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UNITED STATES DEMANDS THAT ENGLAND OBSERVE INTERNATIONAL LAW

JAPS WORSHIP
MIKADO ON HIS
ARRIVAL IN OLD
KIOTO CAPITAL

Americans Are Requested to Remove Their Hats and Bow Their Heads but Not to Cheer as Pageant Passes.

ANCIENT CEREMONIES
SOLENNLY OBSERVED

Only When Bugle Note Breaks Silence and Notifies That Sacred Mirror Is Enshrined Do Crowds Cheer.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Kioto, Japan, Nov. 7.—A "humble" like hush enveloped Kioto, the ancient capital of the empire, when Emperor Yoshihito and a gorgeous cortege made their state entry into the city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Here on Wednesday next will be held the first great coronation ceremony.

A similar scene never was witnessed in the western world. The emperor and the imperial shrine were silently worshipped by his subjects. The cortege was regarded as a sacred, mystic and religious procession. Although a desire to avoid accident was a controlling factor, one of the chief reasons for imposing silence upon the multitude was a wish to maintain reverence for the monarch as he arrived in the city for the sacred coronation rites. The Japanese viewpoint found expression when the master of ceremonies said to the Americans and other foreigners who were assigned to vantage points in the palace grounds, "When the shrine and the emperor pass, please remove your hats and bow, but do not cheer."

Solemnity of Scene.
A gray autumn day added to the solemnity of the scene when the procession entered the palace grounds in a purely Japanese setting. Humble, bent with years, stood beside soldiers, transcribing and thousands of delegates from the societies of the empire. Waiting at the palace were two scores of court ladies, gowned in ancient robes of white and scarlet. The cortege was an exact representation of the one which passed through Tokyo. The shrine, hidden behind curtains of purple, gold and red, borne on the shoulders of yellow-kimonoed villagers, was preceded by priests and followed by the emperor in the royal golden coach.

As the cortege reached the palace gates, the notes of a bugle broke the stillness and informed the multitude that the sacred mirror was enshrined. Then the reverent restraint was broken and the immense throngs gave themselves up to gaily, fireworks and illuminations.

Beautiful Decorations.
The imperial train conveying the imperial sanctuary, and the emperor and the whole court arrived here from Nagoya, where a night was spent. The city was beautifully decorated. Never before was witnessed such a magnificent display of enthusiasm and life in the ancient capital. The people of all classes gave vent to their joy and happiness at the state entry and return, though temporary, of the court, and the arrival of the occasion of the long-looked-for coronation ceremony. The grounds around the station compound and the streets along the route of the imperial procession were profusely decorated and were thronged with citizens eager to worship the imperial sanctuary and welcome the imperial cortege.

On the station platform were present a number of peers residing in Kioto, high prefectural and municipal officials and military officers, representatives of various business corporations and prominent citizens who accorded hearty welcome to the imperial party.

The imperial sanctuary and the imperial cortege arrived at the station amid the impressive strains of the Mikado, or national anthem, and salutes fired by artillery in the neighboring parks.

Sacred Emblems Present.
The sacred emblems of sovereignty were slowly borne on the shoulders of the villagers. Then, with the emperor just behind and his suite directly after him, the procession proceeded to the imperial palace through streets lined by troops and people. The imperial sanctuary was taken to the "Kinkaden" hall especially erected for the reception of the "sacred sanctuary" in the compound of the Kioto palace. The route of the cortege led through a great green arch erected by the municipality.

The repose of the imperial shrine consisting of the sacred mirror was enshrined with an impressive reli-

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 7.—New Mexico: Monday fair, slightly cooler east portion; Tuesday fair, moderate temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 66 degrees; minimum, 38 degrees; range, 28 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 53 degrees; northwest wind; partly cloudy.

ious ceremony conducted by the court ritualists in the presence of the coronation commissioners. The ritualists made offerings before the altar, the chief ritualist reading Shinto prayers. Then followed the worship by the emperor and empress, who were represented in this case by chamberlains and also worship by the members of the imperial family.

Kioto Presents.

In observance of the coronation the city of Kioto presented the emperor with picture books containing the works of thirty-eight contemporary artists, a cushion designed by Shokko Kamekura, and a flower vase made at the Prefectural Ceramic Institute. The city also presented to the empress a gold jeweled box, two rolls of fine brocade with patterns of pine trees and a phoenix and five rolls of white silk damask with patterns of chrysanthemum flowers (the imperial crest) embroidered in deep blue.

On the day of the chief coronation ceremony the city assembly will call an extraordinary meeting and present an address to the emperor, the writing of the address having been entrusted to Konan Naito, a noted scholar.

On November 18 the municipality will give a garden party at the Heian shrine, inviting all guests from the princes and princesses of the blood downward, numbering 2,500, who will participate in the coronation banquet. The governor of Kioto will give a dinner and theatrical entertainment at Gion, inviting the princes of the blood, ministers of state, the diplomatic corps and other dignitaries.

Coronation Committee.

The coronation celebration committee organized by prominent citizens of Kioto has a plan to invite the participants in the ceremonies to the famous cherry dance, to a maple party on Mount Takao, and to present the guests with souvenirs and guide books in commemoration of the event.

Kioto offers a brilliant spectacle. By day it is a mass of light decorations—lanterns, flags, flowers, banners, festive arches; by night it is a blaze of light. The bridges across the Kamogawa river are illuminated with festoons of electric lights. Nightly fireworks will be a feature of the coronation period.

To commemorate the coronation and the fact that official guests will stay in his home which is known as the "Choraku Kien" or "Hall of Everlasting Joy," Kichibei Murai, a Kioto millionaire banker, decided to make an alteration as would make it an occasion of coronation memorial. He has contrived a beautiful structure, half Japanese, half American.

To harmonize with the hilly surroundings of Kioto and the picturesque quietude of Maruyama, where the house is located, the theme of the Japanese paintings in China has with its ripples and gulls. The ceilings are designed to represent the blue skies. Gold flakes are scattered over the ground, so that waves and birds glitter as if in bright sunshine. The idea was borrowed from a roll picture in the Miyajima shrine and the design on a hand-copied Buddhist scripture kept in the Tennoji temple at Osaka.

The painter was Makoto Tsudohki, of the imperial household, and the gold ground and other ornaments were the work of Messrs. Ryosho Shin Kano, Kikawa Takao and Kyokuro Kawabe. The artistic judiciousness of the artist is evident.

(Continued on Page Two.)

VILLA WAITS AT
NAGO ON ATTACK
BY FORCES OF
GEN. OBREGON

Enemies Reported to Have Occupied Hermosillo Cause Northern Chieftain to Avoid March to Interior.

NEXT BATTLE LOOKED
FOR ON THE BORDER

Carranza's Commander Expects to Take Sufficient Time to Bring Up Reinforcements to Insure Victory.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 7.—Border folk, used to Mexican alarms, were settling down today to await a new climax in the Sonora situation, and from all indications that climax will possibly be in a month or six weeks.

Villa is at Naco, Sonora, with most of his artillery, cavalry and infantry. His apparent intention is to take the defense for once in his career and the General Calles and other commanders who have made the American side of the boundary more or less quiet for five years, accept battle on the border line.

On the Carranza side, the only man who ever defeated Villa will take his time in preparing to carry out orders to exterminate the brigand.

Bleak at Hermosillo.

He will either await reinforcements at Agua Prieta or go to Piedras Negras himself and threaten the town which he expects to drive Villa into the United States.

General Manuel Elom, the Carranza commander, who for months has been reported proceeding slowly from the west coast, is at Hermosillo, according to information received by both Carranza and Villa agents. His presence at the capital of Sonora, probably was the factor that determined Villa not to carry out his announced intention of occupying the interior of the state and fighting future battle there.

He did not wish to be caught between Bleak on the south and Obregon on the north.

Twenty-six Americans at Cananea were still safe today, despite the treatment accorded Doctor Thompson and Miller and the two chauffeurs who were they threatened with death by Villa.

Villa Visits Cananea.

Thompson came here tonight at the request of Obregon, who wanted the doctor to visit Agua Prieta, but Mrs. Thompson, who has hardly recovered from the shock sustained when Villa announced her husband had been killed, extracted a promise from her husband never again to venture on the Mexican side.

Villa visited Cananea himself today while General Frederick Funston, who decided to remain pending developments, went to Naco. The Americans at Cananea are in charge of the Cananea Consolidated Copper company and because there are no Mexicans competent to keep the machinery running little fear is felt for their safety.

In addition there are in the Cananea district and that vicinity a number of Americans.

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMAN SPIRIT
SHOWN DAILY IN
SOLDIERS' TOIL
FOR FATHERLAND

Conditions in Poland Impose Good Tests of Character on Those Charged With Controlling Affairs of Country.

CHEERFULNESS DISPLAYED
UNDER GREAT ADVERSITY

Teuton Spirit Is to Systematically Organize for Betterment of Situation in Conquered Territory.

(BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT)
Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 7.—The Polish people, who have been living for months in the conditions which I tried to describe in a recent letter—the hot days and the cold nights and the flies and the all-pervading grime.

These are the things that take the heart out of soldiers. Wounds are honorable. Lying in the middle of a grassy spot that is edged with dust and mud is merely disgusting. Men who like the Germans, come from the best ordered nation in the world cannot find it other than horrible (at least) and they don't talk about that.

They just go on doing their day's work of defending their country, not counting the task but pushing it to completion.

You in America are sorry for these soldiers because you take the neurotic point of view and they take the point of view of men of conviction who have important work to do and the right to do it. You talk about "degenerate Europe" and the "effete monarchies of the old world."

Enjoying Soldier's Life.

I wish you could have seen some hundreds of the citizens of degenerate Europe raising the enormous steel bridge which crosses the Vistula at Warsaw. They were all on foot, some on the bridge and some on the ground, and they were doing the work under heavy handicaps and with primitive facilities. A group was crowded onto one swaying platform that was supported by poles. There was no steam power to raise the driver and release it for its fall, but a mass of ropes and pulleys from the top of the machine and each rope was raised and lowered by a dozen hands.

It was hard work and monotonous work, but if you had only heard it and not seen it you would have thought it was some kind of game. For these men who had been working since dawn—it is now mid-morning—sang as they worked, and laughed and whistled water on each other between groups and made the weary business of one of the most exhilarating sights imaginable.

Colossal Rain Set to Rights.

Were they daunted by the colossal rain they had to set to rights? Not

Note Insists That Neutral Rights
on High Seas Are Disregarded

They? The Lusitania bridge lay in great enormous broken shafts before them, now plunged deep into the bed of the river and rising drunkenly upward to the sky. It seemed a hopeless proposition. Then "effort" gentlemen, with arms of bronze and hairy brows, took a sudden look at it, crawled over it and dove under it, noted down measurements, and then began hanging pulleys from its twisted girders. They edged their ponderous, around it and swung their derrick against it, and with ease it swung and clanking of machinery and creaking of timbers they went to work. Lo! The mighty spans rose from the river bed!

All day long the work goes on. Dusk falls and searchlights send their white glow streaming over the river and show the shining men still toiling against the twisted mass of steel (The Jot by camera).

Simultaneously with the preliminary raising of the steel bridge, the Germans and Austrians have put the finishing touches to a new timber bridge which lies just above the old one and leads into the fortress of Warsaw. The last plank laid, they saw another span, lying lazily on mud at each end of the bridge, (The Jot by camera).

(Continued on Page Two.)

NEW CABINET IN
GREECE FAVORS
ENTENTE ALLIES

Press of Country Is Opposing Dissolution of Parliament and Belief Is That Crisis Is Bridged Temporarily.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Athens, Nov. 7 (via Paris, 1:30 p. m.).—M. Skouloudis, commissioned by King Constantine to form a new cabinet, has accomplished the task. All the members of the Zaimis ministry are retained except the premier himself.

The new prime minister has taken the portfolio of foreign affairs. The formation of the new cabinet, it is generally assumed, will delay, if not eliminate, the crisis which probably would follow a dissolution of the chamber of deputies by the king.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers, who took the oath of office today:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M. Skouloudis.
Minister of public instruction, M. Michalidis.

Minister of justice and communications, D. G. Rhodis.
Minister of interior, M. Gounaris.
Minister of marine, Admiral Constantinos.

Minister of finance, Stephen Demas.

Besides the premier, M. Michalidis is the only new member of the cabinet. The office he takes formerly was held by M. Theodoris, who has become minister of national economy, a new post.

The first press the availability of going on without a dissolution of parliament and new general elections.

M. Skouloudis is not a deputy, but is regarded as an able diplomat known chiefly for the part he played in the London peace conference in 1917, after the Balkan war. He was minister of foreign affairs in the Rallis cabinet in 1917. He is reported to be favorably disposed toward the quadruple entente.

AMERICA IS CHAMPION OF
RIGHTFUL INTERESTS OF
THE NATIONS NOT AT WAR,
IS LANSING'S STATEMENT

DOCUMENT NEARLY 15,000 WORDS
LONG AND COVERS THIRTY-FIVE
POINTS OF RADICAL DIFFERENCE

Alleged Precedents, Cited by Sir Edward Grey, in Civil War Are Shown Not to Be Applicable at Present and Were Not in Similar Circumstances to Those Prevailing Today; British Admiralty Is Charged With Having Seized Vessels on Suspicion and Then Searched for Evidence to Bolster Up Action; Maritime Authorities All Against London Contention, and Orders Issued by Japan, Russia, Spain, Germany, United States and Great Britain Regarding Search, in Port, of Cargoes, Are Opposed to Policies Now Observed by His Majesty's Navy.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 7.—The United States in its latest note to Great Britain, made public here today, covering exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the allies against enemy countries on March 11, is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Insists Upon Rule of Law.
"The government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most seriously upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international law be maintained unimpaired."

"This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States enthusiastically assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exerting always that impartiality which, from the outbreak of the war, has been sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

Cites British Notes.

"The note is dated October 21, and acknowledges the notes of the British government dated January 7, February 10, June 22, July 23, July 31, August 15, and a note dated August 15, all of which relate to restrictions on American commerce. The United States says of the outset that it has delayed answering these notes in the hope that the announced purpose of Great Britain "to exercise their belligerent right with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals," and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exerting always that impartiality which, from the outbreak of the war, has been sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

Thirty-five Points Presented.

The body of the note is divided into thirty-five points, dealing with all phases of the contraband question, seizures and detentions, prior to, as well as after, the so-called blockade was instituted and announced that a separate communication will be sent upon dealing particularly with the "property and rights of the British government to include in their list of contraband of war, certain articles which have been an embargo."

In conclusion, after an argument on the law and facts, Secretary Lansing says:

"I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes found for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without foundation, that the blockades upon which such methods are partly founded are ineffective, illegal and indefensible, that the British procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose, and that in many cases introduction is asserted in the United States, therefore cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by those measures which are admittedly retaliatory and therefore, illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object

to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them; but, being affected, it cannot with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the policy that the exceptional geographic positions of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices."

Summary of Contentions.

Here follow in numbered paragraphs the points made by the United States. Summarized they are:

1. The statistics presented by Great



Britain to prove an increase rather than a decrease in American trade. To take into account the increasing price of commodities resulting from a state of war or to make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of trade, which the neutral countries in Europe previously had with the nations at war."

2. Retentions by Great Britain have not been "uniformly based on profits obtained at the time of seizure, but many vessels have been detained while search was made for evidence. The question has been one of 'evidence to support the belief of an enemy destination, or occasionally of enemy origin of the goods involved.'"

3. Attention is directed with regard to search of neutral vessels at sea to the instructions issued to the naval commanders of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Spain, Germany and France, from 1884 to the beginning of the present war to show "that search in port was not contemplated by the government of any of these countries."

4. An examination of the opinion of the most eminent text writers on the laws of nations shows "that they give practically no consideration to the question of search in port outside of examination in the course of regular prize court proceedings."

No American Precedent.

(5) Answering the assertion of Great Britain that the position of the United States in relation to search at sea is inconsistent with its practice during the civil war, the note says this is based upon a "misconception." A careful search of the records "shows conclusively that there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings," and that captures were not made upon other grounds than evidence found on the ship under investigation, and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources. It is here that Secretary Lansing appends a copy of the instructions issued to American naval officers on August 18, 1862.

(6) In answer to the British contention that conditions relating to the size and seaworthiness of modern carriers justify bringing vessels into port, there is cited the report of a board of United States naval experts, just made, in which it is declared that it is not necessary to remove "every package of a ship's cargo" to establish the character and nature of her trade, that the facilities for boarding and inspection of modern ships are in fact greater than in former times, and that to permit ships to be taken into port would be a direct aid to the belligerent concerned in that it would release a belligerent vessel overhauling the neutral from the duty of search and set it free for further belligerent operations."

Prize Court Proceedings Unjust.

(7, 8 and 9) These points deal with new procedures in the prize courts, the effect of which the United States complains is "to subject traders to risk or loss, delay and expense so great and burdensome as to practically destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe."

(10, 11) These discuss the question of burden of proof as to the non-contraband of goods consigned "to order" the United States arguing that none of the cases cited by Great Britain proves that the burden of proof can rightly be made to rest upon the claimants.

(12) The greatly increased imports of neutral countries adjoining Great Britain's enemies "cannot be accepted as laying down a last of legal rule of evidence," that commodities are destined for re-exportation to the belligerents. Such a rule, it is argued, "offers too great opportunity for abuse by belligerents," and is opposed to "those fundamental principles of justice which are the foundation of the jurisprudence of the United States and Great Britain."

Decrease of Exports Explained.

(13) Attention is directed to the fact that Great Britain admits that her exports to neutral countries have also materially increased since the present war began. "This Great Britain," says the note, "concededly shares in creating a condition which is relied upon as a sufficient ground to justify the interception of American goods destined to neutral European ports. If British exports to those ports should be still further increased it is obvious that, under the rule of evidence contended for by the British government, the presumption of enemy destination could be applied to a greater number of American cargoes, and American trade would suffer to the extent that British trade benefited by the increase. Great Britain cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired."

(14) "Whatever may be the conjunctural conclusions drawn from trade statistics, the United States maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of neutral country, and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country which the imports renew or replace has been sold to an enemy. That is a matter with which the neutral vendor has no concern and which can in no way affect his rights of trade. Moreover, even if goods listed as conditional contraband are destined to an enemy country through a central country, that fact is not in itself sufficient to justify their seizure."

Will Contest Seizures.

(15) In view of these considerations

tion, the United States announces that it has no other course but "to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of bringing them into port for the purpose, by search or otherwise, of obtaining evidence," and adds that "policy upon the regard of the British government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war this government will restrict their efforts to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

(16) Directing particular attention to the so-called "blockade measures," imposed by the order in council of March 11, the British note of July 23, last, is cited to confirm the intention to establish a blockade. "After over six months application of the blockade order, the note says, 'the experience of American citizens has convinced the government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to establish a blockade between enemy and neutral trade.'"

Neutral Trade Harassed.

(17) The practice of requiring a consignor to prove that his shipments are not bound to an enemy of Great Britain even when articles are on the embargo list of the neutral country to which they are destined, is characterized as "harassing to neutral traders."

18. While the United States government was at first inclined to view with leniency the British measures which were taken in their correspondence but not in the order-in-council of March 11 "a blockade" because of the assurance of the British government that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the courts in the application of the order-in-council and by the instructions which it was said would be issued to the administrative and other authorities having to do with the execution of the so-called "blockade" measures, this government is now forced to the realization that its exclusions, which were fully set forth in its note of March 29, were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British government. Dealing to avoid controversy and in the expectation that the administration of the order-in-council would conform to the established rules of international law, this government has until now reserved the question of the actual validity of the order-in-council of March 11, in so far as it is considered by the government of Great Britain to establish a blockade within the meaning of that term as understood in the law and practices of nations; but in the circumstances now developed it feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged."

German Coast Open to Trade.

19. Pointing out that in accordance with the declaration of Paris in 1856, the effectiveness of a blockade is "manifestly a question of fact," the United States says it is "common knowledge that the German coast is open to trade with the Scandinavian countries." The recent placing of cotton on the British list of contraband is spoken of as making it appear "that the British government themselves have been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching their enemies, or else that they are doubtful as to the legality of the form of blockade which they have sought to maintain."

20. Decisions are cited to show that it is an essential principle, universally accepted, that a blockade must apply impartially to the ships of all nations, and it is added that "if belligerents themselves trade with blockaded ports," the principle in the past has been that they cannot be regarded as effectively blockaded."

These decisions are referred to "since it is a matter of common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, whose ports, so far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded."

(21) The principles of the laws of nations which forbid the blockade of neutral ports in time of war, embodied in that part of the Declaration of London adopted by Great Britain as to the blockade, are discussed and several decisions of the British prize courts prior to the present war as well as the Matamoros cases in the American civil war are recalled to support the contention of the United States.

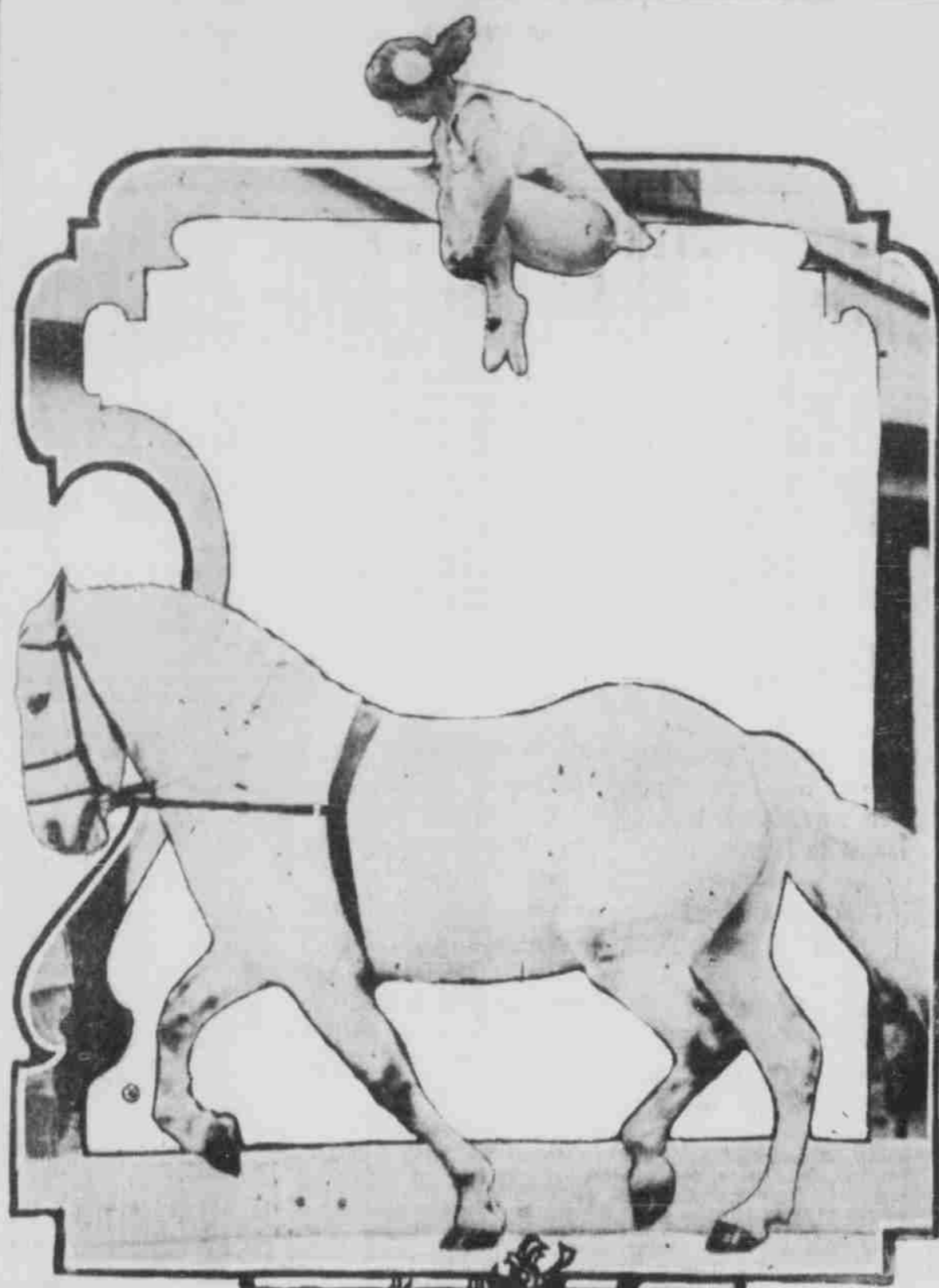
(22) Measured by the three universally conceded tests the present British measures cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, in practice, or in effect."

(23) Formal notice is given that the "blockade" which Great Britain claims to have instituted under the order in council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States."

(24) "The British view of the famous Bosphorus case before the outbreak of the present war is cited to support the American contentions."

(25 to 33 inclusive) These deal exclusively with the modes of judicial redress for citizens of neutral countries, and reach certain political conclusions. "The government of the United States," the note says, "has viewed with surprise and concern the attempt of its majesty's government to confer upon the British prize courts jurisdiction by this illegal exercise of force in order that these courts may apply to vessels and cargoes of neutral nationalities, seized upon the high seas, municipal laws and orders which can only rightfully be enforced within the territory waters of Great Britain or against vessels of British nationality when on the high seas. The United States government feels that it cannot reasonably be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are in its opinion, unauthorized by the unrestricted application of international law to exact reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British government through diplomatic channels."

Secretary Lansing denies in this connection that the charges, such as pilferage, wharfage, unloading cost, against a detained vessel must be paid for by the claimants, and adds that the United States "feels to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens."



ROSA ROSALIND, Highest Salaried Circus Star and Only Lady Somersault and Flip-flop Rider in the World. Here Today With Self-Photo Buffalo Bill Circus.

Japanese Steamer Is Sunk by Submarine

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Tokio, Nov. 7.—The Japanese steamer *Yasukuni Maru*, 5,118 tons, was sunk by an unknown submarine near Gibraltar, Wednesday. The captain and crew reached shore safely.

The *Yasukuni Maru* evidently was the victim of one of the German submarines which have passed safely through the straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean sea to undertake a campaign against the merchant shipping of the allies, and already have sunk several vessels.

LITTLE BRITISH SHIP SUNK; 3 OF CREW SAVED

London, Nov. 7 (4:23 p. m.).—The Aberdeen steamer *Alastair*, 366 gross tons, has been sunk. Three members of the crew were saved.

CREW OF FRENCH STEAMER IS PICKED UP SAFELY

London, Nov. 7 (9:10 p. m.).—Fifty-five members of the crew of the French steamer *Calcutta*, which was sunk by a German submarine, November 4, in the vicinity of the Straits of Gibraltar, have been received and taken to port by the British steamer *Lady Plymouth*.

The crews of the French ship *Edna* and of the Italian ship *Coni*, which were sunk the same day, were picked up but until today no news had been received of the men from the *Calcutta*.

MONTENEGRINS CLAIM VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE
Rome, Nov. 7 (Cable Paris, 10:10 p. m.).—The following official communication to the Montenegrin consulate here was received today:

Belgrade, Nov. 7.—The battle near Gracovici in Herzegovina continued with great fury all day November 6, until evening. The enemy made several attacks in an endeavor to capture our positions, but he not only failed, but was repulsed with heavy losses by our brave soldiers.

"During the fighting on the Herzegovina front, we have taken four field guns, four machine guns, twenty telephones, a searchlight, seventy horses, 100 rifles, one hundred thousand cartridges and two officers and forty soldiers."

"On the rest of the front the artillery struggle is developing."

Chicago Hot and Dry.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The highest maximum November temperature ever recorded here was entered by the United States weather bureau today. The thermometer registered 75.2 at 4 o'clock.

JAPS WORSHIP MIKADO ON HIS ARRIVAL IN THE OLD KIOTO CAPITAL

(Continued From Page One.)

ment of Viscount Kaneko, former ambassador to Washington, was consulted.

This villa has been set apart for the use of Senator Malowsky, aide-de-camp of the Russian ambassador, and for Sir Cynricum Greene, the British ambassador and his wife, Lady Lily Greene.

During the coronation period the majority of the members of the diplomatic corps will stay at the Kioto hotel. Among these will be George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Guthrie, as well as Post Wheeler, first secretary of the American embassy, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler. The other official American guests are Col. James A. Irons, the military attaché, with Mrs. Irons and Capt. Frederick J. Horne and Mrs. Horne. The military and naval attaches with their wives will stay at the Nara hotel in the city of Nara, which is about one hour's railroad journey from Kioto.

On account of inadequate accommodations it was found impossible to house all the diplomatic corps in Kioto. Each of the invited was permitted to bring one servant, provided that servant was Japanese. The court, whose guests the diplomats and attaches are found it impossible to supply more extended foreign accommodations. State carriages will be placed at the disposal of the foreign guests during their stay at the ancient capital.

Americans Present.

Among the Americans in Kioto are Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the governor general of the Philippines; Mrs. Sydney Cloman and Capt. A. P. Coniskey, of Manila; Mrs. Francis Wolcott, of Colorado; Mrs. Florence Houston, of San Francisco; Admiral and Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter; Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Chapman, of San Francisco.

KITCHENER CONFERS WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS

Paris, Nov. 7 (7:25 p. m.).—Lord Kitchener, British secretary for war, before leaving for the Near East, conferred with Premier Briand, Minister of War Gallieni and General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

The dispatch contains the first hint of the route taken by Lord Kitchener in proceeding to the Orient. It apparently bears out the report in London that his mission includes an effort to co-ordinate the work of the general staffs of the allied armies.

Used Whenever Quinine Is Needed Does Not Affect the Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine for any purpose for which Quinine is used. Does not cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Remember there is only one "Bromo Quinine." Look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

NOTICE.

Having sold C. O. Simonson and S. O. Davidson, the Albuquerque Novelty Works, all accounts due me should be paid to above firm.

C. B. HOPPING.

Prop. Albuquerque Novelty Works.

American Press Approves Note to Great Britain

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

New York Sun: The note reflects exactly the American sentiment and describes accurately the American purpose. We stand upon the law and demand that Great Britain shall obey that law, and in this the administration only expresses the will of the American people.

New York World: On such a showing of outrage as is here made, the terms of the American protest must be regarded as exceedingly temperate. To gain a military advantage more or less important, Great Britain has become a grievous offender against laws, against its own cherished principles, against several of the small nations of Europe which it has assumed to champion and against the best and most powerful friend that it has among the neutrals of the earth. It has not killed Americans; it has killed American rights. It has done more than seize American property; it has seized the opportunity thus wantonly gained to extend its own trade, if even a gleam of sense can penetrate Downing street, the British government must soon perceive that unless it changes its methods, its own accountants will be forced to do so.

New York Herald: Upon international law, as this existed before the outbreak of the present world conflict, the government of the United States rests its case. In behalf of what it holds to be the rights of neutral commerce it will bring to bear the full strength of its diplomacy. For full reparation for the damage done to American commerce it will insist with all its strength.

Boston Advertiser: The note states the American case very strongly. But, for that matter, so did the note which was first sent to Great Britain on this same subject many months ago. And at intervals the United States has been saying the same thing very logically, very powerfully, very urgently—and without any perceptible effect, that now one can see, in changing the British policy.

Baltimore American: Great Britain has indulged in no murderous work but she has destroyed millions of dollars of American property. This is the gravest charge the United States can bring against her, but it is a mighty serious charge; one that may endanger the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations.

Washington Post: This note signed by Robert Lansing, secretary of state, is destined to become a classic in the literature of international relations. If Great Britain values the friendship of the United States it will pay immediate heed to this note and abandon its attempt to substitute force for law.

Cincinnati Volksblatt: The note of the president to England complaining about the violation of our neutral rights is unassailable in fact, law and logic, but deserves the reproach of coming too late.

Cincinnati Freie Presse: President Wilson's note to Great Britain is not likely to cause apprehension in Downing street. It insists, of course, that the American government cannot submit to further disregard of international law but nothing contained in the note suggests that further violation of American rights by Great Britain would be considered an unfriendly act, a time so readily adopted in our diplomatic intercourse with Berlin.

St. Louis Westliche-Post: We highly

commend the assertion of American rights and principles as contained in the note, but we ask why American commerce had to suffer almost a whole year before the administration saw fit to launch a vigorous protest against the arbitrary measures employed by Great Britain and her allies to the detriment of American prestige. And even now, we do not find anything in the note to reassure us that the government of the United States is ready to effectively safeguard American rights and interests.

New York Staats Zeitung: A very clear, able argument, free from all sentimentality; businesslike, convincing. But it does not contain the slightest hint as to what our government intends to do, should Great Britain say in answer: "We are of a different opinion," and then proceed, without further ado, to continue the practices called illegal and unwarranted, to which the United States can no longer submit. Probably we shall be able to submit a bill for damages after the war, and that seems to be the only purpose of these diplomatic writing exercises.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Our government's neutrality requires it to play no favorites. The president has successfully fought off with Germany the issue of submarine warfare in its relation to the rights of neutral combatants. Most bitterly he has been denounced by German sympathizers for favoring Great Britain. It is possible that now he will be denounced with equal bitterness by British sympathizers.

Such issues of trading rights as are involved in the controversy with Great Britain cannot conceivably lead to any rupture of friendly relations between the two countries. The diplomatic warning sent to London cannot be regarded as disquieting, although there is iron in it.

VILLA WAITS AT NACO ON ATTACK BY FORCES OF GENERAL OBREGON

(Continued From Page One.)

ber of other Americans who have spent years in Mexico and who feel that they will be safe under any circumstances.

CAROTHERS DOUBTS STORY OF OBREGON'S PROTEST

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 7.—George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, who arrived here today from Douglas, Ariz., was surprised to hear that press reports yesterday stated that General Obregon had protested to General Funston against Carothers' appearance on the border near Agua Prieta because of Carothers' long association with the Villa government as representative of the state department.

"I doubt that General Obregon had made any protest," he said, "I talked with General Funston after his meeting with General Obregon and if Obregon made any such statement I should have been informed. I also talked with Obregon before leaving Douglas and found him most cordial."

Not one of them was sorry for himself, though they were very tender toward each other. War is the greatest disciplinarian and a people.

But only when they go into it trained for it and knowing what they are about. Possibly it is from the training that half the benefit accrues.

I have been tempted into this long digression by the things I have seen and the lessons I hope I have at least begun to learn during the last year.

Sorry for the Other Fellow.

Not one of them was sorry for himself, though they were very tender toward each other. War is the greatest disciplinarian and a people.

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GERMAN SPIRIT SHOWN DAILY IN SOLDIERS' TOIL FOR THE FATHERLAND

(Continued From Page One.)

ed the words "Kaiser Franz Josef Brucks" on a board, for which they also made a standard, and then they beamed at it over when an excited personage came along and said: "It is wonderful—beautifully done, children."

An Army at Work on Bridges. This kind of thing is going on all the way across Poland. An officer said that on the Krangrod line alone 6,000 German and Austrian soldiers are working tracks and restoring bridges.

That's the way these builders, who follow the lighters work, while not at home shudder and moan over the pains and hardships of war. The people who are suffering these pains and bearing these burdens are not nearly so vocal about them.

I used to be squeamish about certain of the sights of war, and it was not so much pity, I'm afraid, as self-indulgence. Now I make myself look, and I don't think that makes a man less sorry, and upon occasion it may make him more helpful.

In the railway station at Malbork a year ago I had to go out into the air while cold and McCarthen still could during the dressing of wounds, during the dressing of wounds.

Bravery Among the Wounded.

But one day at Jaroslau in Poland months later it did seem to me a something to have to give the support of an arm to a Russian prisoner just in from the battlefield whose clothes were soaked with blood from cold to show. The man had been doing his day's work and he had got the worst of it. It was of no help to him to agonize over him. Nor were the wounded German soldiers pitying themselves.

Very white and shaken, they were being lifted into freight cars drawn up in front of what remained of the Jaroslau railway station. Across the cars seats of pine had been roughly knocked together and on these the men were sitting. There was not room for them to lie down on the seats, so crowded was the car as they sat upright, each man helping to support the other. Pretty soon a surgeon came along and looked closely into the white faces. When he saw a man that looked particularly weak he said, "Can you bear to sit up, or do you want to wait for the hospital train?" To one and another and another and so on he put that question, and each one would wiggle a feeble hand and say, "Yes, yes, I can sit up."

Sorry for the Other Fellow. Not one of them was sorry for himself, though they were very tender toward each other.

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Puts Them On Their Feet

Many a man, handicapped for years by coffee and its habit-forming drug, caffeine, has been put on his feet by

POSTUM

—AMERICA'S PURE FOOD-DRINK.

There's a Reason!

Postum is a delightful beverage, free from drugs or harmful ingredients of any sort, but packed full of the rich goodness of whole wheat, roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses.

There's no coffee trouble in Postum—no headache, no heart-flutter, no sleeplessness, no biliousness, no "fag"—but there is a mighty boost toward health and the joy of living.

Any man, turning from coffee with its ills to this pure food-drink, quickly finds

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

--sold by Grocers everywhere

GALLUP LUMP
GALLUP STOVE
RED CEDAR SPLIT
FACTORY WOOD
AZTEC FUEL CO.
Phone 251

What's New in New Mexico

CARRIZOZO KID WANTED REALISM IN FIRE DRILL

Started a Blaze in Basement Just to Get the Right Touch for the Ceremonies; Now He Knows Better.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) CARRIZOZO, N. M., Nov. 7.—Friday morning at the public school building here, the fire drill was minute-y explained by the principal to the students, after which it was given a rehearsal by the students in the various rooms. It was to be repeated on opening school in the afternoon. So impressed was one of the scholars in the lower grade with the idea of marching out of a building when same was ablaze, he was obsessed with the idea of making the afternoon drill a reality.

He descended into the basement just before school opened and set fire to a quantity of rubbish found there. The situation was immediately discovered and no damage was done, except to the young and innocent offender, who was taken into the principal's office and given needed chastisement.

Had Good Excuse. Of the seventy-five indictments returned of the present term of court here, thirty were drawn against parents for failure to send their children to school. Several have been arrested and taken before the court, who has listened to their stories and administered justice as he believed the case merited. Some have been fined and compelled to pay the costs of the prosecution.

In one case, however, the defendant was called to the bar of justice to explain why he had not sent his daughter to school as the law directs. He replied that his daughter was present and could, possibly, better explain the situation. The young lady arose and stepped forward, carrying a baby in her arms. She was about 29 years of age and married. The case was promptly dismissed by Judge Medler, and the school director making complaint against this party was asked to be a little more careful in the future when complaints for violation of the compulsory school law were to be filed before the grand jury.

Allegation Still Lost. In the case of Ayres vs. McIvrea, the rather sensational damage suit in which the plaintiff asked \$25,000 damages from the defendant for the alienation of her husband's affections, the defendant at the conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony moved the court to find for the defendant. The motion was sustained by Judge Medler and the case dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff, the court holding that no damage had been proven. An appeal was granted the plaintiff, and her attorneys will take the matter to the supreme court for review.

The case of the state against Miguel Luna, charged with an assault to kill Manuel Aragon, resulted in a verdict of guilty. This is an old case, having been on the docket for several terms, the transaction having occurred in a sheep camp while Mr. Aragon was still a resident of this county. He is now living in El Paso.

Three short criminal cases were tried yesterday, which will leave one more to be tried today, this closing the criminal docket for the present term. Inasmuch as Judge Medler has court business at Silver City next week and will open the regular fall term of court at Estancia on the 15th of this month, he was anxious to continue everything which could go over until the spring term without working a hardship. He has, therefore, heard only those criminal cases where the defendants were unable to give bond and were confined in the county jail. An exceptionally large number of civil cases have been disposed of, the majority having been heard before the court without a jury, and in order to accomplish so much as he has, Judge Medler has worked almost continuously for the two weeks he has been here.

GOOD ROAD BUILDING IN CURRY COUNTY IS HAVING A BIG BOOM

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) CLOVIS, N. M., Nov. 7.—The gang of state road-builders which has been working on the road from Portales to the Roosevelt-Curry county line for the past year, has received instructions from the state engineering department to proceed into Clovis, which means that work will now be started on the part of the road from the county line to Clovis.

The people of Curry and Roosevelt counties are vitally interested in good roads, and some time ago they decided that the road between here and Portales, over which there is a great volume of traffic, should be improved. The state engineering department was appealed to and finally sent a gang of men to take hold of the work, with the result that the section of road already completed is first-class in every respect.

WENT TO THE HOSPITAL. C. E. Blanchard, postmaster at Blanchard, Cal., writes: "I had kidney trouble so bad I had to go to the hospital. Foley-Kidney Pills were recommended to me and they completely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of them." Sufferers in every state have had similar benefit from this standard remedy for kidney and bladder ailments. It banishes backache, stiff joints, swollen muscles and all the various symptoms of weakened or diseased kidneys. Sold everywhere.

Notes of Interest From State Museum

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Nov. 7.—Arrangements were completed today under which the United States weather bureau will display cold wave flags during the winter from the 100-foot flag pole of the museum.

S. G. Cartwright, Jesse Nushbaum, of the museum, and several others made a trip to the Aztec church today and to their delight found a number of novel and architectural features in the carvings of its beams and benches which will be embodied in a bulletin of the School of American Archaeology on the architecture of the mission churches. Much information was obtained from Juan Gallegos, the village sculptor and wood-carver, a quaint character whose job it is to manufacture the tombstones and care the ornamentation for the homes. Some of the tombstones are quite original, wooden crosses with designs inlaid with stones that are screwed in their places. Floral and other designs are thus produced.

A Reconnaissance of Northwestern New Mexico, beautifully illustrated with half-tones from photographs as well as maps and charts, has been received for the geographical library of the museum from the United States geological survey.

The following registered at the museum: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smalley, Springfield, Mo.; Mrs. S. D. Barlow, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. R. V. Blades, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Biddell and wife, Denver; Mr. Freudenhal, Las Cruces; Mrs. E. H. Pierce, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. R. A. Prescott, Jamestown, N. Y.; Linwood B. Curtis, Stafford, Conn.; Irma Moeller, Henry Moeller, Grand Mound, Ia.; Mrs. L. E. Alexander, O. F. Alexander, Stockton, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson, Fall River, Wis.; Maude M. Kines, Percy, E. Mundy, Salem, O.; Erma Shidler, Alliance, O.; Harry R. Balster, John M. Balster, Edwardsville, Ill.; L. A. Venable, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sands, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Feller, Spencer, O.; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Granger, Jasper, Mich.; George W. Woodguy, Matamoros, O.; Fred Beck, Glenwood, Ia.; W. M. and Mrs. S. A. Weststead, Jewell City, Kan.; W. H. Hume, Paris, Mo.; H. J. Crow and wife, Oak Park, Ill.; Frank Dolezal, Wahook, Neb.; Emma Culver, Galesburg, Ill.; J. M. Hutchison, Altoona, Pa.; H. M. Spalding, Chilca Junction, O.; John Bilzen, Leet, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Dobbins, Marion, O.; A. O. Bates, Homer, Mich.; Wesley Parkinson, Centralia, Canada; F. L. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; James K. Penfield, Miss Isabelle K. Penfield, Delhi, N. Y.; Mrs. Wagner, Fort Wayne, Ind.; William Davis, Perry, Pa.; George E. Britton, Fort Madison, Ia.; J. R. Walker, Kansas City, Mo.; J. B. Dieckman, Chicago; Fred J. Buehler, Newport, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Mitchell, Richard Mitchell, Horton, Mich.; Everett B. Lavell, Sterling, Kan.; Guy Hart, Clarkston, Mich.; Grace Layelle, London, France; John Stevens, W. T. Stevens, Harper, Kan.; W. L. Foster, Hillsboro, N. D.; Mr. and Mrs. David Meyer, Bellevue, O.; J. W. Falkner, Madill, Okla.; J. H. Dieckman, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. McCormack, Butler, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. William Musser, Litchfield, O.

PARENT-TEACHERS' MEETING IN SANTA FE LARGELY ATTENDED

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Nov. 7.—Two hundred and fifty people attended the first parent-teachers' meeting in the auditorium of the Catron school building last evening. The meeting was under the auspices of the home and child welfare department of the Santa Fe Woman's club and was presided over by Mrs. Lavin C. Collins. The High School Glee club rendered two numbers very acceptably under the direction of Mrs. George H. Van Stone, following which a two-reel film was shown upon the screen with the high school pathoscope, for which five new films are received each week. The film last evening was a two-reel, "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg."

Supt. J. H. Wagner made an address of welcome and explained how parents can best help the teacher. Mrs. Florence Bartlett gave an excellent talk on "Mental Training at Different Stages of Life." Prof. S. R. Sellers spoke on the place of play in education. Then came a remarkable discussion, remarkable in that the audience took an active, intelligent part, in English and in Spanish. In conclusion refreshments were served in the domestic science kitchen. Mrs. M. S. Groves being chairman of the committee that served coffee and cake. There was a social hour and inspection of the art, manual training and domestic science departments of the school.

MERSFELDER EXPECTED TO SUCCEED MISS MYERS

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Clovis, N. M., Nov. 7.—L. C. Mersfelder, who about six days ago resigned the position of superintendent of public instruction of Curry county on account of ill health, has been offered and will probably accept the position of state superintendent of industrial education, succeeding the present incumbent, Miss Manette A. Myers, who, it is understood, will resign on December 1.

Mr. Mersfelder is regarded as one of the leading educators of the state. The position pays a salary of \$1,600 a year.

ENROLLMENT IN ASSOCIATION IS NOW UNDER WAY

Mrs. Young, of Cuba, First to Take Membership and Mrs. Strumquist of Albuquerque Gets Receipt Number Two.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Young, of Cuba, San Rafael county, was the first to enroll for this year's convention of the New Mexico Educational association at Albuquerque and was given receipt No. 1. Mrs. Anna Wilde Strumquist, of Albuquerque, has the honor of being second. Col. Ralph E. Twitchell, of Santa Fe, is third and then follow the sixty-five rural teachers of Santa Fe county with County Superintendent John V. Conway as the leader.

Prof. George Loughe has been named the new secretary of the Oratorical association. President W. O. Hall, of Roswell, of the association, writes that the number of entries in the oratorical and declamatory contests is greater than last year and that the competition will be much keener.

The copy for the printed program was mailed to Albuquerque today, but two sections have thus far failed to send in their programs, the oratorical and declamatory sections. In the latter, K. M. Chapman, of the School of American Archaeology, will give an illustrated talk on the art of the prehistoric cliff dwellers and the Pueblo Indians.

Banquets Planned. Various sections are already arranging for their banquets. The most notable event of that kind will undoubtedly be again the meeting of the Schoolmasters' club.

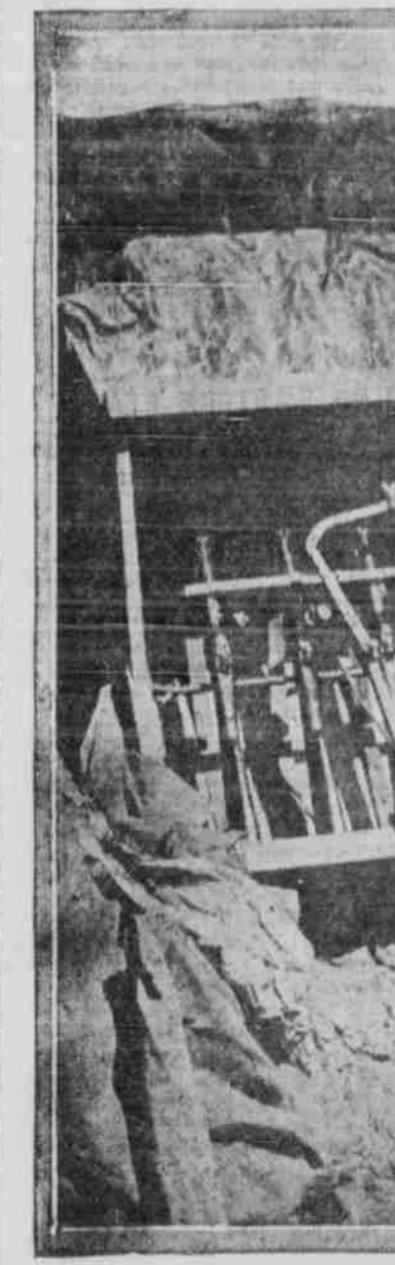
The medallion or badge this year will be quite new. A Rochester, N. Y., firm is making them and they will be here by the end of next week. The button will be of antique style with the coat of arms of New Mexico and motto. A Greek or classic ornament appears on each side of the seal. Each member who pays his annual dues of a dollar will receive the insignia of the association.

E. Stanley Seder will give the convention a musical program, excellent even that of a year ago and that was a program of the highest merit. It has filled all the places, which include two solos by Miss Elizabeth Garrett, the blind Las Cruces singer and composer; orchestra, band, glee club, quartet, trio and a violin solo by Miss Walton, of Silver City. On Tuesday at 11 a. m., Mr. Seder will give a pipe organ recital and concert which will be the climax of the musical events. It was a feature that was much enjoyed last year.

Trying to Get Marshall. The effort has been renewed to have Vice President Marshall address the teachers on Saturday evening, after the conclusion of the sessions of the educational council. There is an intimation that these efforts will be successful.

The United States bureau of education will send Mr. Farrel to address the general session as well as several of the section meetings. Uniform blanks are being prepared for the secretary of each section on which to report the action by each.

When One French Soldier Does Work of Six



This peculiar looking box filled with rifles is the latest improvisation of the French soldiers in the trenches. When they have not sufficient rapid-fire guns they build one of their own. Six rifles laid in a box with a contrivance to pull the six triggers can thus be operated by one man. The other five guns merely may be off digging trenches or resting while one soldier guards them and holds the trench.

section, the names of the new officers and members and a concise statement of the address delivered. Those who have prepared addresses for the meeting are requested to send a copy to the secretary, J. H. Wagner at Santa Fe, so that he may prepare extracts or a synopsis for the program. If better still, each speaker should mail him a 25¢ or 50¢ word synopsis, so as to insure accuracy in reporting.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO SHOWN BY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Nov. 7.—Interesting facts about the gold production of New Mexico are brought out in an official bulletin just published. The recoverable gold production from New Mexico ores and prospects last year amounted to \$4,648,778. The amount, valued at \$1,171,450, as against \$2,587,177 for the same period in 1914, an increase of 14,617.42 fine ounces in quantity and \$248,778 in value. Recoverable gold was produced \$4,648,778 fine ounces, valued at \$1,171,450, or nearly 14 per cent of the total gold production of the United States. This was almost entirely from the alluvial ore mines at Mogollon.

There were numerous yields of gold in Colfax, Dona Ana, Grant, Lincoln, Safford, Sierra and Santa Fe counties. The whole state 43,839.45 fine ounces, valued at \$1,171,450, or 27 per cent of the total. Copper ores contained 11,352.45 fine ounces, valued at \$254,674, or 20 per cent of the total, chiefly from Central, Lordsburg and Pinos Altos districts. Grant county.

Lead ores furnished 25,830 fine ounces, valued at \$5,558, or 947 per cent of the total, chiefly from Grant county, and from Magdalena, Socorro county. Copper-lead ores furnished a negligible percentage of the total gold. The production of placer gold amounted to 1,414.27 fine ounces, valued at \$29,152, or 2 per cent of the total.

SANTA FEANS WELCOME FARMERS ON SPECIAL

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Santa Fe, Nov. 7.—The farmers' special of the Santa Fe was given a most welcome reception by the city under the leadership of George F. Van Stone, secretary of the chamber of commerce. Anne L. C. Collins and other members. French automobiles were at the depot to bring the visitors to the Old Palace, where several hours were spent in viewing the art and archaeological treasures and in listening to New Mexico's agricultural, manufacturing, health and tourist advantages.

After luncheon the guests were taken on a tour of the city, starting at the Old Palace, and going to the top of Fort Marcy and thence to the old church, the capital and to the depot. Judge L. C. Collins, Mrs. L. C. Collins and others made stirring addresses in the lecture room of the Palace and the chamber of commerce as well as the museum, distributed pamphlets and bulletins telling about Santa Fe and the state of which it is the capital. Paul Moran and A. G. Woodford brought a wagonload of apples to the train from the Tesuque valley, which were distributed at the train.

MADE OVER AGAIN. Mrs. Jennie Miner, Davidson, Ind., writes: "I can truthfully say Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best I ever used. They are so mild in action, I feel like I have been made over again."

Good health has no greater enemy than constipation. Foley Cathartic Tablets keep the stomach sweet, liver active, bowels regular, and banish biliousness, sick headaches, water on the neck. Short persons welcome the light, fast feeling they give. Sold everywhere.



MRS. CORA WILSON STEWART.

Chairman of the commission on illiteracy of the state of Kentucky, founder of the "moonlight schools," and one of the most famous educators in the United States. Mrs. Stewart will be one of the leading speakers at the approaching convention of the New Mexico Educational association.

WOUNDED POUR INTO PARIS IN A STEADY STREAM

Government Has Systematized Methods of Handling Soldiers Returned From the Front Bound for Hospitals.

(Associated Press Correspondence) Paris, Nov. 7.—Long trains of wounded men pouring into the La Chapelle station of the Gare du Nord, main Paris station, after the three-day fighting of Champagne has occurred, for the cab and flow of the struggle keeps going on with its steady yield of maimed and stricken soldiers. The government has the most modern facilities for the care of these men, and the methods employed for promptly handling this enormous deluge of human freight resulting from the most immediate and delicate of duties.

La Chapelle is the station in the most northeastern section of Paris, nearest the fighting line, sixty-five miles away, and is the natural point for those trains from the front to empty into Paris. Here the trains of wounded men, twenty-six a day, with 200 to 300 wounded on each train, even after the fall in the fighting, or from 5,000 to 10,000 a day, are met for daily. When the fighting was fiercest these trains were far exceeded, and one of the officers stated 11,000 wounded had been received in four days, and added the remarkable fact that only two of the 11,000 had died in transit.

The platform to which these trains of wounded men, up to 100, are all thoroughly organized for fast and systematic work. Not of hand but of huge kitchen which can furnish 4,000 meals on short notice, so that the wounded may (probably escape) food and medicine. They are made ready to carry dozens of men packed in stretchers. Twelve surgeons are on duty to give first aid in a pressure case, though this station is not for treatment of the wounded, it is merely to receive and distribute them to the hospitals in Paris or in central or southern France.

A train of wounded from the front had just come in as the morning party had arrived under government escort. Twelve little ambulances were drawn up on the platform to receive the wounded men, and already the ambulances were well filled and moving off to the various hospitals. Each ambulance received six, two tiers of three, the litters sliding on grooves into their places in the ambulances.

TEACHERS TO BE ENTERTAINED BY P. T. A. OF CITY

Reception in Honor of Visitors to Be Held at Masonic Temple on First Day; Patrons Section Has Fine Program.

Among the numerous entertainment features planned for the visiting teachers during the convention of the New Mexico Educational association there will be none more pleasing than the reception to be given on Monday afternoon, the first day of the convention, by the Parent-Teachers' association of the First and Second wards of Albuquerque. The reception will be held in the Masonic temple from 4 to 4 o'clock, and a notable program will be rendered for the entertainment of the visitors.

The music arranged for the occasion is especially attractive. The glee club of the New Mexico Normal university of Las Vegas and the University of New Mexico will both participate, and Miss Elizabeth Garrett, composer of "Fair New Mexico," which was officially adopted by the last legislature as the state song, will render this and other songs. Mrs. Florence Bartlett, author of "Land of Sunshine," another patriotic song which has warmed the hearts of all New Mexicans who have heard it, and herself a prominent educator, will sing her own composition, which will be interpreted by four Spanish girls in costume. Mrs. Bartlett will also sing "A Perfect Day," which will be interpreted by twelve high school girls.

Miss Fader's class in physical culture will give a demonstration at the reception, and there will be a club drill by eighty high school girls and a garden dance by twenty-eight girls from the same institution. Mrs. W. C. McDonald, Mrs. A. N. White and Mrs. F. H. Roberts will be the special guests of honor.

Sectional Program. The program arranged for the patrons' section during the convention, which will be given in the high school auditorium Tuesday morning from 10:30 to 12:30, is of the most attractive of the entire session. Prof. M. V. O'Brien, the leading speaker of the convention, who is at the head of the department of education of the University of Wisconsin, will lecture on "The Patron's Privilege of Co-operating With the Teacher." There will be a physical culture demonstration by the students of the New Mexico Normal university, and songs by Miss Elizabeth Garrett. The annual meeting of the patrons' section will follow Professor O'Brien's address.

The addresses to be delivered by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of Frankfort, Ky., chairman of the Kentucky commission on illiteracy, bid fair to be among the most striking and interesting of the entire convention. Mrs. Stewart is founder of the famous "moonlight schools" of Kentucky, and her success in grappling with the problem of illiteracy in her own state has gained her nation-wide prominence as an educator.

HELPFUL WORDS

From An Albuquerque Citizen. Is your back lame and painful? Does it ache especially after exertion?

Is there a numbness in the kidney region? These symptoms suggest weak kidneys. If so there is danger in delay. Weak kidneys get fast weaker. Give your trouble prompt attention. Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys. Your neighbors use and recommend them.

Read this Albuquerque testimony: "Mr. Lottine Barnette, 505 W. Silver Ave., Albuquerque, says, 'One of my family had a bad back. This one had known of Doan's Kidney Pills for a long time and began using them. They quickly cured him, and there has been no trouble since.'"

Prior to, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Barnette recommends. Foster-McMillan Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

CALL FOR BIDS.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the county clerk of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, up to ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1915, for the extension of the diversion dam on the west bank of the Rio Grande above the Barajas bridge, by driving 25 piles (13 piles 25 feet long and 12 piles 39 feet long) outward from the lower end of said dam, making an extension of the same 56 feet in length, in accordance with specifications furnished by Pitt-Ross, county surveyor. Said work to be done under the supervision and to the satisfaction of said county surveyor.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond satisfactory to the board of county commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the board of county commissioners, A. E. WALKER, Clerk.

DUKE CITY Cleaners-Hatters

220 West Gold Phone 148

Hudson for Signs

Wall Paper HUDSON for Picture Frames

Fourth St. and Copper Ave.

HASKELL DEFEAT RAISES CHICAGO HOPES FOR TITLE

Game Said to Strengthen Belief That Staggs Has Surprise in Store for Minnesota and Illinois Teams.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Chicago's hopes of another conference football championship were strengthened as a result of the week-end games in the middle west. The defeat of the Haskell Indians by the Maroons strengthened the belief that Staggs has a surprise in store for Minnesota and Illinois.

Although the defeat of Michigan by Cornell had been expected, the overwhelming score rolled up by the eastern team surprised followers of the game.

The prediction for a close game at Columbus was borne out by Ohio's one-point victory over Indiana. Despite the defeat, the Hoosiers were still a hard battle.

Two field goals by Fouts proved deciding factors in Purdue's victory over Iowa. Stagg's calculated to clear up the middle surrounding the conference championship are on the cards for next Saturday and active preparations will begin tomorrow at Illinois, Wisconsin, Chicago and Minnesota. Of these four, Wisconsin is the only one with a defeat in its record and to claim recognition in the final counting, the Badgers must do their best against Illinois. Both Coach Williams and Coach Stagg may be expected to use their highest strategy in the Minnesota-Chicago clash at Minneapolis.

JAYHAWKERS ENCOURAGED BY THEIR SCORE OVER WASHBURN

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7.—With the crucial game on which will hinge the football championship but one week away Kansas was encouraged by its victory over Washburn yesterday to believe that the undefeated Nebraska eleven might be humbled next Saturday. Kansas rolled up a total of 41 points against Washburn, while keeping its own goal line unbreached. Nebraska defeated Washburn, 47 to 0, three weeks ago. On comparative scores, therefore, there is little to choose between the teams as they now stand.

Drake succumbed to the heavier Grinnell team, 18 to 0; the Kansas Aggies defeated Kean University, 14 to 0, and Ames largely achieved victory over Morningside, 7 to 0.

Missouri's victory into his nine territories resulted in a retreat for the Tigers before the powerful North-western eleven, the score being 24 to 7.

In the far southwest the surprise of the week was Oklahoma's victory over Henry Kendall, 14 to 13, by the margin of a single goal from touchdown. Until the third quarter the university team was behind, their vaunted overhead attack which defeated Missouri, Kansas and Texas, torn to pieces by the speedy and clever playing of the men whom they had expected to defeat by several touchdowns.

Texas won from the University of the South team from Bonham, Tenn., 27 to 0, using the modern game, and Louisiana State defeated Arkansas, 27 to 0, in straight football.

COLORADO COLLEGE AND THE AGGIES CHIEF CONTENDERS

DENVER, Nov. 7.—Colorado college and the Colorado Aggies remain as the chief contenders for premier honors in the Rocky mountain conference. The defeat of Utah university by Colorado college Saturday and that of Denver university by the Colorado school of Mines has practically eliminated all but the Aggies and the Tigers from serious consideration as championship contenders. The Tigers and the Aggies, both undefeated, are to play Saturday at Colorado Springs.

G. H. WHEELER EQUALS SCORE FOR RANGE OF ALBUQUERQUE CLUB

The record for the Albuquerque Rifle club game was tied yesterday by G. H. Wheeler, who equalled M. O. Chadbourne's score of 220 and O. A. Phillips' 250. Wheeler qualified an expert rifleman. J. B. Barker also qualified an expert yesterday, bringing the total of experts in the club up to five. So far five have qualified as sharpshooters and nine as marksmen.

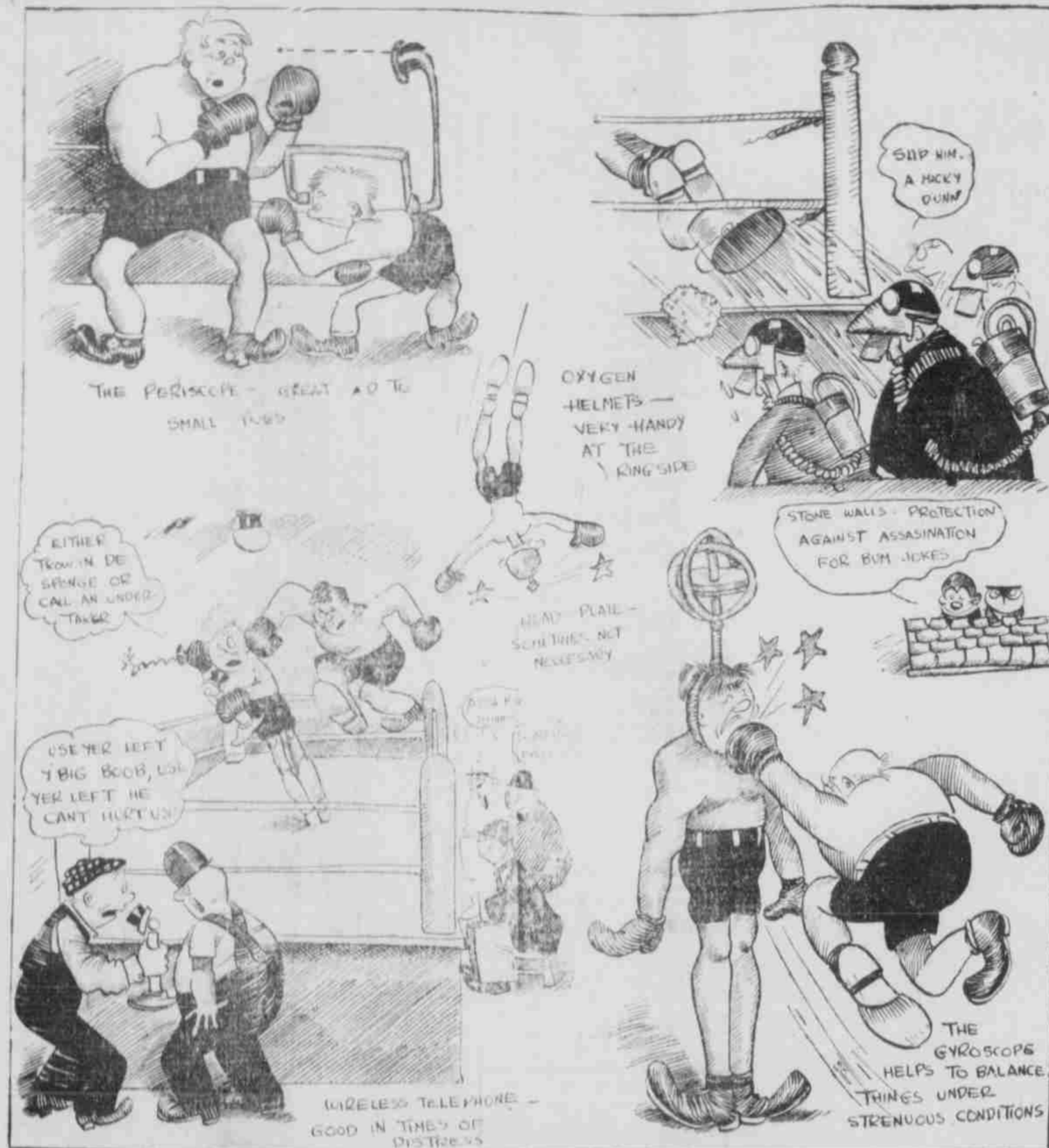
Yesterday's scores follow: Expert riflemen—G. H. Wheeler, 220; J. B. Barker, 210. Sharpshooters—F. Elliott, 210; Marksmen—A. Deffenbach, 188; J. B. Dean, 187; A. C. Thompson, 182. First class men—L. Milton, 124; E. J. Bauer, 148; Everett, 150.

SPORTING EDITOR IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL LEAGUE

KENOSHA, Ind., Nov. 7.—E. W. Dickerson, sporting editor of a Grand Rapids newspaper and former president of the International and Rocky Mountain leagues, was elected president of the Central league at a meeting of club officials here this afternoon. He succeeded Louis Hallbroner, of Fort Wayne.

Changes in the 1916 circuit were indicated by the absence of representatives from Youngstown, O., and Erie, Pa., and the presentation of applications for franchise from South Bend, Ind., and Muskegon, Mich.

Modern Efficiency in the Prize Fight Ring



NORMAL FOOTBALL SQUAD.

Back to Right (top row)—Coach M. J. W. Rouse, Graham, Holton, Doherty (Capt.), Jackson, Langford, Robinson, Kory, Cavanaugh. Middle row—Smith, McWhorter, Latham, McGraw, (Olson row)—Hodges, Hall, Nason, Downey, Yockey, Simmons, Olson.

NORMAL ELEVEN WILL FACE BIG CRISIS TOMORROW

Unbeaten Silver City Team Will Meet University of Arizona, Which Was Humbled by New Mexico Aggies.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Nov. 7.—With a string of nine victories and no defeats, the state normal school will enter its biggest game of the season this week. Tomorrow, November 8, against the University of Arizona eleven with supreme confidence of winning with the visitors.

The normal team this year is the best ever put on the field. The individual players of which the team is composed are of high caliber. With this weight the eleven has secured more wins than any team in the state. Schmidt, Doherty, Jackson and Hall, are of the material of which champion players are made. In fact there is not a man on the squad who does not hold his own as a player. The players have shown decided improvement, both in offensive and defensive work.

The game tomorrow afternoon with Arizona is to be the occasion for a big celebration. It will be a half holiday, with all the merchants closing their stores during the hours of the game. This will insure a record-breaking crowd for the gridiron struggle, and

will be the biggest crowd for the normal. The normal's record for 1915 follows: victories in Normal, 12; State League, 7; Arizona, 2; Normal, 12; Bowling High school, 9; November 4, Normal, 14; 14 Penn High school, 6. Second credit is due Coach J. E. Doherty and W. J. Smith for their planning and shape of what is known as the high school football squad in the state of New Mexico this year.

Following the Arizona game, the Normal will endeavor to schedule games with the state university and the New Mexico Military Institute, in an effort to defeat the southwestern champions.

Mr. O'Neill announced after the meeting which was adjourned for lack of a quorum, that he was willing to surrender his contract provided the losing team from the state called for by the full normal team. He said Mr. Holland declared that Mr. O'Neill could not legally be named president as the call was not legal, failing to give the specific order of the meeting as prescribed by the rules.

NOTICE. I have purchased the accounts and liabilities of the Albuquerque Coal and Coke Company. All accounts due the above firm will be paid to me. All accounts against the firm will be paid to me. W. E. GOTT.

THREE EASTERN TEAMS ARE PICKED AS CANDIDATES

Cornell, Colgate and Pittsburgh Are Said to Be Principal Contenders in That Theater.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Cornell, Colgate and Pittsburgh were left as the chief contenders for the premier gridiron honors of the east as a result of Saturday's games. Other teams, formerly factors in the annual struggle for football glory, failed to show any eleventh-hour improvements, winning or losing by small scores in mediocre exhibitions.

Chief interest in the week-end contests naturally centered in the contest between Harvard and Princeton. Harvard won because it played better football, both from an individual and team standpoint. Although Yale played a better all-around game against Brown than the Blue had developed in previous contests this fall, it was not equal to defeating the Providence team.

The forward pass that Washington and Jefferson used so successfully to bewilder and defeat Yale, failed to impress Pittsburgh and Glenn Warner's pupils eliminated their opponents from the race for the first place gridiron honors. Pennsylvania and Dartmouth played a nip-and-tuck game in which neither

were about even, although the green finally emerged victor. Much the same situation prevailed at Annapolis, where the navy defeated Harkness. The middies gave their coaches some slight encouragement by playing stronger football, but the weakness of their opponents made it doubtful if this improvement was as marked as it appeared.

The east and west broke even on the intercollegiate games of the day for Cornell defeated Michigan and Notre Dame won from the Army.

In the other contests on eastern fields, the results were on a par with the play of the big gridirons. Lafayette won from Swarthmore; Syracuse easily defeated Mount Union; Tufts and Trinity fought to a scoreless tie; Springfield's clever all-around game was too much for Massachusetts Aggies; Union won from Rensselaer Poly; Franklin & Marshall whitewashed Haverford; the Carlisle Indians overcame Holy Cross and Amherst easily defeated Middlebury.

VIRGINIA'S SCORE OVER THE COMMODORE'S SHOCK TO SOUTH

ALBANY, Ga., Nov. 7.—Southern football circles received a shock yesterday but no real surprise. The shock came in the form of Virginia's score against Vanderbilt. The Commodore's offensive had come to be regarded as well nigh irresistible in the south and there were few even among Virginia supporters who would predict a Virginia victory by so large a score.

Georgia Tech's victory over Alabama here also was surprising only in the size of the score.

Albany ran up a score of 45 to 0 against Mercer. This game was largely to keep the players in shape for the contest next Saturday with Vanderbilt at Birmingham.

NO WESTERN LEAGUE MEETING FOR FRISCO, STATES E. J. HANLON

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—No meeting of Western league managers is scheduled in San Francisco, according to W. A. Rourke, owner of the Omaha club, who is here with E. J. Hanlon of Sioux City. Mr. Rourke made the following statement tonight:

"So far as I know Mr. Hanlon and I are the only Western league owners in San Francisco, no meeting has been held and none is contemplated to the best of my belief. Relative to the election of a new president, I can say just this: We ousted Tip O'Neill last September and put Mr. Hanlon in his place.

"The majority of Western league owners will be guided entirely by Mr. Hanlon's orders."

JOHN LIVES IN FINALS. San Francisco, Nov. 7.—H. Van Dyke Johns, who defeated William Johnston, the national champion, in the semi-finals of the Pacific coast tennis championship, which is being played here, was himself defeated in the finals today by Herbert Hahn. The score was 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

SEE MADAM PETITE. The noted palmist, who predicted the death of ex-President McKinley and the Galveston flood, tells past, present and future, reads strictly from science and guarantees satisfaction. Tent, 1505 West Central.

LONDON EDITORS DISGUSTED WITH AMERICAN NOTE

Times Argues Matter Angriely, Deplores Lack of Proper Phrasing by Lansing, and Resents Document's Tone.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (12:30 a. m.)—The attitude taken by the London morning newspapers in commenting on the American note to Great Britain is generally that, although the points raised in the note are all open to argument, Great Britain's position is that she is engaged in a life and death struggle and therefore has to consider all questions on the practicable basis of winning the war; that such a world war is bound to carry some inconvenience to neutrals; but that as far as possible, and consistent with doing everything in her power to win the war she is careful to do as little as possible to injure the interests of neutrals.

Justified by German Policy.

After quoting the American arguments the Daily Mail says: "Our case—it is a very strong one—is that the orders-in-council were in reply to Germany's repudiation of all international law. The power which wickedly torpedoed neutral ships and ships with neutral passengers and which sowed the sea with mines showed complete indifference for those neutral rights of which the United States declares itself the unhesitating champion.

"We waited for the neutrals to act, and as they did not act, we acted ourselves in the interests of humanity. The doctrines which we applied are, in essence, those laid down by the United States courts in the civil war."

One Right Judgment.

The Daily News remarks on the fact that the note is couched in vigorous, uncompromising language paralleled in the American notes to Germany, but hitherto foreign to the communications passed between London and Washington and admits that no mistake could be graver than to underestimate the seriousness of the contentions advanced by the United States.

On point of detail the Daily News recognized the complaint that American ships seized are charged port duties and other exactions is reasonable and says this should be rectified. The newspaper expresses the belief that Washington will recognize that the recent activity of British submarines in the Baltic materially modifies the contention that the blockade is ineffective. On the broad question, the Daily News considers that, though it may be impossible to supercede prize courts by an international court of the first instance, there is nothing to prevent the settlement of the differences by the institution of a panel of jurists of certain of the allied and neutral countries.

Some as Count Revenlow.

The Times, in an editorial this morning, says that it imagines that American jurists and diplomats will feel that the note is not altogether worthy the better traditions of the republic, since it raises a number of technical points of disputed international law, but nowhere raises the broad view of the larger issues involved in the world war or indicates the statesman's ability to adapt old principles to novel conditions.

Justifying the British procedure of searching suspected vessels and referring to the complaint that no redress is obtainable, the Times asks: Did not we suffer grievously from these and kindred injuries in the civil war? Do Americans forget how they practically wiped out the whole industry of Lancashire and plunged its population into dire distress? Did we complain? Did the victims themselves complain? No! Their sufferings were acute, but they believed the north was fighting in the cause of human liberty and moral right and therefore they were patient.

Rebells Lack of Polish. "Some reciprocity, it may seem to Americans as well as to us, might be expected from Washington in the day of our trial.

"Another point we cannot pass over is the extravagant character of the language of the note. We make allowance, however, for the exigencies of American domestic politics and attribute to them the choice of adjective and a turn of expression not usually found in intercourse between the governments of great peoples."

FLAMM CONVICTED OF OPENING DECOY LETTER; RECOMMENDS CLEMENCY

SANTA FE, Nov. 7.—Roy A. Flamm, for several years clerk in the postoffice at Albuquerque, and later at Santa Fe, was last evening found guilty in the federal court of opening a decoy letter which had been mailed by a postoffice inspector in an effort to locate the person guilty of opening letters.

Flamm, in a hearing before a United States commissioner had been discharged but later was indicted by the grand jury and placed on trial. He is a young man of otherwise exemplary conduct, a church worker, and protested that he opened the letter because he saw it was undeliverable and merely desired to learn the address of the sender so that the sender might get the letter back without the delay of its going through the dead letter office, where it would be opened anyway.

However, the law and regulations against opening letters are so stringent that the verdict was inevitable. The jury recommended clemency.

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

EFFICIENCY IS GREAT OBJECT OF DEPARTMENT

Navy Is Being Rapidly Equipped With Powerful Guns and Practical Tests Are Made for Mine Laying.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Bathyscopes now building for the United States navy will carry 34-inch, 58-caliber guns which are believed by ordnance experts to be the equal of the 15-inch weapons in foreign navies, although of lighter weight. In his annual report, made public tonight, Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chief of the naval ordnance bureau, says:

"With the object of keeping pace with the increased range of modern naval warfare the bureau has increased the power of the 14-inch guns for the California, Mississippi and Idaho by increasing the length of the gun to fifty caliber and enlarging its chamber capacity. In order that these latest additions to the navy should carry the highest type of artillery the bureau took the bold step of ordering their guns without manufacturing a trial gun. The bureau's confidence in its design has been fully justified.

Proves Satisfactory.

The first gun proved not only gave the designed velocity and pressure exactly but its additional longitudinal strength which has been provided for has resulted in these guns having less drop than any guns of large caliber heretofore produced. As it stands, these guns, although of lower caliber and weight than the 15-inch guns now mounted abroad, are capable of penetrating the heaviest side armor at oblique impacts and at the greatest effective battle range and give us the advantage of flatter trajectory, with greater volume of fire due to the increased number that we are permitted to mount on any ship of equal displacement.

Powerful 16-Inch Gun Tested.

"In August, 1914, a type of 16-inch gun of 45-caliber length was tested. This gun fulfilled the highest expectations of its design, and the bureau believes it to be a powerful gun as a test in existence today."

As to the value of armor-piercing shells the report says experiments during the year have strengthened the view that missiles of this type but carrying high explosive in limited quantities are superior to high explosive shells that depend wholly upon the force of an outside explosion to accomplish their mission. A French official report is quoted to show that plain shells carrying high explosive in large quantities were "absolutely powerless against armor of any importance."

Great strides in development of mine planting equipment of the fleet in the last few months are recorded in the report. It says:

Mine Layers Efficient.

The Duquesne has been fitted out as a mine layer and mine inspection ship. Six old torpedo vessels are being equipped for sweeping. A mine division has been formed in the fleet. All capital ships are being provided with sweeping nets. All destroyers are being fitted for sweeping. A mine-sweeping manual has been prepared and submitted to the fleet for comment.

A list of steam fishing vessels of over 100 tons has been prepared and their owners communicated with and arrangements have been made for their inspection with a view to their utilization as mine-sweepers in time of war. These vessels are now being inspected. Recommendations have been made and approved that six gunboats be fitted for mine-sweeping. Portable mine-laying tracks have been ordered for one division of destroyers in each of the fleets. These tracks are to be carried in the destroyer tender, to be shifted to the destroyers when necessary arises. Mine-laying tracks have been authorized on eleven vessels of the cruiser class.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY. WANTED—Experienced chambermaid. Ask for Manager, Albuquerque Sanatorium.

STOLEN—From front Harwood school, bay horse and surr. Please phone information to A. Fortney, 1512.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and salesman of good address; adjoining state office Service Co., over Washworth's.

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CONCENTRATED EFFORT IS MADE BY THE ALLIES TO OVERWHELM TEUTONS NOW DRIVING THROUGH SERBIA HOPE FOR IMMEDIATE HELP FROM GREECE GIVEN UP BY ENEMIES OF CENTRAL POWERS

Desperate Battles Are Raging in Balkans, Montenegrins Having Repulsed Attempted Invasion by Austrian Armies; Russian Offensive Is Gaining in Strength and Germans Admit Their Lines Have Been Pierced at One Point; Italian Attacks Are Continuous, and Rumor Has It That General Count Cadorna Has Dispatched Army to Avlona, in Albania, for Purpose of Crossing That Country to Meet Bulgarians; Earl Kitchener, It Is Believed, Will Take Supreme Command in Near East; Slavs Are Gathering in Bessarabia for Participation in Eastern Struggle.

By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire

London, Nov. 7 (19:15 p. m.)—The political crisis in Greece, which has clouded the Balkans, has been finally overcome, M. Skouloudis having accepted and performed the task of organizing a cabinet, which being composed of all the members of the Zaimis government, with the exception of the premier himself, will carry on the former government's policy of maintaining neutrality.

The cabinet is at the mercy of the Venizelos majority in the chamber, but the impression is that no attempt will be made to turn it out. Thus avoiding dissolution of parliament and a consequent election, the result of which could not be predicted while the army remains mobilized.

Alles Are Hopeful.

While the allies now have little hope of Greece aiding them in the defense of Serbia, the belief is still held here that it is not too late to turn the tables on the invaders. The departure for the east of Lord Kitchener, after conferences in Paris with Premier Briand, General Gallieni, the war minister, and General Joffre, the commander-in-chief of the field forces, has given confidence that the campaign is to be carried on energetically by the man who knows the east better than almost anyone else.

Advers from Saloniki and other points show that much larger forces than were thought to be near the scene are being landed at Saloniki and are proceeding to points where it is believed they can do the most good.

Big Forces at Saloniki.

Troop trains are continually leaving Saloniki, but so much secrecy is being maintained it is impossible to compute the number of men.

One report says an Italian-Anglo army has landed at Avlona (Avlona) on the Adriatic, with the purpose of crossing Albania. The Russians still are concentrating in Bessarabia to be prepared to make a descent on Bulgaria from the east.

Meanwhile, in northern and eastern Serbia and on the Montenegrin front, big battles are in progress. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing all along the line and to have reached the Morava River, which has been crossed at some points. In their advance, they are picking up prisoners, guns and war material.

Montenegrins Victors.

The Montenegrins, like their Serbian allies, are fighting stubbornly in defense of their country and report that they have repulsed an attempt by the Austrians to cross their border from Herzegovina and captured four guns, a quantity of supplies and a few men. They also claim success over the Austrians in the Sanjak (Novipazar) where they captured four more field guns and several hundred men.

In the south the French are reported to be over the Bulgarian frontier, where they have taken several villages.

Lots of Fighting Yet.

It would appear, therefore, that the central powers, who have obtained their initial objective—the opening of the road to Sofia and Constantinople—have a lot of fighting ahead of them, if Serbia is to be overwhelmed. The weather, which has turned wintry, has not interfered with the Russian offensive along the eastern front. The Russians have extended their attacks to the district west of Riga and thence to the south of Livonia. They are keeping the Germans on the move and the latter admit that in the region of Lake Swenon the Russians penetrated their lines.

The battles continue, although neither side is making any material progress. The Russians claim to have taken 2,500 prisoners by a thrust across the Stripa, while the Germans declare they have captured 6,000.

The Italians continue their offensive, but on the western front the fighting consists only of local engagements.

Austrians Report ALL ATTACKS REPULSED

Vienna, Nov. 7 (via London, 10:40 p. m.)—The official statement from central headquarters issued today reads as follows:

"Southwest of Wladimir, on the border and northwest of Dubno, our troops repulsed strong Russian attacks. It was the seventh Russian attack within the last four days against this part of the front.

"Italian war theater: The situation is unchanged. All attempts by the

bombs in the region of Dunkirk. A boy was wounded and insignificant material damage was done.

"Army of the east: The day was calm on November 4. On the front of the Ceng river we continued our progress on the Radrava side.

Fire Commissioner Adamson, tonight issued a statement in which he declared the loss of life among the workers on the fourth and fifth floors of the building was due to the fact that one of the two stairways to the lower floors was closed by a locked door on the third floor.

TROOP LANDING AT GREEK PORT VIEWED BY MANY

International Flavor Given Event by Appearance of English and American Red Cross Workers in City.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Oct. 28.—There was an international flavor to the crowd which watched the landing of the first allied troops at Saloniki, a large number of English and American Red Cross workers having come down from Belgrade and Nish to await the course of events at the Greek port. Several of these eyewitnesses reached England this week. The Rev. A. H. Sewell, chaplain of the Red Cross detachments in Serbia, spoke in enthusiastic terms of the completeness, quiet and speed with which the allied expedition disembarked and of the unmistakable cordiality with which it was received by the population.

"A British vanguard reached Saloniki on September 30," he said, "consisting of Brigadier General Hamilton—whom everybody mistook for Sir Ian Hamilton—and his staff, with a following of twenty strapping British Tommies in brand new khaki.

"Both officers and men made themselves as inconspicuous as possible in Saloniki, their purpose being merely to inspect the camp prepared for the landing force some two miles outside the town. Four days later reports gained general currency that the expedition was already waiting in a huge fleet of transports outside the harbor. There was academic discussion among the populace as to the ethics of a landing and crossing of neutral Greece, and one hears suggestions here and there that it was 'just what the Germans had done in Belgium,' but nowhere was there any attitude of hostility to the allied plans. Indeed, when opinion was expressed at all, it was in terms of cordial welcome.

Transports in Harbor.

"On October 5 the transports began to arrive in the harbor proper. They were crammed with French troops, which poured over the gang-planks onto the 'Serbian quay.' The Saloniki newspapers published two pieces of news side by side—first, that the Greek government had lodged a 'protest' against the landing; and, second, that the governor of Saloniki harbor had given orders to clear it in order that no other traffic might interfere with the comfortable disembarkation of the allied forces. That typified the whole operation; Greece had entered formal complaint, but was shutting her eyes to the actual operation. It interpreted popular feelings, which are vigorously sympathetic with the allies.

"When the news of Venizelos' resignation and the causes of it reached Saloniki on the afternoon of October 5, the public was stunned. It could not understand. It seemed so completely at variance with the spectacle unfolding before Saloniki's own eyes. It was like a thunderbolt.

"Meanwhile the Anglo-French landing continued. The streets were crowded with spectators, but the troops, once disembarked, marched straight away from the town, not through it. There was little opportunity for demonstration either pro or con. There certainly was not at any stage anything approaching a hostile reception. The disembarkation took place beneath a broiling sun such as New York experiences in mid-July, but the heat was not allowed to interfere with the workmanlike precision of the operation. The newcomers brought with them every soldier thing an army needs to live on and fight with. They needed to ask their Greek hosts for nothing except water. Artillery, stores, horses, mules, tenting, ammunition—everything seemed in great quantity and in good shape—was on hand, and the troops simply marched out to their encampment and made themselves at home. The camp is on a plateau-like area quite close to the beach.

"Fraternalizing between British, French and Greeks set in without delay. There was perhaps a little more immediate intimacy between the Greeks and the French, for many of the Greek soldiers talk French fluently, while only occasionally one found who speaks good English. On the other hand, there is a great physical resemblance between the Greek and British soldiers. Their khaki field kits and uniforms are almost exactly alike.

"The street vendors in Saloniki must be making a fortune. Mysterious edibles on sticks, almonds, pistachios, all are bought up by the visitors as fast as offered. The newsboys are able to sell all the papers they can obtain, whether printed in Greek, French or English, at their own price.

"The hotels teem with officers; the waiters are fast becoming incoherent from overwork, and Saloniki is beginning to dread a failure of foodstuffs. German spies, many of whom are quite frank and straightforward about their business, are everywhere."

"Between the Somme and the Oise we captured German posts before Andrechy and checked by curtains of fire activity of the enemy in the sector of Beauvraignes.

"In Champagne an attack with grenades attempted by the Germans against our positions to the east of the Butte Le Mesnil was easily repulsed.

"In the Vosges the fighting, commenced yesterday at La Chapelle, continued during the night. Our field guns efficaciously countered the mine throwers of the enemy.

"German aeroplanes dropped eight

bombs in the region of Dunkirk. A boy was wounded and insignificant material damage was done.

"Army of the east: The day was calm on November 4. On the front of the Ceng river we continued our progress on the Radrava side.

Fire Commissioner Adamson, tonight issued a statement in which he declared the loss of life among the workers on the fourth and fifth floors of the building was due to the fact that one of the two stairways to the lower floors was closed by a locked door on the third floor.

TROOP LANDING AT GREEK PORT VIEWED BY MANY

International Flavor Given Event by Appearance of English and American Red Cross Workers in City.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Oct. 28.—There was an international flavor to the crowd which watched the landing of the first allied troops at Saloniki, a large number of English and American Red Cross workers having come down from Belgrade and Nish to await the course of events at the Greek port.

Several of these eyewitnesses reached England this week. The Rev. A. H. Sewell, chaplain of the Red Cross detachments in Serbia, spoke in enthusiastic terms of the completeness, quiet and speed with which the allied expedition disembarked and of the unmistakable cordiality with which it was received by the population.

"A British vanguard reached Saloniki on September 30," he said, "consisting of Brigadier General Hamilton—whom everybody mistook for Sir Ian Hamilton—and his staff, with a following of twenty strapping British Tommies in brand new khaki.

"Both officers and men made themselves as inconspicuous as possible in Saloniki, their purpose being merely to inspect the camp prepared for the landing force some two miles outside the town.

Four days later reports gained general currency that the expedition was already waiting in a huge fleet of transports outside the harbor.

There was academic discussion among the populace as to the ethics of a landing and crossing of neutral Greece, and one hears suggestions here and there that it was 'just what the Germans had done in Belgium,' but nowhere was there any attitude of hostility to the allied plans.

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German Lieutenant Fay and Bombs for American Liners

Bombs to Be Attached to Steamship Propellers.

Understand Robert Fay, the Chief Conspirator.



Dr. Herbert Kienle, Also Arrested.

This is a new photograph of Robert Fay, who says he is a German lieutenant, and who is now in jail in New York, held in bonds of \$25,000 on the charge of preparing bombs to blow up liners carrying munitions of war to the allies. Dr. Herbert

Kienle, who has lived in the United States for three years, is also held. Secret service men say he bargained for the T. N. T., the highest explosive made, for the bombs Fay and Walter L. Scholz, his brother-in-law, were manufacturing in New Jersey. The bombs on the left was about three feet and four inches long. It was meant to fasten to the propeller shafts of steamships. The motion was to explode them at sea.

SERBS STILL ARE HARD PRESSED BY THE TEUTONS

Berlin Admits Russians Are on Offensive in East, but Claims All Attacks Are Promptly Checked.

(By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire)

Berlin, Nov. 7 (via Amsterdam and London, 4 p. m.)—Additional progress for Austro-Hungarian troops in the western Morava valley with the capture of considerable numbers of Serbian prisoners, is announced officially in the statement issued at the German war office today. The claim is made that a large amount of artillery was taken at Kralovo. The text follows:

"Western theater: There is nothing to report.

"Eastern theater: Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Southwest and south of Riga many Russian local attacks were repulsed. Before Drinsk, enemy attacks near Ilonist and between Lakes Swenon and Isen were unsuccessful. During the night of the 5th-6th, Russians who succeeded in penetrating our position northwest of Lake Swenon by a night attack were ejected.

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The situation is unchanged. Army group of General von Emswangen: Northwest of Chortorsk, an enemy attack was repulsed. Eighty prisoners and one machine gun were captured.

"Balkan theater: Austro-Hungarian troops have driven the enemy back from Grapina, eight miles northwest of Ivanica, twenty-seven miles southeast of Kralovo and advanced beyond Shatin in the western Morava valley.

"On both sides of Kralovo, a Hungarian division was forced across the river. At Kralovo, which was taken by Brandenburg troops after violent fighting, 130 guns were captured. To the east of Kralovo advancing Austro-Hungarian troops

captured 481 prisoners. Our troops now are before Kralovo on the railroad, thirty-six miles northwest of Nish.

"The army of General von Gallwitz yesterday took 2,000 Serbian prisoners, a new English 603 mm. heavy loaded machine weapons, two hospital trains and a large quantity of war material.

"The Bulgarians reached the forts of Nish.

"Considerable French forces which attacked south of Strumitsa were repulsed."

BRITISH UNIONS ARE
SECURING RECRUITS

(By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire)

London, Nov. 7 (4:30 p. m.)—A remarkable demonstration in furtherance of Lord Derby's recruiting campaign was held in Trafalgar square today by the trades unions of London. As a result, a large number of young men enlisted. With the exception of the Clapham branch of the Independent Labor party, which declined to participate, all the unions in London sent representatives and an immense crowd gathered in the square.

Resolutions adopted at the meeting reaffirmed labor's conviction that the voluntary system of recruitment would meet the needs of the country and pledged devoted support to Lord Derby's campaign. "In order to bring the war to a successful issue and to prevent the establishment in this country of the conscriptionist military and naval system."

Carranza Leaves Border.

Piedras Negras, Nov. 7.—General Carranza left the border today on a special train accompanied by his staff and John W. Bell, special representative of the United States. General Carranza will stop first at Hermosillo, Coahuila, for several days before proceeding to Monterrey, and then will visit the border again at Nuevo Laredo.

BOY STARVES FOR TWO DAYS; THEN STEALS JEWELRY

Finds House Open, Helps Self to Food and Then to Sheriff to Place.

(By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire)

Edward Pearson, the boy who puzzled officers here by confessing to Special Agent Clawson, of the Santa Fe police, at Winslow, Ariz., to a theft that they had no record of. He is about 15 years old.

Pearson gave convincing evidence that he knew what he had done. He said he had stolen jewelry and nearly 200 cents. It was the house of B. H. Crawford, 419 South Broadway. No complaint of the theft had been made to the police.

The boy was brought here from Winslow by Sheriff Jess R. Ransom. He was on his way from his home in Michigan to California to work in the orange groves, he said. His mother is dead and he told Under Sheriff Lewis he did not know where his father was.

Gets Square Meal.

Pearson said he had gone two days without eating anything while he was here. He asked for food, but always got with refusal. At the end of two days he went to the Crawford home and finding the door open and no one in the house, he entered, according to his statement to the officers. He told a straightforward story and Under Sheriff Lewis believes he is telling the truth.

The boy ate all he could and then

PARADERS ENTER PROTEST AGAINST THOMPSON'S 'DRY' SUNDAY ORDER

Great Throngs, Estimated at From 20,000 to 100,000, March Through Streets of Windy City.

ENFORCEMENT OF CLOSING LAW IS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Thousands of Banners and Floats Tell What Foreign Population Think of Placing Check on Drink Evil.

(By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire)

Chicago, Nov. 7.—More than 25,000 persons paraded through the streets of Chicago today to express their displeasure at the recent order of Mayor Thompson enforcing the state law, keeping the saloons here closed Sunday. Some estimates of the number of marchers ran as high as 100,000.

The parade, which was under the direction of the United Societies for Local Self-government, was held with police approval and police participation. It was at first asserted that if it was to be a demonstration of disapproval of the enforcement of the law, no police guard would be sent or permit issued. When it was announced, however, that the parade was to be an expression in favor of home rule, the permit was granted.

Although most of the participants in the parade were on foot there were thousands of automobiles and wagons decorated with the United States flag and the shield of the United Societies with its motto—"Home Rule and Personal Liberty for Chicago."

Review Stand Crowded.

The marchers came along ten abreast, parading at first a double column of automobiles and horse vehicles, passing a reviewing stand in Grant park facing Michigan avenue. Mayor Thompson declined an invitation to review marchers, but the stand was crowded with officers of the United Societies and their guests. More than two hours was required for the pedestrians to pass the stand.

The march was a scene of many and many were the brilliant costumes of their native lands. Alongside were automobiles and wagons bearing the women of the same races, in the early colored gowns of their home lands. Besides flags of the United States and banners and emblems of their societies, the walkers carried banners expressing their political and economic sentiments.

Expressive Banners.

"We Are the Taxpayers" read a huge sign, which bore reference to a public charge made after the recent dry parade that its participants had been chiefly children and in only a few instances taxpayers or voters.

"The Toller Is Worthy of His Position" was another banner. Still others were:

"It Is Less Difficult to Surrender Our Liberty Than to Acquire It."

"If All the Food Laws Were Enforced, More Than Half the People Would Be in Jail."

"The Banned—Not the Refraining."

"Virtue Comes Not From the Penal Code."

Anti-alcohol people who conceded that the demonstration had brought out an unusual crowd attributed it to the closed saloons declaring it was the first time such a demonstration had ever been undertaken without the competition of the saloons' attraction. The United Societies said that 101,470 persons took part, of which 22,000 walked and 75,500 rode.

picked up two watches, a diamond ring, the pennies, which he found in a trunk, a revolver and other jewelry.

WILKESBARRE STRIKE RESULTS IN RIOTS

(By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire)

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 7.—With thousands of men and boys idle today, rioting and disorder by sympathizers of the striking motionmen and conductors of the Wilkesbarre Railway company, which is attempting to operate cars with strikebreakers, assumed serious proportions. Six riots occurred during the day and three men, one a policeman, were actually injured, and several cars were wrecked.

In the borough of Edwardsville, a detail of state police broke up a group of six hundred men and boys who had stoned a car and driven the crew to shelter.

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424 NORTH FIRST STREET

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

THE KAISER'S ULTIMATE AIM.

Napoleon's ultimate dream was of
India's conquest. He could not meet
the British on the sea, except to lose.
He could not strike British power
anywhere on land. But could he win
his way to the Indian border, he
knew he could get to a death-struggle
with his adversary. When he
marched on Moscow, it was with an
eye to Delhi, with the vanquished
Czar as an ally at his saddle-bow.

The ablest marshall the Kaiser has,
possibly excepting von Hindenburg,
is marching through Serbia to open
up the way for the Teutons to Con-
stantinople. From Constantinople
stretches the railroad, German built
and managed, across Asia Minor and
down Mesopotamia to Bagdad. From
the head of the Persian gulf, which
is only two hundred miles below the
old capital of Haran, at Raschid,
where the British army is operating,
runs the sea-coast route to India,
over which the Macedonian conqueror,
Alexander, returned to die in
Babylon.

If Germany wins this war, she will
have taken her first step toward In-
dia. The Balkans Teutonized, the
suzerain in Constantinople, whoever
he may be, become a vassal to Ber-
lin, German communication finally
debauching upon the Indian ocean.
German power will surely move to
grasp possession of that continent-
peninsula, whose ownership confers
dominion over the eastern hemi-
sphere. If you doubt it, study your
geography and your history.

The British empire is fighting an
ordinary war, such as she fought in
the Crimea for the sake of continental
balances of power. England is
fighting for her life, even as she
fought against Philip II and Napo-
leon. If England does not recognize
this fact her colonies die. Also there
are those in the United States who
understand what the great struggle
in Europe portends.

Those who console themselves with
the assurance that after a few
months, or a year, the world will
come into permanent peace, do not
read history aright, and do not sat-
isfy the farthest working
today. Unless Germany is beaten
decisively, an era of conflicts is open-
ing, promising the downfall of the
British empire or its consolidation
and triumph after years of trial.

If the Kaiser has not Napoleon's
ambition, he has Napoleon's ambitions,
and is far better served. We today,
who have believed all was secure, are
living in a cataclysmic time. The
clouds are unbroken and the whirl-
wind rises. Should we listen to the
pacifists like Mr. Bryan, what we
stand to lose is beyond human con-
ception. Now is the time to build
shelters while we may.

Spiritualists are now getting mes-
sages from the late William T. Stead,
who perished in the Titanic disaster.
From his communications it would
seem that Stead doesn't know half as
much in the other world as he did
in this. He has deteriorated sadly
mentally.

THE BEST WAY TO HELP RUSSIA.

The secretary of commerce pro-
poses to meet the extraordinary de-
mands of war trade by means of an
oceanic coast, like that which has
taken over the import trade of Hol-
land. The organization of such trust
has been completed and is now at
work. Whether it will be an ad-
vantage or merely another useless
expedient of doing things is a story
which must be told in the future.

The business of the country has
shown notable capacity to take care
of itself, when allowed to do so. The
farmers met the first call for food
with a production unsurpassed in
history. The manufacturing plants
have adjusted themselves to the
emergency, and the export trade is
exceeding the import trade by the
phenomenal sum of approximately
three hundred million dollars a
month. The thrill of every seems

to be running through every part
of the nation, that seemed stunned by
the shock of war a year ago. On
this point, we may quote with more
than ordinary confidence from a re-
cent interview, given out by Con-
gressman E. R. Glenn of the Ninth
congressional district of Virginia. Mr.
Glenn is a republican and a man of
large business interests. He said:
"There is a general spirit of opti-
mism among the business men of the
country, and almost everybody looks
forward to a year of wonderful com-
mercial activity. We now have a bal-
ancing of trade of seventy million dol-
lars per week, almost 200 million per
month and more than two billion per
year amounts unheard of and even
unthought of in this or any other
country of the world. The major por-
tion of this trade is war orders from
abroad, which is to bring about a do-
mestic revival of business in this
country. Of course, if the war should
cease suddenly, business would come
down with a tremendous crash. But,
if the war continues for eighteen
months, the United States will be the
warehouse and the financial center of
the universe."

Of course, we all understand that
if the war were to end suddenly,
there would be a slump. But there
are no symptoms of any such sudden
end. Domestic industries are now
responding to the high water mark
in foreign trade. Railroad traffic is
approaching the volume of ten years
ago. The building record in cities is
mounting after a period of slackness.
The steel mills are choked with or-
ders of peace as well as war, to equip
railroads and erect office buildings.
When peace comes business can
shift its orders again as quickly as it
did when an unexpected war engulfed
the world.

All that legitimate business asks is
justice. If the government would
help the war trade, it can do so by
insisting upon the just rights of the
neutrals. If it would add commerce
on the high seas let it take off the
subject discrimination against Ameri-
can shipping in competition with for-
eign. If it would encourage indus-
try to supply foreign trade, let it re-
frain from crippling great combina-
tions for export trade of the sort to
which all of our foreign competitors
resort.

Business will take care of itself if
it is only given the chance. The ten-
dency, however, has been to en-
tangle it in congressional, executive
and judicial red tape that the busi-
ness man has been unable to do any-
thing but beat his head against my wall.
I would not have my man-child
weakened.

In will or purpose, but the strain
toys hard upon my mother heart—
The strain of striving so to train
My baby for a worthy part.

JAPS AND TURKS.

There is talk of the allies calling
for a Japanese force in Europe, par-
ticularly for service in the Balkans
against the Turks. The German
press voices strong opposition to such
policy, but we fail to see why the
Teutons should object, as it would be
a case of Mongol meeting Mongol.
The Ottomans are in origin an Asiatic
people, and their civilization is
incomparably lower than that of
the Nipponese.

The Japs are humane in their con-
duct of war. Probably no prisoners
in the world's history ever were bet-
ter treated than those taken by the
Japs in the Jap-Russian war. The
Turks, on the other hand, are emphat-
ically a savage in the conduct of war,
as in the Mohammedan faith. What
he did in Greece, in Bulgaria, in Ru-
mania plots history. That he has
not improved is demonstrated by the
massacres in Armenia which have
been in progress for nearly three
months and have resulted in the prac-
tical extinction of that people.

The Turk is not a white man, ex-
cept as his Mongol blood has been di-
luted by Armenian, Circassian and
Greek slave girls. He has merely the
thinly veneer of western civiliza-
tion and belongs in Asia where it
is to be hoped he will be returned after
his more than four hundred years of
sojourn on a continent with the pro-
gress of which he has had no sym-
pathy and in which he has taken no
part.

From the fact that the president's
naval and military program is limited
to a period of five years, it may be
argued that he does not expect a
third term.

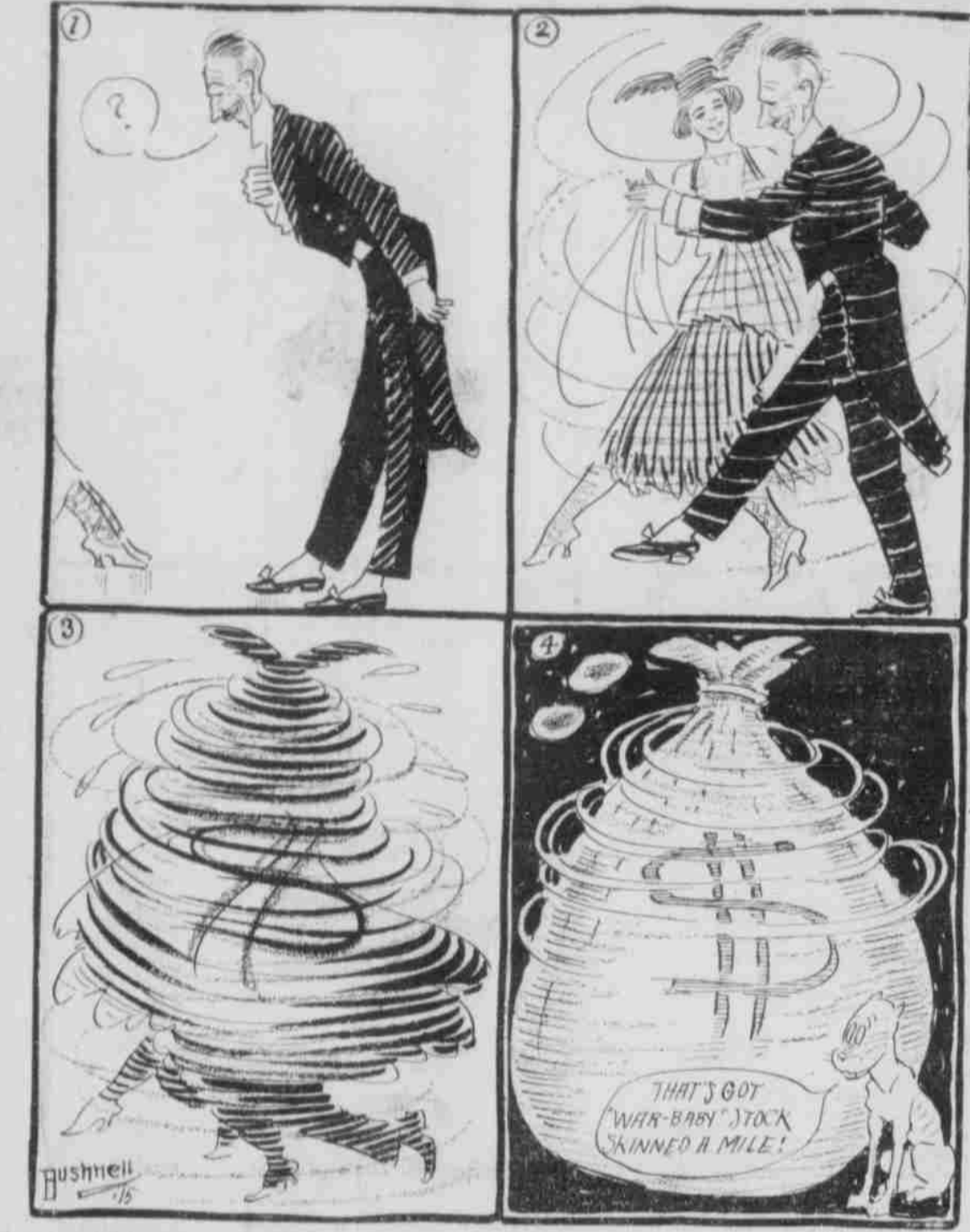
SUPERAGENTS ELATED.

The women at the head of the suf-
frage movement have a perfect right
to be elated over the showing made
by them in the recent elections in
the eastern states, even though they
were badly defeated in New Jersey,
Massachusetts, New York and Penn-
sylvania. In the four states they re-
ceived an aggregate of more than a
million votes, all of them wrested
from their opponents.

Any political party, aspiring to be-
come a national party, which could
show so much gain in four states of
the union where, heretofore, it was
not certain that it could count on a
single vote, would have just cause for
belief that the trend of thought was
in its favor and that victory was not
distant.

We may fully agree with those re-
sponsible who say the "Teddy peril"
is now negligible. But not so the
Woody peril.

Evolution of Professional Dancers



With Scissors and Paste

THE MOURNING YEARS.

He is at rest, but tenders still
Gleams upon his baby cheek,
I ponder him against my will,
I would not have my man-child
weakened.

In will or purpose, but the strain
toys hard upon my mother heart—
The strain of striving so to train
My baby for a worthy part.

Before he slept his little hand
Reached up to pat my tear-stained
face;

Then sweetly into slumberland
He wandered—in his baby grace
He lies there, now, his cheek still wet
With his rebellious tears and sighs
Escape him gently, while I yet
Kneel by the bedside where he lies.

"The hard and long, the mother road
That leads to vanquished life, and
strength
In sorely tried and this my load
Grows heavy, and the weary length
Stretches before me but 'tis lit
By love-lights, and oases cool
Appear betimes where I may sit
And drink sweet draughts from out
love's pool."

Flora Shufelt Rivola,
Yankton, S. D.

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

(New Republic.)
A really brilliant man, a scientist
and a worker, he has persuaded him-
self that the magnificent development
of the people whom he rules is in fact
his own work. To give it a daring and
dramatic completion, he makes its
quantity as impressive as its quality,
to restore by his own gift of state-
craft the old empire of the Bulgarian
tsars, that is the dream which led
King Ferdinand into the avoidable
adventure of the second Balkan war,
and the still more reckless and in-
calculable gamble of his present policy.

An aristocrat and a savant, he wielded
from the first an intoxicating au-
thority over the simple peasant po-
liticians with whom he has had to
deal. He was not popular, he was
not trusted. He was often opposed,
shut out and stubbornly, as the Bulgar-
ian manner is. He had against him all
through his reign the suspicion and
hostility of Russian diplomacy. He
lived in a world of melodramatic
plots—kidnappings, assassinations,
secret societies. He survived and his
survival gave him the assurance that
by one expedient or another he could
always play with his domestic oppo-
sition and his foreign adversary.

The truth is, that it was the foreign
adversary who saved him from the
domestic opposition. If Russian di-
plomacy could have conceived his dis-
like of King Ferdinand, the Bulgarian
people would long ago have got rid
of him. But because Russian diplo-
macy too openly advertised its dis-
trust and too incautiously suggested
his removal, the Bulgars rallied to
him.

WHO IS JANE ADDAMS.

(Kansas City Star.)
Miss Addams, the pioneer in social
settlements in America, was the
youngest of a large family. She was
born in Cedarville, Ill., September 6,
1860. Her father was John H. Addams,
for sixteen years a state sen-
ator from his district, a friend of Ab-
raham Lincoln, one of the early abo-
litionists of the state and a man of
large business interests.

Miss Addams attended country
school until she was ready for higher
education. Then, in 1875, she attend-
ed Rockford college, where she was
graduated from there in 1881. She
studied medicine. Her mother died when
she was an infant and her father died
the year she left Rockford college. The
stepmother had kept the home to-
gether, and from the old home Miss
Addams went to a woman's medical
college in Philadelphia. Early in the
spring of 1884 she went to Eu-

rope, pursuing her studies as she was
able.

Her earlier ambition had been to
ward softening the lot of the poor,
and in London, especially the experi-
ment of Toynbee hall, then in its ear-
ly stage, interested her greatly. When
she returned home the settlement idea
was in her mind. In 1887, with Miss
Helen C. Starr, Miss Addams again
went to Europe, spending the first
part of the following year in Spain,
and later some months studying in
detail the industrial conditions in
East London.

She returned in 1888 and took up
her residence in Chicago. Miss Starr
was with her and the two had decid-
ed upon a social settlement venture,
having only their own purses to draw
upon. The old residence of Charles
J. Hull, at Folk and Halsted streets
was decided upon and the administra-
tor of the estate gave them the place
free of rent. One of the first insti-
tutions was a kindergarten, in which
an instructor gave two years work
free. This was a beginning. From this
Hull house grew until now it em-
braces a wide field of endeavor, reach-
ing out into all the industrial neigh-
borhood lying about it and centering
in the institution the interest of
thousands of persons who go to it
weekly in the class lecture season.

Miss Addams is the author of
"Democracy and Social Ethics,"
"Newer Ideas of France," "The Spirit
of Youth and the City Streets,"
"Twenty Years at Hull House" and "A
New Conscience and an Ancient
Ethic."

UNCONSCIOUS VERIFICATION.
(London Chronicle.)
Unconscious verification may be
found higher up the literary scale
than a truer notice. Do you, for
instance, recognize this?

The green was green above the dead
boy's grave,
Trodden by feet so small and light
That not a daisy drooped its head
Beneath their pressure.

"Through all the spring and sum-
mer time
Garlands of fresh flowers, wreathed
by infant hands,
Rested upon the stone."

It is a quotation from the last chap-
ter of "Nicholas Nickleby," written as
prose.

SOME TERRIBLE FIGURES.

(Boston Transcript.)
The whole world, and even Eng-
land's enemies, must profoundly ad-
mire the courageous way in which
that country is facing its financial
problems. It is the only country
which is fighting the war on a gold
basis, and endeavoring to pay its way
as far as it possibly can. It is an ap-
alling, but almost unbelievable, sit-
uation. No nation ever before ac-
cepted such liabilities. On a basis of
taxation which forces everybody who
owns as much as \$50 a year to pay
an income tax, which puts a tax of 8
shillings in police in the second on
the highest income, and now threat-
ens to take a full half of these, and
which raises the general rate of tax-
ation to 10 per cent, Great Britain will
have an estimated revenue of \$1,350,
000,000. Against this, she will have
an expenditure of \$7,950,000,000. The
difference between the two sums rep-
resents the deficit which the country
must face. "Your dead weight at
the end of the year," said Mr. Mc-
Kenna to the house of commons,
will be \$1,250,000,000 (\$11,000,000,
000). Such figures as that stagger
the imagination. "Before the end of
the year," said Mr. McKenna, "the
total expenditure on all branches of
the service may rise to \$10,000,000 (\$25,
000,000 a day." That is to say, the
recent loan of \$200,000,000 raised in
this country would be spent in twenty
days. We may well admire the
heroism with which, after presenting
such estimates as this, Mr. McKenna
turned to the house and said quietly:

"A national debt even of this mag-
nitude will by no means cripple our
resources." Not all the heroism
shown in this great war is employed
in the trenches. There is a national
courage of the highest stamp.

JESUS.

I would, dear Jesus, I could break
The hedge that creeds and hearsay
make,
And like thy first disciple be
In person led and taught by thee.

I read thy words, so strong, so sweet,
I seek the footprints of thy feet;
But men so mystify the trace,
I long to see thee face to face.

Wouldst thou not let me, at thy side,
In thee, in thee so sure, confide?
Like John upon thy breast recline
And feel thy heart make mine divine?

—John D. Long.

TIBET BOUNDARY TO BE SETTLED AT CONFERENCE

President of China Names
Minister to Represent Ce-
lestial Republic in Negotia-
tions Over Question.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Peking, Sept. 25.—President Yuan
Shi-kai has issued a mandate desig-
nating Alfred Sze, Chinese minister to
the court of St. James, as Chinese
representative in negotiations which
are to be resumed very shortly in
London, between Great Britain and
China for the settlement of contem-
plated claims regarding Outer and Inner
Tibet.

In the autumn of 1912, the repre-
sentatives of Great Britain, China and
Tibet held a conference at Simla for
the purpose of agreeing upon the
boundary between Outer and Inner
Tibet, and settling the status of au-
tonomous, or outer Tibet. Great Brit-
ain and Tibet reached an under-
standing, but China failed to ratify
the treaty at that time, not being will-
ing to concede as much territory as
was demanded.

Great Britain is especially anxious
that Outer Tibet be maintained as a
buffer state between India and the
great, unsettled country in the heart
of Asia. Her interest is much the
same, that Russia has in keeping
Outer Mongolia as a buffer between
Russia and neighboring foreign pow-
ers, which may encroach upon Asiatic
soil, as well as a protection against
wandering tribes of bandits.

Outer and Inner Tibet are divisions
of Tibet not generally recognized as
yet and the two designations grew out
of the Simla conference. Outer Tibet,
roughly speaking, is the portion of
Tibet adjoining India. Inner Tibet
is the more northern portion. Eng-
land desires that Outer Tibet shall
be under China's sovereignty, merely,
and not under China's sovereignty,
England wants Outer Tibet to be per-
mitted to conduct its own domestic
affairs and would limit the number
of Chinese troops which may remain
in the territory.

England has Free Hand.
Having a complete understanding
with Russia as to the division of in-
terests in Central Asia, England is
free to direct affairs in Tibet such as
she chooses, and along similar lines
as those Russia has adopted in Mon-
golia. As China has frequently been
unable to keep peace in Tibet within

recent years and India was overrun
at various times by Tibetan Great
Britain required China to enter into
an agreement to maintain peace and
secure the Tibetan China would not
try to make Tibet a Chinese province.

During the trouble incident to the
establishment of the Chinese republic
the Tibetan became so turbulent that
India entered into direct negotiations
with the Dalai Lama, offering China's
claim upon the country. Later Eng-
land prevented China from sending
troops into Tibet to subdue it and be-
fore Great Britain recognized the
Chinese republic she required assur-
ances that the republic would settle
Tibetan affairs satisfactorily.

Out of this pledge grew the Simla
conference, whose action China re-
fused to ratify. Lieut. Col. Sir A. H.
McMahon presided at the conference
and represented England. Ivan Chen
was the Chinese conferee, and Long-
chen Shatra, the prime minister of
Tibet, was the Tibetan member.

Although the agreement which
England and Tibet worked out, and
which China refused to sign, was
never published in full it is generally
known that China's greatest objection
to the proposed treaty was the
awarding to Tibet of a large territory
which China claims as her own. In-
ner Tibet is known to have claimed
practically all of the district de-
scribed on the maps as Koko-nor.
China insists she is absolute owner of
this territory and does not have the
slender hold upon it which has caused
so much trouble in the case of
Tibet proper. If China be required
to yield Koko-nor, Inner Tibet will
extend to the boundary of Szechuen,
the most western and the richest of
all the provinces in Central China.

The territory in dispute is so great
that boundary lines 500 and over
1,000 miles long are in controversy.
Tibet is estimated to have an area of
200,000 square miles by the most con-
servative explorers and the figure is
placed as high as 700,000 by some
geographers. It is at least twice as
large as Texas, and possibly three
times the size of the Lone Star state.
New York is less than one-tenth the
size of Tibet.

Clovis Masons Buy Building.

Clovis, N. M., Nov. 7.—The Ma-
sonic lodge of Clovis has just acquir-
ed by purchase the two-story brick
building on South Main street, the
upper story of which the lodge has
used as a meeting place for the past
five years. The property is one of
the most valuable in the city. The
lower floor will yield the lodge a nice
annual rental, and the rent they have
heretofore been paying for the upper
floor will hereafter be saved.

CURED BOY OF CROUP.

Nothing frightens a mother more
than the loud, hoarse cough of croup.
The labored breathing, stranding,
choking and gasping for breath call
for instant action. Mrs. T. Schaefer,
East Chate, Wis., says: "Folk's Honey
and Tar cured my boy of a serious at-
tack of croup after other remedies
had failed. I recommend it to every
one as we know from our own experi-
ence that it is a wonderful remedy for
croup, colds, croup, and whooping
cough." It clears air passages, soothes
and heals. Sold everywhere.

Every fifth roll is Certain-teed

The General says:—
"There are different ways of speculating
—and one of the easiest ways to burn up
your money is to buy an unknown grade,
a 'just as good' grade on a fake-guar-
anteed grade of roofing."

Certain-teed

A man without
money or respon-
sibility can "guar-
antee" anything with-
out running any financial risk—but when
the maker of Certain-teed Roofing puts
to you as the purchaser of roofing—that's
why you should insist on Certain-teed

General Roofing Manufacturing Company
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland
Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco Cincinnati Minneapolis
Kansas City Seattle Atlanta Houston London Hamburg Sydney

Commence Fall Sewing

The
New Fall Styles
with their touch of
quaintness from 1880
are faithfully reproduced
by

M'CALL
PATTERNS

The Fall Fashions show
more simple lines, which
makes it easier than
ever before to construct
a dress from patterns—
see the new

McCall
Book of
Fashions

NOW ON SALE
It is filled with new
ideas and beautiful
illustrations.

Smart Fall Model
McCall Pattern #71-1077.
The new autumn dress, new
and attractive, made
easily.

Latest Fall Style
McCall Pattern #713. One of
the really new October de-
signs.

Having a complete understanding
with Russia as to the division of in-
terests in Central Asia, England is
free to direct affairs in Tibet such as
she chooses, and along similar lines
as those Russia has adopted in Mon-
golia. As China has frequently been
unable to keep peace in Tibet within

ALBUQUERQUE'S DRY GOODS SHOP

CRESCENT HARDWARE CO.

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

218 W. CENTRAL AVE.

TELEPHONE 218

TO THE HOUSEWIFE

NEW

Sunkist Dried Fruits

Ask Your Grocer for Sunkist Raisins—Seedless and Clusters

BOND-CONNELL SHEEP AND WOOL COMPANY

SHEEP AND WOOL, HIDES AND PELTS

Office and Warehouse, Elmore Avenue and Railroad Tracks

LYRIC

Theater Today and Tomorrow

LLOYD OSBOURNE'S Drama of the Stage

'INFATUATION'

MUTUAL MASTER PICTURE IN FOUR REELS WITH MARGARITA FISCHER AND HARRY POLLARD

A STIRRING PLOT—The pretty daughter of a multi-millionaire becomes infatuated with an actor and elopes with him. The father uses his great wealth in a vain effort to separate the two, but the girl's purity and genius for loving transforms the man of common clay into a real hero.

A Play With a Purpose—Life Behind the Scenes

NEAL OF THE NAVY

Fourth Episode, "The Tortured Parchment" with Lillian Lorraine and William Courtleigh. Coming Wednesday—"Simon the Jester"

Admission: Adults 10 Cents; Children 5 Cents
CONTINUOUS SHOW FROM 1:30 TO 11:00 P. M.

MOSES' Best Flour

NONE BETTER

LARGE SACK - - \$1.90

SMALL SACK - - .95c

WARD'S STORE

HOMER H. WARD Mgr.
215 Marble Ave. Phone 208-209.

Strong Brothers' Undertakers

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

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Herbott, painting, signs, Ph. 14953.
Mrs. Lake Levy, of Santa Fe, was a visitor in this city yesterday.

Regular stated session of the Board of Health, A. A. N. M. R., this evening at 8 o'clock at Masonic temple. Visiting guests welcome.

A car of records for the Grand Jury arrived here last night. The car was taken out on loan No. 809 for 10 days.

Cathleen, Grace No. 2, Woodmen Circle, will hold a card party, Monday at 8 o'clock tomorrow night, in Woodmen hall for the purpose of arranging an entertainment for the premiere. Guardsmen, Manchester, who will visit the local group soon.

Lieut. Jay Berry, of Company 1, of the New Mexico National Guard, and Miss Barbara Chivers, were married Saturday at 11 o'clock at the church. The bride was a teacher in the school at Santa Fe.

J. Porter Jones and Albert Clabey, of Santa Fe, returned yesterday from California. They were accompanied by their wife and daughter. They were in the city for a few days.

The automobile belonging to the late Mr. Jones, who was killed in the town while two of the party were out on a drive, was found yesterday. The car was found in a field near the town. It was badly damaged by fire.

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COMMERCE CLUB NEEDS YOU, IS PLEA TO 3,000

Statement Calling Upon Every Citizen to Take Active Part in Organization's Plans Is Sent Out.

The Commercial club needs recruits. Able-bodied, energetic, energetic citizens are needed to help the club in its efforts to improve the city. The club is a non-profit organization and its plans are for the benefit of the community.

Clark M. Carr, president, and Tom A. Egan, secretary, have issued a statement calling upon every citizen to take active part in the organization's plans. The statement is being sent out to all citizens and is being read in all churches and public places.

First Chance Wednesday. The first opportunity for non-members to join the club is on Wednesday. The club is holding a special meeting on Wednesday and is asking for a large attendance. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The club is a non-profit organization and its plans are for the benefit of the community. The club is a non-profit organization and its plans are for the benefit of the community. The club is a non-profit organization and its plans are for the benefit of the community.

How You Can Help. As a community we are 20,000 people, living together, and our interests are all in common. As a club we are 3,000 people, living together, and our interests are all in common.

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LEAGUE COLONY HELPING THOSE WHO NEED HELP

Eareast Men and Women Doing in a Quiet Way a Work the Importance of Which Few Albuquerqueans Appreciate.

Tomorrow morning committees will go out to solicit funds to aid in the maintenance of the City Betterment League. Albuquerque citizens have been solicited for funds many times this year, and have given liberally. Some of them are given, and there may be many rebuffs in store for those who have the good of the league at heart.

But if every citizen of Albuquerque would take the trouble to go out to the corner of Third street and Main street and see the work that is being done for the relief of those who need help, they would be more likely to give. The work of the league is to help those who are in need of help, and it is a work of great importance.

The league is a non-profit organization and its plans are for the benefit of the community. The league is a non-profit organization and its plans are for the benefit of the community. The league is a non-profit organization and its plans are for the benefit of the community.

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CIRCUS IS HERE; BIG CROWD SEES THE UNLOADING

Parade to Begin at 10:30 o'Clock This Morning; More and Better Features Than Ever Seen Under Big Tent.

Arriving promptly on schedule time yesterday afternoon a little after 1 o'clock, the special train bearing the Sells-Floto circus outfit was welcomed by one of the biggest gatherings of small boys and grown men ever seen in Albuquerque. With systematic precision the workmen began unloading, and in less time than the average man takes to build a fire in the kitchen stove the big tent was beginning to take definite shape at Hopewell field.

The parade will begin this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and Superintendent John Milne, who once was a boy himself and knows how it feels, has announced that the morning session of school will be dismissed in time to let the children see the parade.

Is there a boy living who has red blood in him, that does not delight to see the parade, in uniform, of a body of soldiers, their battalion and company evolutions, their manipulations of arms and the bayonet exercise? Not one. Besides, every man who was ever a real boy can remember his delight when he witnessed those performances years ago. Chances are that he delights in them yet. Then there were the accessories and adjuncts of flying and gracefully draping flags; the nerve-thrilling music of the life and drum, and the swelling strains from the bugles, trumpets and the brass band, but there is one that possesses more value—gives more joy—the circus parade.

The Sells-Floto circus has brought all this back with Captain Devlin's Western Zouaves. They have been applauded in every great capital of Europe and in every city of the United States. They will lead as escorts to Colonel Cody, the diversified international pageant reflecting the quality of this new arena wonder.

This street exhibit will speak for itself in its clear, clean, cut and variegated composition of human and animal interest. No closed cases, no wardrobe wagons—but living exhibits marching to a revel of joyful music.

Moreover, everyone will get another sight of the famed cavalier of the frontier days; the last of the great leaders of a trying era of personal devotion to dangerous duty—Colonel Cody—"Buffalo Bill," whose life has been a romance of achievement, and who today, with his great experiences, knightly record and glorious manhood, continues to handle his wild west contingent to the delight of beholders.

This time there will be led by Hugh Clark, three times winner and now owner of the cowboy champion belt—famed as a Cheyenne Frontier fair favorite, well assisted by his own picked corps of cowboys, ranch girls, buck riders in gem program of wild western stunts, introduced as regular numbers of the myriad of acts of the now crowned best family circle circus, the Sells-Floto-Buffalo Bill.

Tickets are on sale at Matson's book store.

Ridderless Horse in Parade. One of the features of the Sells-Floto parade today will be the horse formerly ridden by Maude Thornton, who was buried in Santa Barbara cemetery here several years ago. She died on the way here with the Al C. Barnes show, but her horse is owned by the Sells-Floto people. The horse, Omar, will appear in the parade riderless.

Fred Bailey Hutchinson, manager of the Sells-Floto show, was a nephew of James A. Bailey, of Barmon & Bailey. He has been in the show business twenty-seven years.

Mr. Hutchinson announced yesterday that the show people had contracted with the Santa Fe for a special train, to leave here late tonight, to take employees of the company to Chicago. The train will be run to Chicago. The show train will leave early tomorrow morning for Denver.

Packed Houses See SHOWS AT CRYSTAL. Packed houses greeted the Suzanne Carter Musical Comedy company upon its initial day in Albuquerque. This aggregation of artists gave the people their full money's worth and each and every patron after seeing the show vouchsafed the opinion that "it was the best musical show ever playing the city."

Miss Carter was well received and was compelled to answer to more than the ordinary number of encores. Miss Carter's songs were a pleasure to the ladies who saw them, and even the men sat and admired, but they did not overbalance her personality or her voice.

Miss Midge Stegall made a hit in the role of the wife and her "drunk scene" was very funny.

The harmony quartet was the real feature of the show and was compelled to take encore after encore. Bob Jones scored in his solo. The quartet was composed of Mr. Bert Thomas, baritone, Mr. Jones, bass; Bill Stegall, tenor, and Phil Berg, lead.

CLARK CARR AND BUFFALO BILL TO RIDE TOGETHER

Father of Commercial Club President an Intimate Personal Friend of Famous Indian Fighter Here Today.

When the Sells-Floto-Buffalo-Bill parade starts today, the greatest of all the old-time Indian fighters and scouts, Colonel William F. Cody, better known to every schoolboy in the country as Buffalo Bill, who will be accompanied by the president of the Albuquerque Commercial club, Clark M. Carr. They will ride side by side, and each will be proud to be seen by the side of the other.

There is a sentimental reason why Colonel Cody should be proud of his friendship for Captain Carr and why Captain Carr should be proud of his friendship for Colonel Cody. For back in the old days when the west was one big battleground on which the white man and the Indian strove for supremacy, Gen. Eugene A. Carr, the father of Clark M. Carr, and Colonel Cody were comrades in arms, sharing hardships and discomforts, fighting shoulder to shoulder and each doing his part to make the west a place where the white man could live.

Tribute to General Carr. Colonel Cody, when seen in his private car in the Santa Fe yards last night, paid a glowing tribute to General Carr as an Indian fighter, a soldier of intrepid courage and a man who was every inch a man. He told how, in 1868, while he was stationed at Fort Hayes, Kan., General Sheridan had sent a regiment which he was to guide into the mountains to disperse the tribes of hostile Indians that were committing depredations in western Kansas, eastern Colorado and northeastern New Mexico. Eugene A. Carr, brevet brigadier general of the union army, had recently been mustered into the regular service as a major of the Fifth cavalry, and this was the regiment which Buffalo Bill had to guide.

From this time on Cody and Carr were staunch friends. The old scout talked in a most feeling manner of the experiences that they had endured together, of how they had come to the relief of General Persim's division, which was about to starve in the mountains of eastern Colorado after taking shelter in "Freeze-out" canyon to avoid one of the most awful blizzards ever known in the west. The battle of Summit Springs, where a vain attempt was made to save the lives of two women who had been taken prisoner by the renegade Indians and one of whom was murdered before aid could be rendered, and of many other experiences that had been endured in the days when the west was young.

Problem Solved. Continuing in a reminiscent vein, Colonel Cody told of an experience when he was with General Crook in Montana in the winter of 1876, serving as a scout. A friend at a trading post some 450 miles distant had sent him a bottle of brandy by the only scout in the army who was a trapper and who was bearing dispatches to General Crook. Colonel Cody smuggled the brandy into camp, but the next day on the march, the thermometer was hovering down near the zero mark, and he thought it would be only the proper thing to offer the general a drink.

It took some time to convince the general that he really had the brandy in his saddlebags, but when this was accomplished the two departed from the column, found their way into a deep arroyo, and each of them leaned against a stiff brace. After the cork had been replaced the general, smacking his lips, remarked: "I don't know what to do about this. I'm afraid to trust you with the brandy."

"That's just what I was thinking, general," replied Buffalo Bill. "I'm afraid to trust you with it."

According to Colonel Cody, after thinking the matter over for quite a while it was decided that there was only one solution to the problem. They pulled the cork again and finished up the bottle.

Entertained in El Paso. Colonel Cody was the recipient of many honors during his stay in El Paso Friday and Saturday. He was the guest at a banquet attended by the most distinguished military and civil officials in and around the city, and riding by his side in the parade was Col. Charles W. Taylor, commanding the Sixteenth infantry, an old-time friend and comrade of the famous Indian fighter and army scout. He was entertained at Fort Bliss at a campfire spread, and every courtesy possible was shown him.

After the parade this morning Colonel Cody will make an address to the students of the Albuquerque Business college, and it is quite possible that he will be called upon to make other addresses during his stay in the city.

Deaths and Funerals. Mariano Sismoros, Mariano Sismoros, 44 years old, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his ranch north of the city. He was born in Santa Fe and had lived in Bernalillo county eighteen years. The widow, one daughter and one son survive. The son is in Holbrook, Ariz. The body was taken to Fred Crollitt's undertaking rooms. The funeral arrangements will not be made until the son arrives.

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BIG MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY IN

THE

Mashers

One Matinee at 2:30. Two Shows at night at 7:30 and 9:30 o'clock.

Adults 15c. Children 10c.

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The Girl From Mumm's

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PICTURES CHANGE EVERY DAY

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

The

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HARBOR

TWO PARTS

Nan of the Backwoods

Three-act Masterpiece

On With the Dance

Vitaphone Comedy

PASTIME THEATRE

215 W. Central Ave.

TODAY

ThedaBara and Wm. E. Shay in

'SIN'

A photo-drama of treachery, power and villainy, featuring the most distinguished woman on the shadow stage.

Produced by Herbert Brenon.

Time of shows: 1, 2:30, 3:15, 5:20, 6:25, 7:30, 8:30 and 9:10 p. m.

SPECIAL ADMISSION

ADULTS, 50c. CHILDREN, 10c.

NOTE—No age limit for this picture. We want everyone to come.

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