

11-16-1914

## Albuquerque Morning Journal, 11-16-1914

Journal Publishing Company

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a Month, Single Copies, 5c.**

## SEVERE STORMS CHECK PROGRESS OF BATTLE IN WEST FLANDERS

Blizzard Is Raging in England  
and Conditions in Belgium,  
Just Across Channel, Can  
Be Little Better.

FIGHTING LIMITED  
LA TO ARTILLERY FIRE

Both Sides Strongly Entrenched and Germans Are Preparing to Spend Winter in That Country.

**GERMANS DRIVEN  
ACROSS THE CANAL**

Paris, Nov. 15 (1:31 p. m.)—  
An excellent impression was  
created here by today's official com-  
munications from the front.  
German troops had been driven  
to the right bank of the Yser  
canal after they had resisted for  
several days all efforts to dis-  
lodge them.  
It is officially announced that  
the German attack in the vicin-  
ity of Ypres with powerful  
compact bodies of men who dis-  
played great gallantry and  
bravery, their futile attempts re-  
sulted in great casualties among  
them. Their ineffectual attempts  
to break the allies' resistance,  
according to an official an-  
nouncement, cost them thou-  
sands of casualties as well as  
many men made prisoners.  
One detachment of 120 Ger-  
mans captured is declared to  
have been taken to the rear of  
1,000 men who had started to  
fight in the morning. Some of  
the prisoners, it is said, declared  
that companies of the Prussian  
guards and of the Second In-  
fantry corps which had been  
brought up to their full war  
strength of 250 men early in  
November now numbered only  
from 50 to 150 men.  
The tactical battle was  
such that the positions of the  
combatants were within a few  
yards of each other and the Ger-  
mans were compelled to with-  
draw and retreat into their  
trenches for shelter.  
The official reports say the  
progress of the allies was very  
slow but continuous.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE.)

London, Nov. 15 (9:45 p. m.)—After  
four weeks of most desperate  
fighting there is a lull in the battle  
in the Ypres sector. A lull, however,  
has come little relief, for the men  
in the trenches, as the artillery  
and rifle fire, to which they have been  
subjected with hardly any intermis-  
sion, has been replaced by one of  
those weary wait, now which so  
accompany November in this latitude.

In some parts of England the storm has reached the proportions of a blizzard; on the sea a heavy gale rages, and the battlefields are getting their full share of wind and rain.

**Long Range Artillery.**

For the most part the opposing armies have been content to shell each other at long range, but the Germans have made several attacks around Ypres, which, according to the French general staff, have been repulsed with heavy losses. Despite these losses, it is not believed that the Germans have any intentions of giving up their attempt to reach the French coast, and the allies are making elaborate preparations to block any further advances in this direction.

Extensive defensive works have been erected along the Yser canal, and the French armies are holding that line from the Belgian border south to the river Oise and pushing forward approach works which place them in a better position for either defense or offense.

**Make Little Progress.**

The Germans report that they have taken a few hundred British and French prisoners, but that the unfavorable weather has impeded their progress.

Concerning the fighting around Dixmude, the public must rely on unofficial reports. Here, it is said, the Germans are finding the destroyed village a death trap. They have been unable to debouch from this point in the last five days, and their approaches are commanded by the allied guns, and night attacks have met with disaster.

The fact is apparent that neither side has been able to make any sensible advance, both being so well entrenched that the artillery, nor infantry can move them.

**To Winter in Belgium.**

The Germans are turning Belgium into a fortress which means that if they do not succeed in advancing to the sea they will be prepared for a winter in Belgium. The British have not entered the Dutch border has been placed in a state of defense and civilians are rigorously excluded from that area.

Fighting continues in East Prussia and other regions in the eastern area between the Russians and the Germans and the Austrians, but without any decisive result, according to the German official statement.

**Battle With Turks Is On.**

A battle of some proportions is going on between the British and the Turks at Kopruckuk, in the Caucasus, the result of which may have a marked effect on the war in that part of the world. Elsewhere in the







# IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

White Scoreless Tie of Harvard-Brown Game and Princeton's Score Belied Dope.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE

New York, Nov. 15.—True football form and upsels were curiously intermingled in the games played on eastern gridirons on Saturday. Where the analysis of the play is confined strictly to the regular varsity teams, the results coincided with predictions.

This applies particularly to the Yale-Princeton and the Harvard-Brown struggles, which furnished the unexpected and sensational elements

Yale, after scoring nineteen points against Princeton in forty-five minutes of play, thus coming within one point of Harvard's score over the same eleven week previous, sent a line of substitutes in for the final period to hold the Tigers in check. The complete failure of this move-

Orange and Ilac piled up two touchdowns and two goals in less than ten minutes and was threatening to wrest victory from the Ilac when the final call of time cut short the chances of an eleventh-hour win.

Harvard, with the same idea of conserving the energies of her variety combination for the Yale game next Saturday sent a team composed chiefly of substitutes against Brown and the result was a no-score tie. So far as actual hearing on the outcome of the Yale-Harvard contest is concerned,

The east and the west broke even in the inter-continental contests of the

day, Cornell defeating Michigan, 23 to 13, and Notre Dame overthrowing the Catholic Indians, 48 to 6. Aside from the consistent play by Mautsch, the Wolverines were outclassed by the powerful Ithaca eleven. The Indians, only a shadow of the famous teams which have made the

Carlisle government school famous in other years, were helpless before the sweeping play of the westerners and never tested the Notre Dame defense seriously.

**rs Must be  
Wise"**

## Wise

Chosen by Opera Stars

upon their voices tobacco as the ordinary knows it. A sensitive man feels the slightest tobacco.

bacco which singers,  
—all men who guard  
— can smoke with

not sting, bite or irritate  
membranes of the mouth

redo

made thousands of men  
because it has made pipe-

n. Under the famous  
old, tender leaves of the  
are so skillfully treated  
and affords a cool, mild,

SPECIALLY PREPARED  
FOR PIPE & CIGARETTE



# AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER The Albuquerque Morning Journal

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"The Morning Journal has a higher circula-  
tion rating than is accorded to any other  
paper in New Mexico."—The American  
Newspaper Directory.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914

## THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The Chicago stock yards are re-  
quired after complete disinfection  
for the eradication of the foot and  
mouth disease—aphthous fever, the  
scientists call it. It is the scarlet fe-  
ver of animals. The bacillus of it has  
escaped all research. It is as great a  
mystery as most diseases were before  
the microscope discovered the germ  
cause and identified so many bacilli.  
Dr. Flexner has the germ under ob-  
servation and hopes to soon segre-  
gate it with a view to finding another  
germ that will destroy it. All that  
can be done with it now is to limit  
the infection by quarantine and the  
slaughter of diseased animals.

That is why it is treated more se-  
verely than hog cholera. It is so high-  
ly contagious that the treatment is  
difficult. Even hog cholera serum  
may become one of its carriers, and  
two large factories in Chicago have  
been closed and serum to the value  
of thousands of dollars condemned  
and that sent out before the discovery  
of the infection is being followed by  
government agents to all parts of the  
country and destroyed.

By and by, research in animal  
pathology will result in the isolation  
of the germ of the foot and mouth  
disease and a remedy for it will be  
found, thus ending a plague that now  
threatens the entire livestock industry  
of the country. Twenty-five years  
ago, science would have been prac-  
tically powerless to combat it except  
by quarantine.

Tammany is waxing fat and care-  
less, or there is an administration on  
that pays little attention to the spoils.  
A political job paying ten thousand  
dollars a year has been discovered in  
New York after a vacancy of four  
months. Strange things are happening  
in these days. Here in New Mexico  
such jobs as that would have had ten  
thousand applicants, a lot of the ap-  
plicants from men who could not  
read or write.

## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICS.

The New York Herald finds it  
rather hard to believe that the vot-  
ers of Pennsylvania would have sup-  
ported Penrose had they believed the  
things charged against him. In mak-  
ing the suggestion, the Herald asks  
for an explanation of human nature  
itself. Nobody on earth can explain  
the spirit of the mob, the psychology  
that produces war, or the causes  
that lead an electorate under free  
government to vote one way instead  
of another.

A man living in Pennsylvania can  
understand why a majority of the  
people of Illinois would vote against  
Roger Sullivan. He cannot under-  
stand why more than eighty thou-  
sand voters of New York state should  
cast their ballots for William Sulzer.  
Yet the same man probably  
cast his vote for Helen Penrose.

Success and failure in politics are  
among the most unaccountable  
things in human experience. Two  
years ago, William Howard Taft, who  
will take his place in history as one  
of the ablest presidents, even if one  
of the poorest politicians, went down  
to defeat with the electoral votes of  
only two small states recorded in his  
favor—Utah and Vermont, with  
four votes each, for him, out of a  
total of 531 in the electoral college.  
Under the Taft administration the  
country was enjoying extraordinary  
prosperity. Yet, during the brief two  
years since, Mr. Taft has lived to  
see the party that defeated him—  
the one that really caused his defeat—  
practically wiped out of existence.  
The progressives are doing for. We  
have all noted this phenomenon, but  
who can explain it?

Possibly the best explanation is that  
the American voter is always wanting  
somebody he hasn't got, and getting  
somebody he doesn't want. The same  
is true of politics. While the country  
had a protective tariff, it wanted  
tariff for revenue only, or free trade.  
When it got what the farmers of the  
hill are pleased to call a "compe-  
titive tariff," the country didn't  
want it.

Oregon, and a number of other  
states, wanted direct government,  
pure democracy, until they got it.  
Now they want to get rid of it. Much  
of it is human nature itself. The de-  
sire for a change in hope of finding  
something better has populated

every new country, made every ad-  
vance in government, changed the  
whole face of the world where the  
human family has progressed from  
barbarism. But that does not ex-  
plain it all.

After every general election, polit-  
ical students set out to explain what  
influenced the voters, while the "I-  
told-you-so" wisecracks know all  
about the results after the returns  
have been counted. Taken by and  
large, the election just held in nearly  
all of the states of the union prob-  
ably proves two things.

The first is that what influences  
the voter most is himself. The sec-  
ond is that the average voter is in-  
fluenced very little by what he reads  
or what he hears from public speak-  
ers. The average voter makes up his  
mind, unless he has some personal  
"axe to grind," to vote for this can-  
didate or against that one, purely be-  
cause of personal habits of mind and  
hereditary beliefs and prejudices. No  
amount of argument or ethical ap-  
peal will overcome these idiosyncra-  
sies of the individual voter.

Yet there are some voters, quite a  
large number of them, but always in  
the minority, who study men and  
policies in each election and vote the  
way they believe best for the coun-  
try. They count much personally, and  
now and then are a power numerically.

A woman who was defeated for  
the presidency of an equal suffrage  
association in an Ohio town, went  
over to the society opposed to equal  
suffrage and became president of it.  
Yet there are those who say women  
do not savvy the political game.

## "AN EXPENSIVE CURSE."

Dean Rogers of the Cincinnati law  
school says "war is an expensive  
curse." Figures are daily coming to  
hand, which show in sums beyond  
the comprehension of the human  
mind what a curse war really is. Its  
luridness fall on every quarter of the  
globe, so interrelated is human society,  
fire and plague, pale into insignifi-  
cance beside the material waste pro-  
duced by war.

Yet, Nietzsche, the philosopher  
most read by the Germans, says:  
"It is mere illusion and pretty senti-  
mentality to expect much (even any-  
thing at all) from mankind if it for-  
gets how to make war. As yet no  
means are known which can so much  
into action, as a great war, that rough  
energy born of the camp, that deep  
impersonality born of hatred, that  
conscience born of murder and cold-  
bloodedness, that fervor born of ef-  
fort in the annihilation of the enemy,  
that proud indifference to loss, to  
one's own existence, to that of one's  
fellows, to that earthquake-like soul-  
shaking which a people needs when it  
is losing its vitality."

The exploits of the German cruiser  
Emden were only an insignificant in-  
cident of the war, yet the end of the  
Emden brought out the fact that  
raids by this one ship sent down car-  
goes and bottoms worth over ten mil-  
lion dollars. But in this estimate was  
not included damage to trade in the  
Indian and Pacific oceans. A dispatch  
from Bombay told of the almost  
complete derangement of shipping to  
and from India and how it had ef-  
fected English less than Indian in-  
dustry.

The newest of French forts, which  
lasted but a day before the huge  
sledge guns of the Germans. Manon-  
ville, cost the French ten million  
dollars. We toss about these figures  
running into the tens of millions of  
dollars in a single item, as if we  
knew what they signified. We speak  
of the proposed new war loan in  
Great Britain, of more than a billion  
dollars to be wasted in war, much as  
we speak of the twenty-five or thirty  
thousand dollars yet to be raised to  
insure the Albuquerque Y. M. C. A.  
What the production of tens of mil-  
lions and billions mean in human  
toil of muscle and brain is beyond  
our grasp.

That coming back to the greatest  
and the newest of the French forts,  
constructed at a cost of more than ten  
million dollars, it is interesting to  
know that it was smashed to pieces  
by just one hundred and forty-seven  
shots from two of the guns known  
as the "Krupp surprise." The British  
superdreadnaught Audacious, built  
and equipped at an expense of about  
fifteen million dollars, hit a mine or  
was struck by a devilish little torpedo  
from a submarine or had an ammu-  
nition explosion on board—something  
happened to it and in a few moments  
it was at the bottom of the sea, rep-  
resenting a waste of labor that would  
have run the American Lumber com-  
pany's payroll for about twenty  
years.

It is a wise saying that war produces  
nothing and consumes everything.  
War means that the generations of  
tomorrow must begin with the pov-  
erty that their grandfathers and their  
fathers had struggled to over-  
come. Sir Edward Grey says it makes  
no difference which side wins, it  
makes a bankrupt Europe. And yet  
these very nations are boasting of  
how long they can keep up the fight.  
The trouble with the nations of  
Europe today is that for a half cen-  
tury they have been talking peace  
and thinking war.

This is a great and diversified  
country. It is said that in some parts  
of rural Mississippi the natives be-  
lieve that the Yankees have bought  
up all the newspapers and filled them  
with accounts of fictitious war in or-  
der to depress the price of cotton.

One of the greatest problems of  
the universe is to get a sausage in  
which one can have perfect confi-  
dence.

Mr. Edison is quoted as saying,  
"We are too rich." Speak for your-  
self, Tom.

## Politics and Religion Must Go Hand in Hand For Public Good

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

"Ah, call it holy ground,  
The soil which first they trod;  
They left unstained what first they  
found—  
Freedom to worship God."

Unless the foundations of our na-  
tional life are the merest fictions,  
American institutions are built upon  
the doctrine of religious liberty. The  
theory was not an invention of the  
Puritans; in fact, it was practiced quite  
liberally by the Roman Empire. In its  
Roman form the attitude of govern-  
ment was not, as some have taught,  
a mere cynical indifference, but rather  
a deliberate plan to insure ease of  
administration. The idea as used by  
the Romans and the Puritans of Amer-  
ica was perhaps more spiritual, but when  
the principle found its way into the  
federal constitution it became a  
method of government.

Liberty of Conscience.  
For nearly 130 years a law of lib-  
erty of conscience has worked with  
admirable benefit to all. For any  
considerable portion of our citizens  
now to abandon or violate it is a form  
of treason. Indeed, it is nothing less  
than an act of ingratitude of which  
true religion should be incapable. When  
the sanctions of religion are in-  
voked in any political contest, as is  
being done now in the state of New  
York and elsewhere, the action is  
not only a dangerous disregard of  
one of the noblest and sanest ele-  
ments in our constitution, but a de-  
gradation of one of the cardinal char-  
acteristics of vital religion.

Definition of Religion.  
Cicero defined religion as the bond  
that binds men to God. Of all the de-  
finitions ever given, not one has been  
neglected to emphasize that the essential  
feature is the relationship of the in-  
dividual to his creator. Religion, there-  
fore, is a personal possession. A  
nation is religious only in proportion  
as its individual units are religious.  
This is the reason why America has  
never attempted to organize a national  
religion. But religion, in its broad  
sense, is a personal possession. There  
are only two forms in which the in-  
dividual faith can find articulation:  
in an ecclesiastical or organized  
form, and in a code of ethics.

Denominations, churches, sects, go-

vernments, orders, whatever may be the  
name under which men of similar  
faith group themselves—such associa-  
tion seems to be inevitable. The  
form varies from the simple as-  
sembly of the Society of Friends to the  
elaborate and ornate organizations  
that had their birth in the early cen-  
turies, and in oriental lands. But as  
organizations or ecclesiastical bodies  
the government of America takes no  
cognizance of them. Their property  
stands under the general law of prop-  
erty; as members they are citizens,  
amenable to code and common law.  
Bond of citizenship is violated the mo-  
ment a citizen acts in conjunction with  
his fellow church members to dis-  
criminate against other citizens be-  
cause they are members of another  
church. To drag ecclesiasticism into  
politics is, therefore, nothing less  
than a species of anarchy—anarchy  
because it is destructive of our form  
of government.

Ethics of Religion.  
But religion expresses itself also in  
ethics, in a moral code. Fortunately  
there is no such cleavage among men  
on ethical questions as upon ecclesi-  
astical policy. Practically every one  
in America accepts the standards  
enunciated in the Decalogue of Moses  
and in the Beatitudes and the Golden  
Rule of Jesus of Nazareth. The ex-  
tent to which these laws or principles  
are put into practice depends upon  
the degree of conviction with which  
the individual holds them. There is  
no reason why, as standards, they  
should not guide citizens in the  
choice of public officials. If the pri-  
vate life or the public conduct of a  
candidate for office is such that it  
falls far below or openly violates the  
code of ethics of any citizen, he is  
perfectly within his right to reject  
that candidate on those grounds. In-  
deed, if he fails to do so his religion  
is scarcely more than a name, per-  
haps it is an hypocrisy. The conclu-  
sion is that religion as expressed in  
ethics, whether individually, in  
sects or in denominations, cannot  
be allowed to operate in ethical code,  
itself in politics. But ethics must  
be applied by the individual as a  
citizen.

## The Storytellers

Blest Be the Meek.  
When Dr. Creighton was bishop of  
London, "he rode on a train one day  
with a small, meek curate. Dr.  
Creighton, an ardent lover of tobacco,  
soon took out his cigar case and, with  
a smile, said:  
"You don't mind my smoking, I  
suppose?"  
The meek curate bowed and an-  
swered humbly, "Not if your lordship  
doesn't mind my being sick."

There Were Others.  
"That Mrs. Willard is so angry she  
won't speak to me," confided Mabel  
to Ethel.  
"Really?" exclaimed Ethel. "And  
what is she angry about?"  
"I haven't the slightest idea," said  
Mabel. "We met a couple of days ago  
and we were talking as friendly as  
possible when suddenly she flared up  
and she hasn't noticed me since."

"What were you talking about?" in-  
quired Ethel.  
"Why, nothing in particular," ex-  
claimed Mabel. "Just the ordinary  
small talk. I remember she said: 'I  
always kiss my husband three or four  
times every night.'"  
"And what did you say?" asked  
Ethel in an effort to get at the root  
of the trouble.  
"Why, I said," replied the other,  
"I know at least a dozen girls who do  
the same, and the one who nearly had  
a fit."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Worse to Come.  
The regular trombone player of a  
Scottish orchestra was laid up with a  
cold, and the conductor reluctantly ac-  
cepted the services of a stranger.  
He was a little doubtful,  
however, as to the suitability of his  
substitute.

After the first performance the new  
player asked the conductor how he  
had done.  
The conductor replied that he had  
done pretty fairly, but that perhaps  
he would do better next night.  
The newcomer, eyeing him gratefully,  
answered:  
"Man, ye see, the music is strange  
has me the night, and I'm no just  
clair o' yet, but ye wait the morn's  
night, an' ye'll no hear an o' there  
fiddle at a'."

An Awkward Answer.  
There are a good many stories told  
of Sir Edward Carson. It is interesting  
to know that he was amused to pieces  
by just one hundred and forty-seven  
shots from two of the guns known  
as the "Krupp surprise." The British  
superdreadnaught Audacious, built  
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fifteen million dollars, hit a mine or  
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pany's payroll for about twenty  
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nothing and consumes everything.  
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tury they have been talking peace  
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country. It is said that in some parts  
of rural Mississippi the natives be-  
lieve that the Yankees have bought  
up all the newspapers and filled them  
with accounts of fictitious war in or-  
der to depress the price of cotton.

## GIRLS IN BAD HEALTH

Hundreds of girls go to work day  
after day, afflicted with some ailment  
peculiar to their sex, dragging one  
foot wearily after the other, working  
always with one eye on the clock  
and wishing for closing time to come.  
Every such girl should rely on Lydia  
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to  
restore her to a normal healthy  
condition, then work will be a pleas-  
ure. For forty years this famous  
root and herb medicine has been pre-  
eminently successful in controlling the  
diseases of women. Why don't you  
try it?

Real estate problems—purchases, sales or  
trade—are easily solved by Journal want  
ads. Read them; use them. Do it today.

## With Scissors and Paste

DROPPING THE BURDEN.  
(M. E. Buhler, in New York Sun.)  
We grow so weary of our human  
work.  
The weary labor and the many  
deeds  
Our hands have wrought;  
We grow so weary of the cares that  
irk  
Our restless brains, our bodies and  
the  
So weary of our thought!

Even as mill children sleep not at  
the mill  
Where all day long they toil the  
hours  
When dark is on the deep  
And all the great wheels silent are  
and still,  
Like these mill children, Lord at  
close of day  
We would go home to sleep.

Where nothing of our handiwork  
appears  
And all surroundings shall be whol-  
ly  
Unchanged through the illimitable  
years,  
Thine untraced winds, Thy stars  
of fire divine,  
Thy deep eternity!

NATIONAL AIRS ALL THE SAME.  
(New York Sun.)  
Oscar Radin, musical director of  
the "Passing Show," says:  
"Many people suppose that the na-  
tional anthem of Germany is 'Die  
Wacht am Rhein.' This is merely a  
patriotic air. The national anthem is  
'Heil dir im Siegerkranz,' and the  
tune of this is the same as 'My Coun-  
try, 'Tis of Thee.' The same melody  
serves the same purpose for Great  
Britain and Canada, for the United  
States, for Germany, Bavaria, Swit-  
zerland, Brunswick, Hanover, Nor-  
way, Prussia, Saxony, Weimar and  
Württemberg."

"The national anthem is 'God  
Save the King.' Gotterheile Franz  
Kaiser' is Austria's national anthem,  
but when played in Germany is called  
'Deutschland über Alles.' The patri-  
otic air of Austria, by the way, in  
my opinion, is from a musical stand-  
point the best anthem of all. It was  
written by Hadj in order of old  
Francis Joseph and every bar shows  
the mark of the musician.  
"France, of course, has 'La Mar-  
seillaise,' which is an old church  
tune. The anthem of our country is  
'The Star Spangled Banner' and not  
'America,' as so many people imag-  
ine."

PIERCING DESERTS' SECRETS.  
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)  
The first section of the French Sa-  
hara railway was recently opened for  
traffic. The line is narrow gauge, and  
extends directly south from Biskra  
to the oasis and the village of  
Tugurt, a distance of 135  
miles.

This is, of course, but a small be-  
ginning of the immense project to  
construct a railroad from Biskra to  
Lake Chad. The completion of the  
line 100 miles from Tugurt to  
Wargla. But it is an achieve-  
ment upon which the French have  
set their hearts and they will prob-  
ably not turn back from it.  
Already they are preparing to ex-  
tend the line 100 miles from Tugurt  
to Wargla. And when Wargla is  
reached the work will gradually be  
pushed further and further.

When the traveler can cross the  
vast Sahara in a comfortable car,  
the world's greatest mystery  
will have ceased to be mysterious.

## NORTH DAKOTA HAS RIGID LAW

(Boston Transcript.)  
North Dakota has had for a year  
or so a public health law that in  
some respects will be surprising in  
the scope of the enactment, including  
the regulation of some kind of  
generally connected with sanitation.  
It is perhaps the evidence of the need  
of realization that comfort and con-  
venience are entitled to a showing as  
well as strict matters of public  
health. Criminals, habituated drunk-  
ards, epileptics, imbeciles and feeble-  
minded persons in addition to those  
who are really insane, are not per-  
mitted to marry, and the prohibition  
includes pulmonary tuberculosis and  
other named communicable diseases.  
It is required that before a marriage  
is contracted an appropriate affidavit  
must be produced from a properly  
licensed physician.  
In the hotels in the state there are  
very desirable requirements respect-  
ing freedom from vermin and that  
the bedding in use be clean and suf-  
ficient in quantity and quality. Sheets  
must be at least eight feet in length,

each guest must be furnished with  
two towels, but the size or frequency  
of supply seems not to be named. The  
carpets must be taken up at least  
once a year and cleaned. In hotels  
where the rates are above 50 cents  
a night sheets and pillow cases must  
be changed after the departure of  
each guest. Mattresses must weigh at  
least thirty-five pounds excepting in  
the case of hair, where the minimum  
is five pounds less. In restaurants  
where the price for meals is 50 cents  
or more a public lavatory is obligat-  
ory, and there must be individual  
towels or paper toweling.

With reference to notification of  
disease, the requirements seem a lit-  
tle indefinite, they include typho-  
id fever, typhoid fever or "any  
other dangerous infectious disease."  
The physician who notifies is requir-  
ed further to report not less than  
twice a week on the condition of the  
patient. It is not clear whether he is  
to do this in his own time, but if this  
is expected it is not improbable  
may in truth be an unwelcome work  
for the medical men unless some  
compensation is afforded.

## TESTAMENT.

(Sara Teasdale, in Smart Set.)  
I said "I will take my life  
And throw it away."  
I who was fire and song  
Will turn to clay.

"I will be no more in the night  
With shaken breath,  
I will lose my heart in the air  
To be caught by Death."  
But out of the night I heard,  
Like the inland sound of the sea,  
The hushed and terrible sob  
Of all humanity.

Then I said: "Oh, who am I  
To scorn God to His face?  
I will bow my head and stay  
And suffer with my race."

## PEANUT SELLER AND PRO- FESSOR.

(H. A. Bruce, in the Outlook.)  
Among a boatload of immigrants  
from Germany to the United States  
there was a poor young man  
who, after sundry adventures in quest  
of a livelihood, settled in Kansas  
City, where near the public library  
he established a small stand for the  
sale of fruit and peanuts. This was  
his society, his association, or his  
life. He was the study of languages, at  
which he worked with admirable dili-  
gence in the public library, some-  
times closing his peanut stand for  
hours when absorbed in the solution  
of an especially fascinating linguistic  
problem. One day when the Uni-  
versity of Missouri, needing an addi-  
tional instructor in languages, sent  
an emissary to the Kansas City li-  
brarian with the request that the li-  
brarian name a good man for the post.  
"The only man I can honestly recom-  
mend at this moment," said the  
librarian, "is that foreigner vender,  
and he pointed to the young immi-  
grant, toiling eagerly over a huge  
tome, a few minutes' conversation  
satisfied the university's representa-  
tive that the librarian's judgment was  
excellent, and a little later the pean-  
ut vender closed his stand for all  
time and began teaching. Today he  
is one of the really shining lights of  
Harvard university.

## KITCHENER'S TRIBUTE TO JOFFRE.

(New York World.)  
When Lord Kitchener at the Lord  
Joffre's banquet spoke of General  
Joffre as "not only a great military  
leader but a great man," he was not  
uttering the ordinary compliments of  
the occasion.  
In the last days of July the  
French commander-in-chief, if not an  
obscure figure, at least was an un-  
known quantity. He had the rank  
and responsibility, but no one could  
say how he would meet the supreme  
test. Even today, personally Joffre re-  
mains a figure of mystery, but the  
great directing power that he ex-  
ercises is felt every hour from Belfort  
to the Belgian coast. He has been  
the match of all the strategists of  
Germany at their own game, and  
chosen himself a scientific soldier of  
the highest order.

In 1870 the untimeliness of the  
generals who commanded the French  
army was quickly revealed. No such  
doubts today assail the allies under  
Joffre. The popular conception of the  
French general is a dash of figure  
on horseback of the type of Mornay  
and Ney. Joffre is the exact antithesis  
of that. He has no weakness for  
rhetoric and no time for picturesque  
poses.  
Modern war is a science, and  
France in Joffre has a military scient-  
ist with the imagination and vigor  
to fight a campaign on a scale that  
is greater than anything of which  
Napoleon ever conceived.

## FORESTRY AS A PROFESSION.

(Gifford Pinchot, in Lippincott's.)  
There is no more useful profession  
than forestry. The opportunity to  
make himself count in affairs of pub-  
lic importance is earlier and  
more certain to the forester than  
to the member of any other profes-  
sion. The first and most valuable  
of the incentives which lead the  
forester to make himself of use to his  
country and to his generation.  
But if this is the first matter to be  
considered in deciding upon a profes-  
sion, it is by no means the last,  
and the question of consideration of a  
fair return for good work, bread and  
butter for a man and his family, the  
certainty or uncertainty of employ-  
ment—such questions as these must  
have their full share of attention.

There are in the United States fore-  
stry service 1,659 forest guards, 1,247  
forest rangers, 233 supervisors and  
deputy supervisors, 115 forest exam-  
iners, who, as already explained, are  
the technical men in charge of prac-  
tically all of the national forests.  
The six district offices together in-  
clude in their membership about fifty  
professional foresters, and about six-  
ty-five more are attached to the head-  
quarters at Washington, so that, al-  
lowing for the forest guards, there are  
about 335 trained foresters in the  
United States forestry service.

The number of new appointments  
to the forestry service in the different  
permanent grades varies from year  
to year, but may be said to be ap-  
proximately as follows: Rangers, 240  
new appointments; forest assistants,  
25; other technical positions, 10. All  
appointments as supervisors are by  
promotion from the ranks of forest  
rangers or forest examiners.  
The yearly pay of the forest guard,  
who, like the ranger, must be a citi-  
zen of the state in which his work  
is, is from \$420 to \$900. Forest  
rangers who enter the service  
through civil service examinations  
receive from \$1,100 to \$1,500 per an-  
num. Forest supervisors, practically  
all of whom are men of long experi-  
ence in forest work, receive from  
\$1,600 to \$2,700 per annum. Forest  
assistants enter the forestry service  
through civil service examination at a  
salary of \$1,200 per annum and are  
promoted to a maximum salary of  
\$2,500 per annum, as forest exam-  
iners. Professional foresters at work in  
the district offices are recruited  
mainly from the forest assistants and  
examiners. They receive from \$1,100

The time to  
go after Business  
is Now  
Western Union  
is the most  
effective approach  
Day and Night Letters  
on land  
Cable Letters  
across sea  
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

## DANDRUFF SURELY DESTROYS THE HAIR

Makes it Dull, Brittle, Lifeless, and  
Causes It To Fall Out.  
Girls—if you want plenty of this  
beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all  
means get rid of dandruff, for it will  
ruin your hair and ruin it if you  
don't.  
It doesn't do much good to try to  
brush or wash it out. The only way  
to get rid of dandruff is to dis-  
solve it, then you destroy it entirely.  
To do this, get about four ounces of  
ordinary liquid arvon; 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.  
You will find, too, that all itching  
and itching of the scalp will stop, and  
your hair will be silky, fluffy, healthy,  
soft, and look and feel a hundred  
times better. You can get liquid ar-  
von at any drug store. It is inexpen-  
sive and four ounces is all you will  
need, no matter how much dandruff  
you have. This simple remedy never  
fails.

## PUMPKIN PIES POTENTIALITIES.

(Houston Post.)  
A pumpkin pie, invested with all  
the glorious qualities of pastry, filling  
and flavor, came into the commissary  
yesterday, with the compliments of a  
Houston-Hoosier sufrager. If such  
pumpkin pies as this could be put  
into general circulation, there would  
be no need of ballots. Mankind would  
be too civilized to need governments.  
Much of the disorder and misery in  
the world today is due to ignorance  
of pumpkin pie.

DISTRAIT IN SOCIETY.  
To be distraint in society is unap-  
proachable. A man might as well be  
dead. Attend to and look at whoever  
speaks to you, and guard against be-  
ing absent or dreamy. It is true that  
you will often be obliged to attend to  
things of no great importance, but it  
is a sacrifice necessary to be made.

Stop!  
On your way home today—get  
a package of the newest tid-bit:

## WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

Here is something that will tickle  
the palate of Peppermint lovers.  
And it's double strength—  
long-lasting—lots of "Pep!"  
It's double wrapped and sealed



# BRITAIN'S BUSY RECRUITING OF MILLION MEN

Concerted and Vigorous Appeals Being Made in Columns of Every London Paper to Heed Call to Arms.

(Associated Press Correspondence.) London, Nov. 15.—The recruiting drive in Britain is now in its most vigorous phase. The army of 1,000,000 men. Within the last few days almost every paper in London, in its news columns and editorially, has urged men to respond to the call, one of two of them repeating their readers that it is far better to have a volunteer army than to consider the possibility of conscription.

During the first rush of enlistments the requirements were raised, a most unusual thing in time of war in any country. Now they have been relaxed to what they were before. The age limit has been extended, all men being accepted now who are between nineteen and thirty-eight years old. The call is for men who are not taller than five feet, four inches, except for former soldiers and certain units for which special standards are organized. One paper, commenting on this change, remarks that it is now possible for men who are no taller than Napoleon to join the army. Another London paper points out that a very large proportion of the men in the Japanese and French armies would even now be barred from service in the British army. During the first rush in early August men of the height of five feet, three inches were accepted and on one day there were 7,000 men recruited in London. This week the daily average of recruits at New Scotland Yard is about 100, rising on Monday, always the best recruiting day, to over 1,000.

## For Duration of War.

In the war office advertisements it is stated that the term "enlisting for the duration of the war" means precisely what it says and that men will be discharged when the war is over. With all this, however, it is also stated that married men or widowers with children will be accepted, and that if at the time of enlistment a recruit signs the necessary form, separation allowance under army conditions is payable at once to the soldier in certain circumstances to other dependents.

The advertising for recruits increases in volume and variety. Buses, street-cars and almost every motor-car in London contain placards urging men to enlist. Posters appear on billboards and in empty shop windows. Such landmarks as the Nelson monument in Trafalgar square and the Mansion house are decorated with more imposing and artistic advertisements with the same aim. Even theaters and music halls are making a brave show of patriotism with printed notices around the buildings at a height where it is difficult to avoid reading them. "To arms! Your country needs you. Rally round the flag," and other stirring messages are being put in billboards and theater-goers to put away luxury and amusement and follow the flag.

There is no note of inability to raise the million men in any of the editorial articles of this week, but there are many articles on how recruiting can be expedited and many as to the comfort of the recruits. For example, the Chronicle today suggests that at the Christmas season arrangements should be made for recruits to visit their homes. "It is a good number of them may never pay another Christmas visit." It suggests that they should be promised free railway transportation for the purpose, since there are men in camp at Aldershot whose homes are in Cornwall, Wales, Scotland and Ireland and since the government absolutely guarantees the earnings of the railways during war-time, that there ought to be no difficulty about arranging it.

## England Needs Men.

"The Country Needs Men," the leader in the Times of today, enumerates the terrible losses Germany has endured without flinching, expressing doubt whether the reproof of a German socialist paper for saying that the total losses of the Germans amounted to three-quarters of a million men was justified. The paper says that every call for recruits in England has been met, that the war office has all the recruits with which it was able to deal and that the difficulties attending early enlistment have been to a great extent overcome. Concluding its appeal the paper says: "Again the call for men and officers goes forth and no gentleman in England, not alone, who is able to bear arms should ignore it. We are glad to know that there is already a rush to the recruiting office, but we still shall need more men, and yet more, and more again, if we are to crush the menace which has too long brooded over Europe, and to win peace and happiness for those who will come after us. England has never asked any man to do more than think she will ask in vain to-day."

## Whipped for Selling Cotton.

Armore, Okla., Nov. 15.—Because he is said to have sold a bale of cotton for less than 10 cents a pound, the man was fined throughout southern Oklahoma. Joshua Samuels, a small cotton grower on the Carter county, was whipped by masked men early today. He was called from his home and beaten with a piece of rope soaked in water.

## President Home Again.

Washington, Nov. 15.—President Wilson returned to the capital to-night shortly after 11 o'clock and was driven to the White House in a limousine. The president was in a few minutes late on account of a detouring of some cars in a freight train ahead just outside of Philadelphia.

## Women Suffer Terribly from Kidney Trouble.

Around on her feet all day—no wonder a woman has backache, headache, stiff swollen joints, weariness, poor sleep and kidney trouble. Foley's Kidney Pills give quick relief to the kidney troubles. They take away the kidney—take away the aches, pain and weariness. Make life worth living again. They will absolutely drive out rheumatism, weak back and swollen joints due to kidney trouble. Foley's Kidney Pills are how much better you feel. For sale by Butts, Inc.

# ENGINEERS FORM COMMISSION FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Only One Member of American Body in Charge of Work in Stricken Country Follows Different Profession

(Associated Press Correspondence.) London, Nov. 15.—With the exception of its treasurer, Clarence Graft, who is a banker, every active member of the American commission for the relief of Belgium is an engineer. The work of these men is pointed to as a tribute to the thoroughness of the American engineering colleges. H. C. Hoover, who heads both the American relief committee and the Belgian commission is a mining engineer who directs the labor of 250,000 miners and ammeter operators in various parts of the world. Hoover is a graduate of Leland Stanford, Jr. university of which institution he is now a trustee, having succeeded to the position on the board vacated by the death of Whitelaw Reid. London is the meeting place of successful American engineers, and Hoover has gathered about him a group of men well equipped for the work in hand, and with considerable leisure to devote to it, because the war has suspended so many of the enterprises in which they are interested.

## Heineman Vice Chairman.

The vice chairman is Daniel Heineman, who is an electrical engineer and head of one of the largest international electrical manufacturing groups. The other members are William H. White, an electrical engineer, and head of a number of engineering companies; John Beaver White, an electrical engineer and a partner in one of the largest contracting firms in Europe; Millard Hunsaker, an electrical engineer, and for many years one of the executives of the United States Steel corporation; Capt. J. F. Lacey, a mechanical engineer and head of a large manufacturing concern doing business in the United States; and E. J. B. Dickson, civil engineer; Hart O. Berg, mechanical engineer; Edgar Richard, mining engineer; and Millard Shaler, a mechanical engineer living in Brussels.

For three weeks American, Spanish and Belgian diplomatic representatives struggled with the question of supplying Belgium with food without making progress beyond securing the promises of co-operation from the various governments concerned. When the need became acute and it was necessary to get food under way at once the American ambassador here called upon Hoover to form the needed working organization, and the result when Hoover called for volunteers was the existing commission with its predominant engineering personnel.

The first and most serious obstacle encountered by the commission was the refusal of the English government to remove its embargo on the export of food, even for such a necessary work as the succor of the starving Belgians. Early in the diplomatic negotiations, the British government not only promised to allow the export of food supplies to Belgium, but promised the Belgian minister a large cash contribution each month. Evidently becoming alarmed over the condition of the food supply the British government considered the food supply and declined to do more than make a lump sum contribution of a quarter of a million dollars to be used to purchase food for the Belgians in Holland. As one of the members of the commission expressed members of equivalent to asking the Belgian minister to buy food for his starving fellow countrymen at the north pole, for Holland has not only forbidden the export of food, but is actually suffering from a shortage of food.

## Bold Step Is Taken.

The commission then determined upon the bold step of buying the necessary foodstuffs for temporary relief and counting on diplomatic efforts and the public opinion to force the British government to raise the embargo. Within twenty-four hours of the organization of the commission it had purchased a goodly lot of a million dollars' worth of food supplies, and the necessary ship of food was quietly informed the cabinet that the Belgian people were starving and asked, "Are you going to allow this food to go to the Belgians or not?"

Having carefully advertised the facts of the purchase and the departure of the shipments for Holland there could only be one answer from the British government. The consent was given, but with the stipulation that an equal amount of food must be replaced in the British markets from some foreign source. This with the additional stipulation that the English government should carry in neutral bottoms; practically means that all relief for them must come from America, so the commission will make every effort to coordinate the relief of the Belgians in the United States for the relief of the Belgians with its work here.

## REALTY TRANSFERS

Deeds.  
Charles Kemp and wife to Julia Baiding—War, Nov. 7, piece in the northeastern part of Precinct 1, 1st E. 1/2, 1st N. 1/2, 1st W. 1/2, 1st S. 1/2, 1st T. 1/2, 1st R. 1/2, 1st G. 1/2, 1st B. 1/2, 1st P. 1/2, 1st A. 1/2, 1st D. 1/2, 1st C. 1/2, 1st F. 1/2, 1st H. 1/2, 1st I. 1/2, 1st J. 1/2, 1st K. 1/2, 1st L. 1/2, 1st M. 1/2, 1st N. 1/2, 1st O. 1/2, 1st P. 1/2, 1st Q. 1/2, 1st R. 1/2, 1st S. 1/2, 1st T. 1/2, 1st U. 1/2, 1st V. 1/2, 1st W. 1/2, 1st X. 1/2, 1st Y. 1/2, 1st Z. 1/2, 1st AA. 1/2, 1st AB. 1/2, 1st AC. 1/2, 1st AD. 1/2, 1st AE. 1/2, 1st AF. 1/2, 1st AG. 1/2, 1st AH. 1/2, 1st AI. 1/2, 1st AJ. 1/2, 1st AK. 1/2, 1st AL. 1/2, 1st AM. 1/2, 1st AN. 1/2, 1st AO. 1/2, 1st AP. 1/2, 1st AQ. 1/2, 1st AR. 1/2, 1st AS. 1/2, 1st AT. 1/2, 1st AU. 1/2, 1st AV. 1/2, 1st AW. 1/2, 1st AX. 1/2, 1st AY. 1/2, 1st AZ. 1/2, 1st BA. 1/2, 1st BB. 1/2, 1st BC. 1/2, 1st BD. 1/2, 1st BE. 1/2, 1st BF. 1/2, 1st BG. 1/2, 1st BH. 1/2, 1st BI. 1/2, 1st BJ. 1/2, 1st BK. 1/2, 1st BL. 1/2, 1st BM. 1/2, 1st BN. 1/2, 1st BO. 1/2, 1st BP. 1/2, 1st BQ. 1/2, 1st BR. 1/2, 1st BS. 1/2, 1st BT. 1/2, 1st BU. 1/2, 1st BV. 1/2, 1st BW. 1/2, 1st BX. 1/2, 1st BY. 1/2, 1st BZ. 1/2, 1st CA. 1/2, 1st CB. 1/2, 1st CC. 1/2, 1st CD. 1/2, 1st CE. 1/2, 1st CF. 1/2, 1st CG. 1/2, 1st CH. 1/2, 1st CI. 1/2, 1st CJ. 1/2, 1st CK. 1/2, 1st CL. 1/2, 1st CM. 1/2, 1st CN. 1/2, 1st CO. 1/2, 1st CP. 1/2, 1st CQ. 1/2, 1st CR. 1/2, 1st CS. 1/2, 1st CT. 1/2, 1st CU. 1/2, 1st CV. 1/2, 1st CW. 1/2, 1st CX. 1/2, 1st CY. 1/2, 1st CZ. 1/2, 1st DA. 1/2, 1st DB. 1/2, 1st DC. 1/2, 1st DD. 1/2, 1st DE. 1/2, 1st DF. 1/2, 1st DG. 1/2, 1st DH. 1/2, 1st DI. 1/2, 1st DJ. 1/2, 1st DK. 1/2, 1st DL. 1/2, 1st DM. 1/2, 1st DN. 1/2, 1st DO. 1/2, 1st DP. 1/2, 1st DQ. 1/2, 1st DR. 1/2, 1st DS. 1/2, 1st DT. 1/2, 1st DU. 1/2, 1st DV. 1/2, 1st DW. 1/2, 1st DX. 1/2, 1st DY. 1/2, 1st DZ. 1/2, 1st EA. 1/2, 1st EB. 1/2, 1st EC. 1/2, 1st ED. 1/2, 1st EE. 1/2, 1st EF. 1/2, 1st EG. 1/2, 1st EH. 1/2, 1st EI. 1/2, 1st EJ. 1/2, 1st EK. 1/2, 1st EL. 1/2, 1st EM. 1/2, 1st EN. 1/2, 1st EO. 1/2, 1st EP. 1/2, 1st EQ. 1/2, 1st ER. 1/2, 1st ES. 1/2, 1st ET. 1/2, 1st EU. 1/2, 1st EV. 1/2, 1st EW. 1/2, 1st EX. 1/2, 1st EY. 1/2, 1st EZ. 1/2, 1st FA. 1/2, 1st FB. 1/2, 1st FC. 1/2, 1st FD. 1/2, 1st FE. 1/2, 1st FF. 1/2, 1st FG. 1/2, 1st FH. 1/2, 1st FI. 1/2, 1st FJ. 1/2, 1st FK. 1/2, 1st FL. 1/2, 1st FM. 1/2, 1st FN. 1/2, 1st FO. 1/2, 1st FP. 1/2, 1st FQ. 1/2, 1st FR. 1/2, 1st FS. 1/2, 1st FT. 1/2, 1st FU. 1/2, 1st FV. 1/2, 1st FW. 1/2, 1st FX. 1/2, 1st FY. 1/2, 1st FZ. 1/2, 1st GA. 1/2, 1st GB. 1/2, 1st GC. 1/2, 1st GD. 1/2, 1st GE. 1/2, 1st GF. 1/2, 1st GH. 1/2, 1st GI. 1/2, 1st GJ. 1/2, 1st GK. 1/2, 1st GL. 1/2, 1st GM. 1/2, 1st GN. 1/2, 1st GO. 1/2, 1st GP. 1/2, 1st GQ. 1/2, 1st GR. 1/2, 1st GS. 1/2, 1st GT. 1/2, 1st GU. 1/2, 1st GV. 1/2, 1st GW. 1/2, 1st GX. 1/2, 1st GY. 1/2, 1st GZ. 1/2, 1st HA. 1/2, 1st HB. 1/2, 1st HC. 1/2, 1st HD. 1/2, 1st HE. 1/2, 1st HF. 1/2, 1st HG. 1/2, 1st HH. 1/2, 1st HI. 1/2, 1st HJ. 1/2, 1st HK. 1/2, 1st HL. 1/2, 1st HM. 1/2, 1st HN. 1/2, 1st HO. 1/2, 1st HP. 1/2, 1st HQ. 1/2, 1st HR. 1/2, 1st HS. 1/2, 1st HT. 1/2, 1st HU. 1/2, 1st HV. 1/2, 1st HW. 1/2, 1st HX. 1/2, 1st HY. 1/2, 1st HZ. 1/2, 1st IA. 1/2, 1st IB. 1/2, 1st IC. 1/2, 1st ID. 1/2, 1st IE. 1/2, 1st IF. 1/2, 1st IG. 1/2, 1st IH. 1/2, 1st II. 1/2, 1st IJ. 1/2, 1st IK. 1/2, 1st IL. 1/2, 1st IM. 1/2, 1st IN. 1/2, 1st IO. 1/2, 1st IP. 1/2, 1st IQ. 1/2, 1st IR. 1/2, 1st IS. 1/2, 1st IT. 1/2, 1st IU. 1/2, 1st IV. 1/2, 1st IW. 1/2, 1st IX. 1/2, 1st IY. 1/2, 1st IZ. 1/2, 1st JA. 1/2, 1st JB. 1/2, 1st JC. 1/2, 1st JD. 1/2, 1st JE. 1/2, 1st JF. 1/2, 1st JG. 1/2, 1st JH. 1/2, 1st JI. 1/2, 1st JJ. 1/2, 1st JK. 1/2, 1st JL. 1/2, 1st JM. 1/2, 1st JN. 1/2, 1st JO. 1/2, 1st JP. 1/2, 1st JQ. 1/2, 1st JR. 1/2, 1st JS. 1/2, 1st JT. 1/2, 1st JU. 1/2, 1st JV. 1/2, 1st JW. 1/2, 1st JX. 1/2, 1st JY. 1/2, 1st JZ. 1/2, 1st KA. 1/2, 1st KB. 1/2, 1st KC. 1/2, 1st KD. 1/2, 1st KE. 1/2, 1st KF. 1/2, 1st KG. 1/2, 1st KH. 1/2, 1st KI. 1/2, 1st KJ. 1/2, 1st KK. 1/2, 1st KL. 1/2, 1st KM. 1/2, 1st KN. 1/2, 1st KO. 1/2, 1st KP. 1/2, 1st KQ. 1/2, 1st KR. 1/2, 1st KS. 1/2, 1st KT. 1/2, 1st KU. 1/2, 1st KV. 1/2, 1st KW. 1/2, 1st KX. 1/2, 1st KY. 1/2, 1st KZ. 1/2, 1st LA. 1/2, 1st LB. 1/2, 1st LC. 1/2, 1st LD. 1/2, 1st LE. 1/2, 1st LF. 1/2, 1st LG. 1/2, 1st LH. 1/2, 1st LI. 1/2, 1st LJ. 1/2, 1st LK. 1/2, 1st LL. 1/2, 1st LM. 1/2, 1st LN. 1/2, 1st LO. 1/2, 1st LP. 1/2, 1st LQ. 1/2, 1st LR. 1/2, 1st LS. 1/2, 1st LT. 1/2, 1st LU. 1/2, 1st LV. 1/2, 1st LW. 1/2, 1st LX. 1/2, 1st LY. 1/2, 1st LZ. 1/2, 1st MA. 1/2, 1st MB. 1/2, 1st MC. 1/2, 1st MD. 1/2, 1st ME. 1/2, 1st MF. 1/2, 1st MG. 1/2, 1st MH. 1/2, 1st MI. 1/2, 1st MJ. 1/2, 1st MK. 1/2, 1st ML. 1/2, 1st MM. 1/2, 1st MN. 1/2, 1st MO. 1/2, 1st MP. 1/2, 1st MQ. 1/2, 1st MR. 1/2, 1st MS. 1/2, 1st MT. 1/2, 1st MU. 1/2, 1st MV. 1/2, 1st MW. 1/2, 1st MX. 1/2, 1st MY. 1/2, 1st MZ. 1/2, 1st NA. 1/2, 1st NB. 1/2, 1st NC. 1/2, 1st ND. 1/2, 1st NE. 1/2, 1st NF. 1/2, 1st NG. 1/2, 1st NH. 1/2, 1st NI. 1/2, 1st NJ. 1/2, 1st NK. 1/2, 1st NL. 1/2, 1st NM. 1/2, 1st NN. 1/2, 1st NO. 1/2, 1st NP. 1/2, 1st NQ. 1/2, 1st NR. 1/2, 1st NS. 1/2, 1st NT. 1/2, 1st NU. 1/2, 1st NV. 1/2, 1st NW. 1/2, 1st NX. 1/2, 1st NY. 1/2, 1st NZ. 1/2, 1st OA. 1/2, 1st OB. 1/2, 1st OC. 1/2, 1st OD. 1/2, 1st OE. 1/2, 1st OF. 1/2, 1st OG. 1/2, 1st OH. 1/2, 1st OI. 1/2, 1st OJ. 1/2, 1st OK. 1/2, 1st OL. 1/2, 1st OM. 1/2, 1st ON. 1/2, 1st OO. 1/2, 1st OP. 1/2, 1st OQ. 1/2, 1st OR. 1/2, 1st OS. 1/2, 1st OT. 1/2, 1st OU. 1/2, 1st OV. 1/2, 1st OW. 1/2, 1st OX. 1/2, 1st OY. 1/2, 1st OZ. 1/2, 1st PA. 1/2, 1st PB. 1/2, 1st PC. 1/2, 1st PD. 1/2, 1st PE. 1/2, 1st PF. 1/2, 1st PG. 1/2, 1st PH. 1/2, 1st PI. 1/2, 1st PJ. 1/2, 1st PK. 1/2, 1st PL. 1/2, 1st PM. 1/2, 1st PN. 1/2, 1st PO. 1/2, 1st PP. 1/2, 1st PQ. 1/2, 1st PR. 1/2, 1st PS. 1/2, 1st PT. 1/2, 1st PU. 1/2, 1st PV. 1/2, 1st PW. 1/2, 1st PX. 1/2, 1st PY. 1/2, 1st PZ. 1/2, 1st QA. 1/2, 1st QB. 1/2, 1st QC. 1/2, 1st QD. 1/2, 1st QE. 1/2, 1st QF. 1/2, 1st QG. 1/2, 1st QH. 1/2, 1st QI. 1/2, 1st QJ. 1/2, 1st QK. 1/2, 1st QL. 1/2, 1st QM. 1/2, 1st QN. 1/2, 1st QO. 1/2, 1st QP. 1/2, 1st QQ. 1/2, 1st QR. 1/2, 1st QS. 1/2, 1st QT. 1/2, 1st QU. 1/2, 1st QV. 1/2, 1st QW. 1/2, 1st QX. 1/2, 1st QY. 1/2, 1st QZ. 1/2, 1st RA. 1/2, 1st RB. 1/2, 1st RC. 1/2, 1st RD. 1/2, 1st RE. 1/2, 1st RF. 1/2, 1st RG. 1/2, 1st RH. 1/2, 1st RI. 1/2, 1st RJ. 1/2, 1st RK. 1/2, 1st RL. 1/2, 1st RM. 1/2, 1st RN. 1/2, 1st RO. 1/2, 1st RP. 1/2, 1st RQ. 1/2, 1st RR. 1/2, 1st RS. 1/2, 1st RT. 1/2, 1st RU. 1/2, 1st RV. 1/2, 1st RW. 1/2, 1st RX. 1/2, 1st RY. 1/2, 1st RZ. 1/2, 1st SA. 1/2, 1st SB. 1/2, 1st SC. 1/2, 1st SD. 1/2, 1st SE. 1/2, 1st SF. 1/2, 1st SG. 1/2, 1st SH. 1/2, 1st SI. 1/2, 1st SJ. 1/2, 1st SK. 1/2, 1st SL. 1/2, 1st SM. 1/2, 1st SN. 1/2, 1st SO. 1/2, 1st SP. 1/2, 1st SQ. 1/2, 1st SR. 1/2, 1st SS. 1/2, 1st ST. 1/2, 1st SU. 1/2, 1st SV. 1/2, 1st SW. 1/2, 1st SX. 1/2, 1st SY. 1/2, 1st SZ. 1/2, 1st TA. 1/2, 1st TB. 1/2, 1st TC. 1/2, 1st TD. 1/2, 1st TE. 1/2, 1st TF. 1/2, 1st TG. 1/2, 1st TH. 1/2, 1st TI. 1/2, 1st TJ. 1/2, 1st TK. 1/2, 1st TL. 1/2, 1st TM. 1/2, 1st TN. 1/2, 1st TO. 1/2, 1st TP. 1/2, 1st TQ. 1/2, 1st TR. 1/2, 1st TS. 1/2, 1st TT. 1/2, 1st TU. 1/2, 1st TV. 1/2, 1st TW. 1/2, 1st TX. 1/2, 1st TY. 1/2, 1st TZ. 1/2, 1st UA. 1/2, 1st UB. 1/2, 1st UC. 1/2, 1st UD. 1/2, 1st UE. 1/2, 1st UF. 1/2, 1st UG. 1/2, 1st UH. 1/2, 1st UI. 1/2, 1st UJ. 1/2, 1st UK. 1/2, 1st UL. 1/2, 1st UM. 1/2, 1st UN. 1/2, 1st UO. 1/2, 1st UP. 1/2, 1st UQ. 1/2, 1st UR. 1/2, 1st US. 1/2, 1st UT. 1/2, 1st UY. 1/2, 1st UZ. 1/2, 1st VA. 1/2, 1st VB. 1/2, 1st VC. 1/2, 1st VD. 1/2, 1st VE. 1/2, 1st VF. 1/2, 1st VG. 1/2, 1st VH. 1/2, 1st VI. 1/2, 1st VJ. 1/2, 1st VK. 1/2, 1st VL. 1/2, 1st VM. 1/2, 1st VN. 1/2, 1st VO. 1/2, 1st VP. 1/2, 1st VQ. 1/2, 1st VR. 1/2, 1st VS. 1/2, 1st VT. 1/2, 1st VU. 1/2, 1st VV. 1/2, 1st VW. 1/2, 1st VX. 1/2, 1st VY. 1/2, 1st VZ. 1/2, 1st WA. 1/2, 1st WB. 1/2, 1st WC. 1/2, 1st WD. 1/2, 1st WE. 1/2, 1st WF. 1/2, 1st WG. 1/2, 1st WH. 1/2, 1st WI. 1/2, 1st WJ. 1/2, 1st WK. 1/2, 1st WL. 1/2, 1st WM. 1/2, 1st WN. 1/2, 1st WO. 1/2, 1st WP. 1/2, 1st WQ. 1/2, 1st WR. 1/2, 1st WS. 1/2, 1st WT. 1/2, 1st WY. 1/2, 1st WZ. 1/2, 1st XA. 1/2, 1st XB. 1/2, 1st XC. 1/2, 1st XD. 1/2, 1st XE. 1/2, 1st XF. 1/2, 1st XG. 1/2, 1st XH. 1/2, 1st XI. 1/2, 1st XJ. 1/2, 1st XK. 1/2, 1st XL. 1/2, 1st XM. 1/2, 1st XN. 1/2, 1st XO. 1/2, 1st XP. 1/2, 1st XQ. 1/2, 1st XR. 1/2, 1st XS. 1/2, 1st XT. 1/2, 1st XU. 1/2, 1st XV. 1/2, 1st XW. 1/2, 1st XX. 1/2, 1st XY. 1/2, 1st XZ. 1/2, 1st YA. 1/2, 1st YB. 1/2, 1st YC. 1/2, 1st YD. 1/2, 1st YE. 1/2, 1st YF. 1/2, 1st YG. 1/2, 1st YH. 1/2, 1st YI. 1/2, 1st YJ. 1/2, 1st YK. 1/2, 1st YL. 1/2, 1st YM. 1/2, 1st YN. 1/2, 1st YO. 1/2, 1st YP. 1/2, 1st YQ. 1/2, 1st YR. 1/2, 1st YS. 1/2, 1st YT. 1/2, 1st YU. 1/2, 1st YV. 1/2, 1st YW. 1/2, 1st YX. 1/2, 1st YY. 1/2, 1st YZ. 1/2, 1st ZA. 1/2, 1st ZB. 1/2, 1st ZC. 1/2, 1st ZD. 1/2, 1st ZE. 1/2, 1st ZF. 1/2, 1st ZG. 1/2, 1st ZH. 1/2, 1st ZI. 1/2, 1st ZJ. 1/2, 1st ZK. 1/2, 1st ZL. 1/2, 1st ZM. 1/2, 1st ZN. 1/2, 1st ZO. 1/2, 1st ZP. 1/2, 1st ZQ. 1/2, 1st ZR. 1/2, 1st ZS. 1/2, 1st ZT. 1/2, 1st ZU. 1/2, 1st ZV. 1/2, 1st ZW. 1/2, 1st ZX. 1/2, 1st ZY. 1/2, 1st ZZ. 1/2, 1st AA. 1/2, 1st AB. 1/2, 1st AC. 1/2, 1st AD. 1/2, 1st AE. 1/2, 1st AF. 1/2, 1st AG. 1/2, 1st AH. 1/2, 1st AI. 1/2, 1st AJ. 1/2, 1st AK. 1/2, 1st AL. 1/2, 1st AM. 1/2, 1st AN. 1/2, 1st AO. 1/2, 1st AP. 1/2, 1st AQ. 1/2, 1st AR. 1/2, 1st AS. 1/2, 1st AT. 1/2, 1st AU. 1/2, 1st AV. 1/2, 1st AW. 1/2, 1st AX. 1/2, 1st AY. 1/2, 1st AZ. 1/2, 1st BA. 1/2, 1st BB. 1/2, 1st BC. 1/2, 1st BD. 1/2, 1st BE. 1/2, 1st BF. 1/2, 1st BG. 1/2, 1st BH. 1/2, 1st BI. 1/2, 1st BJ. 1/2, 1st BK. 1/2, 1st BL. 1/2, 1st BM. 1/2, 1st BN. 1/2, 1st BO. 1/2, 1st BP. 1/2, 1st BQ. 1/2, 1st BR. 1/2, 1st BS. 1/2, 1st BT. 1/2, 1st BU. 1/2, 1st BV. 1/2, 1st BW. 1/2, 1st BX. 1/2, 1st BY. 1/2, 1st BZ. 1/2, 1st CA. 1/2, 1st CB. 1/2, 1st CC. 1/2, 1st CD. 1/2, 1st CE. 1/2, 1st CF. 1/2, 1st CG. 1/2, 1st CH. 1/2, 1st CI. 1/2, 1st CJ. 1/2, 1st CK. 1/2, 1st CL. 1/2, 1st CM. 1/2, 1st CN. 1/2, 1st CO. 1/2, 1st CP. 1/2, 1st CQ. 1/2, 1st CR. 1/2, 1st CS. 1/2, 1st CT. 1/2, 1st CU. 1/2, 1st CV. 1/2, 1st CW. 1/2, 1st CX. 1/2, 1st CY. 1/2, 1st CZ. 1/2, 1st DA. 1/2, 1st DB. 1/2, 1st DC. 1/2, 1st DD. 1/2, 1st DE. 1/2, 1st DF. 1/2, 1st DG. 1/2, 1st DH. 1/2, 1st DI. 1/2, 1st DJ. 1/2, 1st DK. 1/2, 1st DL. 1/2, 1st DM. 1/2, 1st DN. 1/2, 1st DO. 1/2, 1st DP. 1/2, 1st DQ. 1/2, 1st DR. 1/2, 1st DS. 1/2, 1st DT. 1/2, 1st DU. 1/2, 1st DV. 1/2, 1st DW. 1/2, 1st DX. 1/2, 1st DY. 1/2, 1st DZ. 1/2, 1st EA. 1/2, 1st EB. 1/2, 1st EC. 1/2, 1st ED. 1/2, 1st EE. 1/2, 1st EF. 1/2, 1st EG. 1/2, 1st EH. 1/2, 1st EI. 1/2, 1st EJ. 1/2, 1st EK. 1/2, 1st EL. 1/2, 1st EM. 1/2, 1st EN. 1/2, 1st EO. 1/2, 1st EP. 1/2, 1st EQ. 1/2, 1st ER. 1/2, 1st ES. 1/2, 1st ET. 1/2, 1st EU. 1/2, 1st EV. 1/2, 1st EW. 1/2, 1st EX. 1/2, 1st EY. 1/2, 1st EZ. 1/2, 1st FA. 1/2, 1st FB. 1/2, 1st FC. 1/2, 1st FD. 1/2, 1st FE. 1/2, 1st FF. 1/2, 1st FG. 1/2, 1st FH. 1/2, 1st FI. 1/2, 1st FJ. 1/2, 1st FK. 1/2, 1st FL. 1/2, 1st FM. 1/2, 1st FN. 1/2, 1st FO. 1/2, 1st FP. 1/2, 1st FQ. 1/2, 1st FR. 1/2, 1st FS. 1/2, 1st FT. 1/2, 1st FU. 1/2, 1st FV. 1/2, 1st FW. 1/2, 1st FX. 1/2, 1st FY. 1/2, 1st FZ. 1/2, 1st GA. 1/2, 1st GB. 1/2, 1st GC. 1/2, 1st GD. 1/2, 1st GE. 1/2, 1st GF. 1/2, 1st GH. 1/2, 1st GI. 1/2, 1st GJ. 1/2, 1st GK. 1/2, 1st GL. 1/2, 1st GM. 1/2, 1st GN. 1/2, 1st GO. 1/2, 1st GP. 1/2, 1st GQ. 1/2, 1st GR. 1/2, 1st GS. 1/2, 1st GT. 1/2, 1st GU. 1/2, 1st GV. 1/2, 1st GW. 1/2, 1st GX. 1/2, 1st GY. 1/2, 1st GZ. 1/2, 1st HA. 1/2, 1st HB. 1/2, 1st HC. 1/2, 1st HD. 1/2, 1st HE. 1/2, 1st HF. 1/2, 1st HG. 1/2, 1st HH. 1/2, 1st HI. 1/2, 1st HJ. 1/2, 1st HK. 1/2, 1st HL. 1/2, 1st HM. 1/2, 1st HN. 1/2, 1st HO. 1/2, 1st HP. 1/2, 1st HQ. 1/2, 1st HR. 1/2, 1st HS. 1/2, 1st HT. 1/2, 1st HU. 1/2, 1st HV. 1/2, 1st HW. 1/2, 1st HX. 1/2, 1st HY. 1/2, 1st HZ. 1/2, 1st IA. 1/2, 1st IB. 1/2, 1st IC. 1/2, 1st ID. 1/2, 1st IE. 1/2, 1st IF. 1/2, 1st IG. 1/2, 1st IH. 1/2, 1st IJ. 1/2, 1st IK. 1/2, 1st IL. 1/2,



## Crescent Hardware Co.

Servos, Ranges, Home Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Tools, Iron Pipe, Valves and Fitting, Plumbing, Heating, Tin and Copper Work.  
818 W. CENTRAL AVE. TELEPHONE 818.

FOR ALL  
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**SNOWDRIFT**  
EVERY CAN GUARANTEED

THE PERFECT  
SHORTENING

LIPTON'S COFFEE

A High-grade  
Coffee at a  
moderate  
price—  
40c A POUND  
1, 2 and 3-lb. cans

## WARD'S STORE

315 Marble Ave. Phones 298-299  
HOMER H. WARD, Mgr.

## Strong Brothers Undertakers

PROMPT SERVICE. PHONE  
15. STRONG BROS., COFFIN  
AND RECOND.

## LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

### WEATHER REPORT.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday evening:

Herbott, painting, papering, 14951.  
Dr. Schwenker, osteopath, Ph. 717.  
Delicious strawberry ice cream at  
Fie's candy store today.

George H. Thomas, special agent of  
the Santa Fe railway, returned last  
night from Deming.

M. J. Groves, chairman of the state  
corporation commission, arrived here  
last night from Santa Fe.

Col. H. M. Twitcheell, who has been  
here for several days on court busi-  
ness, left last night for Gallup.

The Parent-Teachers' association of  
the First ward will meet this after-  
noon at 4 o'clock in the school build-  
ing of that ward.

The Albuquerque Equal Suffrage  
league will meet this afternoon at 3  
o'clock with Mrs. A. E. Brewer, at  
816 East Silver avenue.

There will be a regular meeting of  
Mineral lodge No. 4, Knights of Py-  
thias, at 7:30 o'clock this evening in  
the Casino Hall on West Gold avenue.

Special convocation of Rio Grande  
Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons,  
this evening at 8 o'clock for work in  
the M. M. P. M. and M. E. degrees.  
Visiting companions welcome.

There will be a regular meeting of  
Albuquerque Encampment No. 4, I. O.  
O. F. E., tonight at 7:30 o'clock in A. O.  
U. W. Hall. Work in the Golden Rule  
degree. All patriots invited to be  
present.

Dr. M. B. Welsh arrived here Fri-  
day night from Penn. Branch, bring-  
ing Romero Montoya, who underwent  
an operation on account of appendi-  
citis at St. Joseph's hospital that  
night. He is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eden arrived here  
last night from Santa Fe and are vi-  
siting Mr. and Mrs. James Chavez. Mr.  
Eden is reporter of the United States  
district court. Harry F. Lee, clerk of  
the court, will arrive today.

## PROCLAMATION FOR THANKSGIVING ISSUED BY MAYOR BOATRIGHT

Mayor Boatright yesterday issued  
the following proclamation and prece-  
dent established by my predecessors in of-  
fice and in accordance with the pro-  
clamations issued by the president of  
the United States and the governor  
of the state of New Mexico and rec-  
ognizing the blessings that have been  
bestowed upon the city of Albuquerque  
through the beneficence of an all-  
wise providence during the last  
year, I therefore proclaim Thursday,  
the 19th day of November, as a day  
of general thanksgiving to almighty  
God for the many blessings received  
from His hands by the people of this  
city.

"I recommend that the people go  
to their various places of worship or  
to some general meeting at a place  
that may be agreed upon by the var-  
ious ministers of the gospel and there  
fittingly observe the national and  
state custom of thanksgiving, sug-  
gesting that it be made an occasion  
for taking up collections for the bene-  
fit of the people of Belgium, made  
desolate by the war, and that pray-  
ers be made for the restoration of  
peace."

"Issued this 14th day of Novem-  
ber, 1914. D. H. BOATRIGHT,  
Mayor."

"Attest: THOMAS HUGHES,  
City Clerk."

I desire to thank my customers for  
past patronage and solicit future or-  
ders for fancy goods, embroideries,  
etc. New goods arriving each week.  
Phone 113 W. and I will call. Don't  
forget what you want for Xmas gifts.  
M. George.

Saddle horses. Trimble's Red Barn

## SPRINGER

TRANSFER  
Competent and Reasonable

## SIGN-POSTING AUTO TRUCK TO BE HERE SOON

Outfit of Automobile Club of  
Southern California Will  
Reach Belen Tonight, Ac-  
cording to Schedule.

The sign-posting truck of the Au-  
tomobile Club of Southern California  
will arrive here Wednesday, accord-  
ing to information received yesterday  
from Brokers.

The truck left San Diego yesterday  
morning and stopped last night at  
Becker. Today it will go to Belen and  
tomorrow to Los Lunas or I believe the  
progress being slow owing to the fact  
that the crew is setting up the posts  
that will mark the highway from here  
to Los Angeles.

The crew is behind its schedule.  
This is because of the fact that an axle  
of the truck was broken at Rio  
Pueco, necessitating sending to Los  
Angeles for a new piece. This caused  
a delay of more than a week.

Counties Pay for Posts.

The trip now being made by the  
truck was arranged for by representa-  
tives of the California club, which  
sought to mark an official route for  
automobiles going to the exposition or  
returning.

The expense is borne by the coun-  
ties through which the route passes.  
The representatives visited every one  
of the counties in New Mexico  
through which the Ocean-to-Ocean  
highway and the Camino Real ex-  
tend, these being the official routes  
in this state, and succeeded in induc-  
ing the commissioners to make an ap-  
propriation for the purpose. They  
met with some hesitancy in several  
of the counties, but this was over-  
come.

To Tap Other Routes.

The representatives also went  
through Colorado and Kansas with  
the same proposition, but their suc-  
cess there will not be known until  
the truck arrives. They intended to  
go farther east with the plan of get-  
ting tapping highways to the north-  
ern routes sign-posted. How far they  
were able to carry out this plan will  
be learned when the truck comes.

When the truck reaches Albuquerque  
an official route from this city to  
Los Angeles will be marked at  
short distances with steel sign posts  
so that a traveler who never had been  
over the road could not lose his way,  
even if he went without a log. Tour-  
ists who have arrived here from the  
west and who traveled over part of  
the highway already sign-posted have  
praised the work done by the truck  
crew.

Will Bring Tourists.

When the sign-posting is com-  
pleted road enthusiasts believe that  
it will have the effect of bringing  
many more tourists through this part  
of the country.

## MANY DEER IN MOUNTAINS AT SEASON'S END

Hunters have killed an unusually  
large number of deer in the moun-  
tains east of here in the season which  
ended yesterday. The deer appeared  
to be more numerous at the opening  
of the season, October 1, than they  
have for many years. This was ac-  
counted for by Supervisor James F.  
Mullen of the Maricao forest, who  
said the fact that there were no se-  
vere storms in October probably  
brought the deer to the parts of the  
woods more frequented by men. Here-  
before storms early in October have  
driven them into denser timber.

Mr. Mullen said, however, that  
there probably was a slight increase.  
The forest rangers have better oppor-  
tunities for accurately observing the  
numbers than anyone else. Their re-  
cognizance work takes them  
through many places about where no  
one else ventures. Mr. Mullen formed  
his estimate on their reports, and the  
fact that the season favored increase.  
The opposite is true of turkeys. The  
early season caused a thinning. Mr.  
Mullen believes. The turkey season  
opened November 1 and will close  
January 15.

## PASSED BOGUS CHECK CHARGE AGAINST DURAN

Domestico Duran was arrested last  
night by Sergeant Ed Donahue,  
charged with passing a worthless  
check. He was held in the city jail,  
guarded by Sergeant Clark and Pri-  
vate Agopoff. Interpreter of the  
United States army.

Duran was taken to the county jail.  
Chief McMillin and Captain Pat  
O'Leary of the police force met the  
party at the Santa Fe station and ac-  
companied the guard to the jail at  
Old Town. Salazar probably will re-  
main there until his trial, which is set  
for November 30.

The United States district attorney's  
office was informed Saturday that  
Salazar would be sent here under mi-  
litary escort. His arrival was expected  
soon. If the fact that he was to come  
as soon as yesterday was known in of-  
ficial circles the intelligence did not  
leak out, however.

FOR SALE—Six bear hides. Black  
cinnamon and brown; \$5.00 to \$15.00.  
A. Chauvin, 141 South Third street.

B. M. WILLIAMS  
Dentist  
Rooms 1 and 3, Whiting Building.  
Corner Second and Gold.  
Phone No. 684.

## WIFE OF EDITOR DIES AT HOME IN SANTA ROSA

Word of the death of Mrs. Belle Mc-  
Cord-Burnett, wife of W. C. Burnett,  
at Santa Rosa last Tuesday was re-  
ceived here yesterday. She was 56  
years old. The funeral was held last  
Wednesday afternoon and burial was  
at Santa Rosa. Mr. Burnett is editor  
of the Santa Rosa Sun.

## GRAND OPENING AND FREE LUNCH AT BELLEVUE MONDAY

On Monday, November 16, a grand  
opening, with free lunch, will  
take place at the Bellevue bar,  
213 South First street. Serving of  
lunch will start at 4 o'clock, under  
the personal direction of A. Berta,  
manager, who extends an invitation  
to all to attend.

## CAREFUL NOT TO SPREAD DISEASE, SAYS HAMMOND

Fears Family May Be Wrong-  
fully Accused on Account of  
Charges Made Against Dr.  
S. L. Burton.

Apprehensive that his family might  
be thought not to have been careful  
not to spread disease because of the  
prominence the charges against  
Dr. S. L. Burton have brought to the  
case at his home, J. A. Hammond  
yesterday made this statement:

"There are four children in our  
family. The older two had scarlet  
fever before we came here. Knowing  
that the disease had appeared here,  
we watched the younger two for the  
first symptoms. The morning of No-  
vember 4 the youngest boy com-  
plained of having a sore throat. He  
was not allowed to go to school that  
day. None of the family, except his  
mother, went near him that day.

"The boy grew worse during the  
day and when the other children  
returned from school, the older two  
were not permitted to go into the  
house. They went to the home of a  
relative. I also went there. We three  
have been there since. The boy who  
has not had scarlet fever was kept  
at home, but away from the one who  
is ill. He will not be allowed to leave  
until permission is given by the  
health authorities.

The night of November 4 a phy-  
sician was called. He was not certain  
at that time whether the boy had  
scarlet fever. The next day he pro-  
nounced the disease scarlet fever.

"All the clothes I and my older  
two children took from our home  
were fumigated under the direction of  
the board of health."

Dr. Burton asked for a continuance  
of his case until the boy who is sick  
is able to testify. Judge Craig grant-  
ed it.

## COLONEL BERGER WILL GIVE LOTS TO THE Y. M. C. A.

Col. William M. Berger will give  
the Y. M. C. A. the sale price of five  
valuable lots located near the Santa  
Fe roundhouse in Belen. He made  
his offer to M. E. Hickey, chairman  
of the general committee, yesterday.

Colonel Berger organized the first  
Y. M. C. A. in New Mexico—the as-  
sociation in Santa Fe, which was  
founded in 1881.

Colonel Berger will sell the lots at  
the Y. M. C. A. headquarters tonight  
to the highest bidder. The terms of  
sale will be the same as the purchase  
of other subscriptions to the fund—  
one-fourth cash and subsequent pay-  
ments January 15th, March 15th and  
July 15th.

The lots are well located, on level  
ground. Colonel Berger said he is  
willing to enter into a contract with  
the purchasers to deliver a warranty  
deed upon the payment of the full  
price. Colonel Berger said the lots  
ought to bring \$100 each.

## DOUBTFUL WHETHER COUNCIL WILL HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

Tonight is the council's regular  
meeting night. However, since the  
aldermen have been passing up sched-  
uled meetings as often as they have  
attended for the last several weeks  
whether a meeting will be held is un-  
certain.

So far no meeting has been held  
this month. Two weeks ago a quorum  
was not present and Mayor Boatright  
has not called a special session. Be-  
cause of this the officers' reports have  
not been read and monthly bills have  
not been paid. This will be done to-  
night, if five aldermen answer the roll  
call.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Ladies' List.  
Miss Ira P. Bontwell, Mrs. Maha-  
le Anderson, Francisca Aguilera,  
Rose Baldwin, Miss Lucille Burke,  
Miss M. E. Christen, Miss Mary Alice  
Cox, Miss Bridget Garcia, Mrs.  
Thomas Hernandez, Mrs. Isabel Hil-  
dalgo, Chira Martinez, Mrs. E. H.  
Purinton, Mrs. L. D. Payne, Miss  
Lola Sandova, Mrs. L. B. Sanzabacher,  
Miss Lola Smith, Aniceta B. Sandoval,  
Miss Florencia Sanford, Eusebio  
Trujillo, Mrs. Wm. Tropp, Mrs.  
Salman Thomas and Miss Sallie West.

## For Christmas.

A full line of albums for amateur  
photos and other pretty things to in-  
terest the kodaker.  
PERSELL STUDIO, 213 W. Central.

C. H. CONNER, M. D., D. O.  
Osteopathic Specialist  
treat all curable diseases. Office Stern  
Building. Phones 655 and 325.

## Fill in This Blank and Send It to the Y. M. C. A. Committee Today

If you have not already subscribed to the Y. M. C. A. fund, fill  
out this blank today and either bring or mail it to the Y. M. C. A.  
committee, 118 North Second street, Albuquerque. Don't wait till to-  
morrow—do it now!

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., \_\_\_\_\_ 1914

For the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting and equipping a  
building for the Young Men's Christian Association of Albuquerque,  
and in consideration of the subscriptions of others, I hereby promise to  
pay to the Treasurer of the Association, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ DOLLARS

payable as follows: One-fourth January 15, 1915, one-fourth March  
15, 1915, one-fourth May 15, 1915, and the remaining one-fourth July  
15, 1915. Or I \_\_\_\_\_

will pay in full on \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

## SUFFRAGISTS IN BITTER FIGHT OVER POLITICS

National Association Not Dis-  
posed to Favor Radical Po-  
sition Taken by Congres-  
sional Committee.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15.—A de-  
cisive stage in the fight between the  
National American Woman Suffrage  
association and the Congressional  
union, a suffrage organization which  
was ejected from membership in the  
national association, may be reached  
at tomorrow's session of the annual  
convention here.

Politics within the national orga-  
nization kept many delegates busily  
occupied this Sabbath day, although  
the convention was not in session.

There were several secret confer-  
ences on questions of policy, national  
officers and other inside affairs of  
the association. One of the results  
was the drafting of a resolution to  
be presented to the convention to-  
morrow by Mrs. George W. Bass of  
Chicago, which prominent delegates  
predicted would bring to a climax  
the fight between the association and  
the Congressional union. It reads as  
follows:

Text of Resolution.

"Whereas the rapidly increasing  
number of states granting suffrage  
and the consequent crystallizing of  
women along non-partisan lines or  
into party affiliations, make a declara-  
tion of our policy as a national suf-  
frage association necessary and ex-  
pedient.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the  
National American Woman Suffrage  
association be and is hereby declared  
holding any political party responsi-  
ble for the opinions and acts of its  
individual members, or holding any  
individual responsible for the malici-  
ous action of his party on suffrage."

There were many indications to-  
night that tomorrow would witness  
one of the most exciting sessions of  
the present convention. Some of the  
matters which many delegates sup-  
posed had been settled by the con-  
vention, including the "scope and  
methods of work of the Congress-  
ional committee, apparently have not  
been disposed of to the full satisfac-  
tion of a number of the delegates.

The executive council on the opening  
day adopted a resolution declaring  
the association should be non-partisan  
in national politics and should con-  
duct its campaigns only against in-  
dividual candidates. Many delegates  
insist that this action was a definite  
expression of policy by the associa-  
tion itself.

It was reported tonight that one  
element favored a definite declara-  
tion by the association prohibiting  
state associations from working con-  
junctively with national associations.  
Such a prohibition, it is stated,  
would bar any state organization  
dominated by members of the Con-  
gressional Union, which has openly  
declared opposition to the democra-  
tic party, from employing the union  
or its methods in state campaigns.

The resolutions committee has held  
a number of extended and animated  
sessions behind closed doors and it  
is reported resolutions may be  
brought in relation to the matter of  
specifically restricting the Congress-  
ional committee's work.

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEFECTIVELY TRAINED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
New York, Nov. 15.—Ignorance of  
college students regarding classical  
and biblical allusions in English lit-  
erature, a limited vocabulary, and  
failure to grasp modern European  
languages are unwelcome facts which  
have been brought out by the Colum-  
bia School of Journalism during the  
first two days of its existence, ac-  
cording to the annual report made  
today by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler,  
concerning the work of Columbia  
university.

"It is little short of deplorable,"  
President Butler said, "that there  
should be so much and such varied  
evidence of the utter worthlessness,  
judged by lasting results, of a large  
part of the work done or supposed  
to be done in elementary school, in  
secondary school and in college."

## JEWS OF BELGIUM ARE AMONG WORST SUFFERERS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
London, Nov. 14.—Thousands of  
Belgian Jews of the middle class are  
among the penniless refugees who  
have fled to England. Many of  
these are absolutely destitute and the  
Jews' temporary shelter has under-  
taken the work of caring for them.

The London lodge of the B'nai  
B'rith has opened a refuge in Willes-  
den, where many are cared for and  
hospitality is being extended for them  
as rapidly as possible. Jewish homes  
throughout London have been opened  
to the refugees, but the committees  
are unable to find sufficient accom-  
modations for the unfortunate, many  
of whom are men and women of  
nervous constitution and women of  
living accustomed to more better  
than in temporary quarters.

## GRUESOME WAR PICTURE DISPELLED BY LANCET

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
London, Nov. 14.—The picture of  
dead men erect, the trenches of  
France, rifles in hand, eyes open,  
limbs set as if in life, has been oblit-  
erated by the London Lancet. Corre-  
spondents at the front have sent in  
this story repeatedly, varying locality  
and details. Essentially, however, all  
accounts have been the same. Briefly,  
the victims have succumbed to a nox-  
ious gas given off by shells and have  
perished as they stood or sat after the  
manner of occupants of a castle in  
fairy land over which some evil spirit  
had cast a spell.

Death Toll of Coal Mines.  
Washington, Nov. 15.—There were  
159 men killed in and about coal  
mines in the United States during  
last September against 173 a year  
according to a report of the bureau  
of mines today. Practically all of the  
accidents occurred underground.

Henry's Delivery and Mes-  
sengers. Phone 939.

# This Is CALUMET WEEK AT YOUR GROCERS

YOUR GROCER has investigated the merits of Calu-  
met. He knows the value of this economical, perfect-  
ly pure and absolutely sure Baking Powder. So he is  
demonstrating his confidence in Calumet and wants you  
to TRY this superior leavener.

A trial will cost you nothing if you are not satisfied. Simply  
deposit the purchase price—about half the amount asked for.  
Trust brands—only a mere trifle more than the price of  
cheap big can powders. Use enough to leaven a baking or  
several bakings. Put it in a rigid test. See how evenly the  
bakings come up—how they stay up. Notice the fine grain.  
Notice how tender, how delicious. And notice too, how  
much longer they remain moist and fresh.

If you are not convinced Calumet produces better bakings  
and saves a substantial sum on baking costs, return what  
is left in the can and your dealer will refund deposit.

Received Highest Awards World's Pure Food Exposition,  
Chicago, Grand Prize and Gold Medal Paris Exposition, 1912.  
Recommended by leading physicians. Used by Betty Lytle  
Wilson, baker of the President's Christmas Cakes, and by  
thousands of other competent cooks.  
Order a can. Now. On trial.

## Sold, Recommended and Guaranteed by

A. O. BACHECH & CO. Corner First and Tijeras. WILLIAM DOLDE. 210-212 South Second. W. L. HAWKINS. 109-111 North Second. HAYWARD & REYNOLDS. 120 West Gold. JAFFA GROCERY COMPANY. 221 West Central. A. J. MALOY. 216 West Central. MATTEUCCI BROS. 622 West Tijeras.	MATTEUCCI-PALLADINO CO. Corner Sixth and Tijeras. SAN JOSE MARKET. 204 West Central. SANITARY STORE. 206 East Central. SCHWARTZMAN & WIT. 211 West Central. HUGO SCHULTE. 227 North Fourth. HOMER H. WARD. 315 West Marble. J. A. SKINNER. 203 South First.
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## Picture Frames.

We have a beautiful line of picture  
frames in all sizes to offer at a price  
that will surprise you. Come and see  
them.

PURSELL STUDIO, 213 W. Central.

The latest styles in black velvet  
hats, both large and small, at great-  
ly reduced prices. A half-pound of  
chocolate candy given away with  
every hat sold. The Williams Millin-  
ery Co., 205 East Central.

H. Bryant's delivery is now for sale  
at your own price. Expect to leave  
city, so now is the time to get a busi-  
ness in which you can save \$30 to  
\$100 per month clear of expenses. 319  
West Gold avenue.

## GRIMSHAW'S

Second and Central.  
"Sanitation Our Special Delight."

## LET US SEND A MAN

To Replace that Broken Window  
Glass  
ALBUQUERQUE LUMBER  
COMPANY  
Phone 421 423 N. First

## "TELMO"

BUY THIS BRAND OF CANNED  
GOODS AND YOU HAVE THE  
BEST

## HAHN COAL CO

Callap Lump Cerrillos Lump  
Coke, Mill Wood, Factory Wood, Cord Wood, Native Kindling, Lime

## THE VERY LATEST STYLES

Obtainable only in McCall Patterns

The Newest Moyer  
Age or Redingote

The Up-to-date  
Jumper-Basque

The Most Popular  
Vogue in Paris  
and New York

EASILY MADE  
AT HOME

With these New

McCALL

PATTERNS

AND

WINTER

FABRICS

NOW ON SALE

Get the New Mc-  
Call Book of Fash-  
ions today.

If It's Stylish It's  
McCall—If It's Mc-  
Call It's Stylish

Call It's Stylish

THE LATEST JUMPER-BASQUE  
McCall Pattern \$1.00—\$2.00—\$3.00  
of other attractive new  
styles are now being offered.

NEWEST MOTEN—AGE  
OF REDINGOTE HATS  
McCall Pattern \$1.00—\$2.00—\$3.00  
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