

11-26-1914

Albuquerque Morning Journal, 11-26-1914

Journal Publishing Company

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_mj_news

Recommended Citation

Journal Publishing Company. "Albuquerque Morning Journal, 11-26-1914." (1914). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_mj_news/1126

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Albuquerque Morning Journal 1908-1921 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR
VOL. CXXXIV, No. 57.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

Daily by Carrier or Mail 60c
a Month, Single Copies, 5c.

BANDIT ZAPATA KEEPS ORDER IN CITY OF MEXICO; BLANCO FLEES

Sharp Engagement Precedes
Occupation of National Capital
by Forces of Formidable
Southern Leader.

VILLA EXPECTED AT ALMOST ANY MOMENT

Brazilian Minister Reports
Events, as They Occur, to
State Department at Wash-
ington.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 25.—The Mex-
ican forces of General Zapata oc-
cupied Mexico City last night and are
maintaining order, according to of-
ficial telegrams from Mexico City,
dated today and received here late to-
night.

The messages were received, one
from the Brazilian minister and the
other from American Consul Sill-
man. Both were filed in Mexico City
this morning.

Some Sharp Fighting.
Mr. Sillman reported that the Za-
pata forces fought sharp fighting in
the outskirts of the Mexican capital
yesterday afternoon in which sixty
soldiers were reported killed, entered
just as the forces of General Blanco
evacuated the city. There was some
disorder and looting in the brief in-
terval between the evacuation by
Blanco and the arrival of the Zapata
troops, but the city was quiet imme-
diately afterwards. The convention
forces under General Villa, according
to Mr. Sillman, were expected late
today.

Assurance of Protection.
The Brazilian minister said he had
received full assurances from the Za-
pata forces that they would maintain or-
der. He said that contrary to previous
promises to the diplomatic corps and
without taking any measures to pro-
tect the city, General Lucio Blanco
left the city at 2 a. m. yesterday. The
Brazilian minister immediately sent a
commission consisting of Carlos Cor-
dillo, secretary of the Brazilian legat-
ion; Charles Parker and S. F. Fuller
to visit the Zapata headquarters. They
were assured that full protection
would be given the city.

Order Is Maintained.
In the meantime, before the Zapata
forces entered, Colonel Saldaña, as-
sisted by former Governor Turbide,
in agreement with the diplomatic
corps, organized a patrol service with
the police force, whose arms had been
taken from them by the departing
troops.

Notwithstanding the constant entry
of Zapata troops during the night, the
Brazilian minister said, order had
been maintained. He also said the Vil-
la forces were expected at any mo-
ment.

7,000 CARRANZA MEN TO INVADE SONORA

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Seven
thousand more troops are on their
way to the state of Sonora to join in
the campaign against General Villa,
according to information brought here
by courier from Agua Prieta.

These are the forces under com-
mand of General Maclovio Luis Her-
rera and Domingo and Mariano Ar-
riola, who recently renounced their
allegiance to Villa and refused to re-
cognize the Aguas Calientes convention.
Their headquarters will be Sahuaripa,
250 miles south of here, it is reported.
Information is also reported to
have been received by the Sonora
land and war tax commission from
Isidro Fabela at Vera Cruz concerning
the Carranza campaign against Villa.
The message says that the plan to
trip Villa and Zapata in Mexico City
is based on the distribution of Car-
ranza forces around the city.

Gen. Jesus Carranza's army will
hold a position east of Mexico City.
Generals Villareal and Caballero will
be on the north and Generals Turbe
and Dieguez will mobilize their forces
on the west of the capital.

The message confirms the report
that Generals Obregon and Gonzalez
evacuated the capital under Carran-
za's orders.

CARRANZA HEADQUARTERS LOCATED IN VERA CRUZ

Vera Cruz, Nov. 25.—General Ve-
nustiano Carranza will direct from
Vera Cruz his campaign for the re-
covery of the national capital. It is
expected that General Carranza will
arrive here before the end of the
week, probably Friday. A triumphal
arch has been erected in the center
of the city and General Candido Aguil-
ar's men are preparing to make his
entry one long to be remembered.
The headquarters of General Car-
ranza will be the light house build-
ing which was occupied by the
Twenty-eighth United States infantry
when the Americans were here.
Virtually all the places that were

occupied by the Americans have been
taken over by their successors, in-
cluding the positions along the out-
post lines. General Aguilera's head-
quarters is the government stamp of-
fice.

Order continues to prevail in the
city, despite the fact that the saloons
are open. The soldiers have not been
paid off lately and the drinking places
have been patronized only moderately.

Resumption of work in the various
government offices is getting under
way slowly. The customs house is ex-
pected to be in full operation to-
morrow as also in the public health
department. Thus far it has been
impossible for the health department
to do much work. In many parts of
the city the garbage cans which were
placed in the streets before the
Americans left have not yet been re-
moved.

There has as yet been no forced
loan. The Spanish merchants are re-
ported as saying they will be willing
to contribute in such a loan if the
present good order continues.

There are now in the city some five
or six thousand troops.

W. W. Canada, the American con-
sul, today made a formal call on Ya-
dro Fabela, foreign minister in the
cabinet of General Carranza.

SUBMARINE SINKS BRITISH STEAMER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Havre, Nov. 26 (2:35 a. m.)—The
British steamer Melchite has been
sunk by a German submarine a few
miles northwest of Cape la Heve,
which is about three miles from
Havre.

The Melchite, a steamer of about
2,000 tons belonging to the Cunard
company, was bound from Havre to
London. She was stopped by the sub-
marine and the crew was given ten
minutes to get into the ship's boats.

After this was done the submarine
sank the Melchite and then closed
down her own hatches and dove be-
neath the sea, leaving the crew of the
steamer to make their way to Havre.
They arrived safely a few hours after
their boat had been sunk.

Saves Precious Radium

Reno, Nev., Nov. 25.—Ten mil-
ligrams of radium bromide, valued at
\$1,500, were recovered today from a
chair, a surgeon, and he now faces
the problem of lifting the radium
from the ashes. The substance, con-
tained in a capsule, was mislaid after
an operation and was cast into the
stove with gauze bandages.

Forest Fires in Indiana

Hazlet, Ind., Nov. 25.—Forest
fires started in Pike and Knox coun-
ties today and large areas of timber
and grass are burning. Several farms
have been wiped out and many acres
of corn have been destroyed.

HEAVY LOSSES ARE INCURRED BY BRITISH NAVY

Severe Toll Taken by Death
in Various Disasters Which
Have Been Encountered at
Sea.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Nov. 25 (2:35 a. m.)—
Thus far during the war the royal
navy has lost 4,327 officers and men
killed and 473 wounded, while 863
are missing and 1,576 are captives
or have been interned.

These figures are contained in a
statement issued tonight by the ad-
miralty and include, in addition to
naval men, the marine of the royal
naval division. The casualties and the
number of men captured or interned
are given as follows:
Officers killed, 226; wounded, 37;
prisoners, 5; interned, 46.
Men killed, 4,197; wounded, 426;
missing, 863; interned, 1,524.

A great majority of those reported
killed were drowned, 1,718 losing
their lives in this manner when the
cruisers Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy
and Hogue were sent to the bottom
by German submarines, while the
foundering of the Monmouth and the
Goodhope, after the action with the
German squadron off the coast of
Chile, was responsible for the loss of
1,634 officers and men beneath the
waves.

The operations of the royal naval
division at Antwerp are accountable
for nearly all those reported interned
or missing. Most of the missing men
are said by the admiralty statement to
be prisoners of war in Germany.

Decorations for Aviators

Belfort (via Paris, Nov. 26, 3:20 a.
m.)—The governor of the fortress
here in army orders, has commended
the British aviators, J. T. Babin-
ton, S. V. Sippe and E. F. Briggs for their
brilliant raid on the Zeppelin sheds at
Friedrichshafen. Babin-ton and Sippe
have been decorated with legion of
honor.

British Shell Zebruge

London, Nov. 26 (2:46 a. m.)—A
dispatch to the Times from Amster-
dam says fugitives arriving there re-
port that the Palace hotel at Zebruge,
where the German naval staff was
quartered, has been leveled by shells
from British warships.

Schaefer Beaten by Cutler.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25.—Al-
bert Cutler defeated Jacob Schaefer,
300 to 223 in a billiard players' league
match here tonight. Averages and
high runs: Cutler, 12; 63; Schaefer,
12 1-5; 51.

PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN NAVAL CODE ABJURED BY GOVERNMENT

Tendency of Belligerent Pow-
ers to Modify Important De-
tails of Declaration of Lon-
don the Cause.

GERMANY FORMALLY CHARGES VIOLATION

United States Insists That Its
Rights Shall Be Defined by
Existing Rules of Interna-
tional Law.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 25.—The de-
cided stand taken by the United States
government in refusing to accept place-
ment of the principles of the
declaration of London as a guide to
commercial restrictions to be imposed
during the European war was made
clear today at the state department
when the text of a cablegram sent to
Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on Oc-
tober 14th last was made public.

Mr. Gerard had communicated a
preliminary notice that Germany in-
tended to protest to this government
against alleged violation of the de-
claration by Great Britain and France.
The German ambassador, Count Bern-
storff, called at the state department
today to lodge the formal complaint
and the text of the reply cabled to
Ambassador Gerard, copies of which
went to all American diplomatic rep-
resentatives abroad, was then made
public.

It follows:
"Please inform the German govern-
ment that the department's sugges-
tion made to the belligerent countries
for the adoption for the sake of uni-
formity of the declaration of London
as a temporary code of naval warfare
for use in the present war, has been
withdrawn because of the willingness
of some of the belligerents to adopt
the declaration of London without
modification. The United States gov-
ernment therefore will insist that its
rights and duties of those of its citi-
zens in the present war be defined by
the existing rules of international law
and the treaties of the United States
with the belligerents independently of
the provisions of the declaration and
this government will reserve the right
to enter a demand or protest in every
case in which the rights and duties
mentioned above and defined by ex-
isting rules of international law are
violated or their free exercise hin-
dered by the authorities of the bellig-
erent governments."

The message was signed by Coun-
sellor Lansing, then acting secretary
of state.

Not Ratified by All Powers.

The declaration of London, framed
at an international conference in Lon-
don from which it drew its designa-
tion was designed as a uniform naval
procedure for war to be recog-
nized by all powers participating in
the conference. It set out definite
declarations as to what articles should
be considered contraband of war and
defined the rights of neutral shipping.
The declaration was generally viewed
as marking a great advance over the
conflicting practices the several na-
tions had applied during periods of
belligerency with most unsatisfactory
results to neutral shipping. It has
never been ratified, however, by all
of the powers which participated in
the conference. The United States
and Germany are among the powers
which have recorded their acceptance
of the declaration while Great Britain
has not taken this action. One article
of the declaration provides that it
shall be binding as between belliger-
ent powers only upon those by which
it has been ratified.

Tendency to Modify Details.

Soon after the outbreak of the Eu-
ropean war it became evident that
while they recognized in a general
way the spirit of the declaration some
of the belligerent powers intended to
insist upon great modification of im-
portant details, basing their action
upon the fact that they had not for-
mally ratified the convention.

Since the declaration of war was in
fact a compromise between the ex-
treme views of the several govern-
ments which participated in the con-
ference, a high official here pointed
out today that it would have been
neither just nor fair in the opinion of
this government to consent to any
modification without the agreement of
all parties. On this theory the state
department felt obliged to withdraw
from its adherence to the declaration,
even before the German protest was
received.

In the course of his conversation
with Ambassador Bernstorff today
Counsellor Lansing made it clear that
in the absence of general rules such
as the declaration to which all parties
subscribed the United States gov-
ernment could deal only with specific
complaints the German government
wished to present where it felt this
government had been remiss in the
fulfillment of its duties as a neutral
state. The German bill of protest
presented today contains several spe-
cific declarations, but the state de-
partment has as yet made no reply
to these. It is said, however, that the

German position that the British have
violated the spirit of the declaration
of London by seizing or despoiling
food supplies carried in neutral bot-
tles and consigned to German ports,
directly or indirectly is recognized by
United States officials as entirely
sound. The same is true as to the
complaint against the removal of
German citizens not yet in a military
establishment from neutral ships and
also the extension by Great Britain of
her contraband list far beyond the
limit fixed in the London convention.

Cannot Require Adherence.

In the opinion of American officials,
however, no way is open to the United
States to require adherence by all
belligerents to the strict letter of the
declaration of London. Great Britain
has never ratified the declaration and
Germany and Austria are therefore
absolved by the declaration itself from
adherence to its terms. It was this
situation that led the state depart-
ment to revert to the old practices of in-
ternational law and treaties for guidance
during the present war.

The department has been at work
virtually since the outbreak of the war
forging out a code of its own for the
treatment of questions of contraband
and neutrality. It is hoped that this
code can be devised with such
fairness and impartiality, that it will
commend itself to all of the belliger-
ents. It is recognized, however, that
the failure of all belligerents to ad-
here to the declaration of London has
greatly increased the difficulties of
neutral states in attempting to protect
their legitimate commerce and at the
same time preserve strict neutrality as
to contraband shipments.

VICTORIA CROSSES CONFERRED IN FRANCE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Nov. 25 (11:20 p. m.)—
Eight Victoria crosses have been
awarded for conspicuous service in
battles in France. Five of these were
given to privates and three to officers.
Three men won their decorations at
the battle of Le Cateau, one at Mons
and the others in later battles.

Altogether eighteen Victoria crosses,
the most coveted of all British de-
corations for valor, have been awarded
since the beginning of the war.

STIMULUS IS GIVEN TO SHIPBUILDING

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Nov. 25 (10:35 p. m.)—
The success of the Emden and other
German cruisers in capturing and
sinking British steamers, has result-
ed in a boom in the shipbuilding cen-
ters. In the north of England, the
yards have booked orders for 200,
000 tons of new shipping, while on the
Clyde alone, orders have been given
for 50,000 tons.

APPEAL MADE TO SOUTH AMERICA FOR NEUTRALITY

Announcement Issued in House
of Commons to Effect That
Ecuador and Colombia Must
Control Wireless Stations.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Nov. 25 (4:10 p. m.)—
Great Britain and France have ap-
pealed to the United States to ex-
ercise its good offices to compel Colom-
bia to observe more strictly the re-
quirements of neutrality. Otherwise
the allies, it was announced in the
house of commons today may be com-
pelled to act in self-defense to take
whatever measures they deem neces-
sary for the protection of their inter-
ests.

Charles Roberts, under secretary of
the colonial department, speaking in
behalf of the foreign office, made this
announcement in the house of com-
mons. He said that information in the
possession of the government indi-
cated that the governments of Colom-
bia and Ecuador had failed in certain
respects to observe an attitude of
strict neutrality and that their failure
to do so was likely to be detrimental
to the interests of England.

The particular case of complaint
against Colombia has reference to a
high power wireless station.

The British charge d'affaires en-
deavored repeatedly, said Mr. Roberts,
to induce the government to remove
the station of German wireless station
and institute strict control in or-
der to prevent the transmission of
messages to belligerent merchant
ships lying in Colombian ports. Fail-
ing in this, the charge sought to have
the station closed. The report re-
ceived from the charge leaves it in
doubt whether the steps taken by the
Colombian government are of an ef-
fective nature.

Mr. Roberts added that the British
naval attaché at Washington, who was
sent to Colombia to investigate con-
ditions there, found that the wireless
station nominally was being operated
under censorship, but that in reality it
was under entire German influence.
He considered it of importance to sup-
press the operation of the station. He
also reported that German steamers
in ports of Colombia were continuing
to use their wireless equipment, al-
though ostensibly dismantled. It
therefore appeared to the British gov-
ernment, said Mr. Roberts, that fur-
ther representations to Colombia were
not likely to be of any avail. It was
therefore decided to appeal in co-op-
eration with the French government
to the good offices of the United States
to procure a more strict enforcement

Summary of War News of Yesterday

The military party in Petrograd
continued to insist that there has
been a great Russian victory on the
battleground between the Warta and
Vistula rivers in Poland. This claim
is based on unofficial reports which
even assert that an entire German
army corps has been broken up and
that forty-eight trains, which accom-
modate 50,000 wounded and prison-
ers, had been ordered out from War-
saw.

The German official report, on the
other hand, declares the Russian of-
fensive in this region has been check-
ed. The latest communication from
the Russian general staff says the
fighting near Lodz continues, but that
the German forces are pressed on
every side and are making a supreme
effort to cut their way through to the
north. The Germans also claim to
have brought the Russian advance to
a stop in East Prussia and before
Cracow, in Galicia. An official state-
ment says that Russians manifestly
have the upper hands near Cracow.

A significant statement regarding
the Russian operations comes from
Budapest. It is admitted in the Hun-
garian capital that the Russian troops
have again invaded Hungary and
have reached the county of Ung, thirty-
five miles south of the Carpathians
and the county of Zemplin, fifty miles
south of those mountains. According
to this report the troops which invaded
Ung have been driven back to the
frontier while action is being taken
against those in Zemplin.

In the western theater the fighting
consists to a large extent of artillery
duels and according to French official
statements, it is comparatively quiet
in that region. The statement by the
French war office that the allies have
been able to bombard Arrasville is
considered significant by military ex-
perts. Arrasville is on the Lorraine
frontier and is only eleven miles
southwest of the city of Metz, one of
Germany's great fortresses.

Despite the comparative inactivity
in the western field, there is evidence
that the Germans are planning an-
other desperate attempt to force
their way through to the French
ports. The reports show that the Ger-
mans are bringing up reinforcements
and guns, but there is no indication
as to where they intend to deliver the
blow. Every preparation has been
made by the allies to meet this as-
sault.

Along the east and south coast of
England, preparations have been
made to resist any possible attempt
of invasion by Germany. Plans have
been completed for the withdrawal
of women and children from the areas
which may be threatened and for the
withdrawal of livestock and any-
thing that may be useful to the in-
vaders. Rifle clubs have been orga-
nized and are drilling.

Germany also fears an invasion by
the allies and is making extensive
preparations to guard against such an
eventuality, according to a Copen-
hagen dispatch. It is said that the
Germans are strengthening the old
fortresses in the former Danish ter-
ritory of Schleswig-Holstein and a
line of entrenchments along the
northern side of the Kiel canal. It is
on the shore of Schleswig, the report
says, that an invasion is feared.

The general staff of the Russian
army in the Caucasus says that the
Turkish forces are still retreating be-
fore the Russians in the region about
Erzerum.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is
reported there that the British Indian
troops along the Suez canal have been
defeated and that the Turks are ad-
vancing with heavy batteries to de-
stroy the constructive works of the
canal and bottle up the British war-
ships now in that waterway. Consid-
erable diplomatic activity in the Bal-
kans is reported. There is talk of a
reorganization of the Balkan league,
which would bring to the side of the
allies all the Balkan states.

The Earl of Beauchamp, first
commissioner of works in the British
cabinet, during a speech at a banquet
to the officers of the Santa Claus ship
Jason at Plymouth, made a statement
which is attracting considerable in-
terest. In expressing England's ap-
preciation of the peace treaty be-
tween Great Britain and the United
States, he said that he was not at all
sure that within the next few months
the possibilities of future peace would
not be along the lines suggested by
President Wilson and Secretary of
State Bryan.

of Colombian neutrality. It was also
stated that in the event that Colombia
continued to maintain her present atti-
tude the allied governments might be
compelled in self-defense to take such
measures as they deemed necessary
for the protection of their interests.
Mr. Roberts went on to say that a
similar communication had been sent
to Washington with respect to Ecu-
ador, whose foreign minister himself
had informed the British charge and
the French colleagues that the war-
ships had converted certain islands
belonging to Ecuador into naval bases.
Mr. Roberts said that the government
of Ecuador had failed to comply with
the request of Great Britain and
France to exercise proper control of
wireless apparatus. The British gov-
ernment being of the opinion that fur-
ther protests to Ecuador would be
useless and not being prepared to dis-
regard Ecuador's obligations in re-
spect to neutrality, judged it expedient
to communicate with the government
of the United States. The latter had
consented to communicate with Col-
ombia and Ecuador but Great Britain
was not yet aware what result had
attended that action.

In reply to a question by Earl
Roberts, Mr. Roberts said that in
the communication to Washington no
assertion had been made that these
breaches of neutrality had resulted in
the loss of the cruisers Goodhope and
Monmouth, which were sunk in an
engagement with the German Pacific
fleet off the coast of Chile.

GERMAN FORCES IN POLAND SUFFER SEVERE REVERSE AND ARE HEMMED IN ON ALL SIDES BY TROOPS OF CZAR

FORTY TRAINS LEAVE WARSAW TO
BRING IN PRISONERS AND WOUNDED
FROM BATTLE BELIEVED DECISIVE

Grand Duke Nicholas Gives Out Only Brief Report of Opera-
tions; Russians Are Pouring Into Hungary, Though Dis-
patch From Budapest Announces One Army Has Been
Driven Back to Carpathians; Little Fighting Is Occurring
in France and Belgium, but Kaiser Is Sending Heavy Re-
inforcements and It Is Believed Another Terrific Blow Is
to Be Struck Soon at Allies' Lines; Raid on England With
Airships and Submarines Is Believed Probable.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

LONDON, NOV. 26 (2:57 a. m.)—The Morning Post's
Petrograd correspondent says he learns that one German army
corps of over 40,000 men with their munitions complete has been
captured and that he believes when the official details of the fighting
in the east are forthcoming it will be found that at least two army
corps have been captured.

"It seems," the correspondent adds, "that the large number of
German reinforcements from Wielun, with which it was intended
to envelop the Russian left flank, arrived only in time to support
the retreat of the whole German right. The Russian cavalry
made a series of charges into the masses of retreating German in-
fantry, doing terrible execution on the fugitives."

"The German left, resting on the Vistula, appears still to be
holding its position, but the defeat of the right wing must compel
the retreat of the left also."

"While Russia is victorious in the direct route towards Er-
zerum, fighting is developing in the neighborhood of the Russian
frontier along the valley of the Tchoruk river not far from Batum,
which city appears to have been chosen as the objective of the main
Turkish attack."

LONDON, NOV. 26 (3:20 a. m.)—The Warsaw correspondent
of the Reuter Telegram company sends the following dispatch:
"Long columns of German prisoners are passing through this
city. Among them are many of the Prussian guards. Many
wounded have their hands and feet frozen and lack warm clothing."

Petrograd (via London, Nov. 25, 8:15 p. m.)—Reports reach-
ing here concerning the magnitude of the defeat of the Germans to
the west of Lodz, Russian Poland, which, in some instances, place
the German losses as high as an entire army corps, appear in a mea-
sure to be confirmed by telegraphic dispatches from Warsaw. Forty-
eight trains have been dispatched from Warsaw to bring in the pris-
oners and wounded. This number of trains, made up of the maxi-
mum number of the Russian wide gauge, would carry between 45,000
and 50,000 men, it is estimated here.

Military men here express the opinion that the reported defeat
was partially due to the failure of the columns of Germans from
Weilun to defeat the Russians sent against it. Bad roads delayed
this German column, it is reported, enabling the Russians to concen-
trate a sufficient force to repulse it and turn the flanks of the main
German column.

There is great jubilation in army circles here, officers express-
ing the conviction that the enemy has received a crushing blow which
is likely to prove decisive in the campaign in Poland.

Petrograd, Nov. 25.—The following official communication
from the Russian general staff was given out here tonight:

"The fighting near Lodz continues. The large German forces
which on November 20, broke into the region of Strykow, Brzeziny,
Koluszki, Rzgow and Tusz (all these places are in the vicinity of
Lodz), are pressed on every side by our troops and are now attempt-
ing by a supreme effort, to cut through toward the north."

"To the south of Koluszki station, some scattered units are
roaming about. We captured prisoners, some heavy ordnance and
field guns."

"The outcome of the battle of November 24, was to our advan-
tage."

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Nov. 25 (4:20 p. m.)—
While the Russian army headquarters
remain silent and the Germans claim
to have checked attempts on the part
of the Russians to take the offensive,
the military party in Petrograd has
shown its full confidence in the unof-
ficial reports of a Russian victory in
northern Poland by celebrating the
event.

It is even said in the Russian capi-
tal that the victory was greater than
had been reported previously and
there is talk in Petrograd of an entire
German army corps having been
broken up. Reports received there
say that trains have been ordered
which will accommodate 50,000
wounded and prisoners. Heretofore
Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-
chief of the Russian forces, has set-
tled his reports until the work he set
out to do had been completed, so that
the world may have to wait for some
days yet for his official statement.
In East Prussia and before Cracow,
Galicia, the Germans also claim to
have brought the Russian advance to
a stop. The other side is yet to be
heard from.
Russians in Hungary.
Probably the most significant news
regarding the Russian operations
comes from Budapest, where it is ad-
mitted that the Russian troops again
have invaded Hungary and have
reached the county of Ung, which is
about thirty-five miles south of the
Carpathians, and the county of Zem-
plin, fifty miles to the south of those
mountains. The troops which invaded
Ung, according to this report, have
been driven back to the frontier, while
action is being taken against those in
Zemplin.
Except to the northwest of Vordun,
where the Germans made an attack
and were repulsed and asked for an
armistice which was refused, the
fighting in the western theater still
consists to a large extent of artillery
duels. There is evidence, however,
that the Germans contemplate an-
other deliberate effort to get through to
the French coast.
Every report from Belgium by way
of Holland shows that the Germans
are bringing up reinforcements and
guns, but so closely is the secret
guarded that there is no indication
as to where the blow is to be delivered.
It will doubtless be a heavy one,
backed by all the men, guns and other
machines of war of which the Ger-
mans seem to have such unlimited
supplies.
The allies have made every prep-

TWO

CONSTIPATION A
PENALTY OF AGE

Nothing is so essential to health in advancing age as keeping the bowels open. It makes one feel younger and fresher and forestalls colds, piles, fevers, and other dependent ills.

Cathartics and purgatives are violent and drastic in action and should be avoided. A mild, effective laxative-remedy, recommended by physicians and their patients who have used it, is the combination of simple herbs with pepsin sold by druggists everywhere under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. The price is fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. For a free trial bottle write to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 461 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

CLEAN COAL



IS OUR
SPECIALTY
AZTEC FUEL
COMPANY
Phone 251

action to meet this assault. At the same time preparations have been completed for the defense of the east coast of England, for the opinion still holds here that if the Germans fail in their latest plans they will attempt a raid on England with warships and transports for which German submarines are trying to prepare the way.

There is considerable diplomatic activity in the Balkans and important developments are expected soon. It is considered in official circles here that with the Austrian army on her side, Serbia will be more likely to listen to the demand of Bulgaria for a slice of Macedonia as the price of her support. There is also talk of an arrangement between Rumania and Bulgaria, in fact of a reorganization of the Balkan league which would bring all the Balkan states over to the side of the allies.

KAIERS CARRIAGE

CAPTURED BY CAZAR

Petrograd, Nov. 25 (via London, 11:05 p. m.).—The Army Messenger asserts that among the trophies taken by the Russians at Czestochowa was Emperor William's carriage, which contained one of the emperor's coats.

Dealing with the fighting north of Lodz, the Army Messenger says:

"The Germans are making attack after attack in an attempt to break the Russian forces, but without success. The Austro-German army is sinking all on this battle."

The newspaper adds that on the Glinia front the Russian offensive is becoming more energetic and is reducing the enemy to a state of impotence.

TURKISH FORCES IN

PRECIPITATE RETREAT

Petrograd, Nov. 25.—That the Turkish forces still are retreating before the Russians in the region around Erzerum, is asserted in the following statement from the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus made public here tonight.

"In the direction of Erzerum, our troops continue to chase before them the bulk of the Turkish forces they have defeated. We are capturing many prisoners and much ammunition and stores."

"The roads along which the Turks are retreating are strewn with the frozen bodies of their dead."

"Prisoners taken are unanimous in declaring that the defeated army is making haste with a view to seeking shelter behind the forts at Erzerum and Devel-Horum."

"The situation elsewhere remains unchanged."

RUSSIAN FORCES TOO

STRONG FOR GERMANS

London, Nov. 26 (4:40 p. m.).—The correspondent of the Chronicle in Petrograd, in describing the reported German defeat in Poland, says:

"The weakness of General von Hindenburg's position was that he was isolated from the crown prince's

army which was fighting south of Czestochowa, with the object of keeping the main Russian force engaged while von Hindenburg operated in the north, but the Russian resources were equal to both armies and when von Hindenburg found himself hard pressed he ordered into the gap at Wielun the Austrian troops who were intended to turn the Russian left."

"The Austrians shared the fate of all Austrians who have been able to fight the Prussian battles. The Russian cavalry filled their turning movement and put them to flight, capturing 5,000 prisoners and several scores of machine guns."

"General von Hindenburg's position is now hopeless and thousands of prisoners streaming into Warsaw speak eloquently of his failure."

"In the battle with the crown prince's army, the Russians are steadily winning."

"The Russian army advancing westward from the river Sura is now within twelve miles of Gracov. The civil population, fearing the destruction of the city, demanded its surrender. In reply the military governor ordered the wholesale expulsion of civilians."

FUNSTON HIGHLY

COMPLIMENTED

BY GARRISON

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Washington, Nov. 25.—Secretary Garrison today wrote a letter to Major General Funston expressing his admiration and appreciation of the general's handling of the situation at Vera Cruz during the American occupation. Mr. Garrison's letter will be delivered to General Funston when he arrives with his troops at Galveston tomorrow and is as follows:

"My dear General: 'Now that you and your command have returned safely to this country, I desire to express to you the great appreciation that I have of the excellent service rendered by you and the men under you while at Vera Cruz."

"In many ways the situation there was as difficult, if not more so, as actual warfare. The proper performance of the duty called for self-restraint, judgment, coolness and discipline in the very highest degree. The fact is that during all the months that you occupied Vera Cruz there was not one untoward incident of great significance. Any laxness of discipline or any careless handling of the situation might have precipitated consequences of a most disastrous character. The ability of the officers, and the discipline and the exemplary conduct of the troops not only prevented any untoward incident, but reflects the greatest credit upon themselves and the country which they represented."

"I desire to convey to you and to officers and men of your command my warmest thanks and sincerest appreciation."

"Sincerely yours,
"LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
"Secretary of War."

Three Americans Released.

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 25.—T. W. Carraway, J. C. Wilson and J. R. McInerney, charged with complicity in dynamiting bridges in Sonora, and who have been held by the Mexican authorities, were brought to the border here tonight and delivered to the United States authorities. This was done on a showing that the men were arrested on the American side. They were brought to Nogales, Sonora, Monday night from Hermosillo and taken to the scene of the alleged crime today.

Charged With Embezzlement.

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 25.—Indictments charging embezzlement of \$145,000 from the First National bank of Johnston City, Ill., have been returned by a federal grand jury here against O. A. Barker, Jr., son of the dean of the law department of the University of Illinois, and against two of his friends, H. J. Froelich and J. J. Ott, both of Chicago.

Col. R. B. Heide Dies.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—Col. Robert B. Heide, post commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home here today. He was 73 years old.

SILENT GUN IS

USED BY GERMAN

ARTILLERYMEN

Shells Come Unannounced Until They Explode in Trenches of Allies, Says Colonel Swinton.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, Nov. 25 (4:40 p. m.).—Light but interesting touches from the battle front are contained in an account of the British eye-witness, Col. R. D. Swinton, under date of November 25, given out today by the London press bureau. Of chief interest was the statement that the Germans are using a silent gun, probably of pneumatic equipment. Concerning this weapon, the account says:

"In our center the enemy employed a silent gun which may be pneumatic or worked by some mechanical contrivance. There is no report of the discharge, the projectile travels through the air without any of the warning made by an ordinary shell and the first notice to be received of its arrival is the bursting of the shell. So far the weapon has done no damage."

Exchange Courtiers.

The account speaks of the trenches of the opponents as being at some points only forty yards apart. The English and Germans talk back and forth, hold shooting competitions and exchange tobacco, much after the manner of the civil war.

"The positions are not unwellcome to our men," the account says, "for they at any rate are secure from shell fire, the hostile artillery being unable to shoot in the fear that it would hit its own trench. Indeed, it would hit a trench close to the enemy either side, a safer place than any other in the fighting zone."

"Tactical agreements among the men on a trench are often made," the report says. "A notable one is for permission of the representatives of either side to venture from the forts to heat tea on a smoldering fire at a farm."

Germans Break Truce.

"Friend and foe continued to make use of this for days until for some reason the Germans broke the truce and put a bullet in the shoulder of one of our men, thereby cutting off the supply of hot water from both sides."

Cold weather has frozen the slush, improving the conditions in the trenches in one sense, the account goes on, but the drop in the temperature makes the men so stiff that many have to be lifted out of the trenches when relieved, and others are sent partly frozen to the hospitals.

Weather Improves Roads.

"Beyond the hardships inflicted on individuals," Colonel Swinton says, "the change in the weather chiefly has affected aerial reconnaissance and transport. The freezing makes the roads better and the clear crisp atmosphere aids the aviators to see the landscape more freely."

The Germans in one place are using a 42-centimeter howitzer against the British left, it is said, and the report tells of the capture on November 21 of a German aeroplane bearing circulars calling on the Hindus to desert. Two more German aeroplanes were brought down on November 22, one after a running aerial fight in which a British aviator was wounded. This German machine was captured, but the other succeeded in landing within the German lines.

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

A combination of craters, such as those made by a large caliber high explosive shell, and deep mud forms an obstacle difficult of negotiation by motor transport."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

A combination of craters, such as those made by a large caliber high explosive shell, and deep mud forms an obstacle difficult of negotiation by motor transport."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

Effects of Artillery Fire.

"Some of the roads behind the enemy's front line in one quarter," Colonel Swinton writes, "have, it is believed, become impassable, owing partly to the weather conditions existing before the recent drop in the temperature and also to the attentions of the allied artillery. It is possible to render impracticable by long range fire from heavy guns, either by shelling any object that attempts to pass or merely by dropping a shell on the road itself."

MINES WILL USE

HUFF PROCESS OF

SEPARATING ORES

High Grade Zinc Ore Containing Iron and Lead Will Be Reclaimed at Silver City Electrostatic Plant.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Silver City, N. M., Nov. 25.—An indication of prosperity in the coming silver industry of the Silver City district is the inauguration of a proven process of a nature to show what may be accomplished on hitherto refractory zinc ores.

Mine operators in this section who have encountered zinc-iron-lead ores in a state of chemical combination calculated to resist rather than develop a mine or prospect are interested in any feasible, cheap and effective method of converting this character of ore into money.

From many points in this district and the southwest there are numerous instances where ordinary zinc ores of exceptionally high grade are left as waste on the dumps on account of the presence of iron which works a hardship on the shipper in the way of prohibitive penalties, hence some means of working these enormous and readily available deposits is heralded with exceeding interest.

Electrostatic Process to Be Used.

The electrostatic separation process for the treatment of complex sulphide ores carrying a heavy percentage of zinc is to solve the problem and the first practical application of the process is likely to be made by the Empire Zinc company, operating at Hanover, this county. It is said that this company is now installing an electrostatic plant of small proportions at Hanover, and that a larger electrostatic plant will be erected in this city. The ore will be transported here by means of a tramway to be built from the mines at Pinos Altos to Silver City, the right of way for which already has been acquired.

The electrostatic process, more generally known as the "Huff" process, depends upon three factors as follows: Use of electricity produced by magnetic generators and transformers whose yield of electric energy is constant and capable of regulation; use of two adjacent electrodes around which are powerful electrostatic fields; use of a machine constructed almost entirely of metal and which is grounded and free from electrical disturbance.

The first successful plant incorporating this unique physical manifestation of electricity was erected at Midvale, Utah, near Salt Lake City, in 1909, and has been in continuous operation seven days a week since, saving 7,000,000 pounds of zinc which had hitherto gone to waste.

At the Sunnyside mine in Eureka, Colo., an electrostatic plant has been in operation since 1912, and an ore carrying 20 per cent zinc, which had been discarded, is now raised to 42 per cent zinc, carrying only 3.7 per cent iron. There are electrostatic plants also operating with great success at St. Elmo and Ouray, Colo., handling ores which formerly had been regarded as impossible of separation by ordinary methods.

The electrostatic process is not alone adapted to zinc ore separation, but is used on a great many minerals having but slight specific gravity. At Austin, Nev., for instance, crude silver ores are being separated from pyrite and a quartz gangue, and subsequently concentrated to commercial proportions.

Though the European war has caused a partial paralysis of the copper mining industry of southwestern New Mexico, the development of the extensive zinc mines, with rich gold strikes in this district, is bringing about a revival that is causing a rehabilitation of many of the old camps.

Unusual activity is now reported in the Carpenter district, rich in zinc deposits, as well as wolframite, while camps in the Burro mountains and around Lordsburg are also looking up. These new mining operations are more than offsetting the stagnation in the copper industry, which is only temporary.

GENERAL SALAZAR WAS

IN TOO BIG A HURRY

Sheriff Jesus Romero will today treat his boarders at the Jail in Old Town to a good old-fashioned turkey dinner—the kind that mother used to cook up on Thanksgiving day. Sheriff Romero yesterday expressed regret that his most distinguished guest, General Jose Ynez Salazar, had found it impossible to be on hand to partake of the official hospitality.

It was the consensus of opinion, however, that General Salazar just now has other things besides turkey to be thankful for.

The Superior Mill & Lumber Co. announced yesterday that it will give Thanksgiving turkeys to all its employees.

PONCE DE LEON FAILED;

HIS PRIZE IS FOUND

Ponce de Leon, the daring explorer, searched among the swamps of Florida for the Fountain of Youth, which the Indians said would restore power and make people young. He did not find it.

Thousands of chronic intestinal, bowel and stomach sufferers have written to Geo. H. Mayr, 154 Whiting St., Chicago, in quest of health. They have found it. His remedy, composed of healing vegetable oils from France, has indeed given them back the health of youth.

Why suffer from indigestion, gases on the stomach, fainting spells, torpid liver, constipation and all the evils of a disordered stomach when there is relief here? Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is now sold here by Butts, Inc., Druggists.

GREAT PROGRESS

MADE BY COUNTY

OF GUADALUPE

Efficiency and Attendance Have More Than Doubled Since Statehood; Standard Has Been Raised.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Guadalupe county has not been behind in making progress in her public schools. Since the inauguration of statehood the schools have more than doubled their progress and efficiency under the able leadership of County Superintendent J. V. Gallagher. During the territorial days one rough, home-made table and a record book or so was sufficient to take care of the official business. The county superintendent came down about once a month to approve warrants. The business of the office has now increased to such an extent that it requires all of the county superintendent's time in the office leaving little time to visit schools except at the expense of office work.

Ten new up to date, modern buildings have been put up recently under the state aid law. There are now fifty-one school districts, only five of which do not own their buildings. The average term of school is seven months, which fact accounts largely for the rapid progress being made in the schools, it being impossible for pupils to make headway in their studies in a two- or three-month school term.

There are ninety-eight teachers under the supervision of the county superintendent and quite a few of these hold state and first grade certificates and the remainder with a few exceptions second grade. Third grade certificates and permits are discouraged, it being conceded that a progressive teacher of ability will continue to raise her grade certificate.

Industrial Work.

Industrial work was introduced in nearly all of the schools last year as well as the study of agriculture and domestic science. It is the policy of the county superintendent to keep the schools abreast of the progress of the times.

The county high school was installed last year and considerable was done towards its establishment. This present year the board saw fit to combine it with District No. 8, and under the supervision of Supt. Robert E. Gallagher the two schools have made very efficient progress. A complete outfit for domestic science and wood-working has been installed and efficient teachers have charge of each of the various departments. Special attention is being paid to athletics.

Spanish has been introduced and is being taught in the grades of the various schools of the county and as one teacher expresses herself, "it causes a closer good-fellowship among the Anglo-American and Spanish-American pupils." There is no good reason why each of the two classes should not know both languages.

County Superintendent Gallagher has lent every effort to make the schools of Guadalupe county all that they should be and as a result of his efforts the schools today are accomplishing much and lasting good. It has required the attention and execution of many details which have multiplied the duties of the county superintendent to such an extent that he should have an assistant for office work at least the first five months of the school year.

Roosevelt County.

The policy of the educational department of Roosevelt county for the past several years under Mrs. S. F. Callerson, has been of a most progressive kind and in accord with that of those states that are looking to the solution of the rural school problem. The consolidation of weak school districts in order to insure longer terms of school, the securing of more funds to furnish more adequate instruction, are other features. The outlook for a united rally, according to the above mentioned features of the policy, is good. Add to this the earnest and enthusiastic endeavor to secure better school buildings and complete equipments, and the future looks bright indeed for the Roosevelt county schools.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

Valencia County.

County Superintendent Saturnino Baca of Valencia county, is doing most excellent work in a county that had up to a few years ago been deemed backward in providing adequate school facilities, but has now awakened to their importance. Superintendent Baca has just inspected every one except three of the districts. He boasts of a fine corps of teachers, thirty-six of them having first grade certificates and four or five professional certificates.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

TEMPTATION REMOVED

PAYING BY CHECK REMOVES THE TEMPTATION OF SPENDING CARELESSLY, AS IS OFTEN THE CASE WHEN YOU CARRY CONSIDERABLE SUMS OF MONEY WITH YOU.

IT ALSO REMOVES THE DANGER OF LOSS BY FIRE OR THEFT INCIDENT TO KEEPING MONEY IN THE HOME.

THE ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY OF A FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHECKING ACCOUNT IS AT YOUR COMMAND—WE WELCOME DEPOSITS IN ANY AMOUNT.

LARGEST BANK IN NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA

DIRECTORS FOR Y. M. C. A. NAMED BY COMMITTEE

Men Who Are to Have Charge of All Details of Big Enterprise Selected; Putney Takes Back Seat.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

The directors of the Albuquerque Y. M. C. A.—the men who are to have charge of the selection of the site of the building and the erection of the building itself—the men who from now on will represent the Y. M. C. A. in Albuquerque—were chosen yesterday afternoon at a meeting held for that purpose in the office of Judge M. E. Hickey. The committee which made the selection of the directors was composed of R. E. Putney, G. L. Brooks, M. E. Hickey, C. O. Cushman and G. A. Kaseman.

The directors named by the committee are fifteen in number, and are as follows: C. O. Cushman, Reuben Perry, John F. Simms, J. A. Roehl, M. H. Kabin, W. L. Hawkins, A. B. McMillen, E. L. Grose, H. G. Coors, Jr., Sidney Abrahamson, M. K. Wylder, Ernest Davis, Grover C. Devine, A. L. Martin and A. F. Van Delness.

Putney Steps Down.

These fifteen men are now supreme in the management of Y. M. C. A. affairs in Albuquerque. They constitute the organization that will henceforth represent the association locally. Drawn from all branches of business and social life, the board of directors is in the truest sense representative of Albuquerque.

It is to be noted that the name of Robert E. Putney is not among the list of directors. This was at Mr. Putney's request. "I have finished my

part of the work," said Mr. Putney last night, "and I am entirely content to see the directors take up where I leave off. I wanted to see a Y. M. C. A. in Albuquerque, and that is now assured. The men who will take charge of things from now on are men that we can all trust, and I am sure that the moral support of every citizen of Albuquerque will be back of them. What we want to do now is to get behind the directors and help their hands in every way possible. The Y. M. C. A. movement has been a big thing for Albuquerque because it has taught her citizens how to work together for the good of the town regardless of their personal differences. From now on I desire to stay in the background until I am needed. If that time comes, which I do not think it will, I will at all times

GREAT EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION CLOSES IN BLAZE OF GLORY

Albuquerque Selected for Fourth Time by Teachers of New Mexico

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR ENSUING YEAR WITHOUT CONTEST; HARMONY SHOWN THROUGHOUT PROCEEDINGS

LONG DISTANCES TRAVELED BY MANY EDUCATORS WHO COME TO PARTICIPATE IN MEETING

Enthusiasm Marks All Proceedings, Whether Sectional or General; Able Addresses Delivered by Prominent Men; Industrial Feature Constant Attraction to Visitors and Indian Exhibit by Superintendent Perry Is Unique; Significant Statistics Are Given Out by Secretary J. H. Wagner; More Than \$2,000 in Hands of Treasurer When Session Comes to End, for Payment of Expenses and for Financing of Next Year's Program; Peace Pleas Are Forceful and Form Interesting Feature.

The teachers want to return to Albuquerque next year. They so decided by a vote of 843, of which 536 were estimated to be votes from Bernalillo county, against 443 votes for Santa Fe and one vote for Lamy. In other words, Albuquerque would have won if not a single Bernalillo county member of the association had voted.

The announcement of this result at the afternoon session was greeted with cheers. Professor Lougee of Socorro, chairman of the committee on elections, also announced that the following had been practically elected unanimously to office in the association for the ensuing year, there being only three or four scattering votes in each instance:

President—John H. Vaughan, of State College.
Vice President—W. H. Lowry, of Fort Sumner.
Secretary—John H. Wagner, of Santa Fe.
Treasurer—Charles L. Burt, of Mountainair.

Member of Executive Committee—John V. Conway, of Santa Fe.
Railroad Secretary—R. L. Larkins.

Significant Statistics.
Secretary John H. Wagner announced that the enrollment had reached 1,620, breaking all previous records. Of these, 462 enrolled from Bernalillo county and 1,158 from outside counties. The distances traveled by some of the delegations are astounding and attest to the enthusiasm of New Mexico's teachers, which as Secretary Wagner declared, is not excelled or even equaled in any other state of the union. To the delegation of Miss Eckles of Grant county, was awarded the palm, for the sixty Grant county teachers had traveled an aggregate of 35,202 miles to come to Albuquerque, or one and a half times around the earth. The forty-three teachers from Chavez county had traveled 32,148 miles; the fifty-six from Colfax county, 29,759 miles; and the twenty-four from Lincoln county, 19,769 miles. The three attendants from San Juan county averaged the highest mileage each. The teachers from the four leading counties traveled over 100,000 miles and their aggregate railroad fare exceeded \$3,000. The increase in attendance over last year was 50 per cent; and the association has a snug sum in its treasury, already assuring the success of next year's convention. This sum includes an odd 10 cents, which



JOHN MILNE
Superintendent of Albuquerque City Schools

Secretary Wagner reported, had been contributed by a book agent, Tucuman, received congratulations for sending every one of its teachers, its city superintendent and principal and its town librarian. Secretary Wagner thanked specifically his fellow officers, the state department of education and the newspapers for making the convention such a splendid success.

Vaughan Thanks Convention.
The new president, John H. Vaughan, replied to the cries for a speech by saying: "You have done me the best you can, I promise you return to come."

Remarkable Demonstration.
The enthusiasm of the convention reached its climax yesterday afternoon when the Santa Fe High School Glee club sang the new New Mexico song, chosen as the official song at San Diego where it will be rendered by a chorus of 400 voices. Both words and music were written by Mrs. W. H. Bartlett, a New Mexico girl, a teacher in the public schools at San Antonio, daughter of the late Col. C. H. Gildersleeve, who was also the prize winner in the scenic contest of the exposition commission. The song has a swing to it and a majesty as well as a melodiousness that brought the audience to its feet and the Santa Fe girls had to return to the platform to sing it again before the applause would subside. It was a remarkable scene such as probably no other convention of teachers has ever witnessed. Mrs. George H. Van Stone played the accompaniment. Though the convention was hard



DR. JOHN H. VAUGHAN
Of the Agricultural College, Elected President of the New Mexico Educational Association.

pressed for time to complete its business it waved aside everything to pose for the moving picture camera of the exposition commission. The teachers, 1,600 in number, marched down the broad entrance stairway past the camera and it will be a remarkable picture indeed that will be thrown upon the screen at San Diego each day next year. No other state will be able to duplicate it.

Contest Winners.
Several more contest winners were announced yesterday afternoon. In penmanship, Lucy Buchanan of Albuquerque, won first prize in the city section, and Miss Rachel Parker of Las Cruces, the second prize. In the rural section, two Spanish-Americans proved the best penmen; Margaret Sanchez of Sandoval county, who was awarded first prize, and Petra Vigil of Otero county, who was given second prize.

The written spelling contest confirmed the oral contest, and strange to say, two girls named Mueller carried off the prizes. Amanda Mueller, the German girl in blue from Portales, receiving the first prize, both in the oral and in the written contest in the city section, and Lascia Gray of Santa Rosa, the second prize. In the rural section contest, the first prize went to William S. Parsons, of the seventh grade at Fort Sumner, and the second prize to Lillian Mueller of San Marcial.

The solidarity of the educational interests of New Mexico has never been so apparent as during the convention that has just closed. Teachers and school directors are convinced as never before that they are a great power in the commonwealth, that their ideas and demands are irresistible whenever they are united. They have also become cognizant of the fact that important as have been the strides forward, New Mexico is merely at the beginning of its educational development.

If any one thought was to the fore, it was that of conservation, conservation of child life, and the means available for its development into manhood and womanhood. Right at the beginning of the meetings at the dedication of the Albuquerque high school, President M. E. Hickey brought out this idea forcibly when he said that no business man would invest \$128,000 in a plant and then use it only a few hours a day and less than 200 days a year when he had important orders to fill.

New Mexico, sparse as its means for education have been, is beginning to realize that it has been very wasteful. As Chief Clerk Rupert E. Asplund put it in one of his addresses: "It is a waste of money to hold school only five months a year," and he therefore advocated as the necessary step, the minimum term of seven months a year for the rural schools. However, development will not stop there, and New Mexico will not make the fullest use of its educational assets until it keeps school twelve hours each day, six days a week and twelve months a year. The addresses of Dr. L. D. Coffman and Miss Stearns were in the same direction and they impressed the necessity of organized efforts to direct the leisure hours of the American people and specially of the children to the best advantage.

Convention a Success.
The convention has been a success from whatever standpoint viewed. The speakers at the general sessions had a message that proved an inspiration and whose effect will be felt in every schoolroom of the state. The discussions were instructive and brought out many new view points and resulted in a much better understanding of the problems that confront different sections of the state. The social features were much appreciated. For never before have Albuquerque people entered heart and soul into a movement as they did the past few days. In the entertainment of the educational force of the state. It was a splendid expression of the community spirit in which men and women joined with enthusiasm.

While at times differences of opinion arose, yet there was no real strife. The convention was not only the best attended in the history, not only of New Mexico, but of the entire southwest. On every side it was apparent that county superintendents and local authorities joined heartily in the efforts of the state department of education to raise the standard of teaching in the rural as well as city schools. The high character of the teaching

force of the state impressed itself upon every visitor.

Sectional Sessions.
The various sectional sessions were in full swing yesterday forenoon. In the high school and college sections the problem of the county high schools was fully discussed. Superintendent Poore, who is not only a county but also a city superintendent at Carlsbad, combated the idea expressed on some sides that there should be no more than one county high school. He has four in Eddy county and the system works out well. Similarly, Mrs. Dixon told of the two county high schools in Socorro county, where one high school would be utterly inadequate on account of the magnificent distances. Other topics on the program were: "The High School Course of Study," by T. G. Rodgers, of East Las Vegas; "Current Tests of Educational Efficiency," by Elmer E. Ringer, East Las Vegas; "Modern Tendencies in Literary Criticism," by Sherman B. Neff, of State College, and an address of classic dignity by Dr. Edwin B. Craighead. Byron J. Read presided and Miss Fannie French took the minutes.

Indian Schools.
The Indian school section which met in the basement, had an attendance that crowded the class room. Superintendent Perry presided. The topics that had been booked were: "Industrial Work in Indian Day Schools," by Miss Fannie Dennis and Mrs. Alice G. Dwire; "Relation of the Indian School to the Public School," by Supt. Robert J. Bauman; "Individualizing of the Pueblo Indian," by Supt. H. F. Coggeshall.

Industrial Section.
The industrial instructors held their second session with Charles Schreck presiding, and started out with a splendid paper by Melvin Fox of Belen, on "The Manual Training of the Boy," the discussion of which led to a forceful presentation of the causes that lead boys to leave the farm and the remedy for it. The rest of the program proved equally interesting.

Library Section.
The library section was made notable by an address of Miss Lottie E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, on "The Modern Library Movement," Miss Della J. Sessler presiding. Mrs. Joseph S. Hofer was at the secretary's desk. One of the most excellent addresses of the session was by Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund, "Good Books—What and How to Select for Grades From One to Eight." President O. C. Zingg, of El Paso, presented the important subject of "School Libraries in Spanish-American Communities," a subject that has been entirely overlooked heretofore. Miss Myrtle Cole, city librarian of Raton, was particularly happy in her discussion of how the public library may co-operate with the public schools. Supt. L. C. Mersfelder, of Clovis, on "Plans for Establishing Libraries in Public Schools." Miss Cole was elected chairman for the ensuing year; Miss Madden, of the Albuquerque public library, secretary; C. A. Reddie, of Cloudford; Mrs. J. S. Hofer, of Tucuman; and Miss Sessler, of the University of New Mexico library, members of the council for two, one and three years respectively.

Peace for Peace.
A plea for international arbitration was made by Superintendent Poore at the session of the School Peace League, over which the mentor of New Mexico educators, Hiram Hadley of Las Cruces, presided, and John H. Vaughan, the new president of the educational association, recorded the minutes. Mr. Poore decried the spirit of widespread patriotism still so prevalent among Americans, and urged the teaching of history and geography on its human side as a corrective. Chairman Hadley recently gave the reason for the peace and arbitration movement, to which the world looks for the establishment of permanent international peace. Superintendent J. W. Thompson of Clayton, was booked for an address on "The Hold of the Peace Movement on the World," and "The Relation of the European War to the Peace Movement," was a most timely and eloquent address by Rupert F. Asplund of Santa Fe, who spoke as follows:

The nineteenth century was characterized by the initiation of many movements tending to confirm our belief in the general principle of growth and improvement. Without taking your time in enumerating these movements, one of them is under consideration at the present time. I refer to what might be called the cosmic spirit of world idea that has found its expression in the efforts for lasting peace among the nations of the earth. There have been many instances of the universality and permanence of the growing spirit of friendliness and neighborliness, culminating in President Wilson's handling of our relations with Mexico and in the remarkable series of treaties contracted by the present federal administration between the United States and other countries. Then, as we settled ourselves with a

high of relief that here at last was the beginning of the end of international jealousies, or at any rate the suggestion of practical means for avoiding appeals to the force of arms, suddenly the most advanced nations of the world are at grips in a series of death struggles for world domination, or for separate national existence.

It is not our part to assign responsibility for the European war. We have more serious matters to consider, the foremost of which is the consideration of the foundations of our belief in the improbability and perfectibility of the race—the principle of growth in the universe. It is a subject especially worthy of the attention of educators under whose influence, growing minds are forming their ideals of personal, national, and world relationships. We have been teaching the uselessness of war and the desirability of peace. Shall we in view of the present war give a spirit of "what if the use" and let the spirit of "what if" prevail? Shall we say there is no virtue or strength in an empire of moral ideas and begin the inculcation of the ideas of the power of physical force? Upon the world's decision as to these questions rests the future of civilization.

We cannot do otherwise than strengthen our foundations and hold to our beliefs with still greater tenacity. Science and history both teach us that while growth is not constant it is inevitable, though there have often been backward movements instead of forward. It is true in the long history of the struggle of the individual for his inalienable rights and in the recognition of the right of a nation, whether weak or strong, to hold its independence. History records many lapses in forward movements, but we have learned the inevitableness of human progress, and even the war gulf which seems for the present to have swallowed the stream cannot shake our conviction that the current will emerge broader, deeper and stronger to carry civilization on to enlightenment.

With this faith deep engrained, we should redouble our efforts in teaching the principles of peace, however false prophets may preach progress through competition and struggle. We, too, believe in development through efforts exerted against opposing forces, but we look for men who "rule their own spirits," who fight against oppression of themselves or others, and who oppose wrong ideas and practices. Is not our kind of warfare on an immeasurably higher plain than the present conflict? Let us inform our pupils about this war, or rather let them read about it and study it in all its phases, not to take sides or to place responsibility, but to learn of its horrors, its terrible effects on nations and on its citizens—men, women and children. It seems to me that children living under conditions which exist in this land of peace will have their sympathies quickened for the suffering and orphaned children of other lands, and when grown to manhood and womanhood, they will have more of that world spirit which will insist on the rights of nations and the full exercise of such rights provided the rights of other nations are not violated. Is not that a logical attitude growing out of a similar attitude as between individuals? We exist as individuals, but our rights as such are best safeguarded by our recognition of the rights of all. So we live peacefully in communities with no thought of securing rights through violence and oppression. Is it not reasonable to expect that the same attitude may be taken by the nations of the world in their relationships with one another? We have learned the lesson of living peacefully together even though we may have conflicting interests. Such a lesson must nations learn and after the present war in Europe, let us hope that there may be no re-assignment of the lesson, but that the nations will turn to the study of living in peaceful relations, striving with one another only in promoting the welfare and happiness of their citizens and in assisting instead of destroying one another.

While, therefore, there seems to be little relation between the present European war and the peace movement, does it not seem that it will cause us to redouble our efforts in promoting the ends sought by the peace movement, in the belief that in the outcome of the conflict, the nations will have been taught, as individuals have been taught, that the safety of each lies in the safety of all? Then will be the psychological moment for the devoted peace societies of the world to show that the world spirit is active and in the adjustments following the war the peace movement may find its first opportunity for a practical application of its



FRANK CARROON
Dean of Las Vegas Normal and President of Educational Council

teachings; even then under the influence of ideas spread abroad throughout the world, we may see at last a partial realization of the vision of John Addington Symonds:

A loftier Race Shall Rise.
These things shall be: A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known
Shall rise.
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave and strong
To spill no drop of blood, but dare
All that may plant man's lordship firm.
On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.
Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live with comrades free:
In every heart and brain shall thrum
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom of loftier mold,
And mightier music thrill the skies,
And every life shall be a song
When all the earth is paradise.

There shall be no more sin, no shame,
Though pain and passion slow may die;
For man shall be at one with God
In bonds of firm necessity.

An important part of the business of the association was the adoption of resolutions in which were crystallized the results of discussions and the opinions of the 1,600 and more teachers in attendance. The committee on resolutions of the association presented the following:

Resolved, that this association endorses the position of the National Educational association as expressed in the following:

"The association regards efficiency and merit, rather than sex, as the principle on which appointments and selections should be made, and therefore, declares itself in favor of the political equality of the sexes, and equal pay for equal services. A democratic system of education recognizes merit and fitness as the supreme tests for public service.

We declare ourselves in favor of



KEEP YOUR CHILDREN STRONG
Some children catch one ailment after another, have colds after colds, while other children are seldom sick. If your children are pale or frail, if they catch colds easily, lack ambition or are backward in school, they need SCOTT'S EMULSION which is rich in the food elements to create good blood to strengthen their bodies and brains—SCOTT'S EMULSION is free from alcohol or habit forming drugs. CHILDREN RELISH IT. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

THE WHOLE BODY NEEDS PURE BLOOD

The bones, the muscles, and all the organs of the body depend for their strength and tone and healthy action on pure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. It is positively unequalled in the treatment of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, that tired feeling. There is no other medicine like it. Be sure to get Hood's and get it today. It is sold by all druggists.

some state-wide system of medical inspection of children for health purposes. The supervision of this work by competent physicians has proved eminently satisfactory. This association therefore, follows the National Educational association in endorsing such inspection and prays for legislation along this line, believing that desirable results will be found in the increased efficiency of expenditures, in the conservation of health, and in the greater capacity of the child to utilize the education offered him.

This association hereby expresses its endorsement of the United States bureau of education as administered by Hon. E. P. Claxton. In view of the work at present done by this bureau in making surveys of the educational field, in disseminating information and so far as its facilities allow, in co-operating with and strengthening the various state systems, we join in the recommendation that the congress of the United States provide an annual appropriation of not less than \$500,000 for this important federal office. We endorse also the establishment of a national university at public expense and under public control. Our senators and representatives in congress are, therefore, respectfully petitioned to give their support to these two measures and to use their influence in securing the necessary legislation and appropriations.

In view of the awful strife now devastating continental Europe, and arousing universal sympathy, while profoundly disturbing the industrial (Continued on Page Four.)

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Subscribed and sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1904.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists. 22c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

He Gained 25 Pounds

Tells You How to Gain Weight

"My weight is 160 pounds now, & gain of 25 pounds since I began taking Scott's Emulsion. I am also feeling better, stronger, and have lost all my fat."

Letters pour in from men and women telling how Scott's Emulsion has given them flesh, strength and health, after everything else had failed.

Get a box of this wonderful food-making, strength-giving discovery at any druggist. Then note how quickly and surely Scott's Emulsion will tone and nourish your whole system. Contains exactly what you need to build you up.

Buy Your Lumber, Glass, Paints and Cement At the SUPERIOR LUMBER & MILL CO.

BALDRIDGE LUMBER COMPANY
PAROID ROOFING with 15-year guarantee.

The WM. FARR COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Sausage a Specialty
For Cattle and Hogs the Biggest Market Prices Are Paid.

N. M. E. A.

Don't fail to have Mr. Pursell, NEW MEXICO'S LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER AND PRIZE WINNER, make your Xmas photographs.

Greatly reduced prices are offered during your stay with us and we want you to see the most beautiful photographs ever shown in New Mexico.

PURSELL STUDIO
219 W. Central, Ground Floor.
Tel. 522.



J. F. TAYLOR
Principal Denning Schools



ALVAN N. WHITE
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Crescent Hardware Co.

Stoves, Ranges, House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Tools, Iron Pipe, Valves and Fitting, Plumbing, Heating, Tin and Copper Work.
215 W. CENTRAL AVE. TELEPHONE 215.

FOR ALL COOKING **SNOWDRIFT** THE PERFECT SHORTENING EVERY CAN GUARANTEED

WE THANK YOU,
ONE AND ALL,
FOR
YOUR GENEROUS
PATRONAGE

WARD'S STORE

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

Strong Brothers Undertakers

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

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Herbott, painting, papering, 14953. Dr. Schwenker, osteopath, Ph. 717. Lee's candy store—Beautiful boxes of candy at 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Company L, New Mexico national guard, will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the armory for regular drill.

Nieffing Kahn, the first street merchant, has opened a branch store in Gallup, which will be in charge of Thomas Selig, formerly of San Pedro, N. M.

A collision between a street car and a dairy wagon at the corner of Gold avenue and South Second street yesterday resulted in slight injuries to the driver of the wagon and his horses.

Frank Main, one of the principal stockholders in the American Lumber company, and Mrs. Main, who are en route to California, are in the city visiting C. F. Wade, receiver for the American Lumber company.

Dr. W. R. Lovelace, who has been absent from the city for the last six weeks on a trip to the east, during which he attended clinics at the famous Mayo brothers' hospital in Rochester, Minn., and at the large hospitals in New York, returned to Albuquerque Tuesday night.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Mrs. H. W. Eaton. Mrs. H. W. Eaton died yesterday at her home in the Highlands. Funeral arrangements await instructions from her husband, who is at present in San Francisco. The body is at Strong's undertaking parlors.

Crasimo Barletal.

Crasimo Barletal, an employee of the Santa Fe railway at Winslow, died in this city last night after having been brought to this city for treatment. Deceased was a native of Italy and was 45 years old. Besides his wife, who was with him at the time of his death, he is survived by a daughter and son-in-law, who are expected to arrive in Albuquerque tonight. The funeral will be held Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock from the church of the Immaculate Conception. Interment will be at Santa Barbara cemetery. The cortege will leave Strong Brothers' funeral parlors at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Broadway Star Features, eight reels. Crystal today. Matinee at 2:30. Admission 15 cents; children 10. Night at 7:15 and 9:15. Admission 25 cents; children 15.

Saddle horses. Trimble's Red Barn

SPRINGER TRANSFER

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

THE NOVELTY CO.

122 WEST GOLD

Continues its "GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS" Sale. All Goods Being Sold AT COST, While Crockery, China and Glassware Go

BELOW COST

Art Leather

We have never had so nice a selection of leather goods. The manufacturers have improved from year to year and their product this year is the best yet.

Tie Racks
Pipe Racks
Wall Hangers
Pillow Covers, etc.

These are done in air brush and burned; some pieces hand-tooled and some in Rembrandt studies

LET US SHOW YOU

Strong's Book Store
"YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT"

MISS STEARNS TO LECTURE MONDAY IN AUDITORIUM

Gifted Woman Will Deliver Address to People of Albuquerque on Invitation of Clubs of City.

Miss Lottie Stearns, of Milwaukee, one of the most gifted women in America and one of the leading attractions at the convention of the New Mexico Educational association which has just closed, has been induced by the various clubs and civic organizations in Albuquerque to prolong her stay in New Mexico and will deliver a lecture in the high school auditorium Monday night, taking as her subject, "Albuquerque's Present Need." The lecture will be free to the public and there is every reason to believe that the capacity of the auditorium will be taxed to accommodate the crowd that will be present to hear Miss Stearns.

Miss Stearns will leave this morning for Santa Fe, and will lecture tomorrow night in the capital city under the auspices of the Santa Fe Woman's club. Her appearance before the meeting of the teachers here was one of the conspicuous hits of the convention, and she is in great demand all over the state on account of the success of her lectures in this city. Miss Stearns will return to Albuquerque after her lecture in Santa Fe, and will leave for Milwaukee immediately after filling her engagement in this city.

As the originator of the traveling library Miss Stearns has won international distinction, and as a speaker on all subjects of general interest, for the moral and intellectual betterment of the people she has no superior and few equals. The people of Albuquerque are fortunate in being able to hear Miss Stearns again.

BOY IS KILLED WHILE HUNTING NEAR BELEN

Word was received in Albuquerque yesterday to the effect that Fred Green, 16 years old, son of a well known employee of the Santa Fe railroad at Belen, was killed yesterday morning on the Rio Puerco, thirty miles west of Belen, from the accidental discharge of a shotgun while hunting.

The lad with his parents was camping on the Rio Puerco, and after breakfast yesterday took his gun to go hunting. Shortly afterwards his body was found not far from the camp with a ghastly wound in the head which had evidently been inflicted by the accidental firing of the gun.

Underlying C. F. French left last night to take charge of the body. The funeral will be held today from the Lutheran church in Belen.

CIPES AND EVANS ARE FINED BY MCLELLAN

Judge W. W. McClellan yesterday sentenced Dr. J. S. Cipes and L. W. Evans, \$25 each on the charge of assaulting Lackamoor Wartman, the negro formerly employed as chef at the Sipes sanitarium. In passing sentence Judge McClellan censured the defendants severely.

Dr. Cipes and Mr. Evans filed appeal bonds and will take the case to the district court.

The patients at the Cipes sanitarium, it was reported last night, have taken sides strongly with Dr. Cipes and Mr. Evans, and are very indignant at the sentence against them.

Broadway Star Features, eight reels. Crystal today. Matinee at 2:30. Admission 15 cents; children 10. Night at 7:15 and 9:15. Admission 25 cents; children 15.

DR. R. W. HANNA, Graduate and Post Graduate American School of Osteopathy. Phone 610. Suite 1. W. O. W. Bldg.

NOTICE. The Maudsall mills will be closed until further notice on account of the death of A. H. Carroll.

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

ORATORICAL GOLD MEDAL IS GIVEN FRANCES LEESON OF CAPITAL CITY

Santa Fe High School Again Carries Off First Prize for Oratory; Donald Wilson, Albuquerque, Wins Silver Medal

ROSSELL HIGH WINS DECLAMATORY MEDAL

Glee Club of New Mexico State Normal Scores Another Triumph at Closing Exercises of Educational Convention.

Santa Fe repeated its favorite stunt last evening by capturing the gold medal in the state oratorical contest. Within the past few years, the Capital city has carried home several times from the state educational conventions, the much coveted prize. Her champion last night was Miss Frances Leeson, who presented her practical and appealing subject, "Commercial Value of Good Roads," in a convincing manner.

The silver medal went to Albuquerque, Donald Wilson capturing it with his oration "Peace," an eloquent plea for the cessation of warfare. Miss Anna Marie Nolan, of the Normal university at East Las Vegas, stood third in the estimation of the judges, with an oration on "Irish History." The other contestants, twelve in all, stood in the following order: "The Call of Our Nation," by Charles Sterritt, of Roswell; "The Coast," by Clifford Griffin of Raton; "Honesty and Efficiency in Public Service," by Caden Evans of State College; "Universal Peace," by George Gardner of the Silver City Normal school; "A Great Nation," by Harry Cumpston, of Hagerman; "Architecture of American History," by Robert Girard, of Tucuman; "The Gum City," by Lloyd Mayer; "America and World Peace," by Clifford Deen, of Portales; and "New Mexico's Plea for Leaders," by Rafael Luna.

The music was rendered by the New Mexico university male quartet, the Albuquerque High School Glee club and the Bernalillo County Teachers' Glee club. Miss McAllister, of Gallup, rendered a solo. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts presided and announced the result. The judges were: County Supt. R. S. Tipton, the Rev. Beaven and the Rev. Foreman. The judges who had passed on thought and composition were: M. L. Fox, of Albuquerque; J. Wright Olding, of Santa Fe, and Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Filadelfo Baca. The contest was held in the Central Avenue Methodist church.

Declamatory Contest.

The judges of the declamatory contest in the high school auditorium had a difficult task and so close was the merit of the declaimers that no two of the four judges had marked the same contestant first, and the first prize winner was the only one who had two "second" to his credit in addition to one first. This was Arthur Farnsworth, of Roswell, the last declaimer, whose declamation was "The Watchman."

The second prize went to Margaret Larkin, of the Las Vegas high school, whose declamation was: "The Honor of the Woods." Third was Miss Juanita Schaff, of Tucuman, the first speaker of the evening, whose subject was "The Loper." The other contestants were: "Toby," by Leona Greenleaf, of the Normal university at East Las Vegas; "Jim's Leap," by Marguerite Sweet, of Socorro; "Danger of the Spirit of Conquest," by Ferdinand Koch, of Santa Fe; "The Drunkard's Dying Soliloquy," by Luis M. Garcia, of the Manual school of Albuquerque; "The Doom of Cynthia and Claudius," by Iida Scanzini, of Albuquerque; "Whole Aford," by Helen Mitchell, of Portales; "How the La Rue stakes Were Lost," by Leona Mayo, of Raton; and "Extract From Daniel Webster's Bunker Hill Oration," by Pat E. Garrett, of Las Cruces, whose name has a familiar ring to New Mexico's ears. In fact, the names on the program betray something of the cosmopolitan character of the New Mexico high schools, for among the declaimers were youth of Spanish, Italian, German, Irish, English and American descent. The judges were: Miss Lottie E. Stearns, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Wallace L. Gumm, of Carriazo; Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Filadelfo Baca, and Paul A. F. Walter, of Santa Fe.

Normal University Triumph.

The Normal university musicians scored another triumph last evening. The Glee Club captured the great audience with its rendition of a song set to the "Hitting melody of 'The Blue Danube,'" and responded to the encore with a Normal version of Dixie that wound up in a college yell with the institution. The Glee club is a fine looking body of young men and young women, filled with an enthusiasm and loyalty for their alma mater, that is inspiring. Under the leadership of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, they serenaded the Journal force at midnight and rendered several rollicking selections teeming with local allusions. A picture of the club was presented to the editorial force with the hope expressed that it would never be turned to the wall, and was accepted in the same spirit. The Glee club was one of the brightest features of last year's convention and this year again proved itself a star attraction. The Bernalillo County Glee club, the Normal University's Ladies' Glee club, and the Normal university orchestra also rendered pleasing selections.

EL RITO NORMAL ACHIEVEMENT IN RURAL EDUCATION

The reopening of the Spanish-American normal school at El Rito is looked upon by many as one of the material achievements of the year in rural education, especially in Spanish-speaking communities.

Attention has been largely directed by the educational association in the past to promoting improvement in the graded schools and in the higher institutions. The success of its efforts is shown by the exhibit and attendance at this convention.

Many county superintendents have been making strides in the cause of rural school betterment and now it seems that the rural school is to have its lining.

To provide properly trained teachers to meet local conditions was the aim in establishing the normal at El Rito and the success of its mission gives promise of fulfillment.

The board of regents have equipped a building in northwestern New Mexico that is modern and complete in every way to give the Spanish boys and girls opportunities found in but a few districts in the country remote as this section has been in times past. They have provided steam heat, electric lights, water pressure and everything necessary to teach methods of sanitary living in a section so remote from railroads and the conveniences of the cities. Then they put the school in charge of Prof. O. C. Zinger, who has been for some years at the normal at Las Vegas, a man trained in elementary and industrial school problems. The school is proving popular and is showing a healthy growth.

Professor Zinger and his assistant Miss Eloisa Baca, daughter of Assistant Superintendent Filadelfo Baca, of the state office at Santa Fe, both attended the convention and brought a nice exhibit of industrial work.

The growth of the school this year gives promise of a larger faculty and greater efficiency in its field in the very near future.

CUPID KEEPS CLERK WALKER ON THE JUMP

Probate Clerk A. E. Walker yesterday placed on the door of his office an announcement that he would not be open for business on Thanksgiving day. He got results immediately.

Marriage licenses were issued during the day as follows: Alan Douglas and Miss Maythorne Miller, both of Albuquerque; George Reed, of Bland, and Miss Ruth Gay, of Albuquerque; Labrado Hurtado, of Pena Blanca, and Miss Manuella Ribera, of Albuquerque; Henry Fredericks and Miss Mary Agnes Innes, both of Albuquerque; Julian Perra and Miss Antonia Sandoval, both of Albuquerque.

Broadway Star Features, eight reels. Crystal today. Matinee at 2:30. Admission 15 cents; children 10. Night at 7:15 and 9:15. Admission 25 cents; children 15.

NOTICE.

All barber shops will close Thanksgiving day at 11 a. m.

N. D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Henry's Delivery and Messengers. Phone 939.

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

Broadway Star Features, eight reels. Crystal today. Matinee at 2:30. Admission 15 cents; children 10. Night at 7:15 and 9:15. Admission 25 cents; children 15.

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, 219 W. Central.

A 50-cent box of stationery for 25 cents at Otwell Drug Co., 222 West Central avenue.

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

Nothing is better for a

Christmas

gift than a Photograph made

by WALTON.

The very latest at moderate prices. 313 1/2 West Central. Upstairs. Phone 932.

LET US SEND A MAN

To Replace that Broken Window

ALBUQUERQUE LUMBER COMPANY

Phone 491 483 N. First

GIVE PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS

Special prices on photos for the holidays at Miss Person's Studio, 115 South Second street.

SCHOOL OF MODERN DANCING

H. E. DUGAN, Instructor. Special Thanksgiving Dance. Odd Fellows' Hall Tonight. BOOSTER FULL ORCHESTRA

They Are Using Our \$25 Suits

MEN who can afford to pay lots more are buying our ready suits at \$25. They are saving several dollars' worth of time and five or ten in real money. That appeals to any man.

You'll see the advantage in a \$25 Hart Schaffner & Marx suit after you have worn one a few weeks.

The Best and Newest Models in Suits and Overcoats are on display at our store.

Simon Stern, Inc.

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx good clothes.

BROADWAY STAR FEATURE SHOW CRYSTAL THEATRE

221 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Last Day of

"A Florida Enchantment"

IN FIVE REELS

Book by Archibald Claverling Ginter. 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 at 2:30. Admission—Adults, 15c; Children, 10c. Nights at 7 and 9:15. Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

N.M.E.A.

You and I believe that a faithful, efficient teacher's work is of such public value and so poorly paid as to entitle the teacher to an old age pension. Some day the public will believe this enough to provide the pension. Meanwhile the teacher of 35 can provide himself a dollar a day pension at 65 by saving 25c a day, and at the same time have a \$4,000 estate for his dependents if he dies sooner. If you can't spare that 25c, all the rest of us ought to be ashamed of ourselves; either you are paid less than you are worth, or we are mistreating our children. Regarding this or any other plan of mutual, legal reserve, cash value, annual dividend life insurance at cost, address

J. H. COONS, Manager

Second and Gold Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. OLDEST IN AMERICA :: BEST IN THE WORLD

Benefits to Policyholders Have Exceeded Collections From Them by Over 201 Million Dollars.

"Maximum Benefits to Policyholders." Our Watchword.

"TELMO"

BUY THIS BRAND OF CANNED GOODS AND YOU HAVE THE BEST

PURSELL STUDIO, 219 W. Central.

A 50-cent box of stationery for 25 cents at Otwell Drug Co., 222 West Central avenue.

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

Nothing is better for a

Christmas

gift than a Photograph made

by WALTON.

The very latest at moderate prices. 313 1/2 West Central. Upstairs. Phone 932.

LET US SEND A MAN

To Replace that Broken Window

ALBUQUERQUE LUMBER COMPANY

Phone 491 483 N. First

GIVE PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS

Special prices on photos for the holidays at Miss Person's Studio, 115 South Second street.

SCHOOL OF MODERN DANCING

H. E. DUGAN, Instructor.

Special Thanksgiving Dance.

Odd Fellows' Hall Tonight.

BOOSTER FULL ORCHESTRA

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

The Tax Rolls for the

first half of 1914 taxes

will be open for payment

Monday morning.

Taxes are due and

payable before the end of

November. M. MANDELL,

County Treasurer.

\$3,000 Auction Sale of Furniture

Daily at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. at 114 West Gold Avenue

J. L. GOBER, Auctioneer