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LEASE ON LIFE IS GIVEN FRANK BY ACTION OF JUSTICE LAMAR

Appeal to United States Supreme Court Granted Atlanta Man Charged With Murder of 15-year-old Girl.

NOVEL QUESTIONS ARE PRESENTED BY CASE

Full Bench of Highest Tribunal in Country Will Give Hearing to Man Accused of Atrocious Crime.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Washington, Dec. 28.—Justice Lamar, of the supreme court, today granted an appeal from the refusal of the federal district court for northern Georgia, to release on habeas corpus proceedings Lee M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, a 15-year-old factory girl of Atlanta, Ga.

Frank is sentenced to die on January 22, but Justice Lamar's action effects an indefinite stay of execution. Thirty days are given for filing the record of the proceedings in the lower court. Immediately after that, has been done, the state of Georgia may ask that the case be removed to the supreme court for review. Should it be removed, the case would not come up for a year and a half.

Novel Question Involved.

The entire court will pass on Frank's right to be released from custody on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the trial court in Fulton county, Georgia, lost jurisdiction over him by its failure to have him present when the jury returned its verdict of guilty. Should the court decide he was entitled to ask for the writ, thus reversing Judge Newman of the lower court, the case may be remanded to the district court for the taking of evidence in support of the position. Should it be decided that Frank must be released from custody it is said, a novel question, as to the power of the state to indict and try him a second time.

This was the second time Frank's fate had been decided by the supreme court. After the Georgia supreme court had declined to set aside the verdict of conviction, Justice Lamar was asked to issue a writ of error for the supreme court to review the case. He declined on the ground that no federal question was presented inasmuch as questions of procedure were for the state to decide. Justice Holmes and eventually the other members of the court, on the petition, took the same ground.

Application was then made in the Georgia federal court for Frank's release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Newman held the condemned man was not entitled to the writ and refused to grant it. The supreme court from his decision because he was unwilling to issue a certificate of "probable cause" as required by a federal statute of 1908 in such appeals.

Probable Cause Is Shown.
Justice Lamar was then asked to grant the appeal and issue the certificate. In announcing his decision today the justice said he has found that several questions of federal law, unsettled by the supreme court, existed in the case giving rise to "probable cause" for the appeal.

These questions were whether the federal constitution required an accused to be present when a verdict was returned against him in a state court; the effect of the accused not raising the point of his absence on a motion for a new trial; and the effect of the supreme court's own action in refusing to appeal the writ of error in case where an alleged jurisdictional question was presented in a motion filed at a time not authorized by the practice of the state where the trial took place.

TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN NATIONAL GUARD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
New York, Dec. 28.—Efforts to increase interest in the National guard and to have organized a state constabulary similar to that in Pennsylvania and other states, have been revived by the Merchants Association of New York, it was announced today.
Resolutions adopted by the association urge the municipal administration to encourage enlistment in the National guard and the naval militia by city employees, with the understanding that such a step will be recognized in making promotions. It also is urged that credit be given in civil service examinations to men who are in the militia. Similar recommendations have been made by the association to its members who are employers.

THAW LIKES CLIMATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Manchester, N. H., Dec. 28.—Harry K. Thaw intends to remain in New Hampshire as long as possible, his secretary said tonight in reply to a question as to what steps Thaw was contemplating in view of the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States that he should be turned over to the New York authorities.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 28.—New Mexico: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

PACIFIC RELIEF SHIP PASSING THROUGH CANAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
New York, Dec. 28.—California's relief ship Camino, carrying a cargo of food for the Belgians, is now passing through the Panama canal. It was announced today at the headquarters of the commission for relief in Belgium. The Camino is the first of the relief ships from the Pacific coast to use the canal. She left San Pedro December 8 and arrived at Balboa on Christmas.

The next state ship which will sail from New York will be the Hannah, now taking aboard a Kansas cargo. It is expected to clear on Friday.

CONGRATULATIONS ON PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Washington, Dec. 28.—President Wilson tonight began receiving messages from rulers of foreign countries congratulating him on his fifty-ninth birthday anniversary. The first to arrive were from King George of Great Britain and President Carranza of Mexico.

Led by Secretary Bryan, the president's cabinet called at the White House during the evening to extend congratulations.

After the celebration of all state dinners and receptions following Mrs. Wilson's death, the gathering of the cabinet was the nearest approach to a social affair held in the White House for many months.

IF AMERICANS WERE SHOT IT WAS ALL RIGHT

State Department Unable to Find Fault With Canadian Patrol Who Shot Poachers From United States.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Washington, Dec. 28.—Officials at the state department, although without official advice tonight, concerning the shooting of two Americans in Canadian Niagara waters, near Fort Erie, pointed out that if it were true that the men were shot while defying Canadian authority, there would be no ground for representations to the American government. Representative Charles B. Smith, of Buffalo, late today laid newspaper accounts of the shooting before Secretary Bryan.

AMERICAN POACHERS KILLED BY ACCIDENT

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Walter Smith and Charles Dorsch, American hunters, were shot by Canadian soldiers on the Niagara river, near Fort Erie, today. Smith was killed but Dorsch will recover. The shooting was unintentional, according to information gathered by the military and forwarded to Ottawa tonight.

The soldiers were acting on a provincial official's arrest of the men for alleged violation of the game laws. Several volleys were fired over their heads to force them to come ashore with their row boat. A final shot, which was not technically under arrest by the game officer, and was attempting to escape, but they had violated a military order which forbade unauthorized persons to approach the international boundary line.

This order, it was said, was accompanied by a verbal order to the soldiers on patrol to shoot to kill if persons so armed refused to surrender promptly.

Thomas W. Delaney, the provincial official and the men were shooting at ducks near the head of the river. He decided to arrest them and Captain Elie, in command of the border patrol, sent three soldiers to help him. The boat, which was about 500 feet from the shore, Delaney called out to the men that they were under arrest and ordered them ashore. The soldiers fired a volley. One bullet splashed the water near the boat. "Don't hit them," cautioned Delaney.

"We'll come ashore as soon as we pick up the ducks," shouted one of the hunters.

They moved up stream toward the shore. Suddenly the boat headed for the American shore.

"They've got away; let them go," Delaney told the soldiers. He raised his rifle and fired. A bullet hit the boat, the ferry landing. Smith was found dead. Dorsch was brought to a Buffalo hospital. His condition is not serious.

J. B. Curtis, acting United States consul at Fort Erie, made a preliminary report to the state department by wire tonight.

An inquest will be held on Wednesday.

U. S. CONSULS BELGIUM MUST BE ACCEPTABLE TO GERMAN ARMY

Mr. Bryan Refuses to Make Public Notification Received by State Department From Berlin Government.

VIGOROUS PROTEST IS MADE BY MINISTER

Military Authorities in Control of Conquered Territory Have Right to Prescribe Rules Absolutely.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Washington, Dec. 28.—The German government has formally notified the American state department that American consuls in Belgium must be acceptable to the German military authorities and that it is desirable that some of the consuls be withdrawn for the present, at least.

Secretary Bryan declined to make public the text of the German communication or to comment on it until he had full opportunity to consider it. The understanding in official circles is that the notice is similar to the one sent to Argentina and other neutral countries.

Must Work With Germany.

It is said that while the German government does not insist that consuls in Belgium take out new exequaturs from German officers, it announces that such consuls must exercise their functions only by permission from the military in control of the territory in which the consulates are situated.

The United States has consular representatives in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege and Ghent. Since the war began they have had little work of the ordinary character, their activities having been devoted largely to looking after refugees and aiding in relief work.

Withdrawal of Consuls.

The request for the withdrawal of certain consuls is said to be entirely impersonal and to be based on the law of military necessity, which recognizes the right of a military officer in command of occupied territory to dictate absolutely the amount and extent of civil business and the manner in which it shall be conducted in that territory.

Mr. Havens, the Belgian minister, called at the state department today after the German notice had been received. Later he issued this statement:

"The Belgian minister has been informed that the German government has notified the neutral powers of its intention to cancel the exequaturs accorded by the Belgian government to foreign consular representatives.

"The Belgian government has protested against this step. The issue as well as the cancellation of an exequatur are acts which imply the sovereignty of the state from which they emanate. Now, a power only enjoys a de facto possession which cannot be transformed, so far as its relations with neutral states are concerned, into a state of sovereignty. Such a change could only become lawful by the consummation of a treaty of peace, determining definitely the status of the occupied territory."

The disposition of the department, it is said, is to recognize the right of the military authorities to prescribe to consuls at least temporary conditions under which consuls shall discharge their duties and it is contended this can be done without in any way committing the United States to a political recognition of the right of the military occupant of a territory to its possession.

Regarding the withdrawal of consuls, certain points must be kept in mind. It is said that there need be no actual interruption of commerce in consequence, because, under American consular regulations, in the absence of a consul, two reliable merchants may render an acceptable certificate to an invoice of goods.

The Japanese government already has intimated its objection to the presence of foreign consuls in the territory of Kiao Chow, recently captured from the Germans. In that case there is no question of who shall issue exequaturs. The objection lies to the presence of any foreign consuls, no matter what may be their legal status.

Several applications have come to the state department from mercantile interests, urging the return of American Consul Pack to Tsing-tau; but in the face of Japanese opposition and in the knowledge of the fact that the order of exclusion runs against consuls of all nations alike, the state department has not felt called upon to force an issue by ordering the return of Mr. Pack to his post.

HOLY ROLLERS HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Murphyboro, Ill., Dec. 28.—George House and his wife, who are members of the "Holy Rollers" cult, today were held to the grand jury for the death of their daughter, Margaret, after they had testified they refused the child medicine, "according to the scriptures." She was even denied water. The daughter died last Tuesday of pneumonia.

Followers of the cult gathered to-night outside the windows of the jail where Mr. and Mrs. House are confined and repeated over and over: "Let not your hearts sink. On our blessed, faith alone shall depend the cure of the next of our people to be ailing."

BLUNT AND RSTY ZAPATA SEEKS EXTERRINATION OF FEDERALISTS

Gutierrez and Villa Favor Trial for Officers Who Served Under Huerta Before Executions Are Ordered.

GENERAL AMNESTY IS AMERICAN POLICY

Brazilian Minister Reports Conditions in Mexico City As Full of Uncertainties and Not Harmonious.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Washington, Dec. 28.—Dispatches from the Brazilian minister in Mexico City dated there early today and received tonight, described the political situation as full of uncertainties.

He referred to the lack of harmony among the several chiefs, some of whom were advocating radical and extreme measures of government, but indicated that nothing alarming had developed and that good order was being preserved.

Zapata Is Bloodthirsty.

From its own agents, the state department was advised that friction existed between the Zapata and Villa factions based chiefly on the desire of Zapata to execute many of the officers who once served with the federal army. At present a decree issued by General Gutierrez suspending all executions for whatever cause pending a fair trial is in effect.

The Gutierrez and Villa element holds that officers should have a trial and be represented by counsel, but the Zapata followers are said to favor summary extermination of those who served the Huerta or the Carranza regimes.

General Amnesty Desired.

The American government, endeavoring to procure a general amnesty and, while no promises have been made that recognition will follow the Mexican motions understand that unless a general amnesty comes, the opponents in Mexico will be withheld.

The United States government has indicated clearly that it should look with disfavor on continued executions and its recognition is believed to have been largely responsible for the Gutierrez decree.

Summary of Dispatches.

The following summary of dispatches received from Mexico, issued by the state department today:

"Latest information received indicates that quiet prevails along the entire west coast of Mexico. A mail dispatch from Vera Cruz, under date of December 26, reports that roving bands have been pillaging in various parts of the state of Vera Cruz."

"A mail dispatch from Guadalajara, dated December 13, states that the Carranza authorities have designated Ciudad Guzman as the capital of Jalisco, to which place they have transferred the state's archives. Another dispatch under date of December 17, reports that Guadalupe is quiet and in the hands of Villa forces."

Other Incidents Reported.

"The department has been officially informed that Maytorena has withdrawn his forces from the Francisco Hernandez occupied (at Naco) burning his shelters. He is reported to have gone eight kilometers south."

"Consul Smith reports from Nogales, Ariz., that telegraphic communication between Nogales and Ciudad Juarez is interrupted. He also reports heavy losses in the state of Sonora to railways and other property on account of floods."

"Political news from Vera Cruz telegraphs, under date of December 26, that Carranza's foreign office asserts it has no knowledge of the reported arrest at Vera Cruz of Dr. Villareal, of the Mexican Red Cross. The consul at Vera Cruz, however, reports that he knows of no such arrest."

HILL PREPARES FOR EVACUATION OF NACO

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 28.—Preparation for the eventual evacuation of Naco, Sonora, was begun today by Gen. Benjamin Hill, who plans to take his Carranza forces out of the Mexican town where it had been besieged three months, to Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Ariz.

This is in accordance with the border peace plan proposed by Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army. The final word is to come from Maytorena. Hill expects to consolidate with the rest of his troops at Agua Prieta, but Governor Maytorena has thrown opposition along the border east of here to prevent Hill's movement until the peace plays are fully accepted.

Maytorena's Villistas now are encamped at Villa Verde, sixteen miles southeast of here, but it is reported he has placed 500 men west of Naco and a like number on the south side. General Hill ordered all his men to remain inside the trenches today.

PRACTICALLY NO CHANGES MADE IN BATTLE FRONT EAST OR WEST

Belgians, by Sapping, Claim to Have Captured Three Thousand Germans With Little Loss to Themselves.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS ENTHUSE OVER RAID

Scout Stories From Berlin That No Damage Was Done to Kaiser's Ships at Cuxhaven, or to Gas Works.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
London, Dec. 25 (11 p. m.).—The battle lines in the east and the west have undergone only indefinite changes in the last few days.

The French and the German reports agree that the Germans have captured a section of trenches near Hellebeke, south of Ypres.

The French assert that the Germans gave up trenches on the first line to the extent of about 800 or 900 yards in the Lens region, further east, while unsuccessful demonstrations have been made from both sides at various points along the extended lines.

Belgians Make Big Hunt.

The reports of the numbers of wounded both armies are sending back from the lines in Belgium appear to show that the fighting on Christmas day in the west was the fiercest of the last month. Correspondents in the rear say the Belgians, as a result of five days' sapping, captured nearly 5,000 Germans with only small losses to themselves.

According to the Russian reports, the German attempts to capture Warsaw have failed, while the Berlin official statement says there is general confidence that the German and Austro-Hungarian forces are making progress along the front.

English Press Enthusiastic.

English newspapers are enthusiastic over the raid by their comrades and seaplanes on Cuxhaven. They declare to accept without reservation the German statement that ships at Cuxhaven and the gas works were hit by bombs, but that no damage was done, and consider this improbable.

The Naval Writers Dilate and Speculate.

The naval writers dilate and speculate lavishly on the most remarkable engagement of twentieth century warfare. They conclude that the German ships were afraid to come forth and give battle to the British cruiser because of the uncertainty as to whether the British battleships were lurking behind them.

Zepplins Not Feared.

The fact that Zepplins were driven off is taken by some as evidence that the Zepplins are really untrustworthy craft. Others think it means that the Germans are hushbanded all their dirigibles for a grand raid on England. It is argued by some of the writers that if Cuxhaven can thus be attacked, why not Heligoland, Wilhelmshaven and even the Kaiser's headquarters at Danzig?

The only damage the British expedition sustained was the loss of several hydroplanes, costing \$45,000, while Commander Hewlett was the only person who lost his life.

Have Fear of Aeroplanes.

The British people are beginning to lose whatever fear of the Zepplins they held, but the exploits of the air-men on the continent and the scouting trip of the British flyer on Christmas cause the people to feel that there is a strong possibility that the Taubes may repeat over London the visit with bombs which they paid over Paris and Warsaw.

The authorities issued a warning tonight of the danger to people in the streets from guns which may be used in London against hostile aircraft and advised the people to take refuge in basements if they should hear the sound of explosion.

A heavy wind storm with rain and snow swept over parts of England and adjacent waters tonight, and there must be suffering for the sailors on duty and the smaller craft off the coast.

Official Reports From Press Bureaus of Belligerent European Nations

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Paris, Dec. 28.—The following statement from the general staff of the Russian commander-in-chief was issued tonight:

"On the 27th, there was no important engagement between the lower Volga and the Pilsa rivers. The German attacks were everywhere repulsed. The German forces suffered heavy losses, especially during a vain attack they made to the southeast of Swierdlow.

"Our troops stormed the village of Samkai, which was stubbornly defended by the Austrians. The enemy has definitely evacuated the left bank of the Nida.

GREAT PLAZARD SWEETS OVER BRITISH ISLES

London, Dec. 29 (3:10 a. m.).—A great gale and snowstorm swept over the large part of Great Britain and Ireland last night, resulting in considerable loss of life and much damage. The telegraphic service on the continent was disorganized and communication with France was almost severed.

One man was killed and several persons were injured by the collapse of a house wall at Clapham. Elsewhere in London plate glass windows were blown out and property was damaged in other ways. Two feet of snow fell in many parts of the country causing serious flooding of rivers. Dublin experienced the heaviest snowfall in many years.

COMMANDER HEWLETT PRISONER OF GERMANY

London, Dec. 29 (4:00 a. m.).—The Daily Sketch publishes the report that Commander Francis E. Hewlett, who piloted one of the British seaplanes in the raid on Cuxhaven, is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. According to the account in the Sketch, Hewlett's machine was damaged by shell fire and came down in the sea. When Hewlett was last seen a German torpedo boat was approaching him.

GERMANS DROP BOMBS, KILLING OWN PEOPLE

London, Dec. 29 (3:47 a. m.).—A Copenhagen dispatch from the Danish Mail referring to a report published by the Hamburger Fremdenblatt that the four British airmen dropped bombs on the German island of Langeoog in the North sea on Christmas, killing several civilians, says an investigation proves that it was not British, who dropped the bombs, but German airmen who believed that British torpedo boats were lurking off the island in the fog.

NEUTRAL VESSELS NOT WRECKED BY BRITISH MINES

London, Dec. 29 (4:45 a. m.).—Commenting on the fact that eight vessels have been lost in the North sea since Christmas eve, owing to mines, the Times says today:

"Many people have been under the impression that some of these losses were caused by hitting British mines. It can be stated authoritatively that not a single British mine has been laid down off the coast of England."

"The loss falls most heavily on neutral shipping which, however, has been warned repeatedly by the admiralty that the German mines are securely anchored and likely to drift considerable distances."

TIMES SAYS DAMAGE WAS DONE BY RAID

London, Dec. 29 (3:45 a. m.).—The Times declares that there is excellent reason to believe that a German ship was destroyed in the British raid on Cuxhaven.

A violent storm has temporarily stopped important military operations along most of the battle front in Belgium and in the territory held by the positions of the opposing forces remain virtually the same as they have been for weeks past.

In the eastern arena the official reports indicate a similar condition of affairs. The Russian forces, however, concerned, Petrograd reports, however, that between the Pilsa river and the upper Volga the Germans are now on the defensive.

The Russians also report the capture of more than 2,000 prisoners, to which reference was made in previous announcements.

A Petrograd dispatch by way of London, says that all the important passes in the Carpathians are again in Russian hands.

The United States government has made strong representations to Great Britain, insisting upon an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet.

A long note has been forwarded to the British foreign secretary, through Ambassador Page, covering the relations between the United States and Great Britain as affected by the British naval policy, which is considered "highly objectionable" by the American government.

The British government, through the naval and military authorities, appears to be leading a raid over British towns by German airmen has issued a warning to the people to take cover should the sound of firing be heard.

around Christmas indicate that the feeling of confidence has gained support here. General Joffre's energetic offensive as announced in an army order of December 17, it is pointed out, has everywhere been successfully resisted and the defeat of the English at the Festubert leaves the allies in worse shape than when the French offensive began.

"Chief interest continues centered in Poland where the position of the Germans and Austrians is regarded as promising. There is a feeling here that important developments are probable in Poland within a few days. While the outlook in the Balkans and Rarwa region is satisfactory, it is believed the most promising point is southeast of Tarnobrzeg.

"A Turkish official bulletin reports a victorious progress up the Caucasus front without specifying the operations in detail.

"Turkey also officially declares that last week there was no bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Caucasus front."

FIRM PROTEST AGAINST SEIZURE BY ENGLAND OF AMERICAN SHIPS

Carefully Worded Document Recites Grievance of United States Over Interference With Commerce.

DIPLOMATIC NOTE IS UNUSUALLY SIGNIFICANT

Great Britain Is Warned That Policy Must Be Modified Quickly; Language Has No Uncertain Note.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Washington, Dec. 28.—The United States government today dispatched a long note to Great Britain, insisting on an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet. It gave warning that much feeling had been aroused in this country and that public criticism was general over unwarranted interference with the legitimate foreign trade of the United States.

The document, constituting the strongest representation on this subject made by the United States to any of the belligerents since the outbreak of the war, was called for Ambassador Page to be formally presented to Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary.

Its preparation was begun a month ago by Solicitor General Johnson, Counselor Robert Lansing and Secretary Bryan, and finally had the personal attention of President Wilson, who revised its phrasing with minute care.

Former Protests Unheeded.
As the detailed point of view of the United States, in numerous specific cases, of detentions and seizures of cargoes had been set forth in a series of emphatic protests, most of which have gone unheeded, today's communication was couched in general terms, covering the entire subject of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, as affected by the latter's naval policy, which is considered highly objectionable by this government.

While France has adopted practices the same degree of contrition as has Great Britain today's note is virtually a statement intended for all the members of the triple entente.

Protest Strongly Worded.

The note declares that the protest the representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness, lest silence be construed as acquiescence in a policy which infringes the rights of American citizens under the laws of nations.

The document points out that complaints on every side and public criticism in the United States hold the British policy as directly responsible for the depression in many industries, a situation the seriousness of which must be apparent to Great Britain.

Reimbursement Not Enough.
Under the same protest, on contrition unlawfully detained or seized, it states does not remedy the evil, as the chief difficulty is the moral effect of British practice on American exporters, who are restrained by it from taking risks of business which in no way ought to surround legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries.

Feeling has been aroused on this subject to such an extent, the communication feels compelled to ask definite information as to Great Britain's attitude in order that it may take such measures as will protect American and British rights.

Patience Is Exhausted.
The United States, it points out, was patient at first, realizing that the unexpected outbreak of hostilities had heaped a mass of burdens on the British government, which in no way early clearing of the air would come. Five months have now elapsed, the note asserts, with no improvement in the situation.

In the meantime, American ships have availed themselves of various suggestions from the British government, such as shipping cargoes to definitely named consignees in neutral countries, and the taking of certificates from consuls in neutral countries, which followed promises of the British foreign office that the allied fleets consequently described as having hardly improved after these concessions.

British Policy Reconsidered.

Reference is made in the note to the high principles of equity which have actuated Great Britain in her championship in the past of the freedom of the seas to neutral commerce, and the hope is expressed that even though a belligerent herself, she will realize the seriousness to the neutral nations of continued interference.

Reserving until some other date the discussion of the question of the British fleet's having been in a regarding absolute and conditional contraband as consisting of those articles intended directly for the use of an army or navy, and conditional contraband, those products susceptible of use by armed forces, but whose destination must be the determining factor in detention.

Salisbury's Doctrine.
The American note, mentioning that foodstuffs are conditional contraband since they may be destined for the use of a civil population as well as an army, says the United States is in entire agreement with the doctrine expressed by Lord Salisbury, British foreign secretary, in his

correspondence with the Washington government concerning the shipment of foodstuffs to the Transvaal during the Boer war in South Africa. Lord Salisbury wrote then:

"Foodstuffs with a hostile destination can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplied for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used. It must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of seizure."

This is perhaps the broadest declaration of the American note since, it was accepted by Great Britain. American trade with Germany and Austria is virtually at a standstill now, but would be resumed including wheat, flour, livestock and other foodstuffs.

Cannot Tolerate Delays.
Taking up the subject of detention of American ships at sea, the Washington government states that it cannot tolerate undue delays in examining them or the conveying of such ships to British ports for detailed examination. It argues that proof of hostile destination of the cargo must be evidence at the time of search at sea. The belligerent right of search at sea, it adds, is not recognized, but it cannot be extended to the point of diverting American ships into belligerent ports merely on suspicion.

The United States asserts that it views with growing concern the detention of scores of American cargoes contained from this country to neutral ports, contending that it should be the duty of the belligerents to protect neutral commerce and prevent innocent merchants from suffering.

Copper Cargoes Discussed.
One of the complaints cited in the note is against the treatment by Great Britain of American cargoes of copper. It is charged that Great Britain is not according the same treatment to American trade in copper with the Scandinavian countries as to commerce in this product between the United States and Italy under the same conditions of shipment. Even though the Italian government has proclaimed an embargo on the exportation of copper from Italy to belligerent countries, similar to the embargo in force in Norway, Denmark and Sweden, the consignments of copper to Italy from the United States are said to be held up, while those to Scandinavian countries are not impeded.

Defining Suspected Shipments.
The American government further records its position on consignments shipped "to order," or no specific consignee, stating that such consignments alone is not sufficient to hold American cargoes and is of itself not suspicious. This view has been expressed by the supreme court of the United States, but Great Britain announced recently that such consignments "to order" would be considered "suspect."

Today's note points out that to hold consignments marked "to order," proof must be presented at the time when the detention or seizure is made, showing that a hostile destination is intended, or sufficient number of other facts must be advanced to justify further examination of the cargo.

Proof Is on Belligerent.
It is in this connection that the United States remarks that commerce between neutral nations constitutes the normal relations of peace and not war and that the presumption of guilt cannot rest on neutral shippers but that the burden of proof must be imposed on the belligerent who interferes.

Although the sending of the note was not known to members of the diplomatic corps tonight, and it is unlikely that the Washington government, with the exception of the British ambassador, will communicate it to them unless they request it, high officials thought it not unlikely that the path marked by the United States would be followed by other neutral governments.

South American nations especially have been keeping in close touch with the attitude of the United States on neutrality and it most cases have adhered to the American position. As the note involves commerce mostly with European neutrals, it is believed that diplomatic representatives of the latter will seek to learn the American viewpoint for transmission to their governments.

South America in Line.
The position of the United States as expressed in today's note is a consequence of several steps by Great Britain, France and Germany on the subject of contraband. Although the declaration of London, drafted in 1909, embodying the previous understanding of international law and new rules for the conduct of maritime warfare with respect to neutral commerce, had not been ratified when the present war broke out, it is thought for a time all countries would adhere to it.

Great Britain, by an order in council on August 29, declared the destruction of London effective with certain modifications. Germany announced to all neutrals her willingness to adhere to the whole declaration if the other belligerents would.

Violates International Law.
The United States took the position that it could not accept a declaration of contraband by the allies of the declaration of London with their own amendments and declared that it would be guided by the neutral practice of international law, irrespective of the declaration of London.

The German government, in a formal note to the United States and other neutrals, then voiced its objections to the British modifications which similarly the United States opposed.

Today's note follows in many important points, the argument then advanced by Germany that British practice with respect to neutral commerce was a distinct departure from many previously accepted principles of international law.

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA ARE GREATLY ALARMED

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 28.—Governor's Klatsch, of Georgia, and Transmittal of Florida, wired protests today to the state department against Great Britain's action in placing contraband products on the absolute contraband list. The government asserted that England's step threatened serious injury to the naval stores industry.

The Tampa, Fla., board of trade has requested southern commercial bodies to unite in protesting against Great Britain's action.

INDOORS, FROM 8 TO 5

often weakens even a strong constitution as shown in various symptoms, languor and repeated illness.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is helping thousands of people to regain their strength and health. It is a strong, nourishing tonic from cod liver oil.

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DRY PROHIBITION HAS OPPOSITION OF WM. H. TAFT

Former President Declares National Prohibition Is Dangerous Proposition and Revolutionary.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Boston, Dec. 28.—"National prohibition is a dangerous proposition," said former President William Howard Taft, speaking before the Bar association of Boston at its seventeenth annual banquet tonight.

"It would revolutionize the national government. It would put on the shoulders of the government the duty of sweeping the doorsteps of every home in the land. If national prohibition legislation is passed, local governments would be destroyed. And if you destroy local government you destroy one of the things that go to make for a healthy condition of the national government."

"National prohibition is non-enforceable. It is a confession on the part of the state government of inability to control and regulate their own special business and duty. If the matter were placed under federal control it would result in creation of a machinery of government officials large enough to nominate any president, and would offer too great an opportunity of persons seeking to perpetuate their power in Washington."

CHICAGO WAR ON MANAGEMENT OF RESERVE BANK

It Is Claimed That Two Financiers Are Controlling Federal Institution for Benefit of Certain Large Interests.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The controversy over the federal reserve bank holds the position of first interest in financial circles in this city, and it appears to be extending throughout the United States. The disappointment of certain politicians over their failure to impose their friends upon the Chicago institution as officials, clerks, etc., is taking the form of an attack on the system itself.

Here in Washington against Washington, it is the old cry of "monopoly," and no form it takes is the complaint that a clique of local men is controlling the thing. They multiply the alleged Chicago situation by twelve to make out a case against the whole system.

So far as one can see the leading bankers of this city, including the heads of certain state banks not officially connected with the new form of organization, have done all they could to make the federal reserve bank of Chicago an effective financial machine. They appear to have disregarded all questions except as to the fitness of the men in charge.

Among the directors and officers and all those who have anything to do with the policies of the institution the politics of a given man has been utterly ignored, indeed in most instances has been unknown.

That Messrs. Morgan and Reynolds are influential men in that institution is due to the same fact that makes them influential in their own banks and wherever financial affairs are at stake—that is, they are able and experienced men. But Senator Lewis and his associates do not like it and thus early in the history of this great experiment there is talk of an investigation. It is one more illustration of the ease with which Washington has for investigating anything that does not respond immediately to the demands of its self-seeking politicians.

If the present situation in Chicago is any evidence of what is coming on a larger scale, as the affairs of these concerns develop, it will not be long before the people take the matter into their own hands and send the federal reserve system to meet the First and Second Bank of the United States.

COLONEL SAYS 'BULLY' OVER BOWL OF PEA SOUP

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, Dec. 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt "let the municipal lodging house tonight. About 250 men were in line waiting to get supper tickets when he arrived in an automobile. He shook hands with many of them, addressing some by name. He did not explain how he came to know them. When he entered the dining room, where he took a seat, Colonel Roosevelt found 200 more of the city's homeless at supper.

"Gee! It's pretty hard times when a former president has to come here for something to eat," one of the lodgers remarked. Colonel Roosevelt joined in the laugh and, smacking his lips over a bowl of pea soup, exclaimed: "That's bully!"

The former president spent more than an hour inspecting the lodging house. In all parts of the building he aimed a rapid fire of questions at the men, asking them their occupations, how long they had been there, how they worked and their chances of finding employment. For the most part the men took his questions in good part and answered them frankly. Colonel Roosevelt declined to explain the purpose of his visit.

WOULD-BE ASSASSINS DEPORTED BY COSTA RICA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Panama, Dec. 28.—Ten persons were deported from Costa Rica, as the result of the discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate President Alfredo Gonzalez and start a revolution in the republic, passed through Colon today on board the steamer Calamaria, bound for Cuba. The alleged conspirators are said to be members of the conservative party in Nicaragua who were attempting to foment trouble in Costa Rica.

U. S. PREFERS TO DEAL ONE HAND IN TURK WATERS

Offers of Assistance From Italy Not Desired; Daniels Wants to Know About Reported Tripoli Incident.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, Dec. 28.—Department heads, although without official advice on the subject, were keenly interested tonight in a Rome dispatch saying the Italian cruiser Calabria, at Beirut, Syria, had been instructed to cooperate with the American cruiser North Carolina in protecting refugees on the Syrian coast.

Secretary Daniels called the dispatch to Captain Griben, of the North Carolina, at Beirut and to Captain Decker of the cruiser Tennessee, which left Jaffa yesterday, taking a load of refugees to Alexandria.

Mr. Daniels also repeated his request for information from the cruiser commanders concerning a recent dispatch announcing that the North Carolina had threatened to fire on Tripoli, Syria, when the Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of British and French consuls and their nationals on an American steamer.

Repetition of the request was ordered because it was feared, owing to interrupted communication, the message had failed to reach the cruiser.

A report received from Captain Decker of the Tennessee, earlier in the day told of the departure of 500 refugees in his vessel from Jaffa for Alexandria, but made no mention of other incidents involving American ships on the Syrian coast.

Government officials are skeptical about reports that the North Carolina threatened to fire on Tripoli. They thought tonight that the United States is a neutral nation could best maintain its friendly relations with Turkey if it dealt with the situation unassisted. It was suggested that the Italian, proffer of co-operation might be rejected, if made officially to the United States.

TEMPERANCE CAFES ARE FAVORED IN PARIS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Paris, Dec. 28 (11:15 p. m.).—Proprietors who give an undertaking to sell no spirituous liquors will be exempted from license dues after January 1.

The chamber of deputies today voted to exempt all cafes, despite the opposition of the government and the budget committee of the chamber, who hold that the measure constitutes a bounty to liquor sellers, whose excessive numbers the government is striving to decrease, and the direct result is more drunkenness.

The exemption, in addition, it is pointed out, will present a loss to the treasury of \$7,400,000.

The senate took the government's view and refused to ratify the measure. Finally a compromise was reached by the two houses, whereby only the sale of beer, wine, cider and non-alcoholic beverages come under the exemption clause.

EX-CONVICT IS UNEXPECTEDLY HERE TO \$96,000

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Working his way into a "better life" by cleaning windows and tying packs of kindling wood at the Whoseover Gospel Mission in Germantown, Stephen Blake, an ex-convict, with other friends, made money and only a few cents of this world's wealth, this week received a telephone message to meet a lawyer from Montreal at the Hotel Walton. When he resumed his work at the mission he was worth approximately \$96,000.

Sixteen years ago, near Minneapolis, where he was living in affluence, Blake, then a youth, quarreled with his brother, shot and killed him. The sentence was twenty years, but in 1912, after serving sixteen years, Blake was released on good behavior. His parents had died; his relatives had moved away; he was without friends or money and every employer gave him the same reply, "No, I do not want an ex-convict."

Half-starved and driven by despair almost to suicide, Blake ended a forlorn year of wandering three weeks ago at the Whoseover Mission. Somebody had told him that there "was a way out" for him. Converted and given work, Blake told the superintendent, John B. McIntyre, that he wanted to stay, for he said, "I have no friend in the world."

But he had remembered an old aunt, Caroline Blair, who lived in Montreal. It is of this aunt's estate that Blake is to share.

Mr. McIntyre, of the mission, enabled Blake to recover his fortune by directing friends in Montreal to follow what appeared to be a very small clue. Blair will not receive his inheritance until he is identified by former acquaintances in Minneapolis. Though he is to have nearly \$100,000, he must continue to work at the Whoseover Mission until Mr. McIntyre can raise enough money to take him west.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL TO BE PRESSED HARD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, Dec. 28.—To give impetus to the administration movement for early passage of the government ship purchase bill, the senate commerce committee, which reported the bill favorably before the Christmas recess, will submit within a few days a report on the measure outlining reasons for its enactment.

Senator Fletcher, acting chairman of the committee, today said that every effort would be made to bring the matter before the senate for general discussion within the next few weeks.

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ANOTHER COLD WAVE IN EASTERN STATES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, Dec. 28.—A flareback from the cold wave which passed today broke over the western Canadian provinces tonight and was sweeping eastward through Illinois, the great lakes states, and the Ohio valley to the Atlantic coast. It is expected to drive temperatures down along the Atlantic coast by Wednesday.

Forecasters of the weather bureau said the latest disturbance was attended by increased cloudiness affecting the middle western states from the northern border to the south Atlantic and gulf states, and was causing material reductions to the temperature during the next 24 hours. Preceding the arrival of the cold wave it was predicted temperatures would rise tomorrow throughout the Atlantic states.

Warnings of the disturbance was wired tonight to points in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin and storm warnings were ordered displayed on the gulf coast from Galveston to Pensacola.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVEN SEVERELY HURT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28.—Two men were killed and seven were severely hurt today by the collapse of a wooden canopy built to protect pedestrians passing a million dollar hotel building under construction at Baltimore and Twelfth streets.

Walter S. (Rube) Dickinson, an actor of Lincoln, Neb., and Sanders Kerner, a negro workman, were the men killed. James McLean, business agent for a labor union, was in a critical condition tonight from his injuries. The others injured were workmen employed on the building.

The accident occurred when a truck backed into a support of the canopy, causing it to collapse with an accumulation of mortar and building material, the canopy crashed to the pavement.

AGED UNION VETERAN SHOOT TWO BANDITS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) St. Louis, Dec. 28.—An elderly man, another seriously wounded by Leonard C. Humphrey, 70 years old, a veteran of the union army, when the pair attacked him in his notion store today. The men entered the store and asked permission to warm themselves. After examining the store carefully they departed.

Later they returned and again sat by the stove. Humphrey became suspicious and took up his revolver. The men attacked him, one was a butler, the other a physician's office, where the police found him.

DENVER HORSE AND STOCK SHOW CERTAIN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Denver, Dec. 28.—The national horse and stock show will be held in Denver during the week of January 12 to 23, according to arrangements completed here tonight. Owing to the prevalence in some states of the foot and mouth disease exhibitions of livestock will be limited.

The midwinter fair will be held during the same week. Both affairs are held under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving and Riding club. It had been announced earlier that the stock show would not be held this year.

CONTENTS OF MORGAN'S RESIDENCE APPRAISED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, Dec. 28.—The contents of the Madison avenue residence of J. Pierpont Morgan have a valuation of \$1,000,000, according to a deputy state appraiser in a report filed today with the attorney for the state controller.

The Morgan library is valued at \$257,745. Silverware found in the vault of the residence is appraised at \$105,551 and "miscellaneous jewels" at \$46,755. The most valuable oil paintings were found in the Morgan library in East Twenty-sixth street.

NO HORSES FOR SALE FOR WAR PURPOSES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Fairbury, Neb., Dec. 28.—No horses for sale at any price for war purposes is the declaration of the Jefferson county farmers, who were met here today by a lawyer from Kansas who said he was willing to pay top figures for animals suited for cavalry and artillery purposes in the European war. The farmers admitted that they had some horses for sale but said they were too much attached to the animals to have them sent to a far-off country, probably to be killed on the battlefields.

METROPOLITAN LIFE COMPANY TO MUTUALIZE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, Dec. 28.—Mutualization of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, was endorsed by the policyholders at a meeting today by a vote of 65,000 to 1,600. Mutualization already had been approved by the stockholders and directors. If the state superintendent of insurance approves the plan, control of the company will pass to the policyholders who will elect a board of directors.

The Prudential Insurance company recently authorized a similar stock company to a mutual organization.

BLEASE LIBERATES 44 STATE PRISONERS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, Dec. 28.—Forty-four state prisoners, including ten serving life sentences for murder, today obtained clemency from Governor Cole Blease, making a total of 1,488 prisoners who have been liberated in the last four years. One life term prisoner was pardoned and nine others were paroled. Twenty-three of the prisoners were serving sentences for homicide.

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CONGRESS MAY NOT BE READY TO BEGIN WORK

No Quorum Is Believed Likely When Gavel Falls in House Today; Immigration Bill Has Right of Way.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, Dec. 28.—While many members of congress returned to Washington today from the short Christmas holidays prepared for the resumption of business tomorrow, administration leaders were fearful that a quorum might not be present in either house on the falling of the gavel to signal the beginning of the two months of the sixty-third congress.

Opponents of the immigration bill will be the order of business. Should a point of no quorum be made, an adjournment probably would be forced until Wednesday.

In the house the postoffice appropriation bill was left the unfinished business on adjournment past Wednesday and no agreement has been reached to proceed in the absence of a quorum.

Opponents of the immigration bill with its proposed literacy test hope to replace further consideration of the measure temporarily at least by appropriation bills. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the immigration committee, said today, however, that the bill had enough friends in the senate to prevent its being replaced on the calendar and bring it to a vote, notwithstanding the fact that the president has made known his opposition to the literacy test.

House leaders today said that the forthcoming fight on the resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage probably would not be brought up for action until all members particularly interested in the issue had returned. Although suffrage and anti-suffrage hosts began to arrive here today to take in touch with the situation, it may be the middle of January before the issue is launched for general debate and decision.

WANT LIBERAL COMPENSATION LAWS FOR LABOR

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—A uniform workmen's compensation law which would provide a payment of from 50 to 90 per cent of their wages in case of occupational accident or disease, and which would be administered by state commissions rather than by courts, was urged today at the opening session of the joint convention of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the National Conference on Unemployment.

Joseph A. Parks, a member of the industrial accident board of Massachusetts, declared that the 50 per cent standard of payment provided by most compensation laws now in force was inadequate. In Massachusetts, he said, even the two-thirds standard was insufficient.

"I would have the scale of compensation range from 50 per cent in the case of a minor or unmarried employee having no dependents, to 90 per cent in the case of a married employee having a family, or a single employee who is the sole support of a family."

The minimum payment, Mr. Parks said, should range from 25 to 50 per cent in the case of a minor or unmarried employee having no dependents, to 50 per cent for other persons dependent on other person dependent on them.

For each other person dependent above one he would raise the minimum \$2 until a minimum of \$16 was reached.

Wallace D. Yapp, chairman of the industrial accident board of Ohio, said administration of the compensation laws by commission was preferable to administration by the courts. Greater uniformity in interpretation, and greater efficiency and economy could then be obtained, he added.

The present compensation law for federal employees was criticized as unfair and discriminatory by Representative Daniel J. McGillicuddy of Maine. He appealed for the support of the two organizations for the Kern-McGillicuddy bill now pending in congress.

John Mitchell, a member of the New York state workmen's compensation commission, and formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America, pointed out that several states already have inadequate compensation laws. These, he said, included New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and New York.

MAYOR ROBERTS IS OUT ON SURETY BOND

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28.—Donn M. Roberts, mayor of Terre Haute, who was placed in jail here Saturday under indictment for alleged conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 3, 1914, was released late today under \$10,000 bond, offered by a surety company.

MAYOR ROBERTS IS OUT ON SURETY BOND

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, Dec. 28.—Every sailor passing through the Panama canal will be given a Bible, it was announced tonight by James Wood, president of the American Bible society. Col. George E. Goethals, governor of the Canal Zone, has selected a place at Balboa, on the Pacific, for the establishment of a Bible distributing station, Mr. Wood said.

Weeks' Break-Up-A-Cold Tablets

A guaranteed remedy for Colds and La Grippe. Price 50c of your druggist. It's good. Take nothing else.—Adv.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

Your 1915 Bank Account
CHOOSING THE BANK THROUGH WHICH TO TRANSACT YOUR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS DURING 1915 IS AN IMPORTANT MATTER WHICH SHOULD RECEIVE MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION. WE INVITE YOU TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH UNIFORMLY EXTENDS COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE TO ITS PATRONS, AND BY REASON OF CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT AND AMPLE CAPITAL AND SURPLUSES, AFFORDS UNQUESTIONED SAFETY. DEPOSITS—SMALL AS WELL AS LARGE—ARE INVITED.

LARGEST BANK IN NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA

INNOCENT MAN DIED ON GALLOW, IS DECLARATION

Letter to Chicago Chief of Police Recalls Execution in 1894

SPRING STILL RELIED UPON IN MODERN WARFARE

Reconnaissance by Aeroplane
Cannot Take the Place of
Old Method of Getting In-
formation About Enemy.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
British Headquarters, France, Dec. 25.—Reconnaissance by aeroplane or otherwise is the most direct and probably the quickest way of obtaining news of the enemy, but the use of spies is still most to be relied upon in modern warfare.
This is the conclusion of the British "eye witness" at the front, who devotes the greater part of the account he dispatched to England today to a discussion of spying. He divides the methods of obtaining information of the enemy into three groups: "They are broadly," he says, "reconnaissance, whether it be by cavalry, infantry, or both, by motorcycle or aircraft, the use of spies, or, as they are more pleasantly called, 'agents'; and the collection of such information as can be gained from an inspection of the uniforms worn by the dead or by prisoners and from the papers carried by or the cross-examination of the latter."
The employment of agents is on occasion the most wholesale way in which intelligence can be gained, and at its best it furnishes a broader basis upon which to build than the others. The work of such persons does not always depend on the accuracy of vision of an individual, which is a very variable quality, but is often established on statements of facts produced with the greatest care by the enemy for his own use.

It is a slow method, however, the account goes on to say, and it is necessary to transmit the information obtained through devious channels.
Quick Eye Needed.
"Reconnaissance," he adds, "is the most direct and probably the quickest way of obtaining news of the enemy. It is not uniform, however, in amount or quality, because it generally depends on the quickness of eye and power of appreciation of some scout or observer watching from a distance; and it is likely to be affected by atmospheric conditions."

Lastly comes the third method mentioned. If a prisoner gives away information either through stupidity or from a desire to curry favor and to better his lot a good deal may be attained at one bound. But this applies chiefly to the information given by officers, who are not very often captured, and are, moreover, not in the habit of imparting valuable news. A soldier's knowledge of what is going on on his own side is comparatively limited. Communications from prisoners, also, are to be accepted with reserve. In the direction of identification the activity of an intelligence section is largely confined to the examination of the badges or equipment worn by the dead and by prisoners. The personality of the individual of course, has no military value; but the identity discs and effects of the dead are carefully guarded for eventual return to their government. The examination of letters, diaries and orders also claims a great deal of attention. Newspapers are rarely of value, because no sane government allows current details of the nature sought, to be published by the press. On the other hand, soldiers' diaries and letters are often indirect in the extreme, for the physical condition of the men often unwittingly betrays the state of their morale, and in recording their impressions of the effect produced by the enemy's rifle fire or the havoc wrought by his artillery quite innocently give away valuable information as to where the shoe pinches.

Identification Badges.
"Since the composition of the larger formations of all armies is known, it is possible, except in those cases where sweeping changes are made during a war, to extract vital information from the connection of even a single soldier killed or captured at a certain spot with a certain battalion. The result of ascertaining that this battalion was at that point at a given time may lead to the first suspicion that a much larger formation to which that battalion belongs is not somewhere else where its presence has been assumed. The possible significance of the results of such a discovery when corroborated is obvious. This explains why the identification of units with localities by means of accountants, badges, etc., takes so much of the time of certain bureaus in all armies. As it has been flippantly put, but by no means inaccurately expressed, an important part of the duty of a great general staff is that of constituting army corps out of shoulder straps."

"During the war the air is full of rumors even at general headquarters, and when these rumors are concerned with the dispositions of the enemy their scope is much enlarged if the hostile army is composed of forces of different nationalities. On the other hand, it is not only the connection of units with localities that is useful. It often happens that the mere presence of a unit being in the field betrays the fact that reinforcements have come up or that new formations are being raised. Inaccurate as knowledge of the enemy may be, it is generally sufficient for the original organization of his army to be known."

"As is seen, a considerable part of intelligence work is synthetic in character and amounts to the building up first of a possible and then of a probable theory based on a mass of suspicious facts which merely amount to sidelights, and established evidence. It resembled that of a detective or the framer of a jig-saw puzzle. No small clue or seemingly irrelevant fact can be neglected. It is often an apparently useless scrap of information that fits in and forms the final link in a chain of evidence."
"It is obvious, apart from discussion as to causes and results, however, that if all this trouble is actually given to identify individuals, whether in connection with places or not, it must be considered worth doing. And it follows that it must be worth while to put every obstacle in the way of the enemy doing the same. That this view is held is proved by the pains at which all the combatants in the present war are to prevent reference in the press to units in the field. This reticence is not maintained in order to deny to the general public news which would quite naturally and rightly be of absorbing interest, but

in order not to give gratis to the enemy information he needs and to acquire which—if it is not presented to him—he is forced to spend much money and trouble to obtain.

Censorship Is Defended.
"Is it better to help the nation in its struggle for existence by an admittedly tantalizing reticence, or to satisfy the people's curiosity and natural anxiety at the risk of endangering national success in the field? This is the question. To it there can be only one answer."

"A further and natural step beyond this negative policy of withholding where troops are in the more active course of inducing him to suppose that they are in localities remote from their actual situation. This, of course, appertains to the art of mystifying, misleading and surprising the enemy, which is so valuable a part of the conduct of war."
"Reports of an intended invasion of England may be spread by the enemy in the hope of causing a dislocation of plans of which full advantage can be taken. Such a course would only be in accordance with the action of the Germans in 1870, when they spread broad rumors that there were large concentrations of their troops in the Black forest—where there were practically none—in order to induce the French to detain forces in southern Alsace."
"Misleading reports of this nature are usually set in circulation by those interested and spread either by their dupes, honest people who are purposefully allowed to overhear carefully arranged conversations held for their benefit, by means of espionage doublets, or agents in the pay of both sides, by common traitors willing to sell their own nation; or by men working patriotically for their own country who have an intimate acquaintance with the enemy's nation. As an example of this may be mentioned the presence at the capital of a neutral country of a German officer who was for some years stationed in London and has an intimate knowledge of our naval, military, political and social life, and has probably made such a deep study of our national psychology that he would be well equipped to play on our idiosyncrasies."

HALF MILLION CALMUCKS ADDED TO CZAR'S ARMY

Members of Nomadic Race
Asked to Be Allowed to Join
Colors and Fight Against
Germany and Austria.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Petrograd, Dec. 2.—Half a million Calmucks, members of a nomadic, pastoral race which has always been free from obligation to furnish any soldiers for the Russian army, have just been added to the Russian forces. A deputation from the Calmucks recently arrived in Petrograd with a request that they be allowed to serve in the ranks during the present war, and offering to supply 500,000 mounted troops if necessary. "Our tribes have volunteered practically en masse," declared the leader of the deputation.

Privileges Granted.
The emperor's reply grants them a military organization and privileges to those they enjoyed by the Cossacks. The Calmucks are born horsemen, and their horses are among the finest in the world, closely resembling the true Arab breeds. The number of Calmuck subjects in Russia is given as about five million. They are Mohammedans.

UNCLE SAM IN URGE NEED OF TRAINED EMPLOYEES

Civil Service Furnishes At-
tractive Opportunities to
Young Men and Women.

Despite the fact that Uncle Sam is a very liberal employer, granting those who serve him remunerative compensation, short hours, pleasant work, steady advancement, congenial surroundings—still the United States Civil Service commission has difficulty in securing enough competent eligibles to fill the positions constantly arising in his immense office force.

So numerous are the demands, especially for young men stenographers, that the commission has just announced that the examinations will be held monthly hereafter. Those passing with a grade of 85 per cent will be eligible to appointment at \$1,200 per annum. The Civil Service commission adds: "No other branch of the service offers such excellent opportunities as does that of stenography." Bookkeeping also offers excellent opportunities for advancement in the service.

New Civil Service classes will be organized in the Albuquerque Business College Monday, January 4. Those interested should call, write or phone 627 at once.
ALBUQUERQUE BUSINESS COLLEGE.
A National Accredited School.

Visitors to Museum.
Santa Fe, Dec. 28.—James W. Milner and wife were callers at the New Mexico Museum. Mr. Milner is in the Santa Fe railroad office at San Francisco and also correspondent for the Santa Fe magazine at that place. They were delighted with their visit to the museum and regretted that they did not have more time to spend here.

Mourning for Archbishop.
Chicago, Dec. 28.—There was deep mourning in the parish of St. James today over the death of Archbishop Patrick W. Riordan, of San Francisco. It was in St. James parish that the priest established his reputation that caused him to be chosen archbishop.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

RUGGED FIGHTER TO OPPOSE BOXER TOMORROW NIGHT

Pierre Will Not Attempt to
Meet Torres at His Own
Game, but Bore in Looking
for Chance to Drop Him.

"I'm going to try to put him away early," said Charley Pierre at the Cactus Athletic club gymnasium yesterday afternoon. "I know his style. I know Torres has a stiff left and a long one, but I'm not afraid of having my beauty spoiled. I'm going to bore in and swing on him."
That is Pierre's idea of the battle which for tomorrow night at the Cactus Athletic club he will attempt to attempt to box Jack Torres because he knows Torres excels him in that department of the science. His tactics will be to get into close quarters and then wield his sleep-producer. There is no doubt that Charley has a terrific wallop. It is getting into a position where he can use it that he will find his greatest difficulty.

Passes Up Boxing.
Pierre's training yesterday afternoon was suited to his plan of action. He did not box. He put in all his period in the gymnasium in shadow boxing and rope-skipping. Pierre has donned the gloves only once since he has been here, Sunday, and that was more to give the fans a line on his improved form than to fit him for the scrap. "He will ease up today, employing only light exercises."

Torres is just as determined to keep Pierre at 42-centimeter range as Pierre is to get in close. The biggest part of his training consists in boxing. He went three hard rounds with Kid George yesterday. He also will take things easy today. George declared that the boy is in perfect shape.

Cheney to Second Pierre.
Eugene Cheney, manager of "Red Watson," of San Diego, will be in Pierre's corner. He stopped here on the way to New Orleans, where he and Watson will take up permanent residence. Cheney received a letter yesterday from Earl Mohan, saying that he and Battling "Chico" would be here soon, bound for the Crescent City.

Director Winsor announced that the next card would be Kid George with Jack Lester, Thomas or Al Smauldin. If Smauldin beats Thomas decisively at Socorro he will give Al a return match. If, on the other hand, Thomas is a victor, he will first call.

Tickets were placed on sale yesterday.
Johnson and Ruppert Confer.
New York, Dec. 28.—Ban Johnson, president of the American league, was in conference for the greater part of today with Jacob Ruppert and T. L. Houston, who are negotiating for the purchase of the New York American league club and Frank Farrell, president and part owner of the club. Negotiations were said to be still in progress tonight and no announcement was made regarding the prospect of reaching an agreement.

Fromme Signs Contract.
New York, Dec. 28.—The New York National league club today received the signed contract of Arthur Fromme, one of the club's veteran pitchers. The only Giant regular now unsigned is Larry McLean, catcher.

Midwinter Examinations.
Santa Fe, Dec. 28.—The department of education is sending out today circulars to the county superintendents, calling attention to the midwinter examinations to be held at the various county seats on Friday and Saturday, January 8th and 9th, 1915.

BOSTONS WILL HAVE LARGEST BASEBALL PLANT

Braves' New Park Will Hold
Another World Series Crowd
if Necessary; Will Seat
40,282 Persons.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE.)
Boston, Dec. 28.—The new grounds of the Boston National league baseball club in Alston, will be the largest in the country in size and seating capacity, and will cost more than any baseball plant yet constructed. President James E. Gaffney said today after a discussion of the plans by the board of directors. There will be 40,282 seats, he said. Of these, 16,931 will be in a one-story grand stand, so constructed that a second deck may be added later. 18,015 will be built in bleachers back of first and third base, admission to which will be 50 cents, and 5,336 seats will be provided to the right of center field for the 25-cent patrons.
Center field limits will be 400 feet from the home plate and 460 feet from the grand stand. There will be virtually no "sun field." The grounds will be laid out to face the northeast so that the sun stars will not be strong in any of the outfield positions. The playing field is to be sunk fifteen feet below street level after the fashion of the Yale "bowl."

President Gaffney announced that the Walpole street grounds, the home of the National league club for nearly half a century, have been sold to a trust company. The work of dismantling the property already has begun.
No action was taken on selecting the players to be given to the Philadelphia Nationals in exchange for Sherwood Magee. President Gaffney said he would discuss this with manager Stallings at the latter's plantation in Georgia next Sunday.

'SOAK-EM' YOAKUM HERE ON WAY SOUTH TO FIGHT DELMONT

Stanley Yoakum stopped here last night bound for El Paso, where he will fight Gene Delmont New Year's day.
"Soak-em" has undertaken to make 125 pounds ringside for Delmont.
"I'll do it if it kills me," he said, answering a remark on the short time he has for training. "I told 'em I'd make it and 'I will.' Yoakum hasn't made 125 since he fought here several years ago. He is the old Yoakum—anything for a fight."
Yoakum has been rubbing elbows with Prosperity since he went to Denver. He owns a ranch near Denver, several race horses and a racing automobile. It's a red one.
He arrived here at 7 o'clock on Santa Fe train No. 1 and left shortly after midnight for the Passburg.
"I just dropped in to shake hands with Oakey Clifford and the rest of my old friends," he said. "I never think of Albuquerque without thinking of Oakey."

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Home Bond and Loan company will be held in the office of the company at No. 104 North Third street, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Thursday, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1914, at the hour of 3:30 p. m.
W. C. OESTREICH,
President.

CURTAIN UP ON BASKETBALL AT ARMORY FRIDAY

Two Business College Teams
Will Clash With High School
Quintet and Sextet New
Year's Night.

The Business college and High school will open the basketball season New Year's night with a double-header at the National Guard armory, the boys' and girls' organizations of both institutions meeting. There will be dancing after the games, the booster orchestra furnishing the music.
The four teams are in unusually good condition and well trained for the raising of the curtain. They have been practicing at the high school gymnasium. The Business college boys expect to begin Friday night a steady march toward the city and state championship. This team will be made up practically entirely of veterans and good veterans at that. Several of last year's stars will appear also in the Business college girls' team.

The A. B. C. boys have elected Bob Wiley captain and Ed Doran, manager.

Among the Bowlers

HOW THEY STAND.	W.	L.	Pct.
Wizards	31	14	.689
A. & A.	20	15	.667
C. G.	25	17	.595
Hubbs	25	20	.556
U. N. M.	24	21	.533
Royals	21	25	.457
Grocers	21	26	.447
Colts	17	28	.378
Light Co.	17	28	.378
Santa Fe	15	30	.333

MATCH TONIGHT.

Hubbs vs. Colts.

GROCCERS TAKE ALL THREE IN MATCH WITH ROYALS

The Grocers made a clean sweep of the match with the Royals last night at the Drummer alleys.	The scores:	1	2	3	Total
Royals	1	2	3	4	10
Ham	130	154	156	440	
Pillow	115	112	144	371	
Jacobson	125	151	183	459	
Feltenstein	138	170	139	447	
Fagerberg	156	106	137	399	
Totals	664	693	759	2116	
Grocers	179	141	148	468	
Morency	131	124	113	375	
Hagan	197	176	191	474	
Howe	176	127	159	472	
Cornell	127	125	129	381	
Handicap	24	24	24	72	
Totals	744	747	774	2265	

LATHROP AND WILSON GET RAGTIME TOURNAMENT PRIZE

The ragtime tournament closed Sunday night and prizes were awarded as follows:
Lathrop-Wilson—First, 1341 pins.
McDaniel-Fagerberg—Second, 1326 pins.
Lathrop-Wilson—Third, 1322 pins.
Gunboat Outclasses Carney.
New York, Dec. 28.—Gunboat Smith of California so far outclassed Chick Carney of Philadelphia, that the referee stopped the contest in the third round tonight. The weights were: Smith, 185; Carney, 183. Willie Beecher, a local lightweight, knocked out Tim O'Neill of Holyoke, Mass., in one round.

BOXING CONTEST WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30

Charley Jack
PIERSON vs. TORRES

Cactus Athletic Club
North Third Street
Doors Open at 8:30

Wrestling Match Ends in Fight.
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—A wrestling match between George Roumas, of Springfield, and Jack Reynolds, of Iowa, ended in a fist fight tonight. As a result of the fight in which the principals of the match participated, Roumas is suffering from a fractured rib.

Skating Champion Not Amateur.
Chicago, Dec. 28.—Robert McLean, international ice skating champion, holder of all amateur records from 229 yards up to two miles, tonight conceded he was no longer entitled to an amateur standing. McLean admitted he received \$25 a week and other perquisites for exhibition skating on artificial ice in a Chicago cafe.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—One 14-foot grocery or meat counter, in good condition. New Mexico Beer & Liqueur Co., 1304 South Third street.

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

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

DRUMMER ALLEYS
FOR EXERCISE
Try a game of ten pins.
203 West Gold.

Results from Journal Want Ads.

LUMBER Glass-Paint Cement-Plaster Albuquerque Lumber Company 423 North First Street

Opening
San Diego Exposition
New Year's Eve
—At midnight, December 31, the first stroke of twelve will announce the Grand Opening of the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego.
—Then the 1915 revelry will commence, and the achievement of a gorgeous Exposition of exquisite flowers, of architectural beauty, and of spectacular productions will be celebrated amidst splendid gaiety, art, music.

To San Diego
and back \$35
—Tickets on sale: Dec. 28, 29, 30.
—Return limit, Jan. 4, 1915.

New Year Excursions
—Low round-trip fares between all stations on Santa Fe.
—Tickets on sale:
Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31.
1914; Jan. 1, 1915.
—Return limit, Jan. 15, 1915.
P. J. JOHNSON, Agent.
Phone 294.

"WE DO WHAT WE ADVERTISE"

THE GOLDEN RULE DRY GOODS CO.

Annual After-Christmas Sale

Extraordinary "Values" in Men's and Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments

1-4 off 25% REDUCTION 1-4 off

on all Women's Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Capes, Kimonos and Bath Robes

1-4 Off on all Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Shoes

SEE SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY FOR "GENUINE VALUES"

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
THE ALBUQUERQUE
Morning Journal
 Published by the
JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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 E. D. MCHUGH, News Editor
 A. N. MORGAN, City Editor
 M. L. FOX, Editor

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 C. J. ANDERSON,
 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Eastern Representative,
 RALPH B. MULLIGAN,
 28 Park Row, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
 The Morning Journal is the leading newspaper in New Mexico, supporting the principles of the Republican Party all the time and the methods of the Republican Party when they are right.

Larger circulation than any other paper in New Mexico. The only paper in New Mexico issued every day in the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 Daily, by carrier or mail, one month, \$1.00.
 Six months, \$5.00.
 One year, \$9.00.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:
 Subscribers to the Journal, when writing to have their paper changed to a new address must be sure to give the old address.

This Morning Journal has a higher circulation rating than is accorded to any other paper in New Mexico.—The American Newspaper Directory.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1914.

THE STUPID CENSORSHIP.

The New York Evening Post publishes an astounding story of the ridiculous extent to which the censorship is carried in Great Britain. The correspondent, writing from London, under date of December 8, says that, although the American newspapers of November 14 carried the story of the destruction of the super-dreadnaught Audacious, which had occurred about two weeks previously, no mention of the disaster had been permitted in any London newspaper a month later, except there were a few mysterious hints that something had happened. He quoted the following from the London Times as the most direct of anything that had appeared:

"Our office is littered with German newspapers containing news we are forbidden to publish. We have also many American newspapers containing the same news, which was further sent broadcast in the German wireless messages. The present position, therefore, is that the whole world is acquainted with news which this country is not officially permitted to know; and the ridiculous feature of the situation is that very large numbers of individuals in these islands know it quite well."

The correspondent adds: "Accordingly any resident in England who wishes to know the whole story of the war has only two alternatives. He must either (1) become a member of the Imperial Defense Committee, or (2) subscribe to an American or Canadian paper. Access to papers from enemy countries is a privilege reserved for the editors of certain newspapers. They are confiscated if found on the person of any one landing in the British Isles from abroad, or if an attempt is made to transmit them through the post. At the club reading rooms, the pigeon holes labelled 'Berliner Tageblatt,' 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' 'Neue Freie Presse,' and even 'Elegende Blatter' have remained empty since the beginning of the war. Any American who wishes to do a good turn to a friend in England just now will earn his gratitude by sending him an occasional copy of a New York paper. For, to quote from an earlier editorial in the Times, 'the government have taken over control of the functions of newspapers as collectors and purveyors of news, with the broad reminder that the public are told the things the government wish them to know, and nothing more.'"

But for an example of just how stupid the censorship is, the correspondent points out that although the American newspapers of September 17 carried the reply of the president of the United States to the Kaiser's letter, it was not mentioned in any British newspaper until October 7, when it appeared in the form of a telegram from Amsterdam, in which the president's words were made to appear:

"I pray to God that this war may soon be ended. A day of settlement will come when I am convinced the nations of Europe will unite to end their differences. Whoever has been in the wrong will learn the sequel, and the responsibility will fall on the guilty. The nations of the whole world are unanimous in thinking that the final settlement must involve complete agreement."

Instead of such nonsense as this, what the president had really written was:

"Presently, I pray God, very soon, the war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when I take it for granted, the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. When wrongs have been committed their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed. The nations of the world have, fortunately by agreement, made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement. What such a plan cannot compass the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in all such matters, will supply."

If Americans have felt themselves outraged because of the absurdities of the censorship, what must be the feeling of the people of England, with so much at stake, taxed at every turn for support of the war, whose husbands and sons are being sacrificed at the front, when subjected to a policy so stupid? The English are a newspaper-reading people and long have enjoyed a free press. Now, in the supreme crisis of their country's history, they are treated as though they were a nation of imbeciles, or worse, must depend upon the American newspapers for the essential facts of the war.

Through friends in Albuquerque and some who reside in London, the Journal is favored with nearly all the copies of the principal London newspapers, including the Times, the Standard and the Mail. The Journal's war reports from every field of action

are far more complete than the reports published in any one of the London newspapers—more complete than are published in all of the London newspapers combined. Not infrequently we find the Journal stories of the war in the London papers of ten or fifteen days later. Besides, the Journal contains much that never is allowed to appear in any London paper, for example, the wireless reports from Berlin to Saxville, Long Island. The newspapers of the United States would not permit such censorship of the news by this government. Even if disposed, no government of this country would be strong enough to get by with it and none would be stupid enough to attempt it.

War is all that Sherman said of it, but the European countries will be better off because of the war after it is ended, provided every producer does not have to continue carrying a soldier on his back.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The present congress starts on its last lap toward the 4th of March, when its successor takes up the work of legislating for the nation. The most important measure before congress now is the immigration bill with its literacy test. The president is opposed to it for the same reason that led President Taft to veto a similar bill. Neither of these clear headed, patriotic men believes that literacy is the supreme test of fitness for American citizenship.

Education is a means to the end of self-government, and right thinking about their performance. Same moral and civic instinct for the best road of the greatest number are fundamental, because their spirit is innate.

The immigrants most fit for citizenship are those that have acquired through sound self-government at home an instinct capable of development by experience here. America can supply them more easily with education than with civic instinct.

The immigrants least desirable—happily few—are those in whom a gib literacy has developed and decorated a false instinct for class government by selfish passions, or for no government at all, and the dissolution of the human society that centuries of experience have painfully built.

The greater class the United States has to deal with now is made up of immigrants whose innate instinct for civic action has not been trained at home, and whose sanity of morals has not been tested by any share in public life. Education alone is not a measure of their fitness for citizenship in this self-governing republic, especially when their sense of oppression at home is fresh and bitter and takes the form of opposition to all government.

Some of them, even if literate, may be a menace to society here as at home. Many of them who are illiterate may be raw material for fine citizenship in a government of which they become a sympathetic and helpful part. The time to try them is on the final examination for full citizenship, which is wisely coming to be made more searching than that for preliminary papers.

POETS AS EASY MARKS.

Poets are easy marks. That fact is shown in the trial of John T. Hall, of New York, for a new swindle, netting him about \$15,000, of which 1,000 poets were the victims. We didn't know there were that many poets in the world, though we might have judged as much if we had thought of the amount of Christmas and war "poetry" brought to the Journal office within the past few weeks for inclusion upon a long-suffering public. But the number of poets was not limited to 1,000. Six thousand submitted their verses.

Mr. Hall began by offering three cash prizes of \$250, \$150 and \$100 for the three best song poems offered in the competition.

This in itself was not wrong. Even if he had refused to pay any of the cash prizes, it might not have been wrong, because none of the poems probably was worth a one-hundredth part of the prizes offered. But the plan did not end there. When 6,000 poets submitted manuscripts, Mr. Hall sat down and wrote to each of those expectant poets that his particular poem might well win a prize if set to music. Mr. Hall offered to secure the writing of the music for the very moderate sum of \$10.

The postoffice inspectors found that 1,500 misguided poets came across the counter with \$10 each, making a net total of \$15,000 secured by Mr. Hall with small expenditure on his part.

The ability to part the poets of this country from such a sum of money would seem to be of a shrewd, but particularly low order, and the post-office department is right in taking up arms for this class of literary workers, just as it would interfere for the protection of children from unscrupulous persons who might take candy from them. Besides, there are few poets who can afford to be parted from a \$10 bill at the beginning of what may be a cold and cheerless winter.

Madame Thebes has left the weather predictions to the Rev. Ira Hicks.

Villa shows horse sense and Caranza shows mule sense.

With Scissors and Paste

THE ORDINARY DUB.
 (Berton Bruley in Harper's Weekly.)
 If you critically hover round the secrets of his life, You will oftentimes discover He is eating with his knife. But the crime must be forgiven. Though your feelings it may rub, Since the world is one we live in With the Ordinary Dub.

For while the artists mutter and the street loafers flout him, He sits within his little home and reads his daily paper And ponders on the ways of life and fate's pennywise capers. In shirt sleeve case he sits and thinks, quite soberly and plainly, And when he's thought his duty out he goes and does it sanely. And if there be a foreign foe or one The man who does the fighting is 'the Ordinary Dub!'

We have roisters and spotters, We have dogs of sin and hate, But the plodder and the toiler Are the bulwark of the state. They're the promise of salvation And of progress they're the hub, For the backbone of the nation Is the Ordinary Dub!

ORIGINAL WESTERN RESERVE.

(Columbus Dispatch.)
 When Connecticut ceded to the general government her claims to territory of indefinite extension to the west, she "reserved" a tract bounded by Lake Erie, the western boundary of Pennsylvania, the forty-first parallel of north latitude and a north-and-south line parallel to the Pennsylvania boundary line and 120 miles west of it.

This tract the state found to be property of questionable value. Considering the means of transportation at that time it was much further from Connecticut than it is today. It was inhabited by savages, who claimed an earlier title. There were many grounds for questioning the title of Connecticut to the land. Hence, it was not found an easy matter to sell the land.

After being on the market for some time it was finally sold to the Connecticut Land company, composed of fifty-eight persons, for \$1,200,000, for which they gave their bonds, secured by mortgage on the land. It was estimated at the time that the tract contained 4,000,000 acres, so that the sale was at the rate of about 20 cents an acre. It proved, when surveys were later made, that it contained only about 2,500,000 acres, so that the price was a little more than that. It will be noted that the "Reserve," as it was thus established, cannot be bounded exactly by county lines, for while all of the counties of Ashabua, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake and Cuyahoga lie within it, only parts of Mahoning, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Erie and Huron are included.

The reserve contains today a population of about 1,000,000—probably in excess of that figure—or about one-fifth of the entire population of the state. As to the value of the land, not including the improvements, it is worth a king's ransom. It is almost an empire in itself. It is a rich domain, 175,000 acres of land, that Connecticut effected this sale to the Connecticut Land company, so that the development that has taken place under that transaction has been a matter of 125 years.

MOTHER GOOSE.

(James Whitcomb Riley.)
 Dear Mother Goose! most motherly and dear
 Of all good mothers who have laps wherein
 We children nestle from all sin—
 I cuddle to thy bosom, with no fear
 To thee confess that, though thy cap be queer,
 And thy curls gimblety, and thy cheeks thin,
 And though the winkered mole upon thy chin
 Tickle thy very nose tip—still to hear
 The jolly jingles of mine infancy
 Crooned by thee, makes mine eager arms as now,
 To twine about thy neck, full tenderly
 Drawing the dear old face down, that thy brow
 May dip into my purest kiss, and be
 Crowned ever with the baby love of me.

HOW KHAKI WAS DISCOVERED.

(Glasgow Times)
 Khaki, the color which will render our soldiers so difficult to see, was discovered by a happy accident. The British troops in India wore a cotton uniform, which, when it was new, was khaki in color, but after a visit to the laundry was undecipherable. A Manchester business man, discussing this defect, remarked casually that a certain time awaited the man who could find a khaki dye that neither sun, soap nor soda would fade. A young officer heard the remark, hired a skilled native dyer and began the search. Years passed in fruitless experiments, till one day, passing over a heap of ragged relics of their failures, they chanced upon one piece which was still khaki, though the laundry had worked its will. But it had received no special treatment, so far as they knew, except that it had fallen into a metal dish. That was the secret. The metal of the dish and the chemicals in the dye had combined to produce that fadeless khaki color which makes our soldiers invisible. A fortune turned the lieutenant into a millionaire.

POTATOES ARE NUGGETS.

(Newark News.)
 Potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, carrots and turnips of fine quality are grown extensively in the Yukon territory, Canada. Potatoes are the principal crop, retelling at 5c a pound.

THE MODERN UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL LIFE.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)
 What Cardinal Newman, in his famous treatise, called "The Idea of a University," has undergone radical changes since Latin and Greek with a modicum of philosophy and Biblical history were the chief features of the recognized scheme of liberal education. Here, for instance, is the University of Wisconsin in its extension courses considering such matters of household detail as the proper use of sinks, tables and ironing boards. What would our colleges even half a century ago have thought of the demonstration trains sent out by lecturers to show farmers how to plant corn, how to alternate their crops, and by the proper use of fertilizers secure the largest yield? What would those who founded Harvard to guard against an illiterate ministry have thought of today's curriculum that includes special courses in such varied subjects as Greek vases, hydrae, eugenics, American modern languages, blacksmithing, fire insurance?

centuries later, with its courses in Thallophytes, Bryophytes, Cytology. They would have been mystified by the electrical laboratories and the investigation of radioactivity; they would have been surprised to find music and medicine, and even the Chicago and Japanese languages set down as desirable subjects of instruction. The high school graduate of today knows a thousand things unsuspected by the college alumnus of 1714. Since the modern man has had the privilege of learning so much, both through formal education and the mere contact with the life of today in its complex and sophisticated phases, he is bound to put his advantages to use, and not be content merely to have received these benefits and to have dabbled in a wide range of ologies. We are not better and more useful persons than our ancestors were, merely because we know so much. It becomes us to pity their groping in ignorance whereby we have so richly profited.

The college of today is not a place where the effete and the aesthetic, those who shrink from contact with brutal realities, seclude themselves from the world that they may give themselves to the contemplation of objects of beauty and refinement. It is a place that trains men for duty and utility in common life, giving them at the same time the inspiration of ideals and teaching them to choose the lasting values. "Culture" no longer implies excessive fastidiousness, refinement run to seed. It means a training that gives a man something in personal character, if not in practical accomplishment, that makes him interesting to himself and a contributing member of human society.

THE BALLAD OF WOMEN.

(Richard B. Gallienne.)
 She bore us in her dreaming womb, And laughed in the face of death; She laughed in her strange agony— To give her little baby breath.

Then by some holy mastery, She fed us from her sacred breast, Soothed us with little birdlike words— To rest—to rest—to rest—to rest.

Yes, softly fed us with her life— Her bosom like the world in May; Can it be true that man, thus fed, Freed women—as I hear them say?

Long ere we grew to girl and boy, She sewed the little things we wore, And smiled into herself for joy— Mysterious Fortress at the Door.

Shall she who bore the Son of God, And made the rose of Sappho's song She who saved France, and bent the drum Of freedom, brook this vulgar wrong?

I wonder if such men as these Had once a sister with blue eyes, Kind as the soothing hand of God, And as the quiet heaven wise.

I wonder if they ever saw A soldier lying on a bed, On some lone battlefield, and watched Some holy woman bind his head.

I wonder if they ever saw A woman's hair, or in her eye Read the eternal mystery— Or ever saw a woman die.

I wonder when all friends had gone— The gay companions, the brave men— If in some fragile girl they found Their only stay and comrade then.

She who thus went through flaming hell To make us, put into our clay All that there is of heaven, shall she Mother and sister, wife and—

Have no part in the world she made— Serf of the rainbow, vassal flower— Save knitting in the afternoon, And rocking erasies hour by hour?

HISTORY AND STATESMEN.
 Perhaps at no time will be written by the most accurate and faithful historian so much of truth as of untruth. But actions now will come out with sufficient prominence before the great tribunal of mankind to exercise their judgment and regulate their proceedings. If statesmen looked attentively at everything past, they would find infallible guides in all emergencies. But leaders are apt to shudder at the idea of being led, and little know what different things are experiment and experience. The sagacity of a Pericles himself is neither rule nor authority to those impetuous men who would rather have rich masters than frugal friends.

The Storytellers

Obliging.
 Representative Robert Cresser of Ohio does not believe in trying his auditors and in this connection tells the tale of a rather "long-winded" preacher of whom he knew. By the time he had reached the climax of his sermon, according to the Ohio representative, one of the male members of the congregation was drawing the preacher, raising his voice until it penetrated every corner, exclaimed: "Where shall we place Hosea?" This sleeper roused himself, partially. At this moment the preacher fairly shouted: "I say, where shall we place Hosea?" By this time the sleeper had fully awakened, and, taking his hat in one hand and rubbing his eyes with the other, he started toward the door, remarking in a loud voice: "He can have my seat, I'm going home."—Washington Star.

but a tame one: I do not want a wild one this time."
 "Yes, sir; all right, boss."
 The turkey arrived all right. Served at dinner Sunday, shot were found in the poultry. The purchaser went in search of the negro the next day and found him.
 "Jim, you black rascal, didn't I tell you that I wanted a tame turkey for dinner Sunday?"
 "Dat what I fetched you, boss?"
 "You are lying, nigger; when we were eating that turkey we found shot in his flesh."
 "Boss, dat all right. Dem shot wasn't meant for dat turkey; dem shot was meant for me, boss."
 Jim's version will be accepted. The circumstantial evidence was misleading. Lured the bird, did not shoot him.

Bits of Humor

Candid.
 Would-be Purchaser.—Do you think this is the horse for a lady to drive?
 Dealer (after a moment's hesitation).—Well, I must say I shouldn't really want to be the husband of the woman who could drive that horse.—Boston Transcript.

Then Charge It.
 Mrs. Willers.—How did you get this lovely material for twenty-nine cents a yard?
 Mrs. Datus.—We mobilized outside the store, marched in wedge formation and surrounded the bargain counter by a flank movement.—Judge.

A War Casualty.
 "What do you mean by calling me up at this time of night? Henry, I'll be waiting for you when you get home!" she shrieked.
 "That is, in dear," Henry's voice was missing dreadfully. "I just wanted to tell ya I'm interned at Casey's saloon till war's over. Good night!"—Buffalo Express.

Keeping Her at Home.
 Wife.—Don't you think you might manage to keep house alone for a week, while I go on a visit?
 Husband.—I guess so; yes, of course. "But would you be lonely and miserable?"
 "Not a bit."
 "Huh! Then I won't go!"—New York Weekly.

Long ere we grew to girl and boy, She sewed the little things we wore, And smiled into herself for joy— Mysterious Fortress at the Door.

I wonder if such men as these Had once a sister with blue eyes, Kind as the soothing hand of God, And as the quiet heaven wise.

I wonder if they ever saw A soldier lying on a bed, On some lone battlefield, and watched Some holy woman bind his head.

I wonder if they ever saw A woman's hair, or in her eye Read the eternal mystery— Or ever saw a woman die.

I wonder when all friends had gone— The gay companions, the brave men— If in some fragile girl they found Their only stay and comrade then.

She who thus went through flaming hell To make us, put into our clay All that there is of heaven, shall she Mother and sister, wife and—

Have no part in the world she made— Serf of the rainbow, vassal flower— Save knitting in the afternoon, And rocking erasies hour by hour?

HISTORY AND STATESMEN.
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As the Years Pass.
 Geraldine Farrar, the famous prima donna, said in an interview in New York:
 "Oh, she sings well, she is an artist, but she's rather old, you know, isn't she?"
 "In singing, as in making New Year resolutions," added the prima donna, "the unhappy truth is that they who have done the most of it turn out the poorest quality."

He Knew How.
 Walter Damrosch said the other day in New York:
 "Kreiser, the Austrian violinist, has been wounded in the arm, and it may be that he'll never play again. To use Kreiser as a stop for tulips seems to me a blasphemy; the art of music—a worse blasphemy than the English countess used to ward Paderewski."
 "At a great English country house a countess said to Paderewski one rainy afternoon:
 "O Mr. Paderewski, you play, don't you?"
 "Yes, madam," the master replied.
 "Then," said the countess, "would you mind turning my daughter's music?"

Circumstantial Evidence.
 The citizen had for a long while, along about Christmas time, been buying turkeys—domestic turkeys and wild turkeys—from a negro who lived in the swamp country. Recently he gave a repeat order. "Jim, bring me a turkey Saturday."

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.

STATE NATIONAL BANK
 Albuquerque, N. M.
 Corner Second Street and Central Avenue
 United States Depository Santa Fe Railway Depository

Hits From Sharp Wits

We can all see how good an opportunity was after somebody else has made the most of it.

What is called an original thought is merely one that has been for a time dormant.—Albany Journal.

Some men seem to feel that they are nonentities unless they have some complaints to make.—Norfolk Ledger Dispatch.

Nothing disappoints a woman quite so much as nothing to be disappointed over.—Detroit Free Press.

When the odds are against a man he always wants to get even with some one.—Deseret News.

Do not expect to surround yourself with good friends if you persist in being unfriendly.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Some men have queer ideas of salubrity. They will remove their hats in an elevator because there are women in it, and stick like leeches to their seats in a street car while women are standing up.—New Orleans States.

Much of the wisdom of the wise is reflected from the foolishness of the foolish.—Macon Telegraph.

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 blood purifiers, 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. CLEGG & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
 Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CLOSING OUT SALE
 of the Piano and Piano Player Stock of the
LEARNARD-LINDEMAN CO.
 206 WEST GOLD AVENUE
A SWEEPING CLEARANCE SALE

The entire stock of New Pianos, Player Pianos, including world-famous makes, Sample Pianos, some beautiful shop-worn Pianos, Pianos returned from expired rental contracts, used Pianos accepted in exchange, Benches, Music Cabinets, Music Rolls for player pianos.

BUY NOW---ACT QUICKLY

NOTHING RESERVED
 ALL TO BE SOLD WITHIN NEXT THIRTY DAYS
 Never Such an Opportunity Before
 Never Such a Chance for a Holiday Piano

What This Sale Means to You:

FIRST—Your choice of almost any good make of piano or player piano. Must sell everything.

SECOND—Your dollar spent in this sale will do the work of two—means prices cut in half.

THIRD—You can make your own terms.

FOURTH—Some great bargains in upright pianos as low as \$90.

FIFTH—Mr. Cash Buyer and Mr. Multimillionaire, there is a great bargain here for you.

SIXTH—Every piano and player piano is fully guaranteed.

SEVENTH—Out-of-town customers who prefer to get the choice of a big stock, save agent's commission and obtain two dollars in value for every dollar you'll spend, come. We'll refund your car fare both ways.

BUY YOUR HOLIDAY PIANO NOW.

Buy Now---Delivery When Wanted, New Year's Day if You Wish

Magnificent **PLAYER PIANO**, guaranteed, like new, worth \$750, price cut \$305. **Closing Out Sale Price** **\$455.00**
 Pay While You Play

SCHILLER UPRIGHT, full tone, worth \$400, **CLOSING OUT SALE PRICE** **\$145.00**
 Pay While You Play

Renowned make, sweet tone, handsome **UPRIGHT PIANO**, worth \$550, reduced \$275. **CLOSING OUT SALE PRICE** **\$275.00**
 Easy Terms if You Wish

Beautiful toned **UPRIGHT PIANO**, large size, mahogany case, worth \$400, reduced \$195. **CLOSING OUT SALE PRICE** **\$205.00**
 Easy Terms if Desired

Famous **TECHNOLA PLAYER PIANO**, slightly used, worth \$550, **CLOSING OUT SALE PRICE** **\$275.00**
 Pay While You Play

Bringing Up Father

STOCK MARKET
SHOWS DECIDEDLY
BETTER PRICES

Much of Last Week's Declines
Are Recovered and Many
Shares Are in Exceptionally
Good Demand.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WRITER)
New York, Dec. 28.—The stock market today recovered much of the ground lost in last week's declining movement. Improvement began at the outset and was maintained to the very end, at which time the day's best prices were recorded. Trading was on a larger scale than at almost any time since the resumption of open dealings with activity most pronounced in the international group. Net gains averaged almost two points with sharp recoveries from their minimum by such important shares as United States Steel and Southern Pacific.

The rise extended to a number of specialties including equipment stocks and Bethlehem Steel, the latter not only regaining all its recent loss, but mounting to its best price of the present movement. A few of the less active stocks, including Chicago & Northwestern and Chesapeake & Ohio, fell to established prices.

Much of today's buying came from the short interest that faction having evidently oversold the last week but, according to report, the rise was accelerated by investment buying from out of town. The rise in steel and Amalgamated Copper was more directly traceable to specialists in those issues.

Heaviness of Northwestern was associated with the road's statement for November, which showed a net loss slightly in excess of \$600,000, while the Southern railway suffered a similar extent of loss in the same period. The Atchafalaya system, however, despite a heavy increase in operating expenses, made a net gain of \$172,000 for that month.

Foreign exchange declined to the bottom price of the year, and eight drafts on London being quoted as low as \$4.85 and \$4.85 respectively. In ordinary times these rates would be near the gold import stage, but no such movement is probable under existing circumstances in London.

Time money also touched the minimum figures since January last, loans from ninety days to six months being made at 3 1/2 per cent. Incidentally mercantile paper of the better quality was easier.

Bonds were equally firm with the stock list, some of the investment issues showing marked gains. Total sales, par value, were \$1,320,000.

United States government bonds were unchanged on call.

Closing prices:
Alaska Gold, 27 1/2;
Amalgamated Copper, 32 1/2;
American Beet Sugar, 25 1/2;
American Smelt. & Refng., 28 1/2;
American Sugar Refining, 104 1/2;
American Tel. & Tel., 117 1/2;
American Tobacco, 217 1/2;
Anaconda Mining, 25 1/2;
Atchafalaya, 32;
Baltimore & Ohio, 34 1/2;
Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 34 1/2;
California Petroleum, 15 1/2;
Canadian Pacific, 154 1/2;
Central Leather, 37 1/2;
Chesapeake & Ohio, 104;
Chicago Great Western, 88 1/2;
Chicago & Northwestern, 122 1/2;
Chino Copper, 33 1/2;
Colorado Fuel & Iron (offered), 33;
Colorado & Southern, 29 1/2;
Denver & Rio Grande, 8 1/2;
Distillers' Securities, 11;
Erie, 22 1/2;
General Electric, 138;
Great Northern, 112 1/2;
Great Northern Ore., 24 1/2;
Hingham Exploration, 104 1/2;
Illinois Central, 107;
Interborough-Met., 104 1/2;
Inspiration Copper, 50 1/2;
International Harvester, 82 1/2;
Kansas City Southern, 120 1/2;
Lahigh Valley, 120 1/2;
Louisville & Nashville (offered), 115;
Mexican Petroleum, 52;
Miami Copper, 17;
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 9 1/2;
Missouri Pacific, 120 1/2;
National Lead, 42 1/2;
Nevada Copper, 11 1/2;
New York Central, 82 1/2;
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford, 98;
Norfolk & Western, 99;
Northern Pacific, 104 1/2;
Pacific Mail, 28;
Pacific Tel. & Tel., 117 1/2;
Pulman Palace Car, 150 1/2;
Ray Consolidated Copper, 145 1/2;
Reading, 118 1/2;
Republic Iron & Steel, 18;
Rock Island Co., 15 1/2;
Rock Island Co., 15 1/2.

St. Louis & San Fran., 2nd pfd., 25;
Southern Pacific, 82 1/2;
Southern Railway (offered), 14;
Tennessee Copper, 31 1/2;
Texas Company, 131;
Union Pacific, 116 1/2;
United States Steel, 104 1/2;
United States Steel, pfd., 47 1/2;
Utah Copper, 48 1/2;
Western Union, 118;
Westinghouse Electric, 68;
Sales, 120,000.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Heavy profit-taking by large holders, including a widely known speculator, gave the wheat market today a sharp setback after a decided advance. The selling was influenced to some extent by fear that Argentine offerings would cut considerable figure in the near future. The market closed unsettled at a decline of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 @ 1 1/2 net. Corn finished 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 net, oats down 1/4 to 1/4 @ 1/4 net, and provisions unchanged to a drop of 2 1/2. Wheat quotations did not begin to fall in earnest until announcement was made that the Argentine exportable surplus was now estimated at 130,000,000 bushels, a total much greater than the trade has taken place in weeks. The downward sweep of prices was all the more sensational on account of an earlier advance to within half a cent of the highest level since the beginning of the European war.

Unusual buying force at the outset in the wheat market was in a measure due to reports of anxiety in Great Britain over prospective delays in the forwarding of January and February shipments from Argentina.

Enlarged stocks here and at other points had a good deal to do with pulling the price of corn down. The early bulge in the wheat market had only a slight effect on corn.

Oats followed the course of other grain, hardening at first and then undergoing a sag. Shipping sales were large, including 1,250,000 bushels for export.

Packers and other stock yard interests sold provisions freely. In consequence all gains resulting from higher prices for hogs were completely wiped out.

Closing prices:
Wheat—Dec., \$1.26 1/2; May, \$1.25 1/2;
Corn—Dec., 66 1/2; May, 73 1/2;
Oats—Dec., 49 1/2; May, 53 1/2;
Pork—Jan., \$18.62; May, \$19.20;
Lard—Jan., \$10.42; May, \$10.65;
Ribs—Jan., \$10.22; May, \$10.60.

METAL MARKET.
New York, Dec. 28.—Tin firm, \$33.50 @ \$34.25.
Copper dull; electrolytic, \$12.75 @ \$13.50; lead, \$11.12 1/2 @ \$11.25; No. 1 northern, \$14.50 @ \$15.00; No. 2 northern, \$14.25 @ \$14.75; No. 1 southern, \$14.25 @ \$14.75; No. 2 southern, \$14.25 @ \$14.75.

NEW YORK LEAD AND SPLICER.
New York, Dec. 28.—Lead quiet, \$3.75 @ \$3.85.
Spelter quiet, \$5.55 @ \$5.65.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND SPLICER.
St. Louis, Dec. 28.—Lead firm, \$3.60 @ \$3.62 1/2.
Spelter nominal, \$5.50 @ \$5.55.

MONEY MARKET.
New York, Dec. 28.—Call money steady; high, 3 per cent; low, 2 1/2 per cent; ruling rate, 2 1/2 per cent. Time loans steady; sixty and ninety days, 2 1/2 per cent; six months, 3 1/4 per cent.

Mercantile paper, 4 @ 4 1/4 per cent. Bar silver, 48 1/2 c.

COTTON MARKET.
New York, Dec. 28.—Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, \$7.80. Sales, 5,000 bales.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.
Kansas City Livestock.
Kansas City, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers, \$9.25 @ \$9.25; western, \$9.00 @ \$9.00; calves, \$7.00 @ \$7.00; sheep, \$5.00 @ \$5.00. Market higher. Lambs, \$8.00 @ \$8.75; yearlings, \$6.75 @ \$7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000. Market higher. Bulk, \$7.15 @ \$7.35; heavy, \$7.25 @ \$7.40; pigs, \$6.25 @ \$7.00.

Chicago Livestock.
Chicago, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000. Market weak. Native steers, \$5.40 @ \$9.50; western steers, \$5.15 @ \$5.40; calves, \$7.25 @ \$9.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000. Market strong. Receipts, \$5.85 @ \$6.80; lambs, \$7.00 @ \$8.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 34,000. Market strong to 15c above Saturday's average. Bulk, \$7.20 @ \$7.35; heavy, \$6.25 @ \$7.40; pigs, \$5.75 @ \$7.35.

Denver Livestock.
Denver, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 700. Market higher. Beef steers, \$5.50 @ \$7.30; cows and heifers, \$5.00 @ \$6.50.

If You Have a Want
Tell It Through the

JOURNAL CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

FOR SALE

\$3,800—5-room modern bungalow—fireplace, sleeping porch; and 2-room bungalow on the rear of lot. A bargain. Fourth ward.
\$2,800—5-room modern frame, corner lot and 3-room cottage on same lot. Highlands on car line.
\$3,600—7-room brick, modern, lot 75x142; good location, Highlands.
\$1,200 cash, balance \$ per cent.
\$2,000—New 4-room modern bungalow, on car line.
\$2,200—4-room brick, modern; Fourth ward, on car line.
\$3,000—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.

A. FLEISCHER
Loans Fire Insurance
111 South Fourth Street

6,500; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 @ 7.20; calves, \$3.00 @ 3.90.
Sheep—Receipts, 1,600. Market firm.
Hogs—Receipts, 400. Market steady, higher. Top, \$7.40. Bulk, \$7.30 @ 7.10.

**LLEWELLYN OUT
AS OFFICIAL OF
COLLEGE BOARD**

P. F. McCanna Succeeds Las Cruces Man as Secretary and Treasurer and Mossman Is New Registrar.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Las Cruces, N. M., Dec. 28.—The resignation of Morgan G. Llewellyn as secretary and treasurer and Otto C. Wettlaufer as registrar of the board of regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, and the election of P. F. McCanna of Albuquerque to succeed Mr. Llewellyn and E. A. Mossman of Albuquerque to succeed Mr. Wettlaufer were the principal features of the meeting of the board of regents held at the college today. No changes in the personnel of the board were announced, and it was stated after the meeting that no resignations from the board had been tendered or asked for.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the financial condition of the college growing out of the recent failure of the First State bank of Las Cruces, in which institution there was on deposit at the time of the failure nearly \$30,000 of college funds.

Governor W. C. McDonald and Attorney General Frank W. Clancy were present at the meeting and consulted with the members of the board as to what should be done to straighten out the tangle.

Bond Is Collectible.
An examination of the bond given by the Oklahoma company to secure the deposit of college funds was made by Attorney General Clancy and other attorneys, and it was the unanimous opinion that the bond is a binding obligation on the company and will be collected. The premium had been paid and accepted, and although the company had endeavored to cancel the bond there had been no assent by the college authorities, and it was agreed by all the attorneys that the company could not successfully defend a suit for the amount.

It was stated after the meeting that arrangements are being made for temporary advances to the college pending the collection of the amount that is due from the defaulting bank, and that there is not the slightest danger of the institution being compelled to close for a single day.

Summary—Receipts, 5,000. Market higher. Lambs, \$8.00 @ \$8.75; yearlings, \$6.75 @ \$7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000. Market higher. Bulk, \$7.15 @ \$7.35; heavy, \$7.25 @ \$7.40; pigs, \$6.25 @ \$7.00.

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**FILIPINO DISTURBANCE
IS CLOSED INCIDENT**

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WRITER)
Washington, Dec. 28.—With no additional advice received at the war department tonight, officials expressed the opinion that the recent disturbance in the Philippines was

Fine Home

\$15,000 residence, modern in every way; best location in the city. Snap for \$6,500. Only good till January 1st.

If you want a good thing, see us.

Porterfield Co.
REAL ESTATE—FIRE INSURANCE—LOANS

216 W. Gold

a closed incident. The incident which department officers refused to call an uprising, was fully explained, they said, in the report cable yesterday by Governor Harrison.

It was said that no additional information had been sought from Governor Harrison and the view was expressed that police vigilance was sufficient to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. One official said the report did not disclose more serious disorders than might be found in any city in this country of the size of Manila.

Department officials declared that the propaganda leading to the trouble was fostered by the exiled Riquarte, and some equally irresponsible leaders in the islands.

You miss many opportunities daily if you do not read Journal want ads.

HELP WANTED.

Male.
WANTED—A man to work on ranch outside of city. Apply Grimsdale's.

Female.
WANTED—Cook. Apply Mrs. Howden, 800 Park avenue.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, 614 South 32nd street.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for walking children and assist housework, 401 South Seventh street.

WANTED—Experienced sales ladies at the Moonlight.

WANTED—Positions.
First-class lady cook desires position. Mrs. J. David, 207 West Fifth street.

WANTED—Position by man of 55, which will provide board, room and small wages. Will accept any honest work. J. P. In Box 125, Denver, N. M.

LOST.
Lost—Watch chain, white and white. J. M. Cook, 1115 North Fifth.

Lost—Duff cap and apron Christmas day. Return to 1012 West Central avenue.

Lost—Christmas eve, small suitcase containing Christmas gifts. Return to 711 Marble avenue, J. S. Stafford, and receive reward.

FOUND.
Found—Lady's watch. Owner can have same by describing property and paying for this ad. 216 West Gold.

FOR RENT—Store Rooms.
For rent—Store rooms, 216 West Fourth street. This space would be suitable for soda water, dairy or jewelry store. Lockhart Ranch, Phone 1592.

FOR RENT—Sunny front room and sleeping porch; board; conveniences. 713 North Edith.

FOR RENT—Well furnished room with large sleeping porch, running water, private bath; suitable for two gentlemen. 602 South 2nd street. Board if desired.

EXCELLENT table board and sleeping porch for convalescents; room for two; southern exposure; place in charge of professional nurse. 815 South 3rd street.

FOR RENT—Office Rooms.
For rent—Office rooms, 216 West Fourth street. Apply 216 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Apartment.
For rent—Three-room flat, furnished or unfurnished, 100 North 20th street.

FOR RENT—Three-room furnished apartment, modern, with sleeping porch, 218 South 16th street. Inquire Savoy hotel.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.
For rent—Good barn, corrugated iron roof, suitable for garage, or can be used for horses. Apply 815 West Lead avenue.

FOR SALE—Ranches.
For sale or rent—A well improved fruit and alfalfa ranch, station across near Albuquerque. E. P. McAdams, phone 1341, Box 382, City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
For sale—Hotel in Albuquerque. A big money-maker. Basing 40 per cent on the investment. Write P. O. Box 222, and I will give you particulars.

WANTED: A Bright Young Man
A long established and reputable house—40 years in business—has an opening in this city for a resident representative. His time will be largely his own; the work is pleasant and agreeable; his profit averages more than 33 1/2 per cent on the business done, and previous experience is not essential. This is an ideal opportunity for a young man of good appearance, wide circle of acquaintance and a genuine desire to make good in a profitable field of work. The earliest reply will receive first consideration.

FOSTER GILROY
301 Lafayette Street
New York

To exchange, 5-room modern house for a 5-room residence in Los Angeles, Calif.

F. F. TROTTER
Phone 489 Home Phone 1204W

15% INVESTMENT
New cement block bungalow, with 3 rooms and S. E. corner sleeping porch. City water, all fenced and now rented to good tenants for \$20 per month. Price only \$1,250.00, which includes the furniture. A going proposition and only one-third cash.

MONEY TO LOAN
Thaxton & Co.
211 W. Gold

FOR RENT—Rooms.
North.
FOR RENT—Modern room, steam heat, no sick, 504 West Central.

FOR RENT—Nice sunny room, sleeping porch and board, 422 West Marquette.

STEAM-HEATED, modern furnished room, 301 1/2 W. Central; \$2.25 and \$2.50 week.

STEAM HEAT in pleasant three days. Get a room at the Grand Central, \$2.50, \$2.50.

FOR RENT—Large front bedroom in private family, modern cottage, no sick, 1365 West Marquette. Phone 1692.

FOR RENT—Sleeping room, \$1.40 West Gold.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping rooms and furnished cottages, sleeping porch, 410 West Coal.

Highlands.
FOR RENT—Furnished rooms 216 South Walter. Phone 201.

FOR RENT—Three furnished housekeeping rooms, 512 South Walter street.

FOR RENT—Two rooms and sleeping porch, furnished, 254 South Walter. Phone 1672.

FOR RENT—Dwellings.
North.
FOR RENT—Four-room flat, furnished for light housekeeping, \$20 a month. 404 North Second.

FOR RENT—Four-room house, two porches, 1212 North Fourth street. E. J. Strong, at Strong's bookstore.

South.
FOR RENT—Two-room furnished cottage, 110; water paid. Apply 115 West Gold.

Highlands.
FOR RENT—Classy California bungalow, new and modern, hardwood floors, furnace heat, 1160 East Silver. Apply 1201 South Edith or phone 1592.

General.
FOR RENT—Eight-room furnished house; good location. Address \$2, care Journal.

FOR RENT—Rooms With Board.
North.
FOR RENT—Rooms or cottages with board at Mrs. Reed's sanitarium for convalescents. Home milk, cream, eggs, fruits and flowers. Lockhart Ranch, Phone 1592.

PAFFER RANCH for healthfulness. Jersey milk, butter, fresh eggs and vegetables. Phone 1592W.

South.
FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms with board, 217 South Fourth street.

EXCELLENT table board and nicely furnished rooms with hot and cold water in every room. Casa de Oro, 812 West Gold. Under new management.

Highlands.
TABLE BOARD \$5.00 per week. Rooms and sleeping porches. 301 North Edith.

FOR RENT—Sunny front room and sleeping porch; board; conveniences. 713 North Edith.

FOR RENT—Well furnished room with large sleeping porch, running water, private bath; suitable for two gentlemen. 602 South 2nd street. Board if desired.

EXCELLENT table board and sleeping porch for convalescents; room for two; southern exposure; place in charge of professional nurse. 815 South 3rd street.

FOR RENT—Office Rooms.
For rent—Office rooms, 216 West Fourth street. Apply 216 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Apartment.
For rent—Three-room flat, furnished or unfurnished, 100 North 20th street.

FOR RENT—Three-room furnished apartment, modern, with sleeping porch, 218 South 16th street. Inquire Savoy hotel.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.
For rent—Good barn, corrugated iron roof, suitable for garage, or can be used for horses. Apply 815 West Lead avenue.

FOR SALE—Ranches.
For sale or rent—A well improved fruit and alfalfa ranch, station across near Albuquerque. E. P. McAdams, phone 1341, Box 382, City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
For sale—Hotel in Albuquerque. A big money-maker. Basing 40 per cent on the investment. Write P. O. Box 222, and I will give you particulars.

WANTED: A Bright Young Man
A long established and reputable house—40 years in business—has an opening in this city for a resident representative. His time will be largely his own; the work is pleasant and agreeable; his profit averages more than 33 1/2 per cent on the business done, and previous experience is not essential. This is an ideal opportunity for a young man of good appearance, wide circle of acquaintance and a genuine desire to make good in a profitable field of work. The earliest reply will receive first consideration.

FOSTER GILROY
301 Lafayette Street
New York

FOR RENT
Seven-room modern house only \$20.00.

J. H. PEAK
Phone 250, 211 W. Central

For Rent—\$15.00
Five-room modern house with range, cellar, porch and barn. Other bargains.

John M. Moore Realty Co.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.
FOR SALE—Fertilizer. Phone 1547W.

FOR SALE—A new piano, cheap, 610 West Marquette avenue.

FOR SALE—Two four show cases and two wall cases. H. Vance, 310 West Marquette.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, practically new, 215 West Marble avenue.

FOR SALE—Underwood typewriter, good order, \$10. 215 Second street. Phone 174.

FOR SALE—Fine Hallett & Davis piano, slightly used, \$125 cash. Address John E. Gasey, City.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five glazed ash, size 2 1/2 feet, good condition; very cheap. A. C. Hayman, Phone 1542.

BUDAN GRASS—Independent of drought. Get plans grown seed. Our seed is No. 1 and grown by ourselves. Order now. Amarillo Seed Co., Amarillo, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—Livestock and Poultry.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three good 1200 lb. horses. Inquire of Guy Granick, Hobbs laundry.

FOR SALE—Eggs, stock and chicks; several varieties. J. A. Erickson, 1201 South Edith.

FOR SALE—Six-year-old riding or driving mare; buggy and harness. 202 South Third street or 15, Cromwell building, City.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Poland China bowl and two glass mugs, also a week-old pig (registered). Select stock, good type, fine quality. Prices reasonable. Lloyd Humphreys, Albuquerque.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Poland China bowl and two glass mugs, also a week-old pig (registered). Select stock, good type, fine quality. Prices reasonable. Lloyd Humphreys, Albuquerque.

THEY LAY, they win, they play. At the three largest poultry shows in southwest in 1914, state fair, Albuquerque, state exposition, select stock, good type, fine quality. Prices reasonable. Lloyd Humphreys, Albuquerque.

FOR SALE—New all-modern six-room cement block bungalow, cellar, cemented, shower, fruit guaranteed to pay and cash interest. Barton Keller, phone 1292W.

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 315.

FOR ALL COOKING

SNOWDRIFT

THE PERFECT SHORTENING

EVERY CAN GUARANTEED

GOOD OLD-FASHIONED LYE HOMINY. 2 Cans 25c.

QUAKER BRAND CRACKED AND GRANULATED HOMINY 2 pkgs. 25c.

OLD-FASHIONED PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 5 lb. Sacks, 40c.

PERFECT PANCAKE AND WAFFLE FLOUR, 2 pkgs. 25c. This Brand Is Pleasing Many.

WARD'S STORE

516 Marble Ave. Phone 298-299

HOMER H. WARD, Mgr.

Strong Brothers Undertakers

PROMPT SERVICE. PHONE 75. STRONG BLDG., COPPER AND SECOND.

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Fee's candy store. Our boxes of candy at 25c, 50c and \$1 are winners.

C. J. Greene, of the Fred Harvey news service, left last night for Pasadena, San Diego and Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Valdez, of Trinidad, Colo., are here to visit their son, Don Valdez, and Mrs. Valdez.

T. H. Jenkins has returned to the city from Bisbee, Ariz., where he has been making examinations of mining properties.

While in Portland, Ore., Sen. Isaac Barth heard a speaker comment on the passing of \$15,000 for a Y. M. C. A. "down in Mexico."

The Royal Order of Moose will meet at 8 o'clock tonight at the lodge rooms. All members are urged to be present. Visiting members are welcome.

The Rev. Grover Edmunds, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, South at Gallup, is here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Edmunds.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Methodist Episcopal church, will meet at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Holdsworth, 610 South Edith street.

The Santa Fe railway gave Street Commissioner Martin Tierney a car load of clinders yesterday to be used on street crossings. The street gang built crossings for pedestrians over muddy street intersections.

John Q. A. Otero, of 703 West Lead avenue, left last night for Long Beach, Calif., to visit his father, Mr. R. Otero, and his two sisters, Mrs. Solomon Luna and Mrs. Virginia Nolan. Mr. Otero's father has been reported very ill.

David Summers, a brother of Mrs. F. H. Schwenker and Mr. M. E. Summers, is here from Bisbee, Ariz., to visit the former for a few days. Mr. Summers is connected with the Phelps-Dodge interests, with headquarters at Bisbee.

County Clerk Walker issued licenses to marry to Pascual Monalva and Margarita Trujillo, both of Old Albuquerque; Antonio Chavez, of Rancho de Alamo, and Bonnie Valle of Albuquerque; Gohelindo Flores and Antonita Sals, both of San Antonio.

W. K. Hiesing, clerk in the forest service, was here yesterday on the way to Taos, where he will remain. He has been in the headquarters of District No. 2 at San Francisco, and was transferred at his request to District No. 2. He formerly was at the Coronado forest in this district.

Woodman dance New Year's eve. Admission 50 cents. Refreshments.

SPRINGER
TRANSFER
QUICK SERVICE

CRYSTAL TODAY
EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTION—JACK LONDON'S

"JOHN BARLEYCORN"

IN SIX REELS

One of the Greatest Lessons Ever Put Upon a Screen—
A Picture That Should Be Seen by All.

Matinees, 2:30 and 3:45; Twice at Night, 7:30 and 9

NO RAISE IN PRICES
ADMISSION 10 CENTS; CHILDREN 5 CENTS

Office Supplies

THE NEW YEAR, 1915

Will Bring Demands for FILING DEVICES



There is nothing better than SHAW-WALKER, and we have it.

25% DISCOUNT

on Sectional, and all MACEY Cabinets.

Everything in Office Supplies.

Strong's Book Store

"YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT."

CRYSTAL TO SHOW JOHN BARLEYCORN NEXT TWO DAYS

Jack London's Famous Story of Fight With Demon Rum to Be Seen at Albuquerque's Leading Picture House.

"I must ask you to walk with me in all sympathy and understanding. I am a normal, average man. To this day I have a physical loathing for alcohol. Yet to me as to every man and at every turn John Barleycorn has beset me. All paths lead to him. The first when I was only five."

So begins the story of Jack London's encounters with John Barleycorn.

The picture is unique in that it is the true story of a man's life, told by himself, and frankly taking the audience into his confidence. No man has ever opened his heart or the pages of his life more freely than has Mr. London in this picture. For the sake of driving his lesson home he has been unsparring both in telling of his own conduct and in describing conditions. And when that conduct and that lesson relate to so intimate a side of a man's life as the part drink has played in it, it is readily conceded that in "John Barleycorn" the public is offered a production unlike anything it has seen before.

Six reels tell the story beginning with the little chap of five, who drinks the beer intended for his father, plowing in the distant field; and ending with the dramatic fight of the successful writer of today against the final mastery of John Barleycorn.

This is a swift and impassioned story of adventure, drawn with the hard lines of realism, but lighted with all the color of romance.

The grueling factory toil during childhood; the adventurous life on San Francisco's bay as a pirate; the scenes aboard the schooner "Sophie Sutherland" with the "expedition" of the Boho Islands; the glimpse of San Francisco's Barbary Coast, Haydee and her love, the first influence which has been a favorite of his mother.

The principal disadvantage of the resinous pines is their oily, black smoke.

The fuel qualities of chestnut adapt it particularly to work in brass foundries, where it gives just the required amount of heat and is therefore in favor. Coastwise vessels in Florida pay twice as much for Florida buttonwood as for any other, because it burns with an even heat and with a minimum amount of smoke and ash.

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HEARD BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW MEXICO HAS DIFFERENT WOODS DETERMINED WHERE SCHOOL EXPERT

Experiments Conducted at Forest Service Laboratory; Heavier Wood More Nearly Equal to Coal.

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of a pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations now being made in the forest service laboratory here, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal. Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hickory, maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine and cherry, have fairly high heat values, and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal.

Equal weights of dry, non-resinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species and as a consequence it can be stated as a general proposition that the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species; the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4,000 calories, or about 10,000 B. T. U. per cubic foot, or about twice the average for wood.

As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this is because of the resin, of course, with the resin content. Resin Important Factor. The available heat value of a cord of wood depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin, but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. In fact, the amount of solid wood in a cord of wood is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 100 cubic feet.

It is pointed out, however, that heat value is not the only test of usefulness in fuel wood and since 95 per cent of all wood used for fuel is consumed for domestic purposes, largely in farm houses, such factors as the rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important.

Hickory Has High Value. Each section of the country has its favored woods and these are said to be, in general, the right ones to use. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly, and, as housewives say, holds the heat. This makes it a favorite with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because it is particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen.

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H. W. Focht Writes Letter of Appreciation and Gives Views on Conditions People of State Must Meet.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Dec. 28.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvaro N. White today received a letter from H. W. Focht of the bureau of education, expressing his appreciation of the assistance shown him during his survey of the schools in New Mexico. He has sent a brief preliminary report of his findings to the commissioner of education and expects to make his final report very soon. Mr. Focht writes as follows:

"When I take into consideration the newness of your state and many difficulties under which you are laboring as a result of the bilingual situation and the comparative isolation of districts in the open country, I feel that you have made remarkable progress in educational affairs in the last few years. It is true that the schools of the open country and the mining camps are not, on the whole, what they ought to be, but real progress is being made in many places. The mining camps, so far as I saw them, appear to have good teachers, but the equipment, especially the buildings, is insufficient. These are, however, much to the detriment of classroom instruction. In the open country many of the school buildings were inadequate, although it was surprising to see that progress is being made in school architecture in some counties."

"In a general way, I would recommend that the town and village schools, as county high schools, do experimental work in agriculture, in order to bring under irrigation as close as possible to the school premises. In this way you can make this kind of school do real and effective community work."

"Another thing which struck me as very necessary at the time is the extension of the inspectorate of the state department of education. By this I mean that your department should have in its employ at least one or two state inspectors or supervisors whose duty would be to inspect and classify the schools in the state, and to have schools of the state. I appreciate that the state superintendent and his small force of office assistants cannot possibly cover all the ground of such a large state as New Mexico as effectively as they should. To begin with, possibly one man might cover all the schools in a general way. It would be better, however, to have one man to devote all his time to the rural schools and another to the elementary and high schools. The state department should have such assistants at this time. In a few states the high school inspector is attached to the state university; in many others he is found in the state department. Personally, I believe such officials should be found in the state department of education."

"I was very much pleased with the thoroughness of the organization and filing of all documents and statistics in your office. I am surprised that so much has been done with so small an office force."

"I feel keenly that one of the greatest needs in your state at this time is a thorough reorganization of the state district unit. New Mexico should try to get away from the primitive district unit, making the county the basis for organization instead of the many small districts. There should be one strong county board of education of three or five members, which might be elected from the county at large or from electoral districts. It is high time that your county superintendents be removed from party politics. The new county board of education should choose a professional superintendent who might be elected from the county or state or nation, such as we now elect city superintendents."

"These superintendents should then nominate all the teachers required in the rural and village districts throughout the state, and these to be ratified by the county boards. The county and not the local district should be the basis for the school taxation. This would be eminently fair as all just people know that the present system of taxation is entirely unfair. I found in your state rural districts, strung out along the Santa Fe railroad taxing that railroad to the limit and making it run the schools. In other districts not touching the railroad, the people had to tax themselves to the limit even then not getting good schools. The railroad belongs to all the county and not a small part of it. Under the modern system all the people in the county would get their share."

"If you would entirely eliminate the local board, but retain it, or at least one member, to be the custodian of local property and be the local representative of the county board which he should advise and place local educational affairs."

"Another thing which has interested me intensely and on which I hesitate somewhat to speak, is the bilingual situation. Whatever you do with the two languages, English and Spanish, they must be handled in the schools in such a manner that out of all we get the strongest possible American citizens. If this can be done in a manner to perpetuate all that is good and best in the Spanish, as well as the English, it should be done. From my own experience I feel that we do not make the best American citizens out of the Spanish-speaking people by forcing them to throw aside as quickly as possible their great heritage which they have received from old Spain. At the same time it should not be made use of to the disparagement of the English language, literature, history and customs. I believe sincerely that in those sections of New Mexico where Spanish-American children are in the majority, they may most quickly be Americanized in the true sense of the word by making use of the dual system of language in the schools—i. e., by having teachers capable of using both English and Spanish and having the children use readers and language texts making use of both languages."

"In the communities where the Americans prevail, of course, I would leave this out of consideration. In all the high schools, however, I would emphasize the value of the Spanish language, both for its cultural and economic sides as our great southwestern states are bound in the future to get into more intimate relationships with the Latin-speaking people to the southward."

ATTORNEY'S FEE OF \$500 HELD TO BE REASONABLE

Supreme Court Upholds Decision in Case Where Allowance Made to Lawyer Is Attacked by Litigant.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Dec. 28.—The question of whether or not a charge by an attorney of \$500 as a fee in a case involving approximately \$10,000 should have been allowed by the trial court, was decided by the supreme court today in favor of the contention of the attorneys in the case of Williams et al., appellants, vs. Dockwiler, appellee. The opinion, which was delivered by Chief Justice Roberts, was as follows:

Appellee filed suit against appellant to foreclose a mortgage on certain real estate, given to secure the payment of a promissory note for the sum of \$9,000, interest, etc., alleging in his complaint that appellee had failed to pay interest and taxes due, and that by the terms of said mortgage deed the whole sum secured thereby became due and payable.

The mortgage also provided for the payment of attorney's fees.

E. P. Davies was employed by appellee as attorney to conduct such foreclosure proceedings, and he prepared and filed the complaint, held frequent conferences with appellee relative to suit, made certain other interested parties defendants, and investigated the records in the recorder's office for the purpose of determining other claims against the real estate in question and briefed the legal question likely to arise on the trial of the cause. He also examined certain mortgages and notes prepared by other attorneys, representing Williams.

Appellee made no special agreement with Davies relative to his charge for his services in the case, except an agreement that Davies would only charge him \$100 in the event the cause was compromised and settled on or before February 12, 1914. The case was not settled by that date, however, but was subsequently adjusted by Williams' paying appellee a certain amount in cash, and executing a new note and mortgage for the balance at an increased rate of interest, and other charges, upon the performance of no further legal service relative to said litigation after February 12, except possibly the examination and approval of the new mortgage.

By the terms of the settlement, between the parties it was agreed upon the state which should be paid Mr. Davies, and this question, upon evidence heard, was submitted to the district judge, without a jury. The trial court found that \$500 was the amount reasonably owing Mr. Davies by Mr. Dockwiler, and entered judgment against appellee for that amount, and costs of suit.

From this judgment appeal is prosecuted.

Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Syllabus by the Court.

1. Where the question as to the amount of recovery by plaintiff in an attorney's fees upon a suit filed to foreclose a real estate mortgage, securing the payment of a promissory note for approximately \$9,000, submitted to the court, upon conflicting evidence, and the court awards the sum of \$500, and the award is sustained by the evidence, the same will be upheld on appeal, in the absence of evidence showing oppression or collusion.

2. In cases tried before the court the erroneous admission of testimony will afford no ground for reversal unless it is apparent that the court considered such testimony in deciding the case.

3. When a promissory note provides for the payment of reasonable attorney's fees, if suit be brought on the note, or if attorneys are employed to collect the same upon default in the payment of the note, or other conditions broken, and the fee is placed in the hands of attorneys for collection, the payee of the note is entitled to recover from the payor such sum, as attorney's fees, as he has paid or become liable to pay, to the extent of the reasonable value of such services, whether the note be paid in cash, or a new note is executed in lieu of the past due obligation.

C. H. CONNER, M. D., D. O. Osteopathic Surgeon, Office Stern Building. Phones 655 and 335.

Woodman dance New Year's eve. Admission 50 cents. Refreshments.

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