarantees will you give for the general protection of foreigners in Vera Cruz, the clergy and other refugees there?"

With the domestic affairs of Mexico we have nothing to do, except as they affect international duties and obligations. It has been made clear that our recognition and moral support will be given only to a government of law under the Mexican constitution. Beyond that we have no concern with the future government of that country, though we shall require of any government respect to international obligations and protection to aliens.

This is all involved in the questions put to Carranza. The business of Vera Cruz is largely in foreign hands and double taxation would be lawless seizure of alien property. Guarantees of law and order and the protection of the Mexicans employed in the civil affairs of the city since the American occupation are necessary before General Funston can be recalled to the United States.

Carranza refused to give such guarantees, therefore he is to be ousted from control in the affairs of Mexico. The council of generals and state governors, now in session at Aguas Calientes, must give such guarantees or their control will not be recognized by this country and our military forces will continue to hold the Vera Cruz post until a proper spirit is shown.

Think of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, not having to read anything about the war and not knowing anything about it till he comes back in 1916! Is it luck, or a deprivation?

BURDEN OF NEUTRALITY.

The intolerable burdens put upon neutral commerce by the war recall the "continental system" Napoleon established before the imperfect science of neutral trade was invented. It is hard enough to endure espionage upon trade in conditional contraband and confiscation of absolute contraband in transit, without the holding up of perfectly free trade for the purpose of injuring enemies.

The British government has finally agreed to let our copper shipments go to Holland to fill the domestic industrial demand, upon a Dutch guarantee against re-export. This will prohibit the sale of American copper to the electric industries of Germany as well as the Krupp gun works at Essen.

Germany's retaliatory prohibition of the export of dye stuffs to the United States, unless in American ships, was supposed to be a leverage to compel us to buy its marooned merchandise. But now it appears that we can import dye stuffs from

Germany in chartered neutral ships, upon guaranty of the importer against reshipment to England or Canada.

So long, therefore, as the neutrality of Holland is maintained, the American manufacturer will continue to buy dyes for his fabrics in Germany instead of making use of this opportunity to have such dyes manufactured in the United States.

As a letter writer, the president has no equal in the United States. He has been writing letters from the White House for nearly two years and has not called any one a liar yet.

GETMAN THOROUGHNESS.

We cannot but admire the thoroughness with which the Germans do things. Their preparations for war have been of the most minute sort. Since this war began it has developed that cement foundations were laid, allegedly for German factory buildings, for the giant guns used in siege work. The locations were all selected by military experts commanding strategic positions and ranges had been found with mathematical accuracy before the guns were placed.

Even in Edinburgh, Scotland, the plans had all been laid for dominating the city through a factory site upon the cement foundations of which more than \$150,000 had been expended, though at no subsequent period after the erection of the buildings were more than six alleged laborers employed at any time during a period of ten years.

Under guise of constructing new lines of railroad in France, corps of engineers laid out lines of operation for the German army which have been employed in this war. Needless to say the railroads never were built.

The military plans have extended even to the United States, and the following is taken from a little monograph entitled, "Operation über See," by General von Moltke, a member of the German general staff:

"Operations against the United States in North America should have to be conducted in a different manner. During the last years political friction with that state, especially arising from commercial causes, has not been lacking, and the difficulties that have arisen have mostly been settled by our giving way. As this obliging attitude has its limits, we have to ask ourselves what force we can possibly bring to bear in order to meet the attacks of the United States against our interests and to impose our will. Our fleet will probably be able to defeat the naval forces of the United States, which are distributed over two oceans and over long distances. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the defeat of their fleet will force the United States, with its immense resources, into concluding peace.

"The possibility must be taken into account that the fleet of the United States will at first not venture into battle, but that it will withdraw into fortified harbors in order to wait for a favorable opportunity of achieving minor successes. Therefore it is clear that naval action will not be decisive against the United States, but that combined action of navy and army will be required. Considering the great extent of the United States, the conquest of the country by an army of invasion is not possible. But there is every reason to believe that victorious enterprise on the Atlantic coast, and the conquest of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass will create such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the government will readily offer acceptable conditions, in order to obtain peace.

"If Germany begins preparing a fleet of transports and troops for landing purposes at the moment when the battle fleet steams out of our harbors we may conclude that operations on American soil can begin after about four weeks, and it cannot be doubted that the United States will not be able to oppose to us within that time an army equivalent to our own.

"At present the regular army of the United States amounts to 65,000 men, of whom only about 30,000 could be disposed of. Of these, at least 10,000 are required for watching the Indian territories and for guarding the fortifications on the seacoast. Therefore only about 20,000 men of the regular army are ready for war. Besides, about 100,000 militia are in existence, of whom the larger part did not come up when they were called out during the last war. Lastly, the militia is not efficient; it is partly armed with muzzle-loaders, and its training is worse than its armament.

"In order to occupy permanently a considerable part of the United States and to protect our lines of operation, so as to enable us to fight successfully against all forces which that country, in the course of time, can oppose to us, considerable forces would be required. Such an operation would be greatly hampered by the fact that it would require a second passage of the transport fleet, in order to ship the necessary troops that long distance. However, it seems questionable whether it would be advantageous to occupy a great stretch of country for a considerable time. The Americans will not feel inclined to conclude peace because one or two provinces are occupied by an army of invasion, but because of the enormous material losses which the whole country will suffer if the Atlantic harbor towns, in which the throats of the whole prosperity of the United States are concentrated, are torn away from them one after the other.

"Therefore the task of the fleet would be to undertake a series of large landing operations, through which we are able to take several of these important and wealthy towns within a brief space of time. By interrupting their communications, by destroying all buildings serving the civil commerce and the defense, by taking away all material for war and transport, and, lastly, by levying heavy contributions, we should be able to inflict damage on the United States.

"It should be pointed out that Germany is the only power which is able to tackle the United States single-handed. England could be victorious on sea, but would not be able to protect Canada, where the Americans could find first consolation for their defeat on sea. Of the other great powers, none possesses a fleet of transports required for such an operation.

That honesty is the best policy is gradually being driven home in New Mexico politics.

The Storytellers

All in the Bill.

"I have sent for you," said the man of the house, "because these pipes need looking after. There's a leak somewhere and a lot of gas going to waste."

"No, sir," said the gas company's inspector, meditatively, "maybe there's a leak, but there ain't any gas going to waste—you'll find it all in the bill."

—Milwaukee Journal.

Non-combatant.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot sat at a dinner in Boston.

"It may be that this war will end in a general disarmament and a general peace. Let us hope so."

Have you ever considered that the men who bring about a war have everything to gain and very little to lose? These men, you know, never go under fire themselves. If their side is defeated, they lose little. If their side wins, they are made for life. I mentioned one of the merchants who said his office boy out to collect a bill. The boy returned with a black eye and a limp.

"When I presented this bill," he said, "Mr. Jones hit me and kicked me down stairs, and he says if I show my face in his office again he'll break every bone in my body."

"You go straight back there with that account," said the merchant, "and let Jones I warn him that he can't intimidate me through you."

A Bad Tu.

An old Greenock salt applied for employment aboard a vessel, but, having no discharge papers, he was rejected in favor of a younger man, whose written credentials proved satisfactory to the captain. Subsequently, however, the captain was unable to obtain a crew of fully qualified seamen, and at the last moment he signed on the Greenock man.

The first day out he was put to work washing down the deck, while his rival with the discharge papers was perched aloft with a bucket, adding a coat of tar to the rigging. The vessel gave a lurch and the unfortunate seaman dropped over the side, bucket and all.

The old salt made his way leisurely toward the bridge.

"Now, cap'n," he said, "you know that mon yer signed on w' the papers?"

"Well, what of it, my man?" the captain rejoined.

"He's just gone off w' yer bucket."

—Everybody's.

Italy Perplexed by Course to Be Pursued Regarding Austria

(By Guglielmo Ferrero, eminent historian and military authority.)

In a war like that which is now raging in Europe situations change continually, swiftly one might say in the twinkling of the eye. About a month ago I described what was Italy's position in the fight at the beginning of the war and the reasons that induced the government to declare its neutrality. The incidents to take part in the conflict against the Teutonic empire, which had been made to us ever since the war began, were coldly received.

"We will wait and see what happens," was the thought of all. Now the situation has entirely changed, and which is more serious—it has become strange and difficult.

The situation has changed because we are beginning to see what is happening. In September we have seen the French army successfully resist the German invasion, and the Austrian army receive severe if not decisive defeats from the Russians and the Serbs. These events have made a keen impression upon Italian public opinion, but in two ways. On the one side they have increased everybody's faith in the allied victory, a condition which during the latter half of August, had wavered a little, but at the same time they have embittered this hope with the fear that this victory may be even too great, at least over Austria.

May Lose Great Opportunity.

What will happen if the Serbs and Montenegrins on the south and the Russians in the north shall continue victoriously the invasion of the Austro-Hungarian empire? This empire will certainly be mutilated, to the profit of Serbia, and a powerful Slavic state will arise on the shores of the Adriatic. Who does not see what a political and moral catastrophe it would be for Italy if Austria were to be dismembered for the sole benefit of the Slavs, without us on our side taking the Italian provinces that for so many years have groaned under the Austrian yoke?

Hence a disquietude and an agitation that for three weeks has gone on increasing throughout the country.

Can the neutrality that two months ago seemed to all the wisest course be judged on the same basis today? Many are now doubting it and thinking that an occasion like this to re-integrate Italy in its natural boundaries will never present itself again, that if Austria is destined to fall and be cut to pieces, Italy must acquire Trent, Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia at any cost, even that of making war upon the allies. So there has been formed what might be called a war party which is openly urging the government to take up arms against Austria.

War Party Strong.

This party is strong and is agitating vigorously. It has its strongest nucleus in the intellectual classes—professors, literary men, journalists—and finds no small following, especially in the big cities, where patriotic and warlike demonstrations are frequent. How strong is this current is proved by one fact, better than by argument, and this is that parties and newspapers which are naturally discordant and inimical are today in accord on this question.

So far three political parties have publicly urged the government to declare war on Austria, the nationalists, the radicals and the reformists, the latter being the more modern wing of the socialists—that is to say, three parties that differ entirely in all other matters.

The warlike movement is intense, but it must not be believed that it is one of nation-wide unanimity. The party of neutrality still exists, after two months of war, less numerous, perhaps, but still fairly powerful. This entire financial, commercial and industrial world is still on the side of neutrality, for diverse reasons.

Peaceful Course Preferred.

It says that war might produce an economic catastrophe from which the country could not recover except slowly with great sacrifice. It adds that Italy should husband its resources while the strongest people in Europe are weakening and bleeding each other, and that if it does, the moment will come when we shall be able to enforce our rights with less danger and greater profit.

Finally it recalls the fact—and this is perhaps the strongest argument—that we are still the allies of Austria-Hungary, that our government has declared, even after the war began, that it considers the alliance valid and alive, that Austria has offered us neither pretext nor reason for denouncing it, that by attacking an ally merely because she seems weaker than her enemies and therefore destined to be beaten, we should be placing ourselves in the category of those states that look upon treaties as "scraps of paper." What would our word be worth afterward?

We bitterly and with justice reproved Germany for her treachery to Belgium. Should we now initiate her evil example?

Thus argues the party of neutrality, which has found strong support in so-

cialist and clerical parties. These two parties, both powerful, though in different ways, have pronounced for neutrality to the last, so today the rich bankers and the great manufacturers are in agreement with the socialists, and the socialists are in accord with the clericals. This fact is sufficient to demonstrate how serious and complex is the situation.

Hard Not to Crack.

It is not difficult to realize that among the arguments advanced by the war party on the one hand and by the neutrality party on the other there are serious and grave reasons on both sides. So it will be an arduous task to decide between neutrality and war.

But, naturally, it is up to the government, which thus finds itself at a terrible crossroad.

The Italian government understands that if the end of the war should come with a cutting up of Austria, without Italy having done its part and corrected the position that awaits it in the Adriatic, the nation would never pardon the delusion.

Probably the dynasty itself would run great danger of being overturned by popular wrath.

But on the other hand it feels itself bound by its treaty of alliance, and it cannot enter the field before concluding a treaty of alliance with the coalition so as to secure the help of England, France and Russia. Who cannot see what a very difficult undertaking it would be for a power allied with Austria to negotiate in a few weeks a secure alliance with Austria's enemies and go to war with her, without being accused of treachery?

How difficult at once to save the country's honor, to defend its interests and not to expose it to mortal risks in such a paradoxical situation.

Might Have Denounced Treaty.

Perhaps the Italian government made a mistake in not denouncing the treaty of the triple alliance as soon as the war broke out. By declaring war on Serbia, Austria violated the treaty in one of its essentials. By violating the neutrality of Luxembourg, Germany committed an outrage against Italy, which was a guarantor of that neutrality. Then Italy would have had a double reason for denouncing the treaties and today her hands would be free. She could pursue the policy that seemed most convenient to her. It is certainly easier to perceive this mistake now, after the battle of Lemberg, than it was to avoid it at the beginning of August. I am pointing it out, not to blame the government, but to clarify the situation, as a historian, not as a politician.

We certainly find ourselves in one of the strangest and most paradoxical of situations, with our interest and our ideals in conflict with our pledges, in a tragic struggle between national sentiment and the sentiment of honor.

Depends Upon Events.

I cannot foresee how it will come out. It must depend upon events.

The Italian people are on the side of the allies, it is hoping for their victory, it would like to help them, but the friends of the allies all over the world should not be too severe upon it if it helps does not come so quickly as they would like.

Between desire and action stands a paradoxical diplomatic situation, fruit of a 30-year-old policy that Italy is still constrained to endure. Let us hope that she will have to endure it for only a short time and that some providential event will set us free from it and soon restore to us our liberty of action. This would make friends of liberty reject the world over.

With Scissors and Paste

THE IDEALIST.
(Philadelphia Evening Ledger.)

Napoleon was wrong. But the world has held a wondrous amount of respect for him.

It is altogether human to admire the effort rather than the ambition. For, when the ambition is attained, admiration ceases; that is, if effort ceases with it.

A man renouncing in the opulence of the results of hard work does not furnish nearly so interesting a picture as a man with his sleeves rolled up and earnestly engaged in the process of working hard.

One of the most popular of the modern plays depicts the financial maneuvering of two particularly clever young men.

The course of their near-crooked manipulations is followed with keen interest, and much applause is evoked on every occasion of "putting something over" on other characters of the play, who, of course, are conveniently available.

But at the finale of the last act the playwright appeals to another part of the nature of the audience. While he knows that the questionable cleverness of the two leading characters will win approbation for the moment, he also knows that finally the instinct of fairness and justice will prevail. One of the financial wizards addresses the other: "My boy, suppose that all the energy we had put in being crooked

had been put in being straight, wouldn't we be happier now?"

Of course the reply is affirmative. And the audience goes away feeling that the real sermon of the play is in those last few lines. It forgets that it laughed at crookedness.

A man may work hard and win public favor with methods that are wrong. But the fact of his crookedness will outlive his fame.

A NEW VERSION.

"Twas up through Westchester so jolly I strolled on a fair summer day, In times long gone by, ere the trolley Makes noise, though it shortens the way."

An' there 'neath an apple tree's shadow, Wid raven black curls o'er her brow, I beheld this most beautiful maiden— A pretty girl milkin' her cow.

I stood there, enthralled by her splendor, That left me scarce able to go, I asked where she lived, nice and tender. She told me 'twas near Tuckahoe. The moment was sad when we parted, 'Twas then I registered a vow That some day she'd be mine, golden-hearted— The pretty girl milkin' her cow.

Her eyes had the blue of the Brads, Her little hands whiter than milk, An' her mien 'waint' seen in the ladies. Who dress up in satin an' silk, My joy as I stood there before her, Was more than mere wealth could endow. Sure what could I do but adore her— The pretty girl milkin' her cow.

Oh, years have passed by since I wed her, Young girls can no longer be seen Coming home wid their lovers togeth— Had luck to that milkin' machine! An' gone are the days when romances War twined 'neath the green spreading bough; Not a colleen today has her chances— That pretty girl milkin' her cow.

—Eugene Geary.

BRANCH OFFICES OF COMMERCE BUREAU.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces that, in addition to its branch offices at New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco, field stations have been opened at other cities in the aid of trade extension.

A branch office has been established at Seattle, state of Washington, for the convenience of business interests in the northwest.

A branch office is being opened at Boston, Mass., for the distribution of commercial information in New England.

Sunday school—Now children, who can tell me what we must do in order to get to heaven?

Bright Boy—We must die.

Country Doctor—Quite right, but what must be done before we die?

Bright Boy—Get sick and send for you.—Boston Transcript.

Neighbor's Children.

"What is the scientific name of the small creature who is ruining your fruit this year?" asked Mrs. Dobbs.

"It has no scientific name," replied Mrs. Blodds. "But it is vulgarly known as Jimmy Dobbs."—Washington Star.

Real estate problems—Purchases, sales or trades—easily solved by Jones' "What ads." Read them; use them. Do it today.

The Season's Smartest Costumes

The Basque and the Red-Ingote Polonaise, now the vogue in Paris and New York.

EASILY MADE AT HOME

are accurately described and beautifully illustrated in the New Autumn

McCALL PATTERNS AND FASHION PUBLICATIONS NOW ON SALE

Get the New McCall Book of Fashions Today.

McCall, Collister & Co.

ALBUQUERQUE'S DRY GOODS SHOP

313-315 W. Central Phone 283

Bits of Humor

The Enjoyable Part.

"You must mind your feet if you want to learn the new dance."

"Never mind the footwork, professor. Just teach me the heels."

Louisville Courier-Journal.

One on the Doctor.

Country Doctor (superintendent of the



You Love Peppermint, Don't You?

Here is a long-lasting, luscious confection to roll under your tongue with keen delight! The newest chewing gum—

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

DOUBLE STRENGTH PEPPERMINT FLAVOR DOUBLE WRAPPED—ALWAYS FRESH AND CLEAN

DOUBLE strength Peppermint — lots of "Pep!" DOUBLE wrapped and SEALED to keep it always fresh and full-flavored.

DOUBLE value—the outer band is a PROFIT SHARING Coupon good toward valuable presents.

Try it—see how good it is!

Made by Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., manufacturers of the famous **WRIGLEY'S SWEETMINT** sold everywhere.

A Package a Day Keeps the Blues Away!

1

Crescent Hardware Co.

Stoves, Ranges, House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Tools, Iron Pipe, Valves and Fitting, Plumbing, Heating, Tin and Copper Work.

518 W. CENTRAL AVE.

TELEPHONE 315.

Lakewood Hand Packed Tomatoes

A NEW MEXICO PRODUCT.
The Most Delicious Flavored Tomatoes packed. Insist on this brand.
AT ALL GROCERS

13
POUNDS OF
SUGAR
\$1.00

WARD'S STORE

215 Marble Ave. Phone 298-299
HOMER D. WARD, Mgr.

MISS PIERSON

PHOTOGRAPHER
Portraiture Work of All Kinds.
Amateur Finishing.
115 South Second St.
Phone 264

Strong Brothers

Underlakers
PROMPT SERVICE. PHONE
76. STRONG BROS., COFFIN
AND SECOND.

LOCAL ITEMS

WEATHER REPORT.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday evening:
Maximum temperature, 76; minimum, 22; range, 54. Temperature at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 61. Southwest winds, clear.

Champion grocery and meat, P. 51. Herb, painting, papering, 14553. Dr. Schwenker, osteopath, Ph. 717. Fee's Candy Store. We make a special display of chewing gums today. James Crow has moved from his home, 214 South High street.

There will be a regular meeting of Albuquerque camp, I. O. O. F., tonight at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall. The guests will be invited. All members and visitors invited.

Hurry F. Lee, clerk of the United States district court, came here Saturday in his automobile to consult a physician. Mr. Lee has been suffering from throat trouble. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lee.

Walter Weisman, H. L. Galles and Julius Mandell returned last night from El Paso in a 1913 Overland car. They reported that the roads were good and that they experienced no trouble going or coming.

There will be a regular meeting of Mineral Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. There will be work in the rank of knight. The members of the lodge are requested to be on hand promptly. Visiting knights are welcome.

BARBER TOOLS STOLEN FROM SANCHEZ' SHOP

Entering P. G. Sanchez' barber shop, 104 South Third street, through the door Saturday night, a thief took several pairs of clippers and a razor. Sanchez reported yesterday to Chief McClure. He was evidently familiar with the thief, according to Sanchez. He entered through an iron door in the sidewalk in front of the shop, descending into the cellar. He came upstairs into the shop through a way unknown to Sanchez himself.

Announcement.

Christian Science Society of Albuquerque, N. M., announces a free lecture on Christian Science by Virgil O. Strickler, C. P., of New York City, and cordially invites the public to be present. Lecture to be delivered in Edna opera house, Sunday afternoon, October 25th, at 2:30. Mr. Strickler is a member of the board of lecturers of the mother church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

I. L. TELLO.
Now Located in Albuquerque.
Instruction in Viola, Violin and Cello.
Phone 1671.

SPRINGER TRANSFER

Pack and Store Furniture

Have you been disappointed in your pictures? It won't cost any more to have the beautiful kind—made by a master workman. Come—see my work and let's get acquainted.

PURSELL (Formerly Gray Studio)

Kodak Finishing Every Day.

219 Central Avenue

SPLendid PROGRAM FOR FAREWELL CONCERT TO MRS. ADA PIERCE-WINN

The program announced for the farewell concert to Mrs. Ada Pierce-Winn to be given at the Presbyterian church tomorrow night is one of the best ever rendered in Albuquerque, containing, as it does, the names of the city's best musical talent. The presence in the city for the purpose of participating in the concert of Mrs. Ralph Henderson and Mr. Thomas A. Christian, both of them well known former residents of Albuquerque and both musicians of rare ability, will doubtless serve to swell the big crowd that is assured for the concert.

The program is as follows:
Piano organ: "Triumphal March," from Aida (Verdi), Prof. E. Stanley Seider, of the University of New Mexico.

Duet: "The Fishermen" (Gabuzzi), Charles J. Andrews, tenor; Thomas A. Christian, of El Paso, basso.

Soprano solo: "Veni d'argi," prayer of Touma (Pieroni), Ada Pierce-Winn.

Violin: "Caprice Viennois" (Fritz Kreisler), Mrs. Ralph M. Henderson, of El Paso.

Tenor solo: "Loving" (Rubinstein), Charles J. Andrews.

Piano organ: (a) Allegro con brio (Rogers); (b) Gavotte, Mignon (Thomas); Professor Seider.

Basso solo: "Dumpty Deever," from Bartok Room Ballade by Rodyard Kipling (Danzon), Mr. Christian.

Violin: "Aus der Heimat," Songs of Home (Fr. Smetana), Mrs. Henderson.

Soprano solo: "Good Bye" (Tosti), Mrs. Winn.

Basso solo: "Toreador Song" (Bizet), Mr. Christian.

"Good Night Quartette," from Martha (Flotow), Misses Winn and Henderson; Messrs. Andrews and Christian.

Delegates to the state federation of women's clubs held last week in Silver City who returned to Albuquerque yesterday and Saturday could not say enough in praise of the hospitality of the people of Silver City and the warm welcome accorded the visitors from all classes of citizens.

The decoration of the stores in the colors of the federation was one of the notable features of the convention. The arrangement of the stage of the theater was a triumph of artistic decoration, the predominance of the yellow pinks, the state flower, being especially effective.

The delegates were the guests of S. E. Sully, manager of the Santa Rita Copper company, on a trip through the mines during their stay in Silver City. Seventeen automobiles conveyed the ladies from Silver City to Santa Rita, following the trip through the mines the delegates were entertained at an elegant luncheon by Mr. Sully. Covers were laid for one hundred, and souvenirs of nuggets of copper were especially appreciated.

Dr. S. E. Sully, of the Cottage sanatorium, was also host to the delegates during their stay. A trip to Fort Huachuca and Marley, as part of a sixty mile auto ride was one of the pleasing features of the convention.

The first state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was held at the same time as the federation convention, was entertained by Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, the state regent, at an elegant luncheon.

DEPUTY SHERIFF TAKES BROWN BACK TO RATON

Deputy Sheriff Hixenbaugh, brother of Sheriff Al Hixenbaugh, of Colfax county, came here last night from Raton to take James Brown back to face a charge made by a young woman at Dawson. He left with Brown on Santa Fe train, No. 8 at 8:45 o'clock.

Young Brown was arrested Saturday afternoon by Chief McClure after he had been informed by telegram and over the long distance telephone that Colfax county authorities wanted him. Brown was not confined in jail, but allowed to go about guarded by Jim Martin, formerly of the police force.

GET WISE

Jewelry, watches, silverware, etc., carefully repaired. Will clean your watch for \$1. Main springs \$1. All work strictly guaranteed or your money refunded. Expert watch and jewelry repairing, and stone setting.

W. S. Ziegler

First Door South Crystal Theater.

"Osteopathy"

is a science based on anatomy and physiology. Do not confuse it with medicated vapor baths, inhalation, ozone or electricity, which were never taught by the founder, A. T. Still.

Go to Dr. Schwenker for the best in osteopathy, medicated vapor baths, inhalations, ozone and electric. Dr. R. W. Hanna, associated. Lady attendant. Consultation free.

W. S. Ziegler

Best of drinks served, with appetizing lunches. Special attention to all customers.

JAMES TAVASCI, Proprietor.

R. M. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

Rooms 1 and 3, Whiting Building, Corner Second and Gold, Phone No. 684.

BIGGEST ENGINE ON DIVISION IS TO BE RUN BY RUEB

Assignment to No. 3534 Is Santa Fe's Present to Engineer; Only Locomotive of Kind in State.

The Santa Fe's wedding present to John Rueb will be his assignment to the biggest engine on the Albuquerque division. When Mr. Rueb returns to work after his honeymoon he will be assigned to No. 3534, one of the last series of passenger locomotives ordered by the railway and the only one that runs into Albuquerque on any of the divisions that converge here.

In the meantime Sam Livingston has been breaking in the new engine. He relieved Mr. Rueb when the latter went to Kansas City to be married and the new engine was put in service soon afterward. No. 3534 brings train No. 8 from Gallup and takes No. 9 from here to that place.

Burns Gallup Coal.

The Santa Fe has thirty-four other engines exactly like No. 3534 with the exception of their fire boxes. Of these fourteen burn oil and twenty burn coal. Only one burns Gallup coal. While No. 3534 and the other locomotives of this class look almost identical to the more recently built 1200's, they are several thousand pounds heavier, and there are other important differences in the operating mechanism. For instance the 3500's have Baker valve gear, used on these engines for the first time by the Santa Fe, and also the Hagson power reverse mechanism is applied.

Of the new engines the Santa Fe Magazine has this to say: "These engines are the result of careful and persistent study, with a view to producing a powerful and efficient locomotive, especially fitted to meet the severe operating conditions encountered on the Santa Fe system. By this method of development defects and weak points have been eliminated and the new locomotives unquestionably represent one of the most refined designs thus far produced in this country."

DOG LEARNS HOW TO DRINK FROM SANITARY WATER FOUNTAIN

The sanitary drinking fountain at Second street and Central avenue lost some of its usefulness yesterday when several persons saw a dog drinking there. The dog appeared to understand the workings of the fountain perfectly. He stood on the pedestal controlling the water flow and his weight was great enough to start the water bubbling up through the pipe. He was a rather large dog.

The canine did not appear, however, to appreciate the sanitary feature of the fountain. Instead of drinking the water as it bubbled out he allowed it to fill the bowl and then lapped it up.

The dog probably discovered the secret of the fountain accidentally. Dogs used to drink from the old horse fountain, which the sanitary fountain replaced, by standing and resting their forepaws on the rim of the tank. This dog probably had been in the habit of doing this and when the new fountain was put up he had the good luck to stand on the pedestal in one of his attempts.

JONES GOES THROUGH CITY ON WAY TO LAS CRUCES FOR ADDRESS

Assistant Secretary of the Interior A. A. Jones passed through Albuquerque last night on Number 9 on his way from his home in Las Vegas to Las Cruces, where he will be the guest of the democracy of that city today and will make a speech advocating the candidacy of Congressman Ferguson for re-election.

Mr. Jones had retired to his berth when the train passed through Albuquerque last night, and could not be seen. After a day spent in Las Cruces he will return to this city, arriving tomorrow morning. Elaborate preparations have been made to entertain the cabinet officer during his stay here.

Arrangements have been made to have Mr. Jones address the students of the high school at assembly hour, 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. For many years Mr. Jones was engaged in educational work, and came to New Mexico in the early days as an educator. He will therefore be in his element in making an address to a gathering of high school students.

CHICKEN HOUSE FIRE MYSTERY TO FIREMEN

A chicken coop, owned by Walter Wood, in the rear of his residence, 827 South Arno street, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The alarm was received at the Highlands station at 3:10 o'clock. The firemen put out the fire, using a lead from a fire hydrant.

Wood told Assistant Chief James Cosgrove that he did not know how the fire started. The firemen could find no clue to the origin.

C. H. CONNER, M. D., D. O., Osteopathic Specialist. I treat all curable diseases. Office Stern Building. Phone 655 and 725.

SUMMER GARDEN. Best of drinks served, with appetizing lunches. Special attention to all customers.

JAMES TAVASCI, Proprietor.

R. M. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

Rooms 1 and 3, Whiting Building, Corner Second and Gold, Phone No. 684.

HILL CONFIDENT DEMOCRATS WILL WIN AT POLLS

Candidate for Corporation Commissioner in City for Two Days' Stumping Tour Tells of Prospects.

That Harvey B. Ferguson will be elected to succeed himself in corporation by an increased majority; that he himself will be named for a seat on the corporation commission by an equally large vote and that the democrats will control the lower house of the next legislature, is the confident prediction of Adolfo P. Hill, democratic candidate for corporation commissioner, who arrived in Albuquerque last night for a two days' series of campaign speeches in Bernalillo county.

Mr. Hill came in over the cut-off from Carrizozo, tired and husky at voice from long and strenuous campaigning, but wearing a smile which positively refused to come off—a smile that told more plainly than any words the confidence he feels in the result of the campaign. Tonight at 7:30 he will address the voters of Martineztown and later will speak at San Jose. His itinerary for Tuesday has not been decided on as yet.

Big Meetings Everywhere. So far during the campaign Mr. Hill has been devoting his energies to the southern portion of the state, and everywhere he has addressed big meetings and enthusiastic crowds. He has spoken in all the Pecos valley counties and in Grant, Luna, Otero and Lincoln counties.

Everywhere, said Mr. Hill, he found the democratic leaders active hard at work and confident of success. Mr. Ferguson, he declared, is stronger than ever with the democratic masses, and will poll in addition a large vote from independent republicans who are in sympathy with the policies of President Wilson and who realize that the aid of the New Mexico congressman has been of assistance to the president in putting through the reform measures which have made his administration so popular. The people of all parties, said Mr. Hill, realize that it would be folly to send to congress at this time a man who is not in harmony with the administration in power, and the result, in his opinion, will be that Ferguson will not only poll the full democratic strength, but a substantial republican vote as well.

Nothing to Worry About. Asked as to his own chances, Mr. Hill would only give expression to a blind smile which indicated that he had nothing whatever to worry about. He refused to talk of majorities, declaring that the race is yet too young to begin counting the vote, but his manner showed unmistakably that the only question in his mind was as to how large a majority he would receive on election day.

Mr. Hill will not be able to attend the big rally tomorrow night at which Assistant Secretary of the Interior A. A. Jones will speak, as he has engagements in the northern part of the state which he must hurry on to fill. He will leave tomorrow afternoon for Santa Fe, in which city he will stop only long enough to catch a Denver & Rio Grande train. He will spend the remainder of the campaign stumping in Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, Mora and Union counties, winding up in Santa Fe just before the election.

MASONS TO NUMBER OF MORE THAN 200 EXPECTED THIS WEEK

More than 200 Masons are expected here this week to attend the meeting of the grand bodies of the order. The Albuquerque lodges have made preparations for the entertainment of the visitors with that number in view, at least, and they have the experience of past gatherings to be guided by.

The Masonic grand lodge will meet this morning and be in session today, tomorrow and Wednesday. The Grand Chapter will hold its annual convention Wednesday and the Grand Commandery will hold its annual convocation Friday. The Rio Grande Chapter and the Pilgrim Commandery jointly will entertain Masons and their lady friends Thursday evening. The Scottish Rite club will give an entertainment at the temple Tuesday.

PUT OUT OF SALOON, MAN THROWS BOTTLE, HITTING JAPANESE

Joe Yamaka, a Japanese who owns a ranch near Durango, was injured last night at the White Star saloon on the Mountain road when a man who had been ejected threw a bottle. He received two scalp wounds. Dr. L. G. Rice, city physician, dressed the wounds.

According to a statement given over the telephone from the White Star the man intruded upon a gathering of Japs and he was put out. He hurled a bottle as he left and Yamaka fell. Witnesses said the man was Julian Cervantes, of Old Albuquerque.

Dr. R. W. Hanna, osteopathic specialist on stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels at Dr. Schwenker's. Phone 717.

Mexican beans, new crop. Twenty pounds packed post anywhere in state, \$1. Mountaineer Produce Co., Mountaineer, N. M.

Rich and handsome furniture to be auctioned off Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Results from Journal want ads.

SANTA FE GIVES CITY PROMINENCE IN ITS MAGAZINE

Half-tone Showing Stretch of Double Track and Other Scenes Near Here Are Published.

Albuquerque is given prominence in the October number of the Santa Fe Magazine. There is a good half-tone of a model stretch of double-track in the first district, Albuquerque division, for which credit is given to the efficient work of Roadmaster McKinn and his men.

C. F. Jones, station agent at Belen, publishes a photograph of Glorieta pass, taken in 1882, when the rails over the pass were only 48-pounds. Of much interest is the thrilling story of the fight for the Royal Gorge between the Denver & Rio Grande and the Santa Fe forces.

"Heap Fine Sculp." There are several illustrated articles on the San Diego exposition, including a humorous sketch describing the visit of Elbert Hubbard—who, by the way, is expected to visit Albuquerque in the next few weeks—to the kiosk at the Painted Desert, the work of Jesse Nephum of the School of American Archaeology. In the kiosk, the San Ildefonso Indian danced the Antelope dance to the great delight and astonishment of the Philistine. Chief Julian suggests facetiously that Hubbard's long locks would make "heap fine sculp" to take back to Santa Fe.

SANTA FE'S FREIGHT BUSINESS SHOWS GAIN

According to records of the Santa Fe freight department, 162,291 cars of revenue freight originated on the company's lines in September, compared with 37,252 cars during the corresponding month of 1913.

In addition, the Santa Fe received 23,433 cars of revenue freight from connecting lines, making a total of all freight moved of 126,924 cars, a net gain of 6 per cent, compared with last year.

Crop movements are largely responsible for the gain, according to Santa Fe officials, as there has been a perceptible falling off in merchandise moving between the east and west, due to the opening of the Panama canal.

To Hold Examinations. Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—Tomorrow and Tuesday, examinations for assistant forest rangers will be held at all forest supervisor's headquarters in New Mexico and Arizona. The second day will be given to the field tests. Applicants are no longer required to submit photographs with their applications.

Masonic Cornerstone Laid. Santa Fe, Oct. 18.—At 10 o'clock this afternoon took place the cornerstone laying for the new Masonic temple with Past Grand Master W. B. Walton of Silver City, and Grand Lecturer J. J. Kelly, officiating, assisted by a delegation from Santa Rita.

Democrats Hold Rousing Rally. Clayton, N. M., Oct. 18.—A rousing democratic rally was held at the court house here last night, and great enthusiasm was shown in behalf of the nominees. Lieutenant Governor E. C. de Baca was the principal speaker and was accorded an ovation by the big audience gathered to hear him.

Stop Those Early Bronchial Coughs. They hang on all winter if not checked, and pave the way for serious throat and lung diseases. Get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and take it freely. Stops coughs and colds, heals raw inflamed throats, loosens the phlegm and is mildly laxative. Chas. T. Miller, Ed. Enquirer, Cannelton, Ind., had bronchial trouble, got very hoarse, coughed constantly from a tickling throat. He used only Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Was entirely relieved. Wants others to know of Foley's Honey and Tar. For sale by Bitt's, Inc.

You miss many opportunities daily if you do not read Journal want ads.

Henry's Delivery and Messengers. Phone 939.

MAGNIFICENT PUBLIC CONCERT by El Paso and Albuquerque Professionals

ADA PIERCE-WINN, Dramatic Soprano.
MRS. RALPH M. HENDERSON of El Paso, Violin and Contralto.
CHARLES J. ANDREWS, Tenor.
THOMAS CHRISTIAN of El Paso, Basso.
PROF. STANLEY SEIDER of the University of New Mexico, Piano Organ and Piano.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Silver Ave. and Fifth St.
Tomorrow at 8:15 p. m.

Tickets at Matson's or Pay at Church.

Admission Fifty Cents

WALLACE HESSELDEN

General Contractors. Figures and workmanship count. We guarantee more for your money than any other contracting firm in Albuquerque. Office at

SUPERIOR PLANING MILL Phone 377.

AUCTION SALE

At the residence of Mrs. C. Thrope, 519 West Central, Tuesday, October 22, at 1:30 P. M., entire furnishings of a 6-room house consisting of a \$35 range, all modern new oil cook stove, iron beds, springs, mattresses, dressers, At dining table, chairs, rockers, and other articles too numerous to mention, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. All goods sanitary. Don't forget the time, 1:30 p. m., Thursday, Place, 519 West Central.

J. L. GOBER, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 1 p. m.

I am instructed by W. S. Strickler to sell without reserve or limit the Furniture and Household Goods at his residence—

1005 West Central Avenue

These are nice, clean goods, consisting of handsome parlor, leather upholstered living room and dining room furniture, odd chairs, rockers, sectional book cases with desk, library and center tables, Indian desk, stands, pictures and a large number of picture frames, extra large cedar chest, shaving stand, drophead Singer sewing machine, carpets, rugs and linoleum, porch chairs, coal or wood stoves, complete bed room sets, hair mattresses, springs and bedding, kitchenware, coal range, round metal refrigerator, and a miscellaneous lot of goods too numerous to mention. Goods are absolutely sanitary and may be inspected at any time.

J. L. GOBER, AUCTIONEER

Crystal Theatre Today

221 South Second Street.

"FAIRY OF THE ADULT GIRL" By George Ade
"THEMIST STING PIG-TAIL" Latest War News
"AN AMERICAN HEIRESS" Chapter 5, "Beloved Adventurer"
"WOES OF A WATNESS" Viagrapha

Mattoes at 2:30 and 3:30
Last Show at Night Begins at 9:45

"TELMO"

BUY THIS BRAND OF CANNED GOODS AND YOU HAVE THE BEST

Now is a good time to have the baby's photograph made.

Walton

guarantee perfect satisfaction.
313½ W. Central Ave. Upstairs.

Phone 504 415 W. Copper Ave.

Grimmer's Cleanery

The Ideal Cleaners and Pressers of Women's, Men's and Children's Clothes. Repairing and Altering.

LET US SEND A MAN To Replace that Broken Window Glass ALBUQUERQUE LUMBER COMPANY Phone 421 423 N. First

JACOB SKOFLEK CARPENTER AND BUILDER. And All Kinds of Job Work. Shop—216 West Silver Avenue. Telephone 625.

Saddle horses. Trimble's Red Barn.

FOR SALE

GOOD SADDLE AND DRIVING HORSE, WITH RUBBER-TIRED BUGGY AND HARNESS, CHEAP. SEE

Learnard-Lindemann Company

Have you tried the new HOT ALMOND MILK CHOCOLATE at GRIMSHAW'S Second and Central "Sanitation Our Special Delight."

Results from Journal want ads.

Gallup Lamp

HAHN COAL CO

Cerrillos Lamp PHONE 91. Cerrillos Stove

ANTHRACITE, ALL SIZES, STEAM COAL
Coke, Mill Wood, Factory Wood, Cord Wood, Native Kindling, Lime

Hear Hon. A. A. Jones Tomorrow Night

Whether you are a democrat, a republican or a progressive, you should not fail to hear Hon. A. A. Jones, who will address the voters of Bernalillo county on the issues of the campaign at the Elks theater tomorrow night.

Mr. Jones is New Mexico's first citizen. He has been honored by President Wilson with an appointment that amounts to a seat in the cabinet of the national administration. He is the special representative of the great West in the councils of the nation. He knows what has been done and what will be done by the administration for the west. No man is more intimately acquainted with the needs of this section or has done more to advance its interests than he. You cannot afford to miss the speech that he will make tomorrow night.

Mr. Jones will tell you why it is important, not only to New Mexico but to the nation at large, that Harvey B. Ferguson should be returned to congress. He is a great orator and a clear reasoner; and above all, he is fair and honest in discussion.

Put aside everything else and come out to the Elks theater tomorrow night.

FOR CONGRESSMAN
HON. HARVEY B. FERGUSON

FOR CORPORATION COMMISSIONER
HON. ADOLFO P. HILL

FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
GEORGE C. SCHEER
WILLIAM KIEKE
RAFAEL GARCIA