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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.
VOL. CLII, No. 51.

Albuquerque Morning Journal, Monday, November 20, 1916.

Daily by Carrier or Mail, 70¢
a Month, Single Copies, 5¢JOINT MEXICAN
COMMISSION TO
COME TO AN END
WITHOUT DELAYFruitless Fiddling Around Over
International Questions to
Cease, Regardless Whether
Agreement Is Reached.SECRETARY LANE AND
PRESIDENT IN ACCORDLuis Cabrera Known to Be
Stumbling Block to Any De-
finite Plan Being Formulated
by Mediation Board.(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 19.—With Presi-
dent Wilson's complete approval of
his course Secretary Lane will return
to Atlantic City tomorrow, determined
to bring the sessions of the American-
Mexican joint commission to an early
conclusion. It was clearly indicated
in official circles that the joint com-
mission is about to end, agreement or
no agreement.If the commissioners fail to formu-
late a plan it is thought that the pros-
pect of settling border disputes
through diplomacy will be remote. Of-
ficials make no prediction as to what
steps the Washington government
might take in that event to insure the
safety of border towns and ranches.Cabinet in Accord.
Secretary Lane is understood to
have found President Wilson, Secre-
tary Lansing and Secretary Baker in
full accord with him, on every point,
when he laid before them last night
a review of the efforts the American
commissioners had made to reach a
settlement.It is an open secret that Luis Cab-
rera, president of the Mexican com-
mission, has proved the stumbling
block in the way of reaching an agree-
ment.Commissioner Bonillas, it is said,
has been ready to approve several
different suggestions for co-operative
action. Cabrera, however, held out
for control of any joint operations by
a Mexican military commander.To Renew Original Suggestion.
It is believed the American commis-
sioners will renew tomorrow their
original suggestion: That each govern-
ment patrol its own side of the
border, but with the under-
standing that American troops will
pursue into Mexico on a hot trail any
bandits who attack border towns.Coupled with that suggestion, pre-
sumably, was the statement that Gen-
eral Pershing's forces would be with-
drawn gradually from Mexico, and
that no large force would be sent
across the line again unless the de-
facto government permitted raiders to
assemble in such force in Mexico that
a strong expedition was necessary to
prevent a serious attack.Army officials believe the Ameri-
can expeditionary force soon will be
moving toward the border, regardless
of the turn events may take at At-
lantic City. In its present position,
many officials hold the expedition is
of strategic value, while the long
line of communication with the ad-
vance base is a constant source of
danger.Troops to Remain at Border.
It was understood here that the
troops would not be ordered home
while negotiations were pending.Official advice today indicated that
all of the Americans at Parral had
made their escape and will soon arrive
in Nogales, Ariz. There has been
much anxiety here because of persist-
ent reports that Villa bandits had put
many foreigners to death when they
raided the town recently. The Ameri-
cans, six or seven in number, are be-
lieved to have made their way across
the mountains to Culiacan, Sinaloa,
and started toward Nogales over the
line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico.The advice indicates that the Villa
forces are not in actual possession of
Parral, Jimenez, or any of the other
towns in that region.The fate of the Chinese and other
foreigners besides Americans in the
vicinity where the bandits are active,
is not definitely known, but it is be-
lieved several Chinese may have been
killed.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Nov. 19.—Forecast: New
Mexico—Monday and Tuesday gen-
erally fair, colder east portion.LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at
6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 65 degrees;
minimum, 16; range, 49; temperature
at 6 p. m., 45; southwest wind; clear.WOULD HAVE ELECTION
BY POPULAR VOTE(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Portland, Ore., Nov. 19.—Senator
George A. Chamberlain, who left to-
night for Washington, announced that
at the coming session of congress, he
will introduce a bill for the election
of president by direct vote of the
people. His intention, he said, is to
get the amendment under way
promptly, so that it may be acted up-
on by congress, and if adopted there,
by the legislatures of the various
states in time to become effective for
the next presidential election.Senator Chamberlain, who is chair-
man of the senate committee on mili-
tary affairs, said he would also at the
coming session, put forward a meas-
ure providing for universal military
service.COMES IN CONTACT
WITH VILLA BANDITS(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Chihuahua City, Mexico, Nov. 19.—
The vanguard of infantry commanded
by General Osuna, which left here for
the south, came into contact with a
Villa band near Santa Rosalia, and
captured several prisoners, after a
skirmish, according to an official dis-
patch received here today. Important
documents are said to have been taken
from the prisoners.The departure of General Trevino
for the field has been delayed for
military reasons, it is announced here.FOOD PROBLEM
MAY BE SOLVED
BY EXPERIMENTSix Men and Six Women Propose
to Continue Work and
Live Happily on Twenty-five
Cents a Day for Two Weeks(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Chicago, Nov. 19.—Twelve heroic
individuals, six men and six women,
employees of the city health depart-
ment, ate their Thanksgiving dinner
today and then gave their solemn
words to eat nothing for two weeks
but the scientific diet provided by a
public economy commission. They
will attempt to demonstrate the
theories of the commission that the
high cost of living is due to a great
degree to the apparent willingness of
the public to pay any price demanded
for its luxuries and that the public's
health, as well as its purse, would be
improved by an intelligent diet.Meals to Cost 8 Cents.
John Dill Robertson, health com-
missioner, says he expects to feed the
twelve for \$20 a week, or at a trifle
more than 8 cents a meal.The squad will weigh in at 8:30
o'clock tomorrow morning. Their
weight will be carefully watched each
day of the two weeks. They will be
given three carefully prepared meals
each day and will be expected to do
their regular work, and will be per-
mitted to drink only water between
meals.A big commission merchant, who
admitted he had profited by high
prices, today attributed the increase
to the supine public. "In former
years if a housewife was asked to pay
40 cents a pound for butter," he said,
"she revolted and used a cheaper sub-
stitute. This year she pays 50 cents
a pound."Cold Storage Profits.
Therein lies the secret of present
high prices. There are liberal stocks
of butter and eggs in cold storage, and
the holders have made more money
than they ever expected to make. Still
there is no way to make them sell a
product for 30 cents if they can get
50 for it, and as long as buyers will
pay the advancing prices the price is
going up.It has gotten to be a joke. A seller
will offer a lot of butter or eggs at a
certain price, feeling that no one will
be foolish enough to pay that high,
and the first thing he knows his offer-
ings are accepted.ALLIES PUT FURTHER
PRESSURE ON GREECE(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Athens, Nov. 19.—(via London, Nov.
19.)—Vice Admiral Pourtel, commander
of the Anglo-French fleet in the
Mediterranean, last night presented
to the Greek government a demand
for the surrender to the entente allies
of all arms, munitions and artillery
of the Greek army, with the exception
of some 50,000 rifles now in ac-
tual use by the forces remaining after
the last step in demobilization.

British Recruit in Egypt.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—(via Wireless to Say-
ville.)—British officials are seeking
recruits among the native of Egypt
according to the Overseas News
agency, which adds that the town of
Cairo has been declared in the war
zone.HIDEOUS CRIMES
PERPETRATED BY
VILLA BANDITS
AMERICAN SLAINDistrict Between Parral and
Jimenez Is Cleared of Two
Hundred Chinamen; All Be-
lieved Murdered.FOREIGNERS, EXCEPT JAPS
AND GERMANS, BUTCHEREDTwo Mexican Mothers, With
Their Children, Are Bound
and Cast Into Fire and
Burned to Death.(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., Nov. 19.—An uniden-
tified American was killed when a
Villa band took Jimenez and four
Americans were seen under a guard
of bandits at Parral during Villa's oc-
cupation of that town, according to
reports believed by federal agents to
be authentic, brought to the border
by refugees.Refugees further state that the dis-
trict between Parral and Jimenez has
been cleared by Villa's followers of
more than 200 Chinese.The American killed at Jimenez was
described as about 40 years old, and
known to be from Torreon, on his way
to Chihuahua. He was murdered, said
the refugees, in the Jimenez hotel, and
his body lay for some time in front
of the building, when after being
robbed of clothing and valuables, it
was placed on a bonfire.Women and Children Burned.
The same refugees, who claim to
have been witnesses of the outrages,
also say that two Mexican women who
had married Chinese, and their five
half caste children, were bound and
thrown alive into the fire and cremated
in sight of the crowd. The bodies of
seven murdered Chinese, according to
the same authority, were seen in the
streets of the town.Two Mexicans who escaped from
Parral, partly by horse and partly
on foot, affirm that they saw four Ameri-
cans there under a Villa guard. They
said these men had lived in the town,
adding that they heard the Americans
working at the Alvarado mines got
away. Another report brought to the
border was to the effect that the
bodies of thirty-five gypsies of varied
ages and both sexes, were seen on the
roadside near Parral, murdered and
robbed by Villa bandits. The gypsies
were believed to be of Syrian origin.Japs and Germans Spared.
All foreigners who are spared, except
the Japanese and Germans, have been
put to death, the reports agree, and
even the Germans are said to have
suffered at least in the instance of
Theodore Hoemuller of Parral,
who married a Mexican woman. Various
reports of Hoemuller's death have
been received here during the past
week.The Chinese are called the heaviest
sufferers. The fact that none are to
be seen in the district in which they
formerly did a large profitable busi-
ness, is taken by the refugees as proof
that all, numbering over 200, met the
fate of the Chinese caught at Parral
and Jimenez.AMERICANS SAID TO
HAVE LEFT PARRALChihuahua City, Nov. 19.—Accord-
ing to a report received here, the
Americans in the Parral district have
left that place on the advice of Gen. Luis
Herrera two days before the occupa-
tion of the town by the Carranza gar-
rison. The Americans are said to have
left for the mountains.From a source said to be reliable
it is learned that Edgar Koek, a Ger-
man subject whose fate has caused
anxiety to his friends, arrived in San-
ta Rosalia from Parral October 25,
with fifty-seven bars of silver. Both
Koek and his silver fell into the hands
of the bandit leader, Julio Acosta,
when the town was seized the follow-
ing day. Koek, however, was set free
after being robbed of his treasure, the
report says. At the end of four days
he is said to have left for Jimenez in
the company of two Mexicans. Nothing
further has been heard here regard-
ing him.VILLA EXPECTED TO
ATTACK CHIHUAHUA(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., Nov. 19.—A general
rumor current in Chihuahua that
Villa is to make an immediate attack
has caused great uneasiness among
the inhabitants, Mexican refugees said
on their arrival at Juarez late tonight.
It was this report, they said, that was
believed responsible for the General Tre-
vino delaying his departure for the
field after he had practically started.
The Chihuahua train was not molest-
ed today on its way to Juarez, they
added.

Leniency for War Sufferers.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—(via Wireless to Say-
ville.)—Lieutenant General von Stein,
the German war minister, today an-
nounced that in future special con-
sideration would be given to soldiers
whose families had already suffered
heavy losses by the war.MONASTIR TAKEN;
SERBS AGAIN TO
HAVE CAPITAL
IN OWN COUNTRYGermans and Bulgars Evac-
uate Important City in Bal-
kans Which Is at Once Oc-
cupied by Allies.RUSSO-RUMANIANS
CONTINUE RETREATTeutons Report Capture of
Nearly Thousand Prisoners,
Twenty-six Cannon and
Many Machine Guns.(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
After having been, for months, met
without a country, the Serbians are
again to establish their capital on native
soil. Monastir, for which the en-
tente forces have been fighting since
the advance from Saloniki began,
has been evacuated by the Ger-
man and Bulgarian forces and oc-
cupied by the French and a considerable
number of Serbs.The Germans found their positions
untenable and withdrew, according to
Berlin, to a new position to the north
of Monastir. Unofficial advice from
Saloniki says that a temporary capital
of Serbia will be immediately estab-
lished at Monastir. The railway line
from the entente allied base at Sa-
loniki now is in entente hands.Gains on Cer River.
East and southeast of Monastir, the
French and Serbian troops continue
to make gains in the Cer river re-
gion, having captured several other
towns.In the Transylvanian front, the
Austro-German armies continue to
make progress against the Russian
and Rumanian forces, or to hold them
back without gains. The latest re-
ports from Berlin say the Teutonic
allies have forced the narrow mountain
passes leading to the Wallachian plain
of Rumania, and have reached the
Orsova-Crovaia railroad. Bucharest
reports a Rumanian advance in the
region of Dragaslov.From November 1 to 15, the Aus-
tro-Germans are said to have made
prisoners of 189 officers and 19,115
men, and to have captured twenty-six
guns, seven machine guns and
seventeen ammunition cars.

Fights Continue in Dobruja.

Lately infantry and artillery actions
are taking place in the Dobruja sec-
tion near Silistria.The British have taken twenty ad-
ditional German officers and 753
men prisoners in the Aves sector in
France, making their total of prisoners
since the birth of the war 6,582.Berlin says that in Saturday's
fighting, which was over a front of
seven and a half miles, the British met
with a sanguinary reverse except for
insignificant gains southwest of Serre,
and near Grandcourt. A French at-
tack south of Soule-Salisse, met with
a similar result.Against attacks by the Austrians in
the Adige valley and upper Danu-
bion, the Italians were victorious, ac-
cording to the Rome war office.PARIS RESOURCES OVER
CAPTURE OF MONASTIRParis, Nov. 19.—News of the occu-
pation by French troops of the Ser-
bian town of Monastir was received
in Paris as one of the most important
of the late developments in the war.
It came too late for general comment
in the French press.The Temps points out that the suc-
cess is likely to have great influence
in subsequent developments in the
Balkan campaign, as the place com-
mands all the practical routes be-
tween the Aegean sea and the Adri-
atic sea.The fall of Monastir, the newspaper
says, involves the early fall of Ochi-
rida, twenty-five miles northwest, and
the region of the Macedonian lakes
and assures an effective junction of
the army at Saloniki and the Italian
troops operating in Albania.TEMPORARY CAPITAL IS
TO BE AT MONASTIRSaloniki, Nov. 19.—(via Athens to
London.)—The temporary capital of
Serbia will immediately be established
at Monastir. Considerable forces of
Serbs are with the entente allied
troops, who have occupied that town.159 PERSONS KILLED
IN MEXICAN WRECK(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Laredo, Tex., Nov. 19.—One hun-
dred and fifty-nine persons were kill-
ed and many more or less seriously
injured in a railroad wreck on the
Inter-Oceanic line to Vera Cruz, be-
tween Del Rio and San Miguel, near
Jalapa, on November 12, according to
reliable reports received here tonight.
The wreck is said to have been due
to the engineer running at too high
a rate of speed over a dangerous part
of the road.

Two Merchantmen Are Sunk.

London, Nov. 19.—Lloyd's Shipping
agency today reported the sinking of
two British ships, the Lady Jerningham
and the Vasco, and the Portuguese
steamer Sannicola.INDIAN VILLAGE MADE
NATIONAL MONUMENT(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 19.—The old
Kasaan National monument, consist-
ing of thirty-eight acres within the
Tongass National forest, Alaska, has
just been created by presidential pro-
clamation as a result of recommenda-
tions made by the secretary of agri-
culture. The tract embraces the well-
known abandoned Haida Indian vil-
lage of Old Kasaan, situated on Prince
of Wales island in southeastern Alaska,
about thirty miles west of Ketchikan.The village was abandoned by the
Indians about ten years ago. Among
the relics which remain there are
about fifty Indian totem poles, five or
six of which are claimed as exceedingly
good specimens. In the deserted vil-
lage there are also eight large
copper buildings, which were origi-
nally constructed according to the gen-
eral plan of the Haida Indians, and
which, it is stated by those best qual-
ified to know, represent the best spec-
imens of Haida architecture that now
exist. The largest of these buildings
is approximately 40 by 60 feet inside
and is made entirely of round and
carved timbers. There also remain a
number of Indian graves with the typi-
cal small grave houses erected by the
Alaskan Indians.Since the village was abandoned by
the Indians the buildings have been
rapidly falling into a state of disapi-
rancy and decay, and a certain
amount of vandalism by tourists and
savage hunters renders some form
of protection essential. An examina-
tion of the area was made jointly by
representatives of the forest service
and of the interior department, and
reports strongly urging the establish-
ment of a national monument were
approved by the secretary of both
departments. The Smithsonian insti-
tution strongly endorsed the proposi-
tion for the establishment of a national
monument. The new national monu-
ment will be protected and adminis-
tered by the forest service, as is the
case with all monuments located with-
in the national forests.CONTROL OF FOOD
SUPPLY APPROVED
BY THE BRITISHAction of Government Finds
Hearty Favor With All
Classes of People; Should
Have Been Done Sooner.(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Nov. 19.—No other govern-
ment action in Great Britain during
the war has commanded such im-
mediate and almost unanimous support
as the decision to control the food
supplies and prices. Virtually the
entire press welcomes the scheme. Al-
most the only criticism expressed is
that the authorities should have taken
charge of the nation's food supply
long ago.The difficulties of handling such a
vast and complicated problem in a
country unused to paternalistic meth-
ods, are not underestimated.Arrangements are being made be-
tween the board of trade and the
board of agriculture for controlling
the prices of stocks. The distribution
of the most important commodities,
corn and meat and potatoes, is al-
ready partly regulated, as also is that
of sugar.The most probable appointment to
the position of food controller is con-
sidered to be Sir George Saltham,
the government's chief adviser on
corn supplies, or Baron Devonport,
chairman of the port authorities of
London.

Troublesome Feature.

One of the troublesome features of
the situation is how to equate mat-
ters between the rich and the poor.
On the theory of "equality of sacri-
fice for all," which is a popular war
watchword, the newspapers are mak-
ing a valuation of luxuries means in
fashionable restaurants and homes.
The limitation of restaurant meals to
three courses is to be discussed
Wednesday, to decide economy.To the casual observer, there are
no signs of food shortage. The variety
of staples in the shops and res-
taurants appears undiminished, but the
big markets tell a different story. It
is still possible to get a good dinner
or lunch in London cheaper than it
could be obtained in New York, not
far from the fact. The poorer house-
keepers, who buy in small quantities, feel
the pinch, where the general retail
prices average nearly 10 per cent
higher.

Increased Consumption.

The government has to deal on the
one hand with increased consumption,
due partly to the better scale of life
practiced by a large section of the
people eating special wines from
war work, and on the other hand,
with decreased imports and decreased
home production.In the meantime, the workman's
beer, previously almost sacred, notice
has been given by a small group of
members of the house of commons
that they will press for prohibition of
the manufacture of alcoholic bever-
ages, but this has excited no popular
response.

New Ambassador to Sall Dec. 16.

Washington, Nov. 19.—(via London, Nov.
19.)—Clifford Adams, formerly with
Tanner the new American-Hungarian
ambassador to the United States, will
sail for America December 18 with a
retinue of six persons. The com-
mission will be leaving from New York
for the ambassador.GRAVE FOREIGN PROBLEMS
CONFRONT GOVERNMENT AND
DEMAND UNDIVIDED TIME
OF THE ADMINISTRATIONMOST PORTENTOUS QUESTION
BEFORE PRESIDENT THAT
OF GERMAN SUBMARINESFive Critical Cases Are Now Pending, in One of Which Six
American Lives Were Lost; Two Others Involve Ships Be-
longing to American Citizens; There Is to Be No Hesitancy
in Exacting From Kaiser Strict Compliance With Spirit of
International Law; Before Any Unresisting Merchant Ves-
sel Can Be Sunk, There Must Be Visit and Search and These
Aboard Must First Be Removed to Places of Safety, Is Un-
alterable Position Announced by Lansing.(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 19.—A porten-
tous and critical international situ-
ation now faces President Wilson and
for the next few weeks will engage his
attention and that of his advisers to
the exclusion of all but the most
urgent of domestic subjects.From now on the president expects
to deal with all foreign questions
without embarrassment. While it is
not evident that there will be any
fundamental change in policy, free-
dom from fear that any move at all
will be misinterpreted, as inspired by
an internal political struggle, has been
removed.Grave Questions Ahead.
The president must decide how the
United States shall meet the German
submarine question on the one hand
and the entente allied trade restric-
tions on the other; whether the retali-
atory legislation shall be enforced;
whether the traditional theory of in-
sulation shall be abandoned for concert-
ed neutral action; whether the coun-
try shall have an aggressive or a pas-
sive policy toward the peace confer-
ence; the commercial conditions after
the war; the permanent league to en-
force peace, and during the rest of the
war shall America's attitude be gov-
erned by benevolent interpretation of
international law, according to its own
best interests, or shall it be strictly
localist, regardless of whom it affects?German Submarine Problem.
The most disturbing problem is the
German submarine situation. Five
critical cases are pending, one involv-
ing a loss of six American lives, two
others involving American ships. In-
creasing serious is the fact growing
conviction that any kind of a general
submarine warfare is intolerable. Ger-
many is known to be building subma-
rines rapidly and there is the possi-
bility of a starvation campaign against
England. The United States might
find it difficult to avoid complications.The American attitude is flat and
final. No technicalities will be al-
luded. Ships must not be sunk with-
out warning or without providing for
the safety of the passengers facing
high seas or distance from shore.
The armed ship issue will not be ac-
cepted. Secretary Lansing forewarns it
last March, when, without announcing
his reason, he decreed that merchant
vessels could carry a small defensive
gun.Reacts With Kaiser.
The future of the submarine situa-
tion is left in rest entirely with Ger-
many. The next step must come from
Berlin. Two possibilities are fore-
cast, either that Germany will decide
that she can no longer afford an uncer-
tain, or that she may endeavor
to involve this country, and thus in-
crease the participation in peace confer-
ences of a generous enemy. Beyond
this the cabinet has no opinion. Un-
settled Germany has admitted that
it is offering indemnity. But the
delicate matter of its amount has not
been settled. Attempts made to give
the issue have been repeatedly
blocked by unexpected new British
complications.The passage of the H-bill off Scot-
land were displeasing to the ad-
ministration. It was said that com-
munity of the practice would not be per-
mitted, as it would constitute a prac-
tical blockade of American shipping.Less Trouble With Entente.
Relations with the entente allies are
seen clear-cut. The entente has re-
solved them, through the conference, and
the importance of the H-bill has been
able to destroy all fear of a new
bill to force upon Germany all submarine
commerce in 1917-1918.Constant disagreement among ourselves on
desirable limits have no reason why
we should not have a "no-tolerance"
policy. "We are not aware of world
events, we are not aware of national
conditions, that it is no longer the
league of nations, but the league of
nations, with the British states
men, women, men, children, with its
entirety, all men, the world, that is
in danger.First and foremost of the entente's
concerns is the blockade, which
the government has declared illegal,
because it is both ineffective and dis-
criminate in favor of Norway and
Sweden in that it does not blockade
Denmark.The situation of the world is
President Wilson's advocacy of a
league of nations to guarantee against
another war. Admittedly, this de-
scribes American isolation and com-
pels the nation to settle interest in
and cooperation with other countries.
It remains for this country to work
the plan out in practice.
Mexico is in very serious plight. Of-
ficials are beginning to despair of
Carranza, and no alternative is seen.
The Nicaraguan treaty is being bit-
terly protested by the other Central
American nations, and offers a pos-
sible source of trouble. Conditions
there and in San Domingo and Haiti
are unsettled. Also the treaty for the
purchase of the Danish West Indies
for \$25,000,000 is still unratified by
Denmark.

OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS WILL BE CONSIDERED

Congressional Investigation of Broad Question of Control of Transportation Lines to Begin Today in Washington

Washington, Nov. 19.—Congressional investigation into the broad question of government regulation and control of railroads, and other common carriers, suggested by President Wilson in his opening address to the session begins here tomorrow before a joint committee of the house and senate.

Although the threatened strike by the four great brotherhoods, the investigation will go into the question which came up at that time, such as regulation of wages by the Interstate Commerce commission and legislation to prevent a similar situation.

Questions which the investigators will take up go to the heart of the transportation problem and the inquiry probably will have a potent influence in congress on the subject of government ownership.

At the hearings it is expected that the leading railroads, telegraph, telephone and wireless concerns, and express companies as well as economists, leaders of labor and agriculture, shippers and bankers will be heard.

The committee is required to report to congress by January 1, and an effort may be made to put through legislation before the session ends on March 4, after which the administration will not have its present majority in the house.

The resolution for the investigation came at the conclusion of many months of effort on the part of railroads and others interested in questions affecting them, to move a comprehensive inquiry into all phases of government control.

Position of President.

President Wilson in his address to congress in December, 1915, called attention to the need in this language:

"The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with the successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem."

"It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation. No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railroads of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what should we do. It is whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the condition under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstances and opinions as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it."

Six months later the joint resolution was adopted. It provides for the appointment of five senators and representatives "to investigate the subject of the government control and regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, the efficiency of the existing system in protecting the rights of shippers and carriers and in promoting the public interest, the incorporation or control of the incorporation of carriers, and all proposed changes in the organization of the Interstate Commerce commission, and the act to regulate commerce, also the subject of government ownership of public utilities such as telegraph, wireless, cable, telephone, express companies and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce and report as to the comparative worth of government ownership of such utilities and as to the comparative worth and efficiency of government regulation and control as compared with government ownership and operation." Power was given the committee to sit during a recess of congress and to summon witnesses and to call on government agencies for assistance. The sum of \$24,000,000 was appropriated for expenses.

Members of Committee.

Under the resolution the following members were named on the committee: Senators, Newlands, chairman; Robinson, Underwood, Cummins and Brandegee; Representatives, Adams, Sims, Cullom, Egan and Hamilton, all coming from the interstate commerce committee of the two houses.

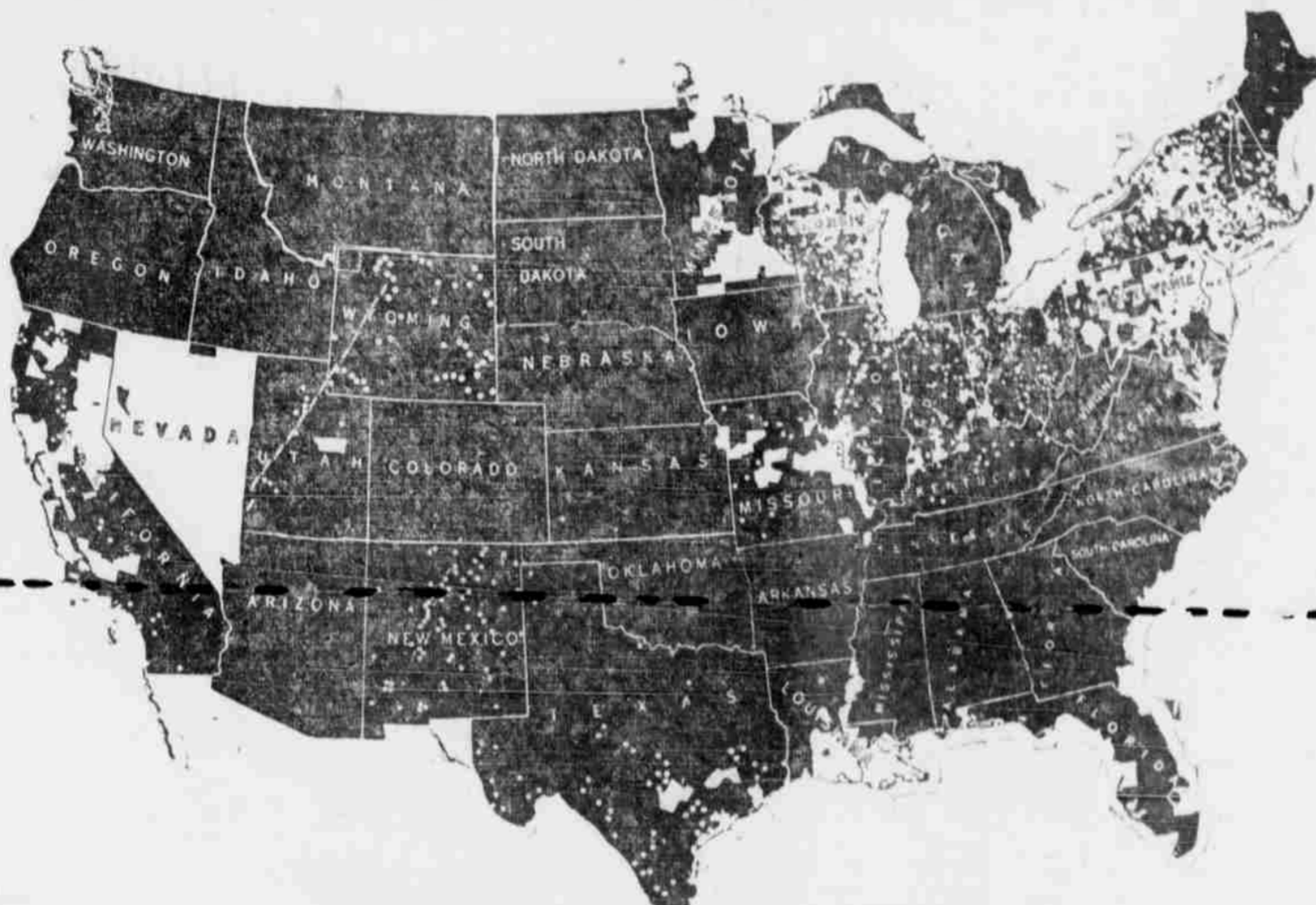
In its announcement of the hearings the committee said it would consider the subjects as follows:

"The efficiency of the existing system in protecting the rights of shippers and carriers and in promoting the public interest."

"The incorporation or control of the incorporation of carriers."

"All proposed changes in the organization of the Interstate Commerce commission, and the act to regulate commerce, also the subject of government ownership of public utilities such as telegraph, wireless, cable, telephone, express companies and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce and report as to the comparative worth of government ownership of such utilities and as to the comparative worth and efficiency of government regulation and control as compared with government ownership and operation."

New Prohibition Map of the United States Following Election



Where this map is black you can't or soon will not be able to buy a legal drink. Prohibition was four more states in the late election, Michigan, Nebraska, Montana and South Dakota.

There are thus now twenty-two states where the sale of liquor is absolutely prohibited. There are many more states where local option is making great strides. In fact the map shows that the United States outside of the

offices is pretty dry. There is lots of liquor to be bought in California and Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Texas have their wet spots, and Missouri, Minnesota and Louisiana still plenty. That of the Mississippi Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have

much dry territory. New York and Pennsylvania, with all the New England states except Maine, are still pretty wet. Utah, which is nearly dry, and Florida, which is wet only at the great winter resorts, elected legislators pledged to prohibition.

GOVERNOR NAMES THURSDAY, 30TH, AS THANKSGIVING

Proclamation Issued From Executive Offices in Santa Fe Recites Many Blessings for Which to Be Grateful.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Governor McDonald has issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation, setting aside Thursday, November 23, as the day to be observed by the people of New Mexico. The proclamation is as follows:

"The first Thanksgiving in 1621 was an expression of the hope that the spirit of independence. That spirit is still dominant and the American people should thank God for that more than all else."

"During the year past New Mexico and our whole country have been most deeply blessed. Material prosperity is at its zenith and social progress is unexampled."

"With much of the world aflame with the fire of hatred, occasion by unrelenting ambition and greed, we, thanks to the good sense of our people and the wisdom of those in authority, are at peace with all the world. After all peace on earth, good will toward men is the sentiment that should prevail."

"New Mexico, in accord with the proclamation of the president of the United States, now honored in the law of the country, I, William C. McDonald, governor of the state of New Mexico, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 23, 1916, as Thanksgiving day."

"Thanksgiving is an American holiday and festival. It should be celebrated as a day of great gladness, of kindly consideration, of grateful thought, and our acts be directed to the betterment of the human race."

"In individual lives in the family, in business and in the conduct of our lives, let us be thankful for the many blessings which have been bestowed upon us, and let us strive to be worthy of the good things which have been given us."

"I am considering for the sake of humanity ought to result in the greatest blessing to the American people."

"Signed at the executive office, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1916. William C. McDonald, Governor of the State of New Mexico."

ANTONIO LUCERO, Secretary of State.

Under the terms of state constitution, the governor has the honor to call upon the people of the state to observe the day of Thanksgiving with their families, and to be thankful for the many blessings which have been bestowed upon us, and to strive to be worthy of the good things which have been given us."

"The wisdom of feasibility of government ownership of such utilities, and the efficiency of government regulation and control as compared with government ownership and operation."

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FEAR OF CHEAP GERMAN GOODS IS WITHOUT CAUSE

Little Likelihood That America Will Be Made Dumping Ground of Europe After War Has Come to an End.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin has been investigating the rumors circulated abroad to the effect that Germany is preparing for the coming of the day when she will be able to export her surplus goods to the United States. According to those rumors Germany has mobilized a vast army of ill-paid old men, women and children to work on cheap staple goods for export, consisting of bits of steel and iron waste, dyestuffs and others. It is further rumored that vast quantities of these goods are being stored for shipment when the war ends.

According to the American Weekly Review all such rumors are based upon misinformation. It finds that there is no surplus of goods in Germany that could be dumped in the United States. Moreover the supply of light is not even sufficient for producing the thousands of tons of dynamite needed, and instead of wages being so low as to make it possible to produce cheap goods, the report finds that the wages of all workers have automatically increased in proportion to the increase of living.

The iron and steel now produced in Germany is consumed by the German navy in making ships and submarines, while the remainder is being used for the manufacture of munitions. It is an irony of fate that the very thing that is being feared is the very thing that is being produced.

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SANTA FE PERSONALS

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Mrs. C. A. Foster of Las Cruces, who has been holding out newsmen interests in Las Vegas, spent today in consultation with state officials.

Mrs. Henry Dendahl was operated upon today at St. Vincent's military hospital.

Ex-Sheriff Secundino Romero of Las Vegas was in Santa Fe today on political business.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Nora Summers, secretary of the Merchants association, have employed two stenographers who are having lessons in teachers who have sent word that they intend to attend the educational association meeting. Thus far 400 teachers have been assigned rooms. It is found that many teachers will bring families, father and mother and other relatives,

so that instead of 1,400 visitors there will be fully 2,800.

The faculty of the State college will start from Mesilla Park in automobiles Saturday morning, expecting to arrive here Sunday evening. Most of the professors are members of the New Mexico Science association, which will hold its meetings in the Palace of the Governors and also give its banquet there. Prof. C. T. Kirk of the University of New Mexico, president, will be toastmaster, and toast will be called for from H. H. Larkin, J. D. Clark, T. D. Rodgers, T. C. Mackay and A. E. Hartness. The members of the association will have rooms at the Hotel Del Coronado, at the Episcopal rectory as guests of Rev. Laurence Smith, with Henry Dendahl and Paul A. E. Walter on East Palace avenue, as far as assigned.

Evening Goes to Oklahoma.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Land Commissioner H. F. Evelyn left last evening for Oklahoma City to attend the convention of the county Trade association, at which Col. Ralph E. Twitchell will also represent the state land office and deliver two lectures on New Mexico and its attractions, rendering this service to the state free of charge.

Building of the New Mexico exhibit at San Diego. The theme of his lectures will be "When Women Built the Temples" and "New Mexico, the Land of Opportunity," both illustrated with lantern slides made for the San Diego exposition and now property of the state museum. Colonel Twitchell will also deliver these lectures at Kansas City and in Chicago before returning.

Applications for Parole.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—The following prisoners in the state penitentiary have applied for parole and their applications will be heard by the board of pardons at its meeting on November 28: Jose Fresquez, Colfax county; Jose Angel, Colfax county; Paul Weber, Colfax county; David Holloway, Luna county; Francisco Vargas, Valencia county; Walter Boyd, Eddy county; Cruz Cardenas, Socorro county.

Three Out Conference Postponed.

Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—At the request of several railroad representatives the recent rate conference which was to have been held at Santa Fe has been postponed to December 15.

Need any help? Use Journal Want Ad.

TIDAL WAVE ON COAST OF FRANCE IS DISASTROUS

Number of Vessels Founder as Result of Storm in Mediterranean; All Records Broken by Rapid Changes.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Extraordinary weather conditions prevailing in France in the last forty-eight hours culminated yesterday in a tidal wave on the Gulf of Marseilles, on the Mediterranean coast, in which many vessels foundered and in thousands of lives on the southwest coast of the Atlantic ocean.

According to reports of the weather bureau, the destruction of the liner yesterday beat all the records of sixty years for quick changes. From 221 millimeters, which was already 39 inches normal, it dropped 14 millimeters in thirty-six hours.

Heavy fall heavy along the British battle front, and there were heavy rains and high winds in France and in other parts of France.

At Marseilles, all the cables on the harbor beach were carried away and the high waves inundated Corniche beach, stepping the street cars.

The storm beat all records for twenty years on the Mediterranean coast.

ALL TEACHERS WILL BE WELL PROVIDED FOR AT SANTA FE MEETING

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WRIGLEY'S

THE PERFECT GUM

A New Friend

with a New Flavor

Same Wrigley Quality

Pleasingly teasingly good!

Don't forget

WRIGLEYS

after every meal

RED SOX AT BAT 61 TIMES IN A SINGLE CONTEST

Yankees Make Greatest Number of Runs in One Game, Nineteen; Tigers and Red Sox Piled Up Seventeen.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

New York, Nov. 19.—The baseball season of 1916, notable for the number of hits, runs, and errors, closed today with a game in which the Yankees made the greatest number of runs in a single contest, piling up nineteen, while the Red Sox and the Tigers each scored seventeen.

The American league statistics show that during the season every club in the organization figured in at least one game in which the number of runs scored was twenty or more. The Yankees made the greatest number of runs in any one game, accumulating nineteen while Boston and Detroit were tied for second place in this respect with sixteen.

The Chicago White Sox won first place in hitting with twenty while the Detroit and New York clubs divided second honors with nineteen. Boston, Cleveland, Washington and Philadelphia all hammered out seventeen hits in at least one game during the season. In addition, the New York Americans made the greatest number of runs in any one game, accumulating nineteen while Boston and Detroit were tied for second place with sixteen.

In the National league the Chicago Cubs took first place in times at bat in one game with sixty-one, while the Detroit and New York clubs divided second honors with fifty-eight.

The following compilation shows the greatest number of hits, runs, and errors in the American and National leagues in any one game during the play for the pennant.

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
CLUBS	HITS	RUNS	ERRORS	SCORE
Boston	17	17	1	17-1
New York	19	19	0	19-0
Chicago	17	17	0	17-0
Detroit	17	17	0	17-0
Cleveland	17	17	0	17-0
Washington	17	17	0	17-0
Philadelphia	17	17	0	17-0
St. Louis	17	17	0	17-0

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
CLUBS	HITS	RUNS	ERRORS	SCORE
Chicago	61	19	0	19-0
New York	58	16	0	16-0
Boston	58	16	0	16-0
St. Louis	58	16	0	16-0
Philadelphia	58	16	0	16-0
Boston	58	16	0	16-0
Pittsburgh	58	16	0	16-0
Cincinnati	58	16	0	16-0

POUND SALE

On Monday, the 20th day of November, 1916, at 10:00 a. m., in front of the City Hall, I will sell one bay mare, about 5 years old, will weigh 700 pounds, branded on right and left thigh, both feet white, star in forehead, white nose.

J. E. GALUSHA,
City Marshal.

FORM RECEIVES BLOW IN SEVERAL GAMES IN EAST

Yale-Princeton Game Typical of Uncertainties of Week-end Games in the Eastern Region.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

New York, Nov. 19.—Eastern football teams threw form to the winds in week-end games in the east, with the result that the closing days of the season find the gridiron situation badly complicated. Princeton, with the best eleven that has represented the Orange and Black in several years, fell a comparatively easy victim to Yale, Harvard, with a second string combination, was overwhelmed by Brown, Dartmouth was held to a tie by West Virginia, and the Army had difficulty in defeating Springfield.

The outcome of the Yale-Princeton game was typical of the uncertainties of football as played Saturday. The Tigers with a veteran team and a coaching system, advanced into its second year, were routed by an eleven that has played erratically all season and is just mastering the fundamentals of Tom Jones' coaching methods. Without detracting from the efforts of the Blue, it can be said that Princeton was as much responsible for its own defeat as was its successful rival.

Yale played hard but rushed football. The failure of the Princeton to cover the kickoff at the opening of the second half gave the Blue a chance to regain the ball and score a field goal, which, as it developed, would have been sufficient to win. The Tigers made sure their defeat, however, by intercepting the ball, while it was in their possession on the twenty-yard line.

The Tigers had an excellent defense but were woefully weak in offensive play. Yale's play proved that much remains to be accomplished in the coming week if it is to win victory over Harvard. Unless Yale develops better defense and a more even and consistent attack, Harvard, on the form displayed against the Tigers a week ago, will be a logical favorite when the teams meet Saturday.

So far as it has any bearing on the coming contest with Yale, the defeat of Harvard by Brown must be cast aside, since only two of the players who faced Princeton opened the contest against the Providence eleven. That the Crimson's victory might have been defeated by the splendid Brown machine is possible, but certainly the score would have been far less one-sided. Brown defeated Yale 21 to 6, and Harvard's substitute team, 21 to 2, which certain Crimson enthusiasts contend appears to prove that Yale is no stronger than the Cambridge second team combination.

Colgate decisively defeated Syracuse, Pennsylvania obtained a hard-fought victory over Michigan. Both the Army and Navy teams, which meet in their annual battle next Saturday, closed their preliminary season with victories, but the Cadets again showed signs of the slump that has marred their recent work, while the Midshipmen faced such a weak opponent that no line on their supposed improvement can be gained. The same can be said in a general way of Cornell's victory over the Massachusetts Aggies, Dartmouth struck an unexpected snag in West Virginia, the southerners holding the Hanover eleven to a tie score, while Pittsburgh, though victorious, found a worthy foe in Carnegie Tech.

Delegates Meet in Queretaro. Laredo, Tex., Nov. 19.—Nearly 200 delegates and dignitaries to the Mexican constitutional congress, assembled today at Queretaro, according to advices tonight. The congress will be called to order tomorrow. Every state in Mexico was said to be represented.

ONLY ONE UPSET MARKS WEEK-END IN THE BIG NINE

Northwestern and Ohio State, Both Undefeated, Will Meet Saturday for Conference Championship.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Football eleven of the big nine game through Saturday's games with only one upset—the defeat of Illinois at the hands of Chicago.

Northwestern disposed of Purdue and kept its slate clean for the championship game with the undefeated Ohio State eleven at Columbus next Saturday. Ohio State had already finished its conference schedule, with the exception of the clash with Northwestern, and had little trouble overwhelming Case.

Chicago, twice beaten in the conference race, surprising one of the biggest surprises of a surprising season by upsetting Illinois.

The Maroons romped away with a 26 to 7 victory, leaving Illinois a two to 1 favorite, completely stunned. The eleven, which two weeks ago caused a surprising upset by trouncing the powerful Minnesota eleven, had been regarded by critics as a certain winner.

The come-back of Minnesota was one of the surprises of Saturday's schedule. The Gophers gave Wisconsin the worst drubbing in twenty years.

Northwestern revealed the full strength of its reserve power in its game with Purdue, beaten 6 to 2 at the start of the second half. Northwestern opened up an amazing display of forward passes and sweeping end runs and scored four touchdowns in the third period within twelve minutes.

Indiana kept its stars out of the game with Florida so as to send its full strength into the annual game with Purdue next Saturday. The eleven from Dixie did not prove formidable to Indiana.

Outside the conference, Michigan met Pennsylvania and got its second defeat of the year. Howard Ferry, the powerful fullback of the easterners, was responsible for the downfall of the Wolverines.

Notre Dame faced a stubborn foe in the Michigan Aggies, who held the Indiana team to a 14 to 9 count.

ITALIAN WHO USED KNIFE ON ANOTHER IS ARRESTED HERE

Patrolman Pablo Lujan yesterday afternoon arrested D. Romano, a passenger on Santa Fe train No. 2, at the request of the Gallup police. The telegram, asking the police to hold Romano, did not give an information as to the charge against him. Romano, however, told the police that he had slashed Thomas Novacek, an Italian with a knife at the Jones mine, west of Gallup.

Romano said he inflicted several wounds on Novacek's head and struck him once in the shoulder. He did not believe the man was seriously wounded, saying that Novacek was looking for him afterward.

SPARR'S TEAM WINNER OF RIFLE COMPETITION

C. A. Spahr's rifle team defeated Satterfield's in the Duke City association's competition held yesterday at the national record range 346 to 577. So many riflemen turned out for the shoot that the teams could not complete the full course. Mel R. Ruppel, president of the association, acted as executive officer.

One of the Powerful Romances in "The Birth of a Nation"

At the outset of the narrative, Ben Cameron (the famous "Luther" Collier of the play, represented by Henry B. Walthall) is in love with Ellen Stoneman (Lillian Gish), a northern girl, whose father is bitter against the cause of the south and who afterwards turns out to be the notorious leader of the "carpetbaggers."

"Stoneman" joins forces with the ambitious negro, Lynch, to control the "free negro" vote and ride into office through the operation.

The civil war, in which the father of the girl is killed, and the bitter hatred of the colored man against the white man, and the love of the girl for the white man, are the main threads of the story.

Nothing could have saved the unfortunate girl at that moment from a fate more disastrous than death, but the timely intervention of her father, Cameron, and the fearless Clamson, who picturesquely bear down upon the villainous duo, saved her.

The rendezvous and break up of the romantic pair, and the final scenes of the film, are the most powerful and dramatic of the story.

After the unprincipled assault, who has been playing a double game between the whites and the blacks, decides he has Stoneman "where he wants him," he attempts to put in execution his possession of the lovely and helpless daughter.

Lynch had always determined to found a "black empire" in the south, with himself as "The Emperor," and now drawn with wine and armed ambition, he resolves to execute it all with glory by making Lynch the white emperor.

This devilish opportunity comes when a sudden dire necessity comes to the aid of the villainous duo.

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TRIAL OF HOWE AT ESTANCIA TO BEGIN TOMORROW

Accused of Killing of J. A. McClure, Special Officer, Whose Body Was Found in Abo Canyon.

The trial of Bob Howe, charged with murdering J. A. McClure, a special officer of the Santa Fe railway, will begin tomorrow at Estancia. The body of McClure was found more than five years ago in a well on the Howe home.

Chief J. H. Galusha, who was a special officer of the Santa Fe railway at the time was killed, has been subpoenaed as a witness at the trial. He will leave for Estancia tonight.

Galusha and McClure were searching for the body. They separated in the search and Galusha did not know that his partner had been killed until two days later, when his body was found by a neighbor of the Howes.

Bob Howe, who will go to trial, his father and his younger brother, led left the home at night, taking their horses before the finding of the body. A posse, of which Galusha was a member, started after them but failed to overtake them.

The Howes, traveling on horseback and by train, reached eastern Texas and there fought a battle with Texas rangers and possemen.

The battle took place near Hancock, Tex. The father and Howe's younger brother were killed. Howe was captured. One of the Howes shot and killed a mounted inspector who attempted to arrest them just before the battle. Bob was sent to the Huntsville, Tex., penitentiary for several years.

At the expiration of his term he was brought to New Mexico. He is in the state penitentiary at Santa Fe, where he was sent for safe keeping. Sheriff Julius Meyer of Torrance county will take him to Estancia for the trial.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY. WANTED—Agent, capable man, to sell insurance in Phoenix. Local references. No. 18, 48, 58, 68, 78, 88, 98, 108, 118, 128, 138, 148, 158, 168, 178, 188, 198, 208, 218, 228, 238, 248, 258, 268, 278, 288, 298, 308, 318, 328, 338, 348, 358, 368, 378, 388, 398, 408, 418, 428, 438, 448, 458, 468, 478, 488, 498, 508, 518, 528, 538, 548, 558, 568, 578, 588, 598, 608, 618, 628, 638, 648, 658, 668, 678, 688, 698, 708, 718, 728, 738, 748, 758, 768, 778, 788, 798, 808, 818, 828, 838, 848, 858, 868, 878, 888, 898, 908, 918, 928, 938, 948, 958, 968, 978, 988, 998, 1008, 1018, 1028, 1038, 1048, 1058, 1068, 1078, 1088, 1098, 1108, 1118, 1128, 1138, 1148, 1158, 1168, 1178, 1188, 1198, 1208, 1218, 1228, 1238, 1248, 1258, 1268, 1278, 1288, 1298, 1308, 1318, 1328, 1338, 1348, 1358, 1368, 1378, 1388, 1398, 1408, 1418, 1428, 1438, 1448, 1458, 1468, 1478, 1488, 1498, 1508, 1518, 1528, 1538, 1548, 1558, 1568, 1578, 1588, 1598, 1608, 1618, 1628, 1638, 1648, 1658, 1668, 1678, 1688, 1698, 1708, 1718, 1728, 1738, 1748, 1758, 1768, 1778, 1788, 1798, 1808, 1818, 1828, 1838, 1848, 1858, 1868, 1878, 1888, 1898, 1908, 1918, 1928, 1938, 1948, 1958, 1968, 1978, 1988, 1998, 2008, 2018, 2028, 2038, 2048, 2058, 2068, 2078, 2088, 2098, 2108, 2118, 2128, 2138, 2148, 2158, 2168, 2178, 2188, 2198, 2208, 2218, 2228, 2238, 2248, 2258, 2268, 2278, 2288, 2298, 2308, 2318, 2328, 2338, 2348, 2358, 2368, 2378, 2388, 2398, 2408, 2418, 2428, 2438, 2448, 2458, 2468, 2478, 2488, 2498, 2508, 2518, 2528, 2538, 2548, 2558, 2568, 2578, 2588, 2598, 2608, 2618, 2628, 2638, 2648, 2658, 2668, 2678, 2688, 2698, 2708, 2718, 2728, 2738, 2748, 2758, 2768, 2778, 2788, 2798, 2808, 2818, 2828, 2838, 2848, 2858, 2868, 2878, 2888, 2898, 2908, 2918, 2928, 2938, 2948, 2958, 2968, 2978, 2988, 2998, 3008, 3018, 3028, 3038, 3048, 3058, 3068, 3078, 3088, 3098, 3108, 3118, 3128, 3138, 3148, 3158, 3168, 3178, 3188, 3198, 3208, 3218, 3228, 3238, 3248, 3258, 3268, 3278, 3288, 3298, 3308, 3318, 3328, 3338, 3348, 3358, 3368, 3378, 3388, 3398, 3408, 3418, 3428, 3438, 3448, 3458, 3468, 3478, 3488, 3498, 3508, 3518, 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5188, 5198, 5208, 5218, 5228, 5238, 5248, 5258, 5268, 5278, 5288, 5298, 5308, 5318, 5328, 5338, 5348, 5358, 5368, 5378, 5388, 5398, 5408, 5418, 5428, 5438, 5448, 5458, 5468, 5478, 5488, 5498, 5508, 5518, 5528, 5538, 5548, 5558, 5568, 5578, 5588, 5598, 5608, 5618, 5628, 5638, 5648, 5658, 5668, 5678, 5688, 5698, 5708, 5718, 5728, 5738, 5748, 5758, 5768, 5778, 5788, 5798, 5808, 5818, 5828, 5838, 5848, 5858, 5868, 5878, 5888, 5898, 5908, 5918, 5928, 5938, 5948, 5958, 5968, 5978, 5988, 5998, 6008, 6018, 6028, 6038, 6048, 6058, 6068, 6078, 6088, 6098, 6108, 6118, 6128, 6138, 6148, 6158, 6168, 6178, 6188, 6198, 6208, 6218, 6228, 6238, 6248, 6258, 6268, 6278, 6288, 6298, 6308, 6318, 6328, 6338, 6348, 6358, 6368, 6378, 6388, 6398, 6408, 6418, 6428, 6438, 6448, 6458, 6468, 6478, 6488, 6498, 6508, 6518, 6528, 6538, 6548, 6558, 6568, 6578, 6588, 6598, 6608, 6618, 6628, 6638, 6648, 6658, 6668, 6678, 6688, 6698, 6708, 6718, 6728, 6738, 6748, 6758, 6768, 6778, 6788, 6798, 6808, 6818, 6828, 6838, 6848, 6858, 6868, 6878, 6888, 6898, 6908, 6918, 6928, 6938, 6948, 6958, 6968, 6978, 6988, 6998, 7008, 7018, 7028, 7038, 7048, 7058, 7068, 7078, 7088, 7098, 7108, 7118, 7128, 7138, 7148, 7158, 7168, 7178, 7188, 7198, 7208, 7218, 7228, 7238, 7248, 7258, 7268, 7278, 7288, 7298, 7308, 7318, 7328, 7338, 7348, 7358, 7368, 7378, 7388, 7398, 7408, 7418, 7428, 7438, 7448, 7458, 7468, 7478, 7488, 7498, 7508, 7518, 7528, 7538, 7548, 7558, 7568, 7578, 7588, 7598, 7608, 7618, 7628, 7638, 7648, 7658, 7668, 7678, 7688, 7698, 7708, 7718, 7728, 7738, 7748, 7758, 7768, 7778, 7788, 7798, 7808, 7818, 7828, 7838, 7848, 7858, 7868, 7878, 7888, 7898, 7908, 7918, 7928, 7938, 7948, 7958, 7968, 7978, 7988, 7998, 8008, 8018, 8028, 8038, 8048, 8058, 8068, 8078, 8088, 8098, 8108, 8118, 8128, 8138, 8148, 8158, 8168, 8178, 8188, 8198, 8208, 8218, 8228, 8238, 8248, 8258, 8268, 8278, 8288, 8298, 8308, 8318, 8328, 8338, 8348, 8358, 8368, 8378, 8388, 8398, 8408, 8418, 8428, 8438, 8448, 8458, 8468, 8478, 8488, 8498, 8508, 8518, 8528, 8538, 8548, 8558, 8568, 8578, 8588, 8598, 8608, 8618, 8628, 8638, 8648, 8658, 8668, 8678, 8688, 8698, 8708, 8718, 8728, 8738, 8748, 8758, 8768, 8778, 8788, 8798, 8808, 8818, 8828, 8838, 8848, 8858, 8868, 8878, 8888, 8898, 8908, 8918, 8928, 8938, 8948, 8958, 8968, 8978, 8988, 8998, 9008, 9018, 9028, 9038, 9048, 9058, 9068, 9078, 9088, 9098, 9108, 9118, 9128, 9138, 9148, 9158, 9168, 9178, 9188, 9198, 9208, 9218, 9228, 9238, 9248, 9258, 9268, 9278, 9288, 9298, 9308, 9318, 9328, 9338, 9348, 9358, 9368, 9378, 9388, 9398, 9408, 9418, 9428, 9438, 9448, 9458, 9468, 9478, 9488, 9498, 9508, 9518, 9528, 9538, 9548, 9558, 9568, 9578, 9588, 9598, 9608, 9618, 9628, 9638, 9648, 9658, 9668, 9678, 9688, 9698, 9708, 9718, 9728, 9738, 9748, 9758, 9768, 9778, 9788, 9798, 9808, 9818, 9828, 9838, 9848, 9858, 9868, 9878, 9888, 9898, 9908, 9918, 9928, 9938, 9948, 9958, 9968, 9978, 9988, 9998, 10008, 10018, 10028, 10038, 10048, 10058, 10068, 10078, 10088, 10098, 10108, 10118, 10128, 10138, 10148, 10158, 10168, 10178, 10188, 10198, 10208, 10218, 10228, 10238, 10248, 10258, 10268, 10278, 10288, 10298, 10308, 10318, 10328, 10338, 10

SETTLEMENT OF DEATH CLAIM MAY BE BENEFICIAL

Strained Relations Between
Americans and Panamans
Likely to Be Improved by
Passage of Bill Now Pending.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Panama, Nov. 15.—A bill in the national assembly of Panama to pay \$12,500 to the estate of Ralph K. Davis, of Los Angeles, who was killed in a riot on July 4, 1912, when Panama police fired with rifles on a crowd of Americans and to settle the claims of Americans wounded at the time, will apparently settle after four years what has been a touchy matter between Americans and Panamans. Indignation ran high among the Americans on the Canal Zone at the time of the tragedy, and this was not mollified by the failure of the Panama authorities to press investigation and take action against the guilty parties. The relief has been widespread that the assembly on the American side found sub-surface favor among the Panamans, and the delays in getting action by pressure from the United States caused many expressions of disgust and lack of faith in the government's inclination to protect Americans.

It was in the investigation of this case that Judge Demosthenes Arosemena's opinion which was a baroque against Americans and their soldiers, and found that one of the Panama police was at fault. This one had been dead a month at the time the opinion was delivered. This action on the part of Judge Arosemena was one of the circumstances prompting the American minister to protest recently against his appointment as attorney general.

THOSE SUDDEN TWINGES

Being suffering to Many An Albuquerque Reader.
Pain is nature's signal of distress. A warning not to be ignored. Those sharp twinges in the back—those sudden, stab-like pains when sleeping. Are frequent signs of kidney trouble. To remove kidney pains, you must assist the kidneys. Use a tested and proven kidney remedy. None more highly endorsed than Doan's Kidney Pills. Endorsed abroad—endorsed at home. Albuquerque testimony. H. B. Schuster, 2006 S. Eighth St., Albuquerque, says: "In my work I sometimes do heavy lifting. This constant strain began to tell on me. Sharp twinges shot through the small of my back. I was in bad shape. I had often heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and I gave them a trial. The first box strengthened my kidneys and drove away all the aches and pains. Since then I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills when I have needed a good kidney medicine and they have never failed me."

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, fast tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and slugs from the body with phosphated hot water each morning. We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach. The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a renewed appetite for breakfast, and it is said to be but a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but it is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or indigestion a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look better and feel better in every way shortly.

duced to comply with his decision. It passed the first reading unanimously.

'MOF' DECLARED TO BE INSULTING TO GERMANS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 31.—The Hague court has solemnly ruled that the word "Mof," the universal nickname applied to Germans in the Netherlands, is insulting and a member of the second chamber of parliament has been sentenced to a fine of \$40 or five days imprisonment for using the word in a speech in a meeting of a German merchant here.

The story has provided the whole country with a feast of entertainment. J. H. Q. W. Ter Spill, who is the recognized humorist of the Dutch parliament, was out walking with his wife and family when a name in light-colored characters, "Carl D. A. Gosh," caught his eye. Parliamentary decorum and the restraining influence of the omnipotent speaker notwithstanding, Mr. Ter Spill's sense of humor triumphed, and amid the laughter of his children he scrawled the fatal word thereupon.

Unfortunately for the Dutch legislator, Mrs. Gosh witnessed the mischief-making from her window and once dispatched her daughter to read the writing on the wall. The minister of the house, quickly apprised, gave chase, the minister was fiercely arraigned, hot words passed, the police came upon the scene, and the sequel was the culprit's appearance in court.

The plaintiff told the court that he considered himself insulted by the word "Mof," as all Germans did, and further, that Mr. Ter Spill had said: "You are a mof, anyway! What are you doing here? Go back to your own country!"

The accused admitted that his conduct had been childish and unmannerly, but disclaimed any intention to insult, saying that his old student meriment set the better of him.

RADICALS HAVE CHANCE TO MAKE PROMISES GOOD

New Government in Argentina
Takes Charge Under Favorable
Conditions Except as to Crops and Finances.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Buenos Aires, Oct. 31.—The first radical government in the history of the Argentine, which took office on the 12th of October, has begun its six years' term under favorable auspices so far as the public is concerned, but in other respects under rather distressing conditions. The prolonged drought, relieved only by light showers in parts, has caused serious apprehension regarding crops, and the finances of the country are by no means encouraging.

The new government, furthermore, will be compelled to conclude or quash much ambitious legislation which was initiated by the recent administration. Among the schemes left pending are a sound motor bill, an intermediate school education bill and a pension measure for railroad men and civil service employees. All of these measures are highly contentious and the new government may have difficulty in disposing of them to the satisfaction of the public. During the cordial relations existing between Argentina and her neighbors were demonstrated by special embassies from the surrounding states. Numerous speeches indicated a firm resolve to maintain and strengthen the bonds of friendship. Relations with Uruguay have assumed a particularly favorable position, because of the long controversy with the Argentine as to the island of the Upper Uruguay river has been disposed of. A treaty between the two countries has just been signed and ratified. Jurisdiction has been decided by the position of the islands with regard to the center of the navigable channel. This settlement of an old question has given on general satisfaction in South America, the adoption of the modern conception in regard to river frontiers having established a precedent by which it is believed identical questions may be settled. Floods of ravages wrought by torrents in arable and grazing districts continue to be serious. As usual in periods of drought the insidious insects are more voracious and penetrate further in search of food. The inefficiency of the locusts fighting or extermination—a permanent and costly one—is being insisted upon. Though the spring has not set in rather cold and variable the locusts have already spread over the northern provinces and found their way to the province of Buenos Aires in great numbers. During the last twenty years many systems for stamping out the vermin, using plague have been tried, but the new invention demonstrated fully the small value of any scheme yet devised.

Acquittal Verdict Instructed.
Santa Fe, Nov. 15.—A verdict of not guilty was returned last night by the jury in the case of Sara against Mary Robinson, charged with assault to kill upon a man named Rivera. Judge Granville A. Richardson instructed the jury to acquit on the ground of self-defense.

OLGA OLONOVA IS BORN UNDER SIGN OF TURTLE MOON

Famous Russian Beauty in
'Crimson Stain Mystery'
Saw Light of Day First on
Banks of Nile.

In "The Crimson Stain Mystery," the great sixteen episode serial-serial Consolidated Film corporation agreed to play the part of the vampire, the strange woman yet discovered for the screen, she is Olga Olonova, a Russian beauty, and was secured by President of the Consolidated Film corporation.

The story has provided the whole country with a feast of entertainment. J. H. Q. W. Ter Spill, who is the recognized humorist of the Dutch parliament, was out walking with his wife and family when a name in light-colored characters, "Carl D. A. Gosh," caught his eye. Parliamentary decorum and the restraining influence of the omnipotent speaker notwithstanding, Mr. Ter Spill's sense of humor triumphed, and amid the laughter of his children he scrawled the fatal word thereupon.



OLGA OLONOVA
THE RUSSIAN VAMPIRE
IN THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

their abode on the banks of the Nile, in Egypt. In these days the various tribes were at war with one another, but a good union attached itself to this tribe in that every seven years there appeared what was known as the Turtle Moon. This was a huge turtle on whose back appeared a perfect sign of the moon. On a certain day each seventh year this creature would appear mysteriously and disappear as mysteriously.

So superstitions were the other tribes that because of this mysterious sign they never attacked this group from Russia. On each tenth appearance, which would be seventy years, a female child would be born within the tribe and invariably she was a vampire. She was not only gifted with a wonderfully beautiful face, but with an equally beautiful and perfect figure. She was a strong and certain death awaited any man who was unable to resist her wiles.

But one year the Turtle Moon did not appear. Disease and pestilence fell upon the land and the tribe that had been looked upon as being favored by the gods fell into disrepute and was driven from the country. They made their way back to Russia and as the ages went on many of the nobility sprang from its ranks. The father of Olga Olonova was descended from this tribe. He fell in love with a woman not of the nobility, and married her. Serious political situations arose and just before Olga was born the mother in an effort to establish herself firmly in the eyes of royalty, decided that the child should be born on the banks of the Nile. For many hundred years the Turtle Moon had not been seen, but on the night that this strange child was born a large creature made its way from the watery waters of the Nile and, lo! it proved to be a turtle, and on its back was plainly outlined a great moon!

With the child the mother returned to Russia in the ancestral home in Moscow, and was restored to a place in the royal family. From the outset Olga, proved a strange child. The royal supply, were responsible for her failure to reach New York City, she said after her arrival at Manhattan this afternoon at 12 o'clock.

First Long Flight.
Previously, Miss Law had never made a single flight longer than twenty-five miles. Her machine, a small biplane, has a speed of 70 miles an hour, but she had not been able to fly more than half that of the one Carlson used. It was not specially designed for the occasion.

Miss Law covered a distance of about 75 miles in 8 hours and 50 minutes, this time being deducted for the descent at Hornell. The first 662 miles, the distance by rail between Chicago and Hornell, was made without a stop.

Miss Law left Chicago at 8:15 a. m. eastern time. She expected to start before that hour, but was delayed by experiments with the exhaustors for an hour and a half. In the time that she was delayed, the exhaustors had been tested and the remaining distance to New York was covered.

Strong Wind Interferes.
At the outset of her flight a strong wind blew toward the east. Added to this she made an average speed of 70 miles an hour, but she was delayed by the wind. During the last 200 miles, before the stop at Hornell, a sharp cross-wind blew with her, and that her gasoline tank was soon emptied. She glided two miles into Hornell at 1:07 p. m.

After replenishing her supply, at 1:45 p. m. she flew the 145 miles to Buffalo without a stop. Here darkness overtook her and she was forced to descend. She intended to continue to New York by narrow railway, making the rest of the trip.

Miss Law's experience has been gained in short exhibition flights. The flight today was held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America.

"The Bayer Cross"
"Your Guarantee of Purity"

Genuine Aspirin

Aspirin is made by only one Company. Counterfeits and substitutes may be ineffective, and even dangerous. The sign of the genuine is "The Bayer Cross." For your protection be sure that every package and every tablet you buy bears

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the medicinal ingredient of salicylic acid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

MISS RUTH LAW MAKES RECORD DISTANCE FLIGHT

Young Woman, Who Never
Had Flown Further Than
Twenty-five Miles at One
Times, Makes 660 Miles.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Hinghamton N. Y., Nov. 19.—At Hinghamton a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York, Miss Ruth Law, a young woman, made a record-breaking flight, shattered all American long-distance records for a single flight today, when she flew from Chicago to Hinghamton, N. Y., a distance by railroad of about 660 miles, bettering by about 100 miles the record made by Victor Carlsson on November 2.

A delayed start and a cross-wind that cut down her speed and forced her to descend to replenish the gasoline supply, were responsible for her failure to reach New York City, she said after her arrival at Manhattan this afternoon at 12 o'clock.

Previously, Miss Law had never made a single flight longer than twenty-five miles. Her machine, a small biplane, has a speed of 70 miles an hour, but she had not been able to fly more than half that of the one Carlson used. It was not specially designed for the occasion.

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OTERO COUNTY TO HAVE ANOTHER ELECTION; TIE IN PROBATE JUDGE RACE

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Otero county will hold another election on December 5. The official count shows a tie in the race for probate judge between James E. Anderson, democrat, and Martin Brown, republican, each having received 686 votes.

JUVENILE CRIME ON INCREASE SINCE WAR

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Oct. 21.—Prisoners taken since the outbreak of the great increase in juvenile crime which has become more apparent since the commencement of war. Home secretary reported that about fifty leading representatives of boys' and girls' brigade organizations had been called to the attention of the king and queen had expressed their grave concern at the increase of juvenile offenses and hoped that adequate measures be taken to deal with the evil.

Mr. Stansfeld thought the way had been indicated by the king and queen among the forces of law and order. He said that the forces of law and order were being called upon to deal with the evil.

AMERICAN CHARGE TO KEEP TAB ON CARRANZA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Charles F. Parker, the American minister to Mexico, has been ordered to proceed to Queretaro to keep in touch with General Carranza, who is expected there Monday or Tuesday.

General Aguilar, minister of foreign affairs, who will be temporary chairman of the constitutional convention, which is to be held at Queretaro, has already arrived here. It is believed he will be the champion of the constitution for permanent stability.

EVACUATION OF MONASTIR MADE DURING NIGHT

News of Movement Not a Surprise; Importance of Position Not Proportionate to Sacrifices Necessary.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Belgrade, Nov. 19.—The Wireless in the Belgrade town of Monastir was evacuated during the night by the German and Bulgarian troops, who moved north to prepared positions.

The news of the evacuation of Monastir does not come as a surprise. Associated Presses having been informed some days ago that the question whether Monastir's political importance was great enough to justify the military sacrifices necessary to defend the town was being weighed by the general staff.

Monastir is located at the bottom of a bowl, surrounded on all sides by dominating heights. It was therefore tactically unfavorable, as soon as the enemy forces gained a footing on the rim of the bowl.

ANURIE, The Newest Discovery.

Oh! My Back!

When the kidneys are weak or diseased, these natural filters do not cleanse the blood sufficiently, and the poisons are carried to all parts of the body. These follow depression, aches and pains, nervousness, drowsiness, irritability, headache, chilliness and trembling. In some people there are sharp pains in the back and limbs, drowsiness, bladder disorders and constant urinate drops. The urine sometimes forms into gravel or kidney stones. When the urine affects the muscles and joints, it causes rheumatism, sciatica, gout or neuritis. This is the sign to look for. Anurie, the new discovery of Anurie, cures the kidneys, cleanses the blood, and restores the body to health. It is a true medical discovery. Here is a little booklet, "Anurie, the New Medical Discovery," which will tell you all about it. Anurie is 25 times more powerful than any other medicine and eliminates the poisons from the system as hot water cleanses a dirty street. Anurie is a true medical discovery.

garded here as the decisive theater of the whole war front, it was considered a correct decision strategically and tactically not to call upon the defenders for heavy sacrifices, and to form to hold the town itself. It is pointed out in Berlin that Monastir is likely to be a very uncomfortable place for the intense allied troops, as the new Bulgarian-German positions command the town in the same manner as it was previously commanded by the enemy guns.

Effort to Retain Town.

Politically, of course, various considerations urged that efforts be made to retain Monastir, not only because its possession by the entente allies would give the Serbian government a local habitation in Serbian territory and encourage General Serrail, commander of the entente allied operations in the Balkans, to press the campaign, but also for its political effect in general.

In war, however, military considerations must prevail over political. The evacuation of Monastir will, in a way, shift the operative difficulties from the Italian-German army to General Serrail's shoulders.

The retirement of the Germans and Bulgarians would have the effect of leaving the attacking forces away from their line of communication and into the almost roadless region of southwestern Macedonia, and the defending forces correspondingly near their base of communications. Members of the general staff insist that the loss of Monastir can be regarded as only of local importance and without effect on the general strategic situation.

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

discovery of Dr. Parker, who is head of the Institute of Hygiene, New York. They state that the poisons of the morbid "Anurie," the discovery of Dr. Parker, is "Anurie," and "Anurie Medical Discovery" (Anurie). Here is a little booklet, "Anurie, the New Medical Discovery," which will tell you all about it. Anurie is 25 times more powerful than any other medicine and eliminates the poisons from the system as hot water cleanses a dirty street. Anurie is a true medical discovery.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

Published by the

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Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1909.

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Subscribers to the Journal when writing to have their names changed in new address must be sure to give the old address.

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

THE JOURNAL takes and prints sixty hours and thirty minutes of exclusively Associated Press leased wire service each week. No other newspaper published in New Mexico takes more than twenty-four hours of Associated Press service during the week.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1916

THE FARM LOAN BOARD.

The people of New Mexico will have opportunity this afternoon to meet Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the members of the federal farm loan board. They come here for the purpose of investigating agricultural conditions in this state, how the farmers can get the money, what they have to pay for money, and what means should be taken by the farm loan board to make farming easier.

Unfortunately, the law provides no way by which the landless and moneyless man can acquire a farm, however much such man may have in his favor. He may be in perfect health, may know agriculture, may be the best of moral risks, and may have a passionate longing for farm life, but before he can acquire money through the federal farm loan system he must own a farm, and upon that farm he cannot borrow more than 50 per cent of its appraised value.

This is merely good business, and the federal government can not be expected to conduct a banking system except upon business principles. But the crying need of the country is some system by which the man, without land and without money, who is willing and knows how to work, can get a farm, however small, upon which he can make a living and raise a family.

It was more than a pun when President Grant, in one of his messages to congress, said: "Agriculture is the ground work of the republic." It is the foundation work upon which the whole superstructure of our prosperity rests.

But the agricultural population is not keeping pace with our urban population. Whereas, fifty years ago more than half of the people of the United States lived upon the farms, now not more than one-third of them till the soil. Population is becoming congested in the cities where people live in rented flats and a vast percentage of them live from day to day on such wages as they can get or on meager salaries. They have no thought of becoming home-owners.

What this country needs more than any other one thing is an independent rural population. Life in the country is far more independent than in the city, and the boy and the girl in the country grow up to be more efficient citizens than if they were raised in the city. The country breeds self-reliance. The boy in the city has some one to do everything for him, but if he lives in the country, and a horse casts a shoe or a single tree is broken, he hails on the shoe and he makes a new single tree.

But if the farm loan board is limited in its powers to caring for the man who owns a farm, that, of itself, is a long advance over anything that has been done for the farmer in the past, and some sort of system may be devised in the future by which the landless man may be enabled to become his own landlord.

Senator Isaac Harb is elected by six votes. He has delighted his thousands of friends by solemnly promising not to make more than six speeches on any one subject during the session of the legislature. During the previous sessions his talking average was twenty-four.

A SECRET BALLOT LAW.

One of the first things that the newly-elected legislature should direct its attention to is the enactment of some form of secret ballot law that will protect the voters of the state in the free expression of their choice for public officials.

It is not contended that the more or less complicated variations of the so-called Australian ballot law in vogue in eastern states would be desirable in New Mexico; but that the present wide-open method of casting the ballot in such a manner as that all who wish to can see what it is, leads to intimidation and to the suppression of the popular will, can not be denied by any one familiar with conditions in this state. There is a wide margin of difference between a wide-open ballot and a complicated system that makes it difficult for the

voter to register his choice intelligently, and between the two extremes there is a point to be reached that should be the immediate aim of the lawmakers of New Mexico.

Every man with intelligence enough to vote at all has sufficient intelligence to know who and what he is voting for. Every man should be allowed to express his choice without interference from any source. In order that this can be done it is absolutely essential that the voter shall be allowed to prepare and cast his ballot without anybody knowing how he has voted that he does not desire to know. It is the voter's own business and no one's else. The moment that political workers are allowed to make it their business to ascertain how the voter is voting, right then there is an unwarranted interference with the rights of the citizen—right then a step is taken towards throttling the freedom of the election.

The contention that New Mexico is not ready for the secret ballot is a slur upon the intelligence and integrity of the citizenship of the state. The present legislature should see to it that a law providing for such a form of ballot is passed with the minimum of delay.

On the face of the returns, the republicans control the next house of congress and Speaker Clark is likely to find himself in the more important position of floor leader of the minority.

URUGUAY'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Uruguay held a constitutional election last spring in which several new proposals were adopted, one being the eight-hour day.

But it is a different eight-hour day than the one over which the railroads are now commencing suits in the federal courts. The Adamson law provides for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and overtime for the nine or ten hours actually expected to be put in by the brotherhoods. The Uruguay law prohibits working longer than eight hours, and employers are fined heavily for permitting their employees to work longer than eight hours.

Another feature is that after four hours of continuous labor there must be a rest of at least an hour and a half. This clause had to be changed by arbitrary act of the government. It would not work.

The whole controversy led to a serious tangle, which resulted in special legislation guarding the rights of both employees and employers in strike and lockout. It is this latter result that is of interest in the United States at this moment.

President Wilson has such a bill under consideration. Through it he means to make it illegal for a strike to be called on the railroads without the question first being submitted to a board of arbitration. At the request of the president, Mr. Adamson is at work framing such bill now.

Under the constitution of the United States, it seems difficult to frame such bill as would hold in the courts. But the president has done many things which were regarded as impossible, and in the interest of the public good he may do the impossible again.

A scientist says that if girls would wear more clothes they would eat less, but we fail to see how that would reduce the cost of living.

THE WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated on the successful drive made for membership. As a consequence of a brilliant campaign, due to effective organization, capable direction and united community support, a splendid building was erected and furnished. The drive for membership is simply for the purpose of making the efforts for the public welfare, in which nearly one hundred thousand dollars was expended for building and equipment, more effective.

The campaign for the building and the subsequent campaign for the equipment, displayed a notable spirit. It was a spontaneous uprising of the whole community to give its best and its most for the work of equipping the youth of Albuquerque for greater public service in generations to come.

The Young Men's Christian association deals with the citizenship of the future. It is devoted to the training, and equipment, physical, mental and moral, of the scattered army of the youth raised largely by the churches and the public schools in the complexities of industrial and religious organization.

President Wilson issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, notwithstanding the fact that he had not received Mr. Hughes' congratulations.

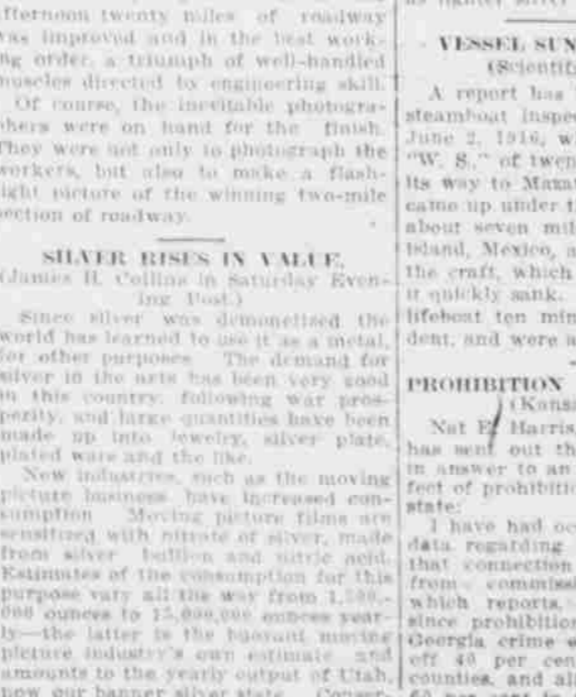
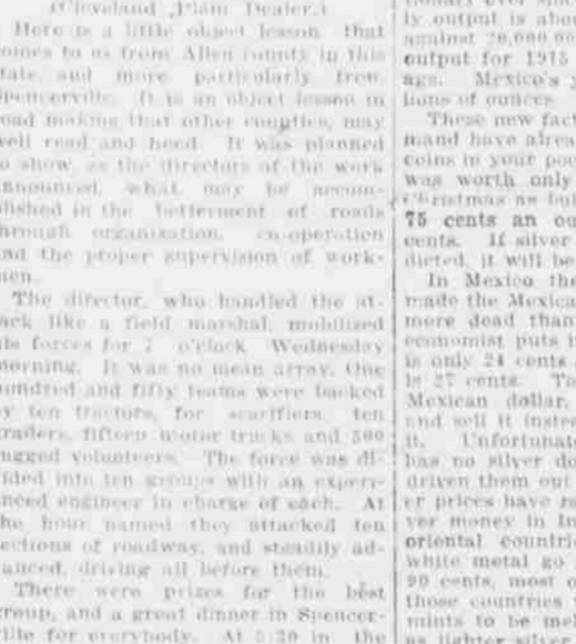
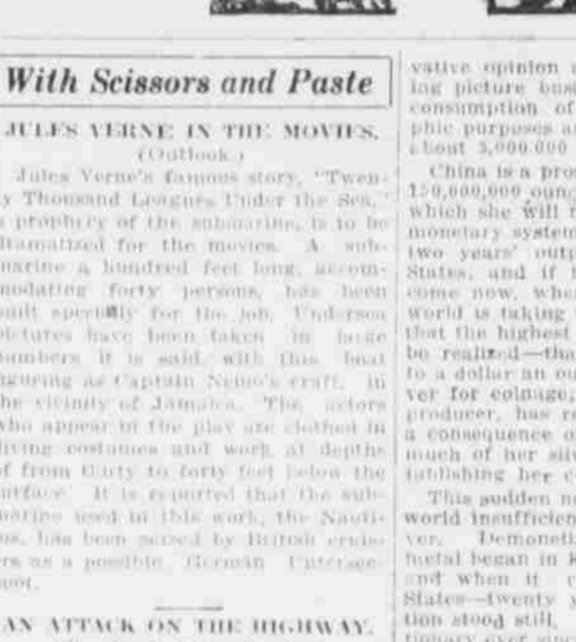
Over in Europe they are revising the Ten Commandments downward.

THE AUTHOR OF EVIL.

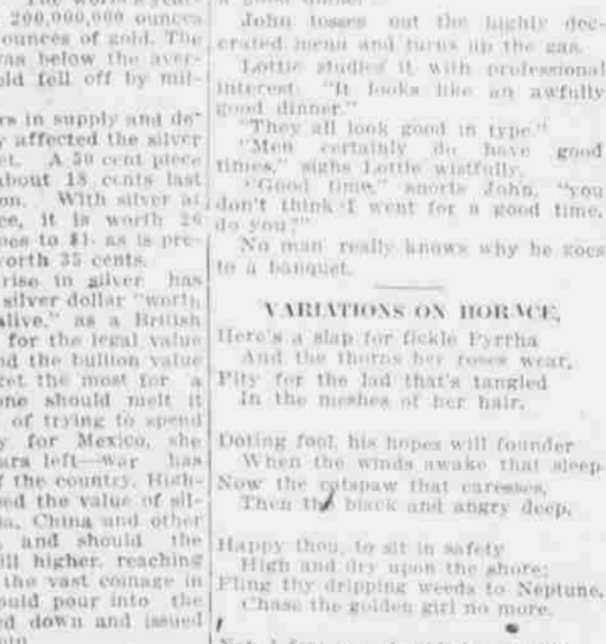
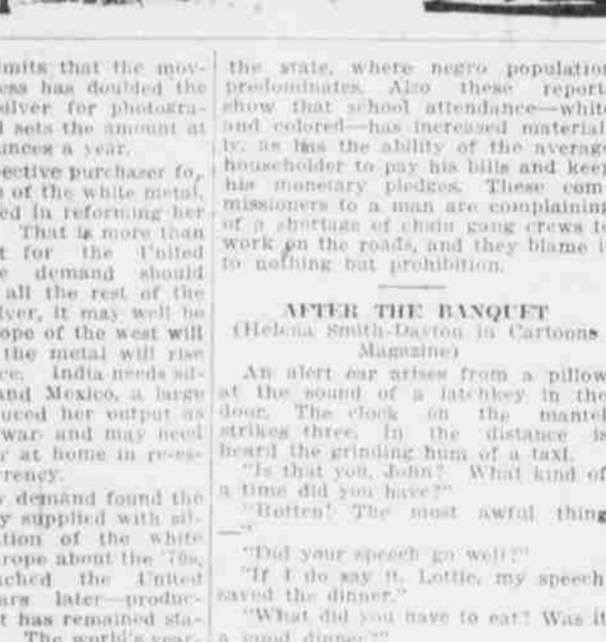
(Jean Jacques Rousseau.)
Inquire no longer who is the author of evil. Behold him in yourself. There exists no other evil in nature than what you either do or suffer and you are equally the author of both. A general evil could exist only in disorder, but in the system of nature I see an established order which is never disturbed. Particular evil exists only in the sentiment of the suffering being, and this sentiment is not given to man by nature, but is his own acquisition. Pain and sorrow have but little hold on those who have accustomed to reflection have neither memory nor foresight. Take away our fatal improvements—take away our errors and our vices—take away, in short, everything that is the work of man, and all that remains is good.

SIX LITTLE AFTERMATHS

'FIGHTING PACIFISTS' ELECTED WILSON—THE AMERICAN UNION AGAINST MILITARISM



'PRESIDENT WILSON DECLARED FOR PREPAREDNESS AND THE PEOPLE DECIDED TO KEEP HIM FOUR YEARS MORE'—THE NAVY LEAGUE



Notes of Interest From State Museum

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL
Santa Fe, Nov. 19.—Ben Blossum, the Norwegian artist who spent the fore part of the summer in Santa Fe and among the cliff dwellings, is having an exhibit of his paintings at the Palette and Chisel club in Chicago.

Dr. Mitchell S. Carroll, Ph. D., secretary of the Archaeological Institute, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Arts and Crafts of the Prehistoric Ages" at the Chicago Art Institute on November 28.

"If we do not develop an art and literature of our own, we shall have a warped national life," declared ex-President Theodore Roosevelt a few days ago in addressing the American Institute of Arts and Letters.

The October number of the National Geographic Magazine, just received by the library, is given altogether to Italy. The article by Arthur Stanley Higgins is superbly illustrated. The December number of "Bolonia de la Union Pan-Americana" is also beautiful.

Dr. J. H. Henshaw, the sculptor, as well as the essay on the cathedrals of Peru, are especially noteworthy. Interesting, too, is an illustrated article on Tierra del Fuego, a description of Quetzalcoatl in Venezuela, a monograph on the Maya City of Tikal, and a review of "Aviation in America."

Professor Aurelio M. Espinosa of Stanford University, but formerly of the University of New Mexico, informs the Museum library that he has written to date sixty text books and monographs on Spanish folklore and on the Spanish language, on the philosophy of old Spanish and translated into Spanish for publication in Spain of the books of Dr. Jordan. Twelve of his monographs on New Mexico folk lore have appeared in the Journal of American Folk Lore since 1910.

"Commercial Handling, Grading and Marketing of Potatoes" is the Graphic title of the latest illustrated bulletin of the department of agriculture received by the Museum library.

The following registered at the museum: Paul Micon, New York; S. O. Steinberger, Arkansas City; F. A. Brown, Omaha, Kas.; Leone Area, Patti Area, Los Angeles; Miss C. C. Keckh, Reno, N. M.; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Reynolds, Milwaukee; Mrs. Fannie Shelt, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Miss Doris Lindeman, Mrs. D. S. Lindeman, S. Lindeman, Mrs. B. A. Lindeman, Edgemore, L. J.; Nettie O. Barhite, F.

H. Barhite, M. G. Winters, Denver; A. F. Berggren and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; Theodore J. Lapros, P. E. Lapros, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. G. Foster, Las Cruces. Three automobile parties from New York and one from Milwaukee, headed for the Pecos coast, visited the museum during the afternoon.

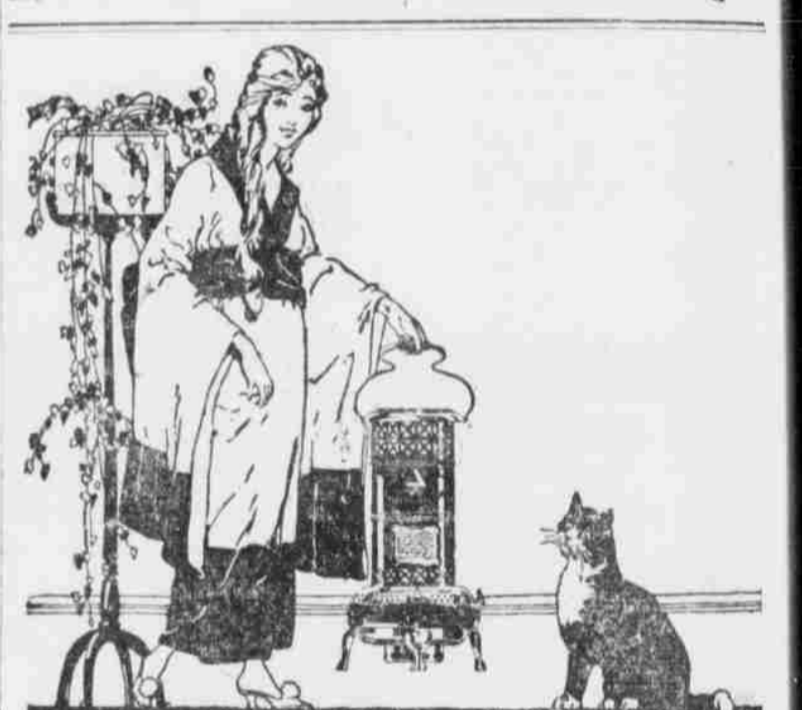
William C. Perkins of Carlsbad writes regarding the water supply of Gran Quivira or Tabira south of Mountainair, as follows: "The description in El Palacio of these ruins was very interesting to me. After all, the explanation about the still feel like asking: 'Where did they get the water to store?' For instance, we have just had an unusually dry season. Except for little rains, there has been no precipitation of moisture in any quantity for over a year. Such droughts must have occurred when Tabira (Gran Quivira) was a thriving community. If this article mentions have been a couple supply for such a large community for such a length of time, Tabira is not suited for reservoir, being sandy."

It Soothes and Relieves Like a Mustard Plaster Without the Burn or Sting

Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. It does all the work of the old-fashioned mustard plaster—does it better and does not blister. You do not have to bother with a cloth. You simply rub it on—and usually the pain is gone!

Many doctors and nurses use Musterole and recommend it to their patients. They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestive pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pain and aches of the back or joints, strains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frostbite, colds of the chest (it cures pneumonia).

25c and 50c jars; hospital size \$2.50



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It cuts down your fuel costs and lends warmth and comfort to the days that need a little heat to drive away the chill and dampness.

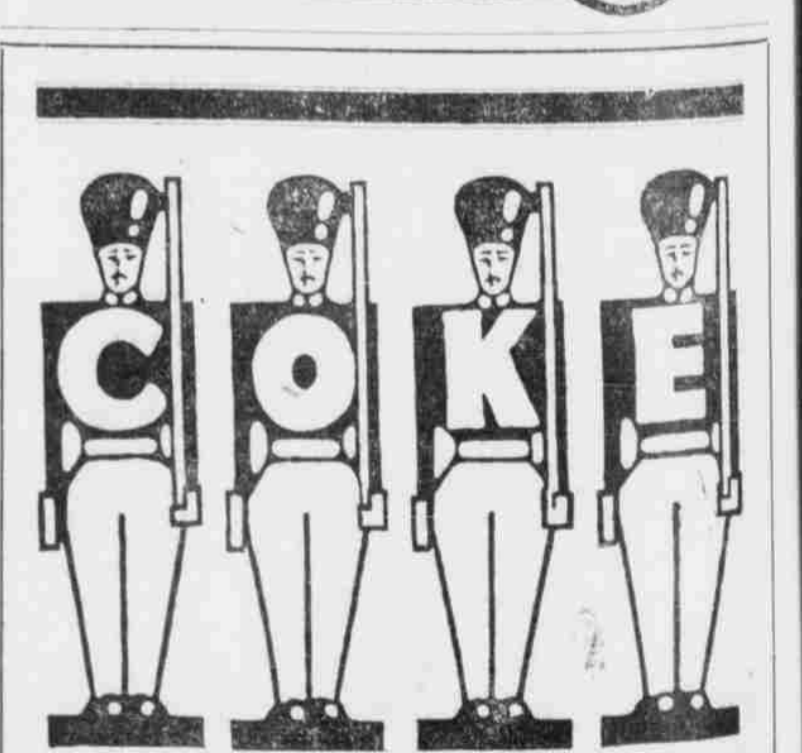
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With Scissors and Paste

JULES VERNE IN THE MOVIES.

(Outlook.)
Jules Verne's famous story, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," a prophecy of the submarine, is to be dramatized for the movies. A submarine, a hundred feet long, accommodating forty persons, has been built especially for the job. Anderson pictures have been taken in large numbers. It is said, with this boat figuring as Captain Nemo's craft, in the vicinity of Jamaica. The actors who appear in the play are clothed in diving costumes and work at depths of from thirty to forty feet below the surface. It is reported that the submarine used in this work, the Nautilus, has been named by British engineers as a possible German U-boat.

AN ATTACK ON THE HIGHWAY.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
Here is a little object lesson that comes to us from Allen county in this state and more particularly from Spencerville. It is an object lesson in road making that other counties may well read and heed. It was planned to show, as the directors of the work announced, what may be accomplished in the betterment of roads through organization, co-operation and the proper supervision of workmen.

The director, who handled the attack like a field marshal, mobilized his forces for 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. It was no mean army. One hundred and fifty teams were backed by ten tractors, for scarifiers, ten graders, fifteen water trucks and 500 rugged volunteers. The force was divided into ten squads with an experienced engineer in charge of each. At the hour named they attacked ten sections of roadway and steadily advanced, driving all before them.

There were prizes for the best group, and a great dinner in Spencerville for everybody. At 5:30 in the afternoon twenty miles of roadway was improved and in the best working order, a triumph of well-handled muscles directed by engineering skill.

Of course, the inevitable photographers were on hand for the finish. They were not only to photograph the workers, but also to make a flash-light picture of the winning two-mile section of roadway.

SILVER RISES IN VALUE.

(James H. Collins in Saturday Evening Post.)
Since silver was demonetized the world has learned to use it as a metal for other purposes. The demand for silver in the arts has been very good in this country. Following war prosperity, and large quantities have been made up into jewelry, silver plate, plated ware and the like.

New industries, such as the moving picture business, have increased consumption. Moving picture films are sensitized with nitrate of silver, made from silver bullion and nitric acid. Estimates of the consumption for this purpose vary all the way from 1,500,000 ounces to 15,000,000 ounces yearly—the latter being the present market price of silver bullion. The value of the silver used in the picture business amounts to the yearly output of Utah, now our banner silver state. Conser-

vative opinion admits that the moving picture business has doubled the consumption of silver for photographic purposes and sets the amount at about 3,000,000 ounces a year.

China is a prospective purchaser for 150,000,000 ounces of the white metal, which she will need in reforming her monetary system. That is more than two years' output for the United States, and if the demand should come now, when all the rest of the world is taking silver, it may well be that the highest hope of the west will be realized—that the metal will rise to a dollar an ounce. India needs silver for coinage, and Mexico, a large producer, has reduced her output as a consequence of war and must need much of her silver at home in reestablishing her currency.

This sudden new demand found the world insufficiently supplied with silver. Demonetization of the white metal began in Europe about the 70s, and when it reached the United States—twenty years later—production stood still. It has remained stationary ever since. The world's yearly output is about 200,000,000 ounces against 20,000,000 ounces of gold. The output for 1915 was below the average. Mexico's yield fell off by millions of ounces.

These new factors in supply and demand have already affected the silver coins in your pocket. A 50 cent piece was worth only about 18 cents last Christmas as bullion. With silver at 75 cents an ounce, it is worth 25 cents. If silver goes to \$1 as is predicted, it will be worth 35 cents.

In Mexico the rise in silver has made the Mexican dollar "worth more dead than alive," as a British economist puts it; for the legal value is only 24 cents and the bullion value 25 cents. To get the most for a Mexican dollar, one should melt it and sell it instead of trying to spend it. Unfortunately for Mexico, she has no silver dollars left—war has driven them out of the country. Higher prices have raised the value of silver money in India, China and other oriental countries, and should the white metal go still higher, reaching 90 cents, most of the vast coinage in those countries would pour into the mints to be melted down and issued as lighter silver coin.

VESSEL SUNK BY A WHALE.

(Scientific American.)
A report has been made to the steamboat inspection service that on June 2, 1916, while the motor vessel "W. S." of twenty tons gross, was on its way to Matatlan, Mexico, a whale came up under the vessel when it was about seven miles west of Geronimo Island, Mexico, and knocked a hole in the craft, which filled so rapidly that it quickly sank. The crew took to the lifeboat ten minutes after the accident, and were all rescued.

PROHIBITION HELPED GEORGIA.

(Kansas City Star.)
Nat B. Harris, governor of Georgia, has sent out the following telegram in answer to an inquiry about the effect of prohibition upon crime in that state:

"I have had occasion to collect some data regarding this recently, and in that connection I have had reports from commissioners of counties, which reports, analyzed, show that since prohibition went into effect in Georgia crime of all sorts has fallen off 40 per cent in middle Georgia counties, and all the way from 30 to 60 per cent in the lower portions of

the state, where negro population predominates. Also these reports show that school attendance—white and colored—has increased materially, as has the ability of the average householder to pay his bills and keep his monetary pledges. These commissions to a man are complaining of a shortage of chain gang crews to work on the roads, and they blame it to nothing but prohibition.

AFTER THE BANQUET

(Helena Smith-Baron in Cartoons Magazine.)
An alert ear arises from a pillow at the sound of a latchkey in the door. The clock on the mantel strikes three. In the distance is heard the grinding hum of a taxi. "Is that you, John? What kind of a time did you have?" "Bottom! The most awful thing."

"Did your speech go well?" "If I do say it, Lottie, my speech saved the dinner." "What did you have to eat? Was it a good dinner?" John tosses out the lightly decorated menu and turns up the gas. Lottie studies it with professional interest. "It looks like an awfully good dinner."

"They all look good in type." "Men certainly do have good times," sighs Lottie wistfully. "Good time," snorts John, "you don't think I went for a good time, do you?" No man really knows why he goes to a banquet.

VARIATIONS ON HORACE.

Here's a slap for fickle Pyrrha And the thurtos her roses wear. Pity for the lad that's tangled In the meshes of her hair.

Doting fool, his hopes will founder When the winds awake that sleep. Now the outspaw that cresses, Then the black and angry deep.

Happy thou, to sit in safety High and dry upon the shore; Flung thy dripping weeds to Neptune, Chase the golden girl no more.

Yet, I fear me, should she sparkle, She should smile again for thee, Thou wastl'ring trim thy shattered pinnafe And put out again to sea. —Chicago Tribune.

A KEY TO THE INFINITE.

Work touches the keys of endless activity, opens the infinite, and stands awestruck before the immensity of what there is to do.

Cold-in-head

Relieved in one minute. Get complimentary can of Kondon's from your druggist. Or buy a 25-cent tube. It doesn't cost you 25 cents back from the druggist or from the Kondon Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Use same quickly. For colds, catarrhs, croup, nasal hemorrhages, etc. Be sure it's the kind that's been used for 25 years—and by 30 million Americans—

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Last Day TODAY

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and BEVERLY BAYNE

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"ROMEO and JULIET"

Metro's Special \$250,000 Production in
Eight Reels

TIME OF SHOWS: 1:00, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8:00, 9:45
Admission—Adults, 25c. :: Children 15c

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AT THE OLD PRICES
FOR THE PRESENT

QUARTS 40c
1/2 GALLON 75c
GALLON \$1.40

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SPECIAL TODAY
3 lbs. Monarch Corn Flakes 25c
sterilized Bran 15c
Large cans. Plantanos 15c
Tomato Sauce, 3 cans 25c
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LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Eat your meals at Pullman Cafe, Martin & Thom. Tel. Phone 712. Guaranteed auto springs, all makes. Korber Co., Albuquerque, N. M.
Dr. Provines—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Citizens Bank Bldg. 19, 228.
H. O. Borsum of Socorro was a visitor in Albuquerque yesterday.
Governor McInnis was here a few

SPRINGER

YOUR SATISFACTION IS OUR AMBITION

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD TO START HEARING THIS MORNING

Party Arrives Ahead of Time and Therefore Will Open the Session at an Earlier Hour.

SECRETARY M'ADOO GOES TO CALIFORNIA FOR REST

All Other Members Are Here, However, and Will Sit at Hearing; George W. Norris to Preside.

The federal farm loan board, without Secretary William G. McAdoo, came to Albuquerque last night. Mr. McAdoo left the board at Phoenix, Ariz., going to California to take a rest. He probably will not join the board on its eastward trip.

The board arrived twelve hours ahead of the time at which it was expected to reach Albuquerque. The earlier arrival was due to the fact that the party did not go to the Grand Canyon, but came directly from Ash Fork, Ariz., here.

Because of its early arrival the board will open the hearing at an earlier time than that previously announced. The hearing will open at 10 o'clock this morning. It is to be held in the United States court room in the postoffice building.

George W. Norris, of Pennsylvania, will preside in the absence of Secretary McAdoo. All members of the board, with the exception of the secretary, will be present. The other members are Judge Charles E. Lobdell, republican, Kansas; Capt. W. S. A. Smith, republican, Iowa; and Herbert Quick, democrat, West Virginia. Claude de Baux is secretary.

Business men will give a banquet for the board in the Taft room of the Alvarado hotel tonight. A. A. Jones, United States senator-elect, will come. E. C. de Baux, next governor, and W. B. Walton, next congressman, cannot come. Mr. de Baux has gone to California to recuperate and the marriage of Mr. Walton's daughter will keep him at Silver City.

The hearing and banquet will bring men here from other parts of New Mexico. Several came last night. The Eddy county delegation, made up of C. M. Richards, Scott Etter, S. P. Hostler, Elliott Hendrick and S. D. Steffen, Jr., was here. A. A. Rogers, of Fortales, John Becker, Sr., and others from Bernalillo also arrived.

The hearing here will last until the board has heard all witnesses brought before it, providing there are not so many as to prevent the board's leaving on its schedule. The board will leave here at 10:30 o'clock tonight for Amarillo, Tex. A stop of seven hours will be made at Amarillo.

The financial problem involved in mobilizing capital for the use of the farmer under the new federal loan act was explained by Mr. Norris, farm loan commissioner, a member of the board, here to conduct the hearing to determine the location of the banks. The plan is exceedingly simple, as pointed out by Mr. Norris.

The law provides a way to assemble capital in the twelve regional banks and thus provide a plan for frequent turning over of this money for the frequent benefit of the farmer. Mr. Norris formerly had charge of the bond and investment department of a banking firm in Philadelphia, and in addition has given much study to the question of farm finance. He is convinced that the bonds provided for under the farm loan act will prove a popular investment and he is likewise convinced that this piece of legislation will be a wonderful boon to the farmers of the nation.

Twelve federal land banks will start with aggregate capital of no less than \$9,000,000 immediately available for loans," said Mr. Norris. "After any one bank has made loans to the amount of \$50,000 it will be entitled, with the approval of the farm loan board, to issue \$50,000 of federal land bonds which will be secured primarily by the assignment to and deposit with a farm loan registrar a like amount of first farm mortgages as collateral.

"These federal farm loan bonds may be issued in the aggregate to an amount equal to twenty times the capital of the issuing bank. Each of the twelve banks is to be capitalized to the amount of \$750,000, so this provides for at least \$180,000,000 of additional loanable funds, subject only to the condition that the bonds shall prove saleable.

Bond Sale Is Certain. The original basis of mortgage security—60 per cent of the proposed value of the land and 20 per cent of the permanent improvements—is very conservative. Then, there will be the endorsement of the local farm loan association on the mortgages pledged as collateral security. The capital of the bank issuing the bonds will afford an additional 5 per cent margin and there is further provision that each one of the banks shall be liable as to both principal and interest for any possible default by any other bank. Every bond will carry a certificate, signed by the farm loan commissioner, to the effect that it is issued under authority of the act and has the approval in form and issue of the federal farm loan board and that it is legal and regular in all respects.

That it is not taxable by national, state, municipal or local authority; that it is issued against collateral security of either United States govern-

ment bonds or endorsed first-mortgage bonds on farm lands, at least equal in amount to bonds issued; and that all federal land banks be liable for the payment of each bond. With all these safeguards and advantages, these bonds must inevitably become a very popular form of investment. They will be issued in denominations of from \$25 to \$1,000 and will, therefore, be available for large or small investors.

Millions for Development.

"On its financial side the act provides a much needed connection between the money needs of the farmer and the accumulated capital of the city. The \$9,000,000 which will be immediately available and the \$180,000,000 additional which will be available without increase of the original capital stock of the banks will be only the beginning, and there is no reason to doubt that as the system develops and the advantages become known to farmer and investor, many hundreds of millions of capital will be utilized in agricultural development and extension insuring to the economic safety and prosperity of the whole country."

The new farm loan act will make the agricultural prosperity of the United States uniform and bring direct or indirect benefits to all the farmers of the United States, according to Mr. Quick, one of the members of the board.

The farm property of the country has been spotted, according to Mr. Quick. In the regions where land values are high, private interests have loaned money at reasonable rates but in less favored regions high rates have been charged.

Not Money Lending Scheme.

"The first thing to get into the minds of the people," said Mr. Quick, "is that the rural credits act is not a scheme by which the government loans money to the farmers, but one by which the farmers and investors of the United States may constitute themselves into a big, nation-wide mutual loan association.

"In some parts the farm loan business has been well cared for. There are locations, like many parts of New England, where money is plentiful and rates reasonable. Other locations, like some parts of Pennsylvania and the corn belt, have been well served because land values are stable and the quality of the land fully understood. Investors regard these mortgages as choice investments and, although they may be a little from local supplies of capital, money is directed there by reason of the very uniform and high quality of the loans and the successful and stable character of agriculture.

"Probably if the conditions had been as favorable all over the country as in these favored regions, there would be no particular necessity for the federal farm loan act, and yet even in these localities loans have been made for from three to five years with the necessity of renewals and commissions.

Plan Already Initiated.

"Even in these regions the effect of the federal loan act on interest rates will probably be very beneficial to the farmers in bringing about a new system of loans so far as terms and conditions of payments are concerned. Already, loan banks are making loans in imitation of the federal loan plan. They are making twenty-year loans with small installments of the principal to be paid with each interest payment, so that the loans will be amortized in twenty years. It is safe to say that by reason of the federal loan act farmers in a few years will find themselves in a much easier position. They will have loans which will run a long period, slowly paid off by almost imperceptible payments, and they will possess the privilege of paying off in whole or in part almost at their own will.

"The greatest benefits of the act, however, will not go to these favored regions. Probably three-fourths of the arable surface of the United States consists of lands uniform in quality, and which, for one reason or another, have not attracted investors in farm mortgages in the past.

In these locations farmers are compelled to pay high rates of interest, burdened with commissions, and have been subject to other embarrasments in getting loans to such an extent that their sufferings have been intense. "In other regions, owing to the lack of development of the loan business, farmers have not been able to get loans except under exceptional circumstances. The supply of local money was insufficient and commercial banks had all they could do to carry on legitimate business and were unable to devote any adequate amount of money to long-time farm loans. These regions suffered and agricultural development was arrested. By reason of the failure of the United States hitherto to set up a financial system such as most other governments have set up to serve the farmer.

"It is a recognized principle of finance that farmers need a different system of loans and credits than that which is adapted to that of other business. The federal farm loan act is a great piece of constructive legislation, the object of which is to supply the special needs of the American farmer so far as long-period farm loans are concerned.

"If the farmers and investors of the United States will energetically enter upon work of organizing under the federal loan act, there is no reason to doubt that every part of the country will gradually feel the relief that comes from an adequate supply of credit on easy terms.

Object of the Law.

"The object of the law is to make it possible for any farmer anywhere in the United States to borrow money, if he possesses good security, up to the limit of safety, when the value of the property is considered, on long time and easy terms of payment, at the lowest rate of interest which investors will accept, on a perfectly safe and easily salable bond. The land loan bonds to be used under the federal farm loan act will be as safe as government bonds. We do not know what the rate of interest will be, but we do know that land loan mortgage associations in Europe have been able to secure money for farmers at rates as low as that paid by the government on government bonds. If we can gradually approach this condition, it will be a splendid thing for the farmers

and it will furnish investors, small and large, with safe and sound securities in which to invest their savings and accumulations.

"These securities will be free from taxes and ought to be within a few years the favorite investment for people who are willing to accept a low rate of interest for the purpose of securing safety and avoiding income tax."

PROMINENT MEN TO BE PROPHETS IN THE Y. W. C. A. PAGEANT

Following the Junior episode with its Camp Fire girls and other attractive scenes, will be the Bible study episode, possibly the most impressive in the entire Y. W. C. A. pageant.

The stage setting will be appropriate and will include a representation of Sargent's Frieze of the Prophets. This frieze, of which the Boston public library is the repository, is one of Sargent's series called the Pageant of Religions, and is undoubtedly a fine example of historic portraiture in art.

Nineteen of Albuquerque's leading business men, each of whom will impersonate the prophets and will assume the actual attitudes of the figures in Sargent's famous frieze.

The names of these gentlemen are as follows: George R. Craig, A. E. McMillen, William Brice, J. W. Prestell, G. T. Peterson, Fred Sabin, George Everett, Frank Short, E. J. Strong, Vigil Baca, D. C. Wisenberg, C. O. Cushman, Dr. J. W. Elder, N. W. Benning, A. C. Thomas, L. J. Coppock, Frank Ackermann, Adlai Feather, the Rev. E. P. Schuler, Boyd Hawkins, Colonel Harris, J. Z. Mize, W. P. Metcalf and C. M. Bullard.

There will also appear on the stage at this time a group of nineteen choral singers dressed in choral robes and carrying Christmas wreaths, who will sing the beautiful Christmas carol, "Joy to the World, the Lord Has Come."

At the opening of this scene the patient chorus will sing Mendelssohn's "How Lovely Are the Messengers That Publish the Gospel of Peace." This chorus, under the personal direction of Mrs. Bradford, has reached a high excellence.

Deaths and Funerals.
Funeral services for John Kenney will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Strong Brothers' chapel. Burial will be in Fairview cemetery.

Vicente Griego.
Vicente Griego, 75 years old, died early yesterday morning at his home in Old Town. He had lived there five years, having come from Bernalillo. He was a stock raiser and farmer. The widow, two sons and a daughter survive. The body was taken to Fred Crollott's undertaking rooms. Funeral arrangements were not announced last night.

Arthur Weatherby.
Arthur Weatherby, 34 years old, died early yesterday morning at his apartment on South First street. His father, M. W. Weatherby, was with him when death came. Besides his father, a brother, T. O. Weatherby, Fayetteville, Ark., and two sisters, Mrs. Ida Arnell and Mrs. Mabel Granger, Morris, Okla., survive. Mr. Weatherby and his father came here two months ago from Fayetteville. The body was taken to Blakemore's undertaking rooms. Funeral arrangements had not been made last night.

Sealed Verdict Is Returned.
Chicago, Nov. 19.—A sealed verdict was returned today by the jury which heard the testimony against Albert Frost, wealthy promoter, Oliver W. Bourke, former mayor of Blue Island, and Bert Wing, charged with conspiracy to bribe the jury in the Alaska land fraud cases in 1913. It will be read at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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Miss Barbara Kiek—Smart gowns made for all occasions. Distinctive modeling. Rooms 5 and 6, Citizens' Bank building.

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Don't take our word for it; that Arizona Navel is much sweeter than California—just buy a few of each and decide for yourself. Ask your grocer for Arizonas.

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Beginning November 15th luncheons will be advanced from 75c to \$1 and dinners from \$1 to \$1.25. We feel sure that our patrons will appreciate the fact that, with the high cost of supplies, it is practically impossible to serve these meals at the present prices.

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