

11-23-1914

# Albuquerque Morning Journal, 11-23-1914

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The Germans, military observers contend, cannot advance further in this region; since the Russian concentration, which was delayed by bad roads and by lack of railroads, now is complete. Dispatches received in Petrograd from Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, explain that the halt in the Russian advance toward Koprykol was due to the discovery that an entire Turkish army was massed at Erzerum. The Russians are contenting themselves,



It is said, with holding their positions while awaiting reinforcements.

The following communication from the general staff of the Russian army, in the Caucasus was issued today:

"November 20 the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, followed by a flotilla of torpedo boats, appeared off Tauris, burning 125 projectiles into the neighborhood. The Russian artillery immediately replied effectively. Our losses consisted of three soldiers and a sister of Charity wounded; one civilian killed and ten other civilians injured. The material damage was insignificant.

"Toward Erzerum one of our columns has made important progress above Juviran. Our advance posts continue to trend on the heels of the Turks. Other detachments are inactive."

#### "NOTHING TO REPORT" IS THE WORD FROM PARIS

Paris, Nov. 22 (1914) p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"Today there was a violent bombardment of Ypres, during which the market place and the town hall were destroyed.

"In the region of Soissons and Valenciennes there was rather strong cannonading.

"There is nothing to report from the other parts of the front."

According to a Havas agency dispatch at Athens from Constantinople today, a large part of the Turkish garrison at Adriaupolis has been transported to Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, where the soldiers have pillaged the stores of Christians, three of whom are reported to have been killed.

The following communication was given out here this afternoon:

"The day of the 21st was calm. Upon the whole front in Belgium, as in the region from Arras to the Oise, there was only intermittent cannonading. Our artillery evidenced in general more activity than that of the enemy. Our batteries succeeded in demolishing many lines of German trenches. The enemy worked elsewhere to construct new ones in the rear."

#### BERLIN IS OPTIMISTIC OVER SITUATION IN POLAND

Berlin, Nov. 22 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Optimism prevails in Berlin regarding the situation in Russian Poland. All reports published here indicate that the fighting now in progress is going on satisfactorily for Germany and Austria-Hungary.

According to the Austrian official report the Germans and Austrians are pushing their attacks along the whole line. Two Russian battalions, it is announced, have surrendered northwest of Czenstochowa.

The Austrians also are said to have resumed the offensive on the Cracow-Przemysl line.

Bad weather has hindered the operations in France and Belgium but it is understood that the Germans steadily are preparing further to advance their lines.

The German medical authorities report the health of the troops in the West is excellent.

The Turkish general staff in a communication made public officially here today reports a victory for Ottoman Lagan, Von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish forces near Batum, Asiatic Russia, in which the Turks claim they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Unofficial news advices from Turkey say that the Ottoman troops were victorious over the Russians and British. The Russians are said to have been further driven back in the Caucasus region and are reported to have suffered heavy losses in the Van district, being driven beyond the Churuk river.

Included in the information given out by the German official press bureau is the following:

"Holland reports that as the result of an official inquiry it was shown that every one of the hundred mines washed up on the Dutch coast was of British and not German origin."

"The correspondent of the Amsterdam Tille declares that the English newspaper correspondents at the front are absolutely dependent on those in power for their reports, which must be read, therefore, with reserve."

"Belgian fugitive officers interned in Holland declare that they got sick of sacrificing poor Belgian soldiers to British selfishness, so they persuaded the soldiers to desert, telling them that the Belgian king did not agree with the cruel sacrifice and that the king was a slave of the English and French. Owing to dissensions in the British cabinet and to differences between King Albert and General Paul, Belgium, the officers say, is dead and not for the French and English."

"Elli Rathenow, manager of the General Electric company in Berlin, replying to the allegation of the Times in London, that he expressed doubt in a German victory because imports of copper and oil were cut off, says he is convinced of the ultimate victory of the Germans as the country has a sufficient quantity of oil and copper at hand."

"Stefan Fromancu, vice president of the Rumanian chamber of deputies, in a statement made at Budapest, said that Austro-Rumanian friendship was traditional and that the neutrality of Rumania was safe."

"Special correspondents report that the Persian mountain tribes are making raids into Turkish territory and inflicting heavy losses on the Russian troops."

"The Politiken reports that the subjects of Morocco are in the hands of Moroccan rebels. French troops, the newspaper says, are being sent to Morocco."

"In view of the relentless Russianification of Finland, the newspapers of Stockholm are asking how this is compatible with Great Britain's declaration that the triple entente is fighting for the freedom of small nations."

"Advices from Sofia, Bulgaria, say that the defeated Serbian army will try to make its last stand at Kragevatz, a Serbian town sixty miles directly south of Belgrade. The Serbian government recently implored the Greek government to help the Serbians."

"Lieut. Gen. Count Helmuth von

#### Summary of War News of Yesterday

The greatest activity of the warring nations still appears to be centered along the front in Russian Poland, between the Vistula and Warta rivers, where the Germans are endeavoring to press back the Russians to Warsaw. What the exact situation here is, however, has not been divulged. Both Berlin and Petrograd admit that violent fighting continues. Berlin says there is no change in the situation, while Petrograd declares that the Russians have obtained "some partial success."

In the contests farther south in Poland in Galicia a similar state of affairs exists so far as knowledge of the trend of events is concerned. Vienna declares the Austro-Hungarian troops have captured 15,000 prisoners in lower Poland and that an important battle is proceeding near Dunajew, Galicia, and in the Carpathians. It is claimed also that two Russian battalions surrendered northwest of Czenstochowa and that the Austrians have resumed the offensive on the Cracow-Przemysl line. Petrograd says that on the front of Czenstochowa no essential changes have taken place, but that in Galicia the Austrians have evacuated Noy-Sandec.

In the west there has been comparative quiet so far as infantry attacks are concerned, but heavy artillery duels are in progress. The most violent of these was upon Ypres, where the German guns knocked down the city hall and the market place. Paris records in its official report that the allies demolished many lines of German trenches.

Turkey, according to Berlin, has inflicted heavy losses on the Russian near Batum, Asiatic Russia. The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh and torpedo boats bombarded Tauris. The Ottoman forces on the Black Sea-Armenian border have defeated a British force and that a shot from a Turkish cruiser caused an explosion on a British submarine.

Vienna reports the Serbians resisting the Austrians in well fortified positions near the Luban river which the Austrians have crossed. Nish says the Serbian retreatment before the Austrians is being made "for strategic reasons."

Russia has mined the Russian littoral of the Black sea in many places sixty miles out from the coast.

A news agency dispatch from Holland quotes fishermen as declaring that the German fleet is preparing for a decisive action in the North sea.

British aviators have made a daring attempt to blow up the Zeppelin balloon works at Friedrichshafen by dropping bombs.

A British dispatch announces that the rebel General de Wet's force in South Africa again has been defeated.

A German steamer has arrived in Buenos Ayres with the passengers and crew of a British steamer and the crew of a French ship. It is possible that the German commerce destroying cruisers again have been active.

Moltke, chief of the general staff of the German army, in an interview today praised the excellence of the Austrian army and sharply condemned the lies which have appeared relative to the pretended dissension between Austrian and German troops.

Dutch newspapers report that the rebel forces are appearing everywhere in the Transvaal and the Orange River colony. Generals de Wet and Beyers, the rebel leaders, are reported to have joined hands, the combined forces now being 15,000 strong. A lasting dissension in South Africa, the newspapers say, is an assured fact.

"The British authorities, after suppressing a riot at Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez canal, flogged the rebels."

"Reports from Copenhagen say that as a result of a consultation between Baron Sonnino, the Italian premier, and the Italian ambassador, the Italian government has decided to maintain the strictest neutrality."

#### GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE RECEIVES IRISH LEADER

Berlin, (by wireless to London) Nov. 22.—8:25 p. m.—Sir Roger Casement, of Dublin, a leader of the Irish volunteers, was received yesterday at the German foreign office here. Sir Roger said that statements had been published in Ireland that a victory for the German arms would result in a great loss for the Irish people whose homes, churches and lands would be at the mercy of the invading army which would be actuated only by motives of pillage and conquest.

These statements coupled with recent speeches made by John Redmond among the Irish as to what might be expected in event of a German victory, said Sir Roger.

The acting secretary of the foreign office, by order of the imperial chancellor, declared to Sir Roger that the German government repudiated the evil intentions attributed to it. Germany, he said, would never invade Ireland with a view to its conquest or the overthrow of any Irish nationalist institution and should fortune ever favor German troops to the Irish shores the troops would land not as an army of invaders to pillage and destroy, but as the forces of a nation inspired by good will towards Ireland and her people, for whom Germany desired national prosperity and freedom.

Sir Roger Casement is well known in the United States. He visited the country last summer and made speeches in numerous cities in support of home rule for Ireland.

Sir Roger was a leader in the movement which was started a year ago to organize an Irish national volunteer force to uphold the authority of the crown and government of Ireland on the same lines as the Ulster force which Sir Edward Carson organized.

Sir Roger also is well known for his investigation in 1912 into the Putumayo rubber district atrocities. He was consul general at Rio de Janeiro at the time.

No matter what you want it will save you time and money if you use the Journal's want columns.

#### GERMAN ATTACK REACHES A POINT BUT FIVE YARDS FROM BRITISH

Official Eye Witness Credits Kaiser's Troops With Wonderful Bravery Despite Heavy Maxim Gun Fire.

#### THREE ASSAULTS MADE ON NOVEMBER 17TH

Inundation Progresses Satisfactorily to Southeast of Dixmude on Eighteenth Owing to High Tides.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, Nov. 22 (6:20 p. m.)—Col. E. D. Swinton, the British official eye witness with the expeditionary forces on the continent, continuing his narrative of the army operations and supplementing his account of November 19, writes:

"November 20—The only change of record in the military situation on our front is an attack in force again upon our left on November 17. The four days from the 16th to the 19th have been unusually uneventful. Winter has now set in in earnest. Since certain misstatements to the effect that the Germans had penetrated Ypres and had been driven out again have apparently been circulated, it is well to state that Ypres is in the hands of the allies and that save for prisoners of war or possible spies, no Germans have succeeded in entering the town or even getting near it. The allied position there is stronger than it ever has been."

"Monday, November 16.—Our troops on the left passed a most peaceful day. There was little shelling and no infantry attacks. A few prisoners asserted that it had been the intention of the Germans to assault this quarter on the 15th, but the damage inflicted by our artillery on the previous day has been so heavy that it has been decided to postpone the operation until reinforcements should arrive."

"Germans Make Costly Errors." "There is no doubt that on the 15th, in making preparatory to attack, the Germans committed certain faults of which our guns and machine guns took advantage with devastating results to the rear German battalions."

"The fighting to the south of Ypres continued without marked advantage to either side, but the French everywhere held their ground. On the center all was quiet. On our right the enemy pushed forward the saps, throwing bombs from their trenches and mortars. One of their sap heads was successfully attacked during the night and an earth boring tool was captured."

"On Tuesday on our left the Germans after shelling our position to the east in the direction of Ypres, and to the southeast, made three attacks. About 1 p. m. their infantry advanced in strength against our section on this line and took possession of some trenches out of which our troops had been driven by shell fire. When the Germans endeavored to press on, our infantry made a brilliant counter-attack with bayonets and drove them out of the trenches and for some five hundred yards beyond."

"Second Attempt Almost Succeeded." "A second attempt made further to the southwest was pressed within five yards of our line before it was broken by our rifle fire. On this occasion the Germans advanced obliquely across our front and suffered very severely from our rifle and gun fire."

"The number of killed left along a length of some five hundred yards of our front is estimated at about 1,200. The assault was made by regular troops, though not by the guard."

"About 3 p. m., they massed for the third assault, but being subjected to a hot shell fire, they gave up the attempt. On the whole it was a most successful day for our arms."

"On Wednesday, the 18th, nothing occurred except the shelling of our right. Owing to the high tide, the inundation was extending satisfactorily to the southeast of Dixmude."

"Trench Mortars Prove Value." "Thursday, the 19th, also was uneventful. Our trench mortars were used for the first time with good results. The successful resistance we have made has made a very encouraging effect in spite of the exhausting nature of the operations in the last month. Our men show great enterprise in making local counter-attacks, in cutting off the enemy's patrols and in similar affairs of outpost."

"Around Ypres we continually are finding fresh evidence of the slaughter inflicted on the enemy. On the 15th one of our battalions while advancing discovered a German trench manned by seventeen corpses, while there were 48 men in a house close by. On the next day a patrol discovered 60 dead in front of one trench and 40 more opposite another. All the farms and cottages in our front are charnel houses."

"The significance of such small numbers lies only in the fact that they represent the killed in a very small area."

"Ypres Attack Proves Costly." "According to prisoners the German attempt to take Ypres proved costly. One stated that there were only fifteen survivors out of his battalion which went into action 50

strong. Another reported that of 250 men who advanced with him only 19 returned. It is believed that one which left Ypres for the front on October 19, had only 1,200 men left when an attack was made along the Menin-Ypres road on November 14.

"The plight of some units of new formations was even worse. One regiment of the third reserve corps having 600 men out of 2,000.

"If the period since the beginning of the war is considered the numbers are even greater. For instance, of the fifteenth corps one regiment lost 60 officers and 2,500 men. Another lost 2,000 men. These figures include casualties of every kind—killed, wounded and missing."

"Roads Become Quagmires." "On all four days the weather has been very bad. Generally fine and frosty in the early morning, it turned to heavy rain as the day wore on. Thursday snow started to fall about 1 p. m. and continued until about 9 o'clock. The state of the roads, already bad, was rendered worse."

"The condition of the trenches became wretched beyond description. From having to sit or stand in a mixture of straw and liquid mud, the men had to be content with half frozen slush. 'It is an ill wind,' however, and one good point about the wet weather is that it made the ground so soft that the enemy's nowitzer shells sink some depth before they detonate and expend a great part of their energy in an upward direction, throwing the mud about."

Nevertheless, the wet and cold have added greatly to the hardships of the troops in the trenches and the problem of how to enable them to keep their feet reasonably dry and warm now is engaging serious attention.

"Bath House Is Established." "One place, owing to the kindness of the proprietor, certain works recently were placed at our disposal as a wholesale bath house, laundry and repair shop. In the works are a number of vats large enough to enable several men to bathe at one time."

"While the men are enjoying their bath, their clothes are taken away, their underclothing washed or burned and replaced by a new suit. At the same time their uniforms are fumigated, cleaned and repaired and buttons sewed on. The repairs are done by women who are employed for the purpose. By this installation some 1,500 men are catered to."

"What this really means to the soldiers alone can be appreciated from the realization of their previous state. It must be remembered that they not only had not bathed for weeks, but they had not been able to take off their clothes, that consequently in many cases the officers as well as the men are verminous."

"As the latter troop up to the bath they are unprepared in appearance, weary, unshorn and haggard. They are coated with mud, a good deal of which is crusted on them. Some are splashed with the blood of their comrades or the enemy."

"When they come out clean, refreshed and re clothed, they are different beings. Not only is this a good thing from the point of view of the happiness and comfort of the individual, but it is a distinct gain in his fighting value. Nevertheless, bodily the men are in good condition. Food in abundance reaches them regularly except in a few cases such as are incidental to trench warfare."

"Some officials take the view that Carranza withdrew his forces to Orizaba in order to continue the parley for a compromise provisional president. He is understood to be hopeful that when the convention of generals reassembles in the capital some one other than Carranza may be chosen."

General Blanco, it is believed, will remain in Mexico City as a mediator between the various factions. A view of the situation held in Mexican quarters is that there are large forces still to the north and east of the capital which will menace Villa's advance."

The American marines will be taken to the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and the troops to their camp at Texas City.

The \$1,000,000 or more collected will be held until a government is formally recognized.

To Avert Bloodshed. Government officials are inclined to regard the evacuation of Mexico City by Carranza's forces as an evidence that the Carranza faction wishes to avoid further bloodshed. Reports here state both Generals Obregon and Blanco were in Mexico City up to midnight last night and had agreed to leave sufficient force there to preserve order.

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#### OLD GLORY WILL NO LONGER FLY OVER RAMPARTS OF VERA CRUZ

Funston's Army to Haul Down Stars and Stripes After Six Months' Occupation of Chief Mexican Port.

#### ADMINISTRATION WANTS TO AVOID ALL FRICTION

Evacuation of Mexico City by Carranza Is Taken as Evidence of Desire to Prevent Further Bloodshed.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Washington, Nov. 22.—Brigadier General Funston's army and marines, numbering about 6,000, under orders from President Wilson, tomorrow will haul down the stars and stripes which have been flying over Vera Cruz since Rear Admiral Fletcher seized that port last April as an act of reprisal in retaliation for affronts to the American flag at Tampico, after General Huerta had refused to comply with a demand by Rear Admiral Mayo for a salute of twenty-one guns.

Advices from Mexico continued today to be confusing, but it is the determination of the United States government to withdraw its forces and thereby remove a possible cause of international friction as well as a potential factor that might become a domestic issue as between the two factions in Mexico.

President Wilson is hopeful the withdrawal will be an enduring demonstration to Central and South American countries of the sincerity of the policy of the United States to seek no territorial aggrandizement south of the Rio Grande.

Pains have been taken that in the withdrawal no faction shall be recognized. All elements in Mexico united in asking the American forces to evacuate and pledged guarantees asked by Washington. General Funston has instructions simply to pack up and withdraw his men, bringing away any Mexicans who fear to remain, as well as all customs money collected during the American occupation, with copies of the port and municipal records.

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#### MOTOR ENGINE BREAKS DOWN ON WAY TO FIRE

Crankshaft of New Machine Snaps, Stopping It With a Jerk; Highlands Company Is Called Out.

The motor engine from the No. 1 house broke down yesterday morning at Tenth street and Copper avenue while running to a fire.

The engine was going at fifteen miles an hour at the time. The crankshaft snapped in two. The engine stopped with a jerk, nearly throwing the fireman off.

Captain Fred Russell awoke the occupants of a house nearby and telephoned to the Highlands house. That company responded to the alarm. Chief J. Klein, who started from his home in his car, was at the place several minutes before the engine came.

"What's the matter with you fellows? Don't you know where Fruit avenue is?" the chief wanted to know. He didn't see at first glance it was not the central company. There was no time for explanation. The firemen got busy with the chemical tank and had the blaze extinguished in a few minutes.

The alarm came from the home of William H. Gill, 1314 West Fruit avenue, at 4:45 o'clock. Red ashes had been thrown in a box on the back porch and the fire started there. A hole was burned through the floor of the porch. The house is owned by Probate Judge John Baron Durg.

The crippled engine has been in use two months. The engine now in service in the Highlands was broken down in the same way several months ago. Chief Klein ordered a new crankshaft from the factory at Elmira, N. Y., by telegraph yesterday.

The chief tugged the engine over the pit with his car and the fireman removed the broken piece, preparatory to putting in the new, which is to be sent by express. The engine will be out of commission about two weeks.

The Highlands company will answer all alarms in the downtown district until the engine is fixed. The old hose wagon, formerly used in the Highlands, has been made ready for answering second alarms. When the siren at the water plant blows a lively company will hurry a team to the central station and the horses will be hitched to the wagon so as to be in instant readiness.

#### FIREMEN DISCOVER BLAZE NEAR CENTRAL STATION

While they were sitting in front of the central station at noon yesterday, firemen saw smoke rising from the roof of the Korber building, next to the police headquarters. They thought at first that the smoke had been blown down from the chimney, but when they investigated they found that it was pouring from a broken window in the third story.

Securing the chemical extinguishers from the engine, they ran across the street and broke into the building through a basement window. A motor was afire. The fire had been communicated to a pile of boxes. They put it out easily.

How the fire started is unexplained. The motor had not been in use recently.

POLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS. Are wholesome, thoroughly cleansing, and have a stimulating effect on the stomach, liver and bowels. Regulate you with no griping and no unpleasant after effects. Stout people find they give immense relief and comfort. Anti-bilious. Warren Spofford, Green Bay, Wis., writes: "Poley Cathartic Tablets are the best, laxative I ever used. They do the work promptly and with no bad after effects." Try them. For sale by Butts, Inc.

Prohibits Pro-German Papers. Ottawa, Ontario, Nov. 20.—Action has been taken by the government to stop the entry into Canada of Pro-German newspapers published in New York. By order in council it has been made a criminal offense to circulate these papers in Canada or to have them in one's possession.

MRS. FISKE IN FILM DRAMA AT THE CRYSTAL

The appearance of Mrs. Fiske, America's greatest artist, in motion pictures at the Crystal today and tomorrow, marks another epoch in the history of film progress.

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles," Thomas Hardy's inspired story, made famous by Mrs. Fiske on the stage, is the vehicle which is used to perpetuate her talents in motion pictures, and in which she will be seen on the screen at the Crystal.

In her pathetic role of Tess, the record of a woman's pitiful sorrows, Mrs. Fiske will be seen in the tragic role that made her most famous. Her performance before the motion picture camera only serves to accentuate the wonderful versatility of the great actress.

The picture version of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is in five parts and was produced under the direction of the Famous Players Film Co. Matinees at 2:30 and 5:30; night performances at 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROAD QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c

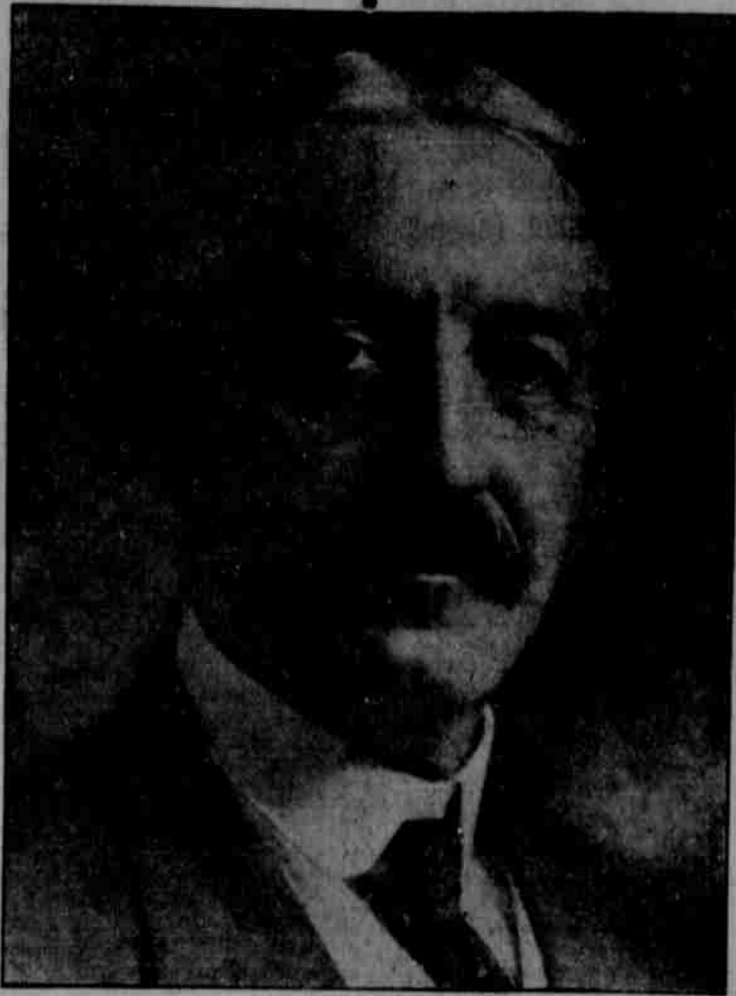


# Growth of Prosperity Within State Evidenced by Doubling of Attendance at University of New Mexico Since 1912

(By D. R. Lane.)

The University of New Mexico, for so many years one only in name, has now reached that stage in fact and has earned the respect of the entire state as such. With this year the community as a whole is supporting the institution as a really state-wide affair and not a mere adjunct to the public schools of central New Mexico for the first time. The university within the past twelve months has increased its physical equipment, has enlarged its faculty and curricula and what is more important in the eyes of many, has added to its enrollment so that it now numbers the largest body of college students it has ever had, a body larger, probably, than that of any other institution in the state. The university has come to be a factor to be reckoned with in educational matters. In the past its attendance came mainly from the city of Albuquerque, in which it is located. Now it has obtained the interest and attention of communities throughout the state and students are coming in numbers that lead to the hope that it will soon take its rightful stand as the institution for higher education to which all good New Mexicans should send their children. It has been placed in competition with outside colleges and universities in the past in a manner manifestly unfair. That it has been able to overcome that opposition, to grow despite unfair competition, and to double its enrollment in the last two years, is mainly due to the self-sacrificing work of its executives.

To Dr. David Ross Boyd, president of the university, much of this credit is due. Dr. Boyd, since he took up the reins of government three years ago, has campaigned unceasingly for students, realizing that, no matter how perverted the attitude, the citizenry of the state would consider the university as negligible—and would neglect it—until it had established a community of such size that it could not be overlooked. The fight for attendance has been a hard one, and one for which the university was poorly equipped, in finances as well as in other ways, though there has never been a time when the entering student could not obtain a college education at the institution which would rank with that to be had at much better known universities and colleges. However, Dr. Boyd has succeeded. He has gone into each city in the state where there was a high



DR. DAVID ROSS BOYD.  
President of the University of New Mexico.

institutions. In this western country the last named performance has frequently been more difficult than the first mentioned one and the efforts of President Boyd in this line must always rank as a great service to the commonwealth and always redound to his credit.

## Attendance for 1914 a Record.

At present the university has 124 students, the greatest number ever enrolled on its books of enrollment since the preparatory department was cut down. The institution has actually grown in numbers enrolled despite the dropping out of, first, the preparatory department's first three classes, and second, of the com-

tal enrollment have to be revised every day or two, almost, as students are still entering, and with the opening of the second semester of the college year, immediately after the Christmas holidays, a considerable increase is expected. Former years have shown that this increase may amount to as much as 20 per cent of the total enrollment. If even 15 per cent is reached by this increase this year the old record will have been broken.

The university will be compelled to retain a small preparatory department, devoted to the studies usually pursued in the last year and a half of high school work, until all the high

quantity of carefully selected apparatus which is being added to all the time. The laboratories include a wood-working shop, a machine shop, dark room, physics laboratory, chemical laboratory with appropriate accessories of hoods and balance room, the electrical engineering laboratory, geological laboratory, biological laboratory, and civil engineering laboratory. The last is located in the main building temporarily. The biological and geological laboratories are provided with some exceptionally fine microscope and micro-photographic apparatus.

## High Requirements for Degree.

In the college of letters and arts the requirement for graduation is 120 semester hours of "A" work, that meaning a grade of ninety or over maintained practically throughout the college course. If general averages are lower, additional hours of work are demanded. This department offers a number of courses leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, many graduates majoring in history, modern languages, ancient languages, English, etc.

Of recent years the university has added an extension department which is prepared to furnish many items of informative or educational value to those who are unable to attend the university in person, or to any persons who wish to consult the authorities of the university upon any question. This is especially applied to civic betterments, municipal or community problems, most efficient utilization of resources, and the like. It is part of the plan of President Boyd to "make the university the servant of the whole people."

A slightly older addition to the university is the school of music, in which courses in vocal and instrumental music are offered and through whose work a large amount of choral work is done by the student body. It is also in charge of the band and orchestra work.

The university was created by an act of the territorial legislature passed January 28, 1899. The passage and introduction of this act were due almost entirely to Bernard S. Rodey, who has ever since remained a firm friend of the institution. It is open to the children of all residents in the state and is absolutely non-sectarian. The government of the institution is in the hands of a board of regents of five members appointed by the governor, with the state executive and state superintendent of public instruction ex-officio. The first quintet was as follows:

G. W. Mylert, Henry L. Waldo, Mariano S. Otero, Elias S. Stover and Frank W. Clancy. Mr. Mylert donated the original twenty-acre campus tract to the institution and Mr. Clancy served continuously on all the boards of regents of territorial days.

## Governor Stover First President.

E. S. Stover was the first president of the institution, being succeeded by Hiram Hadley as vice president in charge, and then by C. L. Herrick, W. C. Tipton, Edward D. McQueen Gray, and, since 1912, by Dr. Boyd.

The main building was the first structure erected, being followed in 1898 by a gymnasium. Then came the Hadley laboratory, which was destroyed by fire in 1910, together with ethnological, botanical, climatological and geological collections of great value, some of which cannot be replaced.

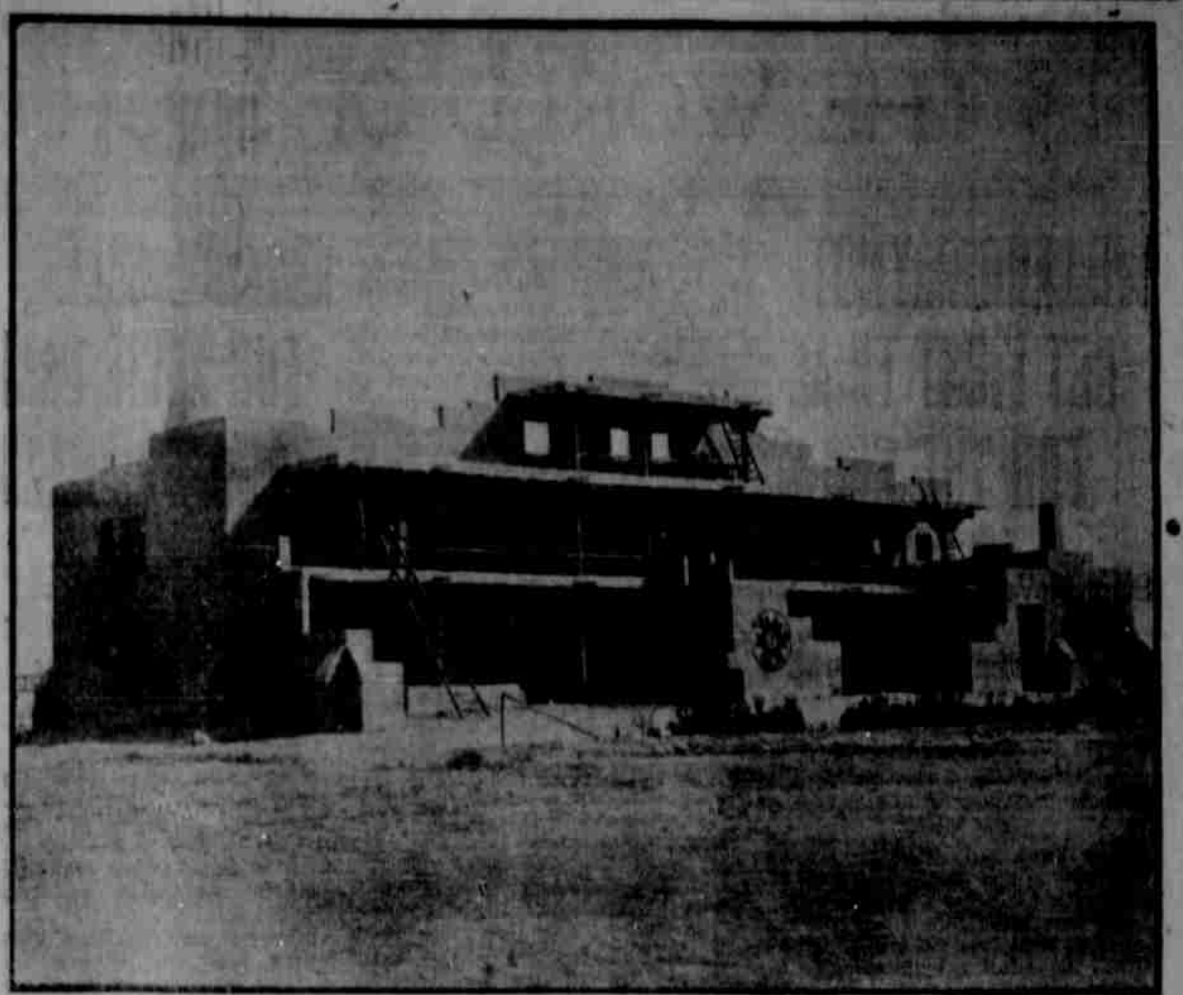
In 1902 the two dormitories, one each for men and women, were erected, having been preceded by a power plant building, the first of the existing Pueblo architecture. All buildings erected since have conformed to this type. In 1908 the main building, or Administration hall, as it had come to be known, was remodelled to conform to the Pueblo style and there was erected another building immediately north of it to afford a general meeting place. This is a replica in fine of an ancient Spanish mission church. It was named Rodey hall in honor of the university's founder. The engineering building was erected in 1910 to temporarily replace Rodey hall.

The university now has a campus of 315 acres. Its three main buildings are valued at \$360,000, while ten others are held at \$27,500. Its equipment is valued at \$45,000, making the total physical investment worth \$432,500. There are collections, references, notes, etc., on which a monetary value cannot be placed. It has 12,000 volumes in its library, exclusive of unbound pamphlets and duplicates. This includes both the main and department libraries, the latter being housed in cases in the laboratories, while the main library occupies three large rooms in Administration hall. The university is a repository for public books and documents and in consequence has a large amount of valuable reference data in its library. The entire library is accessible to the public.

## Five Men Sent to Oxford.

The university is the body to which is delegated the choice of the Rhodes scholars for New Mexico and has sent four of its students to Oxford under the privileges of the Cecil Rhodes Foundation. These are as follows: Thomas Sidney Bell, Frank Chellis Light, Hugh M. Bryan, Karl Gustaf Karsten.

This fall the fifth Rhodes scholar, William Colburn Cook, son of a former regent of the university, takes up his residence in Oxford. An interesting fact in relation to the Rhodes scholars is that Mr. Bryan received his en-



WOMEN'S DORMITORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

ture preparation for the Rhodes examinations in the public schools of Albuquerque and the state university, passing the examinations nearly two years before he was old enough to receive the appointment.

The university has added to its faculty materially in the last year. There have also been some replacements, so that there are ten new faces in the faculty group this year.

These new faculty members include Josef Fredrik Nelson, a graduate of Wyoming and Chicago, as head of the

Type of building is its great areas of wall, its massive appearance, and the utter absence of any curves. The latter characteristic comes from the fact that the Pueblos did not understand the arch principle, and never employed anything except the trunks of trees to carry the weight of wall over a floor or a window. They did not erect buildings which had doors upon the first or ground floor, but this characteristic was abandoned because of the reason that too much time would be lost in traversing ladders, as

## Convention Notes.

Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. R. H. Hanna returned to Santa Fe last night.

W. W. Robertson was host to forty pedagogues at dinner yesterday at the Alvarado.

Beautifully bound books of the work of each pupil at the State School for the Deaf and Dumb at Santa Fe are especially praiseworthy, because



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DINING HALL AND RODEY HALL.  
The largest group of buildings at the University of New Mexico.

modern language department; Will E. Edington, a graduate of Indiana State normal who has done post-graduate work at Colorado and Chicago, as associate professor of the modern language department; Dean A. Worcester, a Colorado graduate who has studied at Pennsylvania, as associate professor of psychology and philosophy; Margaret Gleason, an Iowa and Chicago graduate, as dean of women and head of the household economics work; Proctor F. Sherwin, a St. Lawrence man, graduate work at Chicago, as associate professor of history; Jesse L. Brennenman, a Chicago and Wisconsin graduate, associate professor of physics and electrical engineering; E. Stanley Soder, a New Mexico graduate, as director of music; A. W. Wand, a graduate of Illinois, as instructor in civil engineering; Arno K. Leopold, another New Mexico graduate, as instructor of shopwork; and Clarence S. Roberts, a member of the last graduating class of the university, as assistant in English and library science.

One of the characteristics of the university which are first noted by the visitor, if, indeed, it is not the first, is the peculiar type of architecture evident on the campus. This architecture is patterned after the buildings of the Pueblo Indians. The idea of using it to make the university distinctive was originated by William George Tipton while he was president. His own residence, now occupied as a fraternity house, was the first to be constructed after this plan.

The most marked feature of this

did the ancients, or stairways, as do the modern Pueblos, in entering a building. Doorways on the ground floor were made, but they were masked behind breast walls, hidden in angles and otherwise concealed, that the general effect of the whole might be as nearly like that of the model pueblo as possible, without interfering with the necessary convenience and accessibility.

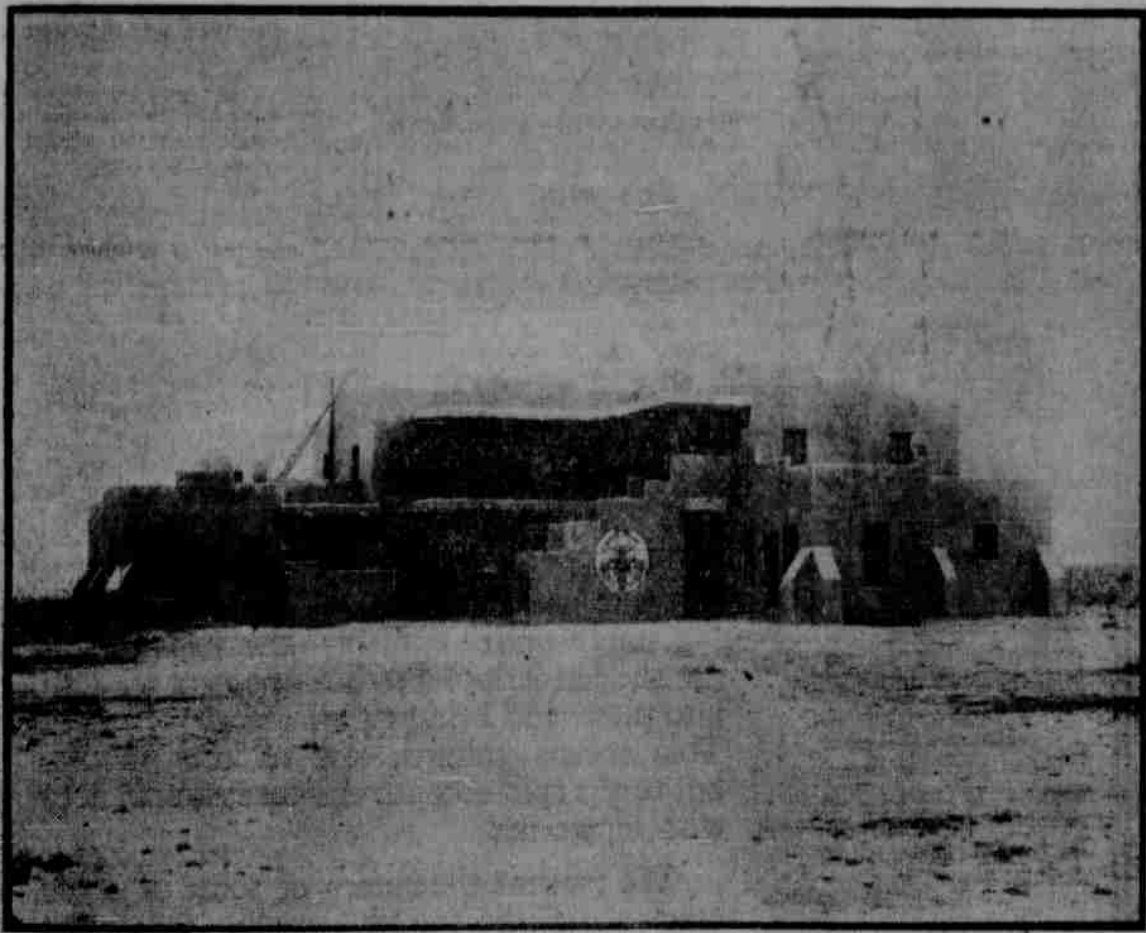
Although the buildings are of brick, they are made to resemble the adobe of stone used in the Indian dwellings by the use of cement plaster as an exterior, while the wood that is used for porches, corbels, pillars and the like was all left unpainted and rough. Time and the knives of the students have since reduced this roughness considerably.

Wanted—Clean, cotton rags at the Journal office.

## To the Teachers

Most of the teachers of the state take the Journal, and it is hoped that not only all of those who are regular subscribers, but those teachers who are not subscribers, will call at the Journal office daily and get the paper free of cost while they are in the city. This invitation is extended to all visiting members of the New Mexico Educational association.

Read the Journal every morning without cost.



KWATAKA.  
Men's Dormitory at the University of New Mexico.

school, has talked to the prospective graduates personally and has been able not only to get students for the university but to actually impress them with the benefits of higher education so deeply that many who had not intended to pursue their education further have changed their minds and entered the university or other

mercantile department. Its enrollment is now greater than it has been at the close of any year, save one, in its history, and in that year two-thirds of the enrollment was not in college departments. This year there are just six students in the preparatory department. The remainder of the 124 have college standing. The figures for to-

schools in the state have reached a four year standard. As has been said, however, this department has shrunk in numbers enrolled from year to year, especially with the dropping off of the freshman high school and sophomore high school years several years ago, until now it has but half a dozen students. It will probably have about the same number next year, but the anticipated increase in total enrollment will reduce the percentage still more.

## Enrollment Doubled in Two Years.

Two years ago the university had fewer than seventy students all told. Today it has practically doubled that number, and by the end of this college year, will have more than doubled it.

The university maintains a normal department for the benefit of those who wish to become teachers in the state's public schools. A diploma from this branch of the institution entitles the holder to a three-year certificate from the state department of education, provided the high school work required by the state administration has been completed.

If the courses in the school of education are taken subsequent to three years' college work, a degree of bachelor of pedagogy is conferred upon its graduates. Special courses are offered to those who wish to become science teachers. The school of education was the first department of the university to be opened for registration, this having taken place in 1892.

The school of applied science was organized in 1906 and comprises all the engineering courses offered. It offers courses in electrical, mechanical, civil, mining and chemical engineering, the electrical and chemical courses being especially strong. Specialization is emphasized in the later years of the courses but throughout elementary work is required.

The laboratories are located in the engineering building and contain a



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# IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

## WILLARD MAY NOT GET FIRST TRIAL FOR THE CROWN

Sam McVey or Battling Jim Johnson Possibly Will Meet John Artha Before Cowboy Does.

By JAMES J. CORBETTE.  
Former Heavyweight Champion of the World.

New York, Nov. 22.—After all the wire-pulling and manipulation on the part of his backers it begins to look as if Jess Willard will not get first crack at Jack Johnson for the world's title. The latest news concerning the future engagements of the champion is that either Sam McVey or Battling Jim Johnson is to be his next opponent, the battle to take place in Havana, Cuba, the latter part of March or early in April, 1915.

I have this information direct from a gentleman, representing George Healy of Havana, who is at the head of the syndicate organized to promote a series of heavyweight matches during the coming winter and spring seasons.

McVey and Langford Again.

According to my informant, the plans originally called for a fight to a finish between Sam Langford and Sam McVey, the winner to meet Johnson. But it developed that McVey's manager, George Lawrence, at present in New York city, did not care for any of the "bar baby" name and entered his objection to Langford being made a principal. Then it is also thought that Johnson objected to any plans which would give him Langford for an opponent.

It has been announced in the New York papers that Jack Johnson and McVey have been matched, but according to my information this is a trifle premature. McVey's participation in a match with the champion depends entirely upon the success he meets with in the preliminary skirmish with Jim Johnson. The winner of that bout is to get the coveted chance for the title.

JORDAN THINKS WILLIS IS GREATER THAN JOHNSON

A word concerning Harry Willis, the New Orleans heavyweight now matched to box Sam Langford twenty rounds in San Francisco, may be interesting to the readers of this column. I don't know anything about Willis myself, but he has plenty of admirers to boast for him. Billy Jordan, the veteran announcer, who probably has seen more prize ring battles than any other man in the world, thinks Willis a better fighter than the great Peter Jackson ever was. This is praise indeed coming from a good judge as the veteran Jordan, who goes on to say that Willis, in his opinion, beat any heavyweights in the game, not excepting Johnson and Langford, and that the coming battle with the latter fighter will prove Willis one of the greatest fighters ever in the game.

Peter Jackson was one of the greatest heavyweight fighters the world ever knew. I am not saying this because I fought him a sixty-one-round battle once upon a time and trying to get a lady boost for my own share in that memorable affair, but because I have had many opportunities to study the questionable acts of the last quarter of a century and base my opinion on that coupled with my own experience in the ring. Jackson was a wonderful defensive fighter and almost an invulnerable opponent. According to Jordan, Peter could pick a man who came to him to pieces, although he lacked aggressiveness, but in this Billy is slightly in error. True, Peter did not have the slam-bang aggressiveness of the latter-day type of fighter, but he had a wonderful left hand and a scientific method of attack that is practically unknown to present-day heavies. Jackson figured every move and every blow he aimed. It was all calculation with Peter. He was a student of boxing if ever there was one, and he varied his methods to suit the styles of his adversaries.

However, if Willis has so favorably impressed the veteran Jordan he must have shown something out of the ordinary in his few battles on the coast. Billy is not easily fooled in his judgment of a fighter.

RITCHIE DESERVES RETURN MATCH FROM FREDDIE WELSH

Now that Freddie Welsh has picked up everything like \$75,000 in short bouts with Matt Baldwin, Al Wigan, Charley White and Jimmy Duffy, and collected the fans that he is a "regular" champion he might go a bit further and consent to take Willie Ritchie on either in a ten-round match or in a twenty-round decision bout for the championship.

Freddie should not go out of his way to make conditions difficult for Ritchie. He should remember that a return bout is due a defeated titleholder according to all rules and customs of the sport, and in avoiding a match with Ritchie he will not make any new friends for himself. Ritchie went all the way to England to box Welsh, risking his title in a foreign country where he knew that the interpretation of the rules would not favor his style of fighting. Still he showed the supreme confidence the American had entertained of his ability to beat England's champion on his own battle ground, and his reward should be a return engagement with his conqueror. Added to all this, the fact that there still exists considerable doubt of Welsh's victory considering

clean cut one makes it imperative for Freddie to talk business with the former titleholder and try to prove that his victory was a deserved one.

Willie and Freddie would make a great match for Madison Square Garden. I dare say it would break all records in New York for a limited round bout and in a single evening for his share as he could in half a dozen engagements with boys of less reputation than the Californian. While Charley White is being booked for another fling at the champion, the match that would appeal to American sports everywhere would be a return engagement with Ritchie. A ten-round bout at the Garden might settle many differences of opinion regarding the much-disputed decision rendered by Eugene Corri in London last June.

Ritchie's style made an immense hit with New Yorkers in the only battle in which he was seen here—that with Leach Cross. He is always interesting because he is trying every inch of the way and what he lacks in a scientific sense he makes up for by his intelligent aggressiveness. There is no such thing as stalling with the American champion; he is in the ring to fight, and fight he does every second.

Welsh can make himself solid with the public by meeting Ritchie half way in negotiations for a bout. Any move to put obstacles in the way of a match by a demand for practically all the receipts will not tend to enhance Freddie's popularity with the sports.

BATTLING LAMM WILL MEET KID WILLIAMS THIS MONTH.

Kid Williams, bantam champion, has consented to box six rounds with Battling Lamm the latter part of this month. Lamm is the young Brooklynite of whose good work in the ring I had occasion to write several weeks ago. This little, cross-eyed bantam has been stopping his men as regularly as a machine and with the champion was sure to result. That Williams has not dodged the issue shows that he is in no way alarmed concerning his battle.

I haven't seen Lamm in action lately. I recall seeing him in a preliminary a year or so ago and my impression was attracted to him then by a record who believed he was great possibilities in the youngster. In many respects he resembles the present titleholder, depending on his great strength and endurance to withstand punishment, but he seems to pack a heavier wallop than Williams. In fact, the champion has not scored anywhere near the number of "K.O.'s" that have been placed to the credit of Lamm.

But Williams has been meeting the classier boys. It is only lately that Lamm has been given matches with the best of the bantams around the east, where they abound in great numbers. To his credit it must be said that he has done everything asked of him and in workmanlike manner. In Williams he will meet a tough little scrapper who is willing to mix it all the time, and chances are that the bout may not go the limit when these hard wallopers clash. A big delegation of Brooklyn fans will make the trip to Philadelphia with Lamm, and they expect to bring a new champion back home with them.

With such aggressive fighters it ought to be a regular Kilkenny affair—though neither boy is a "Turk." Williams is a Dane and Lamm is of German descent.

BASEBALL TOURISTS LEAVE FRISCO FOR HONOLULU TOMORROW

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Big league baseball said a temporary farewell to the Pacific coast today in a double-header divided between San Francisco and Oakland.

The first game, played across the bay, was an All-American victory, 4 to 2.

St. Louis Bill James pitched for the winners against the offerings of his teammates from Boston.

In the afternoon on Twining field, the All-Americans took their revenge, running away from their opponents, 13 to 2. The teams will leave for Honolulu Tuesday.

Score—Morning game: R. H. E.  
Nationals ..... 2 4 3  
Americans ..... 4 2 0  
Batteries: James and Clark; James and McCoy.

Score—Evening game: R. H. E.  
Nationals ..... 13 9 1  
Americans ..... 2 8 4  
Batteries: Alexander and Kilmer; Bush, Mitchell and Henry.

MID-WEST BOWLING TOURNAMENT WILL BE HELD IN OMAHA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22.—Omaha landed the 1915 tournament of the Mid-West Bowling association at a business session today. St. Louis was put out of the running. Sioux City tied in a body for the Nebraska metropolitan.

Announcement was made by Secretary Lewis of the prize list for this year's events. The team making the high score will carry off \$250. Some thirty teams will share the prizes, varying from \$2 to \$225.

Charles Poets of the Chicago Bowlers' Journal rolled into first place in the singles today, with 609, replacing W. T. Banks of Lincoln, who has 608.

The Jetties, South Omaha, bowled highest, with 2,656, in the five-men events.

Kinneman and Piegenschue of Omaha retain the lead in the doubles, with 1,160.

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

## ADVANCE SALE FOR AGGIE GAME LOOKS PROMISING

When State College and University Football Warriors Meet Thursday They Will Draw Record Crowd.

That Albuquerque likes Thanksgiving football is patent in the advance sale of tickets for the University of New Mexico-New Mexico State College game, scheduled for Thursday afternoon at Hopewell field.

Manager Ray McCanna said yesterday that the demand for the pastebords so far indicated that the university not only would be able to meet the expense of the game, but might have a surplus for the athletic fund. In a contest held between two ticket selling committees at the university one day last week \$55 was taken. This does not represent the total sales by any means.

Reserve Seats Today.

Manager McCanna announced yesterday that reserved seat tickets would be on sale this morning at Matson's store. The pastebords already purchased may be exchanged by the holders for the reserve checks.

The outlook for the variety is bright. The U. N. M. team has been imbued with supreme confidence since it drubbed the Roswell military institute here. While the Aggies subjected the cadets to a more crushing defeat and while the cadets trimmed the variety early in the season, other factors enter into the situation now that appear to have increased the Albuquerque eleven's chances of victory.

Aggie Team Crippled?

The Aggie team, according to reports that have drifted into the university's camp, is sadly crippled. Several of the farmers' best players probably will not be able to play here, it is said. Whether this report is true or not worries the university little. The U. N. M. squad now is in tip-top shape. All the men are being tested that they have at any previous time this season. The team is being put through practice three times daily by Coach Hutchinson.

## DR. KETCHERSIDE IS PRESIDENT OF OCEAN-TO-OCEAN

Dr. J. A. Ketcherside of Yuma, Ariz., was elected president of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway association at the Yuma convention, according to information received yesterday by Col. D. K. H. Sellers, Dr. Ketcherside's associate. Colonel Sellers, who held the presidency for the last year.

The next convention of the association will be held in Springfield, Mo., in June, 1915. Owing to the nearness of this point to all cities of New Mexico, a large attendance probably will go from this state.

Colonel Sellers was informed that the delegates decided at Yuma to raise a fund of \$1,000. Colonel Sellers will be reimbursed for his expenses and the balance will be turned over to the new officers.

Road Improvements in Arizona.

John S. Mitchell of Los Angeles tells of improvements to the roads in Arizona in a letter to Colonel Sellers. He has this to say:

"The Indian agent and the reclamation service officers at Yuma began recently to bridge the canal on the reservation and to construct a road across the reservation to a point near Ogilby. The Colorado river bridge at Yuma is progressing. Some of the steel and heavy timbers are now on the ground and the cement foundations are well under way. The bridge crossing the Gila river at Antelope hill is reported being built. This will shorten the trip to Phoenix about forty miles, and the new road across the Yuma Indian reservation will shorten the road to Lawley from Yuma eleven miles. The Arizona state authorities are building west of Antelope hill about thirty miles and eight miles east of Antelope, making a first-class road where sand hills have existed heretofore. There are now very few bad places between Yuma and Phoenix."

## AMOUNT OF SURGICAL SUPPLIES INADEQUATE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
New York, Nov. 22.—Supplies of absorbent cotton, gauze bandages, anesthetics, alcohol and similar necessities for the warring European armies are utterly inadequate, according to reports received at Red Cross headquarters from nurses serving with hospital units at the front. Enormous orders have been received by American manufacturers from the warring nations for these supplies.

Many deaths from shock are reported from Serbian hospitals, where surgeons have been compelled to operate without anesthetics. There also is a shortage of surgical instruments in the field hospitals behind the armies.

## TEACHERS TURN OUT 600 STRONG TO HEAR HOWDEN

Episcopal Bishop Makes Strong Plea for Individuality and the Building of Character at Vesper Service.

"Character Building," was the theme, directly or indirectly, in most Albuquerque pulpits yesterday. Possibly never before in the history of Albuquerque have so many people attended the churches the same day. There were special sermons, special music, special decorations and best of all, a special glad hand of welcome.

Federal Judge William H. Pote addressed the Lutheran Sunday school and the Fellowship class at the First Presbyterian church. In the afternoon his talk at the Presbyterian sanctuary was a noble effort in the First Presbyterian church, because of the illness of the Rev. Hugh A. Conner, his assistant, the Rev. C. A. Foreman preached and it was a most eloquent, inspiring sermon that he delivered. His theme was, "Why Live the Religious Life?" The music, under the direction of Charles J. Andrews, was fine.

At the Episcopal church, Bishop Frederick H. Howden and Arch Deacon W. R. Warren occupied the pulpit. The music was fully up to the usual high standard set by the church.

Union Service.

The climax, however, was the union service under the auspices of the Ministerial Alliance. In the afternoon, at the great auditorium of the High School, Teachers, as a rule—that is the right kind of teachers—are teachers not only of children, but men among men, or women among women, in the religious, civic and social life of their communities. They are subscribers to the local paper, they belong to local societies and churches and are among those who lead in all movements for the uplift of their surroundings. It was no surprise therefore that some 600 of them attended the service yesterday afternoon. If there are some 15,000 Albuquerqueans who didn't, that was surprising, too.

However, they missed a meeting that was edifying, inspiring, worth while.

Excellent Music a Feature.

The musical program was pleasing. E. Stanley Seder opened with a piano solo, Mrs. E. L. Bradford sang, "A Song of Thanksgiving," by Allister, most effectively, with a voice of great power and beauty. R. R. Larkin, always a favorite with educational gatherings, rendered a bass solo, and the University Brass Quartet rendered a fine selection. The hymns, "Holy Father, Thou Hast Taught Me," and "Savior, Again to Thy Dear Name," were sung by the audience in a spirit of reverence and devotion and yet with an overwhelming vim.

Rev. C. O. Beckman led in the response reading. Rev. A. Toothaker pronounced a fervent invocation, which, because of its personal appeal to the Giver of All Good for a special blessing upon the cause of education in New Mexico, ranked as a benediction upon the audience. President David H. Boyd of the University of New Mexico, read the Scripture lesson, the well known chapter on the calling of the disciples by Christ.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. P. Taylor.

The Sermon.

Bishop Frederick H. Howden, of the Protestant Episcopal church, preached a most powerful sermon, "Thou Art Simple"—Verse 42, chapter 1, of the Gospel of St. John. He dwelt upon the effect of personality, heredity and environment upon the development of character and pointed out forcibly how all these may be conquered. He sketched Simon Peter's character in the rough and then as a finished product. Religion and education go hand in hand in developing the complex character of the human being, he asserted.

The speaker insisted on individual accountability. "We cannot afford to be copies," he said. "Although the Christian ideal is a fixed ideal, no two emulations of the Christian type will ever be the same. So it is foolish of us to be judging others because their religious views and practices differ from ours. Heaven itself would be but a dull place of levelness if there were no individuality among the saints. We must simply refuse to drift with the crowd."

Bishop Howden admitted the strong influence of heredity, even cited convincing examples of the transmission of personal traits and tastes. The drunkard's children must fight the propensity to drink," he said. "But we can make our weak points our strong points. Above all things we are free. Heredity can never destroy the will."

Environment is emphasized.

Thus also the force of environment was emphasized. "From a hundred years ago, all our characters would differ from those which we have formed and that because of different environment. But environment too, can be conquered. But for Christ, Simon Peter might have remained a respectable fisherman. How many people in this world go back to their fishing nets when the call comes to them to do a great work for God and humanity. Those who trust us, educate us. It is a great blessing for a man to have a schoolmaster like Thomas Arnold." In conclusion, the bishop dwelt upon the importance of "self mastery" under the leadership of the Greatest Teacher humanity has known.

The service lasted less than an hour but on every receptive mind it must have left a lasting and beneficial impression.

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

## SIGN-POSTERS EXPECTED HERE AT NOON TODAY

Automobile Association and Roads Local Representatives Will Meet Crew at Isleta; Banquet Tonight.

The sign-posting truck of the Automobile Club of Southern California will arrive here at noon today. Col. D. K. H. Sellers received this information over the long distance telephone yesterday afternoon.

Local members of the New Mexico Automobile association and Albuquerque Good Roads local will go to Isleta in their cars to meet the truck crew and escort it into the city over the Pecos bridge.

The crew will be given a banquet tonight at the Alvarado hotel. Members of the automobile association and good roads local will attend. Colonel Sellers made arrangements anew for the banquet yesterday.

Expected Last Week.

The truck was expected to arrive here last week, but was delayed by a weak bridge at Los Lunas. The crew was cautioned not to venture on the structure with the seven-ton truck, but started. When the front wheels rolled out on the boards the bridge began to creak, so the machine was backed off.

The crew then attempted to come up on the west side of the Rio Grande, but was stranded in sand not far from Los Lunas. Colonel Sellers and Frank Sellers found the sign-posters there last Friday when they went in search of them. Colonel Sellers pointed out another way to reach Isleta, which the crew followed as soon as the truck was freed from the sand-filled pit.

Acquia Crossings Walk.

At Isleta the crew planned to cross the river and go back to the other end of the Los Lunas bridge to sign-post the gap in the Ocean-to-ocean highway between those two points.

According to Colonel Sellers, the progress from Isleta to Albuquerque probably will be slow. The truck crew will have to block up several weak acquia crossings on the way, he said. Colonel Sellers believes these crossings should be made stronger. They will hardly support a heavy touring car, he said.

Murdered Detective, Is Charge.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—A man said to be T. C. McKillharney, alias T. Orreca, who was wanted in Vancouver, B. C., for the murder of Detective Lewis of that city last August, was arrested here today. The police state the prisoner confessed he killed Lewis.



GEORGE W. MAXWELL  
well-known trapper  
"I find relaxation and complete enjoyment in Tuxedo. It's a nerve stealer and a sure fire, slow burning tobacco. Easily my favorite."



TOM A. MARSHALL  
famous trapper

"Tuxedo tobacco is unquestionably the acme of perfection; smoking Tuxedo makes life better worth living."



TOM A. MARSHALL

"The coolest, most fragrant, most pleasant tobacco in my experience—Tuxedo. Leads in mildness and purity."

Fred Gilbert  
the celebrated trapper

## PLANS MADE FOR OPENING OF SAN DIEGO DISPLAY

Spanish New Year's Fiesta, Flash of Signal From White House and Thunder of Battleships' Guns Features.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 22.—A mid-night salute from battleships in San Diego harbor, the flash of a signal from the White House in Washington and the tumult of a Spanish New Year's fiesta will open on the dawn of 1915 the Panama-California exposition, San Diego's all-year celebration of the time with the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.

Conventions to world's fair architecture have been ignored in the building of the Spanish city on the loftiest mesa of San Diego. The buildings are set well back of broad lawns and thick shrubbery, through which flash the color of semi-tropical flowers. The structures are uniformly Spanish colonial and the palace and broad gardens are modeled after the best types of Spanish America.

Guards and attendants will be attired as caballeros and conquistadores, the handmen as vaqueros. Spanish dancing girls will entertain in garden and plaza.

Many Citrus Plants.

From the best orchards in the state were taken five years ago many thousands of sturdy young citrus saplings, which are now bearing orange, lemon, grape fruit and various other citrus products on the grounds. In the same way there was created an agricultural exhibit, showing modern machinery in operation in the fields, while an intensive farm, irrigated and complete in the last detail, will illustrate the employment of modern methods of the small farms of the west.

An interesting feature is the "Painted Desert," an Indian village occupying more than seven acres, wherein will be portrayed the Indian life of the southwest as it has existed for centuries. Adjoining this village is a half-mile double frontage of amusements, making up the "Lethum."

A noteworthy feature of the Panama-California exposition is that it will open entirely free of debt and with a great part of the improvements permanent in character. Most of the western states participating have expressed a desire to have their buildings stand as permanent memorials to have the builders of the Japanese pavilion, just off the main botanical gardens.

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

## Quick on the Trigger With a Snap-Shot Eye

THE crack trapshooter has to be a man with steady nerves and muscles absolutely under control—always ready, at the sudden jerk of a string to swing his gun into place and bring down his clay pigeon. This means trained, not to the minute, but to the split-second. He takes no chances with his nerves.

We present the names of some of these crack shots who smoke Tuxedo. They like to smoke; but they take no chances on a tobacco that might "throw them off."

## Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

is purposely made to give you all the benefits of the highest grade smoke. It is made from the very finest tobacco Kentucky grows—ripe, mellow, sweet and mild old Burley, aged right up to perfection-day. Then treated by the original "Tuxedo Process," which takes out the sting, makes Tuxedo smoke cool and slow, and guarantees that it cannot bite your tongue.

Tuxedo has had many imitators; none has ever equalled it in sheer quality and smoking-value.

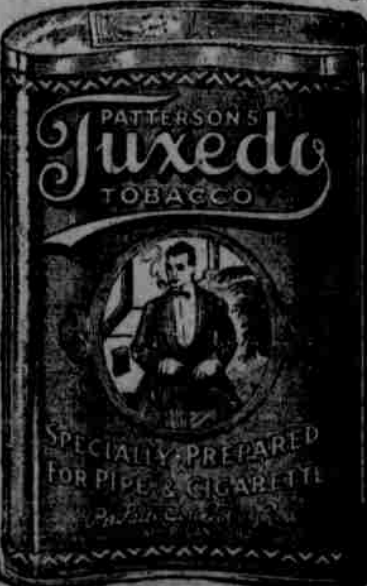
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Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c

Convenient pouch, inner-lined with moisture-proof paper . . . 5c

In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

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All the cheering refreshment that tea ever brought to womankind is blended in  
**Ridgways Tea**

**DRUMMER ALLEYS FOR EXERCISE**  
Try a game of ten pins.  
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**Hudson for Signs Wall Paper**  
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**BALDRIDGE LUMBER COMPANY**  
PAROID ROOFING with 15-year guarantee.

**WANTED: A Bright Young Man**  
A long established and reputable business—40 years in business—has an opening in this city for a resident representative. His time will be largely his own; the work is pleasant and agreeable; his profit averages more than 33 1/3% 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 first consideration.

**FOSTER GILROY**  
301 Lafayette Street  
New York



## INTEREST HIGH IN COLFAX, SAYS MRS. J. LOCKARD

School Spirit All That Most Zealous Worker Could Desire, Asserts Superintendent From Northern Part of State

"Personally, I feel that the educational spirit in Colfax county is all that a zealous worker could desire," said Mrs. Josie Lockard, superintendent of Colfax county schools, yesterday. "Most gratifying results are being obtained in a number of our schools. Much credit belongs to the efficient teachers of the county. The school exerts a great influence upon the pupils through discipline. It does many things that no other institution can do so well. Punctuality, regularity and recognition of property and personal rights

and blackened stoves are seen in most of our schools. "In some of our schools we find well framed copies of real masterpieces of art. You will agree with me that the awakening of love of order, cleanliness, harmony of color in both the exterior and interior surroundings of our rural schools is not satisfactory. We are doing away with the open bucket and common drinking cup as far as possible, and use the individual drinking cup and a covered jar or can with a faucet. "In six of the camp schools medical inspection has been provided. We need medical inspection in all of our schools. G. Stanley Hall said: 'What shall it profit a child if he gains the whole world of knowledge and lose his own health?'"

"The industrial work to be accomplished in the one-roomed school is of necessity limited on account of time and the supply of equipment and material. Simple work, well designed for the individual pupils in their seats, accomplishes some good. In our town schools we are doing very creditable work in sewing and weaving. In some of the schools the teacher instructs the pupils in cooking. The school garden is the only laboratory available and should be emphasized. The past summer much pleasure and profit were derived

from the flower and vegetable gardens. "We have found that often our most serious troubles in the rural schools begin on the play grounds. Where it is possible many of the play ground evils may be removed by the introduction of clean athletics. "Our capable librarian, Miss Cole, is developing a plan to place the library books in the hands of the country school children. A number of the boys and girls have never had the opportunity of coming in contact with any real books, and not only welcome good books, but who are really hungry for them. "Our schoolhouses are being made more comfortable and our equipment is better each year. It is the duty of the school to discover and foster any ability possessed by the pupils; to encourage initiative, to train the intelligence, to strengthen the will power and develop self-reliance. Such is our ideal for the Colfax county schools."



MRS. LOCKARD AND DAUGHTER  
Superintendent of Schools for Colfax County.

are some of the virtues for which the school is largely responsible.

"The school directors are, in the main, well qualified for their work and are responsive to every reasonable suggestion from the county superintendent.

"It is only when the directors and county superintendent plan the work carefully and definitely that the best results are accomplished.

"We feel we are bound by solemn obligations to give to the children the things which they ought to have, even though in doing this we find it necessary to change conditions which have brought good results in the past.

"There is now a keen incentive toward securing modern sanitation. Our teachers are giving greater attention to the teaching of hygiene, both personal and general, each day. Aesthetic culture is coming to the rural school. It is creating a desire for good school grounds, where trees and flowers may be cultivated. "Window shades, clean wash cur-

## ATTENDANCE AT N. M. E. A. CAUSE OF ADVANCEMENT

Jose Montaner, Superintendent of Taos County Schools, Declares Annual Meetings Factor in Development.

The educational progress in the county of Taos for the last three years is worthy of all praise and consideration. A glance at the annual reports, which can be found at the state department of education, will show that the county in the last three years has made wonderful progress in educational matters.

The principal features in the work of Superintendent Jose Montaner, which has placed the educational matters on a solid and adequate system of modern education, according to him, are the following:

Constant supervision of all the schools in the county. Separation, in absolute, of politics from educational matters. The placing of school directors, teachers and superintendent in accord and union for the betterment of the schools.

Compulsory attendance at the county institute on the part of the teachers.

Refusal to issue even one permit in three years. The erection of twenty-eight new

school buildings in the county of Taos during the last three years.

The admission of teachers with third grade certificates only as assistants in schools where more than one teacher is needed.

The compulsion of industrial education in each school in the county of Taos.

Complete annual attendance of the teachers to the New Mexico Educational association during the last three years. (Taos county obtained the county banner in 1912 and 1913). Fifty teachers are now attending the educational meeting.

The county of Taos has in the census 4129 children and 90 per cent attend their respective schools. It has 26 school districts and 52 school buildings. Sixty-one teachers are employed in the county with the following certificates: 11 teachers with first grade certificates; 29 with second grade and 21 with third grade.

The total cost in the county of Taos for educational purposes, in 1913-14, was \$27,529.16.

### Convention Notes.

The compilation of New Mexico's school laws by Chief Clerk Rupert F. Asplund of the department of education is being distributed in printed form. It represents the report of a special committee consisting of J. B. Taylor, chairman; Joseph S. Hofer and L. C. Mersfelder. The work has been well done and is to be submitted to the legislature. It makes no changes in the present statutes, merely arranges them in logical order and harmonizes them. Whatever changes are to be recommended will be submitted in separate form.

On Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock, at a business meeting of the Patron's section state officers are to be elected.

## GRANT COUNTY'S SCHOOLS FACING THEIR BEST YEAR

Many New Buildings Being Erected Without Aid of Bond Issues; Average Term Is More Than Seven Months.

The school year 1914-1915 has opened in a manner which speaks well for the progress of the schools of Grant county and for the term just entered upon.

The county, which embraces 7,394 square miles of territory, has forty school districts, scattered from the Jackson school on the Socorro county line on the north to the Cloverdale school, lying under the shadow of the Sierra Madre mountains on the Mexican border; from Rodeo on the Arizona line to Sherman on the eastern boundary.

The districts are, without a single exception, self-supporting, no district asking state aid to enable it to maintain school the five months' term required by law. Last year the average length of term in the county was 7.9 months.

Every effort is being made by the county superintendent to raise the standard of teachers employed in Grant county. This year all boards were notified that no contracts would be approved for teachers holding third grade certificates, and no permits would be issued.

Of the seventy-four teachers employed in the county, ten hold life certificates, ten hold professional certificates, forty-six hold first grade certificates, and eight hold second grade certificates.

The school buildings are, for the most part, modern and comfortable. The Silver City public school, recently built at a cost of \$25,000, is modern in every detail. At Lordsburg, a two-room addition was completed last year at a cost of \$5,200. A splendid three-room building, costing \$2,900, is just ready for occupancy at Fierro. A new one-room building has just been completed at Separ. At Rodeo, the board of directors are planning an additional room and other improvements upon which work will be commenced at once and which will cost \$1,000. At Richmond, the directors will let a contract within the month for an up-to-date two-room building of cement blocks to cost \$2,500. Hatchita is planning an addition of two rooms to its present excellent building. Two rooms are being added to the Hurley building and will be ready for occupancy by the first of the year. Playas boasts an excellent new adobe building. Red Rock has just completed a splendid new one-room building. Central has under consideration the erection of an up-to-date four-room building upon which work will be begun this year.

All of this building is being done without bonding. There are no outstanding bonds in any of the districts. The school buildings are well furnished and every effort is being made by school authorities to improve conditions. Practically every school is

without bonding. There are no outstanding bonds in any of the districts.

The school buildings are well furnished and every effort is being made by school authorities to improve conditions. Practically every school is



MISS ISABELLA ECKLES,  
Superintendent of Schools for Grant County.

furnished with single seats and ample blackboard facilities, besides the necessary globes, maps, etc.

Industrial work is rapidly being introduced into all of the schools and most satisfactory results are being obtained along this line.

The enrollment this year far exceeds that of any previous year, and the school authorities of Grant county feel the schools have entered upon the banner year of their existence.

### EUGENIC MARRIAGES

Will insure to this country a healthier and more intelligent "family of the future" and many a woman, obviously unfit for marriage, has had her health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the most successful remedy for female ills the world has ever known. Enormous quantities of roots and herbs are used annually in making this good old-fashioned remedy and no woman who suffers from female ills should lose hope until she has tried it.

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 Kidney Pills give quick relief for these troubles. They strengthen the kidneys—take away the aches, pain and weariness. Make life worth living again. They will absolutely drive out rheumatism, weak back and swollen aching joints due to kidney and bladder trouble. Try Foley Kidney Pills and see how much better you feel. For sale by Ruit's, Inc.

Results from Journal Want Ads.

## SCHOOL INTEREST ROUSED THROUGH SOCORRO COUNTY

Benjamin Sanchez Awakens Spirit for Education Over Jurisdiction Twice the Size of Any Other in State.

Probably no two county superintendents in any of the states exercise their jurisdiction over such an extensive field as has been allotted to Benjamin Sanchez, who is at the helm of the public schools of Socorro county. This county covers an area equal to that of several of the New England states, and may safely be called the county of magnificent distances. It is about 165 miles east to west and about eighty-five miles from north to south. Mr. Sanchez, who has traveled from one end to the other, often many miles from one school district to another, in sparsely settled regions, may be able to tell you that the job is not an easy one, where the points are re-



BENJAMIN SANCHEZ,  
Superintendent of Schools for Socorro County.

moté from railroad communication, and at the same time must keep in active touch with his local office routine work.

Still he has not failed to do his full duty to his constituents, and in spite of all handicaps he points with pride to the fact that all of his districts are supplied with good, efficient and energetic teachers, who cheerfully cooperate with him in their various capacities and callings. Socorro county has now fifty-three school districts.

This summer a new high school building has been erected in Socorro and the attendance it has received has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The high school is under the energetic management of Prof. George Lougee and Miss E. H. Grogan.

Mr. Sanchez has employed a corps of energetic teachers, who stand by him to a man, and he knows how to get enthusiasm and work out of them, as he is himself a strenuous worker and energetic pusher.

## RIO ARRIBA HAS HIGH PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

Mountainous Districts and Bad Roads Fail to Break Down Daily Showings When Martinez Rouses School Spirit.

Rio Arriba county has an average daily attendance in its schools of 75 per cent. That single sentence tells the work that has been performed in this mountainous and inaccessible country by County Superintendent David Martinez, Jr., but it leaves out interesting details.

Mr. Martinez has been in office since the state administration took over the management of affairs from the old territorial regime. He has had charge of the educational work of sixty-eight districts, some of them separated from the county seat by



DAVID MARTINEZ, JR.,  
Superintendent of Schools for Rio Arriba County.

long and difficult stretches of mountain roads, some of them even 150 miles away from the railroad. The superintendent has visited each of these districts regularly every year

## HIGH SCHOOLS OF LINCOLN COUNTY ARE EXCEPTIONAL

Unusual Facilities Offered Pupils for Work in Upper Grammar and Secondary Grades Under Supt. Gump.

Lincoln county has thirty-four school buildings with fifty-one rooms, five of which were opened this term. Three old buildings were abandoned for new school houses and in two newly created districts new school houses are being built. The interior furnishings are improving each year, modern equipment and single desks taking the place of home-made benches.

Of the thirty districts only but one commenced the fall term with a balance to their credit. Twenty have a 15-mill levy this year and but two as little as five.

The enumeration of children of school age for the present year is 2,419, an increase of 267. The percentage of enrollment is large and the attendance is better each term. The county high school at Capitan has an enrollment of twenty-three pupils and is doing much to interest the pupils of the rural school in work beyond the grades. Its work in industrial lines is of a high order. The Carrizozo public school also offers a high school course. Forty pupils have been enrolled this term in the four-year standard state high school work. Its first class graduated last spring and, judging from the interest of the students, larger class will complete the course each year. Corona and Ancho also offer two years of high school work. There is a constant effort to keep the rural school well graded and more and more children take advantage of higher grade work.

Of the fifty-three teachers employed more than half hold first grade certificates or better, and a third did professional work at the summer terms of normal schools in the past vacation. The average salary last year was \$63 for an average term of seven months. To these teachers' enthusiasm and perseverance in overcoming crude conditions the schools owe most of the great progress that is being made.

The chief problem of the county is to give school facilities to each community, which, with the increase of homesteaders, makes new districts



MISS ELIZABETH GUMM,  
Superintendent of Schools for Lincoln County.

and buildings necessary, and to get trained, experienced teachers in a room that the school may fulfill its duty of making good citizens of the growing generation.

In every branch, buildings, furnishings, finance, methods of teaching and interest of the patrons, the schools of Lincoln county show a marked improvement each year.

and the more accessible ones twice or three as often.

The county held two institutes last summer, one at Espanola and one at the county seat, Tierra Amarilla, in order that there might be no lack of material available to fill the teachers' chafes in the county's eighty schools. There was some expense connected with these, borne by the county school fund, but the results have amply justified the outlay.

Work is now progressing on no less than twenty-seven school houses in as many districts and by next year it is expected that every district will have its own modern school, amply equipped and capable of doing school work that will compare favorably with any. Indeed, this standard may be said to have been reached already, for the schools of the county are now doing excellent work.

The handicaps have been overcome, the obstacles removed and the entire system placed upon a sound basis.

## SICK WOMAN COULD LIVE AT BERNALILLO FOR HER BABIES

Under Sheriff Diete Lewis received an offer of aid from Bernalillo for the Pennsylvania woman who wanted to come here to live for her babies. The offer came from a woman. She told the under sheriff that the Pennsylvania woman could rent a house cheaply there, and that she and her husband would be willing to give her some assistance.

Among the exhibits in a wonderful book from the Magdalena High school, containing decorated and illustrated pages of each pupil's work. It is to be a permanent record dedicated to the classes that will follow in the course of time. Mrs. George Dixon and Miss Nora Trew are the teachers.

## OLDEST OF ALL EXECUTIVES IS ATTENDING MEET

Mrs. S. F. Culberson, Eldest County School Superintendent in U. S., Here to Aid in Work of Association.

Mrs. S. F. Culberson, the oldest county school superintendent in the entire country, is a visitor here for the meeting of the state educational association. Mrs. Culberson, despite her more than 70 years, is hale and hearty and sets an example of energy and efficiency that many younger superintendents are quite willing to follow.

Mrs. Culberson has transformed the schools of Roosevelt county in the short period of her incumbency and has several important improvements in mind which she proposes to carry on in the future. She makes it a practice to visit every school under her jurisdiction not only once a year,



MRS. S. F. CULBERSON,  
Superintendent of Schools for Roosevelt County and the Oldest County School Head in the Country.

as required by law, but several times, making the difficult time into the less accessible districts of Roosevelt county in automobile or carriage, and showing surprising vigor.

When Mrs. Culberson took up her work as superintendent of the Roosevelt county schools were in poor condition. Under her administration the terms have been lengthened, the number of grades taught increased, the teachers' salaries raised and the standard of teachers employed raised. At the same time, the enrollment at the different schools has been increased and the percentage of children in the higher grades has increased in a most gratifying way.

Mrs. Culberson is taking an active part in the work of the association.

Results from Journal Want Ads.

## DON'T DELAY

Some Albuquerque People Have Learned That Neglect Is Dangerous.

The slightest symptom of kidney trouble is far too serious to be overlooked. It's the small, neglected troubles that so often lead to serious kidney ailments. That pain in the "small" of your back; that urinary irregularity; those headaches and dizzy spells that weak, weary, worn-out feeling, may be nature's warning of kidney weakness. Why risk your life by neglecting these symptoms? Reach the cause of the trouble while there yet is time—begin treating your kidneys at once with a tried and proven kidney remedy. No need to experiment. Doan's Kidney Pills have been successfully used in thousands of cases of kidney trouble for over 50 years. Doan's Kidney Pills are used and recommended throughout the civilized world. Endorsed at home. Head Alumnus testimonial.

Mrs. J. D. Cole, 219 S. Broadway, Albuquerque, says: "For some time one of our family suffered from his back as the result of kidney disorders. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills and seeing that they were recommended for such troubles, he tried them. Doan's Kidney Pills gave relief from the aches and pains, and drove away the lameness over the kidneys."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the name that Mrs. Cole recommends. Foster-McMillan Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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come with the old favorite

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914

### SCHOOL REGULATION.

The recommendations made by  
Superintendent of Public Instruction  
Alvan N. White in his very able ad-  
dress to the members of the educa-  
tional council Saturday afternoon  
are well worth the careful considera-  
tion of all who are interested in  
the cause of education in New Mex-  
ico.

The program of needed legislation  
in behalf of the school system out-  
lined by Mr. White is a most com-  
prehensive one and should have the  
earliest attention of the men who  
are to compose the legislature  
which meets in a few weeks from  
now. This program, in all of its  
features, embraces a general eleva-  
tion of the educational standards of  
the state. The establishment of a  
minimum seven-months school  
term, the raising of the compulsory  
age, improvement in the supervision  
of rural schools, the multiplication  
of rural high schools and the em-  
ployment of better trained and bet-  
ter paid teachers are all matters  
as to the desirability of which there  
can be no argument, and it is to be  
hoped that Superintendent White's  
recommendations in this regard will  
be speedily adopted.

The free text book question has  
been in times past a subject of  
more or less sharp division of opin-  
ion, involving as it does matters of  
expediency as well as of policy.  
Whether the exchequer of the state  
is in such a condition as to permit  
of this move is something for the  
financiers to figure over, but at all  
events the time when this objection  
is removed should be not far away.  
If indeed it is not already here,  
money can be spared from almost  
any fund better than it can be spared  
from the fund designed for the im-  
provement of the state's educational  
system.

As an abstract proposition it is  
difficult to discern any difference in  
principle between the desirability of  
free school books and the desirability  
of free schools. In the end the  
parent pays for the books anyhow,  
just as he pays for the schooling.  
Whether he pays for it directly by  
transferring the money from his  
pocket to that of the book-dealer,  
or indirectly through the medium of  
taxes paid into the treasury is the  
principal question at issue in the  
discussion of free school books. The  
plan proposed by Superintendent  
White and others who favor this  
change would, of course, involve  
placing a burden upon those who  
have no children for the benefit of  
the children of others; but the  
principle that education is for the  
good of all the people of the com-  
munity regardless of their station or  
circumstances has become so firmly  
fixed as to leave no room for op-  
position on this score.

Mr. White's address is only one of  
many able utterances that will  
characterize the proceedings of the  
convention of the New Mexico Educa-  
tional association, serving to focus  
the attention of the people of the  
state upon the needs of the educa-  
tional system. Only good can come  
of the discussion of these questions,  
and every passing convention of the  
association serves to place the state  
nearer to the realization of the educa-  
tional ideal.

### TEACH SPANISH.

Whether or not Spanish should be  
taught in the public schools of New  
Mexico and if so to what extent and  
by what method are among the most  
vital of all the problems to be con-  
sidered by the convention of educa-  
tors next in session. It is a question  
of the utmost importance in all the  
people of the state, English-speaking  
as well as Spanish-speaking, and  
will never be settled until it is  
settled right.

English is the language of the  
country, and always will be. Any  
educational scheme which fails to  
take this fact into consideration is  
radically and fundamentally wrong.  
To teach Spanish in such a way as  
to interfere with the complete mas-  
tery of English by all the children in  
the schools would be just about as  
far away as the educators of the  
state could possibly go.

But why should it be necessary to  
teach the English language in order  
to teach Spanish intelligently and

effectively? The population of New  
Mexico is divided almost equally  
between those who speak Spanish  
and those who speak English. Why  
is it not possible and highly desirable  
that the children of these people  
should be taught to speak both lan-  
guages with equal fluency? Why  
should we not be a bi-lingual peo-  
ple?

The child of Spanish-speaking par-  
ents, who from his birth has heard  
almost nothing but Spanish spoken—  
and there are very many such in  
New Mexico—is at an obvious disad-  
vantage when the effort is made to  
teach him in a language with which  
he is wholly unfamiliar. That this  
child should be taught English and  
taught it thoroughly admits of no  
doubt. But isn't it most unfair to  
him that his education should be  
hampered down his throat in a lan-  
guage that he does not understand?

It is the English-speaking child,  
though, that is the greatest loser by  
the failure to teach Spanish in the  
schools. He, too, is placed at a big  
disadvantage. Not only that, he is be-  
ing deprived of an opportunity in  
life to which he is justly entitled.

Much has been said and written  
about the cultivation of closer rela-  
tions between the United States and  
the Latin-American countries. Only  
very recently has any systematic  
and intelligent effort in this direc-  
tion been made. The trade of this  
country during the next generation  
will be in a larger measure than  
ever before with countries where  
Spanish is the only language spoken.  
America may well learn a valuable  
lesson from the experience of other  
nations along this line. Germany is  
justly entitled to the distinction of  
being the greatest trade pioneer of  
all the countries of the earth. Until  
the beginning of the present world-  
wide war, she was rapidly taking  
from England the supremacy which  
the latter had long enjoyed in inter-  
national trade. One of the big fac-  
tors in the advance that she has  
made in this direction has been  
that she sends out into the markets  
of the world men who are thorough-  
ly familiar with the language of the  
people whose trade she is after. In  
the public schools of Germany special  
attention is paid to the study of  
languages. Germany's commanding  
position in the commercial world is  
the answer.

So also with Japan. With the  
awakening of the educational idea  
in the flower kingdom there came  
also the practical idea that if Japan  
was to take its place among the  
nations of the world she must be  
able to compete on equal terms with  
other countries. Stress was laid up-  
on the teaching of languages in the  
schools, with the result that the  
mikado's countrymen are forging  
ahead as a trade nation with almost  
incredible rapidity.

What Germany and Japan have  
done America can and should do;  
and we here in New Mexico have a  
glorious opportunity to take the lead  
in a movement that will be of the  
utmost value to the nation at large  
in the development of its commerce.  
By all means let Spanish be  
taught in the public schools of New  
Mexico—not in such a way as to in-  
terfere with the intelligent study of  
English, but with a view to equipping  
all the people of the state with a  
good working knowledge of both  
languages.

### THE TENNESSEE INCIDENT.

The admirable policy of President  
Wilson and his refusal to be stamp-  
eded by Jimcocks and hot-heads  
were never better illustrated than in  
the events surrounding the reported  
firing on a squad from United States  
cruiser Tennessee in the harbor of  
 Smyrna by Turkish forces on land.  
As has invariably been the case in  
the many perplexing international  
difficulties that have arisen during  
his administration, events have fully  
justified the course of moderation  
and calmness which has always  
characterized the man.

When the news was first received  
that the launch of a United States  
vessel had been fired upon there was  
the usual howl from the Jimcocks  
and from the men who at any cost  
wanted to "put the president in bad."  
From the tone of the remarks made  
about the matter, one would have  
been led to believe that it was the  
duty of Mr. Wilson at once to have  
sent the entire naval force of the  
government to Turkish waters and  
have blown the unspeakable Turk off  
the map.

This comment, of course, came  
from the same men who had sneered  
at "watchful waiting" as a solution  
of the Mexican difficulty and who  
had denounced the president for his  
failure to plunge the country into a  
bloody war that would have cost  
thousands of American lives and un-  
countable millions of American  
dollars. Unfortunately there is al-  
ways in every country a certain ele-  
ment which will stop at no length,  
however desperate, to gain a political  
end. These men, of course, never  
smell powder when war actually oc-  
curs—they are at home in a safe  
place criticizing the administration  
for the way the war is being con-  
ducted.

The Tennessee incident now seems  
to have been merely a mistake on the  
part of the United States sailors in  
charge of the launch in misinterpreting  
the purpose of the shots fired.  
Nothing has happened that could  
give Uncle Sam the slightest excuse  
for having a chip on his shoulder.  
Everything will doubtless be  
straightened out in the most expedi-  
tious manner and the wisdom of  
keeping a cool head all the time is  
once more given forcible demon-  
stration.

## Doubling of Attendance and Many New Schools Features of Work Performed by County Superintendent A. Montoya

Since the 15th day of January, 1913,  
the attendance of the Bernalillo  
county schools has doubled. The  
cause of this and of various other  
improvements so important to the  
work of one man, Atanasio Montoya,  
Mr. Montoya was elected in Novem-  
ber, 1911, to be superintendent of  
schools for this county and took office  
the middle of the following January.  
His predecessor had already organ-  
ized the work for that year, but this  
did not daunt him. He began work  
on one of his favorite hobbies—better  
school buildings—at once and carried  
on the other activities as rapidly as  
he could. How well he has succeeded is  
evidenced by the great sums he has  
secured for the erection of new school  
houses, the large increase in the num-  
ber of teachers employed under his  
direction, the increase in attendance,  
and best of all, the awakened school  
interest in even the most remote com-  
munities.

Active or dormant, this vivid inter-  
est in educational matters has been  
a characteristic of New Mexico's citi-  
zenship for decades. More than sixty  
years ago a constitutional convention  
embodied in its work a provision that  
one-twelfth of all the state's revenue  
forever should go to educational  
work. Unfortunately this constitution  
did not become a law, but the spirit  
which it evidenced has remained ever  
since. Sometimes it has been active  
sometimes had government, misuse of  
school funds, mismanagement of  
school affairs, has caused it to become  
dormant and remain so. Mr. Mon-  
toya's immediate predecessor prepared  
the situation for a great arousing of  
this spirit, for an increase in inter-  
est in matters educational. It re-  
mained for his successor to attain the  
result. Better than any English-  
speaking person could have done, he  
has met and solved the problems of  
the Spanish-speaking rural popula-  
tion. As this comprises nine-tenths of  
the citizenship of Bernalillo county,  
outside the city of Albuquerque, its  
importance and the size of its needs  
can be readily appreciated. Withal,  
his experience as an instructor in the  
state university has given him a sym-  
pathy with the English-speaking por-  
tion of the population which enabled  
him to find and satisfy its needs as  
well.

**Increase in Teachers Employed.**  
In 1913 there were forty-four teach-  
ers in the entire county. Now there  
are fifty-two. This is a significant  
fact, but more important in school  
welfare is the change in the charac-  
ter of instructors employed. It was  
not so many years ago that all anyone



ATANASIO MONTOYA.

The Superintendent Whose Efforts Have Doubled Attendance in Bernalillo  
County Schools.

existed just the same. Now the  
teacher who is working under a third  
grade certificate is rare. The few of  
this type who are to be found in Ber-  
nalillo county are doomed. They must  
improve or pass on. In the old days  
there were more third grade certifi-  
cates held by Bernalillo county teach-  
ers than there were first and second  
combined. Now there are more first  
than third. The majority hold first  
or second grade certificates. With

being only that many months of  
school, whereas at present the mini-  
mum is \$60 and the majority of the  
instructors employed get \$65 to \$75  
a month.

### School Spirit the Reason.

The reason for this is the school  
spirit which Mr. Montoya has so  
markedly awakened. He has gone  
into districts where schools were  
lacked upon as fables (and sometimes  
they were) and got the citizens of

shown them that the way to advance  
is through the school house door.

He has stirred up his staff of in-  
structors so that a score of them now  
hold professional first grade certi-  
ficates, the highest that can be granted  
in New Mexico, certificates that mean  
actual work, study and application to  
the science of pedagogy. Many of his  
staff have been in the county employ  
several years, making the county  
school their work instead of the city  
institution.

In 1912 there were but thirty-four  
teachers employed by the county. To-  
day there are fifty-two. Last year  
there were forty. Old Albuquerque  
and some other districts have in-  
creased their force of instructors as  
much as 50 per cent. Under the juris-  
diction of Mr. Montoya, within the  
last year, the following increases have  
been made:

In district No. 13, four teachers;  
in district No. 2, one teacher; in dis-  
trict No. 1, two teachers; in district  
No. 6, No. 10, No. 16, No. 17, one  
teacher each.

### Higher Grades Well Attended.

When Mr. Montoya took office only  
two of the 1,239 children enrolled had  
progressed as far as the seventh grade  
and none had reached the eighth.  
Now there are a great many more, and  
it is evident by the increased attend-  
ance. A large share of this increase  
in attendance comes from keeping  
the children in school for longer pe-  
riods, which is admittedly one of the  
hardest things an educator has to do.

Quite as important to the school  
child, because of its bearing upon his  
health and eyesight, as the increase in  
educational facilities, is the change  
from the old-time adobe school house  
to the modern structure. This change  
is very largely, if not entirely, the  
work of Mr. Montoya. The one-room  
adobe of the old days, with its earth-  
on roof, poor light, little ventilation  
and scanty furnishings has gone to  
stay. In its place has come the com-  
modious brick or rubble-dashed  
structure, with lots of light—all ap-  
plied on the most approved uni-lateral  
lighting system—with adequate venti-  
lation and cleanliness everywhere.  
The new schools are models. They  
have had their pictures printed in  
many educational journals and the  
tale of their building has gone forth  
to hasten many an ambitious super-  
intendent who is facing problems as  
worse than confronted Mr. Montoya.

### Acts as an Architect.

This versatile superintendent not  
only is architect enough to design his  
school houses and save directors  
money in fees, but he manages the  
intricate legal red tape which involves  
the issuance of bonds to build the  
structures. He has standardized his  
school plans and his bond issue meth-  
ods. The result is the most for the  
least money in school houses and the  
most money for the lowest bonds in  
the financial operations.

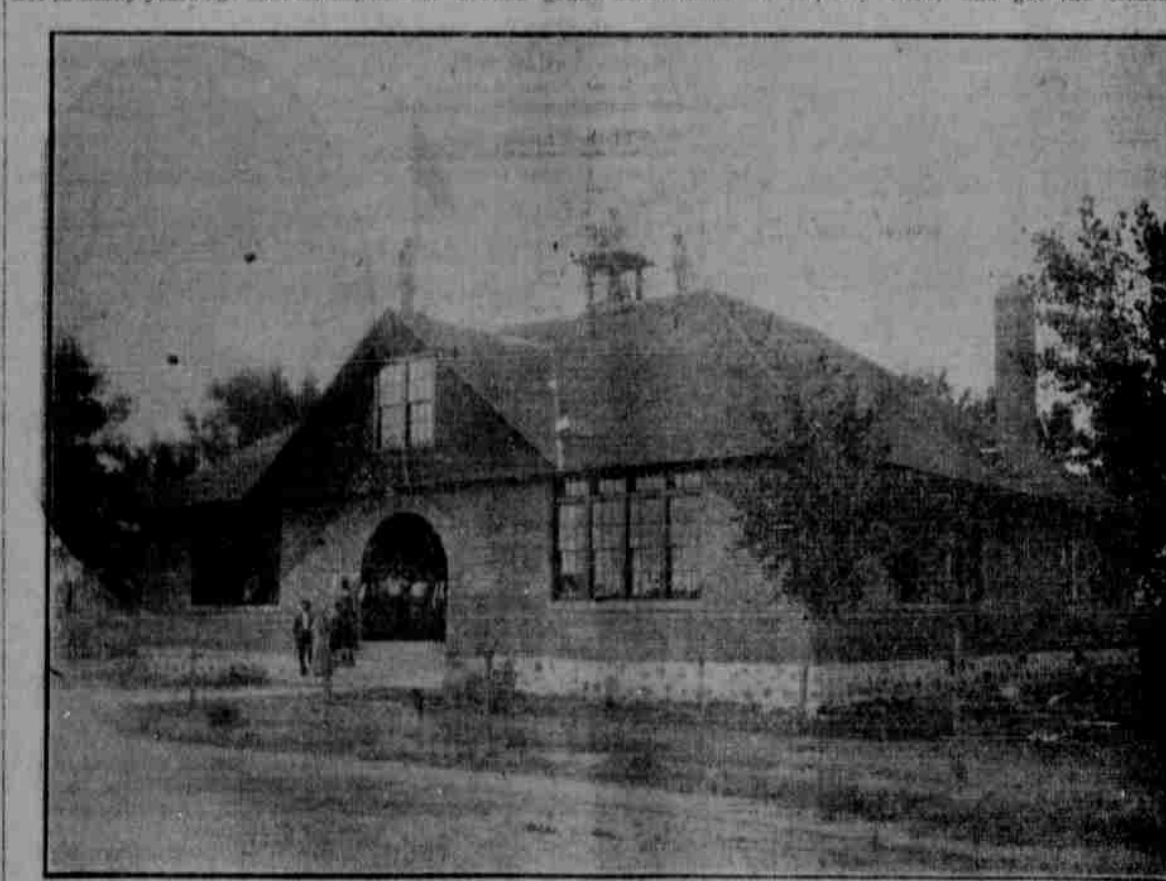
Uniform ceiling heights (twelve  
feet), uniform light buff color for  
ceilings, uniform non-reflecting grays  
for walls, uniform green boards to re-  
place the old blackboards with their  
baneful glare, uniform desks, uniform  
metal ceilings, all conduce alike to a  
common standard of excellence and a  
lessening of cost.

### Secures Many Bond Issues.

The district system being in vogue  
in New Mexico school management,  
a number of separate problems con-  
fronted the superintendent when he  
took office, rather than one large  
problem. He had to convince not only  
several, sets of men that more  
money was needed for school houses  
and for school maintenance. How-  
ever, his first few months' work re-  
sulted in four bond issues, totaling  
\$6,400. Last year he got two more  
voted by the people, totaling \$3,500.  
This year he has had four voted and  
has built three schools with the pro-  
ceeds from the first two, which to-  
taled \$8,000. How many more he will  
get this year is problematical. The  
term limit which a school district  
may vote is 15 mills for interest, sink-  
ing fund, school maintenance and  
other school purposes. Mr. Montoya  
has got the schools catching up with  
the demands of the districts now and  
the number of bond issues each year  
will likely increase, resulting only a  
little ahead of immediate demands for  
several years to come. As a sample  
of the sort of work done, the North  
Fourth street school, a short distance  
outside Albuquerque, in a populous  
district, stands upon two acres of  
ground that cost \$2,172. The building  
cost \$5,000 and the equipment, out-  
buildings and fences an additional  
\$1,000. The entire plant has been set  
up since Mr. Montoya took office.  
Likewise the Alameda building,  
which, with equipment, cost \$5,000.

It must be understood that the ex-  
penditures in different districts fre-  
quently exceeded the amount of the  
bond issues voted by those districts,  
by reason of the anxiety of public in-  
struction for the erection of public in-  
struction letters. He has been men-  
tioned frequently in the news let-  
ter of the department of education  
and is becoming a prominent figure in  
state educational circles. What prob-  
ably interests him more, he is not en-  
tirely without honor in his own coun-  
try, and this despite the fact that he  
is a pretty fair educational prophet.

Mr. Montoya is himself an educator  
of practical experience, having spent  
six years as an instructor at the Uni-  
versity of New Mexico, serving under  
four presidents. He was born at Casa  
Colorado, Valencia county, thirty-  
eight years ago, being a member of  
the Sals family. His entire educa-  
tion was attained in the public schools of  
Old Albuquerque and the higher educa-  
tional institutions of the state. He  
was a student of the state university  
for several years, but did not gradu-  
ate, preferring the normal department  
and commercial work to the arts and



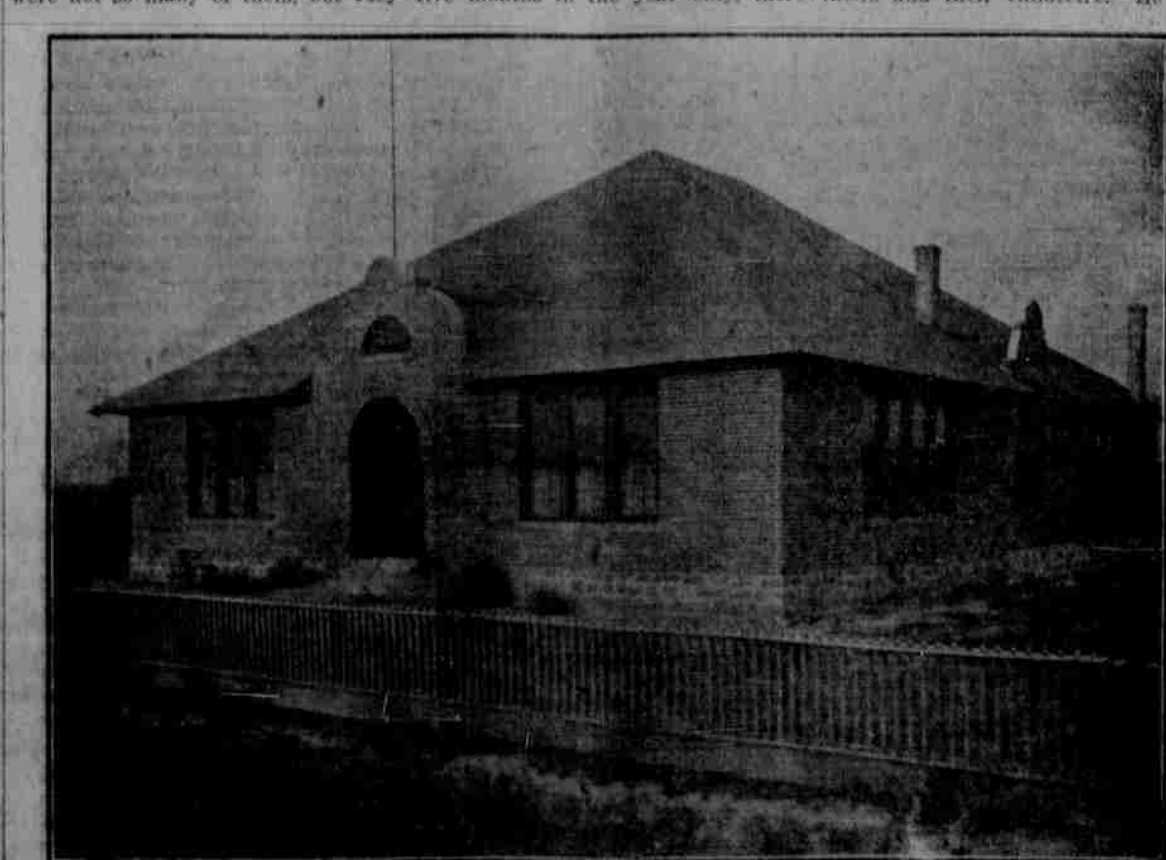
SCHOOL HOUSE AT ALAMEDA.

One of the Buildings Erected Under Mr. Montoya's Regime.

had to do to get a school teacher's po-  
sition in Bernalillo county was to  
know the reigning political despot.  
Not even that, many years ago it was  
possible for almost anyone with the  
faintest pretensions to education to  
secure a place. Of course, this does  
not mean that all the teachers were  
that sort; there were earnest and ca-  
pable workers in the school field then  
just as there are now. Perhaps there  
were not so many of them, but they

the beginning of the school year of  
1915-16 it is hoped by Mr. Montoya  
to get rid of all the third grade cer-  
tificate holders.  
Nowadays the salaries paid are fre-  
quently double those of former times,  
on a monthly basis, and computed by  
the year, show several times the value  
of the old wage. It was not long ago  
that Bernalillo county teachers drew  
as little as \$40 a month, and that for  
five months in the year only, there

those districts to vote bonds for bet-  
ter school houses, to use increased  
taxation of their property for school  
purposes, so that better teachers  
might be employed and the schools  
kept in session a longer period each  
year, and to attend the school exer-  
cise and take an interest in their ed-  
ucational plant. He has made the  
Spanish-speaking people of the county  
see and feel that the schools are  
theirs and their children's. He has



NORTH FOURTH STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

Handsome Building Erected Through Efforts of Mr. Montoya.

### THE LITTLE MOUSE.

I will have a little house  
When the children are flown.  
The feet of a big house  
Would be cold as stone;  
A house full of emptiness  
And we two alone.  
But in a little house  
We could creep to the blaze;  
We could warm our old heads  
With the thought of old days;  
Him and me together  
When the firelight plays.  
There would hardly be room  
For the ghosts to come in;  
Ghosts of the little children  
Who made a merry din,  
Long ago and long ago,  
When I was a queen.  
I will have a little garden  
Big enough for two,  
Where we can walk together  
When the skies are blue,  
Talking the good days over,  
And how fast they flew.  
The little house and garden  
For him and me just,  
And all the sweet things we had  
Withered to dust,  
A big house would break my heart  
For the children lost.  
—Katherine Tegen.

science. He has also read law, but  
never entered practice.  
Summing up in words and figures  
would take too long, especially as the  
whole thing is expressed in a  
poem.  
Atanasio Montoya gave Bernalillo  
county a school system.

### The Storytellers

#### Requisitioned Them All.

Appropos of Marie Corelli's new  
novel, *Butterfly Glenzie*, the critic and  
essayist of New York, said at the  
Players' club:  
"Miss Corelli is the only novelist  
in existence who sends no free copies  
of her novels to the press for review.  
Miss Corelli has been pointed to hard  
by the press that she is resolved to  
undergo no more of it."  
"She is like the long-haired chap  
who walked into the general store at  
Quebec and said:  
"Do you sell stale eggs?"  
"No," said the grocer with a  
smile; "but I've got some."  
"Well, give me all you've got,"  
said the stranger.  
"The grocer, as he banded up the  
eggs, laughed and said:  
"I guess you're going to see Ham-  
let tonight at the opera house?"  
"No," said the stranger, grimly;  
"I'm going to play Hamlet tonight at  
the opera house."

#### A Business Aphorism.

Philip D. Armour, 54, has entered  
the ancestral stockyards to learn the  
packing trade from the ground up.  
Mr. Armour arrives at the yards in  
the gray, cold dawn. He does not de-  
part till evening. All day long, in boots  
and overalls, he works hard.  
Complimented on the Jeffersonian  
simplicity of his present life, Mr. Ar-  
mour said to a reporter:  
"You must never get above your  
business. It's because the Armour  
have never got above their business  
that they have prospered so. When  
a man gets above his business he—"  
Mr. Armour chuckled.  
"He falls off!"

#### Excess.

In a military argument in Los An-  
geles, General John P. Story said:  
"Drill, even drill, can be carried to  
such excess that, from being a vir-  
tue, it becomes a vice—just as four  
aces in a game of cards fill every  
heart with admiration, while the  
aces cause all manner of turmoil and  
hatred."

#### On Tolerance.

At the German-American Cham-  
ber of Commerce in New York, Dr.  
Adolph Miller, an expert for the pur-  
chase of wolens, said:  
"A better spirit, a spirit of toler-  
ance, is now manifesting itself. On  
the boat comes over, a French shoe  
buyer and an English cloth buyer  
shared my table with me, and we got  
on well."  
"Gentlemen," I said, "to these  
chairs one morning, we German and  
you English and you French are not  
all theses, wolens and woolens."  
With us it is like the dog fight.  
"Why is a dog like a man?" a  
boy asked.  
"Give it up, and another boy.  
"Because it's bow-legged."  
"But," said the second boy, "all  
dogs are not bow-legged."  
"Well, neither are all men."

**Foley's Honey and Tar Compound  
For Croup.**  
Croup seizes you. The loud hoarse  
croupy cough, choking and gasping for  
breath, labored breathing, call for im-  
mediate relief. The very first dose of  
Foley's Honey and Tar Compound  
will master the croup. It cuts the  
thick mucus, clears away the phlegm  
and opens up and eases the air pas-  
sage. Harold Berg, Mass, Mich.,  
writes: "We give Foley's Honey and  
Tar to our children for croup and it  
always acts quickly." Every user is a  
friend. For sale by But's, Inc.

### Attacks of Indigestion

"I believe Chamberlain's Tablets have  
saved my life," writes Mrs. Maggie Coll,  
Golden City, Mo. "I had pains in my  
stomach so bad I  
thought I could no  
live. Our doctor said  
it was congestion of  
the stomach. I would  
go to bed perfectly well,  
and wake up in the  
night as bad as I could  
be and live. Our doc-  
tor said it would do  
no good to give medi-  
cine internally. I  
had to inject medicine  
in my arm. Since tak-  
ing Chamberlain's  
Tablets I can eat any-  
thing I want with-  
out hurting me." This  
form of indigestion is  
extremely painful and  
often dangerous. By  
taking Chamberlain's  
Tablets after eating  
and especially when you have fumes  
and weight in the stomach after eating,  
the disease may be warded off and  
avoided. Chamberlain's Tablets not only  
aid digestion, but strengthen and invig-  
orate the stomach.



# Bringing Up Father



## PLANS TO OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE HALT SUDDENLY

Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett Called Home by British Authorities and Negotiations Cease.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
Washington, Nov. 22.—Plans for clearing up the international financial situation and paving the way for reopening of the London and New York stock exchange, came to an abrupt halt today with the departure of Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett of the English treasury department, for New York. They expect to sail for England next week and although no definite information was obtainable here tonight, it is not according to Secretary McAdoo, Sir George has been called back to England by Chancellor Lloyd-George to explain his proposals called to London by him.

The news of Sir George's recall was not made public until today, although he left last night for New York. The message recalling him evidently came as a surprise as he explained to Mr. McAdoo over the telephone last night.

Officials are not optimistic. Some officials here were not so optimistic tonight about the success of the American plans as they had been before the news of Sir George's recall was given out. It was recalled that English bankers who are vitally interested in the negotiations were not at all anxious to have Sir George come to America.

The point on which the English bankers are believed to be sticking, and the one about which they desire a personal explanation from Sir George, is the plan of a \$100,000,000 credit fund by the Bank of England to protect American securities which may be sold on the reopening of the London exchange. A suggestion for such a fund which may look like an additional burden for shoulders already well laden, probably will be regarded with some disfavor by English bankers.

Some officials here feel that Sir George and Mr. Blackett will use all possible arguments to have the plan agreed upon here, in favor of their government and by English bankers, whose support is necessary.

## CABINET OFFICER PRESIDES OVER LABOR MEETING

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—The final session of the American Federation of Labor continued until late tonight. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson presided over the convention while one of the committees was making its report.

The convention gave strong endorsement to the declarations made by the executive council of the federation in its report upon the horrors of war. The convention denounced wars that have back of them brutality, greed and commercialism. It also went on record as having no words of condemnation on revolutions for redress of wrongs inflicted by despotic rulers, but advocated resorting to constitutional means, if there are any, before taking up arms.

A resolution was adopted pledging the federation to support any plan which had for its purpose the bringing about of the disarmament of all nations to the furthest extent consistent with the preservation of law and order throughout the world.

Another resolution adopted suggested that representatives of organized labor of the different nations should meet at the same time, and place where the peace meeting of the nations following the war is held to the end that such action may be taken by labor as shall be helpful in restoring fraternal relations and thereby laying the foundation for a more lasting peace.

One hundred shade trees will be planted by the Massachusetts forestry association in cities or towns of four population classes, which will prize contests for excellence in street tree planting.

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

### If You Have a Want Tell It Through the

## JOURNAL CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

### FOR SALE

\$2,000—5-room, pebble dash bungalow, modern, fire place, new; terms if desired.

\$2,750—5-room brick, modern, large basement, corner lot, good location in Highlands; easy terms.

\$3,500—5-room brick, modern, well built, hardwood floors, fireplace, cemented cellar, corner lot, fine location in Highlands.

\$2,500—13 acres of good land near Lumber Mill, near car line.

\$2,000—5-room frame, modern; Highlands, close in; easy terms.

\$1,500—4-room frame, modern; Lowlands, near shops; \$400 cash, balance, 5 per cent.

\$1,900—4-room frame, bath, fine shade, good outbuildings, fine location; N. 11th St.

### A. FLEISCHER

111 South Fourth Street

### HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Pin makers at the Drummer Bowling Alley.

WANTED—Six industrial messengers. Newland delivery.

RAILROAD. FIFTEEN. DRINKERS. 4122. Experience necessary. Send age, postage, railway, care Journal.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 211 South Ninth street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. E. A. Mann, 601 West Main.

WANTED—Good girl for housework. 109 South Fourteenth street.

WANTED—Competent nurse girl. Apply Mrs. T. S. Woodley, 201 South 11th.

WANTED—Above the average operator on typewriter, prefer touch system and if familiar with north visible, call this morning, 9 to 10, Grimsby's.

WANTED—Experienced sales ladies at the Economist.

### FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Modern rooms, steam heat, no sick, 505 1/2 West Central.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms and sleeping porch, 704 North Second.

FOR RENT—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping, 414 West Gold.

FOR RENT—Sunny rooms and sleeping porch, 355 North Thirteenth street.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, steam heat, bath, weekly rates, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, Grand Central Hotel.

### WANTED—Positions.

WANTED—Position, middle-aged woman, good cook, raising child, or institution. Write J. J. Carr, Journal.

WANTED—Chauffeur wants position driving car, doing chores for board and small wages. Keep car in A-1 shape. Address E. L. L. Carr, this office.

### WANTED—Rooms.

WANTED—Light housekeeping rooms close in; must be pleasant and modern; no sick. Address D. M. Journal.

### WANTED—Boards.

BOARDS at Whitcomb Springs. Inquire Bill's Shop, 515 South Second street.

### FOR SALE—Livestock and Poultry.

FOR SALE—Rabbits and pens, 100 South Hill street.

FOR SALE—2-year-old Jersey cow, 1211 South Hill street.

FOR SALE—Two gentle saddle horses. Inquire 414 East Gold.

FOR SALE—Chickens. Two delivery horses. Blackhawk grocery store.

FOR SALE—Fresh ranch eggs, W. Dietz, 433 Atlantic avenue, Phone 152W.

FOR SALE—Nineteen young thoroughbred W. L. laying hens, 222 North Walter.

FOR SALE—Van of Wagonette, 1201 South Edith street, Phone 1290 J.

FOR SALE—Butterflying cockerels, White Indian runner ducks, Wyckoff, 3141 White Leathorn home, L. E. Thomas, Phone 1579.

THEY LAY, they win, they pay, who first, one second, at state fair, 1914, four first, two second, 1915, five first, four second, one third, McDonald cup, 1915, R. C. B. 1. India, Mottled Andalus, S. C. White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons and 1. B. Ducks, stock eggs and chicks for sale, L. Thomas, P. O. Box 111, 717 East Main.

### TYPEWRITERS.

ALL KINDS, both new and second-hand bought, sold, rented and repaired. Albuquerque Typewriter Exchange, Phone 154, 100 West Gold.

### LOST.

Lost a brown purse containing some money, handkerchief and bunch of keys on South Third. Finder can keep money if return purse and keys to 612 W. Marquette.

### WATER TREATMENT

Water treatment and massage given at your home. Mrs. Higby, 428 West Lead avenue, Phone 718.

### BARGAINS

5-room modern frame; fine sleeping porch; good location; \$2,150.00. Easy terms.

4-room house in Lowlands. Good location. Easy terms. We want an offer.

### Porterfield Co.

REAL ESTATE—FIRE INSURANCE—LOANS

216 W. Gold

### For Rent Houses

Four- to nine-room cottages. Six-room flat, close in; steam heat.

W. H. McMillan, 211 West Gold Avenue.

### WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 201 South Edith.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. E. A. Mann, 601 West Main.

WANTED—Good girl for housework. 109 South Fourteenth street.

WANTED—Competent nurse girl. Apply Mrs. T. S. Woodley, 201 South 11th.

WANTED—Above the average operator on typewriter, prefer touch system and if familiar with north visible, call this morning, 9 to 10, Grimsby's.

WANTED—Experienced sales ladies at the Economist.

WANTED—Modern rooms, steam heat, no sick, 505 1/2 West Central.

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WANTED—Sunny rooms and sleeping porch, 355 North Thirteenth street.

WANTED—Furnished rooms, steam heat, bath, weekly rates, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, Grand Central Hotel.

### CARD SIGNS FOR SALE.

The Journal now has a full assortment of Card Signs on hand. You can certainly find what you want in the following list: "Furnished Rooms For Rent," "Unfurnished Rooms For Rent," "For Rent," "For Sale," "Housekeeping," "Room and Board," "Table Board," "House For Sale," "House For Rent," "Plain Sewing," "Dress Making." The cards will be sold at the low price of 10 cents each. Call at the business office.

### INDOOR SPORTS

MAKING A RECORD ON THE PHONOGRAPH WHILE THE BOSS IS OUT TO LUNCH.



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### REALTY CO.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance and Investments

Employment Office in Connection

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Office Phone 592 Res. Phone 612

### Must Be Rented

401 S. Walter, 5-room brick, 711 W. Marquette, 5-room frame, 1015 Forrester, 5-room modern frame, 857 N. Eighth, 5-room modern brick. Look 'em over. Size 'em up and make us a proposition.

### Thaxton & Co.

211 W. Gold

### FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

GET the habit and take your dinner at Whitcomb Springs.

FOR SALE—Second-hand Ford touring car, five-passenger, 522 West Land.

FOR SALE—Four-door Marquette range, good condition, 1114 West Central.

FOR SALE—Endorsed typewriter, good order, 130, 321 West Gold, Phone 144.

FOR SALE—Good second-hand buggy, cheap, W. H. McMillan, 211 West Gold.

FOR SALE—Single cylinder motorcycle, 123 takes in Tony McMillan, 914 Albuquer.

FOR SALE—Horse, heavy, spring wagon and two suit harness, E. A. Schick, 411 West Central avenue.

FOR SALE—One Ford and one Buick, 1914-Davidson motorcycle, C. H. Hoppling, 321 South Second street.

FOR SALE—Singer sewing machine, chicken, ducks and English water supplies, cheap, taken at once, Phone 1163, 411 South Hill.

SUDAN GRASS—Independent or drought, flat plains good seed. Our seed is No. 1 and grown by ourselves. Order now. Amarrillo, S. D. Co., Amarillo, Texas.

FOR SALE—Wood working machinery, cement block molds and tools, roofing the spurs of horses, wagons, office furniture, etc. J. B. Good, office phone 62; residence 728.

FOR SALE—Teacher's library of about 40 volumes. Also complete kindergarten equipment, sufficient for twelve pupils. Each piece sold separately if desired. At Miss Wills' private school, 295 South Fourth street.

FOR SALE—Round 45-inch oak dining table in good condition, \$20, cost \$35; one square, extension table, cheap; porch swing, also number of old pieces of furniture. Phone 969 or call northwest corner Thirteenth and Main.

FOR SALE—Due bills for room accommodations at the Gates hotel, Los Angeles, Cal. The Gates hotel is fire-proof, one of the newest and best in Los Angeles, and located corner of Ninth and Figueroa streets. Address Morning Journal.

### FOR SALE

Three 3-room houses with porches, five blocks from Central avenue. The three new cost for \$22 per month. \$2,000 for the three. Size of property—75x143 feet.

### F. F. TROTTER

Money to Loan

Phone 459 Home Phone 1254W

### For Rent

12-room modern apartment house (furnished). A real bargain for some one.

J. H. PEAK, 611 W. Central.

### FOR SALE—Houses.

FOR SALE—New modern 6-room, cement block bungalow, good neighborhood. Terms, Phone 1897.

### FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Glassed-in sleeping porch, furnace, every modern, west end near park. Address X. M. Carr, Journal.

### FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—About 3 acres improved land adjoining Lockhart ranch, at a bargain. Henry Lockhart, Phone 1033.

### FOR SALE—Houses.

FOR SALE—On Thirteenth—Twelve lots on Thirteenth, 1000 ft. from New Port. One house is run from Los Angeles. All cheap. Only house built near Los Angeles. Affording still water bathing, fishing and boating. Lots from \$400 to \$1,000, according to location. Total valuation \$2,000. Will sell or trade, use or all. E. J. Strong, Albuquerque, N. M.

### TIME CARDS.

BERNALILLO, VIA CAHEZON, TO CUBA. Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Bernalillo, 6 a. m. Passenger rate to Cuba, \$2.50; round trip, \$10. Address S. SELIGMAN, Bernalillo, N. M.

### Silver City-Mogollon

DAILEY AUTOMOBILE STAGE. Six-hour Passenger Service. Leave Silver City 1:30 p. m. Leave Mogollon, 4:00 a. m. Care most all trains. Large and new equipped auto stage in the southwest. BENNETT AUTO CO. Silver City, N. M.

### Roswell-Carrizosa Mail Line

Daily passenger service leaving Roswell and Carrizosa at 5:00 a. m. Through fare, one way, \$1.00. Intermediate points, per mile, \$1.00. 50 the baggage free—Excess carried. ROSWELL AUTO CO. Owners and Operators. Phone 131.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS

If you fail to get your Morning Journal, call Western Union Telegraph Co. Phone 144-147.

### STORAGE.

WANTED—Piano, household goods, etc. stored safely at reasonable rates. Phone 16. The Security Warehouse & Improvement Co., Springer Transfer Co., 4000 W. 110 Gold avenue.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ATTORNEYS

JOHN W. WILSON—Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 12-13-14, Crowell Bldg. Res. Phone 1217W. Office Phone 1173

DENTISTS

DR. J. E. KRAFT—Dental Surgeon, Rooms 2-3, Barnett Bldg. Phone 744. Appointments Made by Mail.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

SOLOMON L. BURTON, M. D.—Physician and Surgeon, Barnett Bldg. Phone 417

A. S. SHORTELL, M. D.—Physician Limited to Tuberculosis, Phone 1157. Hours 10 to 12 p. m. 2 to 4 p. m. Albuquerque Sanitarium, Phone 443.

MRS. TULLY & BARKER—Practice Limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, State National Bank Bldg.

DR. JOSEPH S. GILES—New Armory Building, Office Hours, 10-12 a. m. Phone 1114. Office Hours, 2 to 4 p. m. Phone 525. Albuquerque Sanitarium, Phone 443.

THE MURPHY SANATORIUM—Tuberculosis of the Throat and Lungs, City Office, 312 1/2 West Central Avenue. Office Hours, 2 to 4 p. m. 10 to 12 p. m. Sanatorium Phone 443. W. T. Murphy, M. D., Medical Director.

W. M. SHERIDAN, M. D.—Practice Limited to Tuberculosis, Phone 1157. Hours 10 to 12 p. m. 2 to 4 p. m. Albuquerque Sanitarium, Phone 443.

Genito Urinary Diseases and Diseases of the Skin.

The Wasserman and Noguchi Tests. Varian "606" Administered. Citizens Bank Bldg. Albuquerque, N. M.

### ENGINEERS

J. G. WORTH—Mining Engineer, P. O. Box 85, Albuquerque, N. M. Phone 1253

### DRESSMAKING

Wanted—Order for dressmaking, price reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. 190 North Edith, Phone 1514, Mrs. Parsons.

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## Crescent Hardware Co.

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

810 W. CENTRAL AVE.

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FOR ALL COOKING

**SNOWDRIFT**

THE PERFECT SHORTENING

EVERY CAN GUARANTEED

HAVE YOU ALL THE SPICES YOU NEED FOR THANKSGIVING?

Sage  
Savory  
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Poultry Seasoning  
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Celery Salt  
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## WARD'S STORE

215 Marble Ave. Phone 298-299

HOMER H. WARD, Mgr.

## CRYSTAL TODAY

221 South Second Street

Daniel Erdman Presents

America's Most Gifted Artist

**MRS. FISKE**

IN

"TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES"

A Five-Act Famous Player

Feature From the Paramount Program.

MATINEES at 2:30 and 3:30

NIGHTS at 7:30 and 9:00

Admission—Adults 10 cents; Children 5 cents.

## AEOLIAN

## PLAYER PIANO

FOR SALE CHEAP.

This is as good as new. Cost \$650.00. Will sell for \$295.00 cash.

617 SOUTH EDITH STREET

## "TELMO"

BUY THIS BRAND OF CANNED GOODS AND YOU HAVE THE BEST

LET US SEND A MAN

To Replace that Broken Window Glass

ALBUQUERQUE LUMBER COMPANY

Phone 421 423 N. First

GIVE PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS

Special prices on photos for the holidays at Miss Peterson's Studio, 112 South Second street.

Better than the advertised brands and much cheaper—ALBUQUERQUE'S OWN CHOCOLATES.

GRIMSHAW'S

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"Sanitation Our Special Highlight."

Send Your

"THANKSGIVING GLAD RAGS" to

**GRIMMER'S CLEANERY**

Phone 504 415 W. Copper Ave.

**WALLACE HESSELDEN**

General Contractors.

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

**SUPERIOR PLANTING MILL**

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Henry's Delivery and Messengers. Phone 939.

## SPRINGER

TRANSFER

Phone Us When You Have Freight Coming—We Do the Rest.

## Welcome Teachers

Our entire service at your command. Make our store your headquarters.

## STRONG'S Book Store

## GREAT PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL WORK IS SHOWN

Exhibits, Though Not All in Place Yesterday, Evince Past Improvements in Conditions Over the State.

Those who still hesitate in advocating manual training, domestic science and domestic art in the public schools, should visit the state exhibit on the third floor of the public library building, to which the schools from every district of the state have made their contributions. Truly, to no other state of the union has the introduction of industrial training brought so rich a reward in so brief a time and at so small an expense. It is true that in short term districts it seems inadvisable to crowd manual training into the five short hours allotted to the essential studies. But why not give industrial training outside of the five hours? Seven months' school means six hours of schooling, but districts that cannot afford seven months' school can afford six hours into five months, for there is no law prohibiting six or seven hours' school instead of five hours daily, and six days instead of five days a week. What a gain in efficiency it would mean to New Mexico in each district, if such extra hours each day, and such extra days each week, were devoted to industrial training.

**Bernalillo County Leads.**  
Superintendent Atanasio Montoya was first to get up the exhibits of his rural districts and they were a revelation to the visitors who visited the library building yesterday. Each district has a booth to itself and against a background of burlap are placed the specimens not only of domestic art and manual training but also of penmanship, drawing and written exercises. Old Albuquerque, Rancho de Atrisco, Rancho de Albuquerque, Los Duranes, South Second street, North Fourth street, Alameda, Dos Padillas, Los Grigios, vied with each other in their display of plain and fancy sewing, crocheting, embroidery, basket weaving and cross-stitching.

Those who examined the work critically pronounced it good, but those with an imagination looked beyond the technique. They saw little figures lending joyfully over their task, their eyes glowing, their fingers deftly fashioning the things of beauty; they saw a new light in many homes; they saw dreams of the future; they saw hopelessness and dumb resignation transformed into visions of a finer and wider life.

Take the inscription on a domestic science exhibit from Rancho de Albuquerque: "The yeast was made by a girl at home. The bread was set and worked at school. It was made into these different forms and baked in a neighboring kitchen. The patron who offered her kitchen invited us to come again and asked for each recipe. She wished to make each kind of bread we made."

Added to this there are exhibits of canned goods, of jams and jellies, of all kinds of cakes and candies, from school in communities where these things were practically unknown before, and there comes a comprehension of what the introduction of domestic science in the rural schools of New Mexico contributes to the happiness of hundreds, yea thousands of homes.

Exhibits like that of the Industrial club, or of the manual training class of the Albuquerque high school, surely are a revelation. Pieces of furniture, artistic, substantial, useful, fashioned by boys, many of them with Spanish American names, are proof that the manual training imparted is not a mere smattering but that the instruction is thorough and practical and gives the deft hand of youth an opportunity to learn itself along useful lines.

**A Touch of Humor.**  
In Duranes there evidently lives a joker, a boy or a girl or a teacher endowed with that saving quality of humor. One must smile good-naturedly in looking over part of the exhibit. There is a wagon fashioned from half a melon, home-grown. The horses are squashes grown in the shape of an animal, the men are potatoes with carrot legs. Following the wagon is a boat made out of a cucumber and there are other similar articles, displaying originality.

Here and there, one finds doll houses, some of them prettily furnished, but all demonstrating that wonderful, world-old home-making instinct that manifests itself even in

the youngest of girls. This is also attested by the rag dolls and by the dainty little things made by girls from the primary grade up. There are also paper flowers, artistically made, pillow tops, picture frames, indeed, it is marvelous how many beautiful things for home adornment or home use can be made from inexpensive material.

**Sandoval County.**  
Sandoval's exhibit, while not so extensive, is yet superior in the quality of the sewing and embroidery displayed. The extraordinary neatness of the penmanship, drawing and written exercises is sure to attract attention.

Nearly all the names of the pupils exhibiting are Spanish and the work gives one a glimpse into the often-heard thoughtless expression that the Spanish-American children cannot be taught to be neat or thorough or artistic. The work displayed here would put to shame the girls and boys of the majority of English-speaking homes.

**San Juan County.**  
County Superintendent David Martinez, Jr., who arrived last night with fifty of his teachers, brought his county exhibit along. It demonstrates that even in remotest New Mexico, far from railroad, telegraph and telephone, instruction in domestic science, domestic art and manual training are inaugurating a new era in housekeeping and thrift.

**Deaf and Dumb School.**  
The most attractive exhibit of all that was in place yesterday was that of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb brought to Albuquerque by Superintendent and Mrs. W. G. Connor. To realize that these children, handicapped as they are, surpass the children whose nature has generously endowed, is to bring home a lesson that should be an incentive to everyone who sees the exhibit.

The paintings by such pupils as Isaac Phillips of Roswell, Alice Graham of Las Cruces, Bryan Tibbon of Carrizozo, are real works of art that caused one to wonder why a teacher like J. H. Baumgartner is not exhibiting his skill. His pictures and landscapes where a larger world might admire them. But it is in the handicraft of the pupils in the way of embroidery, crocheting, the making of quilts and blankets, Battenburg lace, drawn work, macramé work, that one realizes the uses of industrial training.

No parent should hesitate to send children who are handicapped because of lack of hearing or power of speech to this state institution. One pupil, who accompanied Professor and Mrs. Connor to Albuquerque, has mastered lip reading to such an extent that she can understand every word that is said to her and in turn makes her lips so expressive that the attentive listener can understand every word that she says.

Among attractive exhibits are those of the textbook publishing houses of Silver, Burdette & Co., and G. & Co. The latter public library sets an example to other libraries by a display of the attractive circulars and bulletins it issues to encourage the use of its books among the school children as well as older persons.

There are other exhibits too, such as that of lettering by pupils, which demonstrates skill in draftsmanship, a domestic science exhibit that is tempting, both by the Albuquerque high school, samples of darning which show that the simpler and yet most essential things are not overlooked in industrial education, an exhibit of various seams and stitchings. Most unique of all is a complete adobe house in miniature in the Duranes exhibit, a house completely furnished and as quaint as it is artistic.

The El Rito Spanish American normal school, the Military Institute, the School of Mines, the United States government schools, the State Normal school at Silver City, the various county and city school exhibits, will not be up until today. But even as far as it was completed, the exhibit is by far the best ever made at the state educational convention.

## SEARCH FOR SALAZAR CONTINUES WITHOUT TRACE OF FUGITIVE

Although the alertness of the searchers for General Salazar was relaxed no hint of his whereabouts came to official ears yesterday. The belief was more general among officers yesterday that Salazar is not far from Albuquerque and that perhaps he is in the city yet. The news of his escape has been spread broadcast over the state and had he attempted to travel far detection was almost certain, they believed. From the fact that there is now no news they deduce that Salazar is keeping close in hiding yet.

The United States marshal's offer of \$100 reward is expected to bring information as soon as he attempts to put distance between himself and this city.

Saddle horses. Trimble's Red Barn.

## BROADWAY STAR FEATURE SHOW CRYSTAL THEATRE

221 SOUTH SECOND STREET

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY November 25 and 26

## "A Florida Enchantment"

IN FIVE REELS

Book by Archibald Clavering Guntter. Sidney Drew and an All Star Cast.

## "The Painted World"

An Original Melodrama in Three Reels, Featuring Anita Stewart and Julia Swayne Gordon. Supported by an All Star Cast.

Matinee Each Day at 2:30. Admission—Adults 15 cents; Children 10 cents.

Nights at 7:00 and 9:15. Admission—Adults 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

## AUTO TOURIST TELLS OF TRAGIC DEATH OF DRIVER

Brings Complete Account of Hardships Endured by Party Lost in Estancia Valley for Forty-eight Hours.

Gene Normile of Denver, a member of the automobile party that was lost north of Encino for forty-eight hours, came here Saturday night, bringing details of the tragic death of Ed Cripe, a chauffeur, also of Denver.

Cripe died shortly after the party reached Encino yesterday morning. Other members believed his death to be due to the exposure to cold and lack of food, but a physician there expressed the belief that he had been poisoned. He suggested that Cripe had drunk poisoned water, but, according to Normile, other members of the party drank the same water.

**Bob Cats Came to Camp.**

Normile arrived here at 8:45 o'clock on Santa Fe train No. 812 from Willard, where he took the body to be prepared for shipment to Denver. He left at 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning on train No. 809 for El Paso. The rest of the party continued on toward El Paso from Encino in their cars. Normile sent a message here, informing Cripe's parents in San Diego of his death.

The party was on the way from Denver to Juarez to attend the race. They were directed at Las Vegas to go by way of the Estancia valley. Normile said. They lost the road and for two days could not find any person or human habitation. They had shot away all their ammunition of jack rabbits along the road and when both cats and coon came roaring about at night they had to scare them away with rocks.

**Cripe Says He's Going to Die.**  
Members of the party spread out, trying to find aid, or at least someone who could point out the road. When he returned from one of these excursions Cripe said:

"I'm going to die; get me to a place where I can die."

Finally they stumbled upon a native settlement about six miles from Encino. There the road to Encino was pointed out to them.

## 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 ladies of St. John's guild will give their annual Thanksgiving tea on Tuesday, November 24th, at the home of Mrs. George Klock. There will be a sale of home cooking and fancy work; also a supper from 6 to 8 o'clock for 25 cents to which the men are invited.

**R. M. WILLIAMS**

Dentist

Rooms 1 and 2, Whiting Building.

Corner Second and Gold.

Phone No. 584

**C. H. CONNER, M. D., D. O.**

Osteopathic Specialist

treat all curable diseases. Office Stern Building. Phones 655 and 328.

**DR. R. W. HANNA**

Graduate and Post Graduate American School of Osteopathy.

Suite 1, W. O. W. Building.

## A BARGAIN

SIXTY-THREE ACRES OF SHALLOW PUMPING LAND, 1 MILE NORTH OF CITY, WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE ASKED.

## SIMON STERN

## N. M. E. A.

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