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PACHUCA TAKEN BY VILLA WITH LITTLE EFFORT, SAYS REPORT

Strong Position Held by Carranzista General Yields to Assault by Northern Commander in Chief.

RAILROAD SERVICE OPEN TO MEXICO CITY

Full Passenger and Freight Trains May Be Run From Juarez to Capital of Southern Republic.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 30.—Railroad communications were opened today between the Juarez-El Paso border port, and Mexico City, according to announcement of the Villa agency here. This will afford the only entry into the capital, since the railroad between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has been cut.

It was stated that both passenger and freight would be accepted on the former National lines of Mexico.

As far as could be learned today General Villa and officials of the Carranzista party continued to delay their entry into the national capital, although they remained a few hours' ride away.

A telegram to the Associated Press sent today by General Villa's first secretary, Luis Aguirre Bonavides, at Tula, said:

"Tonight, the city of Pachuca, where General Pablo Gonzales, Jacinto Trevino and other Carranzista chiefs, with their respective brigades, had taken refuge, was taken. In the result no more than three brigades of our forces, forming the vanguard, took place."

"They obtained as trophies of war all the Carranzista trains, a large number of cannons and automobiles and articles which they had looted from the city of Mexico. A large quantity of provisions also was obtained."

Pachuca is the capital of Hidalgo state.

Five more persons were added to the casualties on the American side today. Private Galt of B troop, Ninth United States Cavalry, was shot in the head and died before he was taken to the hospital. A Mexican child was wounded, one seriously.

This makes a total of forty-one persons injured on the American side by stray bullets from the Carranzista machine guns and rifles. General Villa's Carranzista troops entrenched in Naco, O. of those, four are dead, one is blind and two are reported to be near death.

The siege of the Mexican town is being speedily continued. Carranzista men are sapping the ground before Villa's trenches and gradually are drawing nearer. One shell today entered the United States customs house, which was vacated two weeks ago because of the danger from stray bullets. The shell is said by artillerymen to have been timed for explosion at 400 meters, indicating that to be the distance between the two lines of trenches.

Although Carranzista troops are continuing this siege, it is reported that he will make no assault on the town until reinforcements arrive.

GOOD ORDER PRESERVED IN CITY OF MEXICO

Washington, Nov. 30.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, informed the state department today of the receipt of a report from Charles Hollier of the British embassy in Mexico City, saying that good order prevailed in the Mexican capital.

Charge Hollier said General Zapata was not in the city, but was represented there by one of his officers. He reported that there had been no serious disorders except in case of crimes against good order.

Consul Canada today asked the state department to warn Americans and other foreigners against going to Vera Cruz at this time. Transportation facilities between Mexico City and the seaport are uncertain, it was pointed out, and those who ventured to Vera Cruz would in all probability be stranded there.

In this connection the department issued the following announcement: "Many Americans returning to Vera Cruz find it impossible to go to the interior. No hope is entertained that for many months to come, on account of the fact that the railway lines are controlled by different factions and are in constant danger of destruction."

The consul suggests that this information be given to the press in order to prevent American citizens from becoming stranded in Vera Cruz."

THREE GENERALS QUIT VILLA FOR CARRANZA

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 30.—Generals Manuel Chao, M. Azusa and Alberto Torres have renounced allegiance to Villa and are now espousing the cause of Carranza, according to Carranzista report here. Chao and Azusa were reported to be near Mexico City with a part of the command which Villa moved up within a few miles of the capital at the close of

PROPER FOOD TO BE SENT BELGIAN BABIES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) New York, Nov. 30.—Boxes of assorted foods, prepared especially for babies and invalids, in addition to a food list prepared by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, are to be sent to Belgium by the woman's section of the American commission for relief in Belgium, it was announced today. By means of these "baby boxes," it is thought, the lives of a million babies and children who are suffering from lack of proper food may be saved.

Thirty-pound packages will be prepared and marked, so that on arrival in Europe they may be sent immediately to ailing children. Thirty-pound boxes of ideal food for invalids or adults, with blue or red bands, respectively, will also be forwarded.

The presidents of fourteen state federations of women's clubs have accepted places upon the co-operating committee of the women's section of the commission within the last few days, it was announced tonight, and fifteen thousand Texas club women have expressed their intention to co-operate in the relief work. This brings the number of American women engaged to nearly 700,000.

OFFICERS AND MEN ARE NEEDED BY NAVY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Washington, Nov. 30.—The need of 240 additional officers and about 4,000 men to fully equip all American warships of actual military value was explained today to the house naval affairs committee by Rear Admiral Blue, chief of the navigation bureau of the navy department. Admiral Blue was telling of the needs of the navy in connection with the naval appropriation bill now being shaped by the committee.

Referring to the fact that the department was still purchasing some of its hydrographic charts from the British government, the admiral said the United States was issuing more and more such charts each year, and that ultimately hydrographic charting by the United States would be as complete as that of any other nation.

All the ships of the navy now under construction are to use fuel oil, and it is estimated that this year 30,000,000 gallons will be used.

The estimates of the navy exceed last year's total of \$145,000,000 by about \$1,000,000.

APPROPRIATION FOR ARMY TO BE MUCH REDUCED

Cut of More Than \$3,000,000 Is Proposed in Estimates Prepared by War Department Officials.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Washington, Nov. 30.—Appropriations aggregating \$104,124,512 to carry the army through the coming year, are proposed in estimates which the war department has just completed for submission to congress. This is an increase of \$2,105,200 over the total carried by the army for the current year, although reductions are made in the allowances for many branches of the service.

A new item of \$150,000 for purchase of automatic machine rifles is asked. Altogether \$2,900,000 is sought for ammunition compared with \$2,000,000 carried in the current year. For field artillery for the organized militia \$2,690,000 is asked, \$2,160,000 having been appropriated last year. For the manufacture, repair and issuance of arms at the national armories \$250,000 is asked as against \$150,000 last year.

The signal service would get \$700,000, of which \$400,000 would be for the purchase, maintenance, operation the repair of airplanes. Provision would be made for giving one year's additional pay to the beneficiaries of men killed in the army aviation service.

Other items in the estimates on which controversy will be asked to base the army bill include:

Subsistence of the army, \$10,250,912; regular supplies for the quartermaster's department, \$8,000,000; new barracks and quarters in the United States proper, \$2,000,000; transportation of the army, \$10,000,000; clothing and camp equipment, \$6,000,000, an increase of \$400,000; medical department, \$750,000 an increase of \$250,000.

RESERVE BOARD IS WRESTLING WITH RATES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Washington, Nov. 30.—The federal reserve board spent several hours today discussing changes in the rediscount rates which several of the federal reserve banks desire to make. No definite announcement was made, but it was virtually decided that the rate for the entire country should be uniform at 5 1/2 per cent at thirty-day maturities and 6 per cent for longer maturities.

The banks in Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas were anxious to secure approval of a rate of 5 per cent for thirty days and 5 1/2 per cent for longer maturities. Their suggestion probably will be approved, since the board does not desire to give them a rate below those in the larger financial centers.

The rates in Kansas City, now 6 per cent for thirty days and 6 1/2 per cent for longer maturities, may not be changed, as the bank there apparently is satisfied.

Noted Metallurgist Dies

Berkeley, Calif., Nov. 30.—Samuel Benedict Christy, dean of the College of Mining of the University of California, died here today of pneumonia after a brief illness. He was 81 years old.

YPRES REDUCED TO RUINS WHEN GERMAN ATTACKS ARE BEATEN OFF

Detail Report Given Out From Paris Tells of Operations in Western Zone of Great Struggle.

KAISER'S FORCES ARE BLOCKED EVERYWHERE

Assaults Made Now Are Unimportant and Artillery Fire Is Not So Effective as Formerly.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Paris, Nov. 30.—The following official statement was issued here tonight:

A few details about what has occurred on the front from November 21 to November 27, inclusive: The general situation has not materially changed in that period. The enemy has worn himself out in partial attacks without result. Our counterattacks have inflicted on him heavy losses and have brought some gain to ourselves.

The old and magnificent city of Ypres was threatened to death on the day when the German emperor was obliged to give up all hope of entering it. The batteries not being sufficient for that work of destruction, the enemy took to Southern an armored train on the 21st and 22nd under the guidance of a captive balloon.

This train kept up an incessant fire of explosive and incendiary shells. The cathedral belfry and the market buildings successively collapsed. On the evening of the 23rd the main square of the city was nothing more than a heap of ruins.

The firing was kept up continually in order to prevent the city from being captured, but our sappers worked under the shells and succeeded in rescuing many of the inhabitants. The records and a few pictures in the museum.

Gain Left Bank of Yser.

On the 24th and 25th, we succeeded to the south of Dixmude, in gaining a foothold on the left bank of the Yser to the south of the city. Our troops held together without difficulty.

Further to the south a French army corps advanced 200 meters all along its front and has held its ground. The shells of the German artillery sometimes do not burst properly.

Our infantry, in comparison with the infantry of the enemy, are very spirited. They captured, on the 25th, before Fostebert, three machine guns, a light howitzer, 160 men and three officers.

To sum up, our material and moral situation from the sea to the Yser is very good. From the Yser to the Oise the enemy has not shown greater activity than on the northern sector. There was no attack by the infantry. The attacks by the artillery were very intermittent and were lacking in spirit. Our artillery during that week maintained its advantage.

German Batteries Silenced.

On the 22nd our heavy guns near La Bassée silenced completely the fire of the German batteries. On the 24th in the same region the result was the same. On the 25th we destroyed, after our aeroplanes had given us the range, two machine guns.

Our infantry has gained brilliant results. It is to be noted that every advance it makes is at once definitely secured by the establishment of entrenchments. At Lievin on the 21st, our infantry brought to a head an audacious operation which had been prepared by sapping. Our troops invaded a German trench, killed 200 of its occupants and installed themselves in the trench after having burned in front of it, two artillery observation stands.

Our Gains Claimed.

With reference to the district from the Oise to the Vosges: It is in this section that the enemy, in his statements, claims to have given proof of the greatest activity and to have gained most of his successes. In reality he has been a little more active than in other sections, except that he never engaged more than a battalion at a time.

As regards the results, he obtained none. On the contrary our artillery made substantial gains. Some of the infantry actions are interesting to note. On the 22nd by a magnificent defense, we maintained all our positions in the Argonne as well as Aux Eparges, against four exceedingly fierce attacks. Also on the 25th on all other points it was we who made progress.

General Position Is Good.

On the 21st to the south of Four-de-Paris, we made an advance; on the 23rd, one of 500 meters near Berry-au-Bac; another the same day to the east of Rheims and in the forest of Bolant; and on the 25th still another near Souain.

As a field marshal and the publication of appreciative telegrams to the eastern commanders have directed the attention even of the uninformed public to the fact that events in Poland are of far greater importance than those in Flanders and along the Aisne.

The presence of Emperor William at Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters is interpreted here as indicating that everything is thought to be going well. The emperor has conferred the order of merit on General Mackensen for his victory at Lodz.

General Mackensen long has been regarded as one of the most brilliant of the German generals. He was the trusted adjutant of Field Marshal Count von Schlieffen when he was chief of the general staff, and instructed Emperor William in military history. The emperor later selected him as the immediate superior of the crown prince in the Danzig garrison.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

If any marked successes have been attained on any of the various fields of battle, the war chancelleries of the belligerent powers have refrained from making known this fact to the public through their usual official communications.

Except that fighting continues briskly in Poland and that there has been another fruitless attack on Arras in the west, there is a paucity of news from the fronts.

Unofficial advices from Petrograd assert that the Russians in Poland have captured ten miles of German trenches between Glinow and Sobota, northeast of Lodz, and in addition 600 prisoners, seven guns and many wounded. The capture of these trenches, it is asserted, strengthens the Russian right wing, which it is declared already has outflanked the German left and brought the Russian advance nearer Strykow, where a battle is raging.

Berlin declares there is nothing important to report from Poland. A wireless dispatch from the German capital, however, quotes military critics as saying that the time is ripe for a resumption of active operations against the Russians which were temporarily hindered by the advance of the Russian right wing. It adds that the Austrians are keeping watch the Germans and Austrians took and that there have been Austrian advances in Serbia.

King George has gone to France to visit the headquarters of the British expeditionary forces.

The French government in a yellow bulletin of the 29th, but more completely than previously, the causes of the European conflagration. It deals with events from the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia to the actual commencing of hostilities by all the states of the triple entente and the Teutonic alliance.

In another official statement issued at Paris, the French government reviews the general situation in the western area from November 21 to 27 and describes the terrific German assault with explosive and incendiary shells on the Belgian town of Ypres, which it declares was marked for destruction "on the day when the German emperor was obliged to give up all hope of entering it."

The cathedral, the belfry and the market buildings, says the French account, were destroyed and the main square of the city was transferred into a heap of ruins.

The report announces that from a material and moral standpoint the French position from the sea to the Yser river is excellent and declares that the German artillery attacks along the line are intermittent and lack spirit.

In a report from British headquarters on the continent covering operations from November 23 to November 25, the British official observer says that since the enemy has desisted from his attacks in force, the fighting has resolved itself into a competition of sniping and sniping from the outposts all along the line, where positions are contested with rifles, hand grenades, bombs, mortars and mines.

He chronicles numerous British successes and declares that no little part of these have been due to the ample quantity and excellent quality of the food. No soldiers in the field, he says, have ever been so well fed.

The Berlin press bureau says the sultan of Turkey has received a pledge of allegiance from Egyptian notables.

Emperor William has conferred the Order of Merit on General Mackensen for his achievements by his armies in Poland.

RICH MAN DIES OF PARALYSIS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Los Angeles, Nov. 30.—John G. Wendell, one of the largest owners of real estate on Broadway, New York City, died today at the home of his nephew, H. G. Holwedel, at Santa Monica. Mr. Wendell, who was 73 years old, was stricken with paralysis two weeks ago, after a trip west in his private car.

LARGEST OWNER OF PROPERTY IN NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 30.—With the possible exception of the Astor estate, John G. Wendell, who died today in Los Angeles, was reputed to own more real estate on Broadway than any other person and his property holdings in the city are said to have been greater than those of any other individual. Mr. Wendell inherited the title to the real estate from his father, who was a wealthy financier and was one of Wendell's policies never to sell any land. Another of Wendell's characteristics was that no hotel or amusement place of any kind was allowed to exist on his property.

"Call it sentiment if you like," he is reported to have said, "perhaps it is, but I want to keep the little buildings as they were when they came to me. There are also moral and legal reasons. In the first place I will not be responsible for the machinations of the evil one. I have plenty of money to do without being responsible for immoral souls."

ARBITRATION IS ON HEARING IN CHICAGO UNDER ERMANN ACT

Enginemen Present Claims to Board and Railroad Representatives Are to Have a Hearing Later.

50,000 EMPLOYEES ARE DEMANDING CHANGES

Higher Pay, Shorter Hours and Better Working Conditions Are Matters of Contention to Be Settled.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Chicago, Nov. 30.—When the arbitration of questions at issue between ninety-eight western railroads and 55,000 of their enginemen began here today before a board appointed under the act of statistics by Warren & Stone, one of their sixteen demands, with two exceptions of a comparatively minor nature, are in actual existence on some roads, although no one road has granted all of them.

Of the six arbitrators, two were appointed by the roads, two by the men and two—Judge Peter C. Pritchard and Charles Nagel—by the government. Judge Pritchard was chosen chairman. Then he and his fellow-members settled into their chairs and for five hours listened to a solid volume of statistics by Warren & Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, acting as counsel for the men, from his first witness, M. W. Cadie, an assistant grand chief engineer of the organization.

The railroads were represented by A. W. Trenholm, chairman of the conference committee of managers appointed by the Western Association of General Managers, several of his colleagues on the committee, and Attorney James M. Sheehan.

Mr. Stone outlined his case briefly and then introduced "Exhibit 1," which proved to be a paper bound volume of 335 pages containing upwards of half a million words.

"This exhibit," he explained, "contains all the records of agreements between the enginemen and the railroads in the history of the industry. It was regarded also as ample explanation of the expectation that the hearing will last three months."

Summary of Demands.

A summary of the demands read and witness' replies follow:

1.—One hundred miles or less, five hours or less, will constitute a day's work in all classes of passenger service. All mileage in excess of 100 miles shall be paid pro rata. To indicate the justice of this demand, Cadie said that this agreement was already in effect on forty-eight railroads in the eastern territory, as divided by the Interstate Commerce commission, fourteen in the western territory and twenty-four in the southeastern territory. Two railroads in southeastern territory, he said, make four hours a working day for enginemen.

2.—One hundred miles or less, ten hours or less, will constitute a day's work in all classes of service except passenger and switching. All mileage in excess of 100 miles shall be paid pro rata. Ten miles per run will be the equivalent of one hour's service performed, or vice versa. Witness said that this rule is quite general throughout the country and that a few railroads even had nine and eight-hour days.

3.—Over time in passenger service will be computed and paid for on a basis of twenty miles per hour at rate for each class of engine used. Witness did not have statistics on this subject but said he knew that this was the practice of a number of roads and that he would produce actual figures later.

4.—Over time in all other service except passenger and switching will be computed on a basis of ten miles per hour and paid for at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, at rate for each class of engine used. All overtime will be computed on the minute basis. Cadie testified that this arrangement has the sanction of many roads. Its real purpose, he said, is to eliminate overtime, which enginemen resent.

5.—Pushers, helpers, mine runs, work trains, wreck trains, belt line, transfer and other unclassified service will be paid through freight rate according to the class of engine. The pushers and helpers referred to are engines which assist in the hauling of a heavy train, and as the crews do the same work as the regular enginemen, many railroads, the witness said, pay the rate demanded. This answer applied also to other details of the demands. He testified further that the demand for an increase of ten per cent paid to crews driving locomotives up a grade of 1 1/2 to 2 per cent over, finds precedent on certain western railroads.

6.—This demand concerns the retention of concessions granted to enginemen when they are transferred to electric or gasoline engines. Cadie stated that in the few instances where electricity or gasoline is used the rights of seniority, hours and other regulations applying to the steam locomotive service were preserved, and wages graded proportionately.

7.—Crews on local freight or mixed trains shall be paid ten per cent more than those on through freight trains, with proportionate overtime. With regard to this, witness said that some roads paid the ten per cent excess, while others gave the local enginemen 25 cents extra per hundred miles.

8.—This demand quotes desired salaries for the crews of switch engines, asks two cents per hour bonus for night work and a ten-hour workday

with time and a half for overtime. Cadie said that the roads had been very liberal in this regard and that the main purpose in the demand for extra pay for overtime was to eliminate extra hours so far as possible.

9.—Thirty minutes preparatory time in addition to all other time shall be allowed. This demand is designed to correct an alleged abuse where enginemen having brought their locomotives from the roundhouse are delayed in some cases, without pay, before starting on the run assigned. Those engaged in similar delay at terminals by paying a bonus for the time the crew is delayed in getting to the roundhouse, from the terminal station, is also asked. The men want running time pay while thus delayed. Some enginemen, witness said, have such agreements with the men.

10.—Pay for continuous time when called up between terminals or when called up at other than home terminal. Witness said many railroads made adequate provisions of pay for such instances.

11.—When an engine with its crew is being deadheaded (being hauled by another engine) the deadhead crew shall be paid the same as if they were hauling the train. This agreement exists with twenty-one western railroads, witness said. Cadie testified, and twenty-two others pay half the full rate.

PHYSICIAN INSANE WHEN HE KILLED MAN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 30.—Dr. Harry D. Kelley, of Council Bluffs, was insane on March 25, 1911, when he shot and killed Edwin Sterzing, a Des Moines bartender, according to the verdict of a jury which reported to Judge Lawrence DeGraff of the district court tonight. Kelley was tried on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the slaying of Sterzing.

If the contention of John Milvany and C. G. Saunders, counsel for Kelley, that the verdict automatically quashes an indictment charging him with the murder of Clarence Woolman, is sustained, the young physician may soon gain his liberty. Kelley slew a coalman, a Potawatomi county deputy sheriff, shortly before he took Sterzing's life. The tragedy occurred March 25, 1911, when the young physician was being escorted from his home in Council Bluffs, to the insane asylum at Knoxville, Mo. The second trial of the case. The verdict of the first jury was reversed because it found Kelley guilty and at the same time declared he was insane.

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STOKERS WAIT HOPEFULLY FOR NEW COMMISSION

Believe Mine Operators of Colorado Will Be Forced to Accept Plans of Settlement Proposed by President.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Denver, Nov. 30.—Public support will be accorded President Wilson in any further steps he may take to effect his plans for the settlement of the Colorado coal strike, according to a statement issued tonight by John McLehman, president of district 15, United Mine Workers of America. The statement was issued in connection with the action of President Wilson in appointing a strike mediation commission, and also in reference to the statement issued last night by Jesse F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, in which he declared that he knew of "no controversy" between the Colorado coal operators and their employees that rendered mediation the obvious way of settlement.

"No Controversy" Cry Scouted.

The cry of "no controversy," President McLehman says, carries no weight, and the coal operators are taking refuge in various subterfuges. The statement says:

"In spite of the hostile, discourteous and arbitrary attitude of the Colorado mine operators in rejecting his peace plans submitted several weeks ago, the president of the United States has wisely reiterated them by appointing the commission of three contemplated by the original document. The promise of the president is a proof that the president regards the Colorado strike as a vital controversy, awaiting great minds in its settlement. Also the naming of the commission by the president is the best refutation of the operators' subsequent and silly statement that no labor controversy exists in Colorado."

Strike Still Alive.

"The president knows that the strike is a living thing; every person in the country who can read knows it, and the operators realize it each day. Their present cry of 'no controversy' is but a repetition which has grown wearisome through its own lack of convincing force."

"It is the most serious subterfuge for the operators to attempt to find shelter in the president's words that the commission shall seek solution of future questions. In naming the men Mr. Wilson certainly intended them to work under the original drift of the plans, for he says so. But, having brought about the settlement of present differences as desired them to do, it is his further intention that they continue to serve throughout the three years his settlement plans shall be in effect."

Wants Plans to Succeed.

"The public will certainly support the president in any further steps he may take to put his plans into full force. And those plans would long ago have been the order of the day had it not been for the operators' attitude, which, at best, is only a campaign to harass Mr. Wilson and try to weary the men. For it must be remembered, the men accepted the plan in full, even though they rather vitally departed from original demands. This was done in the interests of peace."

"It is earnestly hoped the president, now he has reiterated his own plans by the naming of an important commission, will find ways to put them into effect even over the protests of those who evidently are against any sort of harmony and prosperity."

BLOODY BATTLE IN POLAND IS STILL RAGING UNDECISIVELY

Three Semi-independent Engagements Are Being Fought by Forces Under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS FROM WESTERN LINE

Germans Are Said to Have Underestimated Fighting Qualities of Russians and Thereby Blundered.

RUSSIANS REPORT MANY SUCCESSSES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) Petrograd, Nov. 30.—The following communication was issued from several headquarters tonight:

"Suburban engagements continue in the direction of Lodz. An attempt by the Germans to advance in the region of Iteza has been repulsed with great losses to the Germans."

"In the rest of the front along the left bank of the Vistula an artillery engagement took place on November 29."

"The Russian troops, after a fight lasting ten days, captured, on November 29, the projected positions which protected the passes in the Carpathians extending fifty verstas (about 33 miles) from Koneczna, which is situated north of Bartfeld as far as Szekes, situated south of Munkacs. The Russians in this district captured cannons, machine guns and many prisoners."

"During the first half of November we captured in all 30,000 Austro-Hungarian soldiers and 600 officers."

"At Plock (Poland) the Russians seized four ships laden with machine guns and munitions."

"In East Prussia minor engagements, beginning on Nov. 25, took place. The Russians in this district captured cannons, machine guns and many prisoners."

"Black sea since November 21."

Split Into Three Units.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE) London, Nov. 30 (11.10 a. m.).—Another day of the crucial battle between the Russians and the German allies in Poland has passed without news of a decisive result. The Russian official statement tonight says that there is no significant importance to report from Poland, which the Russian government must upon its warning against over-optimism.

The facts, as gleaned from various messages of correspondents, appear to be that three semi-independent engagements are proceeding between the Russian troops and the German army on the north and Cracow on the south, in which both combatants have achieved local success, without a distinct victory for either army.

Some of the British military experts believed that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have been split into three units, one of which certainly is almost completely enveloped, while the German army is wedged between the German army and its Austrian ally in the region of Cracow. They declare that the Germans have considerably underestimated the qualities of their Muscovite opponents, and have opposed them with a badly composed almost wholly of second line troops, but are now rushing heavy reinforcements from the western line to avert a Polish Sedan. They express the opinion that the issue depends on whether these arrive in time.

Berlin Says Different.

Berlin reports the failure of the Russian attack on the fortifications east of Dirschheim, in East Prussia, with heavy losses, while unofficial messages from Petrograd describe an important Russian advance and the capture of ten miles of trenches to the northeast of Lodz.

Advices from Holland report that railway traffic, newspapers and posts in the Brussels region are entirely suspended. It is estimated that the purpose of suppressing news of a movement of German troops to the eastward.

The only development of the day in the western theater was the renewal of the British naval bombardment of the German base at Zeebrugge.

King Goes to France.

England was surprised at the announcement that King George had left last night on a visit to the headquarters of the British forces in France, where he is certain of an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers. This was the fortieth birthday of Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty and the captain of a few of those antagonistic to him, pay a tribute to his remarkable career. The seventieth birthday of the Queen Mother Alexandra will be celebrated tomorrow

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the advance of Russian reinforcements in northern Poland. The German successes in the Baltic, combined with the removal of the danger of an invasion of the German provinces.

Further south, the Austrians are cooperating to good effect and the Austrian advance in Serbia is affording reasonable ground for believing that the campaign there will soon be brought to a successful conclusion and that release troops for action elsewhere.

In the western arena of the war the situation is not so clear as it is in the east, but reports continue to show that the enemy's attacks have been repulsed. The Germans, it is announced, are making ground and thus gradually gaining a final solution.

Commenting on the sinking of the British steamer *Malabar* off Havre last week by a submarine, the German press expresses great satisfaction that German submarines are able to operate so far from their base as to render the English channel unsafe.

GERMANS IN DESPERATE NEED OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Hatfield, N. S., Nov. 26.—A cable message from Rotterdam received here by the Morning Chronicle from its special staff correspondent depicts pitiable conditions among the homeless Belgians.

Despite the efforts of the American commission for relief in Belgium to feed the refugees, the correspondent says, the food supply has been exhausted and the non-combatants are asking aid from Canada. The dispatch in part follows:

"Will Canada help us?" This is the pathetic cry which meets me everywhere.

Another flight of Belgians toward Holland has begun. The panic-stricken people are streaming across the frontier into the border towns, which already are overrun with wandering refugees.

The Belgian people, driven to desperation, are arming themselves with any weapons upon which they can lay hands. The danger is that they will precipitate a riot that will bring upon them military reprisals.

AUSTRIANS REPORT DEFEAT OF SERBIANS

London, Dec. 1 (3:29 a. m.)—Reuters' Vienna correspondent, telegraphing Monday, gives the following Austrian official report:

"In the southern war theater Sunday we stormed Savut, between Trieste and Trieste, after an obstinate defense. We took fourteen machine guns and 1,200 prisoners. We discovered in three large quantities of arms and ammunition."

GERMANS CONDUCT EXTRAORDINARY RETREAT

London, Dec. 1 (3:47 a. m.)—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail in a dispatch to his paper testifies to the extreme skill and courage with which the Germans are conducting their retreat. He says:

"Refusing to consider surrender as a possibility and closing their eyes to inevitable enormous losses, the German officers ordered their forces to break their way out."

"The Russians were not in sufficient strength to close up immediately any breach in the surrounding forces and at the point where the Germans concentrated their attacks in order to join with the other forces in the neighborhood of Strykow the Russians were unable to pile up sufficient troops to hurt back the desperate onset which the Germans made with the equally desperate knowledge that their food and ammunition could not last long."

To Enforce Prohibition

Colorado Springs, Nov. 26.—District Attorney M. W. Purcell, president of the Colorado State Bar Association, has called a meeting at the state capital in Denver on December 24 for the purpose of drafting proposed laws to be submitted to the general assembly, but will make reference to the newly enacted prohibition amendment.

When Housework Is Burdensome

when you tire easily and nerves are excitable, you need medicinal food—not drugs or stimulants.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is rich in food value; it supplies the very elements to enliven the blood, restore strength and the courage of health.

Scott's Emulsion, 147

CAUSES OF WAR TOLD BY FRANCE IN YELLOW BOOK JUST PUBLISHED

Austria Is Blamed for Precipitating Hostilities Because of Attitude Toward Serbia and Russia.

GERMANY PREPARED FOR EXPECTED OUTBREAK

All Efforts to Accommodate Disturbed Conditions Said to Have Been Defeated by Kaiser's Government.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The French ministry of foreign affairs today made public a yellow book bearing on the causes of the present war. This volume is much more complete than the publications of this nature given out up to the present time by other governments.

The French report has 216 pages and comprises no fewer than 166 documents. It is devoted primarily to a recital of the negotiations which followed the delivery of the Austrian note to Serbia (July 23, 1914), and which preceded the declaration of war by Germany on Russia (August 1, 1914). It is intended to show the reproduction of the declaration of the triple entente powers, that Great Britain, Russia and France would not conclude peace separately.

The documents in this book are divided into chapters in order to discuss the phases of the European crisis. The first chapter is entitled "Preface" (1913) and is devoted to the deeper causes of the present conflict. An extract of the yellow book given out officially in Paris reads as follows:

"It was first in the spring of 1913 that we noted this colossal and expensive military effort which alone can explain the desire to impose the German superiority and hegemony upon the powers of the triple entente. When France responded to the reference by the drafting of the law of three years' service in the army, this measure of defense was denounced in official circles in Berlin as a 'provocation' which should not be tolerated."

Germany's Purpose

"In April, 1913, a secret and official German report defined the objective and the means of the national policy, as follows:

"To convince the people of the necessity of an offensive war against France, proper emphasis is to be placed on the military and political advantages of such a war, and on the necessity of the immediate absorption of Belgium and Holland."

"These are the ideas extolled in this report; such is the program that, shortly after, we saw the Germans endeavor to put into operation. At the very moment when her representatives in foreign countries were protesting her pacific intentions, the 1st of July, in the evening, Germany addressed to the Russian government an ultimatum, giving her twenty-four hours in which to demobilize on her Austrian, as well as on her German frontiers. The ultimatum was shown done at a time when the Russian government was endeavoring to secure a conciliatory attitude and at a time when Austria-Hungary was showing herself disposed to discuss with Europe the question of her note to Serbia. There could be no doubt as to the answer to such an ultimatum. From that moment, the cause of peace was definitely lost, the reason being this precipitate action on the part of Germany. The obligations of alliances had to be observed and the great powers were drawn into the fatal conflict."

Hostilities Begun

"Events which then took place are fresh in the memory of every one. On the 1st of July there were acts of hostility, clearly defined on our frontier; the 2nd of August saw the violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg; and the entrance by German troops upon three points of our territory, while our troops were holding themselves at a distance of ten kilometers (six miles) from the frontier. The same day Belgium was summoned to permit German military operations against France. Finally, on the 3rd of August, the declaration of war was brought by M. von Schoen to the Quai d'Orsay, which act preceded by the violation of the neutrality of Belgium."

Kaiser Fully Advised

"Vienna gave Serbia only two days to accept integrally these Draconian conditions. In spite of the fact that M. von Jagow, the German minister of foreign affairs, claimed to be in ignorance of the contents of this note which was nevertheless known to the president of the Bavarian council, Germany immediately and without restriction united herself with her ally. The German ambassador came to the Quai d'Orsay, the French foreign office in Paris and endeavored to carry through a proposal which he represented as being peaceful but which was in reality threatening. He declared that the conflict should remain localized and that any intervention on the part of a third power would result in incalculable consequences. This was tantamount to letting it be understood that Austria should have every liberty to crush Serbia and that Germany would have recourse to arms to prevent Russia from succoring Serbia."

Confronted with this situation, the first thought of the powers forming the triple entente was to gain time to examine the conflict with greater care, and it possible to render it less acute. The powers therefore asked that Vienna extend the period of delay allowed for Serbia for her answer. Then Austria became fearful that she would be left without a pretext of war, and she endeavored to

ward off this danger by another expedition. She declined or avoided the request for an extension and declared insufficient the Serbian answer, which was given to her in good time and which admitted and accepted her principal demands.

"Austria thereupon ordered her minister at Belgrade to leave the Serbian capital (July 23) and diplomatic relations with Serbia were severed. "While this development of the situation became considerably aggravated, the powers of the triple entente, however, still endeavored to bring about a settlement. In the meantime, M. von Schoen, the German ambassador in Paris, came to the Quai d'Orsay and demanded that France exert her influence on Russia in a peaceful sense, but he refused to exert similar peaceful influence in Vienna."

England's Proposition

"England proposed to avoid a crisis by submitting the Austro-Serb difficulty to the official mediation of the four powers which were not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal to international mediation. Germany, however, refused under the pretext that she could not thus humiliate her ally, and she proposed, in the place of common action, the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, saying the latter was ready to consent. It is noteworthy that this conflict seemed consequently at this time to be progressing toward a settlement when, for the third time, Austria, by a fresh provocation, killed the hopes authorized by all that had been done, up to the present, in the direction of conciliation. She declared war on Serbia (July 28) and began at the same time a partial mobilization against Russia on her frontiers (July 29).

Chances of Peace Vanish

"The chances for peace now seemed greatly reduced, particularly as the Austrian army began the bombardment of Belgrade, the occupation of which seemed to be nothing more than a question of hours. The powers of the triple entente, did not, however, give all hopes of accomplishing their ends in their last remaining minutes. On the 31st, Sir Edward Grey (British foreign secretary), started a new project for international mediation, a project in which Russia joined at the demand of France. M. von Schoen, the German ambassador, evaded it by declaring that while he adhered to his principle it was necessary to find a formula that would be acceptable to Austria. He was then invited to formulate his own proposal. In the afternoon, he again evaded the issue by saying that he would consult the Vienna cabinet on this point."

New Basis Suggested

"Sir Edward Grey, whose spirit of conciliation seemed indefatigable, proposed to begin with a new project of mediation which provided that all the powers should call a halt to their military preparations. Furthermore, Russia gave a fresh expression of her desire to maintain the peace by offering to put an end to her mobilization of troops and to maintain an attitude of expectation if Austria would engage not to undertake any measures directed against the sovereignty of Serbia, even after having occupied Belgrade."

"M. von Schoen, the cabinet of Vienna, perhaps fearful of the consequences of irreconcilability and feeling the necessity of taking a step backward, declared for the first time that it was ready to discuss with Europe the fundamental principle of its policy. It was at this moment that this work in the direction of reciprocal concessions seemed to warrant a last hope of peace, an irreparable movement on the part of Germany promised to endanger definitively the peace, acquired with so much labor, and to force the crisis to a violent solution."

Germany's Ultimatum

"At the beginning of the conflict this power, Germany, had commenced military preparations and she commenced her mobilization of troops. At the very moment when her representatives in foreign countries were protesting her pacific intentions, the 1st of July, in the evening, Germany addressed to the Russian government an ultimatum, giving her twenty-four hours in which to demobilize on her Austrian, as well as on her German frontiers. The ultimatum was shown done at a time when the Russian government was endeavoring to secure a conciliatory attitude and at a time when Austria-Hungary was showing herself disposed to discuss with Europe the question of her note to Serbia. There could be no doubt as to the answer to such an ultimatum. From that moment, the cause of peace was definitely lost, the reason being this precipitate action on the part of Germany. The obligations of alliances had to be observed and the great powers were drawn into the fatal conflict."

Divided Upon War

"From a perusal of the six other chapters of the yellow book, which are devoted to the diplomatic negotiations carried on in the month of July, there is to be deduced and supported by evidence the following impressions:

"That the combination between Austria and Germany had decided upon war and that on four successive occasions this combination endeavored to precipitate war by violent proceedings, the purpose of which was to prevent or to insure the failure of all efforts at conciliation. The first of these proceedings was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (July 23) which was the origin of this conflict. In spite of the fact that the Belgrade government offered, for the purpose of the possibility of a peaceful solution, every facility compatible with its dignity, the cabinet of Vienna summoned the government at Belgrade not only to desist from all compliance with the crime of Sarajevo, but furthermore to permit foreign intervention to assist the authors of this crime on Serbian territory."

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avoided every opportunity to discuss measures of conciliation. She forced Austria to an imprudent attitude and she made the Serbian answer by an ultimatum (to Russia), issued at a moment when the table of a direct agreement between Austria and Russia had been found and accepted by these two powers."

Germany's Ultimatum

"At the beginning, Germany declared that she was in ignorance of the contents of the Austrian note (to Serbia), but at the same time she voiced her resolve to approve it and sustain all its pretensions."

"When the Russian government showed that public opinion and the historic traditions of Russia did not permit it to turn a deaf ear to the fate of Serbia, Germany endeavored to force France, by intimidation, to associate herself with the exerting of influence at St. Petersburg, but at the same time she refused to undertake like steps at Vienna."

"When Sir Edward Grey proposed four-power mediation, the German government refused to consider his project. The first time she refused the text that she thought preferable the opening of direct negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and the second time she refused under the pretext that such a conference was not acceptable to Vienna and that the British proposal was not in very practicable form."

"When finally Germany perceived, in spite of all her dilatory proceedings, that the conflict was progressing toward a settlement to be effected by the conciliatory efforts of Russia and England which finally had been accepted by Austria-Hungary, she precipitated the rupture by hurling at Russia an ultimatum couched in unacceptable terms."

Storm of France

"France, with an indefatigable good will, associated herself with every effort made to compose the conflict. She endeavored incessantly at St. Petersburg to strengthen her ally, Russia, in her attitude of moderation and she took part in all the peaceful endeavors made at Berlin and at Vienna. France again can say truthfully that she did not take up arms except after she perceived that all conciliatory and military provocations which placed her national existence in peril."

"France, moved by a deep love of peace, exhausted every means of conciliation at her command. The successful conclusion of the neutrality of Luxembourg and of Belgium and the invasion of her own territory, were necessary before she decided to draw the sword to defend her life."

FREIGHT RATES SUSPENDED ON WESTERN ROADS

Washington, Nov. 26.—Investigation of the railway freight rate situation in western and middle western territory today when the interstate commerce commission suspended new tariffs filed by western carriers, to become effective tomorrow.

Under the commission's ruling the new regulations and the various regulations and charges for special service included in the tariffs cannot become effective before March 31, 1915, having been postponed "pending hearing and decision thereon."

In a general way the western carriers said that the new rates were in conformity with advances recently applied for by eastern carriers in the so-called 5 per cent freight advance rate case, now before the commission on rehearing because of emergency rates to have been imposed by the European war.

Among the special service changes proposed in the suspended tariffs was the withdrawal of regulations permitting cars to be stopped in transit without charges for loading or unloading. An additional charge of \$5 per car was fixed for this service. Another new rule suspended would make a charge for returning brine in tank cars to points of shipment after picking up or emptying commodities. Such cars are now treated as empties. Grain elevator allowances at Kansas City and elsewhere also were withdrawn in the suspended tariffs and a charge fixed for this service.

Among the important rates suspended were those proposed on grain and grain products, Chicago to eastern seaboard; stone and granite, Boston to western points; fresh meats, New York to St. Louis and East St. Louis, Ill., on which an increase of 5 cents per 100 pounds was sought; and coal, livestock, fresh meats, packing house products, hay, grain and cotton piece goods between western trunk line territory and southwestern points.

Several tariffs filed by the carriers would not become effective until later in the month, and it is possible suspension orders will be issued against these also.

MURDERED THE MAN WHO BEFRIENDED HIM

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 26.—D. C. Collier, who shot and killed his benefactor, William Messersmith, last Saturday night, after accusing Messersmith of robbing him of \$100,000, was released in jail today that he had deposited the money in a hotel safe. The receipt of the money was found in Collier's effects.

Collier says he was sent to state prison from Spokane in 1905 for counterfeiting and was released in 1910. Messersmith befriended him and helped him get a new start in life.

To Investigate Cotton

Washington, Nov. 26.—The world's need for cotton at the present time and the estimated demand for next year is to be the subject of an investigation by state department officials. The treasury department tonight announced that Secretary McAdoo had requested Secretary Bryan to secure all possible information on this subject.

Willie Beecher Wins

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 26.—Willie Beecher of New York, won an easy decision over Tommy Gary of Chicago, in a ten-round bout here tonight. Beecher forced the fighting and won practically every round with the exception of the eighth, which was even, and the last, which was Gary's.

Banquet for Harvard Team

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26.—Harvard's championship football team was honored by a banquet given by the students and graduates of the college on December 13. It was announced tonight. Covers for 1,000 persons will be laid in the banquet hall of a Boston hotel.

PRESIDENT NOT FOR WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

Proposed Investigation of Military Strength of United States Should Not Come at This Time, He Believes.

Washington, Nov. 26.—While President Wilson will not seek to mold the position of congress on the resolution of Representative Gardner for an investigation of the military strength of the United States, he will oppose the investigation if asked for an opinion. He thinks it untimely and believes an inquiry would not disclose any information not already known.

The president's position was made clear tonight by administration officials after it became known that he had written Mr. Gardner a letter, saying he was ready to discuss the question with him at any time. Mr. Gardner will be at the White House tomorrow to make an engagement for an interview within the next few days.

The position of the administration toward the Gardner resolution, as outlined tonight, is that this is no time to agitate the question of the preparedness of the United States for war. The president is hopeful that the military may play an important part in bringing the present European war to a close and his advisors believe suggestions for peace would come with had grace from a country in the throes of a discussion of possible war.

Another reason given by administration leaders for opposing the Gardner resolution is that in his speech in the house supporting the movement Mr. Gardner attacked Germany, and they think it inadvisable of his resolution to make it appear that the action was directed principally at that nation.

When the resolution was first introduced the president characterized the proposed investigation as "pleasant mental exercise" and said the results would depend entirely on the character of the commission making it.

Administration leaders said tonight that the president realizes the importance of the military and takes the position that everything possible should be learned by the United States, though he does not regard the present as a proper time.

DISCREDIT REPORT OF MINES NEAR NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 26.—Efforts to find the floating object resembling a mine which Captain Davies of the steamship *Etonian*, in today from London, reported having passed six miles west of Pine Island light, thus far been fruitless. No explanation was forthcoming from the navy yard or any source as to how a mine could have got into the waters off Pine Island.

It was pointed out in marine circles tonight that a whistling buoy, if battered by the waves, would resemble the object seen by the officers of the *Etonian*. The ship, which passed only two lengths from the supposed mine, was not topped for an investigation.

GERMAN RESERVISTS REACH UNITED STATES

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—The liner *Manchuria*, which arrived today from the Orient, carried from Hong Kong to Shanghai, sixty-five Germans, the last who were permitted to leave the neutral city. Ships' officers reported that all German civilians and military service remaining in Hong Kong have been placed in a detention camp at Kowloon, where they will be held until the end of the war, November 4, was the last day on which Germans were allowed to leave the city.

LUXEMBOURG RECEIVES MONEY FROM GERMANS

Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (via London, Nov. 26, 10:10 p. m.)—The newspaper, *Woelt*, announced that the German treasury has far had paid to Luxembourg 1,289,000 francs (\$256,000) for damage done to the fields and crops by the passage of the German troops and 311,000 francs (\$62,200) for the use of roads and damage done to streets and buildings.

Aviators Fall Into Sea

Copenhagen, Nov. 26 (via London, 11:20 p. m.)—A storm damaged German hydroplanes with an officer and mechanic fell into the sea today south of Cape Fomort, Finland. The aviators were rescued and interned. They said they had left Kiel this morning and flown over Helsingland and along the Schleswig coast. There they encountered a heavy storm and were unable to control the machine.

Corned Beef For France

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Additional orders for ten million cans of corned beef and 250,000 fat hog backs have been placed with Chicago packers by the French government, it was announced today.

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headache properly to understand the cause which produces the attack," says Dr. A. W. Ray of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says: "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the cause. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose we have a few Anti-K Tablets, which are most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and relief. The tablets are small, and are pleasant to take. They are very few minutes. Ask for Anti-K Tablets. Anti-K Tablets can be obtained at all drug stores."

Campaign Launched To BRING WORLD PEACE

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 26.—Urging the recognition of Jesus Christ as the cause of peace, by the endorsement and announcing the beginning of a campaign for world-wide peace, the National Reform association opened tonight. The first session took the form of a peace meeting. In his address Rev. Dr. R. B. Minton, president of the association, said that beyond of nations who engage in war and a return of individuals to the teachings of the Bible were the most effective weapons against war.

Wilson Yale Captain

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 26.—Alexander Dickson Wilson of Birmingham, N. Y., was tonight elected captain of the Yale university football team for next season. The vote was unanimous.



**FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK**
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITOR

PAY BY CHECK

EVERYONE, MAN OR WOMAN, WILL FIND IT MUCH MORE CONVENIENT AND ECONOMICAL TO PAY BILLS BY CHECK. IF YOU WILL BUT TRY THIS PLAN, IT IS SAFE TO SAY THAT YOU WILL NEVER AGAIN GO BACK TO THE OLD METHODS OF PAYING BY CURRENCY. THIS BANK WELCOMES CHECKING ACCOUNTS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS AND ASSURES CAREFUL AND COURTEOUS SERVICE.

LARGEST BANK IN NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA

**JIM CROW LAW
OF OKLAHOMA IS
UNCONSTITUTIONAL**

Washington, Nov. 26.—A majority of the supreme court today joined in an opinion that the Oklahoma "Jim Crow" law provision permitting railroads to furnish sleeping, dining and chair car accommodations only to the whites was unconstitutional, but they did not so decree, because of imperfections in the petition on which the case reached the courts.

The case was one in which five negroes, claiming that the entire law was unconstitutional, sought an injunction to restrain five railroads in Oklahoma from enforcing it. The Oklahoma federal courts dismissed the petition, holding the law constitutional. The majority of the court affirmed the dismissal today, because the negroes had not shown they had applied to the railroads for accommodations under the law or that the railroads had notified them that they would be refused certain accommodations.

The majority through Justice Hughes stated, however, that they could not agree with the lower court that the proviso as to sleeping, dining and chair cars was constitutional. A minority, consisting of Chief Justice White, and Justices Holmes, Lamar and McReynolds, concurred merely in the order of affirmance, but expressed no views on the constitutional question.

Emergency Passed For Currency Bill

Washington, Nov. 26.—As a result of the conference between the federal reserve board and Chairman Glass of the house currency committee today, administration leaders in congress will drop the pending bill to amend the Aldrich-Vreeland law so as to permit the national banks to use 100 per cent of commercial paper, instead of 30 per cent, as a basis in the issue of emergency currency.

TREASURER OF TAOS COUNTY IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Fidel Cordoba Has Bouquet Handed Him in Report of Assistant Auditor Mossman, Made Public by Governor.

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—How a county treasurer organized and outfitted a party and made a personal tour of the county to determine what flock of sheep owners grazed in the county is set forth in the report of Assistant Auditor E. A. Mossman on the condition of financial affairs in Taos county.

Something like \$4,000 in taxes were collected from non-resident sheepmen by County Treasurer Fidel Cordoba, who is highly commended in the report made public today by Governor McDonald. The report says: "The examination of the accounts of the official show clearly that the affairs of this office have been administered in an exceptionally efficient manner. His books and records show that they have received the attention to which they are properly entitled, and his real pleasure to testify unqualifiedly to the competency of this official. The collection of taxes is looked after in a thorough and systematic manner. Penalties are assessed without exception when taxes become delinquent."

However, the attached financial report shows that the tax duplicate of Taos county for 1913 was only \$48,900, less than that of any other county, and yet more than one-fourth of it was still delinquent on November 15, a total of \$12,465.42.

Rivers is Efficient.
As to County Clerk A. A. Rivers, the audit is also very high in its praise, saying: "The accounts of this official were kept in a neat and accurate manner. He is systematic and methodical in the administration of his office, and he is every way an efficient official."

As to the accounts of the late S. S. Seniors, county sheriff, the report says: "As is the usual case in the division in the term of office of a county official, the accounts of former Sheriff Seniors were in a confused condition. A balance of \$575.15 is declared to be unaccounted for. As to the present sheriff, the report says: "This official does not possess the same degree of clerical ability as do the other officials of the county. He has, however, made an honest effort to keep his records and has complied to the best of his ability with all the accounting requirements imposed upon him. He is credited with \$28.50 overpaid."

The salary advances were modest, \$2,500 to the county treasurer, \$1,677.81 to the county clerk, \$750 to the assessor, \$741.65 to the sheriff, \$2,534.44 to the county school superintendent, \$1,000 to the county auditor, \$500 to County Commissioner Randall and \$550 to the other two county commissioners each.

The report says further: "The statute governing the usage of the court house and jail repair fund has not been strictly complied with. A number of mercantile licenses totaling \$245 are reported as delinquent. In conclusion the report says: "The examination of the accounts of the various officials here reported shows that the taxpayers are receiving an honest, efficient administration of their affairs. The county is operating on a strictly cash basis and meets warrants promptly when issued. The reduction of taxes is stimulating a levy for court house and jail repair purposes speaks well for the management of the affairs of the county. "The audit and approval of accounts is handled in a businesslike manner."

Women! Girls! EARN MONEY

MY FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

Hundreds of women who write for this free book are now earning money from home.

\$15 to \$50 per Week
has been made by women who have followed the plan outlined in this free book. It tells you how to make money from home, how to get orders, how to handle them, how to get paid, and how to grow your business.

Manicuring, Hair Dressing, Nail Polishing, Scalp Treatment, Face Massage, Shampooing.

Removal of Superfluous Hair, Smoothing out Wrinkles, Reducing Double Chin or Flabbiness, and Skin Beautifying.

are included in the subjects dealt with in this free book.

The book is a complete guide to the business of a beauty parlor, and is a must for every woman who wants to make money from home.

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"With but few exceptions, bills were all properly sworn to, itemized and in general in the form as required by law. The county commissioners are making an honest effort to comply with the statutes governing their office as they have viewed them. Every facility for the successful and speedy prosecution of the examination was accorded your auditors."

OFFICIALS MUST WAIT FOR SALARIES; NEED NOT WORRY, HOWEVER

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—State officials were paid only 10 per cent of their salaries for November today, because of the inefficiency of the salary fund to meet all demands upon it. However, before Santa Claus is due, the arrearages will be paid as the tax collections, in all but a few counties are heavy and will be remitted to the state treasurer within the next two weeks. The periodic shortage in the salary fund, is due to the constitutional restriction as to the proportion of the income of the state to be used for general purposes and so it often happens that when the funds for the institutions are considerably in excess of appropriations, the general fund is insufficient to meet demands and that although the state has a balance exceeding half a million dollars, yet it cannot pay its officials in full.

CLARKE TO FURNISH RUGS FOR BUILDING AT SAN DIEGO FAIR

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—Another great saving has been effected to the New Mexico board of exposition managers, by the offer of the John Lee Clarke company of Albuquerque to furnish free of charge for the New Mexico building, the Navajo rugs and Indian weaving to be used in furnishing the rooms, which includes rugs for the museum stores and certain window hangings and portieres. The interior effects will be subdued and chaste and the furniture and furnishings in keeping, all, however, characteristic of the southwest and New Mexico, and a beautiful color scheme is planned for the New Mexico building to be placed in the upper half of the windows in certain rooms, will add much to the impression that the visitor will get.

MISS MORRISON TO WED MORRIS B. CARPENTER

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—Judge A. L. Morrison today announced the engagement of his granddaughter, Miss Erin Morrison, daughter of Robert Emmett Morrison of Prescott, Ariz., to Morris B. Carpenter of Phoenix, Ariz., a prosperous ranch owner of high character and excellent reputation. The matter is of much interest locally, as Miss Morrison has visited here frequently and her father is one of the best known attorneys of the southwest. While the date for the wedding has not been definitely set, it will probably occur early next year. Miss Morrison is a lovely girl, very popular in society circles.

Visitors to Museum.

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—E. Zartman Vogt, who is in the sheep business in McKinley county, was a visitor of the museum today and disclosed while in Paris a few years ago, he roomed in the same apartments as the late Donald Beauregard, who early this year, just prior to his death, was engaged upon a commission for the mural paintings of the New Mexico building at San Diego. Other visitors to the museum today were: Miss Lullie C. Stearns, of Milwaukee, the eloquent platform speaker and educator, who wrote in the register: "An Indian wears feathers on his head to keep his wigman," J. W. Denney, Roosevelt, Mrs. Carrie Rice, Marysville, Kan.; Mrs. F. O. Lacey, F. O. Lacey, Albuquerque; G. M. Taylor, Denver; T. B. Benavidez, Trinidad; Victor C. Hedlund, Boone, Ia.; J. B. Valin, Bernice, W. V.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Peters, Albuquerque; Mrs. Jewell Lavelle and Olive Finney, San Francisco.

Who Said Hard Times?

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—Despite hard times, the state treasury commission has decided the amount contributed last fiscal year to the state treasury in corporation and insurance fees. The fiscal year closed today and it paid to Treasurer O. N. Marron \$910.50 for corporation fees and \$299 insurance fees for November, swelling the total for the fiscal year to \$12,314.35 as against \$12,800.55 last year; insurance fees, \$9,786.50 as against \$9,350 last year, and \$143 miscellaneous fees as against \$249 last year, total of \$22,744.55 as against \$22,134.15 last year.

Chaves Wants Information.

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—Insurance Commissioner Jacob Chaves is endeavoring to find out who is to pay the premium on fire insurance policies, the company issuing the policy or the policyholder. He has received replies to his inquiries from the insurance bureau, but is no wiser than before, indicating that the bureau itself does not care to be definite until the courts have passed on the proposition, or doesn't care who pays the tax as long as it is paid, for in the end it is the consumer anyway, who foots the bill.

Beams Destroyed by Fire.

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—Another disastrous fire in the reported from eastern Mora county, which destroyed the second threshing machine this fall at Roy. The machine was owned by P. Steinbach of Mosquero. About 500 worth of beams were destroyed at the same time. Live coals are said to have set the grass on fire and because the farmers failed to heed the warning sent out early in the season by Land Commissioner R. P. Ervén, to dig fire trenches, the flames could not be checked until they had wrought the damage.

Child Is Twentieth Victim.

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—Seven-year-old Nellie Thomas is the twentieth victim, as far as known, of the fall of a hunting accident. Her father, J. M. Thomas, a Santa Fe employee, set down his gun after a turkey shoot and his 10-year-old son Dewey, picked it up and discharged it, the bullet piercing the little girl's back from side to side. She will recover.

Christmas Tree Committee Meets.

Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—The municipal Christmas tree committee of the Santa Fe Woman's club, met today in the assembly room completed plans for the municipal tree in the Plaza on Christmas eve. Committees were appointed to work out details, including a municipal committee of forty men.

ELFEGO HAS SOMETHING MORE TO WORRY ABOUT

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL
Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—The state supreme court today affirmed the district court for Bernalillo county in the damage suit of Elfego Baca, appellant, vs. the city of Albuquerque, appellee. The opinion is by Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts. The suit was by Baca against the city to recover damages for the alleged careless driving of a fire engine. The district court dismissed the complaint. The syllabus by the state supreme court, Section 1, chapter 57, state laws 1905, construed: Held that such action does not relieve the member or officer of such corporation from liability for tortious acts done by him in the discharge of his official duties, and cast such liability upon the city, unless such tortious act is done by authority of such corporation or in execution of its orders. The district court dismissed the complaint. 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paper in New Mexico.—The American
Newspaper Directory.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914

NEW MEXICO ROADS.

Changes in the New Mexico road law are contemplated at the next session of the legislature. Experience has shown that certain changes are necessary, at least desirable, but they should be made on the recommendation of the friends of good roads, not in the interest of those who want to see road work again in the hands of local politicians.

Should the declaration, that the money raised in any locality must be spent in that locality, prevail, road improvement would be so localized that a large share of the revenues would be wasted.

The fact should be borne in mind that roads are not merely for the benefit of localities, but for the use of everyone. The more they invite usage by people of other localities and from outside the state, the more valuable they become. Little disconnected bits of good roadway fall short of discharging the functions of highways. What the counties and towns need, quite as much as the state at large, is easy access to fine, well built through roads. The only first-class piece of road, of any length, so far as we know, in any part of New Mexico, is that between Las Cruces and El Paso where traveling by automobile is cheaper and more comfortable than in a railroad train.

It would be well if every person in New Mexico could read the lecture on good roads delivered by Francis E. Lester of Mesilla Park, before the convention of New Mexico teachers last week. It was a presentation of facts and figures, drawn from the effect of good roads on the prosperity of neighborhoods and states, that should be understood by the taxpayers of this commonwealth. Once understood, roads of the right sort soon would thread every section of the state.

California has demonstrated the value of a well planned, interconnected system of highways maintained in perfect condition. The only way to get such a system is to reposit the final power and authority in one official or one commission. California invites the tourists of the world to its borders. It taxes them reasonably for the privilege it bestows and uses the revenue thus raised to maintain the fine roads it has built.

New Mexico can easily be made the playground of the nation, at all seasons of the year, by the adoption of a similar policy. And the farmer and the stockgrower, who must go so often to and from the markets and railroad stations, will benefit by such a system quite as much as the tourists.

New Mexico is on the right track, but we must have more good roads and main lines of better roads than we have now. We must offer the best highway between the east and the west, so as to get the tourist travel which must grow as the years pass.

The Minneapolis Journal points out the following rather queer fact: The first three letters of Joffre and the first three of French make Joffe, while the last three of Joffre and the last three of French make French. What is the answer to this?

OUR NEUTRALITY.

The department of state has issued its first official declaration upon the rights of belligerents and neutrals in the war. It clears the situation by eliminating academic rules which, though of high international value, have not been reduced to binding treaties among the nations. The declaration of London has no standing, and the rules of The Hague conference have little more.

The law of peace and war stands where it has stood since the conference of Paris, depending upon treaties not torn up by belligerents and upon national rules of neutrality.

Erstwhiles will continue to occur which would have led to mere war a century ago, but which must be adjusted now or referred to arbitration when peace returns. The United States set a big example in the Alabama case, growing out of the civil war, when it submitted to the Geneva arbitrators greater grievances as a belligerent than those that drove it from neutrality into futile war in 1912. The trade of belligerents now

swarming under its neutral flag will doubtless breed cases as serious. The Sacramento, at Valparaiso, is an extreme example. A German ship sold to an American company, took coal and provisions to German warships. If the goods were seized, as its commander claims, Germany has offended us. If the sale was not bona fide, we have offended the allies by protecting contraband trade with the American flag and false papers. In either case, this and other such offenses will be made the subject of protest, but their settlement can be held in abeyance, as in the civil war, for arbitration. In the meantime the United States must stand stoutly for the just rights of neutrals.

Governor-elect Willis of Ohio, is opposed to the inaugural ball. He should remember Hunt of Arizona, and not queer himself at the start.

A SHAKESPEARE FIND.

If the report of Professor Paul Willcenus, the Shakespearean scholar of Darmstadt, is generally accepted, as now seems likely, there has been brought to light in Brooklyn a famous and valuable canvas. It is a portrait group showing William Shakespeare and Ben Jonson at chess. These famous players, in the picture, are reproduced, aside from their long hair, might be mistaken for W. P. McCull and Judge Adams in the midst of an absorbing game of chess.

The canvas is thirty-eight inches wide by thirty-one inches high. It represents the two authors seated over a board, intently looking at the chessmen, the great bard holding up a piece and about to mate his opponent. Behind is a table upon which there lie a book, an inkstand and a sundial. To the right at the bottom is a bright red bag, probably to contain the chessmen. On the right at the top, there has been a long inscription, now mostly obliterated. A label on the back of the picture states that it is the work of Isaac Oliver, 1602, and that it is a portrait of Ben Jonson and William Shakespeare, only Shakespeare is spelled with the "a" left out of the last syllable.

Professor Willcenus, however, recognizes it as really the work of Karl van Mander, an early Dutch painter. In fact the partly obliterated signature of van Mander has been found on it.

Van Mander was born in 1548 in Flanders and died in 1606. He had an uncle living in England and he was himself much interested in the theater, being something of a dramatist.

The picture belongs to Mrs. Catherine de Heymans of Brooklyn and attracted attention as early as 1874, when the National Academy of Design studied it, but could come to no conclusion.

Both Shakespeare and Jonson are easily recognizable in the picture, the Shakespeare face somewhat resembling that of the Chandos portrait. This is about as we think of the great dramatist, the sensitive face, the broad brow and slight auburn hair all appearing here. So wonderful a "find" is hardly believable. Professor Willcenus' report goes far to credit it as genuine, and it will be treasured as one of the priceless gems for study by Shakespearean scholars and art authorities.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

Maximilian Harden, a former member of the Reichstag and a leading editor of Germany, best remembered on this side for his charges against the military clique a few years ago, has written an article upon the present war. He accepts Germany's responsibility for it, and frankly states his belief that it should be fought out to the end and won, because he believes that Germany should be greater in the affairs of the world than now. He believes in effect that the will of Germany should be the supreme law of Europe. On the general attitude of Germany, Herr Harden has this to say:

"Let us drop our miserable attempts to excuse Germany's action. Not against our will and as a nation taken by surprise, did we hurt ourselves into this gigantic venture. We willed it. We had to will it. We do not stand before the judgment seat of Europe. We acknowledged no such jurisdiction. Our might shall create a new law in Europe. It is Germany that strikes. When she has conquered new domains for her people, then the priesthood of all the gods will praise the god of war."

"Germany is not making this war to punish sinners, or to free oppressed peoples, and then rest in the consciousness of disinterested magnanimity. She sets out from the inviolable conviction that her achievements entitle her to demand more elbow room on earth and wider outlets for her activity."

Herr Harden says that when the war is over, Germany will hold Belgium because the nation needs Belgium, and it will hold the northern portion of France because Germany needs the seaport of Calais in the extension of its commerce.

No fault can be found with the frankness of this statement.

Get behind the municipal Christmas tree. It will give more joy than the Y. M. C. A. and not cost enough for it to hurt anybody.

Dr. Wiley indorses "pork and beans," which is equivalent to saying that Dr. Woods Hutchinson indorses turkey.

The American troops left Vera Cruz better than they found it. There are troops in Europe who would have left a ruin.

War Is Changing England; New and Important Places Open to Women

(Correspondence New York Post.)

London.—The British army that comes out of the war will be of a very different type from the one that went into it at the beginning. The personnel of its officers will have been largely changed, partly by promotion from the ranks and partly by giving of commissions to educated volunteers of very different traditions from those of the military caste. Behind this democratization of the British army lies the larger question of compulsory service, which the war is making a front-rank issue.

Then, there is the new and rapid trend to socialism, shown in the unanimous recourse of all parties to make peace measures against the commercial and financial debacle otherwise threatened by the outbreak of war. How much of this emergency legislation will remain permanently on the statute book? How far will the result of it encourage parliament to make reforms in the same direction in time of peace? No one at present dare hazard a guess on these points, but their importance is obvious.

Women of All Classes at Work.

As regards social matters—the everyday routine of the family and the neighborhood—the outstanding change so far is in the occupations of the women folk of the country. While the men are engaged in "business as usual," their wives and daughters have been revolutionizing the normal conception of the proper duty of women and maid. If a female doctor, she is now for the British woman, the one and only possible design would be a pair of knitting needles and a half-finished sock. Even the trico-tomes of the French revolution would have to yield the palm in persistent industry to the English woman of the present day. Knitting is no longer reserved for the privacy of quiet evenings at home. It is carried on zealously in the theaters, in lecture halls, at concerts, in hotel lounges, in the trains, in buses and street cars—everywhere except in the churches, and it will probably not be long before it appears there. The same passion to be of service has sent women of all ages flocking to every class that has been opened for teaching first aid, or nursing, or book-keeping.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the war has given an unprecedented stimulus to technical domestic education of the lauded classes. One hears of well-to-do women, hitherto unaccustomed to take the slightest

share in their own housework, who have lately been cooking and even scrubbing for families of Belgian refugees. The customary social institution of the "at home day" has been abandoned, and there is some doubt whether it will ever be revived. The conventional schedule of "first Fridays" and "second Tuesdays" has disappeared, the place of formal social calls has been taken by sewing meetings to provide comforts for the men at the front or for sufferers by the war. It is whispered, too, that, in some cases, the sense of co-operation for the nation's welfare has broken down old barriers, and has brought together in October people who belonged to mutually exclusive "sets" in July.

Women in Schools and Banks.

When the war is over, knitting and nursing will of course cease to arouse so great enthusiasm. But in other respects the developments in women's work are likely to be permanent. In education, for instance. Hitherto, it has been the exception in England for a woman to be employed in the teaching of boys above the kindergarten stage. But so many male teachers have joined the colors that it has been found necessary to take advantage of the services of women to supply many of the vacancies. Recruits have been drawn in large numbers from the training colleges, as well, so that women are likely to keep in perpetuity the ground they have now gained.

For the same reason, other jealous guarded occupations have been opened to women. The English banks, previously unconvinced that women could do anything for them beyond scrubbing their floors and dusting their desks, are in a few instances admitting women clerks as substitutes for men called to the war.

In speculating whether such changes will be permanent, one must not only bear in mind the losses that will occur in the fighting itself, but must remember that many of the former teachers and clerks that come out of it safely will not care very much to assume their old jobs. The outdoor life and exercises of the training camps have worked marvels on the health and spirits of young fellows from the cities, and many of them protest that nothing will induce them to go back to "stuffy old offices" after the war. With these men turning to the land, either in England or abroad, there will not be a great risk of women having to surrender such positions in business houses as they may be able to gain just now.

The Storytellers

Cheerful News.

The eminent physician had been called in consultation. They had retired to another room to discuss the patient's condition. In the closet of that room a small boy had been concealed by the patient's directions to listen to what the consultation decided and to tell the patient, who desired genuine information.

"Well, Jimmy," said the patient, when the boy came to report, "what did they say?"

"I couldn't tell you that," said the boy. "I listened as hard as I could, but they used such big words I couldn't remember much of it. All I could catch was when one doctor said:

"Well, we'll find that out at the autopsy."

Good That He Returned.

"Boy, watch my horse till I come back in consultation. A boy loitered about the station, as he hastened to bid farewell to a departing friend.

"Sure!" said the boy, taking the reins.

Just then the locomotive whistled and the horse, rearing suddenly, started at full speed up the road.

The boy started after the fleeing animal, and, as the owner appeared, exclaimed with relief:

"It's a good thing you came now, sir, for I couldn't have watched him much longer."

Irrepressible.

You can't down wages. They get into the solemnest conversation. Even the great war over in Europe hasn't instituted reverses into them.

One was hovering on the outskirts of a war talk recently, wherein somebody said:

"What is the exact German for that toast which they have in the German ways: you know what I mean—the one where they lift their glasses and drink to 'The Day'?"

"Der Tag," said another.

"Don't say that," said a third. "I insist that they simply say 'Der Tag' when they drink," repeated the first man.

"No, that's the nominative case. It must be in the dative," objected one of the others. "There are a whole lot of declensions in German, you know, and Germans decline almost everything."

"Yes, but not a drink," interposed the wag.

They glared at him. But the solemn discussion was ruined.

A Common Mistake.

Miss Genevieve Clark, the speaker's beautiful daughter, who suggests that, instead of buying a bale of cotton, every family should lay in cotton goods, is noted in Washington and in Bowling Green for her clever ideas and her clever speeches.

One of her recent clever speeches convinced a Bowling Green crowd. An unhappy marriage was being discussed. Miss Clark said:

"It is a number of those cases where a man in love with a dimple, makes the mistake of marrying the whole sitch."

He Was Neutral.

A high administration official tells a neutrality story—always, of course, with the injunction that his name must not be used.

Two Irishmen were discussing the war. One was extreme in his views, and the other was more moderate.

"Sure, and don't you remember what the president says about ye should not take any sides in the war?" queried the one.

"Faith, and O am 'neutral,'" replied the other. "I don't care what country whips the Kaiser."

Sick Headache.

Sick headache is nearly always caused by disorders of the stomach. Correct the diet and the periodic attacks of sick headache will disappear. Mrs. John Bishop of Roseville, Ohio, writes:

"About a year ago I was troubled with indigestion and had sick headaches that lasted for two or three days at a time. I doctor and tried a number of remedies but nothing helped me until during one of those sick spells a friend advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. The medicine relieved me in a short time." For sale by all dealers.

With Scissors and Paste

CANA.
(James Freeman Clarke.)
Dead friend whose presence in the house.

Whose gracious word benign,
Could once, at Cana's wedding feast,
Change water into wine.

Come, visit us! and when dull work
Grows weary, line on line,
Revive our souls, and let us see
Life's water turned to wine.

The social talk, the evening fire,
The homely household shrine,
Grow bright with angel visits when
The Lord pours out the wine.

For when self-seeking turns to love,
Not knowing mine or thine,
The miracle again is wrought,
And water turned to wine.

THE ORIGINAL "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."
(Popular Mechanics.)
After several months constant work of a most delicate character, the powdered British flag, which floated over Fort Mifflin a hundred years ago when the British fleet was repulsed while attempting to reach Baltimore, has been preserved for posterity.

The flag, during the summer, was subjected to a process of restoration, which it is believed will prevent further disintegration of the fabric.

The work of preservation was accomplished by backing the banner with specially woven linen. The flag was fastened to this, care being taken that not a single thread should be stitched too tightly, after which the final sewing required weeks of time to complete, and took the services of more than a dozen needleworkers.

Linon thread, dyed to match the different colors, was used in stitching the banner to its reinforcement, the work being done so closely that it now gives the flag a honeycombed appearance over its entire surface. It is estimated that more than a million and a half stitches were taken. No attempt was made to patch the battle-torn holes, since the effort was to preserve, not restore, the banner.

IN THE LIBRARY.
(Frederic Harrison.)
Let me implore any reader who has a fairly large library of his own, and is honestly anxious to know what his books contain, to devote some period of leisure to go through these books, service by service, and try to learn which of them he can remember well, which are half-read or unread. What pleasure and profit he would find in recalling the poetry he once so enjoyed, or in turning to such essays as he had hitherto overlooked.

He would find, I am sure, that the very things he long wanted to know, the poetry that had almost faded from his memory, the bursts of eloquence and prophecy that had stirred his youth, now grown dim in his mind as an ancient tale, would come back to him—stronger than ever—when he had stood silent and unnoticed on his walls for years and years, whilst he had been stuffing himself with the last short story, the lives of the royal laundry women; or it may be an article in a magazine.

PREJUDICE BREEDS HATRED.
(Nathan Straus, in New York Times.)
Easy to create, it is hard to destroy. Sinister of wit, it is weak of wisdom. Its perceptions are false. It sees in darkness, it is blind in the light. It nurtures lies and rejects truth. Breeding hatred, it blasts sympathy. It rules those who give it life. It is a conjured Frankenstein, dominating millions of men. It sits beside the gates of life and takes toll of all that pass.

It is the conservator of all that reason would destroy, the destroyer of the works of justice. It is the hand-maiden of error, the nemesis of knowledge. It feeds fear and poison hope. It lives by the law of the dead. It thrives upon the meat of yesterday. It sickens on the sustenance of today.

It is the anarchist of the heart. It smothers faith. It gives love to the world. It means senselessness and shame. It is the enemy of the soul. It is the enemy of the heart. It is the enemy of the mind. It is the enemy of the spirit. It is the enemy of the soul. It is the enemy of the heart. It is the enemy of the mind. It is the enemy of the spirit. It is the enemy of the soul.

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reveals right. It offends fact and is a stranger to logic. Its soothing is soporific. It divines the unreal and works in the way of phantoms. It drains the potions brewed by witches of the brain. It is a thing of chains and amulets.

IN OTHER CITIES.
Galveston has an electric street sprinkler.
Atlantic City permits dances on school playgrounds.
Los Angeles is to start aeroplane service.

Johnstown, Pa., is to have a city planning commission.
Denver Jewish carpenters have a separate labor union.

Salem, Ore., tortois building auto garages in public parks.
Baltimore Elks have begun erection of a temple to cost \$50,000.
New York is asked to pay \$60,024, 65¢ for 1915 city government expenses.

Boston's tax rate for 1915 has been fixed at \$17.50, an advance of 39 cents.
Washington is to have a new Young Men's Christian association building, to cost \$250,000.

Providence, R. I., by supreme court action, is given full privileges to regulate or abolish billboards.

CARTER'S CATASTROPHIC CAMPAIGN.
(Collier's Weekly.)
Down in Enid, Okla., there is an honest man. He is Tom Carter, the Enid machinist, and when he ran for the legislature it was on a platform with which the very cynic could not cavil. "To make good laws for the people." Here is a part of one of Tom Carter's campaign documents:

If you belong to Gideon's band, then here's my heart and here's my hand looking for a home.

Strike till the last armed foe expires.
Strike for your altars and your fires.
Strike for the green graves of your sires,
For God and native land.

Young men of Enid, "dare to do right and vote right." The sturdiest legal crooks have fixed things, and their pet candidate for district judge is Jacob Roberts, a bank attorney, a railroad lawyer, and the man who is hired by the electric light plant to help them graft Enid. Don't vote for Roberts, the corporation attorney! Don't vote for the people, for he is opposed to the people's rights. He has fixed things so the banks plunder and loot Enid.

Don't vote to reduce the Oklahoma legislature to fifteen men. Grifters would run a small legislature.

There to be a Daniel and don't worship the Golden Calf.

In the enthusiasm of reaction which overwhelmed so many young hopes at the late election, how fared Tom Carter? It was the first thing we looked for on the morning of the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in November. But our city papers passed by the great event without a word. Incontinent, we wrote to a friend in Enid, and we have just received his sadly belated answer.

We have met the enemy and we are theirs. Our worst fears are realized. The young manhood of the fairest city of the plains is seeking strange gods. The baleful glooms of the Golden Calf has for the time being eclipsed the noble aspirations of our Enid machinist, Tom Carter, and returned Judge Roberts by a brutal plurality.

Christmas Tree for Albuquerque Kiddies Planned

In line with New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other live American cities, Albuquerque this year is to have a municipal Christmas tree. It will be erected in Robinson park and for three days and three nights will be a dream of fairyland for all the tiny tots of the city. There will be twinkling lights, and the children, frosty-looking thimbles and old Saint Nick will be in person, and all the goodies in the world will be at the disposal of all the kiddies in Albuquerque.

There is to be a big meeting Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the auditorium of the high school to arrange the details. This affair is not promoted by any special club or clique, but is a movement by the whole city, and everybody in Albuquerque who likes to see a kid happy on Christmas is specially invited, urged and adjured to be on hand and help out one of the best movements ever started in the city.

Forest Service Helps Out.
A promise has been received from the United States forest service that the biggest and finest tree that grows anywhere around Albuquerque will be donated and erected. It will be a monster affair, and in the splendid setting that it will have in Robinson park will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Not only that, but A. F. Van Deine, representing the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power company, has come to the front and volunteered all the pretty lights and the ornaments that make an open-air Christmas tree the prettiest thing in the world, especially at night. Mr. Van Deine is no piker, and it is a certainty that he will see to it that the forest service get through with the matter the tree will be something well worth anybody's while to look at.

For All the Kiddies.
It may remain for the citizens of Albuquerque to supply the goodie, the things to go on the biggest, and best Christmas tree you ever saw, the things to make it sure that no Albuquerque kid has anything but the merriest and happiest Christmas that ever was. Albuquerque citizens have never fallen down on a thing of this kind, and it is the surest thing you know that they will not fall down this time.

Get it firmly fixed in your mind that this is not a charitable movement. It is something for all the children of Albuquerque, regardless of their financial means or social standing. The rich and the poor are expected to meet together and to remember that the Lord is the maker of them all.

Contributions of every sort will be appreciated, for it is expected to provide all the children with the things that they want and need most. Committees will be appointed to solicit contributions and will canvass the town thoroughly.

The Christmas tree celebration will last for three days, beginning at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, December 24, and continuing until Saturday night.

Sure.
"What is the best way to get rid of the blues?" asked the Old Fogey.

"Start out on a pair of deuces," replied the Grouch.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sick Two Years With Indigestion.
Fitted three years ago I was greatly benefited by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets, writes Mrs. S. C. Keller, Elda, Ohio. "Before taking them I was sick for two years with indigestion." Sold by all dealers.

Camel CIGARETTES



Camels Sell Without Premiums

NO premiums or coupons go with Camel Cigarettes, because all the quality goes into the tobaccos—a choice Turkish and domestic blend. With every whiff from a Camel Cigarette you notice the absence of the cigarette taste and stung tongue or parched throat.

20 for 10 cents

and you never smoked a more delectable cigarette, no odds what you paid. Match a dime against a pack age today!

If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or \$1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), postage prepaid. After smoking 1 package, if you don't find CAMELS or repeat, send, return the other nine packages, and we will refund your money.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



BUSINESS BUILDING SERVICE

Open an account with this growing bank, take advantage of its modern methods, avail yourself of all its facilities and acquaint the bank officers with your affairs.

Such a course will be a strong factor in your success.

CONTESTS FILED BY REPUBLICANS IN UNION COUNTY

Fraud Charged by Toombs and Vigil in Election for Legislature; Evidence to Be Heard in January.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Clayton, N. M., Nov. 30.—Papers were served today by Judge O. T. Toombs and Vigil, charged with fraud and forgery in the election for representative in the legislature, against Senator M. E. Smith, who, on the face of the returns, was elected by about 100 plurality.

There are nine counts in the contest, the main one being fraud and forgery in the election for representative.

The examination of witnesses and the taking of evidence will be held here January 7, before Notary H. C. Thompson, and said evidence will be transmitted to Santa Fe for the consideration of the legislature.

CARL HANS LODY MET
DEATH WITH COURAGE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Amsterdam, Nov. 30 (via London, 2:30 p. m.).—The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter written by Carl Hans Lody, who was recently put to death as a spy in the tower of London, to relatives in Stuttgart, the day before he was shot. The letter says:

"My Dear Ones: I have trusted in God and He has decided that my hour has come. I must start on the journey through the dark valley, like so many of my comrades in this terrible war of nations.

"May my life be honored as an offering on the altar of the fatherland. The hero's death on the battlefield is certainly finer, but it is not my country, silent and unknown, but the consciousness that I die in the service of the fatherland makes death easier.

"Tomorrow I shall be shot in the tower. It is a consolation to me that I was not treated as a spy. I had just judged and shall die as an officer, not as a spy.

"Farewell. God bless you."

HOUSE MEMBERS
ARE FLOCKING
TO WASHINGTON

No Definite Legislation for Short Session Has Been Decided Upon by Leaders of Congress.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 30.—With the opening of the final session of the sixty-third congress but a week away, members of both houses began flocking to Washington today from the campaign and holiday recess.

Democratic members generally sounded as the members of the majority in the new session of congress, but before December would be unnecessary.

As to a definite legislative program, there has been no decision as yet, but it is certain that several conservation measures, including the general water power and land leasing bills are to be pressed. Hearings on these bills before the senate public lands committee already have been set for December 16, respectively.

Senator Kern, the majority leader, said he hoped to talk with President Wilson during the week concerning the legislative program. He expected considerable light on the subject would be gleaned from the president's annual message, to be delivered in joint session next Tuesday.

A subcommittee of the house appropriations committee concluded hearings on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the first of the big supply measures. Director of the Census Harris, Postmaster General Clegg and Secretary of Labor Wilson discussed estimates for appropriations to be carried in the bill. The hearings on the measure have developed a general policy among cabinet officers against asking for increased salaries for government employees this year.

"It is our general understanding," said Secretary Wilson, as he left the committee, "that no increase in salaries are to be asked for in any branch of the government service under present conditions."

The legislative bill will be ready to go into the house from the committee as soon as congress meets. The bill of Columbia bill which has already been framed will first be presented.

NOTICE
All barber shops will open at 7:30 a. m. and close at 7:30 p. m.
N. D. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy—The Mothers' Favorite.
"I give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to my children when they have colds or coughs," writes Mrs. Verne Shaffer, Vandergrift, Pa. "It always helps them and is far superior to any other cough medicine I have used. I advise anyone in need of such a medicine to give it a trial." For sale by all dealers.

The WM. FARR COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FRESH AND DRIED MEATS
Sausages a Specialty
For Cattle and Hogs the Biggest
Market Prices are Paid.

KOEHLER WILL HAVE CHARGE OF STATE PUBLICITY

Well Known Expert Is Retained by Exposition Managers to Look After New Mexico's Interests at Fair.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Santa Fe, Nov. 30.—President Ralph E. Twitchell of the state board of exposition managers today announced that the board had made arrangements with A. E. Koehler, Jr., commissioner of publicity for the board for the past year, to continue his efforts in behalf of the state at the exposition building next year, retaining his present title, but assuming

the title of publicity manager for the exposition.

There are nine counts in the contest, the main one being fraud and forgery in the election for representative.

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The WM. FARR COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FRESH AND DRIED MEATS
Sausages a Specialty
For Cattle and Hogs the Biggest
Market Prices are Paid.

If You Have a Want Tell It Through the JOURNAL CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

FOR SALE

\$3,500—7-room brick, modern, lot 25x142; good location, Highlands. \$1,200 cash, balance 8 per cent.
\$2,000—New 4-room modern bungalow, Fourth ward.
\$2,200—6-room brick, modern; Fourth ward, on car line.
\$2,000—5-room, pebble dash bungalow, modern, fire place, new; terms if desired.
\$2,750—5-room brick, modern, large basement, corner lot, good location in Highlands; easy terms.
\$2,700—13 acres of good land near Lumber Mill, near car line.
\$2,000—5-room frame, modern; Highlands, close in; easy terms.
\$1,900—4-room frame, bath, fine china, good outbuildings, fine location; N. 11th St.

A. FLEISCHER
Loans Fire Insurance
111 South Fourth Street

Twitchell said: "He understands New Mexican conditions and will be able to give correct ideas about New Mexico. His work in the compilation of the official state book, the most comprehensive and accurate publication of the type ever attempted by a western state, is alone enough to place him in the front rank of publicists."

AUSTRALIAN WOOL
EMBARGO MODIFIED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 30.—Prospects for modification in the near future of the Australian embargo on wool exports so as to permit shipments to the United States were said today to be very bright. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, conferred with Acting Secretary Lansing at the state department and is understood to have discussed probable action by the British government with reference to the existing embargo on the exportation of wool, rather than a embargo from British possessions.

It is understood that Great Britain has laid by a sufficient store of wool to meet the needs of its army, large quantities having been bought in the United States and other countries in addition to the importations from the colonies.

BOND SALES ON
STOCK EXCHANGE
FAIRLY ACTIVE

Most Issues Show Considerable Decline; Loans Made at Low Rates of Interest for Long or Short Periods.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, Nov. 30.—The first full session of dealings in bonds on the stock exchange under the limitations fixed by the authorities of that institution passed off today without incident. Trading suggested extreme caution at all times, but the movement was broader than on Saturday.

Altogether about eighty issues changed hands with a marked preponderance of substantial declines. There was no concerted movement, as much as 7 points in inactive bonds. On the other hand, a few gains of nominal proportions were registered, mainly in local fractions and some industrial and homebuilder issues.

In its chief essentials the trend of the market was accepted as a natural one under existing circumstances. There was no concerted movement, as much as 7 points in inactive bonds. On the other hand, a few gains of nominal proportions were registered, mainly in local fractions and some industrial and homebuilder issues.

Regular quotations for call and time loans were resumed on the exchange. The money market was a per cent, but the abundant supply soon caused a fall to 4 1/2 per cent, closing at 4 1/2 per cent. Time loans up to six months were negotiated at 5 per cent and a number of 5 per cent contracts expiring tomorrow were renewed on the first named basis.

Some foreign sales were submitted to the committee in charge of all offerings and were approved. Total sales of the session amounted to \$1,358,000, par value, which was considerably under the normal.

Issues which sustained the greatest losses included Northern Pacific 3 1/2, Southern Pacific refundings, Westinghouse Electric 5s, Central Pacific 4s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4 1/2, Chicago & Alton 3 1/2, Oregon Short Line 6s, East St. Louis & Chicago 5s, Central of New Jersey 4s, Southern Pacific Terminal 4s, Georgia Central 5s and Lorillard 5s.

SEATTLE'S UNEMPLOYED
DECLINE ALL WORK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 30.—Harry Paul, manager of the Hotel Liberty, equipped by the municipality to shelter and feed Seattle's unemployed, resigned today, saying that he had found around 852 men at the institution not willing to do the work about the place, he men, he asserted, had refused even to carry in fuel and food supplies.

Many arrests are being made daily of men who go into restaurants, eat their fill and then refuse to pay. This method of getting food is recommended by speakers at mass meetings of the unemployed.

Remember the Children.
No doubt one dollar will nurse one soldier one day. But it will also buy one piece of stockings for three or four children.—Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. McClain's Experience With Croup.
"When my boy, Ray, was small he was subject to croup, and I was always alarmed at such times. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy proved far better than any other for this trouble. It always relieved him quickly. I am never without it in the house, for I know it is a positive cure for croup."—Mrs. W. R. McClain, Blairville, Pa. For sale by all dealers.

JOURNAL CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

FOR SALE

Four-room new modern brick; nice porches, good location, one block from school, \$1,000 cash, \$125.00 per month.

Are you insured against fire? Our companies pay losses promptly. Low rates.

Porterfield Co.
REAL ESTATE—FIRE INSURANCE
—LOANS—
216 W. Gold

UPWARD SWING
NOW TAKEN BY
WHEAT PRICES

Unexpected Decrease in United States Visible Supply Is Cause of Heavy Bear Movement.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Chicago, Nov. 30.—Wheat took a sudden upward swing today, largely because of an unexpected big decrease in the United States visible supply to 1,440,000 bushels, from 1,500,000 bushels. Closing prices were strong 1/2 to 1 1/4 cent higher, and unchanged to 1/4 cent higher, and provisions varying from the same as Saturday night to the decline.

Not many traders were prepared for a radical curtailment of the visible supply, compared with a relatively small decrease last year, although everybody had been looking for some change from the huge enlargement that followed on record a year ago. The bulls were quick to accept the remarkable falling off as the beginning of a long hoped for series of reductions in the readily available stock on hand.

Meanwhile short sellers covered in a hurry and there was no much buying that the market during the last hour became buoyant to a degree which contrasted sharply with the preceding apparent lack of confidence.

Official announcement that the railroad embargo had been lifted on shipments of wheat to Galveston helped materially in bringing about the late rally in prices. Earlier the market had been depressed by lower sales and by large receipts, especially in the northwest.

Heaviest arrivals so far this year at Chicago turned the corn market down. A rally took place, however, owing to the strong rebound in wheat. Oats had an independent action, rising to 10 cents, but were held back by the course of other grains. Timmons deliveries on contracts were predicted for tomorrow, but they were believed to be certain to go into stultant contract.

Provisions averaged lower as a result of selling by pickers and scattered holders. Most of the buying came from shorts.

Closing prices:
Wheat—Dec. 1.13 1/2; May, 1.19 1/2.
Corn—Dec. 55c; May, 60c.
Oats—Dec. 48c; May, 52 1/4c.
Pork—Jan., 118.25; May, 118.50.
Lard—Jan., 9.67 1/2; May, 9.87.
Ribs—Jan., 39.70; May, 40.00.

LEAD AND SPLICER.
New York, Nov. 30.—Lead quiet, \$3.75 @ 3.85; London, 63 1/2 s.
Spelter steady, \$15.95 @ 16.35; London, 125 1/2 s.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—Lead lower, \$3.70. Spelter firm, \$17 1/2.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.
Chicago Livestock.
Chicago, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000; steady to 10c higher. Native steers, \$5.50 @ 10.50; western, \$5.40 @ 9.00; calves, \$8.00 @ 12.50.
Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; slow. Sheep, \$5.40 @ 6.50; lambs, \$6.00 @ 9.50.

Kansas City Livestock.
Kansas City, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; steady. Prime fed steers, \$10.00 @ 11.00; western steers, \$7.00 @ 9.50; calves, \$8.00 @ 10.25.
Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; strong. Lambs, \$8.50 @ 9.50; yearlings, \$8.75 @ 9.75.

Seattle Livestock.
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LEGAL NOTICE
CALL FOR BIDS.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for the purchase of Four Thousand (\$4,000.00) Dollars of the bonds of Consolidated School District No. 22, Los Gringos and Candelaria, in the county of Bernalillo, New Mexico, to be issued upon the authority of an election day called and held for the purpose of voting upon the question of the issue of said bonds in pursuance of and in conformity with Section 1542 of the compiled laws of New Mexico of 1897 and Section 11, Article IX, of the constitution of New Mexico and of Sections 1 and 2, Chapter 14 of the laws of New Mexico of 1912, and at which election it was decided that the issue of the bonds aforesaid be made. Said bonds are to be dated January 1, 1915, to be of the denomination of Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars each, to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, running for a period of twenty years, and redeemable after ten years. Both principal and interest payable at the office of the county treasurer of Bernalillo county, in Old Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The school board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
The proposals should be addressed to M. Mandell, county treasurer, Old Albuquerque, New Mexico. Proposals will be publicly opened December 12, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m.
M. MANDELL,
County Treasurer and ex-Officio Collector, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.

Alaska Ranch
FOR SALE—Sixty acres on main ditch, practically all in alfalfa, and one of the best propositions in the valley; per acre, \$150.00.

Thaxton & Co.
111 W. Gold.
HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Nurse girl, bring references. 401 South Second.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. John Lee Clark, 289 West Fourth.

WANTED—American woman for general housework. 710 West Third.

WANTED—Substantial bath, kitchen and American, at 290 Leander, 305 West Central.

WANTED—Experienced sales ladies at the Economist.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Five-room cottage with bath and hot and cold water; \$12.50, water paid.

FOR RENT—Modern room, steam heat, no sink, 204 W. Central.

FOR RENT—Room, furnished, or on suite, large porch, modern, 401 North Twelfth.

FOR RENT—Two rooms furnished for housekeeping. \$12 a month. 414 North Second.

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FOR RENT—Modern room, steam

Crescent Hardware Co.

Stoves, Ranges, House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Tools, Iron Pipe, Valves and Fitting, Plumbing, Heating, Tin and Copper Work.
818 W. CENTRAL AVE. TELEPHONE 218.

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

BOULDERADO BUTTER

35c

H. C. EGGS
the absolutely fresh eggs

45c

WARD'S STORE

815 Marble Ave. Phone 298-299
ROMER H. WARD, Mgr.

AEOLIAN

PLAYER PIANO

FOR SALE CHEAP.
This is as good as new. Cost \$450.00. Will sell for \$295.00 cash.
617 SOUTH EDITH STREET

NOTICE

We are always in the market for all WASTE MATERIAL. SCRAP METALS, SCRAP RUBBER, IRON, BONES, 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 prices. Soliciting your business.

SOUTHWESTERN JUNK CO.
Albuquerque, N. M.
P. O. Box 140 Phone 619

Christmas

Nothing is better for a gift than a Photograph made by WALTON.
The very latest at moderate prices. 213 1/2 West Central. Upstairs. Phone 923.

Gift Goods

WE NOW have on display our entire line of Toys and Gift Goods. Our assortment is now complete. Come early and make your selection before the lines are broken. As a special inducement to the early shoppers we will offer the following big specials each day this week.

TUESDAY MORNING—

Tuesday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, as long as they last:

China Cups and Saucers, gold band, each 5c

Commencing at 3 o'clock:

Large Wizard Mops and 1 quart of oil 89c

WEDNESDAY MORNING—

Wednesday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock:
52-piece Dinner Sets, values to \$10.00; while they last, a set \$2.95

Commencing at 3 o'clock:

Large China Salad Bowls, regular 35c values, on sale while they last, each 15c

Watch This Space Each Day for Big Specials.

The Leader

309 to 311 West Central.

SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS

MISSSES FUNERAL OF A RELATIVE; SUES W. U. T. CO.

Edward Hauser's \$5,000 Suit Dismissed by Judge Pope of United States District Court.

The Hauser case, in which Edward Hauser sued the Western Union because he was late for his sister-in-law's funeral, was dismissed yesterday by Judge William H. Pope of the United States district court.

Hauser asked \$5,000 damages. He said he sent a message from this city to Cleveland for the purpose of notifying the funeral until he arrived there. When he reached Cleveland he found that his sister-in-law had been buried already, he said.

The case was dismissed at the cost of Hauser.

MONA BELL ON TRIAL ON CHARGE OF "WHITE SLAVERY"

Mona Bell of Santa Fe, was placed on trial yesterday morning on the charge of violating the Mann law.

She is accused of paying the fare of three girls from Denver to Santa Fe for immoral purposes. Two of the girls, Hazel Klock and Clara Joyce, made statements upon which the government founded the charges against Madame Bell.

June Kennedy was the first witness called and she was on the stand for the greater part of the day. The Klock girl followed her. The defendant is said to have given them checks in Denver with which they procured their transportation to Santa Fe.

Assistant United States District Attorney H. G. Coors, Jr., represents the government in the case, while Kenneth E. Wright is counsel for the Bell woman.

WITNESSES ARE DELAYED BY DERAILMENT ON SANTA FE

Witnesses in the case of the United States vs. Pauline Holman and Philip Bates were delayed a short time yesterday near San Marcel on account of a wreck on the Santa Fe railway.

The charge of conspiracy to violate the customs laws against Holman and Bates was dismissed upon the motion of the district attorney.

The charge of smuggling cattle, still stands against them, however.

The charge of conspiracy to violate the customs laws, against Ed M. Price, also was dismissed. Price was charged with smuggling cattle.

The case of T. W. Wilson and Ben F. Goetz, against G. E. Patterson, was dismissed, each party to pay his costs.

John P. Kelly's suit against the Victor-American Fuel company was dismissed. Kelly asked for \$20,000 damages for injuries when a car jumped the track in one of the company's mines. Attorneys for the parties to the suit reached an agreement. Veil & Jamison represented Kelly.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT TONIGHT TO BE BIG ATTRACTION

The entertainment at the high school auditorium tonight under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church, promises to be one of the best attractions of the season, and every indication is that a big crowd will be in attendance.

The entertainment is being given to raise funds for the purpose of paying the society's subscription to the C. A. building fund, and the very moderate admission charge of 25 cents will be made.

Musical selections by the high school glee club will be rendered and folk dances under the direction of Mrs. A. E. Keith will be one of the distinctive features of the entertainment. Battle hymns of the allies, the German national anthem and other selections appropriate to the stirring events that are now taking place in Europe will also attract the enthusiastic attention of the audience. The entertainment will conclude with a two-act farce entitled "A Box of Monkeys," with the following cast:

Edward Halston, a promising American, half owner of the Sierra Blanca mine, a Pecos County gentleman, his partner, second son of Lord Doncaster.

Glenn Simmons, Mrs. Odooro Jones, an admirer of rank.

Susan Cobb Sierra Bengaline, her niece, a typical western girl.

Salome Stetson, Lady Guinevere Landinore, a prim English girl, daughter of the earl of Paynhaunt.

Ruth Stetson.

WOUNDED MAN TAKEN TO HOSPITAL FROM OLD ALBUQUERQUE JAIL

Anselmo Villalva, who appeared at the county jail a little more than a month ago with a gunshot wound in his side, yesterday was taken to St. Joseph's hospital at Judge Reynolds' order.

Villalva arrived at the jail and since then his condition has become worse. He has steadfastly refused to tell Under Sheriff Dick Lewis who shot him.

MOOSE DIRECTOR WILL SPEAK BEFORE LODGE

C. G. Reum, national director of the Moose, will speak tonight to the Albuquerque lodge of the order. A meeting of the lodge has been called for 8 o'clock for that purpose. Mr. Reum will speak about the Mooseheart institution and the proposed sanitarium. This will be his farewell address.

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Saddle horses. Trimble's Red Barn.

BUICK OWNERS MAY WELL FEEL PROUD OF CARS

New Stunt Is Pulled Off by Manager of Albuquerque Agency, Who Shows Just What Can Be Done.

Buick enthusiasts, owners, demonstrators and dealers, when a pulling contest is on, are somewhat like the old lady who when the "jined" church. The story goes that after she came up out of the water, blowing her nose and wiping her eyes, she said, "I'm now ready for a 'spite'."

Not long ago a stunt was pulled off by a Buick owner to demonstrate that his particular car will out-pull another, so when J. H. P. Jones learned yesterday morning that a new "test hill" had been discovered, he began to get nervous, and shortly afterwards was taken from the sales room of the Albuquerque Buick Auto company.

It did not take him long to get down to the "hill" (about one block east of the 1600 block, South Walter), and size up the situation. He found numerous auto tracks running about two-thirds of the way up the hill—but no tracks to the top. The hill is about a 45 per cent grade, about 150 feet from bottom to top and of a loose gravelly nature.

Jones, being an old banker, began to pull two and two together, which meant that he would pull the "hill" and we can pull the hill. It will be a feather in our cap—if we cannot, no one else need try," so he made up a party and journeyed to this so-called test hill.

The first car, the model C-55, 6-cylinder Buick, was driven up by Paul Jones, the young demonstrator of the first trial in second gear, who later drove up the model 27, and then the 25. These cars were lined up in a row and so great was the feat that Mr. Jones' friends opportunist him to send a photographer to the hill to "shoot and take the picture." Whereupon Mr. Walton was sent for and "wrote some more New Mexico automobile history."

So well pleased was Mr. Jones with the wonderful performance of his car that he says he will send those pictures, along with a description of the hill, to the Buick factory, which is getting up a special magazine with colored pictures, for the New York motor show, which takes place in January.

It is said that only one other car, a six-cylinder Buick, has been known to negotiate the "Buick-reunion hill." It is said by experts that no car can make it in low—it has got to be negotiated at high speed on account of the loose gravel slipping from under the wheels. Low gear pulling simply digs the car into the gravel and the car must have sufficient power to make it fast or it will not make it at all.

The popularity of the Buick car is attested by the fact that with but one exception there are more Buicks in New Mexico than any other car. The lighter and cheaper Ford car leads all in the state, and the Buick comes second. According to the records in the office of Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, on October 15, there were at that time 418 Buick cars owned in this state.

Mr. Jones, who has charge of the Buick agency in this city, is one of Albuquerque's leading citizens. A former bank president in Texas, he came to this city because it has the best climate on earth and because he liked the town and its people. Before leaving the Lone Star state he had discovered that the Buick car was the only car that would take the Red river valley roads, and also that on all merits, it was the finest car of all to sell. Consequently, it was not a difficult matter for him to make an arrangement with the manufacturers of the car for an agency.

As proof of the wisdom of Mr. Jones in this matter it is only necessary to mention that the Albuquerque agency of that car has sold over forty of the 1915 models, which only came out August 1, last.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS CELEBRATE VICTORIES OF FOOTBALL ELEVEN

(By High School Reporters.)

High school students held a jubilation at general assembly yesterday morning, celebrating the football team's successful season. The team closed the season Thanksgiving day by playing a 6-to-0 tie with the Deming High school for the state championship.

Five members of the team who will not return to school next year expressed regret that they had played their last game. They are Donald Wilson, Leonard Thacker, Harold Perry, Leslie Boldt and Ezequiel Chavez.

Players who have fulfilled the requirements will be awarded "A's" soon.

Miss Lottie Stearns declared last night at the high school auditorium on "Albuquerque's Present Needs."

Miss Warnock is drilling several members of the Philanthropic Literary society for the program to be given Friday afternoon. This will be the Philanthropians' first program this year.

Miss Padner's class in physical culture has started work with heavier apparatus. Miss Padner has expressed pleasure with the progress of her pupils. She expects to get a piano soon to play accompaniments to the drills.

White Losses Decision.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Frankie Callahan of New York, was given a decision over Jack White of Chicago, at the end of an eight-round bout here tonight. The men are lightweight.

WATER TAX DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF WATER CO., 116 S. SECOND.

RESUMED BUSINESS.

The Mansard Mills, which were closed on account of death, have resumed business for old and new customers.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 703 South Walter.

24 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BUT NOT ONE DEATH

Scarlet Fever Led in November, Thirteen Cases Having Been Reported to Health Department in That Month.

Twenty-four cases of contagious diseases were reported to the board of health in November. That is just twenty-four more than the board usually receives reports of.

With this extraordinary amount of contagion, Albuquerque was fortunate in one respect—that not a single death resulted during the entire month from any of the contagious diseases.

What deaths there were, came from other causes. Another fortunate fact is that the health authorities believe they have checked the spread of scarlet fever which amounted to the proportions of a small epidemic and which was more prevalent than any of the other contagions.

The contagious diseases reported follow: Scarlet fever, thirteen; chickenpox, four; smallpox, three; mumps, three; typhoid fever, one. One of these cases of scarlet fever was contracted in Texas. Three other cases developed in homes where there was already scarlet fever.

Twenty-five Births.

The births reported during the month, follow:

Being October 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ruiz, boy; October 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Leandro Lovato, girl; October 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Jose Martinez, girl; October 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Proberg, boy; October 23, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Preston, girl; October 21, to Mr. and Mrs. P. 18 Auld, boy; November 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Landelo B. Giddings, girl; November 3, to Mr. and Mrs. David Weiler, boy; November 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Norris A. Maloney, girl; November 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Lidro Doflomyer, girl; November 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Rossi, girl; November 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Delfido Alarid, girl; November 8, to Mr. and

Mrs. Leopoldo Martinez, girl; November 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Crescencio Lantines, boy; November 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Anisario Cordova, boy; November 10, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Race, boy; November 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Santa Cruz Aolala, girl; November 11, to Mr. and Mrs. David John Jones, boy; November 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Rosa Herrera, girl; November 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Damacio Baca, girl; November 26, to Mr. and Mrs. William Gower, girl; November 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Keleher, girl; November 18, to Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Marron, girl; November 3, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Snow, boy; November 15, to Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Murphy, boy.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect condition of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GIVE PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS

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

Appetite Follows Good Digestion

Nearly everyone indulges their appetite and the digestive organs are abused, resulting in a congestion of poisonous waste that clogs the bowels and causes much misery and distress.

The most effective remedy to correct this condition is the combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a natural, pleasant-tasting remedy, gentle yet positive in action, and quickly relieves indigestion, constipation, sick headache, belching, etc.

Drug stores sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, and in thousands of homes it is the indispensable family remedy. For a free trial bottle write Dr. W. R. Caldwell, 451 Washington St., Monticello, N. H.

CRYSTAL TODAY

"THE VENGEANCE OF WINONA"

Kalem

"HIS DEAREST FOES"

Two- reel. All-star S. & A.

"VILLAINOUS UNCLE"

Biograph

Hudson for Signs Wall Paper

HUDSON for Picture Frames

Fourth St. and Copper Ave.

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

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219 West Central. A photo carries with it the personality of the giver. It saves you money, too. Purcell Studio, 219 Central Avenue. Come and see us, we have something special to offer you.

PURE RICH BLOOD PREVENTS DISEASE

Had blood is responsible for more ailments than anything else. It causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in purifying and enriching the blood, removing scrofula and other humors, and building up the whole system. Take it—give it to all the family so as to avoid illness. Get it today.

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