

12-31-1914

Albuquerque Morning Journal, 12-31-1914

Journal Publishing Company

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

Recommended Citation

Journal Publishing Company. "Albuquerque Morning Journal, 12-31-1914." (1914). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_mj_news/1161

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

ALBUQUEQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR
VOL. CXXXIV, No. 22.

ALBUQUEQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Daily by Carrier or Mail, 50c
a Month. Single Copies, 5c

GREAT BRITAIN STILL JARRED BY AMERICAN NOTE ON NEUTRALITY

London Editors Take Varying Views but All Agree That Some Sort of Understanding Should Be Reached.

COURT OF CLAIMS IS ONE SUGGESTED REMEDY

Sympathy in United States, Standard Says, Is Turning Toward Germany as Under Dog in Fight.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Dec. 31 (3:15 a. m.).—The American note to Great Britain concerning the search of American vessels by British warships, is further discussed by the London morning newspapers today.

The Standard in an editorial warns the country that the American protest is a serious one and should not be treated lightly; that the sentiment in the United States in favor of the allies is less pronounced than it was three months ago and that it is yielding to a feeling in favor of Germany as the under dog in a fight against great odds. Therefore, the newspaper says, if any solution is possible, the United States should be met half way.

Another Solution Proposed.
A suggestion appears in the Morning Post that a remedy for the grievance of undue delay in searching vessels would be to pass a bill in parliament giving the neutral trader the right to come to a British court of justice and by a process involving a minimum of delay, to claim damages arising from the detention of his vessel or cargo.

The Morning Post contends editorially that American cargo exporters by no means have been ruined, declaring that in September and October, 1913, they sold 10,000,000 pounds of copper to Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden and that in the same months of 1914, they sold to the same countries 50,000,000 pounds.

"We trust," the editorial continues, "that the British government will fulfill the whole letter of the law and give to President Wilson his full pound of flesh, but we hope there is enough of human nature in the admiralty and the navy to arrange that all copper imports of neutrals and all their imports analogous to that of copper shall sink to, and remain at the normal peace level."

Should Settle Problem.
The Daily Mail says it considers the question at issue as much one of procedure as of principle. It protests against getting needlessly excited about the note and informs Americans that even from the standpoint of their own interests it is relatively not a vital matter, since far greater questions are on the anvil. It contends that in the victory of the allies lies the security and well being of the United States and the triumphs of American conceptions of society and government.

The Times says that within the last few days London underwriters who are in close touch with American commerce have been conferring in an endeavor to find a modus vivendi under which the object of both Great Britain and the United States have at heart with regard to the questions in the American note could be secured.

Lewis E. Einstein of New York, who has held various diplomatic posts under the United States government, writes to the Times suggesting as a solution of the difficulty that Great Britain should create a court of claims where neutrals could seek redress for injury resulting from blockades.

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Met at 11 a. m.
Debate was resumed on immigration bill.
The commerce committee continued work on the rivers and harbors bill.
Senator Shaffroth assailed the land power act leasing bill before the lands committee.

Recessed at 5:48 p. m. to 11 a. m. Thursday.

HOUSE.
Met at noon.
Representative Volmer urged the foreign affairs committee to act favorably on his resolution to clothe the president with discretion to embargo shipments of war materials to Europe.

The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying practically all the department's estimates and totalling \$25,000,000, was favorably reported from committee.

Leaders tentatively agreed to adjourn Thursday night over New Year's day.

Adjourned at 5:55 p. m. to 11 a. m. Thursday.

WEATHER FORECAST.
Washington, Dec. 30.—New Mexico: Fair Thursday and Friday.

He further proposes that an American lawyer of recognized standing be appointed by the British government as judge of such court with a legal adviser to inform the foreign office of the American point of view. Mr. Einstein suggests that men of the type of Joseph H. Choate and John Bassett Moore, former counsel of the state department at Washington, would be suitable.

DUTCH NEWSPAPERS HAVE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

The Hague (via London, Dec. 31, 2:50 a. m.).—The Dutch papers, while generally commenting upon the American note, virtually agree as to the main points brought out in the following editorial expressions in the Amsterdam Algemeen Handelsblad:

"The note sent to England, but intended for the powers of the triple entente, is a remarkable symptom. In America, as well as in other neutral countries, the illegal measures taken against American commerce has made bad blood."

"The note is not intended as a hostile act, but is a warning and a request, with a detailed resume of the complaints of American shippers. The intentions of the note are good."

"It is well that Washington drew the attention of the British government to the difficult position of the neutral shippers. But will the protest help? We believe we are justified in doubting this, as in the case of the protests of the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. So, this one will be shelved because England will consider above all and above the rights of neutrals her own interests which are that nothing which the Germans need, must be permitted in the way of traffic. For this the neutral states are sacrificed."

The Amsterdam Tild says: "It is shown that when its interests demand such a course, Washington acts resolutely regardless of distinction or persons. The protest of the note against the manner in which England wished to control the seas is proof of this."

"The exchange of memoranda between America and England concerning the Ghent controversy is hardly over when this protest note dropped like a bolt from the sky. It is superfluous to point out the great importance of this step on the part of America in behalf of neutral trade. With anticipation we await John Bull's reply. Will Washington be satisfied with the morsel with which Asquith and Sir Edward Grey hitherto have placated small neutral countries when they voiced timely and humble complaints?"

**BOLD BANDITS
ROB PASSENGERS
OF OVER \$10,000**

Overlook Wealthy Mexican Family in Drawing Room Who Carried Large Sum of Money With Them.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 30.—The passengers in the two rear sleepers of the westbound Sunset express on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad, were robbed of \$7,840 in cash and jewelry, valued at \$2,000, early today. The bandits, who boarded the train at Cline, escaped as the train neared Spofford.

Jose Martinez, a wealthy Mexican from Durango, who with his wife and daughter occupied the drawing room in the San Antonio sleeper, was overlooked by the robbers, who missed between \$14,000 and \$16,000 he carried in money besides jewelry of great value. So elated was Martinez when he had escaped that he distributed from \$25 to \$150 to each of the victims.

Three men were engaged in the holdup, one remaining on the rear platform, while the other two went through the sleepers.

One woman, whose name was not learned, was struck with a revolver, which inflicted a severe wound. Mrs. J. Carson of Houston, who with her four months' old baby, occupied a lower berth, became hysterical when the robbers demanded her valuables and the leader cried out: "Let her go, she's only a baby." Under her pillow she had secreted \$185.

**LONE BANDIT HOLDS
UP RAIL IN LOUISIANA**

Winnsboro, La., Dec. 30.—Single-handed and unarmed, a white man covered the assistant cashier of the Winnsboro State bank with a revolver and removed \$1,500 from the cash drawer here today. The man broke the telephone connection and made his escape on a horse.

**INSTANTLY KILLED
BY DUST EXPLOSION**

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Knoxville, Dec. 30.—Three men were instantly killed and four injured, two of them probably fatally, late this afternoon, by a dust explosion in a coal mine at Flater, a mining town near here.

The explosion, which was caused by a "windy shot," literally blew the men from the mouth of the entry and those who escaped death were bruised and burned almost beyond recognition.

The dead:
WILL CLARK.
JACK COOPER.
MILLARD KEARSEY.
Ernest Clark and Carl Fortner are believed to be fatally hurt. Clark and Cooper leave families.

AMERICAN NOTE TO ENGLAND IS STILL TOPIC OF GREAT INTEREST

Washington Believes Difficulties Will Be Adjusted Satisfactorily by Diplomatic Agencies.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS NOT STATED POSITION

Cargoes From United States to Be Carefully Selected to See That Contraband Goods Are Not Shipped.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—While the American note to Great Britain concerning interruptions of the commerce of this country continued today to absorb official Washington, there was manifest a tone of confidence that the numerous differences which had arisen in the last five months, eventually would be amicably adjusted. Already the discussion had turned to measures which the United States could properly take in co-operation with Great Britain to reduce to a minimum the necessity for extended search on the high seas. It became known that agents of the treasury department acting in co-operation with the state department in one case already had inspected a cargo of cotton, which inspection had sufficed the British embassy and facilitated the progress of the shipment to its destination.

May Certify Cargoes.
The belief was held in official quarters that a mutual understanding might be reached whereby legitimate cargoes could be certified before their departure from this country, and thereby made immune from detention.

High officials of the Washington government were somewhat surprised that the American note has been regarded as "brusque" in some London quarters. They said the British cabinet which has it under consideration after a single reading of the document must be convinced that the United States had spoken in the most friendly spirit, though none the less earnestly and emphatically on points on which it considers itself thoroughly justified under the laws of nations.

Nothing Preemptory in Note.
There is nothing of a preemptory character in the note, it is said, nor is it phrased in tones of irritation, but those who are familiar with its contents say it is a matter of fact, and frank statement of the difficulties experienced by American shippers and the failure of the British government to meet the various protests which have been made.

In all, it became known today, thirty American ships and cargoes, their value totalling millions, have been detained. The American note points out specifically, however, that reimbursements for previous damages alone cannot cure the situation as the activity of the British fleet has restricted many exporters whose business has become stagnant for fear of the numerous technicalities and risks involved in shipments.

With respect to cotton shipments, the case of one or two illegitimate cargoes, it is recognized, has caused the British government to suspect all shipments. The United States government has no evidence that there has been contraband concealed in cotton cargoes, but England has made two specific complaints of it. Although not touching for or confirming the charges, the American government has thought it advisable nevertheless, to issue a warning that one fraudulent shipment must produce embarrassment to cargoes generally.

Bryan's General Statement.
Secretary Bryan, discussing the note with callers today, declined to give any details. He described it as a general statement summarizing the American position in several specific cases. Those neutral diplomats who called to ask about the note were not given a copy of it, but were informed that the first newspaper report of it was accurate. They were told that the state department probably would not deliver the text of the communication to foreign governments generally, as it still regarded the note as confidential. The American government itself having not authorized its publication in part or in whole.

The general points on which the note complains and which have been the basis of several specific protests hitherto, are substantially as follows:

1. American cargoes have been searched on the high seas—a belligerent right that is not denied—but the ships also have been diverted to ports for further examination, a circumstance held not justified under international law unless full proof of hostile destination is presented at the time. Serious loss, especially to perishable goods, has resulted from such delays in a ship's voyage.

2. Great Britain has refused to accept absolute and conditional contraband as in the same class. The undershading in international law has been that absolute contraband included those

articles which are intended for use by a belligerent force and directly destined to it. Conditional contraband, including foodstuffs, comprises the articles which are susceptible for use by an army or navy but it must be proved that instead of being intended for the civil population of a country these products are destined for use by its army and navy.

Regarding Neutral Commerce.
3. In respect of the controversy over what constitutes absolute or conditional contraband in the commerce between a neutral and a belligerent country, the note sets forth that in respect to commerce between two neutral countries there ought to be no question of contraband at all for the relations are those of peace and not of war. Since the civil war the United States has upheld the doctrine of "continuous voyage" which permitted the seizure of a cargo even in its journey between neutral ports provided eventually it was destined for a belligerent. The American note, however, takes the position that proof of such hostile destination must be shown at the time of seizure.

4. The American government contends that a consignment sent to no specific consignee, known as a "to order" shipment, is not of itself suspicious. It claims that this may be an important circumstance in proving a case, but is of no inherent value unless other facts are adduced also at the time of detention or seizure.

BRITISH CABINET HOLDS
CONFERENCE ON NOTE.
London, Dec. 30 (10:30 p. m.).—The British cabinet held a special session this afternoon to consider the American government's note concerning the delay to American shipping caused by the searching of vessels by the British fleet. The note reached the foreign office yesterday. The subject of American shipping continues to monopolize interest here.

It is not expected a reply to the note will be ready for several days. It is pointed out that a document which it took weeks to draft hardly could be digested by the cabinet at one meeting. Even Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, who returned to town today and found the note on his desk, scarcely had time to read, much less to consider it before the meeting of his colleagues.

Information must be sought at the admiralty, which department is responsible for the examination of ship's cargoes. The permanent officials of the foreign office and the

(Continued on Page Two.)

CLUBBED RIFLES AND FISTS USED IN BATTLES IN WESTERN ZONE

With Defeat of Austrians and Repulse of Germans on Bzura, Petrograd Believes Turning Point Is Reached.

CANADIAN REGIMENT WAITS TURN IN TRENCHES

Allies Are Moving Forward Slowly in Belgium and France, Gaining Few Yards at a Time.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Dec. 30 (10:30 p. m.).—Since the Russian defeat of the Austrians in Galicia which, while not irreparable, is likely to have a marked effect on the whole Austro-German campaign in the east, there has been no important development on either front.

The allies, although making no dramatic attacks on the German lines, are steadily hammering away with their artillery and when opportunity offers, push their line a few yards forward. A French eye-witness, in a description of the battles from December 16 to 24, gives a good idea of the kind of fighting in progress and records gains which, while each is marked in yards, amount in the aggregate to a considerable advance at many points.

Fight With Clubs and Fists.
A few hundred yards in Flanders were taken by primitive methods. Having the breeches of their rifles choked with mud, the allies used them as clubs and in many cases fought the Germans with their fists.

In one little French village within sound of the guns, Princess Patricia's light infantry, the first of the Canadian contingent to go to the front, is billeted, waiting its turn to go into the trenches. The men were accorded a splendid reception by their

BOMBS RAINED ON DUNKIRK BY GERMAN AIRMEN

Fifteen Persons Killed and Thirty-two Are Wounded; Many Buildings Are Wrecked by Explosions.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Dec. 31 (3:38 a. m.).—Four German aeroplanes flew several times over the city of Dunkirk Wednesday, dropping bombs as they went, according to the Dunkirk correspondent of the Daily Mail. Soldiers in the streets fired on the machines and one Taube seemed to be hit but all got away safely.

The official returns of the casualties show that fifteen persons were killed and thirty-two wounded. The bombs were fired with shrapnel.

For half an hour the whole city crackled with rifle shots and bombs which threw up dense clouds of black smoke. No sooner did one aeroplane seem to depart than another arrived. Buildings in all parts of the city were wrecked.

The first bomb fell on the fortifications, two more near the railway station and many others in different parts of the town and in the suburbs of Rosendael and the districts of Condekerque and Furness. One child had an arm blown off and an old woman was killed outright.

The fifth aeroplane remained as sentry outside the town ready to attack any of the allies' aeroplanes that might seek to repel the air assault.

War Bulletins.

Paris, Dec. 30 (6:01 p. m.).—A decree was published today abrogating the order issued by the government on September 2, transferring the Bank of France to Bordeaux.

London, Dec. 30 (8:20 p. m.).—The government rate of insurance of cargo against war risks will be reduced, it was announced today. The new rate takes effect December 31.

Tokio, Dec. 31 (11:20 a. m.).—The foreign office says the reports in circulation that Japanese troops have landed at Vladivostok or at any other place, on their way to Europe are absolutely untrue.

Rotterdam, Dec. 30 (via London, Dec. 31, 12:10 a. m.).—Commenting January 1, the German administration in Belgium intends to close the Belgian borders against all comers. No reports will be issued or recognized, except the special military pass.

CLUBBED RIFLES AND FISTS USED IN BATTLES IN WESTERN ZONE

With Defeat of Austrians and Repulse of Germans on Bzura, Petrograd Believes Turning Point Is Reached.

CANADIAN REGIMENT WAITS TURN IN TRENCHES

Allies Are Moving Forward Slowly in Belgium and France, Gaining Few Yards at a Time.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Dec. 30 (10:30 p. m.).—Since the Russian defeat of the Austrians in Galicia which, while not irreparable, is likely to have a marked effect on the whole Austro-German campaign in the east, there has been no important development on either front.

The allies, although making no dramatic attacks on the German lines, are steadily hammering away with their artillery and when opportunity offers, push their line a few yards forward. A French eye-witness, in a description of the battles from December 16 to 24, gives a good idea of the kind of fighting in progress and records gains which, while each is marked in yards, amount in the aggregate to a considerable advance at many points.

Fight With Clubs and Fists.
A few hundred yards in Flanders were taken by primitive methods. Having the breeches of their rifles choked with mud, the allies used them as clubs and in many cases fought the Germans with their fists.

In one little French village within sound of the guns, Princess Patricia's light infantry, the first of the Canadian contingent to go to the front, is billeted, waiting its turn to go into the trenches. The men were accorded a splendid reception by their

Official Reports From Press Bureaus of Belligerent European Nations

RUSSIA.
Petrograd, Dec. 30.—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters today:

"Along the whole front of the armies operating on the left bank of the Vistula there has been a lull except in the region of Bialow, Inowloz and south of Malogosa where fierce fighting persists."

"During the offensive from Bialow the Germans under a very intense fire from our guns, made an assault on Bourgade, Borjow and our trenches near Golinia (Gomlin) but our troops, by an impetuous counter-attack, slaughtered with their bayonets all of the enemy with the exception of a few who were made prisoners."

"In this engagement we captured German machine guns and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy, who brought into action successively in this region regiments from diverse army corps."

"Near Inowloz our troops took possession of German trenches south of Posade, which they entered after determined fighting."

"South of Malogosa, an attack which the enemy delivered after a lengthy cannonading was repulsed by our artillery. Near the village of Bokhinek the enemy captured our entrenched position, but was dislodged and overthrown by our counter-attack."

"In west Galicia our troops are advancing victoriously. East of Zakoczyn we stormed several fortified works of the enemy, making prisoners of forty-four officers and 1,500 soldiers and capturing eight machine guns."

"Southwest of Dukla, our troops dislodged the Austrians from positions which they had strongly organized. They fled in a panic."

"We have realized also an important success south of Lisko, near Gorjanko."

"We have repulsed counter-attacks by the enemy in the Carpathians at Czokpa pass and near Salties of the Przemyel garrison."

AUSTRIA.
Vienna, Dec. 30 (via London, Dec. 31, 3:02 a. m.).—An official statement issued by the war department today gives the following summary of the war situation:

"In the Carpathians our troops delivered an attack north of Uzok pass and occupied several heights. Our counter-attacks to the north of Lupkow pass (Galicia) have brought to a standstill the Russian advance."

Further west the enemy attacked some of the passes with small forces. North of Gorlice (Galicia) northeast of Zakoczyn and on the lower course of the Nida the Russian attack failed. In the region to the east and southwest of Tomaszow (Poland) we and our allies have made progress."

"In the Balkan war theater all is quiet on the southern front. Night attacks by the Montenegrins on Gai, near Avlova and Hasva, near Trebinje (Herzegovina) have been repulsed."

TURNING POINT IN EAST.
With the defeat of the Austrians in Galicia and south Poland, and the repulse of the Germans across the Bzura, Petrograd believes the turning point has been reached in the battle of the Polish rivers. The chief fighting is now taking place on the Pilica where the Germans are still on the offensive and have brought up big guns.

The losses in these battles have reached enormous figures in dead, wounded and prisoners, and must have largely increased by disease, for the men fought under dreadful climatic conditions and in mud for which Poland is notorious.

BERLIN PRESS BUREAU
GIVES OUT STATEMENT.
Berlin, Dec. 30 (the wireless via Sayville).—Among the items given out today by the official press bureau were the following:

"According to Paris correspondence to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the union of French women complains of lack of money and materials in the hospitals for the care of the wounded. The union announces, through a circular that some of the hospitals will be closed. There have been 430 hospitals with 30,000 beds under the charge of the union."

"Berlin papers publish a letter written by the French commander at Fort Richebourg declining to hand over to German war prisoners there Spanish newspapers sent from Madrid, on the ground that war news they contain are erroneous and that their attitude is hostile to France. The Spanish papers are considered here strictly neutral."

"The measures administered by the French and English governments against the import of provisions into Switzerland have been the subject of consideration by the Swiss government, which also is taking up the matter of the possible establishment of a state monopoly of the trade in corn."

BRITISH STEAMER
POUNDING TO PIECES.
Armoir, N. S., Dec. 30.—The steamer Kavarra, a St. John, N. B., vessel, bound for France with a full cargo of hay, oats, automobiles and army supplies for the British, struck on Holmes Ledges, Tucker Island, in the Bay of Fundy last night and probably will be a total loss.

The steamer went on the ledges during a fog and the heavy sea pounded her hard on the rocks, which pierced the hull. The government steamer Aberdeen and tugs from Yarmouth are alongside, salvaging some of the cargo. The crew was still on board when word came from the ship early tonight.

FRANCE.
Paris, Dec. 30 (1:35 p. m.).—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"There are no important incidents to report except bombardments in the region of Arras and on the heights of the Meuse and progress in Champagne, which seems to have been quite pronounced."

"The bad weather persists along the greater part of the front."

"In Belgium we have won a little territory in the region of Neupont, opposite Polders, and to the north of Lombardryde. The enemy subjected St. Georges to a violent bombardment. This is the position we are putting in a state of defense."

"We have captured a German point of support located in the southeast of Sommeke on the road between Becelaere and Paschendale."

"From the Lys to the Oise there is nothing to report."

"In the valley of the Aisne and in Champagne the enemy has manifested another burst of activity which has taken the form particularly of a violent artillery fire, to which our heavy artillery replied effectively."

"In the Argonne we have made slight progress in the region of Four de Paris."

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse there has been cannonading along all the front, but particularly severe in the region of the Meuse."

"In the Vosges the enemy delivered an attack against our positions at La Tete de Fau; this was repulsed."

"In upper Alsace we are consolidating our positions. Our heavy artillery reduced to silence the German howitzers which are bombarding upper Alsace."

GERMANY.
Berlin, Dec. 30 (by wireless to London, 3 p. m.).—The official communication given out today by the German war office, says:

"In the western theater of the war we still are fighting for the hamlet of St. Georges to the south of Neupont, which we were compelled to evacuate owing to a surprise attack."

"Storm and cold have caused damage to the position of both sides in Flanders and in northern France."

"On the rest of the front the day passed quietly."

"In East Prussia the Russian cavalry was driven back in the direction of Pilkallen, four miles from the Russian frontier and south of the Niemen river."

"In Poland: On the right bank of the Vistula the situation remains unchanged. On the western bank of the Vistula the offensive to the east of the tributary Bzura continues. For the rest, fighting on and to the east of Rawa branch continues, as well as at Inowloz in the region to the southwest of the place."

"Reports from outside sources give the impression that Lovicz and Skiermiewice are now in our possession. We captured these places more than six days ago. Skiermiewice is situated far behind our front."

SHIP PURCHASE BILL WILL HAVE STRONG SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT

Majority Members of Senate Commerce Committee Urge Measure Backed by Administration Influence.

SECRETARY REDFIELD GIVES STARTLING FACTS

American Commerce Handicapped by Lack of Vessels in Which to Carry Exports to Neutral Nations.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—Initiating the aggressive fight to be waged in congress for passage of the government ship purchase bill, majority members of the senate committee today filed a report recommending this measure in vigorous terms.

The report filed by Senator Fletcher, acting chairman, quoted freely from the report submitted yesterday by Secretaries McKee and Redfield on general shipping conditions, showing enormous increases in ocean transportation rates and falling off in tonnage facilities since the European war began.

Control of American commerce by Americans was urged and the prediction made that enactment of the proposed bill would go far to relieve American interests.

Need More American Ships.
"Unquestionably," said the report, "if we had additional ships under the American flag the situation would rapidly improve and much of the distress of producers, business men and bankers, not only in the south but throughout the country, would be relieved. The need is urgent. There is no telling how long the disturbance abroad will last and how long, therefore, we must suffer unless the requisite action is taken promptly."

Secretary Redfield, in a letter written to Senator Fletcher to accompany the report, declared that for years the United States had gone along with its European shipping in the hands of its competitors "like a department store without any delivery system except such as our competitors were willing to supply us."

Foolish Transportation Policy.
"You cannot as a matter of economics, imagine Germany or England continuing permanently to transport on favorable terms to us Americans goods on any such scale as to seriously threaten German or English industrial markets," the secretary's letter continued.

"Like an ostrich with its head in the sand we have put our money and merchandise at the risk of the European war. American capital invested in ships under European flags can be and has been destroyed by the acts of hostile cruisers. American capital in goods transported in vessels under foreign flags have been lost or injured when such vessels have been sunk or held up and American goods for which Americans long since paid are today lying in foreign harbors merely because they are in ships under the flag of a belligerent."

Merchant Marine Necessary.
"The time has been when war risks about of the movement of American wheat and delayed the movement of American cotton and it is quite within the range of probability that such a time may re-occur. Both on the basis of economic grounds and on grounds of self-insurance against war risks not of our making, an American merchant marine is a necessity."

"There are ports in Europe today that eagerly seek our cotton and we know that our brethren in the south anxiously desire to sell their cotton and the price abroad is such as our producers would be thankful to receive. Between these two stand the excessive rate and the scarcity of ships."

Domination by Foreign Interests.
"The committee's report asserted that this government too long has permitted its shipping to be dominated by foreign interests. 'We have been content,' it said, 'hitherto to subserve the interests of European stockholders. The situation is emergent, expensive, and it is impossible with any due regard to the interests of American commerce to permit it to continue a day longer than is necessary.'"

At a conference of the house leaders it was agreed to withhold debate on the ship purchase bill until the senate has acted upon it, the house in the meantime continuing work on appropriations.

INJUNCTION FILED BY
ALIEN LABOR
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 1.—Five Mexican, Japanese and Chinese joined today in filing an injunction forbidding the government of the alien labor law to go into effect January 1. They allege the law violates the constitution of the United States and rights regarding foreigners under existing treaties.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

NATIONAL BANKS MAY NOW LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

Comptroller of Currency Sends Notification of Regulation Made by Federal Reserve Board.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—Comptroller of the Currency Williams tonight notified national banks that the federal reserve board had drawn a regulation interpreting the provision in the act governing loans by them on real estate. The regulation follows:
"The maximum amount of loans which a national bank may make on real estate under the terms of Section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act shall be limited to an amount not in excess of one-third of its time deposits at the time of making the loan, and not in excess of one-third of its average time deposits during the preceding calendar year, provided, however, that if one-third of such time deposits as of the date of making the loan, or one-third of the average time deposits for the preceding calendar year, shall have amounted to less than one-fourth of the capital and surplus of the bank as of the date of the loan, then, in that event the bank shall have authority to make loans upon real estate under the terms of act to the extent of one-fourth the bank's capital and surplus as of the date of making the loan."

Summary of War News of Yesterday

The third German advance at Warsaw has been definitely checked according to the view of the military situation in Poland held by the officials at Petrograd. In that territory the Germans who have been fighting fiercely for weeks past, have suffered great losses and they have failed to break through the Russian line which has been greatly reinforced before the Polish capital.

The failure of the Austrian advance through the Carpathians is said to have had a serious effect on the Austro-German campaign in the east. There has been a lull of late in the fighting on the left bank of the Vistula except at isolated points where the Russians apparently have succeeded in maintaining their position. Vienna claims to have brought the Russian advance in the Carpathians to a standstill, but the Russian general headquarters records an important success near Lisko and the repulse of the Austrian counterattacks at Usok Pass, as well as sorties by the garrison at Przemysl.

In the west the fighting is of a nature that permits of only small advances on either side. The most important news concerning the warfare in France comes in the way of a report from Dover that a squadron of seven aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk.

It is reported in London that the government will require several days to consider fully the representations in the American government's note with regard to the searching of American vessels by British warships before replying to them. The cabinet has given the protest a preliminary reading. Public feeling in Great Britain seemingly inclines to the belief that the difficulty will be smoothed over amicably.

The first shipment of cotton from the United States, bound for Germany, since the war began, has reached Rotterdam. The American steamer transporting it was held up in the English channel for an examination of her papers by British warships, causing a delay of twenty-four hours.

The Japanese foreign office gives denial to the reports that Japanese troops have landed at Vladivostok or at any other place, on the way to Europe.

The British government's war insurance on cargoes has been decreased one-third.

Why Have the People Used Over a Hundred Million Boxes?

The extraordinary merit of Laxative Bromo Quinine explains the reason why the people of all nations have used the enormous quantity of over One Hundred Million (100,000,000) Boxes of this famous remedy.

After reading the accompanying label from the box of

Laxative Bromo Quinine, telling what it does and how it does it, you can understand why this remedy is used so effectively by so many millions of people. Whenever you feel a cold coming on think of the name Laxative Bromo Quinine.

—but remember there is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

Be of the G. GENUINE, Call For The Full Name

A Pic **ive Bromo Quinine**

WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Look for this signature on the box. Price 25c.

E. W. Grove

ELECTIONS COME HIGH FOR MEN WHO SEEK TOGA

Expenditures in First Senatorial Elections Total Nearly Half Million; Oregon Progressive Leads in Outlay.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—Nearly half a million dollars was spent by candidates of all parties last November, in the first popular election of United States senators in the history of the government. To be exact, \$469,777.25 represents the total of sworn statements of campaign expenditures filed with the secretary of the senate by the men who sought senatorial honors from thirty-one states.

Of this grand total there was contributed from various sources to the candidates \$188,847.99. In accordance with these figures, therefore, the candidates themselves turned into circulation for the privilege of running for office \$280,929.26.

Elections Come High.

Senators who looked over the figures today manifested great interest and it was remarked that should all the senators be elected at one time, the cost to the candidates based upon the ratio established would be three times as great, or approximately \$1,344,000.

Democrats led in the expenditure, with \$242,855.90. Republican candidates spent \$156,854.35; progressives, \$55,158.94; prohibitionists, \$4,443.23; socialists, \$354.74, and independents, \$1,940.66.

The average per capita expenditure was: Democrats, \$2,974.63; republicans, \$2,852.44.

Progressive Spends Over \$20,000.

The largest expenditures occurred in the state of Georgia, where two senators were elected, the amount sworn to by all candidates there totaling \$41,492.62. North Carolina candidates, where Senator Overman was re-elected, brought up the rear with a total expenditure of \$792.65. William Hendley, defeated progressive of Oregon, who reported that he disbursed \$10,326.94 and had contributed to his campaign \$10,415.92, was the only candidate to exceed the \$10,000 limit fixed by law.

Several candidates reported they spent no money whatever, but the lowest expenditure on record was eight cents, reported by E. L. Hitchcock, socialist candidate in Ohio.

Colorado state expenditure was \$12,785.53.

To obtain all the sworn statements of candidates required more than a month of constant effort on the part of senate officials.

FIRST CARGO OF COTTON REACHES DUTCH PORT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
The Hague, Dec. 30 (via London, 8:50 p. m.).—The American steamer A. A. Raven, which arrived at Rotterdam December 24, from Wilmington, N. C., with 6,600 bales of cotton, was the first vessel since the outbreak of the war to reach a Dutch port with a cotton consignment for Germany.

The steamer was held upon in the English channel by British warships for an examination of her papers which delayed her twenty-four hours. The freight charges for the Raven's cargo were \$19 per bale, which is five times the normal rate. This increase was due to the great war risks attending imports destined for Germany.

Since the war started the German imports of cotton are said to have amounted to 50,000 bales, most of it going by way of Gothenburg, Sweden, to which port sixteen vessels are now steaming.

Retired Admiral Dies.

Yonkers, Dec. 30.—Henry L. Curran, Hyson, rear admiral, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here tonight, aged 77 years. About three weeks ago he was operated upon in a hospital for an intestinal trouble and upon his removal to his home he was believed to be recovering. Today he suffered a relapse.

LITERACY TEST IS DEBATED SHARPLANG

Vote on Immigration Expected Today; Lewis and Reed Lead Democratic Opposition

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—A debate on the literacy test by the senate on that section of the pending immigration bill, a vote is expected tomorrow.

Senator Hardwick led in the defense of the test. He said he favored it as a protection to American labor against unfair competition and as an aid to securing an intelligent electorate.

Repeated reference was made during the day to the Lawrence strike in Massachusetts. Senator Hardwick contended that most of the alien strikers were illiterate.

"But wasn't the leader of the strike so highly educated that he was spoken of for office?" inquired Senator Lewis.

"Perhaps, but his doctrines would not have found such a fertile field if there had not been such illiteracy about him," responded Senator Hardwick.

Senator Lewis suggested the literacy test might involve this country in international complications, and would invite gross discriminations in enforcement.

Senator Williams defended the test and declared congress should go a step farther, and amend the naturalization laws so as to require applicants for naturalization to pledge themselves in event of war in their native country not to leave the United States.

Senator Thompson spoke in favor of the Thomas amendment which would exempt from the test immigrants fleeing from political persecution.

Senator Reed vigorously opposed the whole proposition.

RIOTS AGAINST WAR OCCUR IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Dec. 31 (2:14 a. m.).—The Daily Chronicle's Basel, Switzerland, correspondent forwards dispatches received from various parts of Austria-Hungary purporting to show that rioting against the war is occurring in six provinces of the dual monarchy. In the dispatches it is alleged that peace manifestations in Vienna were suppressed by the police, who charged the crowd, wounding thirty persons and arresting a large number of the demonstrators.

Even more emphatic disturbances are daily occurrences in Budapest, according to the dispatches, and similar reports have been received from Prague, Transylvania, Agram and Dalmatian coast towns. The dispatches say there was a parge in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, where the advance of the Serbians and that a hundred arrests have taken place there in connection with a revolutionary plot.

FRANCE BUILDING TWO GREAT AIRCRAFT FLEETS

New York, Dec. 30.—France is building two great fleets of air craft armed with cannon, darts and bombs with which to invade Germany in the spring, according to Pedro Chapo, a Mexican aviator who has been in Europe for the last three years and who arrived here tonight on the Cunard liner Carpathia.

Hundreds of armed biplanes, each carrying a small cannon, and bombs and numerous monoplane equipped with bombs and steel darts will be ready to sweep across the German frontier when winter is past, he said. The monoplanes are intended mainly for scout work and will make a speed of 120 miles an hour. All the aeroplanes will have a cruising radius of 120 miles from the frontier, said Chapo, and their attack will not be in the form of raids by a few machines as hitherto, but by large divisions. The aviators to man these machines are now being trained in several large schools established for the purpose, he said.

Chapo, who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is to go to Mexico City to construct aeroplanes for the Mexican government after visiting his home in Monterey.

SAN DOMINGO GIVES BANQUET TO SULLIVAN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—A cablegram received tonight from the American Legation at San Domingo City by J. P. Tammy, secretary to President Wilson, announced that the president of the Dominican republic gave a banquet at the palace last night in honor of the American minister and Mrs. Sullivan. All the guests stood, the message said, while the Dominican president proposed a toast to the health of President Wilson and the success of his South American policy.

Would Have Tariff Board.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Republican Leader Mann today introduced a resolution calling upon the house ways and means committee for a speedy report on a bill to create a tariff board. "A revision of the tariff to be made following protective lines is sure to be had following the next election," Mr. Mann declared, "and information for such revision ought properly to be obtained in advance."

LOVE OF FARM PRODUCTS BREKS PAST RECORDS

Grand Total, According to Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Aggregates Nearly Ten Billion Dollars.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—American farms during 1914 eclipsed all records for combined value of their products, with a total of almost ten billion dollars, Secretary Houston, of the department of agriculture, announced today that the value of all farm crops, farm animal products and farm animals, sold and slaughtered, aggregated \$9,572,956,000. That was \$82,000,000 more than the grand total for 1913, the previous record year, and more than double the value of all farm products in 1899.

Apportionment of Values.

Crops this year were valued at \$6,044,480,000 and the estimated total value of the animal products and of the farm animals sold and slaughtered was \$3,528,476,000. The value of crop production this year was slightly less than in 1913 on account of the reduced value of the cotton crop, brought about principally by the European war. The corn and wheat crops, however, were the most valuable ever produced in the United States, bringing the year's crop value total to only \$8,255,000 less than the total for last year, despite the loss of more than \$200,000,000 in the value of the cotton crop.

Animal Products Astonishing.

"The estimated value of the animal products in the farms in 1914," said the Agricultural Outlook today, "is distinctly higher than in 1913, which was itself a record year in the value of this class of products. This is due to general but slight increases in production, except for sheep and swine, and in prices, more especially to a small increase in the average farm price of eggs and to a more considerable increase in the farm price of cattle and calves sold and slaughtered. "It must be borne in mind that the amounts of these estimates do not stand for net wealth produced, nor for cash received, nor for profit, nor for income in any sense. Each product is valued as in the census, when it reached commercial form and the grand aggregate of all items is to be regarded as an index number or from a relative rather than from an absolute point of view."

Total Sales of Crops.

The sales of crops last year were estimated at \$2,928,000,000; sales of livestock, \$2,919,000,000, a total of \$5,847,000,000. The estimated value of total sales per farm was \$392, and sales per capita of rural population (excluding towns), \$139.

The value of the principal farm crops this year was:

Corn, \$1,702,595,000; wheat, \$878,680,000; hay, \$779,068,000; cotton, \$519,416,000; oats, \$199,931,000; potatoes, \$138,609,000; barley, \$105,903,000; tobacco, \$101,411,000; sweet potatoes, \$44,941,000; rice, \$37,018,000; sugar beets, \$27,920,000; rice, \$21,849,000; flax seed, \$19,540,000, and buckwheat, \$12,892,000.

Record-Breaker in Wheat.

"In the production of the above fourteen principal crops this year's aggregate was about 10 per cent larger than in 1913 and 6 per cent smaller than in 1912, which year stands as one of the greatest aggregate productions in the United States. This year two important crops exceeded previous records—wheat, with \$91,000,000 bushels following the 1913 record of 763,000,000 bushels, and cotton, with 15,866,000 bales (preliminary estimate), the previous record being 15,623,000 bales in 1911.

The value per acre of all enumerated crops averaged about \$16.44 this year, compared with \$16.52 in 1913, and \$16.15 in 1912.

LIFE SENTENCE OF JOHN DIETZ COMMUTED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Madison, Wis., Dec. 30.—The life term of John Dietz, the outlaw of "Cameron" fame, convicted in 1911 of murdering Oscar Harp, a deputy sheriff of Sawyer county, was commuted to twenty years today by Governor McGovern. Under the parole law, Dietz may now be released in four years. Petitions have been coming from every state asking for his pardon.

Dietz shot Harp when defending himself against arrest by a posse of deputies sent to his cabin on the Thorn Apple river. The dam, he alleged, was the property of Mrs. Dietz by virtue of a deed to the land surrounding it. The courts did not uphold this contention.

When the Mississippi River Logging company attempted to take control of the dam, Dietz took up his rifle in its defense. He was finally captured after his cabin had been riddled by bullets.

CHILD BEARING MAY NOT BE DISCOURAGED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, Dec. 30.—A recommendation that women teachers in this city be granted leave of absence for childbirth was made to the board of education today by a committee which in investigating the customs of the educational authorities of forty-eight large American cities, discovered that in only five is such leave of absence granted.

The committee in today's recommendation, action on which was deferred by the board until its next meeting, held that, provided the teacher-mother's place was filled or another during her absence, school work was not interfered with and no teacher-mother's domestic accounts could not be justified on the ground that marriage or motherhood was detrimental to the interest of school.

PROHIBITION IS PROHIBITING IN STATE OF KANSAS

Governor-elect Capper Contrasts Conditions in "Dry" Commonwealth With Those of "Wet" Missouri.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Topeka, Kan., Dec. 30.—Kansas was pointed to as the proof that prohibition actually does prohibit, in an address by Arthur Capper, governor-elect of Kansas, before the national convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition association here tonight. He asserted that the fact that Kansas is prosperous and at peace with itself is largely due to prohibition.

"Prohibition is not an easy condition to achieve or maintain," he said. "It takes constant vigilance and ceaseless enforcement of law."

Mr. Capper touched on woman suffrage in Kansas when he asserted that in the state no man can gain office on what is known as a "wide open" platform, that the women would defeat him if the men should fail.

Kansas has reduced its per capita consumption of liquor to \$1.25 annually as compared to the \$21 annual per capita consumption of the average state having saloons, the speaker pointed out. He also asserted Kansas had the lowest percentage of illiteracy in the United States, largely as the result of its thirty-two years of prohibition and ample conditions in Kansas with those in Missouri, the nearest state with saloons.

"In Missouri one farmer in one hundred owns an automobile," he said, "while in Kansas one farmer in five has a car. Missouri has 4,000 saloons, into which its people pay eighty million dollars a year. Missouri has but twenty dollars per capita in the savings banks. Kansas, with two and a quarter million less population, has more than one hundred dollars per capita, and about six hundred dollars for every family within its borders in the savings banks."

Missouri and Kansas Finances.

"Missouri has millions of dollars invested in breweries and saloons, but Kansas lent \$50,000,000 to New York in the panic of 1907, while Missouri declined to send a penny. Missouri's wealth has been going into saloons and breweries to an alarming extent. Kansas' wealth has been going into schools and banks, into safe homes, into educational institutions and into town improvement."

In view of these results, Mr. Capper said, "it is the duty of Kansas people to take the lead in an active propaganda for making this a saloonless nation."

"On the west," he concluded, "Colorado has joined the elect. On the south is Oklahoma, dry from its birth, on the northeast Nebraska is striving for the right, and on the east, Missouri is trying to be free."

SUPER-ZEPPELIN IS DESTROYED IN BRITISH RAID

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Geneva, Dec. 30 (via Paris, 11:20 p. m.).—News has reached Rome from Friedrichshafen to the effect that during the recent British aerial raid on Cuxhaven one of the latest super-Zeppelins, which was completed two months ago, was entirely destroyed in its shed by bombs dropped by the aviators and that another Zeppelin escaped only by rising rapidly in the air.

It is stated that the British attack on Cuxhaven, where the Zeppelins were stationed, came as a complete surprise. The Friedrichshafen factory, it is said, has received urgent orders to hasten the completion of two Zeppelins now building in order to replace the big machine destroyed at Cuxhaven. The men in the factory are working overtime. Count Zeppelin arrived at Friedrichshafen from the front yesterday to supervise the work.

AUSTRIAN DREADNAUGHT TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE

London, Dec. 31 (3:32 a. m.).—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Venice contains a report that a French submarine boat has torpedoed the Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitus at Pola.

It is said the hull of the dreadnaught was pierced but that she succeeded in reaching her dock.

The Viribus Unitus is of 26,000 tons displacement and has a complement of 1,000 men. She is one of the four ships constituting the largest type of the Austrian navy.

A London newspaper dispatch from Venice in September, said that one side of the Viribus Unitus had been badly damaged in a fight in the Adriatic, but that she escaped her pursuers.

TWO FORMER BANK MEN ENTER PLEAS OF GUILTY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Charlottesville, Mo., Dec. 30.—A. C. J. Hall, former cashier of the old Fidelity county bank, pleaded guilty today to the embezzlement of \$42,000 in bank funds. Sentence was deferred.

Thomas B. Ward, assistant cashier, pleaded guilty to two counts, charging him with receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, but was paroled.



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 UNIFORMITY EXTENDS COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE TO ITS PATRONS, AND BY REASON OF CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT AND AMPLE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, AFFORDS UNQUESTIONED SAFETY. DEPOSITS—SMALL AS WELL AS LARGE—ARE INVITED.

LARGEST BANK IN NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA

AMERICAN NOTE TO ENGLAND STILL TOPIC OF GREAT INTEREST

(Continued From Page One.)

will be called upon for diplomatic and legal opinions on the case submitted by President Wilson.

When this procedure is adopted, Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, will be asked to confer with Sir Edward Grey and discuss the whole question and probably Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, will be instructed to take up the question with the state department in the American capital.

While it has come as somewhat of a shock to the public that differences have arisen between the two governments on a subject that admittedly is a difficult one, the note generally is calmly discussed except by those who declare that Great Britain should disregard American wishes and open and follow entirely a policy which would be best calculated to assist the allies in their war on Germany and Austria.

British ship owners, who are almost as greatly concerned over the situation as the American shippers, expressed the opinion that the note would be amicably settled.

It was officially announced tonight that the statement issued by official press bureau today that British foreign office received American note only today is incorrect.

Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador on Monday told Lord Haldane, who was the head of the foreign office in the absence of Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, of the arrival and the purport of the note, which he added, would require time to translate from code. The note was sent to the foreign office yesterday.

Mr. Page requested Sir Edward Grey to have the press bureau's statement corrected, saying it left the impression that the British government received the note only after a summary of it had been given the American papers.

STATESMEN LISTEN TO PHILIPPINE LECTURE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—Members of the senate Philippine committee and many other senators attended today an illustrated lecture on the present conditions of the islands by Dean C. Worcester, formerly a member of the Philippine commission. The lecture was preliminary to the examination of Mr. Worcester by the committee tomorrow as to his views on the pending bill to grant the Islanders a greater measure of self-government.

Representative Jones of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on insular affairs, and framer of the pending bill, told the Filipino club of Washington at its Riald day banquet tonight that the recent disturbances in the Philippines were "foolish, contemptible and asinine," and that they were the "dying gasp of a desperate element in the Philippines opposed to the independence of the islands."

BLEASE FREES MORE CONVICTS FROM PEN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Columbia, S. C., Dec. 30.—Fifty-five New Year's pardons, paroles and commutations granted by Governor Blease today reduced the number of prisoners in the state penitentiary at the state farms and in county convict camps to 149. The governor's action today put the total number of prisoners to whom he has granted clemency in his four years of office at 1,544.

Sixteen full pardons were granted today, twenty-four prisoners were paroled and the sentences of fifteen commuted. Twenty-eight of the fifty-five were serving terms for homicide.

Governor Blease signed the clemency grants today that the prisoners released might be home on New Year's day.

Weeks' Break-Up-A-Cold Tablets
A guaranteed remedy for Colds and La Grippe. Price 25c of your druggist. It's good. Take nothing else.

CLEAN COAL

IS OUR
SPECIALTY
AZTEC FUEL
COMPANY
Phone 251

Work on Destroyer Begins.
Vallejo, Calif., Dec. 30.—Telegraphic authority was received at Mare Island navy yards from Washington today to proceed with the construction of the first torpedo boat destroyer for the United States navy ever awarded to a government yard for construction.

JAFFA'S

DUE TO NEW YEAR'S DAY

Our store will be closed all day Friday. Be sure and give us your orders today. Your orders will have our special attention.

We wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year and trust that your every wish will be granted.

"Good Things to Eat"
GROCERS AND BAKERS
Phones 31-32
Mail Orders Solicited.

TODAY

At 2 p. m. the Jar of Beans will be opened and counted on our second floor.

The following judges:

JOHN MILNE
Supt. of Public Schools
W. T. M'CREIGHT
Morning Journal
G. S. VALLIANT
Evening Herald

will count the beans and award the prizes to the persons who come nearest to guessing the correct number of beans in the jar.

Anyone so desiring may be present at the counting.

Rosenwald's

CARRANZA FORCE BADLY BEATEN IN ENGAGEMENT

Rumored That Villa Has Captured Saltillo After an All-day Battle at Rames Arispe North of City.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Laredo, Tex., Dec. 30.—General Carranza and his troops, defeated Carranza troops in an all-day battle at Rames Arispe, north of Saltillo, on December 28, and it is rumored Villa has taken Saltillo. This news was brought by refugees reaching here tonight from Monterrey.

The number of troops engaged is not known here, but information was that four cars bearing wounded had reached Monterrey.

Carranza's battalions at several towns between here and Monterrey are said to have been sent there to take the place of the Carranza garrison, said to have been rushed forward to meet the Villa troops.

Among prominent refugees reaching here from Monterrey tonight with tales of hardships and suffering was the widow of the late Geronimo Trevino, famous general under Diaz.

CARRANZA CLAIMS TO HEAR OF VICTORIES

Washington, Dec. 30.—Dispatches to the state department today told of the holding up of a passenger train yesterday thirty miles northwest of Vera Cruz by bandits, who shot two Carranza officers and eighteen men. The train was burned.

Consul Edwards, at Juarez, informed the department that Juan Jose Musquiz, recently executed in Mexico near the border, was not an American citizen, as first reported.

From Tampico came a report that the railroad between that port and Monterrey had been cut at a point near Victoria.

Eliaz Arredondo, Carranza agent here, tonight made public a message from General Carranza announcing that General Arieta had taken Tepic and advanced as far as Santiago Papaguaré, state of Durango; that the forces of General Huerta had taken Lapa, Lower California, and that General Diez reported he soon would occupy Guadalupe. General Carranza also gave notice that any convention chiefs desiring to join him would be accepted only upon "conditional submission" to his authority.

MORE SUCCESSES ARE REPORTED TO CARRANZA

Vera Cruz, Dec. 30.—Continued progress by the forces of General Carranza in their advance on Puebla is indicated tonight in reports received here. According to these reports, Carranza's forces have taken the towns of Amozac and other points near Puebla and fighting in the immediate environs of Puebla has begun.

GIGANTIC CANAL ROUTE UNDER DISCUSSION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Houston, Tex., Dec. 30.—Prospects for a continuous inland water route from all points on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers to southeastern Texas and consequently a continuous inland waterway connecting Houston to the great lakes entered into the discussion of the special executive meeting of the Interstate Inland Waterway league of Texas and Louisiana today.

The meeting went on record as favoring a canal of nine-foot depth and ninety-foot minimum bottom width connecting Galveston bay and Sabine Pass, and a similar canal connecting Morgan City with New Orleans.

The resolution calls upon the senators from Louisiana and Texas to demand that an amendment be made to the rivers and harbors bill so as to provide for the proposed canal extension.

NO KNOWN CAUSE FOR SUICIDE DISCLOSED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Wheeler, S. D., Dec. 30.—The trial of Robert Brooks for the murder of W. H. Menzie and Miss Blanche Signal, at Geddes last April, began today with the statement of the prosecution. A jury was sequestered late last night.

Dr. F. E. Fyle, of Geddes, who examined the bodies shortly after their removal from the burned office was the first witness called.

Dr. Fyle's evidence was intended principally to show that there had been no relations between Menzie and Miss Signal which might have acted as a motive for a suicidal pact.

PRESIDENT PLANS SPEECH JACKSON DAY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—President Wilson today practically decided to go to Indianapolis to speak at a Jackson day celebration to be held there on January 8. He promised to inform Senator Kern tomorrow definitely whether he would make the trip.

Invitations are being received at the White House for the president to speak in different cities on his return trip from the San Francisco expedition next spring, and it was indicated today that this trip will be a long one in case no necessity is found for an extra session of congress.

Ships Cotton to Germany.
Galveston, Tex., Dec. 30.—The Morgan liner Elmer cleared and departed from Galveston today with approximately 7,000 bales of cotton. She is cleared for New York, where she will re-load and provision and steam for Bremen, Germany.

AMERICANS ARE ADVISED TO STAY OUT OF MEXICO

Those Who Disregard Warning of State Department Do So at Own Risk and Cannot Hope for Future Aid.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—A warning that Americans who go into Mexico do so at their own risk, was issued today by the state department. It followed receipt of consular dispatches from Tampico saying that Americans returning from the oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma were finding difficulty in getting work, and that there were more destitute citizens of the United States at the Mexican port today than at any time since the revolutionary troubles began.

"In view of the political conditions prevailing in Mexico," said the department's statement, "Americans who go to Mexico do so at their own risk, and the department does not advise Americans to return to Mexico, even when they have secured employment there."

"It would appear that many Americans are under the impression that because this government gave them financial aid in leaving Mexico on account of the conditions prevailing there, it would do so again should they return to that country. The department cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that no provision has been made for continuing to transport Americans from Mexico at the expense of the United States government."

GOVERNMENT OF UNCLE SAM IS A SAD FAILURE

Eminent Educators Decide Nations of Occident Are Unfitted to Make and Administer Their Laws.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Chicago, Dec. 30.—The United States and nations of the occident are unfitted for representative form of government, according to a statement by Dr. Charles Austin Beard of Columbia university today, during a discussion at the American Political Science association. Dr. Beard interrupted Dr. Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins, formerly political adviser to the government of China, who had declared that owing to the Chinese conception of individual rights and economic conditions in China the Chinese were not ready for a republic.

Orient Used as Example.
Prof. Sudhindra Bose, a Hindu professor in the University of Iowa, made the discussion the occasion of saying that the orient would do better if Americans and Europeans would leave it alone.

"There are certain Hindu villages where the theory of representative government is worked out more satisfactorily than anywhere else in the world," he said. "The orient is not backward nor behind the times. The Chinese will work out a satisfactory system of representative government if they are not hampered by meddling westerners."

The preponderance of dissatisfaction with conditions in America today, the existence of steadily growing radical doctrines, the great unrest itself are evidences that our form of government has failed.

As Dr. Goodnow sees it.
"Dr. Goodnow said that representative government would fail in China because the Chinese lack a sense of fiduciary relations. I ask you if that fiduciary relation in America today? My patriotism is a modest one—now rests in the pockets of a man who goes to trace himself back to the Pilgrim fathers. My savings—from a lifetime of work—I invested in the New Haven at 160. I think that explains it."

"The meaning of this lies in the fact that with the growth of monopolies and corporations and amazing great fortunes, the conditions which gave birth to our republic have disappeared. Thomas Jefferson himself believed that representative government was suitable for agricultural, not industrial nations."

FORMER CONGRESSMAN DIES OF APOPLEXY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Berkeley, Calif., Dec. 30.—Duncan E. McKinley, former representative in congress from California, was stricken with apoplexy at his home here today and died shortly afterward. He was sequestered in his library reading to his wife when the seizure came.

Mr. McKinley was 56 years old and was born in Canada. After the completion in 1908 of his second term in congress, Mr. McKinley devoted much of his time to lecturing. He is survived by a widow, three sons and a daughter.

New Station at Myndus.
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—The state corporation commission received advice from the Southern Pacific railroad that they would put in a station at Myndus, N. M., as requested by the commission some time ago.

FARM LIFE HAS ATTENTION OF SCIENTIFIC MEN

Dr. Eliot Declares America Is Far Behind Other Countries in Agricultural Training in Schools.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—Agriculture, its ever increasing importance and its basis in science, were recognized by the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science today when a separate session for the first time in the sixty-six years of the association's history began its work of considering topics related to that science.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, the president of the association, in introducing Prof. E. H. Bailey of Cornell, as vice president for the newly created section, declared that America has fallen far behind the other countries in methods and results. Many reforms are needed in the teaching of agriculture and more time should be devoted to the teaching of natural science in the schools," he said.

"Our race cannot endure urban life. The factory system and the country life development is one of the greatest of present-day humanitarian movements."

Dr. Bailey said in part: "Agriculture is our bottom industry. As we organize its affairs, so to a great degree shall we secure the results in society in general."

Society lies between two dangers—the danger of monopoly and the danger of bureaucracy. On the one side is the control of the necessities of life by commercial organization. On the other side is the control of the necessities of life and even of life itself, by entrenched groups that ostensibly represent the people and whom it may be impossible to dislodge. Both are evil. Of the two monopoly is the lesser, it may be more easily brought under control, it is more progressive, it is less hateful. I am convinced that there are people who will pride themselves on escape from monopoly who are nevertheless suffering from the most deadly and damaging bureaucracy."

NEW TRIALS GRANTED THREE CONVICTED MEN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Houghton, Mich., Dec. 30.—Three strikebreakers and a deputy sheriff now serving 15-year sentences for the killing of Steve Patrick, a striker, in August, 1913, were tonight granted new trials by Judge R. C. Plannigan. The four, Edwin Polkinghorne, John Groff, Arthur Davis and Joshua Cooper, were convicted last February and have served nearly a year of their sentence in the penitentiary at Marquette.

Acting as officers, the four went to Seeberville to arrest a striker who had worked in the Champion mine. The residents of the boarding house resisted and Patrick and Alois Tjian were shot and killed. The man whom they sought escaped.

The four were tried only for the killing of Patrick and were convicted of manslaughter. Polkinghorne was a deputy sheriff and the others were strikebreakers.

HOPE EVICTION MAY NOT BE CARRIED OUT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 30.—Hopeful that wholesale evictions of miners' families in Jefferson and Belmont counties, Ohio, would not be carried out, local officials of the United Mine Workers of America are awaiting a movement by the operators. C. J. Albano, president of Ohio sub-district No. 5, United Mine Workers, said he for the miners and their families should they be evicted. A large number of tents has been ordered and tent colonies will be established. The miners' union ordered 35,000 pairs of shoes and socks of this and other nearby cities have arranged to take care of the children under 12 years. No more notices to vacate have been received, according to reports from the fields today.

YOUNG WOMAN ENDS LIFE WITH REVOLVER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 30.—Miss Marion Howard of St. Louis, who was reported to have recently fallen heir to a fortune, committed suicide in her apartments at a fashionable hotel here today, according to the police. Miss Howard, who was 21 years old, was here on a visit with her sister, Mrs. H. F. Flad, also of St. Louis. The shooting did not become publicly known until tonight when the authorities began an investigation and found that the young woman had died from the effects of a revolver bullet through the head. Mrs. Flad declined to be seen and no reason for the reported suicide could be obtained.

BULL MOOSERS WANT PLACE ON COMMISSION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—Progressive members of congress asked President Wilson today to name a member of their party as one of the five members of the new trade commission. The name of a New York lawyer who ran for office on the progressive ticket at the last election was suggested. Mr. Wilson listened attentively to the declaration, but gave no intimation of what his reply might be. The trade commission, which the law can include no more than 10 members of the same party, is to be established.

SUFFRAGE VOTE JANUARY 2

Washington, Dec. 30.—Woman suffragists who called on Representative Henry, chairman of the house rules committee today, learned that the proposed suffrage constitutional amendment probably would be voted on in the house January 2. Mr. Henry said he expected to see the amendment defeated by more than a two-thirds vote. The Connecticut association opposed to woman suffrage sent in a protest against the

GERMAN ACTION CAUSES PROTEST FROM BELGIUM

Vast Amounts of Private Property Seized and Taken Away From Country by Conquerors in Charge.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Dec. 30.—The Belgian minister today filed with the state department a protest against the requisitioning by German military authorities in Belgium of merchandise worth 725,000,000 francs. He asserted that the policy of the Germans meant "the ruin of industry in Belgium."

The protest set forth that the goods were not taken for the use of the German army, and that consequently the seizure was in violation of the fourth Hague convention. The merchandise included cotton, rubber, tool machines, canned goods and metal.

The Belgian minister issued the following statement in connection with the protest:

"According to the instructions of his government, the Belgian minister went today to the state department and filed a protest against the following acts committed by the German authorities in Belgium:

"The German authorities have requisitioned the following merchandise, to be forwarded to Germany and which belonged to private parties:

"In Antwerp—Cotton, for the value of 12,000 francs; rubber, 2,500,000; woolen, 6,000; leather, 10,000,000.

"In Ghent—Cotton, nets, flax and other raw materials, 5,500,000.

"In Charleroi—Copper, 1,500,000; tool machines, 12,000,000.

"In Duffel—Nickel, 1,000,000.

"In Malines—Canned goods, 2,500,000.

Violates Hague Convention.
"These measures are in opposition to the articles 46 and 52 of the fourth convention of The Hague, in accordance with which private property must be respected and requisition cannot be claimed otherwise than for the needs of the army of occupation. These measures involve the ruin of industry in Belgium."

"The Belgian minister wishes to recall attention to the fact that it has been said that the Belgian laboring people had refused to go back to work. One can easily notice the value of such an act of accusation. How could the laboring class work, if all possibilities are taken away from them? No excuse can be given for this spoliation of private properties which is expressly forbidden by the above mentioned articles of the fourth convention of The Hague."

CORONER'S JURY SAYS KILLING WAS ACCIDENTAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A coroner's jury at Fort Erie, Ont., endeavored to investigate the death of Walter Smith, the Buffalo man, shot by Canadian soldiers on Monday, returned its verdict this afternoon after hearing the testimony of the soldiers, Thomas Delaney, a provincial police officer, and several eye-witnesses.

The verdict was:
"We find that the deceased, Walter Smith, met his death on Monday forenoon, December 23, while evading arrest for unlawfully shooting ducks out of season in Canadian waters, by a volley delivered accidentally from the rifles of three militiamen who were called upon by Provincial Officer Thomas Delaney to assist him."

Officer Delaney, who occupied the stand for more than an hour, took the responsibility for the whole affair on his own shoulders. He called upon the soldiers to help make the arrests, he said, under the law that permits an officer of the law to call upon any citizen for help in an emergency, and ordered the firing.

WHEAT PRICES BREAK ALL RECORDS AT PORTLAND

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Portland, Ore., Dec. 30.—Wheat prices continued on their record-breaking upward trend on the Portland exchange today. Five thousand bushels of February blue stem sold at \$1.32 a bushel, an advance of one cent over previous sales. Five thousand bushels of March club cleaned hands at \$1.32½.

ARKANSAS GOES DRY PENDING ARRANGEMENTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 30.—Ushering in of the New Year tomorrow, midnight will witness the closing, temporarily, at least, of every saloon in Arkansas. It will mark the second annual state-wide closing under the provisions of the Going law, which went into effect more than a year ago.

The law provides that a county judge may not issue saloon licenses for any municipality until there is presented to him a petition bearing the signatures of a majority of the white adult residents.

In Little Rock, Argenta, Hot Springs, Fort Smith, Helena and several smaller cities, saloonists have circulated petitions and hope to reopen within a week or two.

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 31st day of December, A. D. 1914, at the hour of 3:30 p. m.

W. C. OESTRICH,
President.

Whats New in New Mexico GOVERNMENT TO TREBLE CAPACITY OF FORT BAYARD

Consolidation of Sanatoriums for Army and Navy Near Silver City Decided Upon by Two Departments.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Silver City, N. M., Dec. 30.—Fort Bayard, the extensive United States military sanatorium nine miles east of this city, is to have its capacity trebled as a result of the decision of the war and navy departments to consolidate the several government sanatoriums for tubercular army and navy men into a single institution.

Fort Bayard has been decided upon as the logical place for a climatic standpoint for such a sanatorium and the million dollar plant there will be greatly enlarged to accommodate the additional patients who will be transferred to the Bayard hospital as soon as quarters can be provided for them.

Triumph for Climate.
This decision of the government means the abandonment of the naval sanatorium at Fort Lyon, Colo., and the naval and marine hospital at Fort Stanton, N. M. Each of these institutions is now caring for about 200 patients.

The recognition of Fort Bayard is regarded as a triumph for the Silver City climate, since the government has carried on extensive investigations and experiments at all three of the sanatoriums named, deciding finally in favor of Fort Bayard because of the cures effected at the latter hospital.

With the enlargement of the Fort Bayard sanatorium, it is announced that the nine-mile stretch of road between here and the fort will be rebuilt as macadam pike, drained and graded with concrete culverts across the arroyos, will be constructed.

LAS VEGAS LANDMARK DESTROYED BY FLAMES

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
East Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 30.—Yesterday witnessed the passing of one of Las Vegas' landmarks when the Leffroy house was destroyed by an early morning fire. Shortly after midnight flames were seen in the front part of the building and the alarm was turned in, both departments answering but the E. Romero Hose and Fire company returned to the engine house when it was seen that the East Las Vegas department could control the blaze. The rising of a strong wind complicated matters and the firemen were forced to play water on the building until after 5 o'clock. The interior of the structure was gutted and the front part of the building was burned through, leaving a mere shell.

The hotel was built in 1881 by J. W. Foster and has been in continual use since, passing through several hands. The building was condemned a short time ago as being unsafe for hotel uses and all of the furniture had been removed. The Leffroy was purchased recently and the new owner was putting it in shape for occupation again and left some fumigating candles burning when she left Tuesday night.

It is thought that the flames were started from these but other facts point toward an incendiary origin. Mrs. Judge, the present owner, states that as far as she knows there is no insurance on the building.

CONWAY ENDEAVORING TO INTEREST CHILDREN IN COMPOSITION WORK

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—County School Superintendent John V. Conway today sending out a circular to all the teachers of the school districts in the county to co-operate with him to get the boys and girls interested in composition work. Mr. Conway intends to offer a prize of a set of books, to the boy or girl who writes the best composition, using the subject, "My School—Past, Present and Future." The teacher of each district to select the pupils of their room and bring it together with the model school house to the annual rural school exhibit, which will be held in Santa Fe about the middle of September.

Mr. Conway also intends to give a set of books to the pupil making the best model of a school building.

Mr. Conway is also inaugurating a weekly "Questionaire" in the form of a postal card which will be mailed to each teacher in the rural districts every week. The "Questionaire" will contain questions for the teachers to answer treating along their line of work and occasionally have information as to what they are doing in school work.

Freighter Has Close Call.
Silver City, N. M., Dec. 30.—While attempting to ford the Gila river at the Cliff yesterday, Pedro Carabahal, a freighter, came near losing his life in the torrential stream. As it was, one horse of a four-horse team was drowned and a large oil tank wagon swept away in the swollen stream. Carabahal was saved by clinging to one of the horses which swam to safety, after having been cut loose from the heavy wagon.

Aged Man Dies Suddenly.
Tyrone, N. M., Dec. 30.—A. D. Hays, aged 65 years, operating a blacksmith shop here, was found dead in bed at his home at the camp. Death was due to heart failure. The deceased was enjoying unusually good health at the time of his death. The body was taken to Silver City for burial. A widow and two daughters survive.

Railroad Tax Case Appealed.
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—District Attorney Alexander Reed today filed an appeal in the supreme court in the case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. vs. Celso Lopez as treasurer and collector of taxes of Santa Fe county. This is a case in which the railroad refused to pay the taxes covering the levy made for the construction of bridges, etc., for 1913.

Suit Filed for \$17.85.
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince today filed a suit in the district court against P. Baster of Rio Arriba county, covering sale of fruit amounting to \$17.85, and asks for judgment for this amount.

WHEAT PRICES BREAK ALL RECORDS AT PORTLAND

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Portland, Ore., Dec. 30.—Wheat prices continued on their record-breaking upward trend on the Portland exchange today. Five thousand bushels of February blue stem sold at \$1.32 a bushel, an advance of one cent over previous sales. Five thousand bushels of March club cleaned hands at \$1.32½.

According to the records of dealers, extending back twenty-five years, the present market prices are the highest ever recorded, not only for Portland, but for the entire northwest.

Anna Gould's Case Postponed.
Home, Dec. 31 (2:20 a. m.)—The Rota tribunal met here yesterday to decide the suit of Count Rona de Castellane for annulment of his marriage to Anna Gould, who is now the Duchess of Valentignas. It was expected that the final decision of the tribunal would be rendered, but this was again postponed pending further inquiry into the case.

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 31st day of December, A. D. 1914, at the hour of 3:30 p. m.

W. C. OESTRICH,
President.

TREASURER MUST HONOR WARRANTS OF COUNTY BOARD

Attorney General Makes Important Ruling in Reply to Letter Received From Dona Ana County Man.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—In a letter addressed to Francis E. Lester, of Mesilla Park, Attorney General Clancy today made a most important ruling. Mr. Clancy's letter is as follows:

"I have just received your letter of yesterday stating that the treasurer of Dona Ana county refuses to pay warrants drawn by the Dona Ana county road board, properly signed and attested, made payable to the secretary-treasurer, for labor, parol authority therefor having been properly given at a meeting of the road board, the treasurer basing his refusal to pay such warrants on the ground that there should be a separate warrant drawn for each laborer."

"You point out that such a practice would impose endless difficulties upon the road board for a variety of reasons which appear to me to be entirely satisfactory. If the county road board has authority, and I have no doubt that it has, to draw warrants on the treasurer for any expense, I am unable to see how he can properly refuse to pay such warrants, because in his judgment, the road board is not conducting its business in what he believes to be the proper way."

"Any warrant drawn by the county road board and paid by him, would be full protection to him against any possible claim by the county and against any criticism which may be directed against him. He is not charged with any duty of supervising the business methods of the county road board, much more than he is of the business methods of the board of county commissioners. He may heartily disapprove of the methods adopted and yet be bound by the action of the boards. If he should improperly refuse to pay a warrant, he may be compelled to do so by mandamus from the district court, but in that case, he would be personally liable for any costs and expenses incurred by reason of his refusal."

CONWAY ENDEAVORING TO INTEREST CHILDREN IN COMPOSITION WORK

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—County School Superintendent John V. Conway today sending out a circular to all the teachers of the school districts in the county to co-operate with him to get the boys and girls interested in composition work. Mr. Conway intends to offer a prize of a set of books, to the boy or girl who writes the best composition, using the subject, "My School—Past, Present and Future." The teacher of each district to select the pupils of their room and bring it together with the model school house to the annual rural school exhibit, which will be held in Santa Fe about the middle of September.

Mr. Conway also intends to give a set of books to the pupil making the best model of a school building.

Mr. Conway is also inaugurating a weekly "Questionaire" in the form of a postal card which will be mailed to each teacher in the rural districts every week. The "Questionaire" will contain questions for the teachers to answer treating along their line of work and occasionally have information as to what they are doing in school work.

CONWAY ENDEAVORING TO INTEREST CHILDREN IN COMPOSITION WORK

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—County School Superintendent John V. Conway today sending out a circular to all the teachers of the school districts in the county to co-operate with him to get the boys and girls interested in composition work. Mr. Conway intends to offer a prize of a set of books, to the boy or girl who writes the best composition, using the subject, "My School—Past, Present and Future." The teacher of each district to select the pupils of their room and bring it together with the model school house to the annual rural school exhibit, which will be held in Santa Fe about the middle of September.

Mr. Conway also intends to give a set of books to the pupil making the best model of a school building.

Mr. Conway is also inaugurating a weekly "Questionaire" in the form of a postal card which will be mailed to each teacher in the rural districts every week. The "Questionaire" will contain questions for the teachers to answer treating along their line of work and occasionally have information as to what they are doing in school work.

Freighter Has Close Call.
Silver City, N. M., Dec. 30.—While attempting to ford the Gila river at the Cliff yesterday, Pedro Carabahal, a freighter, came near losing his life in the torrential stream. As it was, one horse of a four-horse team was drowned and a large oil tank wagon swept away in the swollen stream. Carabahal was saved by clinging to one of the horses which swam to safety, after having been cut loose from the heavy wagon.

Aged Man Dies Suddenly.
Tyrone, N. M., Dec. 30.—A. D. Hays, aged 65 years, operating a blacksmith shop here, was found dead in bed at his home at the camp. Death was due to heart failure. The deceased was enjoying unusually good health at the time of his death. The body was taken to Silver City for burial. A widow and two daughters survive.

Railroad Tax Case Appealed.
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—District Attorney Alexander Reed today filed an appeal in the supreme court in the case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. vs. Celso Lopez as treasurer and collector of taxes of Santa Fe county. This is a case in which the railroad refused to pay the taxes covering the levy made for the construction of bridges, etc., for 1913.

Suit Filed for \$17.85.
Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince today filed a suit in the district court against P. Baster of Rio Arriba county, covering sale of fruit amounting to \$17.85, and asks for judgment for this amount.

WHEAT PRICES BREAK ALL RECORDS AT PORTLAND

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Portland, Ore., Dec. 30.—Wheat prices continued on their record-breaking upward trend on the Portland exchange today. Five thousand bushels of February blue stem sold at \$1.32 a bushel, an advance of one cent over previous sales. Five thousand bushels of March club cleaned hands at \$1.32½.

According to the records of dealers, extending back twenty-five years, the present market prices are the highest ever recorded, not only for Portland, but for the entire northwest.

Anna Gould's Case Postponed.
Home, Dec. 31 (2:20 a. m.)—The Rota tribunal met here yesterday to decide the suit of Count Rona de Castellane for annulment of his marriage to Anna Gould, who is now the Duchess of Valentignas.

IN THE
WORLD
OF

SPORT

DECISION GOES
TO JACK TORRES
OVER PIERSON

Outfights Kansas Citian, Who
Stakes All on Haymaker
Which He Is Unable to Put
Over.

Jack Torres won the decision over Charles Pierson last night at the Casino Athletic club after ten rounds. Pierson took all Torres had, trying to get in close to offset Torres' advantage in reach. Several times he succeeded, hammering his opponent with forty-two-centimeter wallop when he did, but the greater part of the time Torres held him at arm's length and whipped left and right to the face hard and fast.

The tenth was a hurricane of action. Pierson started by plodding straight into Torres, heedless of the rail of warning. This soon began to look like a bluff and he just a little speed. It was just that extra bit, however, that enabled him to duck under Torres' blows before then. Torres kept just in range and pounded Pierson's face, inflicting what must have been terrific punishment, but without drawing a sign of suffering from his opponent.

Only Decision Possible.
Referee Fred Winsor had no alternative to raising Torres' glove. This he did. The decision was popular with the crowd that filled the gymnasium.

Until the third rounds stood fairly even. After feeling each other out at the start they stepped up close and exchanged wallops for several seconds, but without apparent damage to either, in the first round. Both were working hard in the second. In the third Pierson's mouth was bleeding after a mis-up at close quarters. In this round Pierson was boring in, Torres' steamy drives failing to stop his rushes. In this round some spectators thought they stayed in clinches too long and cries of "Break 'em!" were heard.

Fight After Gong.
Torres had the fourth, fifth and sixth. The fourth was a slugger. Both hit hard in the fifth but Torres offener. In the sixth Torres clipped Pierson on the chin and Charles held it immovable while the Albuquerque welterweight smashed him again. Pierson's nose was bleeding. Pierson caught Torres with a stiff left upper-cut as the bell rang.

Pierson showed better in the eighth. He waited in his corner until Torres came across the ring. This round was another slugger match. Torres took several solid jabs to the body without any outward indication that they hurt. In the ninth so fierce was the encounter that they kept on after the gong. Timekeeper Charles Fay pulled the cord twice and then Referee Winsor had to pull them apart. The pace had not told on either boy up to this time to a marked degree, thanks to their conscientious training.

Rivers Defeats Chavez.
Young Joe Rivers was given the decision over Manuel Chavez at the end of the six-round preliminary. Chavez gave a clever exhibition, but towards the end Young Joe's hard hitting began to count strongly in his favor.
Torres announced after the fight that he had signed with Louie Newman as manager. His next fight will be with Eddie Johnson or Leo Kelly in Denver.

Among the Bowlers

HOW THEY STAND.			
W.	L.	Pct.	
Wizards	31	14	.689
A. & A.	30	15	.667
C. C.	26	17	.605
U. N. M.	24	21	.533
Hubbards	25	23	.521
Royals	21	25	.457
Grocers	21	26	.447
Colts	20	28	.417
Light Co.	17	28	.378
Santa Fe	15	29	.333

NICK PALLADINO IS GOING
AFTER 24-HOUR RECORD

Nick Palladino, one of the high-scorers bowlers and former record-holder, believes the recently established twenty-four-hour record can be beaten by Albuquerque bowlers. With this in view he challenges any and all local bowlers to engage in a twenty-four-hour contest with him. Provided Palladino finds an opponent or two this undoubtedly will prove the biggest event of the season in bowling circles in the state.

The present record is 114 games with an average of 175 pins.

White and Welsh Matched.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Charlie White, of Chicago, and Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, have been matched to fight ten rounds in New York on January 13, according to word received here tonight from White's manager. The message said the fighters are to weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the fight.

Jury Exonerates Peritt.

Ventura, Calif., Dec. 30.—Walter P. (Polly) Peritt, pitcher for the Los Angeles team of the Pacific Coast league, was held blameless here today by a coroner's jury, for the killing of Herbert Lathrop, a guide. Peritt shot Lathrop, thinking him a mountain lion.

The winner of the Automobile Contest will be announced on the screen tonight at the Crystal.

SMALLING TO
MEE THOMAS AT
SOCORRO TONIGHT

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
Socorro, N. M., Dec. 30.—Al Smalling, of Albuquerque, and Jack Thomas, of New Orleans, will box ten rounds here tomorrow night. The men will weigh in at 160 pounds. They have made a favorable impression upon the fans in their training and considerable interest has been aroused in the bout.

Young Langford, of Mandeville, and Roy Gordon, of Kelly, will meet in the preliminary. These boys have fought twice previously, a draw verdict being given upon both occasions.

The card will be held in the opera house. The curtain will go up at 9 o'clock.

Carroll Brookfield Manager.
New York, Dec. 30.—Richard T. Carroll, last season business manager of the Buffalo Federal league club, today was appointed to succeed John M. Ward as business manager of the Brooklyn Federal league club, it was announced by the club management.

WAR MUST BE FOUGHT TO
FINISH, SAYS SOCIALIST

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Dec. 15.—"If Belgium is permanently annexed to Germany, she will prove a new Lorraine, another and more truculent Poland," said M. Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian socialist and labor leader, in an address here under the auspices of the wounded, ex-allies' relief committee. M. Vandervelde, who accepted a cabinet ministry at King Albert's request at the outbreak of the war, gave the views of his party as follows:

"Speaking as a socialist, an anti-nationalist and a pacifist, I consider this war must be fought to a finish, precisely because I am a socialist, an anti-nationalist and a pacifist.

"Why? Because socialism has always recognized that a nation, when attacked, possesses the right of legitimate defense; because internationalism makes the autonomy of nations a preliminary condition; because the present war is a war against war, and we are not among the pacifists who are for peace at any price."

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
ARE OFF TO THE WAR

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Vienna, Dec. 15.—Less than one-third of the usual number of students were enrolled at the University of Vienna at the beginning of the present semester. The remaining two-thirds have gone to the war.

The women students, however, number 548, which is a much larger representation than usual, many of them coming from other universities which are closed on account of the war.

No less than 70 per cent of the students in the technical schools of the University of Vienna have also gone to the war. The majority of these are in the engineers and the automobile and flying corps.

REALTY TRANSFERS.

Warranty Deeds.

Ernie O'Reilly, et al, to Ida F. Vail, 12.40 acres, Precinct 8, Los Candelarios, \$1.

Francisco Griego y Montoya, et al, to Juan Candelario, piece land in Precinct 1, San Jose, \$1.

Security Warehouse & Co., to G. T. Casper, part of J. J. K. L. blk., J. Mandell B. & Add., \$1.

Ambrosio Candelario and wife to Juan Candelario, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, blk. D, A. & B. Add., \$1.

Abram Lopez and wife to J. A. Garcia y Sanchez, piece land in Precinct 5, Los Candelarios, \$1.

J. A. Garcia y Sanchez and wife to Beatriz A. de Lopez, piece land in Precinct 1, San Jose, \$1.

Rafaelita Sanchez de Padilla and husband to Mercedes Chavez, piece land in Rancho de Africo, \$30.

Clyde C. Noble and wife to J. B. Herndon, et al, piece land, Precinct 1, San Jose, \$1.

Trust Deeds.

Jose Molina and wife to Joseph Vail, Tr., 1.55 acres in Precinct 1, San Jose, \$150.

Aban Montoya, et al, to James I. Hubbell, tr. piece land, precinct 1, consideration, \$1,200.

Martha J. Kendall to First State bank & Tr. Co., Tr., lot 8, blk. 3, C. W. Lewis Add., \$2,844.50.

Harriet C. Ackerman and husband to R. O. Archuleta, tr. lots 19, 20, block 2, Sellers addition; consideration, \$800.

Willet H. Booth and wife to First Savings Bank & Trust Co., south 47-1-2 feet of lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, block 42, O. T.; consideration, \$3,000.

SHIP CAT CUTS CAPERS
WHEN FIRING BEGINS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Dec. 15.—During the fight in which the armed liner Carmania sank the German commerce destroyer Cape Trafalgar, the ship's cat on the Carmania broke various world's records in sprints and high jumps, writes a member of the crew to friends in London.

"The old cat didn't seem to know what to make of it," says the letter. "He was on ordinary occasions a lazy kind of a cat, and spent most of his time hunting sunny corners for sleep. But when the firing commenced, he covered the whole ship like a streak, from fore's head to stern, on deck and below, trying to climb masts and scramble up the funnel, and every time a gun was fired, he would jump up in the air as high as the tops of the freight booms. It was some time after the fight before he quieted down to his old habits. But we will match him against any other cat in the world in his peculiar kind of athletics."

SCOUTS ON SKIS
GIVEN MENTION
FOR GOOD WORK

French Alpine Troops Render
Excellent Service to Army
in Deep Snow of Vosges
Region.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Geneva, Dec. 9.—The French Alpine troops on skis have been given special mention for their work as scouts in the deep snow of the Vosges region. Many Chamois guides in these regiments cover from thirty to forty miles a day without fatigue. Some of the men engaged in actual military operations' eight thousand feet above the sea level, in the forests of the Col du Bonhomme.

The ski troops are provided with yellow glasses, as prolonged exposure to the glare of the sun against the snow impairs the vision. At night the troops use their skis as supports for their tiny service tents.

Skis have been used for military purposes in northern Europe for centuries, and in 1820 Norway began enforcing a requirement that practically every soldier must be equipped with them and able to use them skillfully. In the Swiss army, also, most of the men are excellent skiers. In man-covers, they have frequently covered thirty-seven miles of rough Alpine territory in a day in full marching order. On one occasion, a division of this army made fifteen miles in one and a half hours, including an ascent of nearly 5,000 feet. In Finland some years ago a large body of the Russian ski soldiers, in full marching order, made 515 miles in twenty-nine days. Several similar achievements are recorded to the credit of the Russian force in the Caucasus.

Germany and Austria also, have ski troops, although nothing has been heard of them thus far in the present war.

ENORMOUS DITCH
AROUND PARIS
NOW COMPLETED

French Capital Now Lies in
Center of an Entrenched
Camp About Sixty Miles in
Diameter.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Paris, Dec. 17.—The army of excavators who, early in September, began to dig Paris in when a German siege was threatened, have completed their work.

The general confederation of workers alone sent 5,000 volunteers who provided their own digging tools and were merely recompensed by a daily ration of food. Thousands of Belgian refugees hunted from their own land have also assisted in the work.

The city now lies in the center of an entrenched camp whose diameter is about sixty miles and whose circumference is nearly 200 miles. This is surrounded by row after row of trenches thoroughly covered in with logs and turf through which loopholes have been left for rifle fire. All of them communicate with each other and contain traverse banks of earth to prevent them being outflanked by infantry or machine gun fire. Out beyond them are rifle pits and barbed wire entanglements placed in all positions where an attack might originate.

Still other precautions have been taken in front of the advanced line of trenches by digging of deep ditches whose existence is hidden by a light covering of branches and turf, making them invisible to approaching cavalry, infantry or artillery, and forming veritable traps into which an attacking force might fall a prey to the defenders' machine guns and rifles.

Approach by Underground Galleries.

The approaches to the trenches from the rear consist of subterranean galleries which permit the relief to be made without an exposure of the men.

All along this front posts of observation have been established, each of which is constantly occupied by at least three men provided with powerful field glasses and in direct telephonic communication with headquarters and with the artillery batteries in the immediate vicinity. The emplacements of these batteries are known only to the headquarters staff and to the men who serve the guns, all of which are buried in the earth, only their muzzles protruding. For the benefit of the gunners the ranges of all prominent objects in the front have been measured.

Behind the lines of trenches runs a light railroad line for the purpose of bringing up ammunition and food and also, if necessary, reinforcements of men to any point which might be menaced. Further provision for the conveyance of reinforcements is at hand in the large numbers of automobiles of all kinds which can make the journey speedily from any one point to another, carrying groups of armed men.

The existing forts also have been strengthened but now only serve as supporting points and depots for large bodies of troops resting from their trench duty.

The Parisian delights in making Sunday trips to observe the works intended for his defense and although he is not permitted to learn many of the secrets of the arrangements, he has been able to see sufficient to inspire him with confidence.

The winner of the Automobile Contest will be announced on the screen tonight at the Crystal.

ALL EUROPE IS
CAVE DWELLING
DURING THE WAR

Vast Underground Cities Are
Built in Which Men on and
off the Firing Line Seek
Shelter From the Enemy.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Berlin, Dec. 14.—Not since the Pleistocene age has cave-dwelling been so universal a mode of life in Europe as today. Altogether there are hundreds of thousands of men, on and off the firing line who burrow for shelter from the enemy's fire and the weather's inclemency this winter. Vast underground cities have been built.

In Galicia the Associated Press correspondent saw a hill which had five tiers of caves, in rows of forty each. The entire establishment sheltered 2,500 men.

Life is agreeable in the cave, in fact, that the little humor contained in letters from soldiers at the front is nearly always connected with it. "I have been in this bombproof turnout for ten days," says the letter of a German army surgeon. "Toward the front is a house of barn is standing. There is not a place in which we might stable our horses and since our ambulances would be a fine target for the enemy's artillery, we have established our first aid station in a roomy cave, about 120 feet from the firing line. Two passages, cut deep in the earth, give access to the cave, in which there is room for about six wounded in addition to several persons of the sanitary service. Close to our cave lie the underground villas of the surgeons and the battalion commander and his adjutant, also the church, which has been named The Thirsty Cave Dweller."

"The inn is a part of an institution, suited alike for summer and winter traffic, and recommended to people suffering from nerves, ennui, super-culture and sickly cathectics. It is also an excellent cure for alcoholism. A physician is constantly in attendance. Prices are reasonable, and living in the club costs nothing except possibly your life. The interior equipment and decorations are charming. You wriggle through the narrow passage into the restaurant, and then fall down two steps, to discover afterwards that you stand upright in the dining room, which has a floor area of about sixty square feet.

Furniture Is Tough.

"A homemade table and two rough benches are the furniture of the restaurant. On the table stand two candles in artistic holders fashioned from beets. The walls are covered with 'expensive' hangings, and the ceiling has an old-fashioned wainscoting, both outbreaks of luxury having been made necessary by the efforts of moles and worms to taste our soup, drink our beer and wine, and make excursions down our backs between skin and clothing. I will say that these creatures are greatly interested in the splendor we have established in their midst."

The letter then mentioned the closets in the cave restaurant, in which the supplies are kept, refers to the carpet of straw on the floor, and speaks of a "Kelim" (Oriental rug) hanging which separates the restaurant from the corridor.

In another letter from the front, a captain who is laconic and terse, says of cave life:

"We are as wet as young dogs, as dirty as swine, hairy as monkeys, and keep singing with the enemy 220 feet away. We live in caves which are now and then destroyed by shells of the enemy. When that happens we crawl out like so many rabbits, and continue to live on pigs, steers, hens, goulash and rice. We eat our hair staid-fashioned, write by light of candles upon which we do the cooking at the same time. We are now our own antediluvian ancestors, and gladly anticipate a bayonet attack for the relief it gives us through a change of air. Make a specialty of fighting English, Belgians, French, Indians and what not. Have earned the iron cross and live for king and fatherland."

JACK TAR MUST DRESS
LIKE TOMMY ATKINS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Dec. 18.—Several thousand members of Minister Whiston Church, Ill.'s royal naval brigade, have been made to look like Thomas Atkins, much to their disgust.

The change was made to the army cut and olive drab uniform because of the fine targets for the enemy that the navy blue made during the defense of Antwerp. Yet the change is resented not only by the jack tars, tenacious of custom beyond any other class, but also by the landsmen volunteers, who have grown fond of their open-necked jumpers and flaring bag trousers.

"All I can say is that if the Kaiser is responsible for this," remarked an old stoker, grinning at the reflection of his new uniform in a piece of mirror, "then he is a worse villain than I thought he was when I was dodging 'Jack Johnson' in the trenches at Antwerp. It's no use; I've been a sailor all my life, and I can't be turned into a piker-backed 'swaddy' at this late day."

The cost is so little and the results are so quick and satisfactory, the Journal want ads.

COMPLAINTS SAY
AMATEUR NURSES
DO GREAT HARM

Sentimental Maidens Paw
Over Tommy Atkins to His
Detriment, Declare Profes-
sionals.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Dec. 16.—"Too sick to be nursed today," a placard, said to have been placed over the bedstead of a soldier wounded in the South African campaign, is much needed in British hospitals now, according to the national council of trained nurses, who has sent to Lord Kitchener a protest against the employment of incompetent nurses. In acknowledgment of the resolution, the secretary of war asked the council to submit evidence in support of its charges, and a report on the matter is expected shortly.

The professional trained nurses are complaining that young women of means and social influence, attracted by the sentimental side of nursing at the front, have stormed the hospitals and have in many cases obtained positions notwithstanding that they knew nothing of the work. "If Lord Kitchener had asked for 500,000 nurses to enlist for service instead of for 500,000 men," said a trained nurse, "he would have had the number the next morning."

Soldier Is Sufferer.

Such being the case, according to the allegations of the nurses' council, the rush of amateurs has pushed aside the competent greatly to the misfortune of the wounded Tommy who has to submit to "fussing" and petting at the hands of pretty untrained girls, which, while sentimentally appealing does not go very far toward ministering to his real needs.

The agitation against the incompetent nurse was raised early in the war, but only just now have the organized nurses, numbering some six thousand, brought the matter officially to the attention of the war office.

Lord Kitchener, in a letter to the Times, rather humorously stated what he considers the chief objection to some of the "untrained nurses" who have got abroad. They would give less offense, he said, if—

They were not photographed so often;

And would wear their uniforms more modestly;

And would talk less in public about their patients;

And would be a little more humble and less aggressive.

TOMMY AND HANS
PLAY PEEK-A-BOO
AROUND STACK

Each Wanted a Little Straw
to Make Living a Little More
Pleasant in the Trenches;
No Harm Done.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Dec. 14.—How Tommy Atkins and a German soldier played peekaboo around a straw stack and ended by each peacefully leaving for his own trench with an armful of straw is related in a letter to his family by a member of a Lancashire regiment.

"At Arrmentieres we stopped and dug trenches so close to the German lines," he writes, "that one of their patrols shouted in English to a party of our transport bringing up rations. 'Here, you fools, you are going right into the German lines!'"

Cool During the Lulls.

"When you are fighting, you go nearly wild with rage. But during the lulls, you cool down and think about other things. So I thought I would go out into the field and get some straw to make myself comfortable."

"I was pulling out the straw on one side of the stack when I saw a German soldier peeping around. I had left my gun behind. What if he would shoot me or take me prisoner? To see which way he was coming I peeped around again. He peeped, and we both jumped back. Then I began to wonder whether he also was unarmed. The next time we saw each other, we both felt the chances were safe. So there we were, he on one side and I on the other, each pulling at the stack. Then we turned our backs on each other and each went to his trench with arms claspings a big bunch of straw. He said nothing, and I said nothing. If we had brought our guns, it would have been a question of the best man. But as it was, it never occurred to us to settle it with our fists."

STREET IN PARIS IS
NAMED FOR KING ALBERT

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Paris, Dec. 12.—The latest honor proposed for King Albert of Belgium is to rechristen the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne "The Avenue Albert I."

The significance arises from the fact that the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne is the route by which all the sovereigns visiting Paris are conducted from the Gare d'Orsay to their headquarters in the city.

Another proposition has been discussed for some time, but only in whispers for fear of the censor. It has finally found its way into print in the *Coeur*. King Albert is a great grand son of Louis Philippe, and as such, is regarded by many admirers as having certain titles to the throne of France.

The *Coeur* in referring to the question states that a French engraver amused himself by inscribing on a few French sous "Albert I. King of the French and of the Belgians." Already adds the *Coeur*, "there are a great many people to cry 'That's not an idea.'"

RETIRED FIELD
MARSHAL FOLLOWS
OF KAISER

Aged Count Too Far Advanced
in Years to Take Command
but Insists on Being With
the Men.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Berlin, Dec. 10.—Old Count Haessler, the retired field marshal, is playing a unique role in this war. Some twenty years ago, military men, both German and foreign, were accustomed to look to him as a leader of Germany's armies in the event of a war, and he had acquired a great reputation as a strategist. But the war did not come in time to give him his great opportunity. He had fought through three wars—against Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866 and against France in 1870, but he was then too young to attain high rank, and when the present war broke out he was too old to command an army. Though he was approaching his seventy-ninth year, he went to the Kaiser, it is said, and begged permission to accompany the troops into France, pleading humorously that he had lost a rib there in 1870 which he wanted to replace.

Haessler got the Kaiser's consent, and for weeks he was following the German armies, astonishing the soldiers with his utter contempt of danger. His former orderly, Arnold Reebberg, tells in a German monthly some interesting stories about his days in the old field marshal's life. He has repeatedly occurred, says Reebberg, that the count has ridden in the firing line of the infantry while making an attack. The men were advancing only by rushes and leaning low to the ground; but Haessler would ride out for a few yards, his attendant, the target of French rifles; and at times he was even fired upon by machine guns and cannon without being hit. In this way a superstitious tradition has found foothold among the soldiers as to the old marshal being superhumanly bullet-proof.

Indifferent to Sniping.

An incident illustrating his cool daring, occurred in a certain battle when he was approaching a village in which the natives were firing upon the Germans from their barred houses. To the left and the right the German lines were advancing. Somebody warned him not to ride through the village owing to the "sniping" going on there; but he rode through without getting a scratch. Arrived at the farther side he met a patrol under a lieutenant coming back from a reconnaissance. "Comrade, I advise you not to ride through this village; the citizens are firing from their windows, and you will be in danger."

On another occasion the old general was watching from the edge of a wood a battle in which the Germans were trying to dislodge the French from a village. Haessler, who occupied the village, saw the French going on there; but he rode through without getting a scratch. Arrived at the farther side he met a patrol under a lieutenant coming back from a reconnaissance. "Comrade, I advise you not to ride through this village; the citizens are firing from their windows, and you will be in danger."

On another occasion the old general was watching from the edge of a wood a battle in which the Germans were trying to dislodge the French from a village. Haessler, who occupied the village, saw the French going on there; but he rode through without getting a scratch. Arrived at the farther side he met a patrol under a lieutenant coming back from a reconnaissance. "Comrade, I advise you not to ride through this village; the citizens are firing from their windows, and you will be in danger."

On another occasion the old general was watching from the edge of a wood a battle in which the Germans were trying to dislodge the French from a village. Haessler, who occupied the village, saw the French going on there; but he rode through without getting a scratch. Arrived at the farther side he met a patrol under a lieutenant coming back from a reconnaissance. "Comrade, I advise you not to ride through this village; the citizens are firing from their windows, and you will be in danger."

On another occasion the old general was watching from the edge of a wood a battle in which the Germans were trying to dislodge the French from a village. Haessler, who occupied the village, saw the French going on there; but he rode through without getting a scratch. Arrived at the farther side he met a patrol under a lieutenant coming back from a reconnaissance. "Comrade, I advise you not to ride through this village; the citizens are firing from their windows, and you will be in danger."

On another occasion the old general was watching from the edge of a wood a battle in which the Germans were trying to dislodge the French from a village. Haessler, who occupied the village, saw the French going on there; but he rode through without getting a scratch. Arrived at the farther side he met a patrol under a lieutenant coming back from a reconnaissance. "Comrade, I advise you not to ride through this village; the citizens are firing from their windows, and you will be in danger."

On another occasion the old general was watching from the edge of a wood a battle in which the Germans were trying to dislodge the French from a village. Haessler, who occupied the village, saw the French going on there; but he rode through without getting a scratch. Arrived at the farther side he met a patrol under a lieutenant coming back from a reconnaissance. "Comrade, I advise you not to ride through this village; the citizens are firing from their windows, and you will be in danger."

On another occasion the old general was watching from the edge of a wood a battle in which the Germans were trying to dislodge the French from a village. Haessler, who occupied the village, saw the French going on there; but he rode through without getting a scratch. Arrived at the farther side he met a patrol under a lieutenant coming back from a reconnaissance. "Comrade, I advise you not to ride through this village; the citizens are firing from their windows, and you will be in danger."

FRENCH ARMY WELL
SUPPLIED WITH FOOD

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Hayre, Dec. 12.—"No matter how fierce the attack, the men in the trenches are kept well nourished," writes a French soldier. "Fresh meat, beans, lentils, dried peas or rice, cheese or sardines, preserves or a cake of chocolate, a half pint of wine for each man, and since the cold weather set in, a nip of brandy in addition to our coffee; that's our fare. Troops entrenched within a hundred yards of the enemy have no question of the best man. But as it was, it never occurred to us to settle it with our fists."

"What we need in the trenches this freezing weather, almost as much as the food itself, is water. One night our corporal came up on one of our lines and invited us to come into his trench at midnight for a cup of hot coffee. We laughed at the joke. Yet we felt enough curiosity to go."

"Taking an empty can of tinned beef, the corporal poured into it some grease and olive oil. He then dug a little hole in an earthen ledge he had excavated in the side of the trench. In this hole he placed the lid of a can. The bullets were then drawn from two cartridges and the powder emptied into the lid. Our cook next put a match to the powder, which flared up, poured in the grease mixture and placed a piece of rag in the middle as a wick. Two bayonet cases were stuck into the earth aslant and a tin above to serve as a crane for the tin bucket containing the coffee. It seemed slow work to us, but at last we drank our piping hot coffee, which tasted to us like nectar."

"Since then, every man has taken to the fashion of heating his meals. The kitchen furnish us with the grease, and we live quite comfortably though the weather may be below freezing and German shells may be cracking over our heads."

JOFFRE PLEASED
WHEN MILITARY
MEDAL IS GIVEN

Little Silver Badge Comes as
Mark of Distinction Even to
Commander in Chief of Al-
lied Forces.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Paris, Dec. 9.—The satisfaction with which General Joffre received the military medal recently shows that even he who might be regarded as having exhausted all of the official honors that could be conferred on him, when he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, values the little silver medal quite as much as the common soldier.

QUEER PROSPERITY OF NEW MEXICO SO FAR AS NEW MEXICO INDUSTRY IS CONCERNED NOVEMBER ELECTION THE ONLY EVENT TO DRAW ANY ATTENTION TO WHAT PARTICULAR YEAR IT IS

Steady Growth Marks Development of State; No Epoch-making Events and No Overwhelming Disaster; Remarkable Progress in Education and Civic Betterment; Money Enough on Hand to Enable Citizens to Donate Liberally to Belgian Relief Fund and to Sustain All Local Charities; More Mining Wealth Produced Than in Any Former Year; Abundant Crops and Good Markets Bring Happiness to Agricultural Interests.

Coal	\$5,588,352.17
Gold	\$1,172,000.00
Industrial Products	\$9,875,000.00
Timber	\$2,750,000.00
Silver	1,730,000 Ounces
Lead	1,340,000 Pounds
Copper	65,600,000 Pounds
Zinc	18,300,000 Pounds
Coal mines in operation	44
Coke	405,127 Tons
Coke Ovens	980
Corn	2,490,000 Bushels
Wheat	1,794,000 Bushels
Oats	1,938,000 Bushels
Potatoes	1,140,000 Bushels
Apples	864,000 Bushels
Hay	510,000 Tons
Cattle on ranges	950,000
Sheep	4,250,000

(By Paul A. F. Walters)

Santa Fe, Dec. 30.—But for the November election, the year 1914 would hardly be mentioned in the annals of New Mexico for it was merely an ordinary year of quiet prosperity and steady progress, free from overwhelming disaster or epoch-making events. With the stress of hard times felt more or less almost everywhere else, the state of New Mexico was a happy exception. Just as readily the people heeded the cry of the needy ones at home and on Christmas day each of the larger communities had its municipal Christmas tree and no family in want went without its Christmas dinner.

The state looks back upon twelve months of remarkable progress in education and in movement for civic betterment, typical of which was the raising in one brief week of \$75,000 for a Young Men's Christian association building at Albuquerque.

In mining, New Mexico produced more wealth than in any other year of its previous history. To \$12,000,000 worth of metal ores must be added \$5,588,352.17 worth of coal, as well as thousands of tons of lime, brick, clay, cement, gypsum and quantities of turquoise and other precious stones, so that the total mineral production was about \$20,000,000.

The value of crops produced was almost twice as much as in 1913. It was a year with abundant moisture and ample yield on field and farm. For the stockman, too, it was a year of extraordinary prosperity. The lumber industry flourished and the only untoward incident of the year was the passing of the American Lumber company into receivership, which it is hoped is merely a prelude to reorganization and resumption of activities.

It is true there were several regrettable bank and business failures, such as always occur in the course of ordinary business, but after all these were few when compared with those in other states.

The election in November resulted in a victorious sweep for the republican organization and the practical elimination of the progressive party as a political factor in New Mexico.

Death struck down quite a number of people, prominent in various walks of life, but there were no serious mine or industrial accidents demanding a heavy toll of life. Nor were there heavy losses through fire, storm or flood.

Mines and Mining.

Says the United States Geological Survey for 1914: The Mogollon district, in Socorro county, which in 1913 yielded \$619,886 in gold and 1,306,766 ounces of silver, showed small increase for 1914. Considerable metallic gold and silver bullion was shipped from Pinos Altos in addition to ores shipped. The output of the gold and silver bearing silver and copper ores of the Lordsburg district increased.

The White Oaks district, Lincoln county, continued to produce gold. The Elizabethtown district, Colfax county, remained the principal placer producing district. The Oro Grande district in Otero county, and the San Pedro district, Santa Fe county, produced gold and silver in copper ores. The new 100-ton cyanide mill in the reopened Bland district, Sandoval county, continued to produce silver-gold bullion. September, and gold-silver bullion was produced at the syndication plants in the revived Red River district, Taos county.

The greater part of the output of copper comes from the operations of the Chucho Copper company, which is mining a low grade deposit at Santa Rita by steam shovels. This ore is concentrated at Hurley in a wet concentration plant of five sections, where an average of 5,222 tons a day was

treated in 1913, the yield of copper for that year being \$3,176,145 pounds. In 1914 the production of this company began to show material increase over corresponding periods in 1913, being 17,288,678 pounds for the first quarter and 17,032,871 pounds for the second quarter, but owing to the curtailment of production necessitated by the condition of the copper market on account of the war in Europe, the production for the third quarter was only 13,491,120 pounds and the estimated production for 1914 \$4,822,000, more than one-half of the total metal ore production of New Mexico coming from that one property. The Lordsburg district continued to produce a considerable quantity of copper, and the Oro Grande and San Pedro districts also contributed to the production.

In preparation for handling the copper ores developed in the Burro mountain district, the Burro mountain Copper company completed an experimental mill during the year for determining the process to be used in the proposed 1,000-ton concentration plant and made experiments with the flotation process. The Chucho property is also making experiments with that process.

The lead output of New Mexico comes chiefly from the crude ore from the Cook's Peak district, Luna county, and from lead ore and concentrates from the Magdalena district, Socorro county. Several shipments were made from the Organ district, Dona Ana county, formerly an important producer of lead.

The mines producing zinc in 1914 in New Mexico were in the Magdalena district, Socorro county; the Cook's Peak district, Luna county; and the Hanover and Pinos Altos districts, Grant county. The Magdalena district was the most productive, the output being zinc carbonate and zinc sulphide ores and zinc sulphide concentrates. Zinc carbonate and zinc sulphide ores were shipped from Cook's and zinc carbonate from Hanover. Important development and construction work was done at Magdalena and Pinos Altos. The production of zinc ore and concentrates from New Mexico was 24,435 tons of 41.35 per cent of zinc, compared with 25,728 tons of 37.5 per cent zinc in 1913.

Mineral wealth of the Pacific coast and the Gulf of Mexico, New Mexico, at the gateway to the Republic of Mexico, occupies a commanding commercial and industrial position. From time immemorial it has been on the great highways of commerce that spanned the continent in all directions.

Covering as it does, 12,000 square miles more than the Kingdom of Italy and varying in altitude from 2,000 to 13,000 feet, in the same latitude as southern California, Georgia, southern Spain and Greece, it offers sufficient range in climatic conditions, in resources and in opportunities, to fulfill the hopes of its early conquerors who were in search of a new Eldorado. At present, with only three inhabitants to the square mile as against 200 for Italy and 15 for France, it may be said to be still California. It is destined, however, to be the first stage of development, although in point of settlement by white people, it is among the oldest of American commonwealths, and as far as civilization it has been on the forefront of the march of the world, its prehistoric monuments show it to have been a land of fertility thousands of years ago.

Climatically, New Mexico is especially favored. Not in Florida, but in New Mexico, the Spaniards found the Fountain of Youth. Thousands can attest that its climate has restored them to health and they have named it "The Land of Sunshine."

man industry and progress at the very dawn of history.

Agriculture.

New Mexico is first of all an agricultural state. Of 121,497 persons in gainful occupations in the last federal census year, 68,887 were employed on farms. It is significant that the value of products of farm and range is the basis of mining and manufacturing taken together.

The corn crop harvested in 1914 was 2,490,000 bushels; the wheat crop 1,794,000 bushels; oats 1,938,000 bushels; potatoes 1,140,000 bushels; hay 510,000 tons; sugar beets 100,000 bushels; sweet potatoes 20,000 bushels; broom corn 750,000 pounds; cotton 2,000 bales; alfalfa 1,000,000 bushels; peanuts 2,000 bushels; dry beans 50,000 bushels; peaches 4,000 bushels; apricots 4,000 bushels; plums and prunes 25,000 bushels; cherries 30,000 bushels; grapes 750,000 pounds; strawberries 50,000 quarts; other berries, 60,000 quarts; nuts 275,000 pounds. Total value of the crop in 1914, \$5,588,352.17, an increase of \$8 per cent in five years, thus giving some evidence of the rapid development of the resources of the state and at the same time a glimpse of the possibilities that the future holds in store.

Great Agricultural Valleys.

The valleys of the large rivers and their tributaries, naturally, were first occupied and cultivated. The Rio Grande bleeds the state from north to south, and along its banks, the first irrigation systems and cultivated fields. The long, fertile tributary of the Rio Grande is the Pecos, and it, too, furnishes water for irrigation for tens of thousands of fertile acres.

Another large basin is that of the San Juan in the northwestern part of the state. Smaller, only by comparison, are the valleys of the Arkansas drainage area, of the Mimbres, Gila and lesser streams and lower valleys. The valley alone shipped 6,000 carloads of alfalfa, 1,000 carloads of apples, 400 carloads of cantaloupes, 100 cars of tomatoes, 50 cars of canned tomatoes, 20 cars of cotton, 22 cars of onions, 15 cars of honey, 1,000 cars of cattle, 2,500,000 pounds of wool this year.

Artesian and pumping wells supplement the water supply from running streams. The Artesian belt in the lower Pecos valley is a wonder and a delight to every visitor and it has transformed a portion of the forbidding Staked Plains into a Paradise of Verdure. Here, alfalfa is king, and orchards make fortunes. A net profit of \$10,000 a year from one acre apple orchard, has been recorded, and the yield from small parcels of land, intensively cultivated, seems almost incredible.

Pumping wells have reclaimed thousands of acres in the Pecos and Mimbres valleys and indicate possibilities that had been only barely surmised ten years ago. The net profit on an acre of cantaloupes in the Pecos valley in 1914, averaged \$57.28, and in 1913, \$50.00. Several hundred bushels per acre. Dairying is proving a money-making proposition and 1,500 acres in alfalfa irrigated from wells attest to possibilities in raising crops.

But the mainstay of the irrigation farmers is the irrigation project, big or small, that impounds the waters of the flood season for the day that they are needed by the crops. The largest irrigation system in the state is that which supplies the Mesilla valley with water. It is a federal reclamation project on which \$8,000,000 is being expended and which supplies water to many acres as well as irrigated. In the entire state, the state is the largest irrigator. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Private enterprise has built large irrigation systems in Colfax county, and so-called community systems supply the irrigations in other counties. Careful stream measurements indicate that New Mexico has sufficient running water to irrigate the entire state. The state is the largest irrigator. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Private enterprise has built large irrigation systems in Colfax county, and so-called community systems supply the irrigations in other counties. Careful stream measurements indicate that New Mexico has sufficient running water to irrigate the entire state. The state is the largest irrigator. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

The United States census bureau gives the average cost of construction in New Mexico of irrigation enterprises at \$14.19 per acre and the cost of maintenance at \$1.34 per acre. The census bureau also has found that irrigation increases the yield of corn 133 per cent, over non-irrigated areas; oats, 34 per cent; wheat, 168 per cent; barley, 100 per cent; alfalfa, 185 per cent; timothy, 44 per cent; alfalfa, 185 per cent; other forage plants, 77 per cent; wild grasses, 122 per cent; coarse forage, 186 per cent; potatoes, 100 per cent.

Dona Ana county leads in the acreage irrigated for it is the main beneficiary of the Elephant Butte project. The Mesilla valley, which is the section reclaimed, resembles in its productivity the fertile valleys of the southern California. Chaves county, including part of the lower Pecos valley, is second in its irrigated area, more than 60,000 acres being under irrigation. Eddy county follows with more than 50,000 acres. It, too, has a federal reclamation project like Dona Ana county and Artesian wells like Chaves. Then come Rio Arriba and Taos counties with close to 50,000 acres each. Valencia and Colfax counties have almost 40,000 acres each. San Juan county has more than 30,000 acres but water enough for 300,000 acres. Santa Fe, Sandoval, Socorro, Sierra and Mora counties have from 25,000 to 25,000 acres under irrigation. There are only two counties among the twenty with irrigation systems, Curry and Torrance, and these have small gardens which are irrigated from wells.

Wherever water touches the soil in New Mexico there is growth and prosperity of grain and stock raising. Intense cultivation, the Sunshine state will become the granary of the west.

Free Land Still Abundant.

Less than 2,000,000 acres out of the 78,000,000 acres in the state are under cultivation. Although there are almost 10,000,000 acres in forest reserves, 15,000,000 acres of standing timber, huge areas in private and public lands and Indian reservations, there remain subject to entry under the public land laws of the United States 30,000,000 acres, an area exceeding that of the entire state. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Next to farming, the raising of livestock is the principal industry of the Sunshine State. For several decades past, New Mexico has been one of the leading wool producers of the Union. Conditions are very favorable for sheep raising and the number of sheep in the state has been as high as 4,250,000, though at present less than 4,000,000. The great mass of flocks has a tendency to decrease numerically. The wool shipments exceed 20,000,000 pounds annually, yielding a return of \$3,000,000. The comparative open winters, the protection of the range and its equitable apportionment by the forest service, all conduce to make the business a profitable one. To it will be added sooner or later, still another factor, the market for mutton. It is along this line that capital and enterprise would find profitable openings immediately, for New Mexico has not only the public range and large areas of private lands which can be grazed by flocks, but also raises the fodder and has the farms on which the fattening of mutton and beef should be exceedingly profitable.

With 526,000 cattle on its ranges, New Mexico is among the heaviest cattle growing states. Here the typical cowboy of western song and story is still swishing his lariat. To the large cattle outfits have been added smaller ones, each and every community to be benefited, are all eager to assist in developing and utilizing this latent resource.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

acres, or almost twice the area under irrigation, have been placed in cultivation by the federal reclamation service. Entire new communities and scores of towns and villages have been created in New Mexico the past decade and a half, by dry farmers. The success of dry farming has depended upon the use of the federal reclamation service, the application of scientific methods, supplementary dairy, poultry raising and silos. There have been lamentable discouragements and failures occasionally, due to the expense or lack of energy or sufficient capital. Further experimentation is necessary to make certain the growing of crops in sections with less rainfall than fifteen inches a year.

There are portions of New Mexico, especially in the higher mountain valleys where the rainfall is not enough for what is called temporal farming, or the raising of crops without irrigation or dry farming methods. In the Moreno valley, for instance, 15,000 acres of potatoes per acre are produced on temporal land. In the Sacramento, on the upper Pecos, on Johnson's mesa and in other sections, thousands of acres are in temporal farms on which, despite short seasons, satisfactory harvests are secured.

Free Land Still Abundant.

Less than 2,000,000 acres out of the 78,000,000 acres in the state are under cultivation. Although there are almost 10,000,000 acres in forest reserves, 15,000,000 acres of standing timber, huge areas in private and public lands and Indian reservations, there remain subject to entry under the public land laws of the United States 30,000,000 acres, an area exceeding that of the entire state. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Next to farming, the raising of livestock is the principal industry of the Sunshine State. For several decades past, New Mexico has been one of the leading wool producers of the Union. Conditions are very favorable for sheep raising and the number of sheep in the state has been as high as 4,250,000, though at present less than 4,000,000. The great mass of flocks has a tendency to decrease numerically. The wool shipments exceed 20,000,000 pounds annually, yielding a return of \$3,000,000. The comparative open winters, the protection of the range and its equitable apportionment by the forest service, all conduce to make the business a profitable one. To it will be added sooner or later, still another factor, the market for mutton. It is along this line that capital and enterprise would find profitable openings immediately, for New Mexico has not only the public range and large areas of private lands which can be grazed by flocks, but also raises the fodder and has the farms on which the fattening of mutton and beef should be exceedingly profitable.

With 526,000 cattle on its ranges, New Mexico is among the heaviest cattle growing states. Here the typical cowboy of western song and story is still swishing his lariat. To the large cattle outfits have been added smaller ones, each and every community to be benefited, are all eager to assist in developing and utilizing this latent resource.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 50,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the United States reclamation service, 150,000 acres. The federal reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico, and the most southern, are marvelously productive, for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

over for at least a year, to erect comfortable buildings, to stock the ranch with domestic animals, to buy farm implements and seed, to have money for the sinking of a well and the erection of a pumping plant in those sections where irrigation is from wells or in the dry farming sections. In the irrigation districts he should have the means to master water rights and to divert the water upon his land. But given a moderate capital, energy and intelligence, there is no part of the country at this day where the returns would be so satisfactory and the values increase so steadily as in New Mexico.

Mining.

Gold was mined in New Mexico long before the famous gold discovery in California in 1848. The structure of the state, which is 317,000 square miles in 1914 and has in its time added something like \$100,000,000 to the nation's stock of that metal. Silver is produced to the extent of \$1,700,000 worth in 1914. Of copper, New Mexico produces 65,600,000 pounds, valued at \$1,172,000. In fact, the coal area of New Mexico exceeds that of Belgium and France combined or that of Germany. San Juan county has coal veins 40 feet thick. The supply is practically inexhaustible. What that means toward the development of industry and commerce, can hardly be estimated in its vastness.

There is not a county in New Mexico without its mineral indications. The Sunshine state is rich in coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, and other minerals. Its surface has been scarcely scratched and the prospector finds a virgin field, the investor rich promise of returns. Most important, however, will be the utilization eventually of the Sunshine state's mineral wealth. Its surface has been scarcely scratched and the prospector finds a virgin field, the investor rich promise of returns. Most important, however, will be the utilization eventually of the Sunshine state's mineral wealth.

It is this limitless wealth in raw material that destined New Mexico to become another Pennsylvania. The state has 50,000,000 horsepower of untapped water power; it has the material for making cement, glass, chinaware. Its supply of gypsum and lime is almost limitless. It has the ore and the fuel for the steel industry. Iron and steel mills, it has the hide for tanneries, shoe and glove factories, the wool for the woolen mills, raises sugar beets of the highest percentage of purity and sugar content for beet canneries. The state is rich in cotton gins and mills; the cheap fuel, the transportation facilities, the proximity to great undeveloped markets. Only a small beginning has been made in manufacturing and therefore the country is one of the most advantageous. Municipalities are ready to grant subsidies and the state tax exemptions to foster industry. Outside of railroad shops and canneries, the state has a number of reduction plants, there is a decrease in the cost of manufacturing. Though the state's ore production exceeds \$10,000,000 annually, it has not a single smelter or steel mill.

It seems an obvious economical waste to ship raw material 2,000 miles to the Atlantic coast, and then to re-ship it to the Rocky mountains in manufactured form, or to pass it through New Mexico on its way to the Pacific, or the Orient, when it might just as well be converted into New Mexico and the freight charges of 4,000 miles saved, for New Mexico has the raw material, the fuel, the water power, the climate, the available labor and skill, and offers superior inducements to manufacturers, those things for which a ready market is found within the state or in tributary trade territory. The value of manufactured products turned out in New Mexico annually is \$10,000,000, and 5,000 persons are given employment.

Lumbering.

New Mexico has 9,000,000 acres in national forests, 5,000,000 acres more in private timber tracts or in timber on state lands. In other words, an area twice that of the entire United States is covered with timber. This has resulted in extensive lumbering operations. Under the forest regulations of the government, the industry is now placed upon a self-perpetuating basis. Lumber is abundant and still on the market and the government is eager to let contracts on advantageous terms for the cutting of billions of feet of matured timber.

Commerce.

From ancient times New Mexico has been on the highroads of commerce across the continent. The old trail in America, that from Vera Cruz, terminated at Santa Fe. So did the famous Santa Fe trail and the Santa Fe started the first trail to California. The amount of traffic started over those early trails was enormous. Since 1880, the railroads have supplanted the caravans, and the Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

Good Roads.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. The Santa Fe has been the main highway of commerce. The Santa Fe is still on the great transcontinental traffic arteries, the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island systems. In addition, it has quite a complete system of local railroads and feeders, the total mileage exceeding 2,000. Of course, in a state so vast in extent, there is ample room for further transportation development.

historical, archaeological. No other state has such tourist attractions. Its mission churches are 150 years older than those of California, and many of them are shrines for worship to the present day. Cave and cliff dwellings number tens of thousands and are vestiges of a culture thousands of years old. Indian pueblos and hogans are quaint and mysterious as any of the ancient habitations of the Orient. Indian dances, such as may be witnessed in New Mexico, and church ceremonies, are more interesting and as full of poetic and symbolic meaning as any of the Greek mysteries. New Mexico has been the meeting place of successive cultures, of many races and tribes and each has left its imprint, each has its survivors, making the land a treasure-house for archaeologist and ethnologist. Nowhere else in the United States can be found so great a variety of unique sights, glimpses of Old Spain and of scenes that hark back to prehistoric times. In the East and the South, Spain and Mexico, Colorado and California, Switzerland and the Orient, combined. Stupendous mountain masses, the loftiest peaks more than 13,000 feet high, are accessible by easy trails to their very summits; shadowy canyons, flower-spangled mountain meadows, picturesque waterfalls, whispering pine forests, babbling trout streams, vast game preserves, the all-pervading sunshine, the mystery of the desert, the invigorating atmosphere of the higher altitudes, the unique aspects of irrigation, the smile of the orchards and alfalfa fields, the unspoiled hospitality of flat-roofed adobe homes in which the modified Spanish houses are all spanned by perfect turquoise skies that rival those of Naples and of Andalusia. Verily, here is a land of delight, of myriad charms, of the heart's desire, well worth a visit and a stay.

Education.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
The Albuquerque
Morning Journal
Published by the
JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

D. A. MATTHEWSON, President
W. T. MCGHEE, Business Manager
E. L. D. McALLISTER, News Editor
A. N. MORAN, City Editor
R. L. FOK, Editor

Western Representative
C. J. ANDERSON,
Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
Eastern Representative,
RALPH B. MULLIGAN,
10 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 REPUBLICAN PAPER OF 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 ad-
dress must be sure to give the old address.

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

COMFORTABLE MR. BRYAN.

Secretary of State Bryan delivered
one of his characteristic addresses
Tuesday evening in which he said
"the war will be settled by love" and
that the warring nations are being
drawn closer together because of the
great conflict.

Mr. Bryan is a gentleman well
satisfied with himself and his position
in the world. He is the premier of
the cabinet with a salary of twelve
thousand dollars a year. He has val-
uable property that brings in a good
income and he adds to salary and
other fixed income by the proceeds of
lectures delivered for the first five
hundred dollars of the gate receipts
and "fifty-fifty" after the next five
hundred has been taken in. He lis-
tens with pleased ears to the plaudits
of the multitudes that flock to hear
his matchless oratory. Everything
contributes to make Mr. Bryan the
supreme optimist that he is. He was
born under a lucky star, though he
never will be president.

Voltaire wrote many tales that
have a biting significance even to
this day. One of the most pleasant
and seemingly genial is that of Can-
dide, a nice oldish gentleman who
lived to till his garden, as Mr. Bryan
lives to make speeches and give ad-
vice.

Candide was very happy, for he
seldom strode outside his garden
walls and few stories of the happen-
ings outside were allowed to trickle
in to him. He believed everyone else
happy, or that they should be and
would be if they attended to their
gardens as he attended to his. Noth-
ing could jar his optimism.

Many things occurred in Candide's
time that might have jarred him if
he had allowed them to do so, but he
amiably refused to be jarred. To
anything that happened he gave the
same response: "This is the best of
all possible worlds."

If Candide had lived in some
French village, August 1, 1914, the
catastrophe would not have much af-
fected him. He would have continued
raising vegetables and cultivating
flowers until some German aviator
in a Taube machine, by accident or
design, dropped a bomb in his gar-
den, blowing his glass to smithereens,
destroying the fruits of his genial
labor and tearing to pieces one of his
legs. Then would Candide, himself,
suffering financial loss and in phys-
ical pain, have continued his smiling
optimism? Or would he have been
peevish and fretful and made of him-
self a peevish and contemptible old
man.

For years Mr. Bryan has been liv-
ing in his garden of optimism, insist-
ing that there would be no more war.
He called the American soldiers
"taxpayers," and firmly believed that
all that was necessary to insure hap-
piness to all was the adoption of his
policy of wealth of all men to the
size of his own fortune. He sees no
need of increasing the size of the
American army or of strengthening
the navy. Like Dr. David Starr Jordan,
doubtless he believes that it
would be better for the United States
to be defeated by Japan than to pre-
pare for possible war with Japan.

The Candides of the United States
are just as dangerous to her future
as the Gardeners and the Hobsons are
—possibly more so.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It now is certain that the New
Mexico College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts will not close its doors.
Morgan Llewellyn has resigned as
treasurer and P. P. McCarra of this
city has been elected to succeed him.
The First National bank of this city
has agreed to advance the money
necessary to meet expenses until funds
are available from other sources.

The people of the state are to be
congratulated on the outcome of a
situation that threatened to work
grave injury to New Mexico. Mr. Mc-
Carra is a man of financial standing
and moral probity that places any ac-
tion he may take, as financial head
of the institution, above suspicion.

Without the slightest purpose to
indulge in unnecessary criticism, and
only in the hope that good may come
from discussion, the Journal wishes
again to point to the fact that such

condition could not have arisen had
there been one board of regents for
all of the state educational institu-
tions, just as one board of corrections
and charities should be charged with
supervision of all the penal and char-
itable institutions. The management
of all state institutions should be di-
vorced absolutely from local influ-
ences and the citizens of Las Cruces
and of Las Vegas, for example, should
have no more voice in the manage-
ment of the agricultural college or
of the insane hospital than have the
people of Santa Fe or Silver City.

After holding all of the money of
the agricultural college in Las Cru-
ces for years, after it had been ren-
dered unavailable for uses of the
college, then it became necessary to
appeal to the patriotism of an out-
side bank to put up the money to keep
the institution going.

For this condition politics in bank-
ing and politics in the management
of the agricultural college were
solely responsible. The legislature
should end possibility of such thing
occurring again in this state. But
when we speak of the legislature, it
is with fear and trembling. That
body always has played politics. Let
us hope with good leadership that a
new record may be made at the com-
ing session.

A newspaper poll shows that a ma-
jority of the democrats favor Secre-
tary Lane for the democratic presi-
dential nomination in 1916, while
Justice Hughes is the favorite of the
republicans. Neither will be nominat-
ed, yet either of them would make a
good president.

WHERE MIGHT IS RIGHT.

Great Britain is excited over the
note of the United States protesting
against persistent interference with
American commerce with neutral
countries. The protest probably was
made more for the purpose of laying
proper foundation for the recovery of
damages than with a view to having
Great Britain seriously modify her
policy on the seas.

The fact is, any one of the belliger-
ent nations, now that the war is on,
has the right, if it has the might, to
take any measure that may appear
necessary to end it in its favor. In
other words, necessity knows no law.
The purpose of Great Britain and
France, in command of the seas, is to
shut off all supplies to the Germans
and Austrians by which the armies
in the field would be aided in their
offensive or defensive warfare. While
cotton, wheat and other food-stuffs
are declared not contraband, if the
allies decide that it is necessary to
produce famine in Germany and
Austria-Hungary for the purpose of
ending the war earlier, they have a
right to do so by whatever means at
their disposal.

The only question regarding Ger-
many's right to violate the neutrality
of Belgium is whether Germany was
compelled by events to enter the war
precipitated by Austria. Assuming
that the war was necessary, the only
question remaining for the Germans
was one of the best policy. Not only,
if necessity at the time existed, was
she justified in disregarding the neu-
trality of Belgium, but she would
have been justified in seizing Hol-
land and Switzerland as well. Great
Britain, France and Russia have the
same right and would exercise it if
necessity arose for so doing.

The same principle applies to the
commerce of neutral nations. What-
ever restrictions belligerents see fit to
impose upon American commerce, as
a war necessity, is their right. If they
have the might. But, on the other
hand, it is the right of the United
States to protect her shipping, when-
ever the recognized rules of war are
violated, if she wills to do so by
force of arms.

In the last analysis, a situation has
arisen in which might is the only
recognized right, so far as the na-
tions engaged in war are concerned.
To be sure, certain restrictions, cer-
tain rules of the game have been laid
down by The Hague and the London
conferences, but they apply only so
far as deemed expedient by the war-
ring powers.

One of the troubles of the street
department seems to lie in too many
high salaried bosses for the team and
two men expected to do the work.
Cutting out the salaries of a few of
the bosses would enable the city to
hire more men and teams.

MOSTLY "SET."
It was with an illustration from
the "Arkansas Traveler," to point a
moral and adorn a tale, that the
Journal began its campaign for bet-
terment of the intolerable condition
of the city streets. We may use an-
other bit of philosophy from the
"chills and fever" belt to illustrate
the attitude of the present city gov-
ernment.

The traveler came upon a native
of the malarial region sitting in the
sunshine beside an old stump. "What
do you people do here to pass the
time?" he asked. "Wal, sometimes
we set and think; but mostly we just
set," was the reply.

The ex-khediye of Egypt has
whiskers like your Uncle Carranza.
There are other points of similarity,
particularly as to judgment.

The supreme court has conferred
another lease of life on Leo M. Frank.
He seems to have the nine lives of a
cat.

Congressmen are now telling what
they don't know about the literacy
test in the immigration bill.

Dr. Coffman Says Illinois Educators May Well Take Lesson From New Mexico

Everybody who attended the ses-
sions of the convention of the New
Mexico Educational association held
here last month, will remember Dr.
L. D. Coffman, the principal speaker
of the convention. Dr. Coffman is pro-
fessor of education at the University
of Illinois and is one of the most
noted educators of the United States.
Anything that he may have to say
carries weight.

In "School News," an educational
journal published at Taylorville,
Ill., Dr. Coffman has this to say about
New Mexico's educational convention:
"Every true professional worker
experiences an occasional benediction
that sends him back to his task with
renewed confidence and faith in the
ideals of his profession. Such was
the experience of one of the lecturers
at the recent New Mexico State
Teachers' association. This state, con-
taining more square miles than Illi-
nois, but fewer in settlements and
limited in means, had over 1,600 of
its approximately 1,800 teachers en-
rolled at this meeting. Sixty teachers
from one county traveled a total dis-
tance of 35,392 miles to attend the
sessions; forty-three teachers from
another county traveled 33,148 miles;
fifty-six from still another county
29,789 miles. The teachers from the
four leading counties traveled over

100,000 miles and their aggregate
railroad fare exceeded \$5,000. Many
of these were compelled to ride from
forty to ninety miles on horseback to
reach the nearest railroad station.
"Such interest, enthusiasm and
sagaciousness as pervaded this meeting is
seldom seen in the states east of the
Mississippi. Concerned with exactly
the same educational problems the
teachers of New Mexico are working
at them fully as intelligently as are
the teachers of Illinois, and with the
spirit of sympathetic co-operation
and mutual interest and support that
characterizes their organization there
is no reason to suspect that, although
handicapped by distance and insuffi-
cient funds, they may not really
achieve as much.

"New Mexico school teachers are
an intelligent alert-minded, self-re-
liant professional group, imbued with
the pioneer spirit and possessing an
abundant faith in the possibilities of
public education.
"What could we accomplish in Illi-
nois with such an organization? It
would mean a membership of 25,000
teachers—an organization bound to-
gether by common hopes and com-
mon desires, working as a unit for
common ends. Perhaps the educa-
tional problems of New Mexico are
simpler and less varied than ours,
but they are none the less real."

With Scissors and Paste

LIBERTY FOR ALL.
(William Lloyd Garrison.)
They tell me Liberty, that in my name
I may not plead for all the human
race.

That some are born to bondage and
disgrace—

So, to a heritage of woe and shame—

And some to power supreme, and glo-
rious fame;

With my whole soul I spurn the
doctrine base

And, as an equal brotherhood, em-
brace

All people, and for all fair freedom
claim

Know this, oh man; whatever thy
earthly fate—

God never made a tyrant nor a
slave;

Woe, then, to those who dare to des-
ecrate

His glorious image—for to all He
gave

Eternal rights which none may vi-
olate;

And by a mighty hand the op-
pressed He yet shall save!

SPEAKER REED DESCRIBES HIS CANDIDACY.

(McCall's "Life of T. B. Reed.")
"Long and I assembled ourselves
together, held a caucus, and agreed
that the announcement, so far as we
are concerned, was both timely and
judicious, but we decided by a unani-
mous vote that Hancock was not
available, for reasons that must sug-
gest themselves to every thoughtful
and patriotic man. This action hav-
ing narrowed the contest down to
Long and myself, I suggested, with
the kindest and most disinterested
motives, that for the sake of harmony
he ought to withdraw. He demurred
to the proposition and did not appear
to take much interest until I offered
to make it an object to him and vol-
unteered to pay him \$5 in lawful
money if he would agree to retire in
my favor and make a speech nominat-
ing me in the presidential conven-
tion."

After elaborate negotiations the
price was fixed at \$1,500, which "was
pretty steep," and the platform was
promulgated as follows:

"I'm running for the presidency
upon a broad and comprehensive
platform, and if I don't get the nomi-
nation it won't be because I'm not
willing to give satisfaction to people
of all colors, races, religions and po-
litical views. I believe in giving every
man equal rights and a fair show. I
believe that every man, woman and
child should receive a pension who is
entitled to it; that every just claim
upon the government should be
promptly and fully paid with interest
to date; that sectional strife should be
smothered in fraternal love, and that
the dead issues of the war should be
decisively buried at government ex-
pense. I am in favor of applying the
principles of civil service reform to
all the offices of the government, so
as to give entire satisfaction to those
who are in as well as those who are
out; and that all legislation intended
to promote the prosperity of the
country, should be promptly enacted
by congress. On the labor question

"I urge upon congress the
passage of a bill that will forever set-
tle and set at rest all controversies
between the employer and the em-
ployed. I believe that the surplus in
the treasury should remain unim-
paired so far as is consistent with the
financial welfare of the country, and
that congress should take such action
in reference to the finances as will
bring the greatest good to the greatest
number; and I further desire to say
that if I have omitted to declare my
position on any interest representing
a considerable number of votes, it
shall be my earnest endeavor to
amend or enlarge my platform ac-
cordingly. The motto on my es-
cudcheon is 'I strive to please,' and
my aim is to merit the approbation
and the support of republicans, democrats
and muckrumps. I desire to be con-
sidered a purely non-partisan candi-
date, and would prefer that my nomi-
nation and election should be unani-
mous."

A NEW RESPONSIBILITY.
(Ohio State Journal.)
A peculiar case has arisen in the
New York courts where the owner of
a building, which was injured by fire,
was sued by the fire department for
the cost of extinguishing the fire. It
seems that the board of fire protec-
tion had ordered the owner of the
building to install automatic sprink-
lers. The owner refused to do so,
hence the fire, hence the suit. It was
the first suit of this sort ever in the
courts where the owner of a build-
ing was made responsible for the fire.

The decision of the court was
against the owner, and he was or-
dered to pay the fire department
\$1,500, the estimated cost of extin-
guishing the fire. In this case there

was the violation of a specific order,
and it was because of that that the
judgment was given against the own-
er. But the principle would have uni-
versal application. Wherever there is
a law enforcing care upon the owner
of the property, and that care is not
given, the cost of putting out a fire,
if there is one, rests upon him.

The principle involved in this de-
cision demands the consideration of
public authority.

UNMUSICAL GERMANS FOUND.

(London Chronicle.)
London Charlton. In a recent article
in Musical America, says no town
need be a bad concert town if an en-
ergetic individual can be found to ex-
ert himself in the cause of music. But
if such town be half German, or more,
any such energetic person will find it
a heart-breaking task to interest his
public in music. The German ele-
ment has no interest in music, al-
though they live most comfortably
and have money to spend where they
will. They are not the ones to make
sacrifices for their children's musical
education as do so many American
parents. They will not spend money
for "such foolishness." These peo-
ple, or their parents, all came from
Germany, and if the very air and soil
there breeds a love of music, why
have so few of them brought even a
little bit of it to this country? It is
only the trained musicians who come
from Germany who bring even the
love of music with them.

Less than fifty miles from where I
write is a town of 5,000 or 6,000 that
is almost wholly German. One hears
only German spoken there. It is
taught in all grades of the schools,
yet it is so bad a concert town that
after several years of perseverance
the St. Paul and Minneapolis sym-
phony orchestras ceased going there
on their annual tours. They could get
only half a houseful for their concerts.
It was with regret that they dropped
it from their lists, for the German
hotel served such home-cooked meals,
and the lager beer was so excellent.
That town is larger than the average
Minnesota town, and any other of
similar size is sure to be a college
town and furnish enthusiastic audi-
ences for several good concerts each
winter. It is the real American com-
munity where artists are welcomed
and where an atmosphere of culture
is noticeable.

A PETITION TO TIME.

(Bryan, Walter Procter.)
Touch us gently Time!
Let us glide down thy stream
Gently as we sometimes glide
Through a quiet dream.
Humble voyagers are we,
Husband, wife, and children three—
(One is lost—an angel fled
To the azure overhead!)

Touch us gently Time!
We're not proud nor soaring wings.
Our ambition, or content,
Lies in simple things.
Humble voyagers are we,
O'er life's dim, unbounded sea,
Seeking only some calm cline—
Touch us gently Time.

LAWYERS AS LAWMAKERS.

(Law Notes.)
In 1902 Thomas Jefferson, then
president of the United States, wrote
this: "I served with General Wash-
ington in the legislature of Virginia,
before the revolution, and during it
with Dr. B. Franklin in congress.
And I never heard either of these men
speak ten minutes at a time, nor to
any but the main point, which was to
decide the question. They laid their
shoulders to the great points, know-
ing that the little ones would follow
of themselves."—If the present con-
gress errs in too much talking, how
can it be otherwise in a body of which
the people send 150 lawyers, whose
trade it is to question everything,
yield nothing and talk by the hour?"

WONDERFUL NEW EXPLOSIVE.

(Farm and Fireside.)
A new explosive called scabulte has
been discovered, and will be manu-
factured by a Canadian concern. This
explosive, according to the United
States consul at Vancouver, Canada,
is three times as effective as dynamite,
is not affected by changes of
temperature, gives off no poisonous
fumes, and can be handled without
danger, both during the process of
manufacture and in use. It is said
to be especially effective for blasting
stumps.

ADVANTAGES OF A UNITED FRONT.

(Farm and Fireside.)
The Harrison county (Kentucky)
farmers' union pooled the wool of its
members this year and sold 4,000
fleeces (24,000 pounds) at an estimat-
ed advantage of 2 cents a pound over
what would have been received with-
out co-operation. A mere trifle of
\$480 for the interesting and agreeable
job of organizing.

The Storytellers

It Certainly Would Be.
Dr. Arthur C. Griscomb, head of
the Vegetarian church of Denver, was
talking about the advantage of vege-
tarianism, especially in these war-
price days, from the viewpoint of
economy.

"There's a story," said Dr. Gris-
comb, "which illuminates this view-
point."
"A vegetarian senator was entertain-
ing a half dozen rural constituents at
his fashionable Washington hotel.
The senator, while not exactly a vege-
tarian, went very light on meat. On
this occasion he hardly touched the
various courses of fish, beef and bird
—he confined himself almost exclu-
sively to the crisp celery, the delicate
cress and the appetizing salad of chi-
cory and lettuce."

"A fat, ruddy constituent said:
"Senator, what board might you
be payin' here?"
"Between seven and nine dollars a
day, my boy," said the senator, with
his beaming senatorial smile, and he
thrust a great forkful of curly green
chicory leaves into his mouth. "Why,
my boy, do you ask?"
"I was just wondering," said the
guest, "if 'twouldn't be cheaper to put
you out to pasture."

In Better Shape.

A tourist once happened to meet
the usual "oldest inhabitant" of a vil-
lage. In the course of conversation
he asked the ancient his age.

"I be just a hundred," was the re-
ply.

"Well, I doubt if you'll see another
hundred years," said the tourist, try-
ing to make conversation.

"I don't know so much about that,
master," was the hopeful response.
"I be stronger now than when I start-
ed on my first hundred."

Primed for Joshers.

President Willard, of the Baltimore
and Ohio railroad, said to a New
York reporter apropos of his cam-
paign for higher freight rates:
With affairs injured as they are by

BUSINESS BUILDING SERVICE

Open an account with this growing bank, take advantage of
its modern methods, avail yourself of all its facilities and ac-
quaint 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

the war, the man who opposes higher
rates has to bring forward facts and
arguments as absurd as those of the
grocer's apprentice.

"A grocer's apprentice from the
country, a very sensitive lad, was de-
termined not to be "joshed"—as he
termed it—not to be joshed by the
smart city folk. His first day in the
grocery a dear old lady entered and
said:

"Let me have a nice eggplant,
please."

"No, ye don't, old girl," said the
apprentice warmly. "Ye can't josh me.
Ye lay eggs—ye don't plant 'em."

Who Can Do It?

A Boston schoolteacher tells this
story: "Children," said a second-
grade teacher, "you should be able to
do everything equally well with your
left and right hands. With a little

practice you will find it as easy to use
one hand as the other.

From the rear of the room came
the piping inquiry:

"How about putting your left hand
in the right hand pocket of your
trousers?"

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 pre-
scribed by one of the best physicians in this
country for years and is a regular prescription.
It is composed of the best medicines known, com-
bined with the best blood purifiers, acting di-
rectly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect
combination of the two ingredients is what pro-
duces such wonderful results in curing catarrh.
Send for testimonials, free.

J. E. CROSBY & 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-LINDEMANN 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 ev-
erything.

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
\$50.

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

SIXTH—Every piano and play-
er piano is fully guaranteed.

SEVENTH—Out-of-town cus-
tomers who prefer to get the
choice of a big stock, save
agent's commission and ob-
tain 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---

By George McManus

Bringing Up Father



LITTLE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Smallest Amount of Sales at Any Full Session Since February of 1888; Market Listless in All Lines.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WRITER)
New York, Dec. 30.—Operations on the stock exchange today were marked by the smallest amount of business for a full session since February of 1888. Total sales amounted to barely 50,000 shares and this small output was largely limited to about a score of so-called favorites, the more obscure issues being almost completely neglected.

The movement was narrow throughout, with a lowering trend, leaders yielding as much as a point at the outset, but making general recoveries on settlement of short contracts. The list drifted aimlessly to an apathetic but firm close.

Of all the important stocks, St. Paul failed to regain its decline, the weakness being associated with rumors of an impending bond or note issue. These same rumors applied to other railroads as well as industrial companies whose preceding financial requirements were matters of general knowledge.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred was the only addition to the list of stocks touching their minimum despite a favorable statement of earnings for November. Restoration of the regular "pan-handle" preferred dividend was received with interest because the company is controlled by the Pennsylvania company which recently made a drastic cut in its dividend.

A slight advance in the prices of certain finished products was hailed as an indication of betterment in the steel trade. Other lines of business showed further indication of recovery, chiefly as a result of war contracts.

The local bond market was irregular with renewed weakness in low grade issues. Sales, par value, aggregated \$1,150,000.

United States government coupon's gained 3/4 per cent on call.

Alaska Gold	26 1/2
Amalgamated Copper	41 1/2
American Beet Sugar	22 1/2
American Can	25
American Smelt & Refining	56
American Sugar Refining	99
American Tel. & Tel.	117 1/2
American Tobacco	217
Anaconda Mining	25 1/2
Archduke	92
Baltimore & Ohio	61 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	84 1/2
California Petroleum	15 1/2
Canadian Pacific	154
Central Leather	56 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	41 1/2
Chicago Great Western	10 1/2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	82 1/2
Chicago & Northwestern (ord.)	123 1/2
Chino Copper	33 1/2
Colorado Fuel Iron (offered)	23
Colorado & Southern	22 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	5 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande (pfd.)	8 1/2
Distillers' Securities	114 1/2
Electric	112 1/2
General Electric	138 1/2
Great Northern	112 1/2
Great Northern (pfd.)	27
Guggenheim Exploration	44 1/2
Illinois Central	106 1/2
International Harvester	14 1/2
Insulation Copper	16 1/2
Louisville & Nashville (ord.)	11 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	10 1/2
Miami Copper	63 1/2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	8 1/2
Missouri Pacific	9 1/2
National Lead	119 1/2
Nevada Copper	11 1/2
New York Central	83 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	54 1/2
Norfolk & Western	98 1/2
Northern Pacific	18 1/2
Pacific Mail	18 1/2
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26
Pennsylvania	104 1/2
Pullman Palace Car	150 1/2
Ray Consolidated Copper	142 1/2
Reading	142 1/2
Republic Iron & Steel	18 1/2
Rock Island Co.	34 1/2
St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd.	24 1/2
Southern Railway	14 1/2
Tennessee Copper	32 1/2
Texas Company	128
Union Pacific	115 1/2
United States Steel	78 1/2
United States Steel (pfd.)	104 1/2
Utah Copper	49
Wabash	15 1/2
Western Union	57 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	63 1/2
Sales, 50,000.	

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Uneasiness in regard to the export outlook carried wheat values today to a lower level. The market closed nervous at 3/4 to 1 1/2c net decline. Corn finished 3/4 to 1/2c down, and oats, unchanged, to 1/2c off. In provisions the outcome was the same as last night to a setback of 1/4c.

Boarish feeling as to wheat hinged to a considerable extent on cables, telling of a special meeting of British high officials this afternoon to consider the note from Washington about interference with neutral commerce. The absence of any sign that the American protest would bring about a material change of British policy had a disquieting effect on holders and was also taken advantage of by short sellers. At least one prominent export house here became conspicuously active on the bear side. It was said foreign demand had again to a large extent flattened out, partly because of vague peace rumors.

Smallness of farm reserves, especially in the Dakotas and Minnesota, exercised for a time something of a steadying influence on the wheat market, but the effect wore off.

Corn gave way with wheat. Merchandise conditions were unsatisfactory, domestic as well as foreign call being slow. Gospel that European governments were bidding for round lots of oats put temporary firmness into that cereal. No liberal sales, however, were reported.

Lower prices for hogs weakened provisions. The bulk of the business was in the May delivery.

Closing prices:
Wheat—May, \$1.28 1/2; May, \$1.18 1/2.

Corn—Dec, 73 1/2c; May, 74 1/2c.

Oats—Dec, 45 1/2c; May, 52 1/2c.

Pork—Jan, \$18.50; May, \$19.12.

Lard—Jan, \$10.55; May, \$10.57.

Ribs—Jan, \$10.67; May, \$10.45.

NEW YORK METALS.

New York, Dec. 30.—Tin dull, \$31.75 @ 33.50.

Copper—dull, electrolytic, \$12.75 @ 13.37; castings, \$12.75 @ 13.12.

Iron quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK LEAD AND SPLICER.

New York, Dec. 30.—Lead quiet, \$3.75 @ 3.85.

Spelter quiet, \$5.55 @ 5.60.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND SPLICER.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—Lead firm, \$3.62 1/2.

Spelter quiet, \$5.52 1/2 @ 5.55.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 30.—Spot cotton quiet. Middling uplands, \$7.80. No sales.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City Livestock.
Kansas City, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000. Market steady. Prime fat steers, \$9.00 @ 10.00; western steers, \$7.00 @ 8.00; calves, \$6.00 @ 10.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000. Market steady. Lambs, \$8.00 @ 8.75; yearlings, \$7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market lower. Bulk of sales, \$6.35 @ 7.15; heavy, \$7.10 @ 7.20; pigs, \$6.00 @ 6.60.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000. Market steady. Native steers, \$5.00 @ 5.85; western steers, \$5.00 @ 5.85; calves, \$7.50 @ 10.00.

If You Have a Want Tell It Through the

FOR SALE

\$3,500—5-room modern bungalow—fireplace, sleeping porch, and 2-room bungalow on the rear of lot. A bargain. Fourth ward.
\$2,500—5-room modern frame, corner lot, and 2-room cottage on same lot. Highlands, on car line.
\$3,500—7-room brick, modern, lot 75x142; good location, Highlands.
\$1,500 cash, balance 5 per cent.
\$2,000—New 4-room modern bungalow; Fourth ward.
\$2,200—6-room brick, modern; Fourth ward.
\$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

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is provided by law that Justices of the Peace and Constables shall be elected on the second Monday in January of every other year, and Whereas, the elections for such purpose are held in January of each odd numbered year.

Now, therefore, it is proclaimed and ordered by the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, that an election will be held in said county on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1915, and that the object of said election is to elect one justice of the peace and one constable in each and every precinct of said county.

And it is further proclaimed and ordered that said election will be held in the various precincts of said Bernalillo county at the following named places, to-wit:
Precinct No. 1, San Jose—At the house of J. Felipe Armijo.
Precinct No. 2, Del Rio—At the house of Julian Armijo.
Precinct No. 3, Alameda—At the house of Melquiades Martinez.
Precinct No. 4, Ranchos de Albuquerque—At the house of Pedro Romero.
Precinct No. 5, Los Barrios—At the house of Porfirio Sanchez.
Precinct No. 6, Los Padillas—At the school house.
Precinct No. 7, San Antonio—At the house of Charles Kemp.
Precinct No. 8, Los Griegos—At the house of Gregorio Garcia.
Precinct No. 9, Ranchos de Alarico—At the house of Salvador Armijo.
Precinct No. 10, Escondido—At the house of Frank Mora.
Precinct No. 11, Pajarito—At the house of J. E. Hubbell.
Precinct No. 12, Albuquerque—At police headquarters, North Second St.
Precinct No. 13, Old Albuquerque—At Society hall.
Precinct No. 14, San Ignacio—At the house of Nicolas Herrera.
Precinct No. 15, Santa Barbara—At the house of Toribio Archuleta.
Precinct No. 22, La Tijera—At the house of Rafael Griego.
Precinct No. 23, San Antonio—At the house of Epifanio Garcia.
Precinct No. 26, Albuquerque—At the office of John Borradale, South Third street.
Precinct No. 28, Alrisco—At the house of Jose Saveria.
Precinct No. 34, Chilli—At the house of Anastasio Gutierrez.
Precinct No. 35, Los Duranes—At the house of Jose Remigio Duran.
And it is further proclaimed and ordered that the polls of said election shall be open on said 11th day of January, 1915, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court of the County of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico.

No. 9875.
Bertha Love and A. J. Love, Plaintiffs, vs. John Peltis, Leon Peltis, the unknown heirs of John Peltis, the unknown heirs of Leon Peltis, and all unknown claimants of interests in the premises described in Plaintiff's complaint adverse to the plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named plaintiffs have filed their suit against the above-named defendants in the above-named court; that the object of said suit is to establish the title of plaintiff and to the following real estate situated in the county of Bernalillo, state of New Mexico, to-wit: Lots two (2) and three (3) of Block II of the Eastern Addition to the City of Albuquerque as the same are shown and designated on the amended and supplemental map of said addition made by Martin Barr, C. E. and filed in the office of the probate clerk and ex-officio judge of said county on the 24th day of October, 1908, and to establish and quiet the title of said plaintiffs in and to said real estate as against the adverse claims of said defendants and each of them. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 15th day of February, 1915, judgment will be rendered in said cause against you by default. You are further notified that the name of Plaintiff's attorney is A. B. McMillan and that his postoffice address is Albuquerque, New Mexico.

A. B. WALKER.
Great of District Court Clerk of said Court.
By TIGER, R. D. MADRISON, Deputy.

ALFRED GRUNSFELD,

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners.

Attest:

A. E. WALKER, Clerk.

Vichialli Body Taken Home.

East Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 30.—The body of George Vichialli, the patient at the hospital for the insane who committed suicide last Saturday, was taken to Raton last night by a brother, Sam Vichialli, where burial will occur. Vichialli was a well known citizen of Raton, conducting a grocery and grain business before being sent to the penitentiary for murder.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—We buy old and new silver, Bennett's, Fourth and Gold.

CARPET CLEANING, furniture and stove repairing. W. A. Goff, phone 568.

WANTED—Pupils for Spanish, conversational and commercial. Call evenings, 214 North Sixth, Miss Marie Espinosa.

FREE—Catalogue of over 150 household and other necessities for mother and the whole family. A postal will bring it. Send for it now. Write name and address plain. Home Supplies Co., Insurance building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

WILL BUY OR EXCHANGE—New for second-hand furniture. For the next sixty days the Sells-Peters Furniture company will buy the highest cash prices for second-hand furniture, or exchange new for same. 223 South Second street. Phone 422.

JOURNAL CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

Fine Home

110,000 residence, modern in every way; best location in the city. Snap for \$5,500. Only good till January 1st.

If you want a good thing, see us.

Porterfield Co.

REAL ESTATE—FIRE INSURANCE—LOANS.

215 W. Gold

HELP WANTED.

Female.
WANTED—Girl for general housework, 215 North Twelfth.
WANTED—Girl for general housework, 411 North Eleventh.
WANTED—Experienced nurse for walking children and assist housework, 401 South Seventh street.

WANTED—Experienced sales ladies at the Economist.

WANTED—Salesmen.
EXPERIENCED salesmen of good character and personality, to sell life, health and accident insurance. Liberal salaries. Call Kimball, Albuquerque. Phone 1125.

WANTED—Positions.
FIRST-CLASS lady clerk desires position. Mrs. A. David, 207 West Tenth.

YOUNG MAN would like position on range. Any kind of work. Box 15, Journal office.

WANTED—Position. Young married man, experienced druggist. Best of references. Address in state. Box 15, Journal.

WANTED—Position by man of 22, which will provide board, room and small wages. Will accept any honest work. J. P. L., Box 155, Socorro, N. M.

LEGAL NOTICE.
In the District Court of the County of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico.

No. 9875.
Bertha Love and A. J. Love, Plaintiffs, vs. John Peltis, Leon Peltis, the unknown heirs of John Peltis, the unknown heirs of Leon Peltis, and all unknown claimants of interests in the premises described in Plaintiff's complaint adverse to the plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named plaintiffs have filed their suit against the above-named defendants in the above-named court; that the object of said suit is to establish the title of plaintiff and to the following real estate situated in the county of Bernalillo, state of New Mexico, to-wit: Lots two (2) and three (3) of Block II of the Eastern Addition to the City of Albuquerque as the same are shown and designated on the amended and supplemental map of said addition made by Martin Barr, C. E. and filed in the office of the probate clerk and ex-officio judge of said county on the 24th day of October, 1908, and to establish and quiet the title of said plaintiffs in and to said real estate as against the adverse claims of said defendants and each of them. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 15th day of February, 1915, judgment will be rendered in said cause against you by default. You are further notified that the name of Plaintiff's attorney is A. B. McMillan and that his postoffice address is Albuquerque, New Mexico.

A. B. WALKER.
Great of District Court Clerk of said Court.
By TIGER, R. D. MADRISON, Deputy.

WANTED—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

EXCELLENT table board and nicely furnished rooms with hot and cold water in every room. Casa de Oro, 412 West Gold. Under new management.

Highlands.
FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms, with board, 247 South Fourth street.

FOR RENT

Seven-room modern house only \$20.00.

J. H. PEAK

Phone 192. 111 W. Central

For Rent—\$15.00

Five-room modern house with range, collar, porch and barn. Other bargains.

John M. Moore Realty Co.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A new piano, cheap, 410 West Marquette avenue.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, practically new, 512 West Marquette avenue.

FOR SALE—Underwood typewriter, good order, 110, 115 Second street, Phone 718.

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

FOR SALE—Twenty-five glassed cash, size 24x36; good condition; very cheap. A. C. Hayman, Phone 15423.

FOR SALE—One 14-foot grocery or meat counter, in good condition. New Mexico Beer & Liquor Co., 1305 South Third street.

RUSSIAN GRASS—Independent of growth. Get plants grown seed. Our seed is No. 1 and grown by ourselves. Order now. Amari to Seed Co., Amarillo, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—Livestock and Poultry.
FOR SALE—Jersey cow, 200 North Hill.

FOR SALE—B. O. laying hen and one dress form, 402 South Waller street.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—Three good 1500-pound horses. Inquire of Guy Grannie, Duluth, Laury.

FOR SALE—Six-year-old riding or driving mare—buggy and harness, 193 South High street or 15, Cromwell building, city.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Island China bowl and two brass vases, also 17-year-old antique New Hotel. Phone 334. Room 54.

WE DO alterations and dress making. Fine dressmaking, tailored dresses, suits, Miss Crane, 215 North Eleventh street. Tel. 1241.

TYPEWRITERS.
Typewriter Co., 123 E. Fourth, Tel. 174.

ATL. KIRK, both new and second-hand, bought, sold, rented and repaired. Albuquerque Typewriter Exchange. Phone 778. 115 Second street.

ROSWELL-CARRIZO Mail Line
Daily passenger service leaving Roswell and Carrizozo at 8:00 a. m.

Through fares, one way \$10.00. Immediate points, per mile carried. 10¢. Free baggage free—Excess carried.

ROSWELL AUTO CO.,
Owners and Operators. Phone 119

Silver City Mogollon
DAILY AUTOMOBILE STAGE
Leave Silver City 1:30 p. m.

Leave Mogollon 8:00 a. m. Care meet all trains. Largest and best equipped auto livery in the southwest.

BENNETT AUTO CO.
Silver City, N. M.

ATL. KIRK, both new and second-hand, bought, sold, rented and repaired. Albuquerque Typewriter Exchange. Phone 778. 115 Second street.

FOR RENT

Seven-room modern house only \$20.00.

J. H. PEAK

Phone 192. 111 W. Central

For Rent—\$15.00

Five-room modern house with range, collar, porch and barn. Other bargains.

John M. Moore Realty Co.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A new piano, cheap, 410 West Marquette avenue.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, practically new, 512 West Marquette avenue.

FOR SALE—Underwood typewriter, good order, 110, 115 Second street, Phone 718.

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

FOR SALE—Twenty-five glassed cash, size 24x36; good condition; very cheap. A. C. Hayman, Phone 15423.

FOR SALE—One 14-foot grocery or meat counter, in good condition. New Mexico Beer & Liquor Co., 1305 South Third street.

RUSSIAN GRASS—Independent of growth. Get plants grown seed. Our seed is No. 1 and grown by ourselves. Order now. Amari to Seed Co., Amarillo, Texas.

FOR SALE—Luce bills for room accommodations at the Gates Hotel, Los Angeles Cal. The Gates Hotel is fire-proof, one of the newest and best in Los Angeles, and located corner of Sixth and Figuero

