

11-30-1914

# Albuquerque Morning Journal, 11-30-1914

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THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR  
VOL. CXXXIV, No. 61.

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# PEACE MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT IN STRIKE ZONE BY COMMISSION

President Names New Men in  
Hope That Colorado Labor  
Troubles May Be Finally  
Adjusted.

## FEDERAL TROOPS CAN BE DISPENSED WITH

Governor Ammons Informs  
Washington That State Is  
Again Able to Preserve Order  
at Mines.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.  
Washington, Nov. 29.—President Wilson tonight announced the appointment of Seth Low, of New York; Charles W. Mills, of Philadelphia, and Patrick G. Glynn, of Clearfield, Pa., as a commission, through which future differences between operators and miners involved in the present Colorado coal strike may be settled.

The commission, officials explained, was not appointed to deal with the existing differences which have caused rioting and bloodshed in Colorado. They will place themselves "at the service of the nation," to make use of this instrumentality of peace and order in the future.

The president announced in his statement tonight that the commission will place themselves "at the service of the nation," to make use of this instrumentality of peace and order in the future.

To Act Impartially.  
The president announced in his statement tonight that the commission will place themselves "at the service of the nation," to make use of this instrumentality of peace and order in the future.

The original basis of agreement offered by the president included the establishment of a three years' truce, subject to the enforcement of the mining and labor laws of Colorado; the return to work of miners who had been convicted of law violations; the prohibition of intimidation of union or non-union men, and the appointment of a grievance committee by the employees. It provided that in cases where the officers of the company and the grievance committee could not settle differences, a commission of three men, named by the president, should step in and act as the final referee of all disputes.

President Wilson's statement explained the naming of the commission, follows:  
"The strike of the miners in Colorado, which has now lasted for twelve months, has attracted the attention of the whole country and has been accompanied by many distressing and tragic circumstances. The mediation of the government of the United States was offered early in the struggle, but the operators of the mines were unwilling to avail themselves of it, to act upon the suggestion made in the interest of peace by representatives of the department of labor, authorized by statute to serve in such cases. It became necessary to send federal troops to the district affected by the strike in order to preserve the peace, but their presence could of itself accomplish nothing affirmative."

Plan Was Rejected.  
"After long waiting, therefore, and the disappointment of many hopes of accommodation, I ventured, after taking counsel with representatives of the government who had been on the field and made themselves thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the case, to propose a plan of temporary settlement, to be put into operation for a period of three years and to afford means of amicable consultation and adjustment between the mine operators and their employees, pending agreement upon such terms and arrangements as might be made the basis for permanently satisfactory relations between them."

Plan Seemed to Be Fair.  
"The plan seemed to be fair, obviously fair and sensible. The striking miners promptly accepted it, but the

mine operators rejected it, saying in response to my earnest appeal that they objected to its most essential features; namely, the proposed arrangements by which the miners might state their grievances through a commission, by which differences might be settled by reference to a commission appointed by the president of the United States. I think the country regretted their decision and was disappointed that they should have taken so uncompromising a position. I have waited and hoped for a change in their attitude, but now fear that there will be none. And yet I do not feel that I am at liberty to do nothing in the presence of circumstances so serious and distressing. Merely to withdraw the federal soldiers and leave the situation to clear and settle itself would have seemed to me to be doing something less than my duty after all that has occurred."

"I have therefore determined to appoint the commission contemplated in the plan of temporary settlement notwithstanding the rejection of that plan by the operators and thus at least to create the instrumentality by which like troubles and disputes may be amicably and honorably settled in the near future, in the hope, the very earnest and sincere hope, that both parties may see it to be not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the community they serve and to the nation itself to make use of this instrumentality of peace and order in the future."

The German field marshal, von der Goltz, former general of the German army, is at present attached to the entourage of the Sultan of Turkey.

"The Hon. Seth Low, of New York; Mr. Charles W. Mills, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Patrick Glynn, of Clearfield, Pa., have most generously and unselfishly consented, at my request, to serve as members of the commission. I am, therefore, not only, but also I believe the thanks of their fellow citizens throughout the country. They will place themselves at the service of the nation, and the operators of the mines in Colorado, to make use of this instrumentality of peace and order in the future."

## ANOTHER PROBE INTO COLORADO LABOR WAR

Denver, Nov. 29.—Governor E. M. Ammons and Governor-elect George A. Carlson will be the first witnesses to the hearing of the Colorado labor war. The hearing will be held in the Colorado state capitol building, and will be held in the afternoon of the 30th inst.

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## Summary of War News of Yesterday

While comparative quiet prevails along the battle lines in Flanders and northern France, official reports from the eastern theater of the war indicate that the fighting at various points, particularly in Russian Poland, has been of a very stubborn nature.

The Russians admit that between the Vistula and the Warta rivers the Germans continue to maintain their strongly fortified positions, although their losses are reported to have been very large. The Russians have again occupied Czarnowitza and the Austrians are re-occupying Bukovina.

Emperor William, according to Berlin advices, is at present with the German army in the east.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces in the continent, in an official statement, gives an optimistic view of the situation in France and Belgium, from the standpoint of the allies. His report brings the operations only up to November 20, but he concludes by saying that signs are in evidence that "we are possibly in the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Arras."

The German army field marshal, von der Goltz, former general of the German army, is at present attached to the entourage of the Sultan of Turkey.

President Wilson is expected to confer during the course of the week with Henry Vandenberg, the American minister to the Netherlands, who is reported, has brought to this country a message from Queen Wilhelmina, proposing a plan for neutral nations to bring peace to Europe.

The president of the French republic, M. Poincaré, and Premier Viviani, are visiting the battle line in eastern France.

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# MYSTERY HANGS OVER BATTLE OF LODZ, HERALDED AS SLAY VICTORY

Russians Claim All Advantages  
Lie With Them in Poland  
but That Struggle Is Still  
Going on Desperately.

## BERLIN DISPATCHES TELL OF SUCCESSES

Little Is Occurring in Belgium  
and France Except Attacks  
With Light Guns on Allies' Lines.

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have decided to try to get to the coast by direct route from the east.

There has been no development in the Balkan situation, but stress is laid on the clause of the king's speech at the opening of the Rumanian parliament, in which he said:

"I am convinced that realizing the importance of the present situation, you will give the government every assistance in passing such legislation as is demanded by the circumstances and required to meet the needs of the army."

## QUICK PREVALS ON ALLIES' FRONT GENERALLY

Paris, Nov. 29 (1:35 p. m.)—The following communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"Quiet prevails along the whole front except in the Argonne region where the German attacks have not been more successful than preceding attacks."

## RAPID FIRE DIVORCES AND REMARRIAGES

Paris, Nov. 29.—Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the New York surgeon who for some time has been living in Paris, and Mrs. Katherine Alexander Dyer, formerly Mrs. Clarence H. Mackey, of New York, were married here yesterday.

The wedding was strictly private. The witnesses were Countess Henriette de Bonnevill, Francis Riggs, Dr. Watson Martin, chief surgeon of Mrs. H. P. Whitney's ambulance corps, and Dr. Richard Derby, non-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt.

Dr. Blake has been attached to the American ambulance in Paris.

Mrs. Katherine Blake was granted a divorce from Dr. Joseph A. Blake at Winsted, Conn., last Friday, on the grounds of desertion.

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kan war. Nevertheless the second war followed. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the Balkan nations will not prove an insuperable obstacle to Russian ambitions if the Turk is defeated in this latest struggle and Constantinople is a prize of war to the victor.

## FIELD MARSHAL REPORTS BRITISH OPERATIONS IN WESTERN FIELD

Tactics of English and French  
Forces Are Defensive With  
an Offensive Movement Now  
and Then.

Enemy's Attacks Slacken and  
General French Believes He  
Is Now in Last Phases of  
Struggle.

London, Nov. 29 (4 p. m.)—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, speaks in an optimistic vein concerning the position of the allies in a report issued today by the official press bureau. The report covers in general way the activities of the British troops from November 11 to the 26th.

Summing up the situation in his report, Field Marshal French says:

"As I close this dispatch signs are in evidence that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Arras. For several days past the artillery fire of the enemy has slackened considerably and his infantry attacks practically have ceased."

Military Situation.  
"In remarking upon the general military situation of the allies, as it appears to me at the present moment, it does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all of the central part of the continent of Europe, from the east to the west. The combined French, Belgian and English armies in the west and the Russian army in the east, are opposed to the united forces of Germany and Austria, acting as combined armies between us."

German Forces Superior.  
"Our enemies elected at the opening of the war to throw the weight of their forces against our armies in the west and to detach only a comparatively weak force, composed of very few first line troops and several corps of second and third line troops to stem the Russian advance until the western forces could be completely defeated and overwhelmed. Their strength enabled them from the outset to bring the war to a premature close against us in the west. This precludes the possibility of our taking vigorous offensive action except when miscalculations and mistakes are made by their commanders, opening up special opportunities for successful attacks and pursuit."

Holding Positions.  
"The battle of the Marne was an example of this, as also was our advance from St. Omar and Hazebrouck to the Scheldt, and the commencement of this battle. The rule which our armies in the west consequently have been called upon to fulfill has been to occupy strong defensive positions, holding ground gained and inviting the enemy's attack and to throw back these attacks, causing the enemy heavy losses in his retreat and following him up with powerful and successful counterattacks to complete his discomfiture."

Value of Artillery.  
"The value and significance of operations of this nature since the beginning of hostilities by the allies' force in the west lies in the fact that the moment when the eastern provinces of Germany were in imminent danger of being over-run by the numerous and powerful armies of Russia, nearly the whole active line of the German army is tied down to a line of trenches extending from Verdun to the Alsatian frontier, to the sea at Neaport, east of Dunkirk (a distance of 250 miles), where they are held with much reduced numbers and impaired morale, by the successful action of our troops in the west."

Work of Artillery.  
"I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered by the royal artillery throughout the battle. In spite of the fact that the enemy brought up, in support of his attacks, great guns of long range and great shell power, our men have succeeded throughout in preventing the enemy from establishing anything in the nature of superiority in artillery. The skill, courage and energy displayed by the commanders of the royal artillery have been very marked. The royal engineers have been indefatigable in their efforts to assist the infantry in field fortifications and trench work."

Appalling Loss of Life.  
"I deeply regret the heavy casualties which we have suffered, but the nature of the fighting has been very desperate and we have been assailed by vastly superior numbers. I have every reason to know that throughout the course of the battle we have placed at least three times as many of the enemy horsed combat in dead, wounded and prisoners."

Throughout these operations General French has ranged his resources to the utmost to afford me all the support he could. An expression of my warm gratitude is also due to General Duffell, commanding the Eighth French army corps, on my left, and to General de Maunfluy, commanding the Tenth army corps, on my right."

Support of Northern Flank.  
"Discussing details of the engagement from Ypres to Arras, General French explains that he was impressed early in October with the necessity of giving the greatest possible support to the northern flank of the allies in the effort to outflank the enemy and compel him to evacuate his position. He says that the situation on the Aisne warranted the withdrawal of British troops from positions they held there, as the enemy had been weakened by continual at-

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WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair Monday and Tuesday.  
Washington, Nov. 29.—New Mex.



tacks and the fortifications of the allies were much improved.

General French made known his view to General Joffre, who agreed with it. The French general staff arranged for the withdrawal of the British which began on October 3, and was completed October 13, when the first corps, under General Sir Douglas Haig, detached at St. Omer.

**Strategic Movement.**

The general plan, as arranged by General French and General Foch, commanding the French troops to the north of Ypres, was that the English should pivot on the French at Bethune, attacking the Germans on their flank and forcing their way north. In the event that the British, making possible a forward movement of the allies, the French and British were to march east, with Lille as their dividing line between the two armies, the English right being directed at Lille.

**Battle Began October 11.**

The battle, which forms the chief feature of General French's report, really began on October 11, when Major General Foch of the second British cavalry brigade first clashed with German cavalry in the woods along the Bethune-Aire canal. The English cavalry moved toward Hazebrouck, clearing the way for two army corps, which advanced rapidly in the northerly direction. For several days the progress of the British was only slightly interrupted, except at La Bassée, a high position which General French mentions as having stubbornly resisted.

**Smith-Dorrien's Campaign.**

General French says the second corps, under General Smith-Dorrien, was opposed by overpowering forces of Germans, but nevertheless, advanced until October 16, when the enemy's opposition forced a reinforcement of the second corps. Six days later the La Fiere division of the Indian army was sent to support the second corps.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, who had covered the retreat of the Belgian army from Antwerp, with two divisions of English cavalry and two divisions of French infantry, was stationed on the line east of Ypres under orders to operate over a wide front and to prevent the Germans from getting large reinforcements. With four army corps holding a much larger territory than their size justified, General French says he faced a serious situation. The enemy was missed from the loss and there was an imperative need for a strengthened line.

**French Situation.**

General Rawlinson was opposed by superior forces and was unable to prevent the Germans from getting large reinforcements. With four army corps holding a much larger territory than their size justified, General French says he faced a serious situation. The enemy was missed from the loss and there was an imperative need for a strengthened line.

**Fighting by Belgians.**

Sir Douglas Haig with the first army corps was sent on October 19th to capture Bruges and drive the enemy back toward Ghent. It was possible, meantime the Belgians entrenched themselves along the Ypres canal. General French commends the valor of the Belgians, who, he says, exhausted by weeks of continuous fighting, maintained these positions gallantly.

Because of the overwhelming numbers of the Germans opposing them, General French says he enjoined a defensive role by the three army corps located south of Ypres. While General Haig made a slight advance, General French says it was wonderful that he was able to advance at all, owing to the bad roads and the overwhelming numbers of German troops who made it impossible to carry out the original plan of moving to Bruges.

**Bayonet Much in Use.**

The fighting gradually became bayonet charges. General French says that October 21st brought forth the hardest attack made on the first corps at Ypres, in the checking of which the Worcestershire regiment displayed great gallantry. This day marked the most critical period in the great battle, according to General French, who says the capture of the village of Gheluvelt, through a rally of the Worcestershires, was fraught with much consequence to the allies.

After referring to some of the battles in which the Indian troops took part, Field Marshal French says:

**Indian Troops Fight Well.**

"Since their arrival in this country and their occupation of the line allotted to them I have been much impressed by the initiative and resource displayed by the Indian troops. Some of the ruses they have employed to deceive the enemy have been attended with the best results and have doubtless kept the superior forces in front of them at bay."

**Conduct Is Described.**

"The general officer commanding the Indian army described the conduct and bearing of these troops in strange and new surroundings to have been highly satisfactory; and I am enabled from my own observations to fully corroborate this statement."

General French goes on to say that while the whole line continued to be heavily pressed the enemy's principal efforts from November 1st, had been concentrated upon breaking through the line held by the first British and the fifth French corps and thus gaining possession of the town of Ypres. Three Bavarian and one German corps in addition to other troops were all directed against this northern line, according to General French.

**Attack of Prussian Guards.**

About November 10th, after several units of these corps had been completely shattered in futile attacks, General French continues, a division of the Prussian guards, which had been operating in the vicinity of Arras, was moved up to this area with great speed and secrecy.

outions at critical points and fill gaps in the line, caused by the tremendous losses which occurred.

Of the flying corps the report says: "Every day new methods of employing them, both strategically and tactically, are discovered and put into practice."

Concerning the territorial losses which have been employed, the field marshal says the conduct and bearing of these units was as good as the efficient manner in which they have carried out the duties assigned them "has imbued me with the highest hope as to the value and the help of the territorial troops generally."

**Hostilities Against Russia and England.**

Berlin, Nov. 29 (by wireless to St. Petersburg).—It was announced today by the official press bureau that word had been received from Sofia, Bulgaria, that the Serbian cabinet of Premier N. P. Pachitch had been overthrown.

Other information given out by the official press bureau today follows: "It is reported from Constantinople that the larger part of northern Persia has been aroused to hostile action against Russia and that in southern Persia the movement against Great Britain is increasing."

"Prince Abbas Mirza, a relative of the khedive of Egypt, has been banished by the British authorities on the charge of engaging in an anti-British demonstration."

"Seven foreigners disguised as huddlers (Mohammedan teachers) were taken before a court martial in Constantinople charged with inspiring riots at the instigation of a dragon at the Russian embassy."

American and English papers report that the military government of Antwerp declared that American relief work in Belgium was superfluous. This is erroneous. The government's aide declared that American help in feeding the Belgians was very desirable.

"In the absence of any definite announcement concerning fighting on land attention is being turned to activities at sea, especially the sinking of the British steamers Maasicht and Prince of Wales by German submarines. The fact that submarines are able to go so far from their base and make the British channel unsafe is a source of satisfaction."

The loss of the British battleship Baywick also is regarded with regret. No matter what was the cause, it is looked upon as another serious loss for the British navy.

"It is officially denied that Dixmude has been recaptured by the allies. It still is in the hands of the Germans."

Referring to the situation in the east, the press bureau says:

"The troops of the dual monarchy again have evacuated Czernowitz. The German minister of the interior has ordered a pre-emptive measure in the case of a possible invasion of the Russian army."

Advices from Vienna say the campaign against Serbia is progressing successfully, but that progress is very slow on account of bad weather and the difficult nature of the ground."

## COMMISSION ON STATE EXHIBIT IN RECEIPT OF GOOD THINGS

Success of New Mexico's Showing at San Diego Exposition Becomes More and More Certain Every Day.

**FORESTRY DISPLAY TO BE SPECIAL FEATURE**

Auto Piano Company to Install Splendid Instrument Free of Cost; Miles of Moving Pictures Are Made.

**COMPTON RETURNS FROM COLLECTING DATA FOR USE IN LITIGATION**

**BRYAN FOILS EFFORT OF GIRL TO HUG HIM**

**GREWSOME EVIDENCE OF ATROCIOUS MURDER**

**GERMANY THREATENS TO PUNISH SWEDEN**

**OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT BY ARMY OF ALLIES**

**GEN. VON MOLTKE HELD PRISONER BY KAISER**

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## MORE FOOD IS BADLY NEEDED FOR BELGIANS

Relief Work Carried on by Rockefeller Foundation Is Being Conducted With Gratifying Efficiency.

**CARRANZA PUTS CRIMP IN VILLA FIAT CURRENCY**

First Chief Strikes at Financial Credit of Enemy by Trying to Further Depreciate Chihuahua Notes.

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**GEN. VON MOLTKE HELD PRISONER BY KAISER**

## AIRSHIP MAIL ROUTE FROM SILVER CITY TO MOGOLLON IS PLANNED

Special Correspondence to Morning Journal. Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—An airship line from Silver City to the Mogollon mining district is seriously considered by the postoffice department. Because of the difficult road, the long distance from railroad and the heavy cost of the Star Route mail service, the department deems it the most favorable part of the United States in which to try out this new plant.

Postoffice inspectors are gathering all the data deemed necessary. The experiment is to be made under the supervision of the railway mail service and two monoplanes are to be used. Especially during the winter, the Mogollon road is often out of commission and so heavy that no regular schedule over it can be maintained.

For the present, however, the mail contract has been awarded to the Bennett Automobile company of Silver City for \$10,000 a year. A. W. Marriott had the contract the past five years at \$10,500 per annum.

**TUBERCULOSIS SUNDAY OBSERVED IN SANTA FE**

**Official Preparing Reports.**

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—State officials utilized the comparative quiet of Sunday to put the finishing touches on their biennial reports to Governor McDonald, which are due on Tuesday, December 1, the first day of the new fiscal year. State Engineer James A. French, especially, was occupied with a report that will be the most interesting of the bunch in many respects, for it deals not only with good roads, but also with irrigation, water resources, surveys and other activities of the state placed under his jurisdiction.

**Santa Fe Personalities.**

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Former State Treasurer and Mrs. Samuel Eldred are in town from Chinita, to meet their son, Joseph, who came up from Albuquerque, where he is a student in the university.

**Certificate Granted on Sunday.**

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Although it was Sunday, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Philadelfo Fuen made out a first grade teacher's certificate for Miss Pearl Fletcher of Alamo.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.

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## HOLLAND ASKS NO ASSISTANCE FROM AMERICA

Dutch Government Feels Duty to Care for Belgian Refugees and Declines Offers of Aid Extended.

**ARMY TEAM CARRIES HOME BLANKET WORN BY NAVY'S MASCO**

**Official Preparing Reports.**

**Santa Fe Personalities.**

**Certificate Granted on Sunday.**

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**

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## Tobacco That is Good For Your Nerves

TUXEDO actually soothes the nerves. It is just mild enough to keep your nervous system in poise, your muscles in tone. Unlike other tobaccos, Tuxedo burns cool and slow. There cannot be a speck of irritation in a pound of Tuxedo.

Great singers smoke Tuxedo just before a performance. Public speakers testify as to its soothing influence. Doctors recommend it to smokers whose throats are delicate.

## Tuxedo The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

The secret of its superiority is the unique "Tuxedo Process" by which all the unpleasant features are eliminated from tobacco.

Another reason is that Tuxedo is made from the best tobacco grown—the choicest, mildest, mellowest leaves of the highest grade Burley tobacco.

Tuxedo is widely imitated—but no other manufacturer has succeeded in making a tobacco as good as Tuxedo.

Go to your dealer today and get a tin of Tuxedo. It will give you the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that money will buy.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

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

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

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY



JOEL HILLMAN proprietor "Harvey's" Washington, D.C.

"Tuxedo is a good, wholesome tobacco, with a mildness and fragrance all its own. It adds many degrees to my pipe pleasure."

Joel Hillman



L. S. BROWN General Agent of the Southern Railway at Washington

"Tuxedo has gained and maintained a high reputation for superiority. Its coolness, mildness, and genuine soothing qualities are unrivalled."

L. S. Brown



PHILIP R. GOODWIN the Illustrator

"There's zest and encouragement in every pipeful of Tuxedo. The sweetest, most soothing smoke I know."

Philip R. Goodwin





# New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

At Mesilla Park, N. M.

The cut below shows 39 of the about 50 members of the faculty. The institution ranks in point of efficiency with the first six Agricultural Colleges of the United States.



TOP ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT—S. B. Neff, Professor of English; Floy E. French, Librarian; Otto Wettlaufer, Registrar; O. V. Metcalf, Instructor in Mechanics; Lucy T. Boyd, Domestic Art; George W. Kable, Instructor in Irrigation Engineering; G. P. Stocker, Professor of Civil Engineering; A. T. Barnes, Dean of Engineering. SECOND ROW—Mrs. M. F. Wingham, Dean of Women; Clarence T. Hagerty, Professor of Mathematics; L. J. Cochran, Instructor in Commerce; Frank Stockton, Professor of Physics; J. W. Higney, Assistant Professor of Horticulture; F. L. Bixley, Professor of Irrigation Engineering; M. S. Bowen, Professor of Practise Mechanics; W. T. Conway, State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs. THIRD ROW—Dora Edna Ross, State Leader Household Economics; E. W. Christensen, Professor of Animal Nutrition; R. W. Latta, Assistant Professor of Animal Industry; Dr. George E. Ladd, President; Pearl C. Miller, Professor of Domestic Science and Arts; Lieutenant S. P. Herron, Professor of Military Tactics; C. W. Russell, Professor of Physical Education. FOURTH ROW—Fabian Garcia, Director of Experiment Station; J. P. Meeks, Instructor in Animal Industry; D. W. Woodgood, Assistant Irrigation Engineer; Luther Foster, Professor of Animal Husbandry; C. P. Wilson, Secretary Extension Service; Joseph W. Wiggs, Principal of Preparatory Department; J. M. Mann, Professor of Botany; A. C. Cooley, Director Extension Work. BOTTOM ROW—R. F. Hare, Professor of Chemistry and Vice Director Experiment Station; S. S. Hookland, Professor of Commerce; John H. Vaughan, Professor of Economics; D. E. Merrill, Professor of Languages; R. W. Goddard, Professor of Electrical Engineering; Roland Harwell, Instructor in Agronomy; L. R. McNeely, Instructor in Agronomy.

## WORK OF COLLEGE AS OUTLINED BY DR. J. H. VAUGHAN

Address Delivered on Higher Institutions Day at Convention of New Mexico Educational Association.

A generation ago it was the custom for near-sighted and well-fed men to poke fun at the "farmers' colleges" as being more interested in hay and hogs and horses, and cows and corn and cotton, than in the greater problems of life. But the new generation has the vision to see that these interests exist, not for themselves, but for the men and women whose welfare they serve.

The one legitimate function of all institutions maintained at public expense is to increase the public welfare. The increasing interest in agriculture, yes, the whole modern problem of industrial education has the well-being of the people as its ultimate object.

In a state like New Mexico, 85 per cent of whose population is rural and agricultural, the Agricultural college would be the state's most vital institution even if it served no other section of our people except the 85 per cent who live in the country. When, therefore, to our school of agriculture you add our schools of engineering, commerce, domestic science, and general science, which serve the interests of the other 15 per cent, you will readily see that the Agricultural college occupies a place absolutely unique among the state's educational institutions, in that it serves a full 100 per cent of our people.

Our student body, especially that part of it which is composed of young men and women of college rank, is growing; our faculty is increasing; and new equipment is being added. But we are not confining mere bigness with greatness. The work of every department is being broadened and strengthened. The activities of the last year are becoming wider and more varied year after year. And all for one purpose: With an eye single to the efficiency of our

workers in their great and fundamental industry and adding to the joy of living.

The work of the institution is organized in three large divisions, as follows:

1. The school of science.
2. The experiment station.
3. The extension department.

Let us consider the work of these three divisions in the order named.

**1. The School of Science.**

The college proper has as its mission the offering of a liberal and practical education for our young men and women and providing exceptional opportunities for industrial and technical education, especially in agriculture, engineering, domestic science, commerce and general science.

New Mexico today has more than 11,270,000 acres of land in farms. That land, if counted at only \$9 an acre is worth over \$100,000,000. Her livestock is worth more than \$45,000,000. Her farm crops are worth \$20,000,000 annually. Her wool, more than \$3,000,000 annually; her dairy products, three-quarters of a million dollars annually. In a state whose industries and wealth are so largely rural and agricultural how all-important is it that our young men should have a sound education in scientific agriculture? Our problem is not only to furnish the state good farmers, but to train teachers of agriculture and rural life for the common schools and high schools of the state.

A well-organized and strictly modern school of engineering is rendering a like service to the engineering interests of the state. And here it is well to remember that irrigation engineering is one of our great present and future professions throughout the arid southwest. New Mexico alone has 13,000 irrigated farms and irrigation enterprises worth \$10,000,000 without counting the Elephant Butte dam.

In a similar way the schools of commerce, domestic science, and general science are rendering efficient service, in their respective fields, to the homes and industries of the state, and to the public schools.

Greater profits, better living, civic improvement, industrial and commercial progress, rural uplift, and educational development are the great ends which our school of science serves, and dignifies the industries and glorifies the life of the open country.

We believe that every man is larger than his profession and needs training along lines outside the narrow confines of his technical field of work. To this end we provide courses that will train men not for good farmers only, but for good citizens as well.

**2. The Experiment Station.**

It is necessary to remember that the work of the experiment station is separate and distinct from that of instruction. Here it is the duty of

the workers to widen the bounds of knowledge of the immediate problems of the state and to make that knowledge available to the farmers. In addition to the regular station bulletins, press bulletins, and college courier service, the station men answered more than 6,000 letters from farmers last year. The work is done on the project plan. Each project is worked out for the solution of some specific problem. It may be completed in a few months or a year, or it may, as in the case of orcharding experiments, cover a period of many years. To show you how active the station is and what possibilities it has for service to the state, I want to mention the fact that during the current year forty-six different projects have been in operation under the direction of seven different departments. They deal with such fundamental problems of New Mexico farm life as—

1. The best cultural methods of the most important farm, garden, and orchard crops as grown under New Mexico conditions.
2. Variety tests to determine what varieties of the different crops are best suited to our soil and climatic conditions. In order that the 26,000 farmers of the state may be able to adopt their crops to their environment.
3. Plant breeding for the specific purpose of developing varieties better suited to the arid southwest.
4. Projects for fighting the commoner plant diseases found on the farms of the state.
5. The eradication of Mr. Johnson Grass, a gentleman who has recently become a tenant on almost every farm in the state, and does not heed the landholder's bidding to get out.
6. Irrigation and pumping, problems of vital interest to 13,000 farmers in this state today.
7. Alkali in the soils of the state, with methods of treatment required.
8. Commercial orcharding, dealing with such problems as the cost of production and yield of different varieties, new varieties of orchard fruits adapted to our soil and climate, best cultural methods, pruning, smudging, combating insect and fungus enemies of the orchardist.
9. Commercial vinayarding.
10. Animal feeding, experiments with dairy cows, range stock, and hogs, promoting an industry of more than \$15,000,000 in the state.
11. Cattle poisoning studies affecting our whole range stock industry.

This project by the way, illustrates the practical manner in which our station studies come up. A few weeks ago some cattle men in Socorro county began to lose great numbers of cattle. They called on the station for help. We immediately sent an expert to make an investigation. He located the poisonous weed that had in a few days done the work of a year.

000. Project No. 47 was immediately started to solve this problem. This alone, if successful, will be worth more to the one county of Socorro than the whole state ever spent on the Agricultural college in a year.

**3. The Extension Service.**

No other division of our work is so little understood in the state, as that of the extension department. Here again it is necessary to bear in mind that the funds of the department are separate and distinct from those of the college proper or of the experiment station, and are hedged about by the detailed regulations of the federal government as to the methods and objects of expenditure.

But so far as our meager funds allow, this department expects to carry the service of the college to every New Mexico farm and into every New Mexico home—to make the whole state our campus and all of its citizens our pupils.

The work of the department is organized in three divisions under the director of extension work, Prof. A. C. Cooley.

1. The state leader of county agents is an expert agricultural adviser to the whole state, and a leader and adviser among the county agents whom we are placing in different sections of the state, as permanently detached parts of the college for helpful service to the communities. Co-operative arrangements have already been made and agents placed in Dona Ana, Luna, Chaves, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties. And we have applications from other counties, to which we shall furnish like service just as soon as increased funds are available.
2. In addition to the service rendered by these local agents, maintained in different parts of the state, the college is prepared to serve the people in their efforts at getting a living by furnishing experts on all sorts of practical, pressing, and difficult problems of country life, such, for example, as the present hog cholera problem that has recently become so threatening in different sections of the state. These experts will be moved from place to place as conditions may demand.
3. The state leader of boys' and girls' industrial clubs, whose work is already so well known in the state as to need no comment here except to say that his work among the boys and girls of the state will be of the same helpful nature as in the past, and will be pushed with greater energy when increased resources make possible.
4. The state leader of home economics (Miss Ross). This division of the extension department is organized—

1. To make the college available and helpful to every woman and girl in the state.
2. To give to the work of the home the same intelligent direction and ex-

institutions. In doing this our plan will be—

1. To organize home makers' clubs throughout the state.
2. To affiliate with existing organizations.
3. To help such clubs with programs, courses of study, books, personal visits, demonstrations and lectures.
4. To give short courses in home economics in teachers' institutes.
5. To co-operate with other educational institutions and state officials in introducing, maintaining and extending home economics courses in the public schools of the state.

Let us not lose sight of this cardinal fact: so only does the extension department have large plans for future usefulness lying out before it, but it also has a proud record of public service already performed. In addition to all of its other activities, it conducted extension schools, or short courses, at eighteen different places in the state last year which were attended by 1,164 farmers. And it sent men to give instruction in agriculture in the teachers' institutes in twenty-two of the twenty-six counties of the state last summer.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to sum up briefly. The Agricultural college is prepared to serve, not some class or interest of our people, but a full 100 per cent of the state's population. To do this its work is organized into three fundamental divisions:

First, a school for the liberal, practical, and scientific training of the young men and women of the state for good citizenship and intelligent leadership in the varied activities of life.

Secondly, an experiment station for the scientific study and solution of the most perplexing problems of our rural and agricultural life.

And, finally, an extension service to carry the benefits of the college, the results of its experiments, and the knowledge gained from modern scientific research to the farms and homes in every corner of the state.

And yet the institution is utterly inadequately provided for. There is no other state in the American union that does out such meager support to its agricultural college as does New Mexico. But I'm no pessimist. Farming and stock raising are New Mexico's dominant interests. And in view of the college's service to those interests and the others as well, and the constantly increasing demands made upon us for help, and our readiness to serve, the logic of facts and the interests of the whole people call for better support. The state will rise to the occasion.

**Main.**

All the nations involved insist that this is a popular war. Evidently woman suffrage does not obtain in those

## SECTIONAL TEAMS ARE SELECTED BY PIGSKIN EXPERTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

New York, Nov. 29.—The aftermath of the football season, which ended with the Army-Navy game, brings several all-eastern, all-western and all-American teams which, while mythical so far as actual playing is concerned, give an accurate idea of the rating of players by popular opinion.

In the east the consensus favors the following players:

Harvard, left end, Harvard; Ball, left tackle, Princeton; Penneck, left guard, Harvard; McKen, center, Army; Spars, right guard, Dartmouth; Trumbull, right tackle, Harvard; O'Hearn, right end, Cornell; Barrett, quarterback, Cornell; Radley, left halfback, Harvard; Mahan, right halfback, Harvard; Whitney, fullback, Dartmouth.

In the west the following is a complete "all-western" eleven made up from selections of coaches and critics:

Cherry, right end, Ohio State; Halligan, right tackle, Nebraska; Routh, right guard, Purdue; Des Jardin, center, Chicago; Chapman, left guard, Illinois; Buck, left tackle, Wisconsin; Graves, left end, Illinois; Clark, quarterback, Illinois; Maulsbach, right halfback, Michigan; Pogue, left halfback, Illinois; Solon, fullback, Minnesota.

**HACK! HACK! HACK!**

With raw tickling throat, tight chest, sore lungs, you need Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and quickly. The first dose helps, it leaves a soothing, healing coating as it glides down your throat, you feel better at once. S. Martin, Bassett, Neb., writes: "I had a severe cough and cold and was almost past going. I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and am glad to say it cured my cough entirely and my cold soon disappeared." Every user is a friend. For sale by Butts, Inc.

**TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.**

WANTED—Salesladies, both Spanish and English, at the Leader, 393 West Central.

WANTED—Nurse girl; bring references.

## INTERSECTIONAL GAMES WILL BE MORE GENERAL

Southern and Northern Colleges and Those of East and Middle West to Clash More Frequently.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

New York, Nov. 28.—The sentiment appears to be spreading throughout the college athletic world and it appears certain that next autumn will see more intersectional games than ever before. Not only are the eastern and middle western institutions moving in this direction but the south as well.

Several of the large universities south of Washington are already planning 1915 schedules which will include contests with the leading eleven of the east. Yale met Virginia on the gridiron early this season and it is understood that Princeton, Harvard and Pennsylvania have all been sounded by managers of southern teams regarding the possibility of securing a place upon their schedule for next year.

**Sport in Europe Set Back.**

While the outlook for intersectional contests during 1915 is exceedingly promising the prospects for international events such as featured the year drawing to a close, are not over bright. Amateur and professional sports abroad have received a heavy setback as a result of the European war and it is extremely doubtful if any organized attempt will be made to resume their normal career even though the war ends before that period. It is known that no American sports body such as the polo or tennis associations would think of issuing a challenge for trophies lost during the past summer so long as hostilities continue.

**Small Teams May Come.**

When such English classics as Wimbledon tennis, the tournament, the Oxford-Cambridge crew races and the famous turf fixtures are regarded as likely to be cancelled, it can be seen that international competitions are out of the question. It may be, however, that private excursions such as the proposed visit of golfers Vardon and Bird to the United States next season may, eventually, bring some of the countries not involved in the war may also send small teams to the Panama-Pacific exposition games but the general outlook appears to favor a number of new intersectional contests in various lines of sport as the real feature of the 1915 season.

Mauthetsch, Michigan's hero, is about the only one of 1914's stars who received an almost unanimous vote.

## DANDRUFF SOON RUINS THE HAIR

Makes It Lifeless, Dull, Dry, Brittle and Thin.

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do this all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will be silky, fluffy, lustrous, soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.

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

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# AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER The Albuquerque Morning Journal

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

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914.

## HELPING THOSE AT HOME.

The people of Albuquerque responded to tag day's appeal for the destitute people of Belgium and of this city with fair liberality. Owing to the sick people who come here without means, and, therefore, become a burden on those of the city who are comparatively well-to-do, no more than \$275 could be expected for one day's work.

It is perhaps natural that the great outpouring of practical sympathy for the Belgians and other war sufferers should divert attention, for the time, from the claims of home people who are destitute. The patrons of the tag day enterprise did not forget the needy of Albuquerque while remembering the sufferers in foreign lands.

The great heart of America has been touched as perhaps never before by the bitter needs of some of Europe's people. The response has been, and will continue to be, widespread and liberal. But as the emergency is an unusual one, so should the response be unusual and entirely outside of the ordinary works of charity at home.

If charity begins at home, it has no need to end there. On the other hand, the cry for help that comes from across the water ought not to deafen our ears to the appeal of those at home who are in need.

In short, the time is one that calls for individual sacrifice on every side, and for a just division of extraordinary contributions between the war sufferers and the home sufferers. Neither cause should be neglected.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Journal publishes this morning a group out of the president and thirty-eight of the nearly fifty members of the faculty of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, along with the very admirable address delivered by Prof. John H. Vaughan, as the agricultural college representative at the higher institutions feature of the New Mexico Educational association.

It is worth while for every citizen of this state to read Dr. Vaughan's address, because it sets out the work that is being done by the state and federal governments for practical education in New Mexico. The group out of part of the teaching force tells something of the number of men and women who are engaged in the work at Mesilla Park.

Not many people of New Mexico know that the agricultural college is ranked by the National Bureau of Education at Washington City, as one of six agricultural colleges of the first rank in the United States.

Dr. George E. Ladd has eliminated the influence of politics in the institution, as far as possible. He has brought into the school a large number of experienced and energetic men who have learned the best methods elsewhere and are making them work in this state. He has perfected an organization that is a marvel of efficiency, and is getting results.

The agricultural college will do for New Mexico, if its efficiency is not impaired, what has been done, and is being done, by the schools in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Illinois, where the people no longer ask how little money the institutions can get along with, but now more can be used with advantage. That is what New Mexico must come to. The state university gives indispensable education in liberal arts. The normal schools train teachers and give valuable educational training on general lines, but it is the agricultural college that takes care of the bread and butter education, now so necessary if a state is to take its position among the really progressive commonwealths of the nation.

## VICIOUS CENSORSHIP.

Word comes from Germany that its soldiers are strictly forbidden to read English or French newspapers. In Belgium it is a grave crime for even a civilian to be caught with a Paris paper. Now Canada has barred from her mails several German and pro-German newspapers. To sell these papers is an offense severely punishable in the Dominion. The fact that the allies and their foes are afraid to have their citizens and soldiers

read foreign newspapers is only another illustration of how war shoves nations back into the mental atmosphere of the Middle Ages.

In these days of enlightenment and public education, newspapers may be confiscated and shut out, but it is impossible to shut out thought. The surest way to whet the public appetite for news is to suppress it. And at a time when the people are making tremendous sacrifices for their governments, have they not the right to hear all sides of so momentous a struggle?

It would seem a very narrow policy to exclude printed matter merely because it contains arguments and assertions contrary to the official point of view. It seems to imply doubt of the patriotism of the reading public. If loyalty must be protected by excluding modern newspapers in this day and generation, the oft-repeated contention that this is a people's war does not seem altogether sound.

If the people of the United States were engaged in war, it would have to be in a cause so just as to have the approval of practically all the people. Officials of the government and officers of the army would have no concern as to what the soldiers read. The enemy would be at liberty to send all of their newspapers and books into the American lines. What they had to say would be interesting and amusing to Uncle Sam's boys in the trenches.

Press censorship, except for strategic reasons, is an affront to common intelligence and a challenge to the right of people to think for themselves.

## THE COURTS AND THE PRESS.

Two editors have recently been sent to jail for contempt of court. In Fargo, N. D., the punishment was fixed at ten days in jail and a fine of two hundred dollars, with twenty days more in jail for failure to pay. In this instance, an editorial article had charged the supreme court with holding a fake hearing and rendering a fake decision.

In Terre Haute, Ind., the editor of an evening paper was fined fifty dollars and costs and sentenced to ten days in jail by the circuit court, because of an article charging that the grand jury was "gang-picked."

The editor in neither case was permitted to offer evidence in support of the truth of his statements. In the Indiana case, the matter was carried to the federal court on constitutional grounds and the editor was discharged and the state courts prohibited from interfering further with his liberty.

The language employed regarding the courts, in both instances, amounted to open disrespect, and unless the statements were susceptible of proof, punishment by fine was justified. Whether it is wise to inflict a jail sentence for expression of an opinion, provided the opinion is not libelous or likely to incite disorder, may be questioned.

While nothing should be held more sacred among our constitutional institutions than the dignity and authority of our courts, no man should be punished for telling the truth about a matter of public importance and where the public welfare is involved. Such was the position taken by Federal Judge Anderson in reviewing the Terre Haute case. It is a delicate matter for judges to use their power to suppress even extreme and outspoken views upon decisions that involve public policy or upon procedure that may seem to reflect discredit upon our fundamental safeguards of liberty. Especially is this true of the relations between the courts and the press. The application of the word, contempt, is often not well defined; if indeed it is not sometimes so vague and obscure as to be entirely within the will of the judge.

Newspaper work must be done with quick dispatch, lawyers are not always at elbow, and a perfectly honest and sincere writer may use in the haste of composition a word or an expression that amounts to contempt, when he really meant no disrespect to the court. Not infrequently the editor uses much time and care in a most sincere effort to avoid expressing the contempt he feels for a court.

Good judges use their power to punish for contempt sparingly. Corrupt and prejudiced judges use the power on every possible occasion where an excuse may be found for so doing. Such judges use power instead of justice.

## LAUGHING AT TROUBLE.

When it is necessary to face trouble or sickness or even death, the best way to meet the issue is with what mood temper, stoicism, or even humor one can summon. It is easier for the person who adopts such state of mind, and infinitely easier for all who are concerned with him.

An illustration of what a humorous view of things may do for individuals, or even for a whole people, is shown in the report of the policeman, made to his superiors, about the first bomb dropped in Paris by a German airplane. All Paris was alarmed, but after reading the report, all Paris laughed. The policeman opened his report with these words:

With regard to a violation of the law forbidding the deposit of rubbish on the public ways, by an unknown aviator flying over the city of Paris, in express violation of the prohibition of the military governor, I have the honor of reporting as follows:

The president and his political enemies are hoping for entirely different results.

Turkey explains that it fired on the American launch on the principle of "safety first." Thanks.

## Barbed Wire Entanglements Play a Large Part in the War

(New York Times)

When Joseph P. Glidden, a farmer of De Kalb, Ill., back in 1872, got the idea of making wire fences with barbs on them, he had no more harmful design than to teach horses, cattle and hogs, by the prickles they might receive, that wire fences were meant to keep them in or out.

When Uncle Sam, on December 24, 1874, gave Farmer Glidden the Christmas gift of a patent on his new device, his idea was heralded to the world. The western prairies with their lack of fencing materials, had tried single strands of wire, but they availed little, and the whole consumption of wire for fencing in 1874 was only fifty tons. Glidden's barbed wire made the cattle think, and the farmers soon saw their worth. In ten years the wire fences had increased 10,000-fold, and in ten years more its growth had been the foundation of the wire trust.

But Glidden reaped small reward from his invention till February 29, 1892, when the United States supreme court upheld his claims, that he was able to collect royalty on all the fences that had been strung before he had four years to enjoy it, and died in his home town, in 1904, at the age of 93.

**Halted All Animals.**  
Quite naturally, some animals enclosed by Glidden's fencing, gashed themselves on the barbs. Just as naturally men and boys tried to climb over or under these fences and had their clothes and their flesh torn. These wounds upon man and beast and the suddenness with which Glidden's barbs halted all living things, came to the attention of military men, and the barbed wire entanglement of which we now read almost every day in the war news was born.

And it may be said right here that soldiers who have been hit by barbed wire entanglements while making a charge or maneuvering for a new position say the devil never invented anything nastlier. Bullets and bayonets make wounds that cause no suffering or that shock sensibility, but barbed wire tears and gnaws and gives no respite. Possibilities seen by American military students in barbed wire were soon carried to the armies of Europe, and engineers in every country in the world were put to work devising means for using this new device. Natural forerunners of the barbed wire entanglement had been in use from the earliest times. Roman soldiers had defended their positions with barbed wire. They had held off their barbarian enemies by falling trees, sharpened by the ends of the branches and mashing them with their points turned away from the Eternal City. Fences

—sharp, pointed piles—had been planted in the earth in front of armies for their enemies to wound themselves against or to halt the onrush of a charge till the piles could be removed or scaled.

Nobody outside of the European armies now at war knows how they are using barbed wire entanglements or in what form they are building them, for the engineers of each army are constantly devising new methods, and these new ideas are not divulged, even in times of peace. But the dispatches tell of cavalry and infantry running headlong into meshes of unyielding steel thorns that rouse the imagination to the horror of the ground. Eighteen inches remain above the surface. This system of squares extends indefinitely along the line to be defended, and the common practice is to make it six squares deep, thus ensuring an entanglement thirty feet wide through which the attacking forces must pass. The wire is strung from post to post and fastened with staples. Then other wires are strung diagonally from posts at opposite corners, and crisscrossed again and again till a network as intricate as a spider's web stands high enough from the earth to throw a horse or a man among the terrible steel thorns. The staples are not driven home, nor are the wires stretched. If the wires were taut they would be cut by a sword or bayonet blow. As they are constructed the wire gives under the blow and the only way that has been devised to get through an entanglement is to stop and cut each wire with a pick. These pickers are carried by soldiers nowadays, but it is a long job to get through, for every wire must be cut at every post.

**How to Lay Defenses.**  
While the European armies probably have built entanglements on new plans, a description of how an entanglement might be effectively constructed, issued for the instruction of the British army a few years ago, will give the layman an idea of the effectiveness of such defenses. First, the ground to be protected and over which the enemy must pass, is laid off in five-foot squares. At each corner of each square a post is driven into the ground, eighteen inches remain above the surface. This system of squares extends indefinitely along the line to be defended, and the common practice is to make it six squares deep, thus ensuring an entanglement thirty feet wide through which the attacking forces must pass. The wire is strung from post to post and fastened with staples. Then other wires are strung diagonally from posts at opposite corners, and crisscrossed again and again till a network as intricate as a spider's web stands high enough from the earth to throw a horse or a man among the terrible steel thorns. The staples are not driven home, nor are the wires stretched. If the wires were taut they would be cut by a sword or bayonet blow. As they are constructed the wire gives under the blow and the only way that has been devised to get through an entanglement is to stop and cut each wire with a pick. These pickers are carried by soldiers nowadays, but it is a long job to get through, for every wire must be cut at every post.

## With Scissors and Paste

GIVING WAY.  
(A Country Parson.)

You get, living alone, into little particular ways of your own. You know how walking along a crowded street you cannot keep a straight line; but every step you have to yield a little to the right or left to avoid the passerby. This is no great trouble; and you do it almost unconsciously; and your journey is not appreciably lengthened. Even so, living in a family, walking along the path of life in the same track with many more, you find it needful a score of times each day to give up your own fancies and wishes and ways in deference to those of others. You cannot divide the day in this precise fashion which you would yourself like best, and this is well for you. It breaks in hour by hour upon your native selfishness.

## BASELESS ATROCITY STORIES.

(Philadelphia North American.)  
Several weeks ago it was reported that an eminent Philadelphia clergyman, just returned from Munich, had "personally seen" in a hospital three German soldiers whose eyes had been gouged out by Belgian women. Upon direct inquiry we learned from him that he had spoken with persons who said they had seen these victims. Five days ago a member of our staff reported hearing of two Belgian children, now cared for by a family in Bryn Mawr, whose hands had been cut off by the Germans. The story told to him by the daughter of a high official in one of the eastern states, was related with the most circumstantial detail.

The mother of the victims, she said, was an American woman who had married a Belgian officer and who had returned here after his death in battle, bringing her mutilated children. The informant of our reporter had the facts from the lips of the woman who was caring for the afflicted ones.

We sent to this woman. She verified at once the fact that she had related the incident to a group in which our informant was present. But, she said, she told it not as a personal experience, but as a story which she had heard. Her friend has misunderstood.

This result is characteristic of that which has followed every inquiry of like nature. Innumerable are the reports of mutilations, told with the most convincing detail, not a single one has ever been traced to an actual eyewitness.

## LAND CAN HEAL WOUNDS.

(Western Empire.)

All that Europe has lost, and is to lose, of wealth and beauty and power, originally came from the land.

Every life that has gone out, or that shall go out—the life of king, general and common soldier—was nourished by the soil. And after the war, no matter how long it shall last, how complete the devastation that shall be wrought, there will remain the goodly earth!

There lies the hint that in time shall heal the wounds of the world. City and countryside, ships, armies, the shattered fabric of industry and society—these can only be rebuilt out of the enduring resources of nature by the labor and genius of man.

They may kill their enemies by tens of thousands, sweep away in an hour the accumulated treasures of centuries, but, thank God, they cannot kill, they cannot destroy, "the land the Lord, thy God, hath given thee."

Behold the smiling hills and valleys of our own nation, lying sweet and wholesome under the haze of the September afternoon, and believe that God does live, and that our civilization shall not perish from the earth. For these hills and valleys, happily recovered from the rivers of blood that are flowing from the wounds of Europe, are so many tokens to assure us that out of the wreck of poor Belgium a new and grander Belgium shall arise! That another France, another Germany, another Russia, and Austria and England, shall be rebuilt in the patience of eternal time.

Only the land can heal the wounds of the world. Look at our smiling hills and valleys and know that one day the hills and valleys of Europe shall smile again—aye, laugh outright

—with boundless harvests to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless and create anew those material and spiritual values that make the strength and the grandeur of nations.

And let us pray that where so much that is precious is shot and burned and trampled underfoot these things, infinitely more precious to humanity and to the endless future, may be saved.

Enduring peace among all the children of men.

Democratic institutions for Europe, where no anarchy shall again have power to plunge innocent millions into war.

## THE NEW SOUTH AMERICA.

(Robert Bacon in The Outlook.)

The day has gone by when a majority of these South American countries, laboriously building up a governmental structure under tremendous difficulties, were in constant fear of the danger of instability. Now all the more important republics are firmly established and no longer live in the shadow of dictatorships or unconstitutional rule. They "have passed," to use the words of Mr. Root, "out of the condition of millerism, out of the condition of revolution, into the condition of industrialism, into the paths of successful commerce, and are becoming great and powerful nations." With this development has come material progress and prosperity which attract the attention of the world to South America and assure its increasing greatness in the future.

## The Storytellers

**Literary.**  
An English minister, who guided his morning study hour very carefully, told the new maid that under no circumstances were callers to be admitted; except, of course, he added, in case of life and death. Half an hour later the maid knocked at his door.

"A gentleman to see you, sir."

"Why, I thought I told you—"

"Yes, I told him," she replied, "but he says it is a question of life and death."

So he went upstairs and found an insurance agent.

## War to Save an Umbrella.

The wife of General Metzinger, a distinguished French officer, whose son, a captain in the army, was recently wounded, was traveling from Switzerland to Lorraine.

She overheard a conversation between two German officers during a rainstorm.

One said: "Oh, I left my umbrella at a hotel in Paris."

The other replied: "Never fear, you will be able to go and get it next week."

"Pray do not trouble yourselves," interrupted Mme. Metzinger, "my son, who is a captain in the French army, will undertake to bring it to Berlin himself."

## Retranced by Her Sister.

The advanced maiden was out rowing with a possible suitor, and had taken her little sister along, who was exhibiting much fear at the waves.

"Why, Martha, if you are so nervous now, what will you be at my age?"

"Thirty-nine, I suppose," meekly replied little sister.

## He Had No Science.

In an address on "Scientific Salesmanship," a Sunday school teacher said:

"The modern or scientific salesman seizes every opening. He will not lie, of course; he will not falsify; at the same time he—he—well, he seizes every opening. He's not like the tramp."

"A hungry tramp, desirous of a handout, knocked at a kitchen door. A pleasant-faced old lady answered his knock. He whined:

"Excuse me, lady, but I been to the

"Oh!" cried the old lady warmly,

"a soldier, eh? Or perhaps a retired war correspondent? Come right in and sit down to a leg of turkey and a piece of hot mince—"

"I been to the front," the stupid tramp whined, "and I couldn't make anybody hear, so I came round to the—"

"A tramp!" snorted the old lady. "A plain, common, every-day tramp! Git along with you!"

"And she slammed the door indignantly in his face."

## Foreclosure Deceit Signed.

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Judge M. C. Mechem has signed a decree of foreclosure against the Treasurer Mining and Reduction company operating in the Mogollon district in favor of Thomas B. Waters, trustee, for \$287,284.50.

## Spencers Leave for Carrizozo.

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spencer and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Holland, who have been guests at the executive mansion, left today overland in the Spencer automobile for the Carrizozo ranch at Carrizozo, after spending Thanksgiving as guests of Governor and Mrs. McDonald.

## Fire in Tucumcari.

Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Fire caused by a defective chimney burned the five-room residence of Mrs. William Berger to the ground at Tucumcari.

## TO AILING WOMEN

A Little Sound Advice Will Help Many a Sufferer in Albuquerque. No woman should consider herself healthy and well if the kidneys are weak. Poisons that pass off in the secretions when the kidneys are well, are retained in the body when the kidneys are disordered. If the kidneys and bladder become inflamed and swollen worse troubles may quickly follow. This is often the cause of bearing-down pains, lameness, backache, etc. Uric poisoning is also frequent cause of headaches, dizzy spells, languor, nervousness and rheumatic pain.

When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy that has proven effective in thousands of such cases. Let an Albuquerque woman tell of her experience.

Mrs. Louise Burnett, 509 W. Silver Ave., Albuquerque, says: "One of my family had a bad back, she had known of Doan's Kidney Pills for a long time and began using them. They quickly cured her and she has had no trouble since."

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

DELICIOUS REFRESHING  
SAFE-TEA FIRST  
PURE

DRINK

**Ridgways Tea**

YOUR GROCER HAS IT

## THE VERY LATEST STYLES

Obtainable only in McCall Patterns

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THE LATEST JUMPER BASQUE

McCall Pattern 6795—\$2.00—\$2.50. Hundreds of other attractive new styles are now being offered.

**Kistler, Collister & Co.**

ALBUQUERQUE'S DRY GOODS SHOP

DOUBLE STRENGTH DOUBLE WRAPPED

**WRIGLEYS DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM**

DOUBLE STRENGTH PEPPERMINT FLAVOR  
DOUBLE WRAPPED—ALWAYS FRESH AND CLEAN

## New Double Strength Peppermint Gum!

Delicious Peppermint flavor blended into wholesome chicle—resilient, smooth chewing, mouth-watering.

Doubly pleasing because the flavor is long-lasting: lots of "Pep!"

Double wrapped and then hermetically sealed to keep the goodness in and all impurities out.

Double value, for with each 5c package is a

**United PROFIT SHARING Coupon**

good for many valuable presents.

Try WRIGLEY'S **DOUBLEMINT** today!

Made by the manufacturers of the famous

**WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT**

SPICY MINT LEAF JUICE

United Coupons now with both these WRIGLEY "twin mints."







## Crescent Hardware Co.

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

818 W. CENTRAL AVE.

TELEPHONE 318.

FOR ALL COOKING

**SNOWDRIFT**

THE PERFECT SHORTENING

EVERY CAN GUARANTEED

Quaker Corn Puffs, 15 CENTS.  
Quaker White and Yellow Corn Meal, TWO PACKAGES, 25 CENTS.  
Quaker Pearl and Granulated Hominy, TWO PACKAGES, 25 CENTS.  
Farinose, 15 Cents.  
Uncle Sam, 25 Cents.  
Cream of Rye, 2 for 35c.  
Post Toasties, 10c.  
Ralston's, 15 Cents.  
Algrain, 2 for 35 Cents.

## WARD'S STORE

815 Marble Ave. Phone 298-299

HOMER H. WARD, Mgr.

## Strong Brothers Undertakers

PROMPT SERVICE. PHONE 11. STRONG BROS., UNDERTAKERS.

## LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Herb, painting, papering, 14953. Dr. Schweitzer, osteopath, Ph 717. Fee's candy store. Beautiful boxes of candy at 25c, 50c and \$1.09.

No interest on taxes paid before December 15th. P. L. Hines returned last night from a short business trip to Las Vegas.

Charles C. Catron of Santa Fe arrived here last night on legal business.

Mrs. Halcy Onatod of Gurdon, Ark., is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. L. Greco.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Weiser and daughter, Ruth, returned last night from a trip to Florida.

W. H. Land, a Fort Sumner banker, arrived here yesterday from El Paso, where he is purchasing cattle.

Ralph C. Ely stopped here last night on the way from Santa Fe to Gallup. He will continue on his way today.

The Adelson, Topinka & Santa Fe has ordered 100 tank cars from the Pressed Steel Car company. The Railway Age Gazette.

There will be a regular meeting of Mineral Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the rank of equires.

Superintendent John Milne was informed yesterday that a report was prevalent that school would not be opened today on account of the scarlet fever epidemic. The report is erroneous, he said.

The entertainment to be given by the high school glee club at the auditorium tomorrow night for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., is expected to bring out a large crowd. The admission fee has been placed at the small sum of 25 cents and an exceptionally fine program has been arranged.

## REV. CHARLES L. DEAN ACCEPTS CALL TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Announcement was made yesterday at the Christian church that the Rev. Charles L. Dean, of Loveland, Colo., had accepted the call to that church. He will arrive here in January. The church has had to postpone the departure of the Rev. H. P. Williams.

The board has completed plans for a new church at Gold avenue and Broadway, but work is not to be started until Mr. Dean arrives.

## SIGMA TAU GIVES ITS SIXTH ANNUAL BANQUET

The Sigma Tau fraternity gave its sixth annual banquet Saturday night at the Alvarado hotel. Following are the toasts:

"Brothers and Sigma Tau"—Dave Lath.

"History of Sigma Tau"—Edmund Rose.

"Our Friendly Rival"—Fred Callins.

"The Alumni"—Will Higgins.

"Why I Chose Sigma Tau"—Brother.

"Looking at Sigma Tau From the Inside"—Clarke.

Elwood Albright was toastmaster.

## DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

**Martinson Funeral.**  
The body of Mrs. Edna Martinson will be shipped to Topeka, Kan., this morning on Santa Fe train No. 19. Funeral services will be held in Topeka, her former home. The husband, little daughter and sister will accompany the body.

**RESUMED BUSINESS.**  
The Mauser mill, which was closed on account of death, has resumed business for old and new customers.

**Saddle horses.** Trimble's Red Barn

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

## KAHN DUGLAR IS ARRESTED BY TONY GUEVARA

Patrolman Nabs Jose Sandoval as He Is About to Leave Town; Nearly All Stolen Goods Recovered.

Patrolman Tony Guevara last night arrested Jose Sandoval, who robbed Kahns general merchandise store, 109 North First street, a week ago. Guevara and Sergeant Ed Donahue were led by Sandoval to several widely scattered places where he hid the loot. The greater part of what he stole was recovered.

Guevara encountered Sandoval in the Santa Fe yards between Central and Tijeras avenues shortly after 7 o'clock. The patrolman saw with his flashlight that Sandoval was wearing several suits, so he took the man to the station. Sandoval was forced to disrobe. He peeled off five suits—four of which were new.

The patrolman recognized the suits as those taken from Kahns place a week ago last night, and quizzed Sandoval closely as to what he had done with the rest of the stuff. Sandoval said at first that he had bought the suits, but afterward broke down and volunteered to lead the officers to the places where he had the goods cached.

**Heard Guevara on Round.**  
Sandoval told Guevara he was in the store at 4 o'clock last Monday morning when the policeman shook the back door to see if he was locked. He left as soon as he was sure the patrolman had passed on, carrying the clothes away in gunnysacks. He hid the sacks under the wool scouring mills that morning, but separated them later so that if one hiding place was discovered he would not lose everything.

Sandoval said he was in the store the day before the robbery. He noted the location of the stock carefully. Afterward he went to an upstairs room in the New State hotel and saw the skylight on the roof of the store. He broke through the glass that night and lowered himself with a rope which he picked up in a yard, he said. He pulled the rope down after him. He told the police he was alone.

Sandoval said four men's suits, a silk dress and two rings last week to people who he said, were on the way to Mexico.

He took Guevara and Donahue first to the scouring mills last night. He crawled through a small hole in the basement wall, Guevara started to follow him, but the hole was too small for his entrance.

**Had Several Caches.**  
"Don't let him get away," yelled Donahue, who was standing outside, and Guevara grabbed the man by a leg and held on until he turned around with his back. This contained some men's clothes.

Sandoval then took them to a trash pile two miles north of the city where he had concealed two wedding dresses. Half a mile farther they found five pairs of gloves. They came back to the Indian hogan at Second street and Central avenue, where Sandoval had placed several pairs of shoes in a pile of ties. All this was taken to the police station, where Mr. Kahn identified it last night.

Mr. Kahn said \$18 had been taken. Sandoval had little more than \$1 in his pockets. Mr. Kahn believed Sandoval stayed here for the week to spend the money and this fact enabled Guevara to catch him. He apparently intended to leave last night. He had a railroad ticket to Dallas, N. M.

**Home in Juarez.**  
He told Guevara when the officer accosted him that his home was in Dallas. He had been here for a week's visit, he said, later he told Guevara his home was in Juarez, Mexico.

The police recovered five pairs of shoes, two hats, five pairs of trousers, five suits of clothing, silk dresses, a baby's cap, two shirts, two women's sweaters and five pairs of gloves.

**Nineteenth Gunning Accident.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—The nineteenth gunning accident in New Mexico reported today for this season, had Henry Bell, a Denning high school boy, for its victim. A bullet from a .22-caliber rifle in his buggy, pierced his thigh and also his hand. William West, of the bullet struck his leg between knee and ankle. Although the bullet was of large caliber, the wound was not serious. Of the nineteen gunning accidents reported, seven proved fatal.

**Unique Community Dinner.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—A unique community dinner is to be served at Las Cruces next week, when on Wednesday, the Woman's Improvement association will serve a baked chicken dinner to the Las Cruces Water Users' association, the business men of the Mesilla valley, city aldermen, and all others interested in the development of the valley. There will be short business talks after which the directors of the Water Users' association will hold their annual meeting.

**Dean Eckel in Santa Fe.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Rev. Edward Henry Eckel, of Kansas City, provincial secretary of the southwest, preached today in the Church of the Holy Faith, both at the forenoon and evening services and officiated also as celebrant at the celebration of holy communion early in the morning.

He addressed the men of the parish on Saturday evening at an informal luncheon given by the rector, Rev. Leonidas Smith at the rectory on East Palace avenue. Mr. Smith left this afternoon for Albuquerque to preach at St. John's church.

**Test Commands Firing Squad.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Lieut. C. C. Test of the United States army, instructor for the National Guard of New Mexico, this afternoon was in command at a field fire practice of Company E on the target range on the Tesque road. The distance for firing ranged from 1,000 to 300 yards.

**Two Towns Go Wet.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Prohibition was voted down at Montoya and Revolution, Quay county, at local option elections, which resulted in seventeen votes for and fifty-three against at Montoya, and fifty-nine against at Revolution.

**R. M. WILLIAMS Dies.**  
Room 1 and 2, Whiting Building. Corner Second and Gold. Phone No. 984.

**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.

## PARCELS POST TERMINAL TO BE ORGANIZED SOON

Force Already at Work Has Been Augmented to Six Men and Another Increase Is Expected Shortly.

The Albuquerque parcels post terminal is to be organized soon by John W. Naylor, of Kansas City, chief clerk of the railway mail service. Naylor is expected to arrive here within a week.

The terminal is already in operation. In fact, it has been since the middle of October. However, the force has not been organized officially and the clerks at work there now are rated as "subs."

Six clerks are at work now. When the office was opened there were only two. The six work in three-eight-hour shifts, two men on each "tour," so the place is open continuously. And the present force will be increased, perhaps immediately after the organization. At any rate, every shift now is unable to route all parcels and circular mail received while it is on duty and from this fact it is apparent that the amount of business is becoming too great for the number of men employed.

**Provision for Holidays.**  
The terminal force of six does not include the two transfer clerks, although they occupy the same building recently put up by the Santa Fe railway between the baggage room and the Wells Fargo building. The transfer clerks were able to move into the place only a short time ago. Until then they had no quarters of their own from the time of the fire at the station more than two years ago.

So that the terminal will not become flooded during the holidays, the postoffice department has put a number of mail clerks to "work" parcels on the trains from December 15 to January 1. Even with this assistance the terminal will not escape the holiday congestion, it is believed.

At the terminal, packages are routed for all points in New Mexico and Arizona. They are received here on all westbound mail trains and some times on train No. 2.

## CHAIRMAN ELY LEAVES CAPITAL; MAY BE NEXT NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR

**(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Republican State Chairman Ralph C. Ely left this afternoon for his home at Denning after completing arrangements for permanent state headquarters in the Capitol block at Santa Fe. During his absence, Miss Lillian Gildersleeve will be in charge. She has proved herself an expert in this kind of work and will see to it that none of the data and experiences of the campaign are lost and that the statistical and publicity work is maintained. Mr. Ely will make frequent trips to Santa Fe to keep in touch with the political situation.

There is a definite movement on foot to nominate Ely for governor two years hence and Judge Herbert P. Raynolds for the United States senate. However, W. H. Andrews is in the ring as a keen competitor for senator Catron's log and the senator does not appear as willing as he appeared a year or two ago to surrender it. As the term of Judge Raynolds as district judge does not expire until 1918, some of the ambitious candidates hope that he will remain in the district court bench and in 1918 make the run for the state supreme court, an honor toward which he is said to be personally inclined rather than to the governor or senatorship.

Still W. H. Gildersleeve, a former territorial legislator, is being considered by Judge Raynolds for governor and politicians are figuring in that case, on the possibility of Gillenwater for the state chairmanship.

## PHOTOS TO ILLUSTRATE GOOD ROADS BOOK ARE TAKEN BY PANKHURST

**(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—T. Harmon Pankhurst has returned from a trip over the state roads of northern New Mexico, taking photographs for the Good Roads book that will be issued by State Engineer James A. French.

He will leave tomorrow for a tour of the highways in southern New Mexico with the same purpose in view. The book is to be issued for a number of years and will be especially helpful to give New Mexico good roads a trial or to make their transcontinental trip by way of New Mexico.

The volume is to be superbly illustrated and will be a good publicity for New Mexico, especially if supplemented by the volume planned by Land Commissioner R. P. Ervin, descriptive of New Mexico lands and industries and the official New Mexico souvenir book of the New Mexico exposition commission.

## LAS CRUCES TO HAVE HOTEL BUILT ALONG MOST MODERN LINES

**(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Incorporation papers have been sent to the state corporation commission by the Las Cruces Hotel company, a corporation which is that much nearer to the realization of its desire and dream of a tourist and family hotel built along modern lines and large enough to accommodate the great influx of people that will come with the exposition year and the completion of the Elephant Butte dam.

The capitalization is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares. W. W. Cox, county treasurer, banker and wealthy cattleman, has put up \$1,000. Vincent B. May, former postmaster, banker and prominent Mason, another \$1,000, and Frank T. French, who is named statutory agent, another \$1,000, so that the incorporation could be so complete and work be pushed on the proposition and also to show their faith in Las Cruces, the Mesilla valley and the hotel proposition. The \$100,000 capital needed in Las Cruces plans have been drawn for the hotel, which is to be a three-story structure in mission style with every modern apartment and having 200 rooms.

## DEATH CELL OF ARIZONA PEN; EXPLAINS ALL

Man Whom People Condemned to Death by Vote at Last Election Makes Clean Breast to Business Friend.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—Out in Arizona, where they have been fighting since the last capital punishment, late at the polls, a man sat in the death cell of the Florence penitentiary the other day and wrote to his friends in Philadelphia all about it. To be sure, they were not very intimate friends. They were just a Philadelphia hosiery firm that for three years had been allowing one Charles Schaffer, of Box B, Florence, Ariz., to sell socks for them on commission.

Every once in so often they had written Charles Schaffer telling him that his sales were "very gratifying," and every so often he had written back saying: "Will you kindly send some more socks?" So far as they knew the salesman might have been an amiable bootblack in Florence, who had a sure way of calling the attention of his customers to "that big darned place there just above the left heel" or he might have been a corner grocery storekeeper, driven spasmodically into the hosiery field by the cost of high living.

Probably if they thought about Charles Schaffer at all, they thought of him just as a good customer in a small way. Distances are long, and hosiery manufacturers are very busy. But they knew about Charles Schaffer now. They know, for instance, that to a man who has lain three years in a death cell, a mere crisp business letter with a "dear sir" expression of formal respect, is a most gratifying thing. "A lot of real pleasure" and a bond of precious friendship, perhaps. They know, too, on what tiny efforts and trivial interests a man can keep spirit fresh and alive between death and gray walls.

Charles Schaffer told them all about it in this letter, received yesterday by a member of the firm.

"Box B, Florence, Ariz., Oct. 26.  
"Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 15th instant today. I have been putting off from day to day the writing of this personal letter to you; but I might as well tell you the full particulars of my trouble.

"I do not know whether it will be a surprise to you or not, but Box B, Florence, Ariz., in this state penitentiary postoffice box, and I am a convict under the death sentence. I have been under the death sentence here for almost three years. Our governor, George W. P. Hunt, has been re-elected for another term. He has put up a noble fight to have capital punishment abolished in this state. Whether he has been successful or not I do not know.

"For the last two years I have been allowed the privilege of the yard, and the prison officials granted me the right to sell hosiery to the inmates and the guards here. You see there are a great many convicts who like to wear good socks, and there are quite a few who have a little money. Besides, the officials allow them to work for themselves after they have finished their work for the state. In this way, we have convicts working all kinds of industries, and dealing in a small way with their fellow inmates in a business way. We are not allowed to have money in the prison yard, but we use postage stamps for currency. All money accounts are kept on the books in the administration building outside, and when any convict receives any money it is placed to his account, and we have a transfer system where one convict can transfer any amount of money he may have to another convict. This transaction is made in the yard office. We are allowed to send money orders to outsiders once a week, and you have noticed that my orders were always made on Tuesdays.

"Now what I wish to say is that I have received a lot of pleasure in handling your socks here, besides the profit. You see we men behind the walls can get a lot of extras if we have a little money, and they help take a lot of the sting out of prison life. We are all treated like human beings, and we are allowed to receive and write all the letters we wish every day. I am now locked up along with twelve other condemned men in the condemned ward, waiting for the people's decision on capital punishment. Whether I shall ever sell any more hosiery or not I do not know. But you have given me such a square deal in our business transaction that I believe I owe you this explanation. I am most sincerely yours, Charles Schaffer."

**LOS ANGELES PREPARES FOR PRIZE GRAND OPERA**  
**(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)**  
Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 24.—Preparations have begun here for the first performance of the \$10,000 prize American grand opera, which is to be given during the biennial convention of the National Federation of Musical Clubs and congress of American musicians in this city next June.

The opera is "Fairyland" and was composed by Horatio Parker, head of the music department at Yale university, who also won the Metropolitan Grand Opera company prize several years ago.

To assure having choice of the world's greatest artists it was found necessary to contract with them at once. Cash guarantees are being posted by the American Grand Opera association that will insure probably the greatest cast in the history of opera in America.

The premier of "Fairyland" is one of the features in the list of entertainments planned for exposition year by the 1915 general committee of Los Angeles city and county on entertainment and celebration of the Panama canal.

**Schools for Non-commissioned Men.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Schools for non-commissioned officers will be held in all of the National Guard organizations of New Mexico from now until March 31, 1915, so as to prepare for the annual inspection by federal officers.

**DR. R. W. HANNA.**  
Graduate and Post Graduate American School of Osteopathy.  
Phone 410. Suite 11, W. O. W. Bldg.

## JACK TORRES WILL MEET HARRY RIEDE IN DENVER, DEC. 8

Jack Torres will fight Harry Riede in Denver December 8th in the semi-windup to the Yukum-Stewart go. Torres will train here and not leave for Denver until December 5th. Torres met Riede here and at that time the Aspen whirlwind, as Riede was called, lost on a foul.

Bud Logan, of Omaha, to whom Torres lost by the K. O. route after leading in the early part of the bout, won the decision over Wildcat Ferns, of Kansas City, in St. Joseph, Mo., on November 26. Twice in the mixup Torres was "in a bad way from terrific punches and in the seventh he was all but out and only the clanging of the bell saved him from probably taking the count," according to the St. Joseph Gazette. This probably will cause Torres' friends to cheer up.

Harry Schaefer returned yesterday from Santa Fe, where he fought Torres Thanksgiving eve in perhaps the most grueling bout ever witnessed there. Both Torres and Schaefer showed remarkable endurance, traveling the ten rounds at a furious pace and seldom clinching. In fact, they virtually crowded fifteen rounds into the ten as far as action went, and Referee Mark Levy's chief trouble was in keeping out of the way.

Torres' reach enabled him to score often enough on Harry to offset the latter's heavy punching in the referee's judgment. That doesn't mean that Torres' blows lacked steel. To assign a certain number of rounds to either boy required expert judgment. This is not attempted here. The referee's decision, however, viewing the whole fight at a glance was approved.

## PRESIDENT RIPLEY HERE ON WAY TO CALIFORNIA

President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe railway, passed through the city last night in his private car on train No. 1 on the way to the Grand Canyon. From there he will go to Santa Barbara to spend the winter. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ripley and Ford Harvey.

General Superintendent C. H. Bristol of La Junta, came on No. 1. He and Division Superintendent Summers left at midnight for Socorro.

**Big Money Coming In.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—The state officials expect to receive record-breaking tax returns during the coming month. A report from Luna county has it, for instance, that the treasurer of Luna county has already collected \$70,000 of next year's tax duplicate, one-half of which becomes delinquent on Tuesday of this week, after which a penalty must be added. Out of \$112,000 taxes on its rolls in 1912, the sum of \$111,000 was collected, while of \$155,000 on the roll this year \$149,000 has been collected. In Santa Fe county, however, the tax bills for the taxes delinquent on Tuesday have not yet been sent out, as the assessor was unable to prepare his books in time.

**Cimarron Hotel Burns.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—The Grand hotel, owned by the Colorado Brewing company, at Cimarron, burned to the ground at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Proctor was the manager. The loss is partly covered by insurance. The hotel was one of the largest in Colfax county. The origin of the fire is unknown.

**Hubbell Increases Sheep Shipments.**  
Santa Fe, Nov. 29.—Frank A. Hubbell increased his sheep shipments from Magdalena from 50,000 head last year to 60,000 head this year, all of them from his Socorro county range.

## REALTY TRANSFERS.

Eva M. Lewis and husband to Scott B. Anderson, War., November 21, lots 12 and west 17 feet lot 14, block 18, Perena addition, \$1.

A. J. Davis and wife to Harriet Adams, War., November 24, lots 18, 19, 20, block 27, Original Townsite, \$10.

Alfred Grunfeld, et al, to Luz Armiijo, War., November 24, piece in Rancho de Atrisco, \$1.

Isola Bambini to Fred A. Clayton, War., November 24, part of SE 1-4 of SW 1-4, T. 19, N. 12, E. 3, \$1.

Jose A. Martinez and wife to Leonor Urioste, War., November 27, lot 2, block "X," Eastern Addition, \$10.

My Rogers, War., November 24, lots 10 and 11, block 42, Eastern addition, \$1.

Isola Bambini to Fred A. Clayton, War., November 24, part of SE 1-4 of SW 1-4, T. 19, N. 12, E. 3, \$1.

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## CRYSTAL TODAY

"BUNNY BACKSLIDES" With John Bunny and Flora Finch.  
"THE BELOVED ADVENTURER" Lubin.  
"HEARTS SELIG PIC-TORIAL 77" First Pictures of the Indian Troops in the War in Europe. The Germans in Brussels and Others.  
"THE CHILD THOU GAVEST ME" Biograph.

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.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

In accordance with a ruling of the Attorney General's office at Santa Fe, no penalty or interest will be charged on taxes paid prior to and including the 15th day of December. M. MANDELL, Treas. and Coll.

## "TELMO"

BUY THIS BRAND OF CANNED GOODS AND YOU HAVE THE BEST

## NOTICE

We are always in the market for all WASTE MATERIAL, SCRAP METALS, SCRAP RUBBER, IRON, BOXES, BOTTLES and BAGS, in car load lots or small lots. If you have anything to offer in our line we shall be pleased to name you our best price. Soliciting your business.

SOUTHWESTERN JUNK CO.  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
P. O. Box 116 Phone 619

## AEOLIAN

## PLAYER PIANO