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# SUPERBAS PROVE BETTER AT HOME THAN IN BOSTON AND WIN HANDILY

Robinson's Men, Twice De-  
prived of Victory, Turn Sav-  
agely and Swing Their Bats  
With Deadly Effect.

## FANS GO CRAZY WITH JOY AND ENTHUSIASM

Great Crowd Troops on Field  
After Game Is Over and  
Shows Appreciation of Ef-  
forts of the Home Team.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Brooklyn  
Nationals turned upon the Boston  
Americans today and won by a score  
of 4 to 3 in the third game of the  
world's series.

Brooklyn, playing at Ebbetts field,  
proved far more formidable than  
when in Boston. Twice deprived of  
victories after thrilling battles at  
Traverse field, they finally arose in  
their ninth this afternoon, and with  
the plaudits of home fans ringing in  
their ears, they batted out a victory  
with savage vigor, swinging their  
bludgeons with such effectiveness that  
neither the pitching staff nor the  
stonewall defense of Boston could  
hold them in check.

The victory was followed by one of  
the most extraordinary celebrations  
ever seen on a world's series battle-  
field. Hardly had Stengel clutched  
Lewis' towering fly for the final out  
of the game than thousands of root-  
ers came trooping onto the diamond  
and outfield, where they appeared to  
be carried away with the enthusiasm  
of conquest.

Men and boys, and some women,  
exulted and danced about with joy,  
while the hands were assembling, for  
the march around the park. With the  
first notes of march music, the fans  
formed in long lines and once under  
way, began a parade that grew in en-  
thusiasm and numbers as it pro-  
gressed. It wound in and out, in imi-  
tation of the college stude dance,  
while the more sedate of the specta-  
tlers cheered and yelled. Flags and  
banners were hurled onto the field,  
followed by cane seat cushions, until  
the air was filled with flying objects.

### Royal Rooters Parade.

Across the field the royal rooters  
of Boston struck up the famous "Ten-  
cent song and march, and soon the  
park was filled with parading bat-  
talions. After a number of maneu-  
vers the adherents of the two clubs  
met in midfield, and good naturedly  
bombaraded each other with cushions.

The demonstration made up in part  
for the lack of the thrilling features  
which lifted the first two contests of  
the series out of the rank of ordinary  
baseball conflicts.

Brooklyn jumped into the lead early  
in today's contest and was never  
checked, although the Boston club crept  
up to a run of tying the score in the  
closing innings. Neither was the game  
marked by the super-excellent base-  
ball but Brooklyn won, and, with the  
hope that the team would repeat to-  
morrow, that was entirely sufficient  
for the supporters.

Jack Coombs, already a veteran of  
two world's series with the Philadel-  
phia Athletics, came in for unstinted  
praise, both for his splendid playing  
in the early innings of the game, and  
later for his self-obliteration in re-  
questing to be relieved when he felt  
himself slipping, and realized that to  
maintain the box might entail defeat  
for his teammates.

### Coombs Asks to Quit.

Until the seventh inning, Coombs  
held the Red Sox to six hits and two  
runs, but when Larry Gardner lifted  
the ball over the rightfield wall for a  
home run, Coombs realized that he  
was losing his cunning. His team-  
mates urged him to remain in the  
game, but he was firm in his determi-  
nation and was finally replaced by  
Pfeiffer, who held the one run lead.  
Coombs had given him until the end  
of the game, but he was not to be  
deceived. He was not to be deceived.  
He was not to be deceived.

Carl Mays, the underhand pitcher  
selected by Manager Carrigan to hold  
Brooklyn, was less fortunate, for the  
Bostonian clan fell upon his offerings  
with a freedom that they had not dis-  
played against either Shore or Ruth.  
They garnered seven hits and four  
runs before Henriksen went to bat for  
him in the sixth, and Foster replaced  
him on the mound when the team  
took the field again. Foster was  
reached for three hits, but Brooklyn  
was unable to turn them into runs.  
Brooklyn got ten hits for a total of  
fourteen bases, while Boston rolled up  
an aggregate of twelve bases with  
seven hits.

Hooper, Shorten and Gardner were  
the heavy hitters for Boston. Hooper

# Can the Leopard Change Its Spots?

The leopard has never changed its spots. A coat of whitewash  
might change its appearance for the time, but the animal would be the  
same.

This is a new state, and the people of the state are called upon to  
determine this year whether they want to return to the old pre-terri-  
torial form of doing things, or whether they prefer to have men  
whose official lives are above successful attack elected to office in New  
Mexico.

The old system of bossism has passed in nearly every other state  
in the union. In New Mexico, the republican party still is subjected  
to the will of the boss. Nominations are dictated by the bosses, the  
votes of large numbers of freemen are directed by the bosses. At the  
highest of the bosses, local bosses possibly, election returns from certain  
precincts of Socorro county, in 1911, were deliberately changed or  
wholly manufactured.

The time has come for the people of the state to put the stamp of  
disapproval on the whole system of bossism. Bosses lured from  
power in the past, should not now be returned to power in the belief  
that the leopard will be anything other than a leopard.

The Journal has taken the position from the beginning that local  
politics is more important to this state than national politics. Local  
politics has to do with the city, the county and the state. It has to  
do with our affairs at home, with the laying and collection of taxes,  
with the expenditure of those taxes. It has to do with the building of  
roads, the maintenance of public schools, the administration of justice  
in the courts, with the punishment of evil-doers.

This year, the voters are called upon to determine whether there  
shall be a restoration of Hubbellism in Bernalillo county and the exten-  
sion of Hubbellism to other counties in New Mexico.

The position of United States senator is one of prestige and power.  
With that as a leverage, Frank A. Hubbell could easily impose his will  
upon every county where there is a republican majority. What that  
power has meant in the past few years of Bernalillo county know only  
too well and remember with a vividness which makes the result at the  
polls in November certain. He will be a very spotted leopard, with its  
tail between its legs, scolding for the sheep ranch in the wilds of So-  
corto.

required two hits, one a triple.  
Shorten, playing his first world's  
series, gathered three hits in four  
trips to the plate, and Gardner made  
his one hit count when he drove the  
ball over the wall for a circuit trip.

### Daubert Batting Star.

Captain Jake Daubert was the bat-  
ting star for Brooklyn, collecting  
three hits in four times at bat, after  
going through the first two games  
without a hit. His final blow was  
delivered in the sixth inning when he  
drove the ball to the extreme end of  
the left field foul line.

Daubert was sprinting around sec-  
ond when the fielder clutched the ball  
and had turned third when Scott in  
deep short received the throw.

The latter whipped it to Thomas  
at the plate just as Daubert slid in  
with what he thought was a home  
run. Umpire O'Day, however, de-  
cided that the runner had not touched  
the plate. He was given credit for  
a three base hit by the official scor-  
er.

Daubert had the satisfaction of  
scoring the first run of the game  
when he singled in the third inning  
and came home on similar hits by  
Stengel and Cuthbert. Olson added  
another in the fourth. He beat out  
a bunt and ran to second when  
Gardner's hurried throw went wild.  
A sacrifice by Miller advanced Olson  
to third and he scored on a single by  
Coombs. The Brooklyn shortstop  
also was responsible for driving in  
Brooklyn's last score, for after Mays  
walked Wheat and Mowrey in the  
fifth, Olson boomed out a terrific  
triple to left center, scoring both.

### Confusion in Tickets.

Boston's first run also came about  
as the result of a pass. With one  
out, Coombs walked. Hendrikson,  
batting for Mays in the sixth, and  
Hooper's three-base hit sent him  
home. Hooper scored a moment later.

(Continued on Page Two.)

# CONTENTIONS OF ALLIES ARE NOT ACCEPTED

Britain's Edict That Neutrals  
Must Deny Submarines the  
Use of Their Harbors to  
Be Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The United  
States has refused to accept the con-  
tention of the allies, namely, that  
neutrals deny the use of their  
harbors to all submarines, whether  
merchantmen, or warships, Coun-  
cilor Polk of the state department  
announced today.

The allied governments in a memo-  
randum to neutral powers called at-  
tention to the grave danger in-  
curred by neutral submarines in the na-  
vigation of regions frequented by bel-  
ligerent submarines. Councilor Polk  
announced the department's position,  
but refused to discuss the reason  
for it.

The American reply will not be  
made public before the return of  
Secretary Lansing from the summer  
white house tomorrow or Thursday.  
The claim of the allies that subma-  
rines are outlaws, as the note cabled  
last night from London shows,  
brought up the question of whether  
the American government may be  
sued for damages resulting from the  
call of the German submarine U-53 at  
Newport before she started on her  
spectacular raid against commerce.

Under the interpretation that New-  
port was taken by the allies, the  
position may be taken for operations  
which officials estimate already have  
caused at least \$5,000,000 damage to  
the allies. Any attempt to collect  
damages would probably be opposed  
vigorously by this government, which  
holds that a warship has a right to  
enter a neutral harbor.

# THE LOCATION OF U-53 WORRIES SHIPPING MEN

Although a Day and a Night  
Has Passed Without Fur-  
ther News of Raids Anxiety  
Has Not Quieted.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Shipping agents  
here who have been holding their ves-  
sels in port on account of German sub-  
marine activities off the New England  
coast, received another alarm today  
when a tugboat captain reported that  
he saw something resembling a U-boat  
between Boston Light and Minot's  
light, early this morning.

The object was so distant and the  
light so poor that the captain was un-  
able to say positively that he had  
sighted a submarine, and the steam-  
boat inspectors to whom he made his  
report were inclined to the opinion  
that the failure of other incoming  
boats to note the presence of any  
stranger in these waters cast doubt  
on the accuracy of his observation. It  
was pointed out on the other hand,  
that the rough sea last night might  
have led a submarine commander to  
seek quieter waters. The point where  
the tugboat captain saw the sup-  
posed U-boat, is well within the three-  
mile limit.

### Much Shipping Tied Up.

The tie-up of shipping bound from  
this port to Europe is still noticeable  
tonight, although no definite word of  
the whereabouts of the German sea  
raider has been received since the ter-  
minating of a half dozen vessels off  
Nantucket last Sunday.

The steamer Kansas, American-  
owned, which was held up by the sub-  
marine early Sunday morning, was  
cleared tonight for Genoa, Italy, with  
a shipment of horses, said to be con-  
signed to the Italian government, but  
she was still in the harbor tonight  
and no definite time had been set for  
her departure.

The British steamer Great City,  
which has been ready to sail since  
daybreak Monday, was still off the  
quarantine station tonight.

The Lord Cromer, another Britisher,  
with a shipment of horses, wheat and  
general merchandise, for Liverpool,  
will be loaded and ready to proceed at  
daylight tomorrow, but it is consid-  
ered doubtful whether she will leave  
port at that time. The steamer Mac-  
rengo, British registry, scheduled to  
sail for Hull, England, via New York,  
probably will leave for New York to-  
morrow. By passing through the Cape  
Cod canal, it is believed that she could  
reach within the three-mile limit for  
virtually the entire distance.

The sailing tonight of the steamer  
Prince Arthur of British registry,  
which plies regularly between this  
port and Yarmouth, was cancelled and  
the 500 passengers who were booked  
for the trip were transferred to the  
Governor Cobb, an American boat,  
which sailed in the Prince Arthur's  
place.

Friends of the 1200 passengers on  
board the White Star liner Canopic,  
due here Thursday night or Friday  
morning from Italian ports, and the  
Azores, are anxiously awaiting her ar-  
rival. While nothing has been heard  
from the Canopic, the fact is not  
considered strange in maritime circles  
because it is supposed that the steam-  
er probably has been warped of the  
submarine raid and has altered her  
course for fear of disclosing her pos-  
ition.

### Bulgars Take to Hills.

London, Oct. 10.—The Bulgarian  
forces which have been opposing the  
British troops in the region to the  
east of the river Struma, in Greek  
Macedonia, have retired to the hills  
northwest of Cere, says the British  
official statement issued today. The  
British have occupied the towns of  
Kalandra and Homonios.

# FRENCH WIN ON SOMME; GERMANS MAKE GAINS IN TRANSYLVANIA

Teutonic Forces Retire From  
Positions in Macedonia  
and British Take Two  
Bulgarian Towns.

## WASHINGTON WARNS AGAINST MISTAKE

American Submarines in At-  
lantic Must Not Be Mol-  
ested by Warships of En-  
tente Powers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The French  
troops fighting south of the  
Somme have bent German lines con-  
siderably over a front of about one  
and a half miles from Bevent to the  
Chaumes wood, capturing in the op-  
eration the village, the north and  
west outskirts of Abancourt, and  
most of the Chaumes wood. Little  
activity was shown on the British  
front.

In Transylvania, the Germans are  
closely pressing the retreating Ruman-  
ians. In the fighting around  
Kronstadt, 1,175 Rumanians were  
made prisoners.

The Galician village of Herbutov  
has been stormed by the Germans,  
and in Volhynia the Rumanians have  
been driven out of advanced positions  
northwest of Lutsk.

Teutons Lose in Macedonia.  
Along the Struma river, in Greek  
Macedonia, the forces of the Teutonic  
powers have evacuated Chavdar Mah,  
Ormanli and Hazmatir. Northwest of  
Sere, the British have taken from the  
Bulgarians the towns of Kalandra and  
Homonios.

Berlin says near the Cerna River,  
where the entente allies have been  
making progress, all allies have been  
repulsed.

The usual artillery bombardments  
are in progress in the Austro-Italian  
theater.

Christiania advices say that two  
German submarines operating in the  
Arctic ocean have been sunk by a  
Russian torpedo boat while they were  
attacking a wireless station on the  
Murmansk coast.

### Submarine Warships.

Visitation of belligerent powers  
sighting American waters will be ac-  
cording to the treatment which is their  
due as warships under international  
law. This fact has been made known  
to the entente allies powers by the  
state department at Washington, in  
answer to an identical memorandum  
from Great Britain, France and Rus-  
sia, that submarines of every charac-  
ter be prevented from availing them-  
selves of the use of neutral waters  
and that such vessels entering neutral  
harbors be interned.

To a seemingly implied warning in  
the entente note that American subma-  
rines might be mistaken by allied  
warships for enemy submarines,  
should they navigate waters visited  
by belligerent submarines, the state  
department announces that the re-  
sponsibility for the failure of a war-  
ship to distinguish between subma-  
rines of neutral and belligerent na-  
tionality "must rest entirely upon  
the negligent power."

President Wilson and Secretary  
Lansing have discussed at length the  
visit of a German submarine to wa-  
ters adjacent to the coast of the United  
States and will continue their con-  
ference Wednesday. The German sub-  
mersible craft which played havoc with  
enemy and neutral steamers off Nan-  
tucket Sunday has not been heard of  
since the last steamer was sent to the  
bottom Sunday night.

## UNIVERSITY BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10.—Fifteen  
hundred students, many of whom had  
miraculously escaped from death or  
serious injury, fled from class rooms  
in the main hall of the University of  
Wisconsin this forenoon when fire of  
unknown origin destroyed the build-  
ing.

The fire is believed to have started  
in the literary society room. Stud-  
ents of the university fire brigade,  
commented by the entire city depart-  
ment, fought the flames, which were  
fanned by a gale.

Governor Philipp announced he  
would amend the call of the legisla-  
ture which is scheduled to meet in  
support session this afternoon to  
place a proposal for a special appor-  
tionment for a new building before  
that body. A rumor is current that  
the fire may have started from a  
cigarette butt.

## FURTHER GAINS BY FRENCH ON SOMME

PARIS, Oct. 10.—In fighting south of  
the Somme river today, the French  
troops captured the village of Bevent,  
the north and west outskirts of Aban-  
court, and also the greater part  
of the Chaumes wood. Prisoners to  
the number of 1,200 were taken, ac-  
cording to the official communication  
issued tonight.

# POLICY TOWARD GERMANY SAME AS THAT TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN

President Wilson and Sec-  
retary Lansing See Grave  
Danger in Operations of  
Submarines Near Coast.

## NO GROUND FOUND FOR DRASTIC ACTION

Announcement Regarding  
New Phase of War on  
Commerce to Be Made by  
Executive at Early Date.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 10.—  
President Wilson and Secretary of  
State Lansing discussed in detail at  
Shadow Lawn tonight the German  
submarine attack on merchantmen  
Sunday off the New England coast.  
The conference lasted until late to-  
night and will be continued to-  
morrow morning.

It was indicated by officials today  
that facts so far as collected through  
governmental sources have disclosed  
no grounds for drastic action by the  
United States government because of  
the attacks themselves. No evidence  
has been found that international  
law has been violated by the German  
submarine or submarines. It was un-  
derstood, however, that the president  
and secretary discussed the wisdom  
of pointing out to Germany the im-  
possibility of operating her submarines  
in proximity to the territorial waters  
of the United States.

### Grave Danger Seen.

Administration officials took the  
position that the transferring of subma-  
rine warfare so close to America's  
shores was fraught with grave dan-  
ger because of the possibility of mis-  
takes being made by submarine com-  
manders. Reports that strong senti-  
ment exists in Germany for the res-  
umption of submarine warfare on a  
broader scale caused some alarm  
among officials.

The announcement of Councilor  
Polk of the state department, in  
Washington today that the United  
States will refuse to accept the con-  
tention of the entente allies that neu-  
trals should deny the use of their  
harbors to all submarines, preceded  
the arrival of Secretary Lansing here.  
The president and secretary of state  
went over this point in connection  
with the discussion of the entire is-  
sue.

### Gerard Sees Lansing.

The arrival of James W. Gerard,  
American ambassador to Berlin, in  
New York, shortly before Mr. Lan-  
sing left that city for Shadow Lawn,  
added interest to the meeting be-  
tween the president and Mr. Lansing  
because of the fact that the secre-  
tary saw Mr. Gerard at luncheon in  
New York.

In discussion of the submarine at-  
tacks Sunday, officials here referred  
to diplomatic correspondence be-  
tween the United States and Great  
Britain, beginning in 1911, in which  
the American government protested  
against the patrolling of the Ameri-  
can coast outside the three mile limit  
by British warships. This was  
pointed to as providing a precedent  
for protesting against the proximity  
of German submarines to the Ameri-  
can coast.

In the correspondence with Great  
Britain, the United States took the  
position that it had maintained that  
the patrolling of waters in "close  
proximity to the United States" was  
inconsistent to the treatment to be  
expected toward the vessels of a  
friendly power in time of war. Great  
Britain did not admit the local com-  
mission of the position of the United  
States but promised to do everything  
possible to avoid annoying American  
shipping. While no formal announce-  
ment was made, it was considered  
probable the United States would  
take a similar position with regard  
to German submarine operations.

There was absolutely no indication  
that the president and secretary  
Lansing had any ground for thinking  
Germany had violated its promise  
not to attack merchantmen without  
warning and without providing for  
the safety of the passengers and  
crews. It was stated, however, that  
evidence was still being collected and  
that no final decision on this point  
had been reached.

### No Announcement.

It was said at Shadow Lawn that  
President Wilson and Secretary Lan-  
sing would confer until so late that  
there was no possibility of an an-  
nouncement tonight. Secretary Lan-  
sing expects to return to Washington  
tomorrow. International politics in  
Germany in connection with subma-  
rine warfare on which Mr. Gerard is  
reported to have brought information  
from Berlin, caused much discussion  
among officials here today. It was  
stated on the highest authority here  
a few days ago that the American  
government has been hearing reports  
for months that Germany was pre-  
paring to violate its promises, but  
that it would make no official notice  
of such reports unless they were  
borne out by actions.

Shortly after Secretary Lansing

# SHARP WARNING SENT TO ALLIES BY WASHINGTON; NO U. S. SUBMARINE MUST BE SUBJECTED TO ATTACK

## ENTENTE POWERS MUST NOT MISTAKE AMERICAN U-BOAT FOR GERMAN SUBMERSIBLE

Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan Are Told That the  
United States Sees No Reason for Regarding Underseas  
Craft as Other Than War Vessels and That It Is Purpose  
of This Nation So to Treat Them; Intimation That Bellig-  
erents Might Mistake Neutral for Hostile Craft Brings  
Forth Rejoinder That Responsibility for Such Mistake  
Would Rest Upon Power Making It; Full Liberty of Action  
Rests with Washington Government, Says Memorandum  
Defining Attitude Toward New Feature of Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The text of  
the American memorandum replying  
to that of the allied governments re-  
garding treatment of the belligerent  
submarines in neutral ports is as fol-  
lows:

"The government of the United  
States has received the identical  
memoranda of the governments of  
France, Great Britain, Russia and  
Japan, in which neutral governments  
are exhorted to 'take efficacious  
measures tending to prevent belliger-  
ent submarines regardless of their  
use, to avail themselves of neutral  
waters, roadsteads and harbors.'"

"These governments point out the  
facility possessed by such craft to  
avoid supervision or surveillance, to  
determination of their national char-  
acter and their power to do injury that  
is inherent in their very nature' as  
well as the 'additional facilities' af-  
forded by having at their disposal  
places where they can rest and re-  
plenish their supplies."

### Position Unwarranted.

"Apparently on these grounds, the  
allied governments hold that 'subma-  
rine vessels must be excluded from  
the benefit of the rules hereto-  
fore accepted under the rules of in-  
ternational law regarding the admini-  
stration and solemn of war and mer-  
chant vessels in neutral waters, road-  
steads or harbors; any submarine of  
a belligerent that once enters a neu-  
tral harbor must be held there,' and  
therefore, the allied governments  
warn the neutral powers of the great  
danger to neutral submarines attend-  
ing the navigation of waters visited  
by the submarines of belligerents."

"In reply, the government of the  
United States, the allied powers have  
not set forth any circumstances, nor  
is the government of the United  
States at present aware of any cir-  
cumstances concerning the use of  
war or merchant submarines which  
would render the existing rules of in-  
ternational law inapplicable to them."

"In view of this fact and of the no-  
tice and warning of the allied powers  
announced in their memoranda un-  
der acknowledgment, it is incon-  
sistent upon the government of the  
United States to notify the govern-  
ments of France, Great Britain, Rus-  
sia and Japan that, so far as the  
treatment of either war or merchant  
submarines in American waters is  
concerned, the government of the  
United States reserves its liberty of  
action in all respects and will treat  
such vessels as, in its opinion, be-  
comes the action of a power which  
may be said to have taken the first  
steps toward establishing the prin-  
ciple of neutrality and which for  
over a century has maintained those  
principles in the traditional spirit  
and with the high sense of impar-  
tiality in which they were conceived."

### Gives Sharp Answer.

"In order, however, that there  
should be no misunderstanding as to  
the attitude of the United States, the  
government of the United States an-  
nounces to the allied powers that it  
holds it to be the duty of belligerent  
powers to distinguish between sub-  
marines of neutral and belligerent na-  
tionality, and that responsibility for  
any conflict that may arise between  
belligerent warships and neutral  
submarines on account of neglect of  
a belligerent submarine to so distin-  
guish between these classes of  
submarines must rest entirely upon  
the negligent power."

"The American memorandum on use  
of neutral waters by belligerent sub-  
marines, the text of which was made  
public by the state department to-  
night, declares the allies have failed to  
show why such vessels should be  
denied entrance to neutral ports and  
that no circumstances have been set  
forth rendering the usual provisions  
of international law applicable to un-  
dersea craft. The United States re-  
serves complete liberty of action in  
dealing with belligerent submarines."

### Deutschland Not Named.

No specific mention of the Deutsch-  
land is made in the memorandum, al-  
though the allied communication is  
understood to have been prompted by  
the failure of the United States to  
consider that vessel as to having no

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## THE WEATHER

### THE WEATHER FORECAST.

New Mexico — Wednesday and  
Thursday cloudy, probably showers  
Wednesday, warmer Wednesday.

### LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at  
6 p. m. yesterday.

Maximum temperature, 67 de-  
grees; minimum, 45; range, 22; tem-  
perature at 6 p. m., north wind;  
cloudy; precipitation, .06 of an inch.



characteristics making her statement different from that of the ordinary merchantman.

Surprise is expressed "that there appears to be an endeavor on the part of the allied powers to determine the rule of action in respect to the use of submarines, and at the suggestion that there is a great danger in permitting neutral submarines to visit waters that may be visited by belligerent submarines. The government declares that responsibility for any conflict that may arise between belligerent warships and neutral submarines on account of the neglect of a belligerent to so distinguish between these classes of submarines must rest entirely upon the negligent power."

The memorandum, originally sent to Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan on Aug. 13, in reply to their identical memorandum of August 23, later was sent also to Italy and to Portugal. While the allied communication was published some time ago, the American reply was not given out till today, when the secret it had carried was made public. It is a public statement of the government's position imperative.

## POLICY TOWARD GER-MANY SAME AS THAT TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued From Page One.)

ernment. If they convince the president that Germany's pledges have not been complied with, the whole submarine controversy, these officials expect, will be thrown open again. The conference today between the president and Secretary Lansing was called, it is understood here, to consider this possibility.

It is contended in some quarters that under the best conditions, there are elements of danger in placing passengers in open boats fifty miles from shore. At the same time, attention is called to the fact that the point of the raid off Nantuxet lay squarely on the track of all incoming and outgoing steamers, any one of which might have afforded rescue. The presence of the American destroyers, officials agree, should not have been considered by the German commander and would not lessen his responsibility.

The allied embassies today continued their policy of absolute silence. No comment was made on the state department's announcement that this government had refused to accede to the allied contention regarding submarines in neutral waters.

## FORMER PROGRESSIVE TO GO ON STUMP FOR WILSON

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Bainbridge Colby of New York, former progressive party leader, after speaking at Grand Rapids, Mich., tonight, will begin his trip to the Pacific coast campaigning in behalf of Wilson and Marshall. He will speak at Des Moines, Iowa, October 11; Lincoln, Neb., October 12; Denver, October 14; Los Angeles, October 17; Oakland, Cal., October 19; Seattle, Wash., October 23.

## Build the Fire Upside Down

There is no better way to illustrate the wonderful action of the Down Draft in the Wilson Hot Blast Heaters.

Put the coal on the bottom, then the wood, and the paper or shavings on top—light it at the top and see the Down Draft work.

## WILSON HOT BLAST HEATERS

are the only ones made employing this new principle.

All the gases are forced down into the fire, where they are burned, doubling the heating power of the fuel. There is practically no waste up the chimney—the coal is entirely consumed and burned to a fine dust.

The Wilson, being air-tight, will hold a fire 36 hours and perfect combustion is made possible.

We shall be glad to show them and explain the fuel-saving Down Draft.



12-INCH .....\$12.25  
14-INCH .....\$16.00  
16-INCH .....\$18.50  
18-INCH .....\$21.00  
20-INCH .....\$29.00

## WHITNEY Hdwe. Co.

"The Hardware Store"  
PHONE 26 307 W. CENTRAL

## NEW PREMIER OF JAPAN DENIES ANY PURPOSE TO ENGAGE IN WAR

Count Terauchi Gives Interview to Associated Press in Which He Professes Peaceful Policy.

## UNITED STATES NEED NOT BE APPREHENSIVE

Of Course Dignity and General Interests of Mikado's Empire Must Be Maintained, Says Old Warrior.

(Copyright 1915, by the Associated Press.)

Tokio, Oct. 10.—Fears of a section of the Japanese public, which have found an echo in the United States and China, that the coming into power of the new ministry may be tantamount to war, were discussed frankly today by Premier Count Seikō Terauchi, in giving to the Associated Press the first statement he has made in regard to the foreign policy of the administration. The premier gave expression in a sentence to the spirit which he declared would animate his dealings with other nations. It was the assertion that Japan would not take any aggressive step toward the United States or any other country, "so long as Japan's vital interests and dignity are not infringed."

"Any idea that I shall 'leave the sword' while I am prime minister of Japan, is based on a false comprehension of my career as premier and a complete misconception of the Japanese empire, its past and its hopes and ideals for the future," he said.

The dramatic summons to the membership of Field Marshal Terauchi, Japan's dominating military figure, has excited a discussion overshadowed by no single event in modern Japanese history. In view of the worldwide interest in the significance of his appointment and the misgivings it apparently has caused, the premier, who has long had the reputation of taciturnity, consented to break his silence and give to the world through the Associated Press a general idea of his purposes and policies. During the interview he conversed readily in French and then in Japanese.

## Wants Friendship of America.

The field marshal wore the gray uniform of his rank. His right arm, shattered by a bullet in the Sikkim rebellion of 1877, hung powerless by his side. The rugged face, stern in response, relaxed with a smile as he said: "Tell the American people that my earnest and constant endeavor shall be to promote the friendly ties which have bound Japan and America for half a century."

"Your people know my administrative record in Korea. Because I am a successful soldier, shall that prevent my being a prudent minister of state? Say I, repeat it, that I come as a statesman who is seeking the lasting interests of my people, not as a militarist seeking glorification, by the sword. The premier disclaimed responsibility for the interview in New York with Byron Sakamoto, who was quoted as saying that the repeal of American laws recorded by the Japanese as discriminatory against them, was a matter of "justice and necessity." He declared emphatically that as premier he would undertake no new steps in regard to the so-called American problems, including immigration. In this respect, he said, he would follow closely the policies of the outgoing cabinet.

## Policy Toward China.

"What will be Japan's policy toward China?" the correspondent asked. "As the ministry was organized only yet, I have not discussed China with any of my associates," he replied. "However, generally speaking, Japan's ambition is to have China benefit, like Japan, from the fruits of world civilization and world progress. The Japanese and Chinese people have sprung from the same stock. Our future destiny is a common destiny that is historically inevitable."

Though he was unable to dwell on a detailed program, the premier continued, he could affirm that America's interests in China would be harmed in no wise by Japan, which had no intention of violating China's sovereignty or preventing interested nations from having equal opportunities.

"People talk of closing the door," he said. "That is a complete non-sensum."

"So long as Japan's vital interests and dignity are not infringed, Japan will take no aggressive step against any nation, especially America."

"With the Japanese alliance with Russia as the basis of policy in the Orient," he was asked. "Japan, true to her obligation, naturally will be bound in her future policies by her alliances with Great Britain and Russia," he responded; "but that does not imply disregard of fostering amity with others, notably America, whose friendship and co-operation we have every reason to cherish. The empire faces a situation which demands strenuous and unified exertions to secure reforms of the national life, to nourish the strength of her resources and to place the nation on an unshaken foundation of secure and lasting peace in the far east. Our supreme efforts abroad should be to maintain faith with foreign powers and to be strictly fair and upright. Japan's progress as a world power, which is in-

evitable, must be marked with prudence and caution, especially in the period of world crisis."

The premier said he saw no likelihood of more active participation in the war by Japan. He ridiculed suspicions that Japan had designs in regard to the Philippines, saying that if any power were to be there, he was glad it should be America.

## SUPERBAS PROVE BETTER AT HOME THAN IN BOSTON AND WIN HANDILY

(Continued From Page One.)

ter on Shorten's hit over second. Gardner completed the Boston run-banking with his homer in the seventh.

There was considerable confusion in the handling of tickets and in the upper stands a large portion was not sold, but after several hours of struggling with the jumbled coupons it was announced that the official attendance was 21,087, and the gate receipts \$19,762. Of this sum, the players will receive \$27,671.48; each club \$12,567.18 and the national commission will receive \$6,796.26. The totals for the three games now stands as follows: Attendance, 58,577; receipts, \$228,875.59; players' share, \$123,132.85; each club's share, \$41,197.97; national commission's share, \$22,587.75.

The scores:

	B	A	R	H	O	A	E
Hooper, rf	4	1	2	1	0	0	
Janvin, 2b	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Shorten, cf	4	0	3	0	0	0	
Hobitzell, lb	4	0	1	12	2	0	
Lewis, if	4	0	0	1	1	0	
Gardner, 3b	3	1	2	0	3		
Scott, ss	3	0	0	1	7	0	
Thomas, c	3	0	0	5	0	0	
Mays, p	1	0	0	0	4	0	
Henrikson, c	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Foster, p	1	0	0	1	2	0	
Totals	31	3	7	24	16	1	

Batted for Mays in fifth.

## BROOKLYN.

	A	B	R	H	O	A	E
Myers, cf	3	0	3	0	0	0	
Daubert, lb	4	1	3	7	0	0	
Stengel, rf	3	0	1	2	1	0	
Wheat, if	2	1	1	4	0	0	
Clashaw, 2b	4	0	1	4	0	0	
Mowrey, 3b	3	1	0	2	1	0	
Olson, ss	4	1	2	1	2	0	
Miller, c	3	0	4	2	0	0	
Combs, p	3	0	1	0	2	0	
Pfeffer, p	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Totals	30	4	16	27	9	0	

Score by innings:

Boston.....006 002 100—2  
Brooklyn.....001 120 00—4

Summary: Three-base hits—Olson, Daubert, Hooper, Home run—Gardner, Stolen base—Wheat, Sacrifice hits—Stengel, Miller, Myers.

Left on bases—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 5.

Bases on balls—off Mays, 2; off Combs, 4. Hits and earned runs—off Mays, 7 hits and 3 runs in 5 innings; off Combs, 7 hits and 3 runs in 6 1-3 innings; off Pfeffer, no hits, no runs in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays (Myers). Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Foster, 1; by Combs, 1; by Pfeffer, 2. Wild pitch—Foster, Empires. At plate—O'Day, on bases—Connolly; left field—Quigley; right field—Dineen. Time of game, 2:01.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS AGAIN BREAKS RECORD.

New York, Oct. 10.—In reporting to its membership today's baseball game between Brooklyn and Boston, the Associated Press exceeded the telegraph feat performed on the Boston-Brooklyn game of Monday, by connecting eighteen circuits so that a sending from the park delivered the descriptive play to 400 offices. This involved a total of 26,000 miles of telegraph wires, all operated and controlled by the sender at the baseball park. There was instantaneous delivery from Bangor, Me., to Tampa, Fla.; San Diego, Cal.; Spokane, Wash., and to every leased wire point in the Associated Press service between these four corners.

## BELIEVE ONLY TWO MEN WERE COLO. KIDNAPPERS

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Denver, Colo., Oct. 10.—Denver detectives who returned today from an investigation of the recent kidnapping of Robert M. Perry, near Oak Creek, by which an extortion of \$15,000 from his father, S. M. Perry, of Denver, was attempted, declared their belief that only two men were implicated in the plot. One of these, George Kasterganes, is dead. He was shot by his own revolver in the hands of Perry when the latter dashed for liberty after having been held for two nights and a day in the mountainous country near here. The other man, implicated, the authorities believe, is Jim Karasouris, arrested Sunday near Steamboat Springs.

One point which remains a mystery is whether Kasterganes was fatally shot by Perry or whether he afterwards received a second and fatal shot by others. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict that death was caused by a shot inflicted by "persons unknown."

## CADET PLAN DISCUSSED FOR DENVER SCHOOLS

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Denver, Oct. 10.—The question of putting into effect the plan in Denver high schools is to come up at the meeting of the school board tomorrow. Another question to be discussed is the dual employment of teachers.

## WANTS LAW TO ENABLE GUARDSMEN TO VOTE

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Madison, Wis., Oct. 10.—General Phillips, in a message to the Wisconsin legislature in special session, today urged such legislation as will enable members of the Wisconsin national guard, now on the Mexican border, to cast their ballot on election day.

## QUEVEDO TIRES OF FIGHTING IN VILLA COMMAND

Rescued From Prison Where He Was Under Sentence of Death, Mexican Officer Returns to Carrancistas.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 10.—Ernesto Villa's men, Gen. Silvestre Quevedo, formerly a Carranza commander, is en route to Agua Prieta to surrender to Major Benavides, commanding there, according to a telegram received by Benavides from Sahuaripa, he said late today.

The story told by Quevedo's messenger in Sahuaripa and recounted by Major Benavides was highly romantic in detail.

The colonel, one of Gen. P. Elias Calles' most trusted commanders, was sent to Chihuahua with a command of several hundred men a few months ago to co-operate with General Trevino. He served in Chihuahua until about six weeks ago, when he was arrested and removed from his command on the charge of disobeying the express commands of General Trevino by raiding a ranch owned by influential Carrancistas. He was removed to Chihuahua City, tried by court-martial, being sentenced to be shot, and was liberated from the penitentiary when Villa raided Chihuahua, September 16.

Quevedo was given command of a regiment by Villa. After remaining with Villa for a few days, the colonel left the main command with his troops and marched to Dolores Pass, east of Sahuaripa, about 255 miles south of the border, where he went into camp to await word from Calles as to whether he would receive him.

## CARRANZA SOLDIERS PURSUE VILLISTAS.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 10.—A force of Carranza soldiers has been sent out from Jimenez, 120 miles south of Chihuahua City, to the Rio Florida district, near there, in pursuit of a band of Villistas, who were reported moving northwest toward Villa's base at Mat Paso, advises received at the Carranza consulate this afternoon from Chihuahua City state. The Jimenez command is in charge of General Domingo Arriola. Fresh troops which have arrived from the south are being given new mounts and equipment at Chihuahua City, the message states, and are being prepared for field service against Villa's troops in the western part of the state.

## SUBMARINE SENT FOR INFLUENCE ON U. S. ELECTION

Paris Newspaper Thinks America Must Be Complaisant If Submersible Feats Continue Near Coast.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Paris, Oct. 10 (5:40 p. m.).—The naval expert of the Temps, discussing the possible duration of submarine operations in American waters, says:

"Three things are indispensable: supply of fuel for the motors, relief of the crews, and current repairs of machinery. Fuel can be furnished without difficulty. It is to be presumed that neutral ships will submit to the renewed activity of submarines and provisioning can be accomplished by the Germans themselves at a secret base, even in the sea."

## Must Relieve Crews.

"The relieving of the crews, however, is not so easy. They become worn out quickly under the conditions of submarine navigation. Rest is absolutely necessary for them."

"Finally, the big question is repairing the boat itself. It needs a station where material can be found. It is admitted that the Germans can not have this station at their disposal without compromise of the United States, which can and must be suppressed for the good reputation and impartiality of the American government."

## To Influence Election.

"The time chosen for the resumption of submarine warfare corresponds to two necessities—the forthcoming presidential elections and the public session of the reichstag tomorrow," says the Journal des Debats. "Severely attacked in the sessions of the committee and by the press, the German government, want to reappear as vanquished. That is why the session, first fixed for October 5, was successively adjourned to the 11th and 11th."

Discussing the American elections, the Journal des Debats says:

"Berlin believes Mr. Hughes to be more of a pacifist than President Wilson and desires to traffic in his favor the votes of German-Americans for assurance of non-intervention in the future."

## U-BOAT IS SUPPLIED BY SHIPS IN ATLANTIC

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Amsterdam, Oct. 11 (via London).—The Tids says it learns from a trustworthy German source that the U-boats operating in the Atlantic obtain their supplies from large commercial submarine supply vessels stationed at a fixed time and place in the Atlantic.

## HUGHES MAKES SAVAGE ATTACK ON POLICIES OF THE PRESIDENT

Republican Candidate Says, If Elected, He Will Protect Americans in Mexico and Everywhere Else.

## REPLIES TO STATEMENT BY NOTED EDUCATOR

Criticism of Adamson Law Is Feature of Address Delivered to Great Through in City of Baltimore.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Baltimore, Oct. 10.—Charles W. Hughes, speaking in the great armory here where Woodrow Wilson first was nominated for the presidency, tonight assailed Mr. Wilson's policy toward the promotion of American trade abroad, and replied to published statements of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, endorsing the president's policy.

"Dr. Eliot pierces the heart of the matter," Mr. Hughes said, "and he finds that the record of the administration means this: 'No intervention by force of arms to protect our American commercial and manufacturing adventures who, of their own free will, have invested their money or risked their lives in foreign parts under alien jurisdiction.'"

## Assails the Policy.

"Think of the import of that, you who represent the best genius of the world and are thinking of using it abroad," Mr. Hughes added. "Think of that, you, who it is suggested, are to be asked to finance the chief undertakings of the world. Think of that, merchants, salesmen, tollers, clerks and dealers, who in 'serving the world' take your place remote from your friends and safeguards, in communities where revolutions are frequent and only respect for your flag and the power it symbolizes may stand between you and ruin or even death."

## Points to Platform Pledge.

Mr. Hughes read the democratic platform plank of 1912 declaring for protection of American rights abroad, and asked if it were "molluscous to catch flies." He declared that the protection it had promised had been deliberately and deplorably refused. He quoted from a recent speech of the president outlining the administration's idea with respect to the development abroad of American enterprise and asserted that it was impossible to "square the fine words used, with the actions" of the administration.

## Dollar Diplomacy.

"Dollar diplomacy," Mr. Hughes said, "was that encouragement to the development of American interests abroad which was dubbed as something shockingly reprehensible."

## Diplomacy Without Sense.

"In consequence I may say," the nominee added that in respect to American interests abroad, we have not only diplomacy without dollars, but diplomacy without sense."

"During the past three years and a half one would suppose that any American who went to foreign lands to advance American industry and commerce was presumably a bad fellow who had lost his rights. Why not? Why didn't he go abroad to make money? Didn't he take his American enterprise beyond our borders? What a shameful proceeding. Let him stew in his own juice, or let him come home. That is the sort of encouragement Americans have had."

## Five Words Only.

"We now hear five words as to our duties to the world. We are told that we are now to serve the world, that we have the best genius in the world, but we have never thought of using that genius outside our own markets."

"It is said that we may have provided machinery for branch banks abroad. But what avails such words when we do not protect American lives and American property abroad? The adequate protection of American citizens and their interests abroad, according to their right under international law, is the cornerstone of a policy to promote American enterprise throughout the world. This protection has been deliberately and deplorably refused by this administration."

## Points to Mexico.

"President Eliot says the administration has gone far to establish non-intervention by force of arms for the protection of miners and commercial adventures in foreign parts, as the American policy," Mr. Hughes continued. "If you want to have a concrete example, look at the record in Mexico of that policy."

"Had that policy, as defined by Dr. Eliot, been written in the democratic platform four years ago," Mr. Hughes said, "the democratic party would not have had the ghost of a show, had there been six tickets in the field. That is worse than molasses to catch flies. It's a bitter death."

Mr. Hughes said he had heard it said recently that there was only one alternative to peace and that was war. "I studied logic once upon a time," he said, "and it had much to say about those who used reason of that description."

## What Hughes Would Do.

"I have been asked what I would do with respect to Mexico, if I am elected president. Now, no man on earth can tell what sort of mess we will find in Mexico next March. But I will say this: There are certain principles that we can lay down, to which we propose to adhere. They

are important, not only with respect to Mexico, but to Latin-America, to all nations.

"If trusted with executive responsibility, I propose to adhere to them. The first principle is that we will not meddle with things that do not concern us."

"The second is that we will not merely talk about the rights of small states, but will observe them."

"The third is that it shall be understood that at all events the lives and property of American citizens will be protected throughout the world."

"The audience cheered. Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for the enactment of the Adamson law.

## Attacks Adamson Law.

"They told us four years ago, in eloquent phrases," he said, "of the new freedom. But recently, after surrendering to the demand of force for legislation before investigation of the facts, they have introduced us to the new slavery."

Mr. Hughes faced a crowd that occupied all the seating space on floor and balconies of the big hall, and stood, many deep, to the rear of the seats. The audience frequently interrupted him to cheer and applaud. He devoted much of his speech to Dr. Eliot.

## Replies to Eliot.

"Dr. Eliot says: America has now turned its back on the familiar policy of Rome and Great Britain of protecting or avenging their wandering citizens by force of arms and has set up a quite different policy of her own," Mr. Hughes said. "Now, note the characterizations, 'wandering citizens,' 'American commercial and manufacturing adventures in foreign parts.' On the one hand, we have the beautiful phrases as to the 'best genius of the world,' on the other, the stinging description of the advancement of American enterprise in the language spoken by the administration's record, as interpreted by its best friend."

"Who are the 'commercial adventures?' Who are the 'wandering citizens?' Are they a portion of those who represent American enterprise abroad? Have some been tried and outlawed without a hearing? Or does this pleasing description embrace all Americans who, representing the best genius of the world, are performing the American duty of service in foreign parts?"

## VICTIMS OF SUBMARINE IN ARCTIC ARE RESCUED

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

London, Oct. 10.—A report that eleven men from the Norwegian steamship Tams, sunk by a submarine in the Arctic last month, have been rescued, is said by the Exchange Telegraph's Christiania correspondent to have been received by the Norwegian foreign office. Four other men perished from exhaustion and a boat containing five men was lost.

## The Norwegian Shipowners' Association.

The Norwegian Shipowners' association has demanded that the government take measures to protect Norwegian steamers. The association asserts that the German statement that the vessels torpedoed in the Arctic carried cargoes for the Russian and British governments is untrue.

## Russians Sink Two Submarines.

Christiansburg, Oct. 9 (via London, Oct. 10).—A Russian torpedo boat yesterday sank two German submarines off the submarine base at Svalbard on the Murman coast, according to information received today from Petrograd. Several persons were killed by the submarine gunfire.

## Viaduct Opened to Traffic.

Denver, Oct. 10.—The Colfax viaduct, a concrete and steel structure, built by the city at a cost of approximately \$500,000, was opened to traffic today. The structure, nearly a mile long, required several years in building.

## The Washington Apartments.

Turkish Baths and Ladies' Beauty Parlor at 1002 West Central avenue is now open to the public with Miss Pearl Lambert in charge of both ladies' departments. Turkish bath rooms for ladies, week days only, from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Turkish baths for gentlemen, including the Swedish massage, under the management of an expert man in the business, every night from 7:00 p. m. and Sunday. Make your appointments at office or by phone 2622.

## SAYS BODY IS A POISON FACTORY

Urges Everyone to Drink Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast.

Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of combustible material in the form of ash, so the food and drink taken day after day leaves in the alimentary canal a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not completely eliminated from the system each day, becomes food for the millions of bacteria which infest the







## TROTTING RACES TO BE REVIVED IN SUNNY SOUTH

Grand Circuit Meet in Atlanta  
This Month Marks Epoch  
in Sport of Kings in States  
of Dixie.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10.—Grand circuit  
races to be run here beginning Octo-  
ber 16 will mark the revival of trot-  
ting races in the south. It has been sev-  
eral years since last southern meeting  
was held in Memphis.

The track which has been con-  
structed for the meeting is said to be  
unique. Four projecting arms of a  
lake have been filled and cut down  
to complete the mile oval. The con-  
structors have it so arranged that  
spectators sitting in a natural amphithe-  
ater can see every hoof ever time  
it hits the ground. About \$60,000 has  
been spent on the track by the South-  
eastern Fair association.

Several years ago an artificial lake  
was left when a waterworks plant was  
removed from the site at Lakewood.  
It is around this lake the racetrack  
has been constructed. It was neces-  
sary to cut away part of a steep hill  
at the place selected for the wire.  
The remainder of the hill sloped at a  
proper angle to support the concrete  
grandstand.

At the first turn an arm of the lake  
was filled in and just around the first  
turn it was necessary to take a large  
slice out of another hill to build the  
track. Just at the end of the back  
stretch and leading into the second  
turn a 40-foot fill almost 150 yards  
long had to be made.

As the horses flash over this fill  
they immediately will be given another  
dirt background as they enter an-  
other cut and then they will speed  
upon another fill in the turn for the  
home stretch. As they straighten out  
they will be in a short cut and then  
they will go over a fill about seventy-  
five feet long just before they reach  
the wire.

All of the hills formerly sloped  
down to the edge of the lake, conse-  
quently the spectators will view most  
of each heat across water and the  
background will be water and hills  
for the entire distance.

The entry list is not yet available  
but it probably will include Napoleon  
Dixie, "Pop" Geers, of Memphis, is  
able to drive.

## HARD FOUGHT, SPLIT HEAT RACES FEATURE OF LEXINGTON CARD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10.—Split heat  
races, all of which were hard fought  
except the Ashland stake, which was  
won by Early Don, was the rule at  
the meeting of the Kentucky Trot-  
ting Horse Breeders' association here  
today. The 2:07 pace, carried over  
from Monday, went two heats before  
it was finally won by the original fa-  
vorite, Beth Clark. This race went  
six heats, which is the longest of the  
meeting.

The 2:08 trot went five heats and  
had four heat winners. Peter Bulliken  
having won two heats, was declared  
the winner of the race under the  
rules. He was obliged to take a new  
record of 2:06 1/2 in the third heat,  
while Pittsburgh lowered his record to  
2:06 3/4 in the fourth heat.

The 2:15 pace was unfinished at  
midnight, the Canadian mare Queen  
Hal having won the first two heats,  
and Baron Wood, from Michigan, the  
third. The principal race of the day  
was the Ashland stakes, worth  
\$2,000. Early Don, from the stable  
of Valentine, had little difficulty in  
winning in straight heats.

The hardest fought race was the  
unfinished 2:07 pace. Beth Clark  
won the fourth heat, the first one of  
the day. In 2:07 1/2. Camelia beat  
her easily in the next one, in 2:06 1/4,  
and it seemed that she had the sixth  
heat at her mercy when only the two  
started, but Beth Clark won.

## SAILOR GRANDE LASTS 2 ROUNDS WITH DILLON

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
New York, Oct. 10.—Johnny Ertle  
of St. Paul, champion of the bantam-  
weight championship, outpointed Joe  
Lynch of this city in a ten-round bout  
here tonight. Ertle weighed 115  
pounds and Lynch 118 pounds.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis knocked  
out Sailor Grande of Philadelphia in  
the second round of a ten-round  
fight in Brooklyn tonight. They are  
light-heavyweights.

Brook Knocks Out Camp.  
Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 10.—Matt  
Brook, Cleveland featherweight,  
knocked out Eddie Camp of San  
Francisco in the second round of a  
scheduled ten-round bout here to-  
night. The Californian was no  
match for his opponent, being  
knocked down three times in the  
first round.

Levinisky Outpoints Smith.  
Boston, Oct. 10.—Ratting Levinisky  
of Philadelphia outpointed Gunboat  
Smith of New York in a slow twelve-  
round bout here tonight. Levinisky  
had the better of eight out of the  
twelve rounds.

Ray Schalk to West.  
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10.—Ray  
Schalk, catcher for the Chicago White  
Sox, and Miss Lavina Graham of  
Farmersville, will be married in two  
weeks. It was announced at Farmers-  
ville today.

## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

At Salt Lake 5, Portland 2.

## UNIVERSITY WINS PRAISE WITH ITS FORWARD PASSES

Despite One-sidedness of  
Score at Colorado Springs  
New Mexico Draws Fav-  
orable Comment.

In the face of the heavy list in the  
score, 47 to 2, the University of New  
Mexico football team won respect with  
its forward pass. The Denver Post  
says:

"Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 7.—  
After giving a heart-rending exhibi-  
tion of fumbling, crossing of signals  
and illegal plays, the Colorado College  
Tigers braced up in the last of the  
second period today and showed their  
true form, defeating the University  
of New Mexico team by the score of  
47 to 2.

"With Coach Rothgeb raising at his  
sides for their plays and the specta-  
tors groaning as player after player  
fumbled the ball when touchdowns  
were near, the Tigers began to take on  
new life. Schweizer was put into full-  
back instead of at guard. The big  
German was never better and showed  
that his place was not at guard, but  
carrying the ball.

"The New Mexicans, although out-  
weighed fifteen pounds on the aver-  
age, gave the Tigers the greatest les-  
son in the use of the forward pass  
ever witnessed on Washburn field,  
with Aydelotte, their star halfback,  
throwing the ball from twenty to five  
yards. The New Mexicans were al-  
ways dangerous, and twice, by using  
this play, they forced the ball up to  
within striking distance.

"In the last quarter a forward pass  
over the goal line to a New Mexican  
was stolen. Flegal, the husky Tiger  
end, who forgot to touch it down, was  
thrown to the ground. A safety count-  
ing for New Mexico, netting 2 points,  
its only score.

"By the work in the first two quar-  
ters the Tigers gave promise of de-  
veloping one of the most powerful  
teams that Coach Rothgeb has ever  
turned out. Stuh Davis, the fastest  
quarterback in the conference, showed  
up even better than last year. The  
Tigers used the overhead style much  
more than had been expected and  
threw very efficient.

## POLICEMEN AND STRIKERS FIGHT; MANY INJURED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 10.—Four po-  
licemen were shot in a battle late to-  
day with striking employees of the  
Tidewater Oil company after they  
had been attacked by a mob. They re-  
turned the fire and eight of the strik-  
ers were wounded, four of them so  
seriously they may die. None of the  
policemen was dangerously wounded.

The strikers, several hundred in  
number, assembled near the plant of  
the company and resisted the efforts  
of a score or more of policemen to  
disperse them. The officers were  
under orders not to fire unless fired  
upon, but when they approached the  
mob one of its leaders began shooting  
and the fight became general. Shots  
from the policemen's guns soon dis-  
persed the strikers.

The wounded officers were shot in  
the arms and legs and three of them  
continued on duty. Most of the in-  
jured rioters were shot in the head,  
and four of them are not expected to  
live. All the wounded civilians were  
taken to hospitals.

The Standard Oil plant, which em-  
ploys 2,000 men, closed at noon today  
after the company's refusal to grant  
the demands of the men for a wage  
increase, ranging from 25 to 35 per  
cent. The entire police force of  
Bayonne was on guard duty tonight.

## REST OF COLO. GUARDS WILL ENTRAIN TODAY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Denver, Oct. 10.—The remaining  
units of the Colorado national guard  
are expected by officers at the mobil-  
ization camp near Golden to start  
for the Mexican border tomorrow.  
It was said at the state rifle range to-  
day. Railway facilities are said to  
be adequate and the troops are re-  
ported as jubilant over their pros-  
pects of an early departure. Bat-  
teries D and C are already on border  
duty.

## BOARDERS HELD FOR DEATH OF BLACKSMITH

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Leadville, Colo., Oct. 10.—Willis K.  
Tilton, aged 55, a blacksmith, was  
found dead in his home here early  
today. Three bullets fired from a 22  
rifle, apparently fired through a win-  
dow which was shattered, had taken  
effect.

Mrs. Henry Wolf and Ros South-  
well, boarders, were taken into cus-  
tody pending an investigation.

Arrested for Violating Neutrality.  
Calexico, Cal., Oct. 10.—Fred Date,  
brother-in-law of Estaban Cantu, mil-  
itary governor of Lower California,  
was arrested here tonight, charged  
with violating the neutrality law.

He was taken in custody on instruc-  
tions from Charles T. Walton, United  
States marshal at Los Angeles, who  
said Date was charged with importing  
arms from this country into Mexico.  
He will be held for the grand jury,  
according to the authorities.

## HYPHEN FULLY SATISFIED BY HUGHES' SPEECH

Roosevelt Is Kept Out of States  
Where German-Americans  
Voters Are Numerous; Sent  
to Convert Rough Riders.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
New York, Oct. 10.—Walter Lipp-  
mann, noted economist and one of the  
editors of the "New Republic," issued  
today a statement in which he says:

"The most important statement  
from Mr. Hughes since he left the  
bench was uttered at Philadelphia  
within twenty-four hours of the re-  
newal of violent automobile warfare.  
That was the occasion he selected to  
make himself the spokesman of the  
German propaganda against Mr.  
Wilson. His words were: We do not  
propose to tolerate any improper in-  
terference with American property  
and with American mails, or with  
legitimate commercial intercourse.

What Speech Means.  
"If this means anything, it means  
that our rights against the allies  
should be enforced by embargoes, or  
reprisals or even armed force.

"And at this critical time Mr.  
Hughes stands up and says:

"If I am elected I shall do for  
you what Mr. Wilson has refused to  
do and what Admiral Von Tirpitz has  
failed to do. No wonder the jingoes  
in Germany and the professional pro-  
German are for Mr. Hughes."

Norman Hapgood, formerly editor  
of Collier's, today charged that Mr.  
Hughes' remarks in Philadelphia last  
night, on the British mail seizures,  
were the result of an agreement be-  
tween the republican nominee and the  
German propagandists that he would  
express their view of the English  
blockade at the "proper time."

Speech by Agreement.

"I have known for several weeks  
that such a speech was to be made by  
Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Hapgood. "The  
information came to me from the edi-  
tor of one of the most powerful Ger-  
man publications in this country. I  
got this information in writing and  
put in a letter myself at the time for  
the purpose of having certain other  
persons informed in advance. The  
German editor alleged that he himself  
was expected to outline Mr. Hughes'  
statement on this question. I do not  
know to what extent this was done,  
but there is no doubt whatever of the  
understanding between Mr. Hughes  
and the Germans."

Roosevelt Shifted.

Announcement by the republican  
national committee of Theodore  
Roosevelt's speaking dates for the re-  
mainder of the campaign corroborates  
reports of traffic agents by the man-  
agers of the republican state cam-  
paigns in the principal states of the  
middle west to keep him out of their  
territory.

Though subsequently denied by him,  
the report was recently published in  
Ohio that National Committeeman  
Hynke of Ohio assured the local  
committee in Cincinnati and the Ger-  
mans there that Roosevelt would be  
kept off of that state.

The dates now announced for Roose-  
velt take him to Wilkesbarre, Louis-  
ville, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Denver,  
Chicago and Brooklyn.  
Where He Is Not Wanted.  
That Roosevelt is to be kept out  
of such states as Ohio, Indiana and  
Missouri and the northwest, is highly  
significant. The obvious reasoning is  
that Roosevelt's war policies may ap-  
pear to the militiamen on the border  
and in his former rough rider follow-  
ing and that he is counting on an  
appeal to the coal miners of the an-  
thraxite region. It is clear that his  
itinerary was arranged to take him as  
far as possible from territory having  
a large German vote.

This development is just another  
evidence of the republican plan to ap-  
peal to the German vote through  
Hughes' vague speeches and to the  
uneducated generally and the war-at-  
any-cost vote through Roosevelt.

## REGRETS SINKING OF NORWEGIAN VESSEL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
London, Oct. 11.—Germany has no-  
tified Norway that she regrets the  
torpedoing of the steamer Stylist  
which was sunk on April 8, while in  
ballast, according to a Reuter dis-  
patch from Christiania, Germany de-  
clares her readiness to pay full inden-  
sity. This has resulted from the  
protest registered by the Norwegian gov-  
ernment.

The Norwegian steamer Stylist, 927  
tons, was sunk without warning on  
April 8, by a German submarine off  
the French coast, northwest of Brest.  
The captain and crew were rescued by  
the British steamer Libra.

## WISCONSIN GUARDSMEN MAY VOTE ON BORDER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Madison, Wis., Oct. 10.—The Wis-  
consin legislature, in special session to-  
day passed a bill to permit national  
guardmen of the state now on the  
border to vote. The measure provides  
for a special messenger from the of-  
fice of the secretary of state to take  
the ballots to the homes of the men  
for counting. The elections will be  
conducted by officers of the guard. A  
second bill to permit citizens absent  
from the state to vote by mail, also  
passed both houses.

Pullman Company Prosperous.  
Chicago, Oct. 10.—The annual re-  
port of the Pullman company was  
made public here today. Total earn-  
ings were \$42,747,465. Expenses, in-  
cluding \$9,592,740 paid out in divi-  
dends, were \$40,940,855, leaving \$2,  
\$28,807 applicable to the surplus ac-  
count. The statement of assets and  
liabilities shows a net surplus of \$3,  
\$29,875.

## UNION LEADER IS SEVERE CRITIC OF C. E. HUGHES

A. E. Garretson Declares Prin-  
ciple of Eight-hour Day Is  
at Stake; Republican Can-  
didate Is Against It.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
New York, Oct. 10.—Candidate  
Hughes' assertion that he believes in  
the principle of the eight-hour day  
drew a sharp reply today from A. E.  
Garretson, of Iowa, president of the  
Order of Railway Conductors, and  
spokesman for the railroad men dur-  
ing the recent negotiations. Mr. Gar-  
retson has been a lifelong republican.  
In the statement made public today  
Mr. Garretson says: "The man who  
attacks the eight-hour settlement for  
railway operatives as only a wage bill  
will have difficulty in convincing the  
American public that he really be-  
lieves in the eight-hour day."

"It makes no apparent that he is will-  
ing to extend the eight-hour day in pub-  
lic utterances, but he holds making it  
actually operative as a deadly sin."  
Shows Inconsistency.  
"He avows his underlying devotion to  
the principle of the eight-hour day  
and then assails the action of the  
president of the United States for his  
effort to practically apply those be-  
liefs on the ground that a few score  
of years should have been used for  
calm deliberation, ignoring the fact  
that centuries past have been avail-  
able for consideration.

"If train and engine employees had  
only approached the problem as a  
wage proposition they would never  
have included punitive overtime. In  
their proposition, because punitive  
overtime is a penalty for the working  
of excessive hours, and it was only  
on the insistent demand of the pres-  
ident of the United States that they  
waived that feature of their proposal."

How Will the Laboring Man Vote?

The real kernel of the situation is  
this: Will the man who labors vote  
to continue in office a president  
whose action shows that he believes  
in an eight-hour day and believes in  
giving it now, or will he vote to place  
in office a man who says he believes  
in an eight-hour day, but favors ac-  
tually applying it after you are dead?

"Do they want it here and now, or  
do they want it combined with the  
heavenly harp and crown where moth  
nor rust doth corrupt and where  
thieves do not break through and  
steal."

TEDDY IN ALBUQUERQUE  
ON OCTOBER NINETEENTH

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Chicago, Oct. 10.—Theodore Roose-  
velt will leave New York Saturday,  
October 15, for his western speaking  
tour in behalf of Hughes and Fair-  
banks, and deliver addresses at Louis-  
ville, October 16; at Albuquerque, N. M.,  
October 17; Phoenix, Ariz., Octo-  
ber 21; Denver, October 24, and Chi-  
cago, October 28, according to a re-  
vised itinerary given out tonight by  
western republican national head-  
quarters.

## DENVER BREAD IS NOW SELLING AT 8 CENTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
Denver, Oct. 10.—Denver bakers  
today were receiving increased prices  
for bread, according to the recent de-  
cision of the Master Bakers' associa-  
tion. The former five-cent loaf of  
bread was being sold for eight cents,  
and the former ten-cent loaf for fif-  
teen.

## PEOPLE Flee from Parral.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 10.—Refugees  
are leaving Parral, Chihuahua, fear-  
ing an attack by Villistas on October  
15, a report received here today stated.  
The report also stated that General  
Luis Herrera, commanding the Parral  
garrison, had sent his family to Mex-  
ico City, together with the family of  
his father, Jose de la Luz Herrera,  
mayor of Parral.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Girl for general house-  
work. Inquire 504 North Third.

## LEGAL NOTICE

Notice.  
In the District Court of the Second Judi-  
cial District, sitting within and for the  
County of Bernalillo.  
In the matter of the voluntary dissolution  
of the New Mexico Loan and Trust Com-  
pany.

It having been made to appear to the  
court by the certified petition of the New  
Mexico Loan and Trust Company, a cor-  
poration, that it has been dissolved by con-  
sent of all the stockholders filed in the of-  
fice of the State Corporation Commission,  
that it never transacted business and there  
are no creditors to the knowledge of its di-  
rectors and trustees, and its assets are  
about to be distributed among its stock-  
holders.

It is therefore ORDERED that all cred-  
itors and claimants against and against  
claim shall present and make proof of their  
claims before noon of the 15th day of Oc-  
tober, 1916, at the State National Bank in  
the City of Albuquerque on or before the  
15th day of October, 1916, in default whereof  
they shall be barred from participating in  
the distribution of the assets of the cor-  
poration. Notice of this order shall be  
given by publishing the same in one news-  
paper published in the City of Albuquerque  
two times at least ten days prior to Octo-  
ber 15th, 1916.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1916.

M. C. MORTIMER, Judge.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Harness, Saddles, Devore Paints, Roof  
Paints, Etc.

THOS. F. KELEHER  
PHONE 410. 408 W. CENTRAL  
Albuquerque

## LUMBER

Paints, Oils, Glass, Malthold Roof-  
ing and Building Paper

J. C. BALDRIDGE LUMBER  
COMPANY

## Football Opening

University of New Mexico  
VS.  
Colorado School of Mines

SATURDAY, October 14  
AT 3.00 P. M.

University Field—Admission \$1.00

Tickets on Sale at Matson's

"The best game Albuquerque ever  
witnessed."

## DUKE CITY Cleaners-Hatters

220 West Gold Phone 446

## THE WM. FARR COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
FRESH AND SALT MEATS  
Sausage a Specialty  
For Cattle and Hogs the Ruling  
Market Prices Are Paid.

Journal Wants—Results

Results from Journal Want Ads.

## Hudson for Signs

### Wall Paper

HUDSON for Picture  
Frames

Fourth St. and Copper Ave.

## LUMBER Glass-Paint Cement-Plaster Albuquerque Lumber Company

423 NORTH FIRST STREET

## DO YOU BELIEVE IN SCHOOLS?

Of course you do. And of course you are interested in hav-  
ing men in office in Santa Fe who will see that your children have  
good school facilities. When the Hubbell-Bursum ticket asks for  
your vote, look at the record before making up your mind.

Prior to 1912 the old-guard wing of the republican party—  
the wing that put out Hubbell and Bursum for office this year—  
was in complete control of the state government of New Mexico.  
Contrast what it did for the cause of education with what a demo-  
cratic administration has done.

In 1912, more than half the school districts in New Mexico  
had a term of five months or less. Today there is hardly a school  
in the state with less than a seven months term, and the average  
term is over eight and a half months.

In 1912 the average salary for men teachers was \$369.68 per  
year and for women \$389.85. That year 438 out of 1,598 teachers  
received less than \$200 a year salary. Today no teacher in  
the state gets less than \$350 a year and the average annual salary  
for all is \$507.

In 1912 the state spent \$954,407.73 on its public elementary and  
high schools. This year the state will spend \$1,785,484.

In 1912 the state spent on its institutions of higher education  
\$380,713.06. This year that amount was increased to half a mil-  
lion dollars.

In 1912, 788 districts owned their own school buildings; 219  
rented quarters, most of them inadequate, poorly lighted and un-  
sanitary. Today, through state aid, practically every school dis-  
trict in New Mexico owns its own building, neat, well lighted, well  
ventilated and up-to-date structures.

Under a democratic administration industrial and vocational  
education has been introduced into the schools; farm clubs, play-  
grounds, social centers and other enlightened modern features  
have become a part of the system; education has been brought to  
the humblest homes; opportunity has been extended to the poorest  
New Mexico boy and girl.

THAT IS THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC AD-  
MINISTRATION IN LESS THAN FIVE YEARS.

TO RETURN TO THE HUBBELL - BURSUM REGIME  
WOULD BE TO SET BACK THE HANDS OF THE CLOCK  
—TO RETARD PROGRESS IN NEW MEXICO FOR FIFTY  
YEARS.



# CONVENTION OF CHURCHMEN IN ST. LOUIS

Protestant Episcopalians From  
All Parts of United States  
and Mission Fields Hold  
Big Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—Protestant Episcopal churchmen, both lay and clerical, from all parts of the United States, gathered in St. Louis tonight for the opening of the triennial convention of the church, the supreme legislative body of the Anglican church in the United States.

The sessions of both houses—the bishops and the deputies, will be held in the Moulshie temple, a building recently erected here by the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The sessions of the bishops, comprising all of the diocesan and missionary bishops of the church, will be held behind closed doors, but the meetings of the deputies, comprising lay and clerical delegates, will be open.

Every proposition affecting the constitution, law, and ritual of the church must be approved by both houses to become operative. Prayer book and constitutional changes must be approved by both houses of two successive triennial conventions to become effective.

## Important Constitutional Change.

One important constitutional change will come before the general convention, but if approved it cannot become effective unless it also is ratified by the general convention of 1919. The proposed amendment authorizes the supervision of the present diocesan bishops. This proposal first was suggested by the southwestern province comprising the dioceses in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. If the amendment is adopted, negro bishops will be chosen to preside over negro dioceses. The constitution at present permits the constitution of negro suffragan bishops in the various dioceses, but none such has been chosen.

One paramount question in church law will come before the general convention—that of divorce. The canon at present permits a clergyman of the Episcopal church to perform the marriage ceremony in the case of the innocent party to a divorce granted or statutory grounds, providing the case first has been submitted to and the marriage authorized by the bishop of the diocese.

**Prohibit Divorcee's Marriage.**  
The proposed canon, which will come before the general convention this year, prohibits a clergyman from performing the marriage ceremony for any divorced person, regardless of the ground on which the divorce was obtained.

Many changes in the prayer book will be considered, but they cannot become effective unless they are approved by both the 1916 and 1919 general conventions. Among the suggested changes are the shortening of the Ten Commandments, as read in the communion service; the elimination of the word "obey" and "honor" with worldly goods; in the marriage ceremony, and the elimination of specific prayers for the Jews and Turks; the prayer book at present contains a prayer for Jews and Turks in connection with infants, and it is urged that it be dropped towards the Jewish race to place them with infidels and not with Mohammedans clearly is meant.

## To Elect Presiding Bishops.

Other subjects that probably will come before the convention will be the designation of the presiding bishop by election, instead of by seniority as at present, and the direct control of the board of missions by the general convention.

# 59 YEARS OLD, HALE AND HARDY

And Praises Cardui, Which  
She Says Puled Her Through  
A Most Dangerous Period.

Mercer, Ky.—"About 15 years ago," writes Mrs. W. T. Ball, of this place, "I began suffering with change of life, and was suffering very much. . . I began taking Cardui after having suffered for 3 years, and I was dreadfully nervous. Hardly felt like doing any work. Couldn't sleep well at nights. However, after several doses of Cardui I saw an improvement and in a few days I could do my work with ease and in two weeks I was able to walk six miles and went to the street fair at Central City and enjoyed myself. After using two bottles, I got my natural health and strength and I pulled me through that most dangerous period in a woman's life with no trouble or suffering.

I am now hale and hardy, and was 59 years old the 11th of this month. I will never cease praising Cardui, which did me so much good. It also saved my daughter's life when she had such a dreadful spell. . ."

Over 40 years in use, Cardui has proven its efficacy as "the woman's tonic." It is for weak, and run-down, and suffer from symptoms of trouble peculiar to women, give Cardui a trial.

# DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN ARMY CHANGES MORALE

Last Summer's Dispirited Condition Is Supplanted by Supreme Confidence in Czar's Troops.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
At the front with the Russian Army, Sept. 28.—It is only at the front, well removed from the confusion and pessimism which poison the outlook from the large cities in Russia, that one is able to form a fair estimate of what Russia has accomplished during the past year in reorganizing a poorly equipped, inadequately armed, and consequently dispirited army, into a well-ordered machine from which every trace of disorder and inefficiency has disappeared. It is at first almost impossible to realize the extent of the reorganization, which compares favorably with that of any army in the field has been built out of the wreck of last summer's disaster, and that the same commanders who were then occupied with the difficult task of leading their crippled forces into the position of safety, are now confidently and eagerly speaking of an advance into the territory lost to them in last summer's campaign. A general who took part in the retreat from Warsaw and who commanded one of the divisions which heroically strove to delay the advance of the enemy, and by an Associated Press correspondent to compare the conditions which prevailed in the army a year ago with those of today.

"There is no comparison," answers the general. "Last year we had no ammunition, and we were in no position to sustain the powerful and well-organized offensive of the enemy. Only a small part of my division survived the continuous shell fire of the enemy. But today we are their equals. It is the difference between chaos and order."

## Soldiers in Good Spirits.

On the broad lawn which flanks the divisional headquarters, a reserve regiment, which had been given a half-holiday, were expending their excess energy in games of leap-frog, blind-man's bluff, three-legged races and bizarre Russian dances, done to the music of an improvised soldiers' chorus, who sang the strange, half-barbaric chants of their race. Although this regiment had just been relieved from work in the trenches the day before, the men were all in fine physical condition, and were well clothed and well fed, and showed no trace of having experienced any greater hardship than that of living in the open air and eating three wholesome meals a day. At a short distance from headquarters one could see the white tents of the soldiers gleaming through the open spaces of a field, and which had been chosen for the sleeping quarters of the army. Faint streaks of smoke curled upward from the outdoor kitchen, where dinner was being prepared, and returning from the trenches, each soldier had been given a bath and fresh linen, while the clothes he had been wearing were put through a disinfecting machine and laundered. The Russian soldier lives better, eats more and enjoys a much more contented frame of mind than before the war.

## Model Conditions Universal.

The army owes the great part of the comforts which have been provided for it to the Zemsky Sobor, a union of town councils, which has been the chief manufacturer and distributing agent of all military supplies. Through the gigantic stride in organization and output which this union has made since the beginning of the war, it has been able not only to assist materially in the manufacture and purchase of guns and munitions, but to see that every part of the army is plentifully supplied with hospitals and medical apparatus, bath houses, clean linen, and all of the comforts of life which make the soldier's life pleasant. After visiting numerous points along the western front, the correspondent found that the model conditions which at first might have seemed to belong only to a few exceptional localities which had been chosen for purposes of exhibition, applied universally to the whole area of the front.

## It is to these tangible improvements in conditions that the less tangible but equally important morale of the Russian troops is due. The Russian soldier, illiterate and ignorant, is generally a man of no pretensions, but he is not unresponsive to the depression which runs through the organism of an army. Last summer he was quite aware of the unfortunate circumstances which made retreat inevitable and impaired the efficiency of whatever unit to which he belonged. But he has now found an opportunity of seeing the conditions reversed.

## New Mexico Crop Report.

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—The New Mexico crop report just issued by the weather bureau gives most of the final estimates for the year. The corn crop is estimated at 2,590,000 bushels, last year's against 2,720,000 bushels; the wheat crop at 2,150,000 bushels, as against 2,150,000 last year; oats, 1,510,000, as against 2,150,000 last year; potatoes, 310,000 bushels, as against 300,000 bushels last year; hay, 362,000 tons, as against 442,000 tons last year; apples, 119,000 barrels, as against 278,000 bushels last year; while prices range as follows: Wheat, \$1.28, as against 91 cents last year; corn, 92 cents, as against 75 cents; oats, 50 cents, as against 42 cents; potatoes, \$1.20, as against \$1.11; hay, \$12 per ton, as against \$9 per ton last year; eggs, 28 cents per dozen on October 1 of last year.

## GENTLE—BUT SURE.

A powerful cathartic sometimes does as much harm as good. Foley Cathartic Tablets are mild and gentle, but sure in action. They are a wise, hygienic, that thoroughly cleanses the bowels, sweetens the stomach and benefits the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas or constipation, no remedy is more highly recommended. They cause no griping, pain or nausea. Stout persons recommend them because of the light feeling they bring. Sold everywhere.

## SANTA FE PERSONALS

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Miss Alice Atkinson, Mrs. Noyes Weltner and two children, returned this afternoon from a summer's sojourn in Boston.

Miss Massie left today for Toronto and New York to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goldsmith left today for their home in St. Louis after spending the summer in Santa Fe. They expect to return next summer.

Col. W. M. Herger of Belen, after a visit to the northwest and the Mangas, where he had a thrilling experience, is spending several days in the capital.

# W. G. SHEPHERD APPLIES LESSONS OF EUROPE TO U.S.

Famous War Correspondent  
Tells What European  
Statesmen Think of America and Foreign Policy.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
New York, Oct. 10.—W. G. Shepherd, famous war correspondent of the United Press, has probably seen more of European revolutions and more of the European war than any other American. He knows what war is. He knows what statesmen and generals in the capitals and on the battlefields of Europe think of the United States and her foreign policy. He applies the lessons of the wars he has seen to the present problems of America in an interview, in which he says:

"I have been on every front in Europe and in every capital except Petrograd. On the fronts I have seen the horrors of war. And in the capitals I have seen the efforts of the various fighting nations to draw the United States into the war."

## War Makes Men Unthinking Brutes.

"In war, thinking men become unthinking brutes. Men of business and achievement stop their work and become mere physical units in an army. Youths drop their life dreams and their futures. Ambition crumbles. Home and family plans are swept aside. Progress, whose figure we carve in marble to decorate our proud buildings, becomes a wreck. The bright hopes of the innermost corner of every city, of every home, of every heart, worse things than death fall to the lot of millions of human beings in war, including mental and moral decay."

"Into the situation which would produce these terrible changes I have seen all the nations of Europe endeavor to drag the United States."

"From these capitals, at the other end of the line, I have watched Washington and the government there extirpate the United States from one plot after another, from one diabolical machination after another."

## Europe's Efforts to Draw Us In.

"Sometimes we in Europe, who were seeing the European side of the picture—the efforts of the allies to draw us into war with Germany; the efforts of the Germans to draw us into war with the allies—held our breaths. There were times when it seemed that war would be the only way out."

"I have seen Germany rejoicing at the prospect of having the United States quarrel with the allies; I have seen the allies with delight over the chance that the United States would go to war with Germany over the Lusitania or some other incident. But always, sane, sound, steady, the United States came through. It was a magnificent thing to see from our point of vantage in Europe. I made one thrill to realize that the United States was his own country."

## Now, when I return home, I find an election campaign under way. I hear men say that we have peace without honor. We, in the European capitals, who saw our government escape the war traps, felt no loss of honor. We were always able to look the other fellow in the eye and be proud. No one over there ever seriously charged us with loss of honor, and men are highly sensitive to such things over there."

## Proud of American Sanity.

"We were proud of American sanity and of American statesmanship and that cool, calm reckoning of the American people which prevented them from being stampeded."

"It was a fine, thrilling thing to be an American in European capitals and to know that in our own capital at Washington there were men as sane and as far sighted as any of the statesmen of Europe, to know, also, that the statesmen in Washington were sterner, saner, less influenced by hate and bitterness and better able to judge right and wrong, than the wisest statesmen in Europe."

"And to come home now to the United States and witness the attempt to thrust from the guidance of American affairs the government which has led the United States through this mass of diplomacy and machination is, to one who has witnessed affairs from the European end, little short of terrifying. It is like playing with dynamite."

## Danger is as Great if Not Apparent.

"With all the European peoples doing all they can, even to abandoning elections in order to keep their government intact and unchanged, there are persons in the United States who, out of sheer politics, and by discussion of such petty matters as the removal of a minor government official, seek to overthrow the government. Certainly the steadiness of our government is as important to us as the steadiness of the government in Germany or Britain; our danger is as great if not so imminent and apparent as theirs. The certain grasp of our present government on war affairs is as important to us as the grasp of von Bethmann-Hollweg or Asquith in Germany or England."

"Do you know why Zeppelins fly over London? It is not to destroy arsenals or kill soldiers. It is to disgust the British people with their government and to provoke them to upset it on the ground that it is not protecting them."

"Men are fighting now in Europe to upset enemy governments and thereby weaken their opponents."

"In the United States some of us are trying to upset our own government at a time when the war crisis demands stability and continuance of the government."

# THE CHINESE PARLIAMENT IN CLASS STRUGGLE

Premier, President and Parliament Strive to Define the Offices of the Various Departments.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
Peking, Oct. 12.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui, President Li Yuan-hung and the Chinese parliament are engaged in a complicated struggle to define the exact functions of the various branches of the Chinese republic, as it now stands organized under the Nanking provisional constitution enacted at the very beginning of the republic.

Conditions are wholly different from what they were when Yuan Shi-kai originally assumed the presidency and attempted to launch the Chinese republic. At that time the struggle became very acute between the president and the parliament alone. The premier was not a great factor, as Yuan Shi-kai dominated him. But parliament displayed great independence and determination. It also played politics in a ruthless manner. Yuan Shi-kai was accustomed to dominate and could not endure the opposition of parliament which spent months in endless dickerings and seemed to have no fixed plan for the advancement of the republic. Tiring of the constant squabbles, Yuan Shi-kai abolished parliament with one sweep, and took affairs into his own hand.

## Made an Honest Effort.

With the re-establishment of the actual republic under Li Yuan-hung, there has been an honest effort to live up to the Nanking provisional constitution, but Chinese statesmen are finding it extremely difficult to bring order out of chaos in a country not accustomed to genuine constitutional government. Notwithstanding that Premier Tuan was designated by President Li the two men have not been in accord on various governmental matters, and Tuan Chi-jui has repeatedly threatened to submit his resignation.

## Parliament is about to begin the drafting of a permanent constitution and great strife is anticipated.

The premier and the cabinet while approved by parliament, are not in accord with the views of parliament by any means. From the time that Yuan Shi-kai designated Tuan Chi-jui as premier, it has been repeatedly stated that the Chinese cabinet is a responsible cabinet, a cabinet having authority to act independently and responsible directly to the public.

## Framed From American Ideas.

However, the Nanking constitution was framed more after American ideas than after those of any other country, and the members of the cabinet are not men elected to office directly by popular vote. Consequently they cannot be reached directly by the public through the support of political parties, as is the case in England, where cabinet members must be elected to membership in the house of commons.

The Chinese premier and cabinet, as they now stand approved by parliament, can only be removed by a two-thirds vote of parliament at a parliamentary session attended by at least three-quarters of the members. Consequently the present cabinet is secure in its position.

No definite delimitation of the powers of the chief executive, the cabinet and parliament has been made. China is wholly without precedent to guide it, and the clash between the various branches of government is acute and highly interesting.

Parliament is apparently quite intent upon limiting the powers of the president and the cabinet, as Yuan Shi-kai was active in limiting the powers of parliament. There is a complete reversal of the situation which existed three years ago. Parliament claims that it stands as the directly elected organ of the public, and is supreme in its authority. As the Nanking provisional constitution provides for the election of a president by parliament and for the cabinet by parliament, the powers of parliament are undoubtedly by the president and the cabinet.

Li Yuan-hung stands well aloof from party lines. Premier Tuan Chi-jui is not a radical party man, but has the support of the military parties. Other members of the cabinet are divided among various factions, but the members of the Kuomintang or ultra-revolutionary party, prevail in the cabinet. The Kuomintang also has the majority in parliament.

The party is pledged to overthrow the influence of the military parties, and consequently is quite antagonistic to many of Premier Tuan Chi-jui's ideas. Although he is a republic man, he is a military man primarily. His closest friends are all military men, and he is unwilling to depart radically from the old plan of military control which kept China at peace for many centuries.

## Picturesque Towns Submerged.

Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Parajo, Cantabria, Cantabria, San Albino, San Tom and Alamocho, settlements above Elphant Butte dam, are now covered with water which has risen in the reservoir so as to engulf the picturesque little communities and their cemeteries. The valley now submerged had almost 2,000 inhabitants and there were fully 2,000 graves in the cemeteries. Most of the settlers have been killed.

## CAN'T FIND DANDRUFF

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Dandruff rubbed well into the scalp with the finger tips. Get a 25-cent bottle of Dandruff at any drug store and save your hair. After a few applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Sixty Years the Standard  
NO ALUM

MOVED FURTHER UP INTO THE MOUNTAINS, some have gone into nearby valleys while a few have left Sierra County for good to dwell with relatives in the distance or find work in coal mines and on the railroads.

USED IT ELEVEN YEARS.  
There is one remedy that for many years has given relief from coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It is probably the best known family cough medicine in the world and because it contains no opiates is strongly recommended for children as well as adults. Mrs. Chas. Riets, Allen Mills, Pa., writes: "I have used Price's Honey and Tar for eleven years and I would not be without it." It promptly relieves hoarseness, tickling throat, bronchial coughs, inflamed and congested membranes and permits refreshing sleep. Sold everywhere.

## PREPARE THIS FOR A BAD COUGH—IT'S FINE.

Cheaply and Easily Made, but Does the Work, Quickly.

The finest cough syrup that money can buy,—costing only about one-fifth as much as ready-made preparations,—can easily be made up at home. The way it takes hold and conquers distressing coughs, throat and chest colds will really make you enthusiastic about it.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth). Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plate granulated sugar syrup. Shake thoroughly and it is ready for use. The total cost is about 4 cents and gives you a full pint—a family supply—of a most effective, pleasant-tasting remedy. It keeps perfectly.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it acts, penetrating through every air passage of the throat and lungs—loosens and raises the phlegm, moistens and heals the inflamed or swollen throat membranes, and gradually but surely the annoying throat tickle and dread of cough will disappear entirely. Not only better for bronchitis, spasmodic cough, whooping cough or bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract combined with glycerol and is known the world over for its prompt healing effect on the throat membrane.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., P. Wayne, Ind.

## HITS THE MARK

and is "the kind mother used to make." Many of our patrons prefer it to the made-at-home article—to say nothing of the work and worry saved the housewife. Mothers and grandmothers join in the general praise of our bread, cakes and pies.

## Pioneer Bakery

S. N. BALLING, Prop.  
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REMINGTON-UMC  
BIG GAME RIFLES  
FOR dropping a highborn across a canon, for stopping a charging grizzly—range, precision and penetration combined with quick, positive action are the qualities that have made these rifles famous.

Remington-UMC High Power Rifle—Five shot. Generally used for each shot, solid brass hammerless, positive safety device, take-down simplified easy without tool. Remington-UMC High Power Rifle—Five shot. Generally used for each shot, solid brass hammerless, magazine feeding, compact, balanced and absolutely reliable.

Big game hunters place more responsibility upon their arms than any other sportsmen in the world. The prestige of these two Remington-UMC High Power Rifles with their group of critical systems is significant—and each one shows a steady increase in the number of men who have chosen modern rifles.

Sold by your home dealer and 387 other leading merchants in New Mexico.

Can get a set gun with REM-UMC, the combined one Double Barrel, Lubricant and Bolt Protection. The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company. Located in the heart of the Remington and Ammunition in the World. Winchester Building, New York.

It is as Easy to Obey the Laws of Health as it is to Disregard Them.

One of the first requisites is to establish immunity of the body against disease.

**Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey**

helps to do this when taken as directed. Its distinguished record as "A Medicine for All Mankind" should be your guide in purchasing Duffy's for the family medicine chest, where it will prove to be your nearest doctor in emergencies.

NOTE—It must be kept in a cool, dry place, and sealed. If they don't meet you while in. Household bottle free. The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**Get Duffy's and keep well**

Get Duffy's and keep well

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**Get Duffy's and keep well**



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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1916

### THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

(By M. L. Fox.)

In this editorial the "we" shall be discarded.

I have just returned from a trip of two weeks to the east which took me to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, New York, Toledo, Grand Rapids and back to Albuquerque. The first question asked by every one whom I have met, since I entered New Mexico at Raton, has been: "How is the election going?"

I can not tell how the election is going, but I shall state the facts as I found them:

The fight is for and against Woodrow Wilson. So far as I could learn Charles Evans Hughes has neither friends nor enemies. He is negligible, except for the fact that he is the nominee against President Wilson and that such electors as are chosen against Wilson will cast their votes for Hughes in the electoral college.

What Folks on Trains Show.

I made it a point to ascertain the sentiment of the men in the Pullman cars on which I traveled, and have no hesitancy in saying that everywhere I found the Wilson men overwhelmingly in the majority. This was true between Hutchinson, Kan., and Kansas City; between Kansas City and St. Louis; between St. Louis and Chicago; between Chicago and Washington; and between Washington and New York. The nearest standoff was between New York City and Cleveland, and there a poll of the "smokers" showed seven for Wilson against five for Hughes. Between Toledo, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Mich., the proportion in favor of Wilson was eight to two. In the smoking car of a day train going north from Grand Rapids to Newaygo, Mich., a distance of thirty-five miles, I talked to many small farmers and laboring men, and found them almost unanimously for Wilson. In former campaigns one found always a majority of republicans on the trains, particularly on the Pullman cars.

When asked why they were in favor of Wilson, there were two answers: "I believe he has run things about right," and, "He has kept us out of war."

Betting Against Wilson.

When I left New York City last Wednesday night, the betting was two to one against Wilson, and as New York bets are usually placed by very cold blooded and calculating men the significance of the odds can not be overlooked. But why the bets should be so much at variance with the way men talk on the trains is a problem for which I have no solution, unless it be the fact that the financial interests are almost a unit against the president, as are the German-Americans and a large percentage of the Irish Catholic vote—the latter due partly to an anti-English sentiment and to dissatisfaction with the president's policy in Mexico.

That the financial interests are against Wilson was shown conclusively at the meeting of the American Bankers' association in Kansas City. I heard Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, deliver his address, and every thrust he made at President Wilson was cheered by what seemed to be fully ninety per cent of the more than 2,000 bankers in the hall.

I was told in New York City, by an authority which I can not doubt, that an organization of shareholders in the railroads of the country has been formed with a membership of more than 525,000, and that the object of this organization is to fight the re-election of President Wilson.

How the States Look.

It is generally conceded that the way New York goes the election will go, and both are claiming the state. Usually, New Jersey goes as New York goes, and it may so go this year, but the democrats do not so regard it. It is more than likely that Wilson will lose New Jersey. This is the democratic view of it. Senator Martine is making a campaign which is anything but friendly to the president. In almost as many words he is telling his constituents that he and the president are not on good terms and he is appealing for votes for himself.

only. This information I got from a democrat, connected with the national committee, who had just completed a tour of the entire state of New Jersey.

Also, the democrats recognize that they have exceedingly hard fights on in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. But they expect, and the republicans expect them, to carry West Virginia and Indiana, and, notwithstanding the large German-American vote in the state, there is unceasing alarm in the republican camp over the situation in Wisconsin where La Follette is throwing his strength to Wilson and where the foreign-born element is bitterly opposed to Hughes because of his national woman suffrage policy. In that state it is believed that the German-American vote will go to the socialist national ticket.

The Kansas Situation.

In Kansas, the defeat of the democratic state ticket is conceded by the democrats, but they claim, and not without reason, that Wilson will carry the state. This claim is offset somewhat just now by the fight that is being made to rally the farmers against the president on account of the Adamson law. It is claimed that the same sort of appeal may endanger Nebraska for the democrats.

Ohio is vehemently claimed by both sides, and is being fought over much as is New York state.

In New York, the democrats are pinning their faith largely to the Jewish vote, which will be unusually large. Great numbers of Jews have naturalized during the past two years, and it is claimed that fully seven-tenths of them will vote for Wilson, partly because of the appointment of Brandeis to the supreme bench and partly because of opposition to woman suffrage. The foreign element everywhere seems to distinguish clearly between the policy of Wilson, which would leave woman suffrage to settlement by the states, and the policy of Hughes, which would impose suffrage on all states through an amendment to the federal constitution.

Campaign Management.

From a hasty trip, necessarily involving imperfect observations, the things I have set out above are the impressions I gained. The changes made during the coming four weeks must depend upon the campaign management. In that particular, there is no doubt that the democrats have the advantage, so far as the work of the two national committees goes. Wilson, as a political manager, is a failure. He is a nervous man and given to fits of temper, so people who have come in contact with him say, and the republican publicity bureau is conducted in a manner which suggests complete severance of diplomatic relations between the typewriter and the brain of the manager.

On the other hand, the democratic publicity bureau is conducted with greater ability than ever before was known in any political campaign by any party, and the democratic national chairman seems to be equaling the record for efficiency made by Frank H. Hitchcock as manager of the first Taft campaign.

A Louisiana farmer has just plowed up a box containing one hundred dollars in perfectly good money, and nearly all of his neighbors now remember having planted the box on his farm.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is reaching frightful proportions. Because many of the employees of the New York City municipal government could not live on the salaries paid them, \$250,000 has just been added to the salaries of the lower grade employees, many of whom were shown to have been pinched to the point of actual want.

Discussing the advance made, the New York Evening World, of a week ago, said:

"The high cost of nearly everything a family needs has become a matter of nationwide concern and alarm. Latest reports show that meat, vegetables and dairy foods are bearing prices on an average twice as high as a year ago. Potatoes cost three times as much. Flour has advanced 40 per cent. The price of onions has doubled. Butter sells 12 per cent and cheese 25 per cent higher. Even the lowly cabbage that sold for 85 cents per barrel a year ago is now quoted at \$3."

"What this means to family budgets needs no demonstration. Housekeepers everywhere are complaining that a five-dollar bill buys scarcely more than half the provisions it bought this time last year."

"Where is it to end? It is true wages in some quarters have gone up. But the vast majority of American families of modest means have had no addition to their incomes."

All of the cheap restaurants in New York City and Chicago have advanced the prices on their bills of fare from twenty-five to one hundred per cent, during the past ten days. The same probably is true of every city in the United States.

The cost of food on the dining cars and in the restaurants of the first class hotels has reached a point that is prohibitive except to the rich. A wilton steak is now sold to you on the dining cars of the east at about four dollars a pound, and all other foods are proportionally high.

For example (and this is not intended as an advertisement of the Harvey eating houses), the same food the traveler gets at the Harvey restaurants for seventy-five cents would cost him on a dining car or in a first class New York City restaurant not less than five dollars.

It is true that only those who can afford it should patronize the high priced restaurants, but travelers east of Chicago have no option but to eat in the dining cars, if they eat at all.

This country produces plenty of

## "COME! FOR OUR MUTUAL WELFARE."



IT WASN'T "PLAYING POLITICS"—THEN!

Food for its own needs, and that food, under ordinary circumstances, can be sold at normal prices. If there ever was a time for government inquiry into the high cost of living, it is now. The expense of the war in Europe can not be accepted as sufficient.

The vegetable experts promise an odorless onion. It may prove as satisfactory as the "near-beer" in Georgia.

Straw votes have some value, but they are half as sure as the certified returns by the election boards.

### With Scissors and Paste

FAILURES.  
They bear no laurels on their sunless brows.  
Nor ought within their pale hands as they go;  
They look as men accustomed to the slow  
And level onward course 'neath drooping brows.  
Who may these be no trumpet doth arouse.  
These of the dark processionals of woe,  
Unpraised, unblamed, but whom sad Acheron's flow  
Momentously tulls to heaven-drover?

These are the failures. Clutched by Circumstances,  
They were—say not too weak!—too ready prey.  
To their own fear whose fixed Gorgon glance  
Made them as stone for night of great dismay—  
Or else they nodded when their Master's Chance  
Wound his one signal, and went on his way.

—Arthur Upson.

WHY SOME MEN ARE FAILURES.

(Collier's.)  
A whisky ad declared: "Total abstinence is a form of failure. The cause of failure. Cost no fear." A profound thought, this. But why confine it merely to the matter of abstinence from alcohol? You don't smoke? Then, of course, you're a coward. You abstain from profanity? He-ho! Indulge in coarseness moderately! Do you often beat your wife? What, never? Some housewife may accuse you of showing the white feather if you don't knock her down—in moderation! That advertisement clings up for us the puzzle of why there are so many failures in this world. They simply don't know that's all the trouble. Be a hero! Get sound and succeed!

THE HAPPY MAN.  
Have you found your life distasteful?  
My life did and does smack sweet!  
Was your youth of pleasure wasteful?  
Mine I saved and hold complete.  
Do your joys with age diminish?  
When mine fall me I'll complain.  
Must in death your daylight faint?  
My sun sets to the again.

My experience being other,  
How should I contribute verse  
Worthy of your king and brother?  
Balaam-like I bless, not curse  
I find earth not gray, but rosy,  
Heaven not grim but fair of hue,  
Do I stoop? I pluck a poey.  
Do I stand and stare?  
—Browning

PLANTS THAT GIVE HEAT.  
(St. Nicholas.)  
We do not, as a rule, think of plants as giving out heat, yet at certain times some flowers show an astonishing rise of temperature. Most remarkable in this respect are certain kinds of Arum. Just at the opening of the flower, in these cases, there is a great liberation of heat; this is due to the fact that the respiration, or breathing, is at such times very vigorous. Some very interesting experiments have been carried out in connection with these Arums by means of placing a thermometer just inside the spathe. One of the most remarkable cases (that of a species growing on the Mediterranean coast, and known as Arum italicum—

The temperature of the air was 40 degrees at the time of the experiment. That inside the spathe was 110 degrees! At that time the blossoms, which when expanded are practically scentless, gave out a fragrant suggestive of wine. It is said that plants of this type are particularly common in Mexico.

HISTORY OF THE WORD "TELEGRAM."

(Christian Science Monitor.)  
In the reminiscences of Frederick Seward, son of William H. Seward, recently given to the world, he tells of the day, in the office of the Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, the political Warwick of his time, when the word "telegram" was first used in that paper. Indeed, it is intimated that the word was there coined by one E. P. Smith, and soon taken up and used generally in England as well as in the United States. To pronounce on the validity of this claim, who is competent? But it is always interesting to get a sidelight on the paternity of a word.

HOW TO BECOME A HIGBROW.

One never can tell the sociological possibility of some little thing that seems hardly worth the saying. Thus, if you say, "He swears like a pirate," you are not sociological. But suppose you pull yourself together and say: "Profanity, in that it relaxes the inner tension by a sudden nervous discharge, and offers a means of escape from social inhibitions, is, when physiologically considered, nature's method under the conditions of modern civilization of providing an outlet for primitive emotions which in an earlier period were apt to take more socially injurious forms, such as piracy."

You will then be taken for a sociologist. I do not say you will really be a sociologist, but you will look like one, especially if you add a bibliography.

WHO SANK THE LUSITANIA?

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)  
France and England, it appears, sent secret agents to Germany immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania, to ascertain who had fired her destruction. The Paris Temps, in the issue of August 28, states that the investigators have fixed the responsibility upon Captain Max Valentiner, the son of Canon Valentiner of the Sionenberg cathedral. The paper further states that the captain has since been honored by receiving from the Kaiser's own hands the iron cross of the first class, and that he further received the distinction rarely granted of being appointed a member of the Hohenzollern household, and a knight of the Star of Prussia with the right of wearing the Star of Prussia sword, before which even generals must salute and the rank present arms.

The Temps forebushes that, in the peace terms, the captain will be marked for execution, and that England and France will demand his individual trial and punishment before any terms of peace can be made. It says: "The civilized world will never forget the Lusitania. Her destruction was probably the greatest crime on the page of history, and that all neutral nations of the earth did not then and then stop the war will forever remain a mystery. However, the crime must be atoned for before we quit."

The sinking of the Lusitania had always been attributed to Lieutenant Hoch, who sank the Arabic; but the investigating committee "claims absolute proof of its findings."

Hoch, it appears, has also received decorations for his "feat." In his name, however, the government openly acknowledged his name, and the fact of his having commanded the destroyer submarine, whereas, the name of the Lusitania destroyer had always been concealed.

A WARLIKE PEACE.  
Colonel Roosevelt seems to think that our present peace with Mexico is really a bigger war than our war with Spain.

In soldiers it is, "Pecos Bill" Shafter had no more than 25,000 troops in Cuba when San Juan Hill and El Cuy were fought.

Indeed, the United States has more regular and state troops under the flag today than General Scott and General Taylor together commanded

in their conquest of Mexico seventy years ago. They had in the field 99,000 men.

The biggest army Washington ever commanded, which includes all the troops under arms at one time during the revolution was only 68,000.

There are more American troops with the colors on the Rio Grande at present than there were at any one time in the war of 1812.

Which ever you prefer to put it, this affair with Mexico is the most peaceful war or the most warlike peace, which it has been our country's misfortune to finance.

### Notes of Interest From State Museum

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)  
Santa Fe, Oct. 10.—Plans for a museum construction literature, in the latest number of the Architectural Record, and is written by Benjamin Ives Tiltman, secretary of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. He is also the author of a pamphlet on "Experiments in the Lighting of Art Galleries," which comes in very timely for the new museum construction in Santa Fe.

The bulletin of the Art Institute of Chicago, for October, just received, has beautiful half-tone reproductions of paintings recently acquired including an Innes, a Corot and a Van Marck. The number is especially notable, because of the successful experiments in popularizing the art gallery, museum, library, lectures and concerts, all under one roof of the institute. As a result, 24,600 persons visited the institute from April 1 to September 1.

A recent number of "Arts and Decoration," devotes a phase of work encouraged by the New Mexico museum, especially by K. M. Chapman, a member of its staff, in applying Indian art motifs to modern decorative designs. A fine picture is printed of a chafing dish service designed from the Indian collection in the National History museum. The designs are by Esther A. Conter. Each service is decorated with designs employed in the handwork of various tribes and no design is duplicated. The possibilities of our own native resources for design are exploited by studies of this nature.

Robert Henri, the artist, and Mrs. Henri, will leave at the end of this week for their New York home and studio after spending the summer in Santa Fe. They expect to return next summer.

Speaking of Pueblo and other Indian designs, Arts and Decoration says: "American Keramic workers have the advantage of exceptional materials. American helek is considered by Europeans to be the finest manufactured porcelain on the market, and the superb enamels invented by Dorothea Warren O'Hara are also without rival. For the last two years the workers in the east have undertaken a study of primitive sources of design in the New York Natural History museum, under the able direction of Mr. Marshall Fry, and the result has been the beginnings of a modern school of American porcelain decoration, which perhaps, has not reached as definite a development in any other country, and which should prove a continual source of inspiration to our commercial decorators. Characteristically American design has long been considered impossible in this country, and only recently have we begun to realize the great native resources which we have in our western reserves and museums. Familiarity has taken away appreciation of the artistic possibilities of the designs of our own North American Indian, but within the last year two comprehensive volumes have been brought out in French on the subject." The museum in Santa Fe offers special facilities for the study of primitive design. During the summer Miss M. E. Wood of New York city copies many designs for the use of bookbinders in embellishing book covers. K. M. Chapman has furnished designs for wall decorations, as well as for decorative borders used in printing.

The following registered at the museum: Cornelia Prior, Salem, N. J.; E. J. Achten, P. P. Achten, Wetmore, Kan.; Thomas Cameron and party, Bucklin, Kan.; Dr. J. L. Hess, Rodeo, N. M.; Dr. W. G. Benawa, Craig, Colo.; Dr. C. W. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. R. J. Brown, Denver, Colo.; E. C. Skinner, Los Angeles, L. Honold, Peoria, Ill.; A. T. McIntire, Peoria, Ill.; E. L. Anderson, Chicago; John A. Jones, Kemmerer, Wyo.; L. A. Cook, Myndus, N. M.; Dr. C. J. Laffin, Gallup; Miguel E. Baca, Adelino, N. M.; Mrs. Grace M. Taylor, Marysville, Idaho.

Dr. C. J. Laffin of Gallup, who visited the museum yesterday afternoon, has traveled extensively in central Africa and there studied the ethnology of primitive African tribes. He was in the Indian service at Fort Defiance, on the Navajo reservation in Arizona, but now has hung out his shingle at Gallup.

Results from Journal Want Ads.

NO STOMACH PAIN, GAS, INDIGESTION IN FIVE MINUTES

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the only real stomach regulator known.

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back. It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach regulator in the world.

## CHILD'S TONGUE BECOMES COATED IF CONSTIPATED

When cross, feverish and sick give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative" and nothing else cleanses the stomach, liver and bowels so nicely. A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half sick, feverish, don't sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach ache or diarrhoea. "Little Mother!" See if tongue is coated, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and indigestible food passes out of the system and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. Get the genuine, made by "California Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

### FAYWOOD HOT SPRINGS

For Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles, Kidney Ailments, Inflammation, Arterial Hardening, Lumbago, Nervous Breaking, etc. Perfect Treatment, Perfect Climate, Health, Pleasure. Modern Hotel, Rookiet, Road trip to Faywood from Albuquerque, \$13.75.

T. C. McDERMOTT  
Faywood, N. M.

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



## START THE DAY SMILING

Let the cozy, ready warmth of the Perfecta Smokeless Oil Heater help you get up on the right side of the bed. A touch of a match and it sends forth warmth in a minute. It is light and easy to carry.

No Waste—No Smoke—No Odor  
Sold at hardware, furniture and general stores. The Perfecta burns Conoco Safety Oil, the handiest and most economical of fuels.

THE CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY  
(A Colorado Corporation)  
Denver, Cheyenne, Pueblo, Boise, Salt Lake City, Albuquerque, Butte.

PERFECTION  
SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

Let the cozy, ready warmth of the Perfecta Smokeless Oil Heater help you get up on the right side of the bed. A touch of a match and it sends forth warmth in a minute. It is light and easy to carry.

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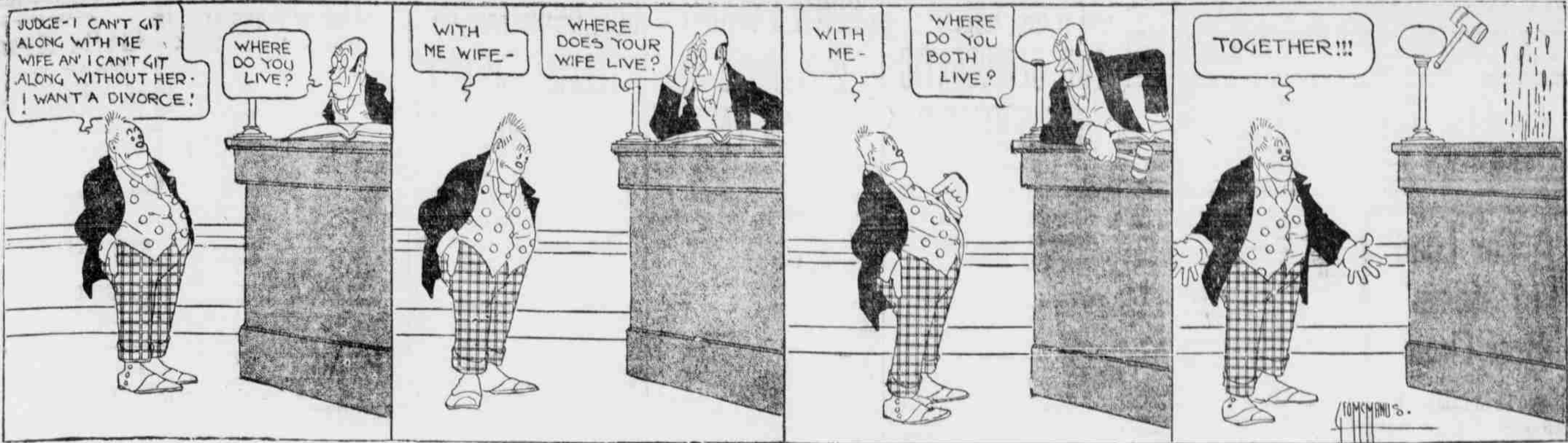
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PERFECTION  
SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS



By George McManus

Bringing Up Father



STOCK MARKET  
RECOVERS FROM  
GERMAN SCARE

United States Steel Shows  
Slight Weakness, but Trading  
Generally Has Optimistic  
Character.

New York, Oct. 10.—The tremors experienced by yesterday's stock market were lacking today. The alarm occasioned by Germany's submarine operations seemed to have subsided, though an undercurrent of caution was indicated, especially in the final hour, when United States Steel and other leaders yielded a point or more of their best.

Public interest in the market doubtless received a check in consequence of yesterday's forced liquidation, but in the judgment of impartial observers, stocks have come into stronger hands, minimizing the danger of much recovery. A noteworthy feature of the session which again attained the large total of 1,245,000 shares, was the strength of many moderate and low priced railway issues. Gains in these stocks ranged from 1 to 4 points and were accounted for in large part by the publication of the annual statement of the Southern Railway, which showed net earnings of \$9,245,703, an increase of \$7,723,324 over the previous year.

Other strong features included the sugar and gas issues, at gains of 2 to 6 points. Studenbaker and Maxwell Motors, International Paper Company, Preferred, Union Bag and Paper, Preferred, American Zinc and leading concerns.

United States Steel made an extreme gain of 1 1/2 points, and leading, Lehigh Valley and Union Pacific were better by as much as 2 points. Mines and allied stocks rose 2 to 3 points, but slacked at the close.

Bonds were strong with extensive trading in railroad issues, the features being Southern Railway bonds, which rose 5 points on the company's favorable statement. Total sales, par value, \$1,965,000.

United States Steel pfd. 129  
Utah Copper 84 1/2  
Wabash pfd. 29 1/2  
Western Union 191  
Westinghouse Electric 62 1/2  
Total sales for the day, 1,245,000.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Wheat ascended in value today, helped by word from the British government that it would take over wheat shipments and would see that ships would be provided for carrying the grain. Prices, although nervous at the close, were 1/2 to 2 1/2 cts. higher, with December at \$1.55 1/2 and May at \$1.53 1/2. Corn, 1/2 to 1/4 cts. higher, with December at 50 1/2 cts. and May at 49 1/2 cts. In provisions the outcome ranged from 1/2 cts. decline to a rise of 1/2 cts.

Even without the stimulus, the action decided on by the British government, the wheat market had an upward tendency throughout the day. A continuance of the Argentine drought gave an impulse to buying at the outset. The comparative scantiness of stocks in the United States was emphasized by figures showing that the entire domestic spring crop yield for 1916 was only 2,600,000 bushels more than North Dakota alone raised last year.

In connection with the change in British methods, reports are current that what supplies are current in Great Britain had not been of sufficient volume to be satisfactory and that the necessity of assuring material additions required the exercise of power to commandeer at pleasure and to requisition freight in a summary manner. Most of the strength of corn was derived from wheat. Out reflected upturns in other cereals.

Provisions averaged higher, notwithstanding weakness in the hog market. Close:

Wheat—Dec., \$1.53 1/2; May, \$1.58 1/2.  
Corn—Dec., 50 1/2; May, 49 1/2.  
Oats—Dec., 45 1/2; May, 44 1/2.  
Pork—Dec., \$22.40; Jan., \$23.20.  
Lard—Dec., \$13.95; Jan., \$14.37.  
Rib—Oct., \$13.87; Jan., \$14.32.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN.

Kansas City, Oct. 10.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, \$1.54 1/2; No. 2 red, \$1.55 1/2; No. 2 white, \$1.53 1/2; May, \$1.54 1/2.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 84 1/2; No. 2 white, 85 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 86 1/2; Dec., 74 1/2; May, 75 1/2.

KANSAS CITY PRODUCE.

Kansas City, Oct. 10.—Butter—Creamery, 34 1/2 cts.  
Eggs—First, 31 cts.  
Poultry—Hens, 16 cts.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 10.—Spot cotton, quiet. Middling uplands, 17.30; Sales, 200 bales.  
Cotton futures closed firm. Oct., 17.25; Dec., 17.40; Jan., 17.31; March, 17.42; May, 17.50.

NEW YORK METALS.

New York, Oct. 10.—The metal exchange quotes lead, \$7.00 1/2; 101; spelter, quiet. Spot East St. Louis delivery, \$10.  
Copper—Firm.  
Electrolytic, nearby, nominal; first quarter, \$27.50 1/2; 22.00.  
Iron—Unchanged and steady.  
Metal exchange quotes tin strong; spot, \$43.60 1/2; 45.00.

MONEY.

New York, Oct. 10.—Mercantile paper, 3 1/2; sterling, 60 day bills, 4 1/2; demand, 4 1/2; cables, 4 1/2 1/2.

If You Have a Want  
Tell It Through the

JOURNAL CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

FOR SALE

\$5,500—10-room brick, 2 sleeping porches, hot water heat, close in, suitable for high class boarding house.  
\$400—3-room bungalow, lot 25x142, near Santa Fe shops; half cash, balance terms.  
\$2,550—5-room bungalow, modern, lawn, shade, and fruit trees, good outbuildings, lot 50x150; good location, Fourth ward.  
\$1,700—7-room adobe, plastered, rhinoceros roof, bath, North Fourth street.  
\$2,500—7-room, 2-story, adobe, stuccoed, modern, furnished; also 3-room adobe in rear; all on lot 75x142; Third ward, close in.  
\$3,000—5-room brick, modern, good outbuildings, West Silver avenue.  
Many other bargains in improved and unimproved property.

A. FLEISCHER

Real Estate, Insurance, Loans  
111 South Fourth Street

HELP WANTED

Male.  
WANTED—Messengers. Western Union.  
WANTED—Handy man, 15 per month and board. Albuquerque Sanatorium.  
WANTED—Actual auto repairing. Young Men's Christian Association, Los Angeles. Call logue free.  
WANTED—Experienced team driver operator. Frank A. Hubbard Co., 101 North Third street.  
WANTED—Good farm hand, permanent in right party; must wages, good home. Apply 213 North Twelfth.

Female.  
WANTED—A first-class union barber, married; recommendations. Address Commercial hotel, Dallas, N. M.  
WANTED—Carpenter and laborer, close in; good man cook. Employment Agency, 101 South Third. Phone 24.  
WANTED—Man for general ranch work; must understand general affairs. Apply Frank A. Hubbard Co., 101 North Third street.  
WANTED—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade quickly; mailed free. Master Barber College, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Scoutmaster, Spanish and English must be experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Bernhardt Mercantile Co., Bernhardt, N. M.  
WANTED—A girl to cook. Price 100 cents.  
WANTED—A woman cook at once, 101 South Third street.  
WANTED—Two girls, cook and housemaid. Apply Mrs. V. H. Hoxby, 501 Park ave.  
WANTED—Girl for general housework; small home; small family. 621 North Twelfth street.

WANTED—One middle-aged woman for general housework and one private nurse, for openings for each party. Address Box 65, Albuquerque, N. M.  
Male or Female.  
WANTED—To take one in four plumbers to Denver in auto. Apply Wednesday next. No objection. Apply Room 25, Esplanade hotel.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents for new Ford starter never sold in this state. Simple and perfect. Retail 100. Add under guarantee or money refunded. The money-maker for the agent. Write us regarding exclusive territory. We do not sell territory. J. W. Johnson & Co., Chicago, N. M.

WANTED—Positions.

WANTED—Reliable young man wants position, collecting or clerical, whole or part time. E. H. Johnson.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Farm near Albuquerque, by owner. W. Y. Carr, Journal.

FOR SALE—Two corner lots at a bargain in south Highlands. Apply 201 S. Walter.

FOR SALE—Lots, well fenced; first class Jersey beef, thirty chickens. Also one acre fl. close in, best residence section. Cash or terms. Apply 219 South Second.

FOR SALE—One-half section fine land, 25 miles east of Albuquerque, all fenced, about 20 acres broke; some timber; shade house on place; on main auto road, four miles south of U. S. and telephone office. G. M. Markey, Indian School, Phone 101.

FOR SALE—Two of the best residence or apartment house lots, 100 by 140, in the Highlands, at a bargain. If taken at once, Part payment cash, balance on time. Lots on corner and one block from public library, two blocks from high school. Address Greater Journal.

FINE HOME  
FOR SALE

Five-room modern bungalow, glassed-in sleeping porch; built-in buffet and bookcases; house is new and strictly up-to-date. Owner is leaving town and will sell at a sacrifice. If you want a nice new home in a good location, let us show you this one.

Porterfield Co.

216 WEST GOLD.  
REAL ESTATE.  
FIRE INSURANCE AND LOANS

FOR RENT—Rooms

WANTED—Two good boys, with wheels. Postal Telegraph Co.  
STATE HOTEL—Light housekeeping rooms, reasonable. 211 1/2 West Central.  
FURNISHED rooms by day or week, modern, bath, over duplex, close in.  
WANTED—An experienced auto repair man. Call between 5 and 10 at 201 East Central.

FOR RENT—Beautifully furnished room in private home, close in. 61 West Copper.  
FOR RENT—Three or four rooms for light housekeeping, modern conveniences. Inquire 441 North Second street.  
FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; cheap; one block from car line. 93 West Mountain road.

FOR RENT—Newly furnished outside rooms and also light housekeeping; rates reasonable. Phone 94, Colorado hotel, 30 North First street.

FOR RENT—Large front room with sleeping porch, nicely furnished; private family; close in; call and close in. 41 North Eighth street.

FOR RENT—Four nicely furnished rooms. 92 South Third.

FOR RENT—Newly furnished front room. 50 West Lead avenue.

FOR RENT—Modern room, running water; no sink. 301 1/2 West Central.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room in good house, sanitary, convenient to shopping. 74 North Fourth.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 74 North Second.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping. Apply at 61 West Silver.

FOR RENT—Furnished room in modern house, modern bath, no sink or children. 74 West Silver.

FOR RENT—Rooms with sleeping porch for light housekeeping. Phone 411 or call 61 West Gold.

FOR RENT—Two rooms for light housekeeping, modern, 125 North Second, or phone 172.

AMERICAN Hotel, all outside rooms, transient, rates by the week. Phone 81, 601 1/2 West Central avenue.

FOR RENT—Two large furnished rooms, fully furnished for housekeeping, desirable location, modern, \$10 per month. 416 West Coal.

FOR RENT—Large sunny front room, with bathroom, and also a room in rear, with bathroom, sanitary, convenient to bath and front porch. No sink. 25 North Sixth.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 25 North Walter street. Phone 305.

FOR RENT—Nice housekeeping room, with sleeping porch, 45 South Arco.

FOR RENT—Furnished room to employed man, modern house, 41 South Fifth.

FOR RENT—One room, private entrance, for children. 21 South Walter street. Phone 162.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping rooms with glassed-in porch, modern conveniences. 16 East Grand avenue.

FOR RENT—Modern light room, sleeping porch, hot and cold water; get comfortably located for winter. 216 1/2 East Central. Phone 187.

FOR RENT—Four well furnished rooms, large sleeping porch, use of kitchen, electric lights, bath, full for cooking. Phone 102-W. South First.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, large sleeping porch, use of kitchen, electric lights, bath, full for cooking. Phone 102-W. South First.

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