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Albuquerque Morning Journal, 11-28-1913

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ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913.

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a Month, Single Copies, 5c.

NAVAJO CHIEFS AND GENERAL SCOTT IN POW-WOW AT NOEL'S POST

After Conference at Gallup
With Father Weber and
Chee-Dodge, Army Officer
Arranges for Meeting.

NO SIGN FROM INDIANS SINCE TROOPS' ARRIVAL

This, However, Is Taken as Ill
Omen by Whites; Three
Troops Fifteen Miles From
Mountain.

Farlington, N. M., Nov. 27.—A
friendly Indian runner today brought
to Farlington the first news of the
movements of the squadron of the
Twelfth United States cavalry, acting
as General Hugh L. Scott's escort,
since the command ventured into the
Navajo country.

General Scott, accompanied only by
an Indian interpreter, started from the
troops' headquarters yesterday morning
to meet the Navajo chiefs at Noel's
post, a mile from Beautiful
mountain, the messenger reported.

General Scott promised the Navajo
he would go alone, leaving the horse-
men fifteen miles from the mesa,
where they are encamped.

This pow-wow may placate the Na-
vajo and the outcome is awaited here
and other towns skirting the bounds
of the reservation with interest. This,
however, will not be known until to-
morrow.

The meeting between General Scott
and the Indians was decided upon at
a conference held at Gallup. Father
Anselmo Weber, of St. Michaels,
across the Black Range from Beautiful
mountain—Indian Agent Parquette,
and Chee-Dodge, one of the leading
men of the Navajo tribe, were present
at the Gallup conference, besides Gen-
eral Scott. All these men are familiar
with the situation at Beautiful moun-
tain. A messenger was dispatched to
parley. Bo-Sho-She, medicine man and
leader of the recalcitrant element of
the tribe, acquiesced.

The four troops, with a train of fif-
teen wagons, left Gallup last Tuesday.
Troops A, B and C Wednesday were
encamped fifty miles south of Beau-
tiful mountain. Troop F was fifteen
miles away from the camp, guarding
the wagon train. It has been raining
for fifteen days almost continually in
the Navajo country, and the army wa-
gons, half deep in mud, are making
slow progress. Two wagons turned
over while descending Tatchahill hill
Tuesday. Sometimes as many as ten
teams of mules are hitched to one
wagon to pull it through the mire.

The troops expected to ride thirty-
five miles today, bringing them to a
point within fifteen miles of Beautiful
mountain. Deputy United States Mar-
shal J. R. Galusha, of Albuquerque,
who familiarized himself with the Na-
vajo country on a previous expedition
with United States Marshal A. H.
Hunspeker, of Santa Fe, is guiding the
cavalry.

General Scott left Gallup in an auto-
mobile, but was forced to ride horse-
back the greater part of the distance
to Tuesday night's camp, when the au-
tomobile became mired.

TRIPLE LOOP MADE BY LINCOLN BEACHEY

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 27.—Lincoln
Beachy, the aviator, executed a triple
loop with his biplane here today. The
feat was performed easily and at no
time was the intrepid aviator in dan-
ger of losing control of his machine.
Strapped to the seat of his biplane,
Beachy circled up to an altitude of
nearly 5,000 feet. Then the frail craft
dipped down several hundred feet, de-
scribed a vertical circle and rose again.
Another drop to within a few hun-
dred feet of the earth, and the aviator
turned a second somersault. Righting
his biplane, he ascended a thousand
feet and negotiated a third loop and
came swooping down to earth.

DIVORCED WIFE IS HELD FOR MURDER

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 27.—Mrs.
Agnes Stokes, divorced wife of John
Stokes, was arrested here today on a
charge of murder. She was with her
former husband several days ago when
the second Mrs. Stokes, who had insti-
tuted divorce proceedings, appeared at
the house with a lawyer to take an
inventory.

The lawyer, Donald Shilar,
was shot dead. Stokes was arrested
on the charge of the shooting, but after in-
vestigation the prosecutor concluded
that Stokes could not have fired the
shot, and a charge was preferred
against the former Mrs. Stokes today.
The charge against Stokes has not
been withdrawn.

Conspiracy Against Japanese.
Tokio, Nov. 27.—Confirmation has
been received of the conspiracy in the
Island of Formosa to overthrow Jap-
anese rule there. The plot was wide-
spread and the instigators planned to
organize an army of 100,000 men, to
the Japanese and restore Formosa to
China.

HEARING CONTINUES IN PHONE TRUST CASE

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Hearings in the
government's anti-trust suit against
the American Telephone & Telegraph
Co. continued all Thanksgiving day.

Milton J. Smith, of Denver, general
counsel for the Mountain States Tele-
phone & Telegraph Co., said that he
did not know of any specific agree-
ment that Bell subsidiaries should not
compete with each other, but that he
believed they did not. Some lines in
Western Kansas and Nebraska over-
lapped, Mr. Smith thought.

C. R. Randall, representing the Tri-
State Telephone company, testified that
in Minnesota, Wisconsin and North
Dakota, where the Tri-State com-
pany operates, Bell charges al-
ways had been excessive until compe-
tition entered the field, when charges
were lowered fifty cents to one dollar
a month. The Bell system and inde-
pendents are now on an even competi-
tive basis in some cities, according to
Randall, and the service in such cases
is excellent.

LAURIER ADVOCATES FREE LISTING FOODS

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 27.—A policy
of free food was suggested by Sir Wil-
fred Laurier at a banquet given here
last night in his honor by the Feder-
ated Liberal clubs of Ontario.

The high cost of living, not the purchas-
ing of necessities, was the pressing
problem of the day, he said—the prob-
lem that confronted the workman, the
merchant, the artisan, the professional
man and the lawyer.

"It is true I might say something
about reciprocity," said Sir Wilfred,
"but I have no recommendations to make.
The problem is before us. Let us bury
the past and look to the future. There
our duty lies. The situation requires
action—prompt, unhesitating action.
The policy I give you at this moment,
the policy I believe every patriot in
Canada ought to support and the policy
I believe it to be the duty of the
government immediately to inaugu-
rate, is a policy of absolutely free
food—free from customs duty."

CASE OF HANISH IS NOW READY FOR ARGUMENT

Book of Sun Cult Priest Read
in Full Before Jury and
Prosecution Expects to Se-
cure Conviction.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Offering of evi-
dence in the case of the government
against Ottoman Zar Adush Hanish,
high priest of the Mazdaznan Sun
worshippers' cult, ended today and ar-
guments of counsel began. Hanish
is accused of sending the text book of
the cult by express in violation of the
interstate commerce laws.

The government alleges that the book
is detrimental to morals. Reading
of the volume to the jury occu-
pied nearly two days and was virtu-
ally all the evidence presented by
either side. Hanish attempted to call
four physicians to prove that the book
contained nothing that went beyond
proper medical service.

Judge Mack sustained objections
and ruled that the book itself was
the best evidence. Hanish did not
take the stand and no evidence was
offered concerning his nationality.

By many cult followers he is said
to be a native Persian and to have
been born seventy-two years ago. It
was said that a Milwaukee, Wis., mu-
sician, whose name is Hanish, was
ready to testify for the government
that the high priest was his son and
about forty years old. Many followers
of the cult of Mazdaznan have been
conspicuous in court throughout the
trial. Incense was burned when the
reading of the cult's textbook was be-
gun, but the rite was stopped by bail-
iffs. Women with lips constantly
moving in prayers have occupied seats
at every session.

The book dealt frankly with eugenics
and relations between the sexes.
The numerous strange cures, such as
the eating of flower petals, submitting
to mosquito bites and eating herbs,
were recommended. The chief
hygienic prescribed was sun baths.

Hanish says that his cult is founded
on the teachings of Zoroaster.

Dr. A. L. Thoms, of Chicago, testi-
fied that he was a member of the
Mazdaznan cult and that Hanish had
"supreme ability in understanding
nature's operations."

Maurice Clements, 19 years old, Ha-
nish's secretary, testified that Ha-
nish had given every facility to the
government agents in obtaining books
and other evidence from Mazdaznan
temples, the lake front headquarters
of the cult and residence of the high
priest.

Arguments were begun after the
government and defense rested their
cases. Counsel for the government
charged that Hanish was entirely
lacking in any conception of morality
and characterized his writings as
"wholly baseless." The arguments
will be resumed tomorrow morning.

THANKSGIVING DAY NO COMPROMISE ON MONROE DOCTRINE IS OBSERVED IN MEXICOCITY BY AMERICANS IRISH HOME RULE QUESTION SAYS ASQUITH RECOGNIZED BY HIGH BRITISH OFFICIAL

Colonists Are Received by
Wife of Charge O'Shaugh-
nessy, at Embassy, as Part
of Ceremony.

ABOUT 1,500 STILL IN SOUTHERN REPUBLIC

Services Are Held in Protestant
and Catholic Churches and
President's Proclamation Is
Read.

Mexico City, Nov. 27.—The Ameri-
cans in Mexico joined their country-
men at home in observance of
Thanksgiving day. Mrs. O'Shaugh-
nessy, wife of the American charge
d'affaires, received the members of the
colony at the embassy. Among her
callers were some of the representa-
tives of the other powers. Special
services were held at Christ church
and the Church of San Lorenzo, the
American Catholic church attended by
Mr. O'Shaughnessy. The Protestants
were addressed by Dr. Sidney Conser,
who, with the consul general, Arnold
Shanklin, beside him in the pulpit,
read the president's proclamation. It
is estimated by the consulate that
there are now about 1,500 Americans
in the capital, of whom three hun-
dred are women, as compared with
8,000 under normal conditions. The
members of this depleted colony dined
today for the most part at the restau-
rants and clubs because many of the
homes have been broken up by the
absence of the wives. The most pre-
tentious effort to keep up the spirit
of the day was at the American club,
where a few tables were occupied by
Mexicans of the better class, notwith-
standing the predominance of Ameri-
can colors and decorations.

An executive session of the cham-
ber of deputies was held today and
the proposition to reduce the salary
of the members was discussed but no
action was taken.

There is a report current here that
the rebels evacuated Victoria, capital
of the state of Tamaulipas, and are
moving in the direction of Tampico.
The report has it that the rebels prac-
tically razed the city and destroyed
the archives.

Such reports of developments
through the country are available
indicate rebel progress at almost all
points, although the tone of the re-
ports emanating from the war de-
partment is optimistic.

PRESIDENT'S FAMILY TAKE DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Nov. 27.—President
Wilson's family circle was complete
at the White House Thanksgiving din-
ner tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Francis
Bowers Sayer, who were married at the
executive mansion last Tuesday and
whose whereabouts have been a secret
since then, slipped quietly into Wash-
ington today and arrived at the White
House without being observed.

Although the president's daughter
could have used a White House au-
tomobile, she and her husband preferred
a taxi. They had come by train from
Baltimore, where it is believed they
have been since last Tuesday. The
couple will accompany the president
to New York tomorrow on his trip
to see the Army-Navy football game,
but they will sail for Europe Sat-
urday several hours before the game
begins. They expect to return to
Williamstown, Mass., their future
home, late in January.

KEWEENAW COUNTY IN FEAR OF DISORDERS

Chicago, Mich., Nov. 27.—Fear that
the disorders of the copper miners
strike were getting beyond control of
the civil authorities today caused the
supervisors of Keweenaw county to
ask Governor Ferris to increase the
number of troops on guard.

A blaze at the home of Captain
John Stephens at Mohawk was put
out today before much damage was
done. The rear porch had been satu-
rated with kerosene.

James Cruz, sheriff of Houghton
county, has stationed fifty deputies in
Copper City close to the storm cen-
ter, to supplement military force.

The strikers went turkeyless, but
had the usual parade. Work contin-
ued at the mines.

GOVERNOR DECLINES TO DECLARE MARTIAL LAW

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 27.—Gov.
Woodbridge Ferris, who spent
Thanksgiving day at his home here,
said he would not declare martial law
in Keweenaw county, where mining
property was dynamited last night.
The sheriff of that county had asked
the governor to declare martial law.

Naval Transport Puts to Sea

Delaware Breakwater, Del., Nov. 27.
—The transport Prairie, with 800 ma-
rines on board, and carrying stores
for a three months' cruise in southern
waters, passed out to sea early tonight.
Thanksgiving dinner was served the
men just before the vessel reached
this port.

Government Deplores Contin-
ued Increase of Expendi-
tures for Construction of
More Battleships.

CONFERENCE MERELY TO EXCHANGE VIEWS

Prime Minister Declares Mat-
ter Must Be Settled Before
There Can Be Harmony in
Empire.

London, Nov. 27.—The Thanksgiv-
ing dinner of the American Society
here tonight was noteworthy because
of the pronouncement of the British
government's endorsement of the
Monroe doctrine, by Viscount Hal-
dane, lord high chancellor. Three hun-
dred and fifty American men and
women, with a large number of Brit-
ish guests, were present and they
cheered Lord Haldane's words again
and again.

Robert N. Fairbanks, president of
the society, proposed "The King," and
Lord Haldane proposed "The Presi-
dent of the United States."

"I recently made a visit to the
United States," Lord Haldane said,
"and came back, not only with a vivid
recollection of the cordial welcome I
received, but with a deep sense of the
high ideals the British and American
nations hold in common—the high
ideals of citizenship of the two coun-
tries."

Referring to the president, he said:
"Before he became president, Mr.
Woodrow Wilson was a thinking man,
and a moralist. In studying his career
I cannot fail to be impressed by his
detached character, and find that he
has not ceased to be a thinker and a
moralist because he has become the
holder of a great office. We see ex-
pressed to the world in him the as-
pirations and ideals of his nation. It
is not his expressed declaration that
the policy of the United States is not
one of conquest or annexation; but
the world looks to the United States,
with its enormous position and pos-
sessions, to carry on its traditions
without adding to its possessions."

"That is our course also. Nor is it
the case that when the United States
intervenes in any matter it is done for
its own advantage. It was not the
case with Cuba, to which the United
States restored independence, England
herself has done the same thing in
South Africa, where we gave back
liberty to those with whom we
fought."

Speaking of the Monroe Doctrine,
he said that the United States consid-
ered herself responsible for the lib-
erties of the small nations of that hemi-
sphere. He could see what was in the
mind of the president of that time;
that the responsibility rested with the
United States to secure good govern-
ment and fair treatment for those
countries.

He interpreted President Wilson's
policy to mean that the United States
was ready to accept the responsibility
of insuring good terms in those
countries and to those who went there
and that the United States should set
up high ideals of policy, of justice
and of righteousness.

"I am not sure that any one should
speculate upon the interpretation of
that policy," continued the high chan-
cellor, "but I have thought myself at
liberty to say what I have. It is true,
indeed, that a high spirit and a high
aim have been brought into the pol-
icy of the United States in its dealings
with adjacent countries, and it is be-
cause the president has taken the
attitude he has—a step which none
can but admire, whatever its conse-
quences may be—that I propose good
health to Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the
president, and Mr. Woodrow Wilson,
the man."

Sir John A. Simon, the attorney
general, proposed the health of the
American ambassador, Walter H.
Paas, and declared him to be the
worthy successor of his predecessors.

He said:
"America and England have given
their best and their worst to each
other. America has sent us our time;
we have sent you militant suffrag-
ettes."

Mr. Paas referred to the warm re-
ception which the American ambassa-
dor has received in England and
which he knew was a tribute to his
country. Speaking of the difficulties
of his office, he said that when the
ambassador referred to the debt
which America owed England, Ameri-
can citizens of Irish, German, Polish
and Lutheran blood, gathered to
adopt resolutions denouncing him. Ac-
knowledging Lord Haldane's speech,
he said:

"The American nation is not one
whit afraid to follow its bent to the
utmost length. The lord chancellor
has spoken of doing what is righteous
without regard to consequences.
There are no consequences," he con-
cluded emphatically.

Prof. A. R. Alexander, chairman of
the American delegation to the inter-
national congress of safety at sea,
proposed a toast, "Thanksgiving
Day," Lord Kintore and Col. Sir

Viscount Haldane Makes Not-
able Speech at Thanksgiv-
ing Dinner of American
Society in London.

PRESIDENT PRAISED FOR FOREIGN POLICY

English Lord Chancellor Says
United States Is Actuated
Only by Good Motives in
Dealing With Latins.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Estimates
Secretary Daniels has sent to the
house appropriations committee ask
congress to vote \$145,000,000 for the
naval establishment in the next fiscal
year. His estimate is \$5,000,000
below that of last year, and yet pro-
poses the building of two battleships
at \$15,000,000 each, eight torpedo boat
destroyers and three submarines. Many
of the details of the estimates are
along the lines of the last naval
appropriation bill. The house naval
affairs committee contains large navy
and small army advocates. A one-
battleship program was successful last
session.

K. C. WOMEN FIGHT HIGH EGG PRICES

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27.—Kansas
City women, aroused over the high prices
being asked for eggs and poultry, will
join the boycott on eggs started re-
cently by women in eastern cities, ac-
cording to the officers of four of the
largest women's organizations here.
Officers of the Consumers' league, the
Woman's Christian Temperance union,
the Kansas City Athenaeum and the
Housewives' league declared tonight
their members were ready to join a
boycott until egg prices are reduced
to no more than 15 and 20 cents a dozen
for eggs, while the price here is 40
and 45 cents.

Desperate Fighting on Sugar Estate.
Durban, Union of South Africa, Nov.
27.—Late details of an affray on the
Blackburn sugar estate show that a
body of fourteen police was attacked
by three hundred natives armed with
sugar cane knives. In a desperate
fight six Indians were killed and thirty
wounded, some of them dangerously.
Three policemen were wounded and a
European civilian was stabbed and
left unconscious by the Indians.

Watchman for Myron Stratton Home.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 27.—
Scott Kelly, the first sheriff of El
Paso county, and one of the three
oldest pioneers in the Pike's Peak re-
gion, has been appointed watchman
for the Myron Stratton home and
will begin his duties at once. The
home for adults who are to occupy
the cottages, will be opened next
week.

SENATORS YIELD TO
LURE OF TURKEY
DINNERS

Currency Bill Is Compelled to
Wait While Democratic
Statesmen Attend Thanks-
giving Engagement.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The lure of
Thanksgiving turkey tonight made the
first break in the democratic senate
program devised to rush the admini-
stration currency bill through that body
before the holidays. After working
all day on the measure with but a
slim attendance, the conference of
senate democrats flatly declined to
hold tonight's scheduled session.

"Too many of the senators had
Thanksgiving dinner engagements
which they declined to break," said
Senator Kern, chairman of the con-
ference. "So there will be no night
session." The conference will meet
at 10 o'clock tomorrow, however, to
begin another day of hurried consid-
eration of the bill. More than one-
third of the bill, as reported by Sen-
ator Owen and the five other admini-
stration democrats on the banking
and currency committee, was gone
over at today's session. A number of
amendments of a minor nature, alter-
ing the phraseology of the bill, were
adopted but the important provisions
of the measure remained unaltered.

The administration plan for regional
banks owned and controlled by the
national banks went through un-
changed. Several other important
matters were allowed to go over for
future consideration.

The democratic leaders tonight were
confident that the conference would
complete its consideration of the bill
by Saturday night, according to pro-
gram, and that the measure would be
ready to go to the floor as a party
measure when the regular session be-
gins Monday morning.

Prof. A. R. Alexander, chairman of
the American delegation to the inter-
national congress of safety at sea,
proposed a toast, "Thanksgiving
Day," Lord Kintore and Col. Sir

Senators Attempt to End His Life.
Nile, Nov. 27.—L. M. Brush, 19
years old, a seaman on the United
States battleship Utah, anchored in
Villa Franca harbor, attempted sui-
cide at a hotel here today by shoot-
ing himself with a revolver. He was
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Claud McDonald, responded to "Our
Guests."
Lord Kintore spoke of the coming
celebration of the centenary of
peace between the two nations. He
said he hoped it would eventually be
followed by the celebration of the
millennium of peace, but those ar-
ranging the centenary celebration
intended that none which might fol-
low it would be more noteworthy.

Sir Claud McDonald, who was en-
thusiastically greeted, said so much
had been spoken about the landing
of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock
that he understood some Americans
were disposed to wish that Plymouth
Rock had landed on the Pilgrims in-
stead. He gave interesting reminis-
cences of the siege of Peking in which
he commanded the international
forces and said that next to the hon-
ors conferred upon him by his sov-
ereign, the proudest moment of his
life was when he was placed in com-
mand by the American minister, of
the American contingent there and
fought shoulder to shoulder with
them.

General Villa Loading Trains
to Move Forces Against
Chihuahua, Which He Ex-
pects to Capture.

ARMY 1200 STRONG TO SURROUND CAPITAL

Constitutionalist Chieftain to
Leave Only One Thousand
Men to Protect Border City
From Huerta.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 27.—Rebel
scouts reported to General Francisco
Villa at Juarez, tonight, that they had
started the federal outposts at Villa
Ahumada, eight miles south of
Juarez during the day. The presence
of the federal forces at Villa Ahumada
has caused no little concern in Juarez
as the rebel officers do not know defi-
nitely whether they are the troops
which retreated from Tierra Blanca
after their defeat Tuesday, or are re-
inforcements from Chihuahua which
are again moving north to engage
Villa's rebel troops in battle. Villa is
determined to find out what their
presence at Villa Ahumada means and
will leave tomorrow or the following
day for the south with 7,000 troops to
drive the federals back and attack the
state capital.

"I will leave to attack Chihuahua
just as soon as I can get my trains
loaded with provisions and my troops,
which will probably be tomorrow
night or Saturday morning," said
General Villa to an Associated Press rep-
resentative at Juarez tonight. "And
when I get to Chihuahua you can bet
your life that I will take the town
without delay," he added.

Tomorrow morning General Villa
will hold a review and parade of all
of his troops in celebration of the vic-
tory over the federals at Tierra
Blanca. After the parade and review
the troops will make immediate pre-
parations for leaving for the south. The
parade of Villa's troops tomorrow
morning will be led by the Fifteenth
battalion band of the federal army
which was captured by Villa when he
took Juarez and which has been in-
corporated into the rebel army.

Thousands of dollars' worth of pro-
visions were transferred from El Paso
to Juarez today to be loaded on Villa's
trains which will go south to Chi-
huahua.

Villa expects to have at least 12,000
men on the rebel side when he attacks
Chihuahua as he stated tonight that
he has sent word for General Tomas
Urbina to bring 3,000 men north from
the Torreon district and that General
Manuel Chao is already in the vicin-
ity of Chihuahua with 2,000 rebel
troops. Villa will take 5,000 soldiers
from Juarez, leaving a garrison of
about 1,000 men to protect the border
city.

General Villa today attended the
opening of the Juarez race track and
was warmly welcomed by the hun-
dreds of Americans who were present
and cheered for the successful rebel
commander. The bands played the
national hymn of Mexico as Villa en-
tered.

Rebel forces under General Anto-
nio Villarreal today defeated and
routed General Rubio Navarrete's fed-
eral column at La Cruz, state of Ta-
maulipas, Mexico, according to an of-
ficial dispatch received at General
Villa's Juarez headquarters from Jose
Vasconcelos, a rebel agent. The mes-
sage said:

"General Antonio Villarreal defeat-
ed and routed Rubio Navarrete at La
Cruz, near Linares. Navarrete aban-
doned his trains. General Candido
Aguilar and Abel Salazar, with 3,000
constitutionalists, have demanded the
surrender of Tampico. Navarrete was
going to the relief of Tampico."

All of the Spanish residents of
Juarez appealed to American Consul
Thomas H. Edwards, of that city to-
day, to take charge of their posses-
sions in the city as General Pancho
Villa has threatened to confiscate their
stores and other property. Consul Ed-
wards accepted the custody of the
properties and will use his influence
with Villa to prevent the confiscation
of the property. There are about 100
Spaniards in Juarez and they have
aroused Villa's displeasure by refusing
to accept rebel fiat money and closing
their stores. The complaint of the
Spaniards is the only one made by
foreigners to Consul Edwards about
being mistreated by Villa.

VILLA'S VICTORY CAUSES
CHANGE OF REBEL PLANS

Hermosillo, Sonora



The Best Fire-escape
Inexpensive against fire. Durable
and when into rocky cans or barrels
is a means to safety.
Witt's Corrugated Can is
fire-proof. Made of galvanized steel.
Close fitting lid. Safe and strong.

FOR SALE BY

Raabe & Mauger
115-117 N. First St.

Gallup Stove Coal



\$6.50 per ton

HAND SCREENED

AZTEC FUEL CO.
PHONE NO. 251.

MANSION CAFE

221 South First Street.

Clean, well-seasoned food. Regular meals or short orders. Chinese Chop Suey and Noodles. Private booths for parties and luncheon. Mandarin or American style. Liquors from Szechuan bar. Prompt service, moderate prices. Open day and night.

ways, the most direct route into the center of the republic.

On account of the unsettled conditions between Mexico and the United States, the route between the two countries is now being re-opened. The route is now being re-opened. The route is now being re-opened.

There is no Mexican railroad in Mexico between these points, and if the new plan for a southern invasion were to effect, all available troops from Sonora and Sinaloa, the two west coast states, will move south by rail to Tepic City, and thence cross the mountain passes, for about ten miles, to Guadalajara, Jalisco, joining the Chihuahua troops at some interior point. This was the route originally selected by General Carranza for his southward advance.

Details of the fighting below Juarez received here today through border representatives, indicated the complete rout of the ex-insurgent troops under Salazar, Orozco and Mercado. Word from Chihuahua City, upon which it was reported other insurgent forces were marching, was awaited with impatience.

It was asserted at Carranza's headquarters that Villa's victory was the most complete since the beginning of the Madero outbreak in 1910.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS HEAR OF VICTORY OVER FEDERALS

Washington, Nov. 27.—(Dispatches to the constitutionalists' headquarters here report an engagement at La Cruz on the federal branch of the Mexican National railway, between Monterrey and Tampico, in which the constitutionalist general, Antonio Villarreal, is said to have routed the federal troops under Riblino Navarrete and to have taken their train.

The same dispatch declared the constitutionalist generals, Aguilar and Abel Salazar, were moving on Tampico with about 7,000 men.

Would Make Them Better If They Could

The makers of Foley Kidney Pills know that they have absolutely the best combination of curative and healing medicines for kidney and bladder ailments and urinary irregularities that it is possible to produce. Mrs. O. Palmer, 625 Willow Street, Green Bay, Wis., was seriously ill with kidney and bladder trouble. Mr. Palmer writes: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength due solely to the use of Foley Kidney Pills." You cannot take them into your system without good results. For sale by Butts, Incorporated.

For Goodness Sake

Buy your Harness

where quality is evident in every set

Finish isn't the only thing to consider. Some harness looks like a picture and wears like a tin type. Ours is in the long wear class.

Because we make all our own harness and we know what goes in every set and buy all our leather from one tannery and insist on the best. Every strap is carefully selected for the purpose for which it is used and we guarantee satisfaction.

Bring us your harness, buggy and auto tops and cushions. We are well equipped to do your work right and at reasonable prices.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

Albuquerque Carriage Company

Cor. 1st & Tijeras—Phone 574.

HUMAN ZOO TO BE INSTALLED BY RICH WOMAN OF CHICAGO

Fifteen Children Belonging to as Many Different Races to Be Adopted as Unique Experiment.

EXTREMES OF COLOR IN ONE BIG HOME

White, Yellow, Brown, Red and Black Are to Be Raised From One Year Old Under Same Conditions.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Mrs. L. Bishop, wife of a wealthy business man, made known that she planned to become the mother, by adoption, of fifteen children, each to represent one of the fifteen most characteristic racial types. Her plans became known when her representatives visited local orphan asylums in search of the nucleus of her future family.

Mrs. Bishop said later that friends now touring Europe had been asked to find babies representing such races as she could not recruit in Chicago.

The unique family, according to Mrs. Bishop, will include a negro baby, an Indian, an Arab, a Japanese, a Malay, a German, a Chinese, a Scandinavian, an American, an Irish child and babies representing several of the South American countries.

Mrs. Bishop, in explaining her plan, said she hoped to obtain babies in which the racial characteristics promised to develop most thoroughly. The plan, she said, had been under consideration since the death of her two daughters, twenty-five years ago. Mr. Bishop opposed it, however, until recently, when she said he had been won over. She hoped to obtain babies one year old.

"We will move from the hotel where we are now living to a comfortable, good sized house in the outskirts, as soon as the family is started," said Mrs. Bishop. "And we intend to bring the children up as nearly as possible like the average American family of moderate means."

"They will go to the public schools and I hope to show that in spite of their different nationalities and racial traits, they will grow up brothers and sisters, as I mean to be a mother to them all."

Mrs. Bishop said some of her friends had attempted to dissuade her from the idea, suggesting the family would become a human zoo.

CZAR BUYS HORSES AT OLD GLORY SALE

New York, Nov. 27.—The Russian government took a hand in purchasing horses at the "old glory" sale today.

Frank Caton, representing the czar's master of horse, bought the trotter, Onel (2:01 1-4) for \$2,500 and Adella Watts, the crack two-year-old filly, at \$2,500. The price paid for Onel was the record of the sale since it opened on Monday.

In addition to Onel and Adella Watts, eight other horses brought \$1,000 or more each. The untired yearling colt, Ringierich brought \$2,000. Ringierich in addition to his good looks and fine natural gait, is recommended as being a son of Plunger, sire of the great Thian. His dam, Ella Worth, is by Axworthy and is expected to produce extremely good.

J. W. Murphy of Poughkeepsie was the purchaser.

Military Train Demolished by Rebels

Mexico City, Nov. 27.—A military train with 150 soldiers aboard was demolished at El Salado, today, sixty miles south of Saltillo. The casualties are not known. The rebels in that region appear to be continuing their concentration.

This week only—all military at half price. Mrs. King's one block north of P. O., Old Albuquerque.

SAID TO INVOLVE HENNESSY

Charges Filed Against Commissioner Carlisle Alleged Barber Company Paid for Political Influence.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The charges filed against State Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle, by the Warner-Quinn Asphalt company, and his answer thereto, were made public tonight by Governor Glynn.

Carlisle's accusers averred he discriminated against them in laying down specifications for asphalt to be used on state highways in order to favor the Barber Asphalt Paving company. Held secret meetings with agents of the company for the purpose of conspiring against other asphalt manufacturers, wasted thousands of dollars in employing incompetent engineers as road experts and threw the highway department into a state of chaos.

The commissioner's reply was a general denial of the charges. He said he was not a politician, but a business man, and that he had failed in an effort to list on his department "just as good" asphalt for that designated in the specifications.

The name of John A. Hennessy, formerly a special investigator in the highway department, appeared unexpectedly in the formal charges. To him was attributed the sending of a telegram to highway contractors last July, notifying them that they must use Barber asphalt. This telegram was alleged to have followed a meeting in Cooperstown between Governor Sulzer, Carlisle, George McGuire, an agent for the Barber company, and others.

Communication was had by telephone from Cooperstown with Hennessy in the highway department here. It was alleged, and the sending of the telegram followed. The message was said to have been signed "Roy K. Fuller," by Hennessy. Fuller is secretary to the highway department and he previously has denied ever having sent the message.

Allocation further was made that two days after Hennessy was appointed on June 10, 1912, he was called into conference with James K. McGuire, an agent for a stockholder in the Barber company, Carlisle and others and informed that only Barber asphalt would meet state highway specifications.

Both Hennessy and Sulzer, continued the charges, received money from the McGuire, "some of which it was the entire amount thereof, was furnished by the Barber Asphalt Paving company."

When Hennessy was appointed to his alleged connection with the asphalt deals, he said that the accusation ought to be investigated immediately by a grand jury.

Members of Carlisle's board of advisory engineers, Harold Parker, George C. Diehl and William DeLafayette Washington, also were accused of participating in the asphalt conference with the McGuire and Carlisle. In this connection, it was further said that Washington was given his position by Governor Sulzer on the recommendation of McGuire, and Diehl and Parker were recommended by the McGuire, "some of which it was the entire amount thereof, was furnished by the Barber Asphalt Paving company."

Those engineers received \$50 a day and expenses for their services from last May until recently. Parker and Diehl resigned last week, it being said their work was finished.

HENNESSY DENIES ALL CHARGES AGAINST HIM

New York, Nov. 27.—Replying tonight to the allegations concerning him set forth in the charges against State Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle, made public by Governor Glynn, John A. Hennessy denied that he was in Albany July 5, the day he said in the Carlisle charges to have sent telegrams to contractors. He said also he had not been in conference with James K. McGuire since Carlisle had been commissioner and had not talked with him at all except at a state convention in 1909, and at a chance meeting in the street in Albany last spring.

Hennessy expressed surprise at the manner in which the governor had made public the Carlisle charges. He said to him, he said, that the charges should have been placed before the district attorney of Albany county. This, he said, would have called for testimony under oath by those who made the charges.

Party Loyalty

When this administration began, Woodrow Wilson and his cabinet showed no particular loyalty in discharging republican officeholders and giving the patronage to democrats. In some quarters the explanation was made that the republicans had become so efficient in the government service that they had to be retained for the good of the country.

This greatly pleased a hot-headed senator, who criticized the situation as follows:

"By thunder! If there's a job under this government that a democrat can't fill, it ought to be abolished!"

Popular Magazine.

So Thoughtful

Wife—What time did you get home last night?

Husband—Eleven thirty.

Wife—I sat up until twelve.

Husband—Yes, I sat on the front steps until you retired, so as not to disturb you!—Kansas City Star.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

SCANDAL GROUESOME SCENES EFFORTS OF AMMONS ON BATTLEFIELDS BELOW JUAREZ

Two Wounded Federal Soldiers Without Food or Water Since Sunday; Coyotes Dig Up Dead Bodies.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 27.—Americans who visited the Tierra Blanca battlefield today, found two federal soldiers who had been wounded in the battle last Monday and who had been lying on the field since then, with neither food nor medical attention. The wounded soldiers were turned over to rebel troops, who brought them to Juarez, where they were placed in the military hospital.

Coyotes have dug up many of the dead bodies of federal and rebel soldiers who were killed in the battle between rebel and federal forces this week and buried on the Tierra Blanca battlefield. The animals had eaten away arms, legs and faces of many of the dead they had exhumed. In other places the wind had blown away the thin layer of sand which had been thrown over the bodies in the guise of burying them.

At Samalayuca, a few miles south of the battlefield, the body of a rebel soldier who had been taken prisoner by the federalists during the battle, was found hanging by a rope to a tree where he had been executed by the federalists. The body was taken down and buried by his fellow soldiers.

Federalists have torn up the railroad track and telegraph line in many places south of Samalayuca in order to prevent General Villa's troops from using by train. A work train has been sent south to repair the line so that Villa's troops can proceed to Chihuahua. A string of cars attached to a federal train was burned by the federalists below Samalayuca.

A herd of 300 cavalry horses which had been abandoned by the federalists in their retreat after the Tierra Blanca battle was found today by rebel scouts several miles below the battlefield.

AMERICAN PEERS FROM WARRANT FOR ARREST

Vera Cruz, Nov. 27.—Fearing arrest by the Mexican authorities on the charge of having assisted in the recent escape to the United States of the late President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, J. P. Woodward, Jr., a member of the American colony at Vera Cruz and formerly of Monterey, is under the protection of the American flag aboard the battleship Michigan. Captain Edward E. Caphart, commanding the Michigan, is the senior officer of the squadron now here.

Woodward was informed yesterday that a warrant had been issued for his arrest and commitment to the fortress of San Juan de Ulua. He immediately went to the American consulate where he was informed by the consul, W. W. Canada, that he was unable to give him asylum. Woodward then boarded the battleship Michigan. There was no known until today, when a proposal was made to put him aboard the steamer Esperanza for Havana. To this, agents of the line objected when they learned the circumstances of the case, saying that they were not willing to face the perils of complications with the Mexican authorities.

The Mexican officials learned today that Woodward was aboard the Michigan, but made no demand for his surrender.

It is understood that the officials gave Woodward an intimation that he would be accorded a prompt trial, but he preferred to remain on the Michigan in preference to a prison. The preliminary confinement in the fortress, Woodward is a personal friend of the Madero family, but it is not known that he is affiliated with them politically. He is a graduate of West Point and an engineer by profession.

The steamer Aslan, which left Tampico last night reports all quiet in that city. Business is being transacted in a normal fashion there. There are large forces of rebels in the outlying districts, but none within three miles of the city.

John Lind, who went to Tampico with Rear Admiral Fletcher, informed of Consul Canada today by wireless that he expected to arrive at Vera Cruz tomorrow.

IS YOUR CHILD'S TONGUE COATED?

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs." and in a few hours all the food, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit-laxative." They love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

TO END STRIKE REJECTED BY UNION MEN

Chief Executive Orders General Chase to Enforce Law in Strike Zone When Negotiations Fail.

SECRETARY OF LABOR SUBMITS PEACE PLAN

Coal Operators May Bring in "Scabs" and Have Them Protected by National Guardsmen.

Denver, Nov. 27.—The acceptance by the operators, and the rejection by the miners' representatives, of a statement submitted by Governor Ammons, upon which the governor hoped to secure the resumption of the conference upon the southern coal field strike, tonight, led to the practical withdrawal of the governor from conciliatory measures and an order by the executive to Adjutant General Chase to "enforce the law."

Asked to interpret his order, in the eventuality of strikers being imported, the governor said that so long as the operators obeyed the law, that is, notified the men whom they brought from other states to work that they were going into a strike field, the men and the operators would be protected.

Immediately after the operators had accepted and the miners rejected his statement of fact which he believed would lead to a resumption of the conference and possibly a solution of the strike, Secretary of Labor William R. Wilson issued a statement which, counterbalanced by Governor Ammons' statement to the operators and the miners' representatives, both promised to give it consideration. It is believed that it will prove abortive, since the operators having accepted the governor's statement of fact, could hardly accept a second, while it is not believed the miners will accept Secretary Wilson's statement, for, like the governor's statement, it eliminates recognition of the union. Despite the fact that the elimination of the union had been conceded when the conference first met, the miners' representatives returned to the recognition of the union as a requisite condition.

The statement of Governor Ammons, drawn up after he had spent the afternoon with operators' and miners' representatives, was as follows:

"Having listened to your conference throughout yesterday and believing from representations made that there is no material difference between you sufficient to warrant a continuance of the present difference, I make a suggestion for the termination of the present industrial dispute.

"The one apparent insurmountable obstacle to a settlement was the recognition of the union and almost every other material difference between you hinged upon that question, or is covered by existing law.

"There is no law compelling the operators to recognize the union, nor permit the employees to exact that recognition. The statute does provide, however, for the right to join a union if the miners wish without coercion or interference. This law has been read to all the conference and its provisions agreed to."

After quoting the statute the governor continued:

"Rearranging in mind the discussion on the other points involved, I suggest the following as a satisfactory solution:

"The employment of check weighmen as provided by law, giving the miners themselves the right to choose their own checkweighmen.

"The carrying out in good faith of the statute making it unlawful to use or employ directly or indirectly, the so-called 'truck' or 'scrip' system in the payment of the men.

"The enforcement of the law for an eight-hour day in all underground mines and coke ovens, as provided in chapter 16 of the session laws of 1912.

"That employees shall have the right to buy where they will without interference of any kind whatsoever.

"That all employees shall have a semi-monthly payday, according to the custom now prevailing in coal mines over most of the state.

"That all employees shall have the right to board where they please.

"The enforcement of all the provisions of the coal mine inspection law of 1912, providing for the safety of mines and the protection of life and health of the employees.

"That all employees now on strike shall be given employment, except where they have been filled or filled or other unlawful acts; and that where places have been filled, other work will be furnished as soon as practicable."

It was this statement that the operators, represented by J. F. Welborn, John Osgood, and D. W. Brown, accepted, and which T. X. Evans, Archie Allison and David Hammon, representing the miners, rejected.

The miners' representatives delivered their rejection in person to the governor, declaring that nothing but recognition of the union would influence their consideration.

The statement then issued to the conference by Secretary Wilson follows in substance:

"I submit the following recommendations with the hope that they may be acceptable to you, and that this disastrous strike be brought to an end:

"First, that the propositions of the local operators as contained in the

COMMON SENSE

Must prompt every man to save part of the money he earns.

It is his first duty to himself, his family and his friends.

We invite small or large accounts—an account may be opened with a deposit of ONE DOLLAR or more.

FOUR per cent compounded semi-annually.

FIRST SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

Open Saturday Evenings and Pay Days

memorandum by Governor Ammons, he agreed to by the miners.

"Second, that the following disputed questions be referred to a board of arbitration. The question of an increase in wages. In lieu of the proposition of recognition of the union, the question of devising a method by which future grievances and disputes may be adjusted without resorting to strikes."

He proposed a board of arbitration to be composed of seven members, three to be selected by the miners, three to be selected by the operators, and the sixth member, within fifteen days, then he to be selected by President Wilson. The board of arbitration to render its decision within sixty days and its finding on the question of wages to be effective from the date of rendering work.

Further he proposed that work be resumed at the mines, pending the decision of the board of arbitration.

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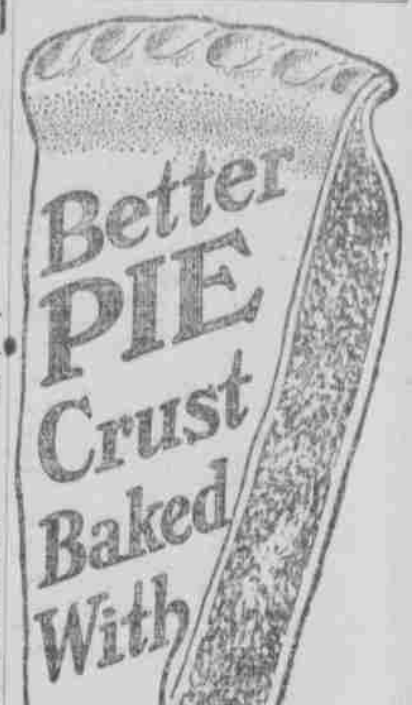
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Better PIE Crust Baked With



Better cookies, cake and biscuits, too. All as light, fluffy, tender and delicious as mother used to bake. And just as wholesome. For pure Baking Powder Calumet cannot be had at any price. Ask your grocer.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1913

You don't ever know when you buy cheap or big-name baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to ever sold and sold.

WASHINGTON PLAYS A WAITING GAME WITH MEXICO

Perfect Understanding With Great Britain Arrived at Through Tact of Sir Edward Gray's Secretary.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Unofficial dispatches received today on the Mexican situation were of a routine character.

The attitude of the Washington government continues to be one of patient waiting, and so far as is known, no steps are in contemplation for the immediate future.

Sir William Tyrrel, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, said goodbye to President Wilson today. He will leave Washington Sunday to return to London.

Sir William has seen the president

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

TRICK PLAY WINS AGAINST U. N. M. FOR ARIZONA

Tucson Eleven Victor, 7 to 3; Game Played Under Protest, Visitors Failing to Certify Eligibility of Players.

Heavier by at least thirteen pounds to the man and playing under the cloud of a protest because of failure to file the required certification of eligibility of players, the Arizona university football eleven defeated the University of New Mexico, 7 to 3, yesterday afternoon on Association park field. Outplayed during fully three-fourths of the game by a much lighter team, and excelled in ground gaining at least two to one, Arizona won on a pretty execution of the prettiest trick play ever seen on a local gridiron, and while the score stacks up against them, the University of New Mexico eleven may well be credited with a moral victory in yesterday's game.

New Mexico's three points were scored by a field goal booted squarely between the posts by Hesselnden standing on the Arizona thirty-five yard line, in the second quarter, the ball being on the twenty-five yard line. Arizona scored in the third quarter, Luis left end, carrying the ball down an unobstructed field for a touchdown, after the entire varsity eleven had massed on the opposite side of the line as the result of a fake and run. The play was perfectly executed and, considering the previous plays which were calculated to, and did cause the U. N. M. team to expect the play which was faked, was undoubtedly the feature of the game. Rarely did the Tucson eleven outclass the varsity men in generalship except in the execution of this play—but that was enough. Merritt kicked goal for Arizona.

The work of Hesselnden, varsity right half, was in a class all by itself. Not only did he make a magnificent kick in scoring varsity's only points, but his open field running and line bucking were almost invariably productive of the desired gains. LaPrak's running back of kicks was sensational, not a single fumble being charged against the diminutive U. N. M. quarter. Captain Calkins and Probert played their usual steady game, and the entire line played great football, considering the extra weight of the Arizona eleven. The ground gained by varsity totaled more than double that of Arizona, while the heavy team was held for down much more frequently than the varsity. Considered as a football machine, the U. N. M. team undoubtedly outclasses the Arizona eleven, due largely to the coaching of Hutchinson, and partially to the fact that the Arizona team has been practically rebuilt since the early games of the season, only three men who played in the first game being in the lineup yesterday.

The game was played under protest because the Arizona team had failed to file the certification of eligibility of players as provided by the contract. In order to insure against the playing of ineligible men on either team, it was specified in the contract that the president of each school should certify the eligibility of all players participating in the game. New Mexico did this, but up to the time for beginning the game, no papers certifying the eligibility of the Arizona players had been received. The Arizona team that played yesterday is not the same team that started the season for the Tucson school only three men who played against the Aggies, being in the game yesterday. Also there is evidence of dissension in regard to this management of athletics at Arizona. Director of Athletics Quigley did not accompany the team. Instead, Assistant Coach King was in charge of the squad. Taking the entire situation into consideration, the athletic management of U. N. M. decided to play the

Football Scores

Miami 13; Cincinnati University 7.
Carleton 12; Brown 9.
Western Reserve 17; Case 6.
Lafayette 7; Dickinson 9.
Cornell 21; Pennsylvania 9.
University of Pittsburgh 7; Penn State 6.
Georgetown 16; Holy Cross 7.
Washington and Jefferson 52; Bucknell 6.
St. Thomas 15; Marquette 9.
Rochester 34; Denison 9.
Syracuse 74; St. Louis 9.
Gettysburg 7; Franklin and Marshall 49.
Virginia 26; North Carolina 7.
University of Chattanooga 55; Georgetown (Ky.) 6.
Transylvania University 6; Central University 9.
Kentucky State University 6; University of Tennessee 13.
Haskell Indians 39; Christian Brothers College 10.
Notre Dame 29; Texas 7.
South Dakota 17; Creighton 9.
Utah Agricultural College 21; University of Utah 9.
Vanderbilt 63; Sewanee 12.
Washington College 6; Kansas State Agricultural College 6.
Johns Hopkins 14; St. John's College 2.
Colorado Mines 49; Denver 7.
Colorado College 49; College of Emporia 6.
Arkansas 14; Tulane 9.
Mississippi A. & M. 7; Alabama 9.
Georgia Tech. 34; Clemson 6.
Oklahoma A. & M. 9; Missouri School of Mines 14.
Texas A. & M. 7; L. S. U. 7.
St. Joseph's College 13; Buena Vista College 7.
Oklahoma 14; Colorado 3.
Whitman College 25; University of Montana 9.
University of Washington 26; Washington State College 9.
University of California 3; University of Southern California 3. (Rugby.)
Oregon Agricultural College 3; University of Idaho 9.
Ellsworth College 26; Des Moines College 9.
University of Rochester 26; Denison 12.
Multnomah Club 19; University of Oregon 9.
St. Joseph's College 13; Buena Vista College 7.
Illinois Wesleyan 7; State Normal University 7.
Tarkenton 23; Omaha University 6.
Druy College, 53; Shurtleff, 3.
Fairmont College, 13; Friends University, 6.

game under protest, not desiring to disappoint the big crowd, although it would have been perfectly justified by the terms of the contract in calling off the game. Unless the Arizona faculty furnishes satisfactory certification of eligibility of every man who played on the Arizona team yesterday, the same will be forfeited to the University of New Mexico and the guarantee of \$500 will not be paid on the ground of violation of contract.

First Quarter.
On the toss of the coin, Captain Calkins secured the kick-off, varsity defending the south goal. Hesselnden's kick was caught on Arizona's forty-yard line and the ball was returned to the thirty-yard line. In scrimmage, Arizona was on offense, and failed to make down. U. N. M. receiving the ball on the thirty-yard line, varsity fumbled but recovered. LaPrak was forced to punt on fourth down and it was Arizona's ball on their ten-yard line. Arizona kicked. Jones, Arizona center and all-southwestern center last year, so effectively broke through the varsity line that LaPrak was forced to kick. Arizona fumbled for a five-yard loss and kicked. Varsity made ten yards on three downs, but on first down lost the advantage by fumbling. An exchange of punts after failure to gain, resulted in the ball being in Arizona's possession on their forty-yard line. In a scrimmage, a U. N. M. forward picked up bodily Campbell, Arizona left half, after the whistle had blown and carried him up field ten yards. Both men fell to the ground and Campbell kicked viciously at the varsity man. Campbell was removed from the game and Arizona was penalized half the distance to their goal, or about thirty yards, for the rough tactics. Arizona kicked, and after missing forward pass and failing to gain through the line, varsity kicked. The kick was blocked, Arizona running out of bounds with ball on varsity thirty-five-yard line. Arizona tried two passes and failing, kicked. U. N. M. blocked the kick and secured the ball on their own twenty-yard line. Varsity made downs and immediately Hesselnden opened up with a twenty-yard run. When time was called the ball was in varsity's possession on Arizona's forty-yard line. The play was almost entirely in Arizona territory during this period. Score: U. N. M. 6; Arizona 0.

Second Quarter.
The period opened with the ball in varsity's possession on Arizona's forty-two-yard line. On an attempted forward pass by Calkins, Arizona man caught ball and was downed in tracks. Arizona was forced to kick. LaPrak making good return. After scrimmage and incomplete forward pass, varsity kicked. After exchange of kicks LaPrak made twenty-five-yard run. Hesselnden followed with a gain of twelve yards. With the ball on the eight-yard line, Hesselnden tried for field goal, but the kick was blocked and Arizona secured the ball. Arizona man made line run but Arizona was offside on play and was penalized. Arizona kicked. Varsity's ball on their own thirty-five-yard line. Again a

TORRES IS AWARDED A DRAW WITH MATTHEWS

Local Lightweight Champion Surprises Followers by His Good Showing Against Veteran St. Louis Boxer.

In a bout that was featured by considerable clinching, but with flashes of fighting that had the fans on their feet, and which was remarkable for the showing made by the local boy, Jack Torres and Pierre Matthews battled ten rounds to a draw decision before the N. M. A. C. at Elks theater last night.

Though Matthews carried the fight most of the way, and had Torres bleeding from the nose in the closing rounds, he found the local lightweight a tough boy with a dangerous hay-maker at all times. Torres had flashes that were sensational, but he clinched repeatedly, or covered up, making it difficult for Matthews to reach him. It must be said for Matthews that he fought a hard fight and gave the best that was in him. Especially good was the St. Louis boxer's showing in the tenth and last round, when he started off at a whirlwind pace and had Torres fighting desperately. But Torres was equal to the occasion.

The decision of Referee "Pat" Shearn was satisfactory to the majority of the fans, because of Torres' unusually good showing and his gameness. Matthews secured the only clean knockdown of the bout, which came in the third round. A left hook to Torres' chin as he was coming in sent him down, but he was in no distress, jumping to his feet immediately.

Summed up by rounds, the fight follows:

The first round was even, with Torres showing no fear to mix it and swinging with both left and right for the head, varied with an occasional uppercut to the stomach. Matthews resorted to jabbing with his left and crossing Torres with his right. He was puzzled by the local boy's peculiar style and impenetrable defense. This round was even.

In the second the boys opened up and exchanged punches with torments. Matthews must have had a shade this round, but it was so slight as to give him little advantage.

In the third, in which round Matthews knocked Torres down, the St. Louis boxer made perhaps his best showing. He caught Torres several times with a right cross and had him bleeding at the mouth. It was Matthews' round.

In the fourth, Torres showed flashes that made him look like a winner. He rocked Matthews' head with right and left swings and kept Matthews moving to avoid a haymaker that might have ended the bout had it landed. It was easily Torres' round. In this round Torres opened up a cut in the back of Matthews' neck from which blood trickled down Matthews' back. Torres resorted to covering in the fifth and the round for this reason was tame and slow. Matthews missed a left hook repeatedly and because of Torres' ability to duck and clinch, could not slip his right across to a vital spot. The round was even.

The sixth and seventh rounds were marked by much clinching and while both fell in turn, the round showed no advantage in favor of either boy.

The eighth night also have been called even, though Matthews did most of the leading. Torres also resorted to clinching and covering and there was little action because of this.

The ninth round saw Matthews forcing the fight, with Torres fighting back strong, though bleeding at the nose. He assumed what non-alignment Matthews was able to administer without flinching and fought back savagely at times. The round was even.

In the tenth and last round, Matthews (Continued on Page Four.)

PENNSYLVANIA IS OVERWHELMED BY CORNELL

Ithaca Eleven Roms Away With Quakers by Score of 21 to 0; Red Team Plays Powerful Offensive Game.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—Cornell closed her erratic season this afternoon by defeating the University of Pennsylvania for the second time in the twenty-one years the two teams have met in football contests. The score was 21 to 0. It was a glorious victory for Cornell and it was joyously celebrated by the 3,600 students who came down from Cornell to see the annual battle. Cornell's only other victory against Pennsylvania was in 1901, when the big red team won by the score of 23 to 6. In 1905 the teams played a scoreless tie.

With the exception of punting and forward passing, Cornell showed superiority in every department of the game. Her ability to advance the ball through the line and her quickness in following Pennsylvania's irregular plays surprised the followers of the Quakers. The home eleven tried everything it had in the way of new and old football and Cornell was always there to stop it, with one conspicuous exception. This was in the third period when Captain Young of Pennsylvania, ran forty-two yards after receiving the ball from Minda on a delayed pass. It was the longest sprint of the game.

Cornell played a powerful offensive game, especially in the first period, when the New York eleven scored two touchdowns. Getting the ball in about mid-field, Cornell twice took it over by straight football, smashing at Pennsylvania's center and tackling by short dashes outside of tackle. The second touchdown was made on more or less of a trick play. Cornell had taken the ball to the ten-yard line when Barrett tried a field goal. He booted the ball low and it struck several Pennsylvania players and bounded over the goal line, where a Cornell man fell on it. There was a conference among the officials and Cornell was allowed the score. The final touchdown came toward the end of the last period. Cornell secured the ball on her own thirty-yard line and pushed it half way to the Pennsylvania goal. Fritz dashed around the right side of the Quaker line without interference for the touchdown.

At no period of the game was Cornell's goal in serious danger. Pennsylvania once had an opportunity for a field goal, but a forward pass was tried for a possible touchdown, but it was not a success. Fritz and Barrett played dashing football for Cornell, while Minda, despite his injured shoulder, punted well. His forward passes were long and well directed, but the receiving end of the play was slow in getting up to the ball.

After the game the Cornell students took possession of Franklin field and performed the snake dance, after marching into town behind a brass band playing the tune of "The Big Red Team."

The line-up and summary follows:

Cornell	Position	Penn.
Shelton	L. E.	Murdock
Guy	L. T.	Grass
Munn	L. G.	Wolfe
Williams	C.	Simpson
Fritz	R. G.	Journery
Williamson	R. T.	Harris
Fritz	R. E.	McCall
Barrett	Q. B.	Merrill

KID WILLIAMS HAS NO TROUBLE BEATING LODIMAN AT MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 27.—"Kid" Williams, of Baltimore, easily outpointed Dick Lodiman, of New Castle, Pa., in a ten-round no decision boxing contest at 114 pounds here today. Williams had the better of every round except the third. The Baltimore lad secured one knockdown in the first, with a right foot to the jaw and floored Lodiman twice in the second session with a foistage of uppercuts.

Lodiman, in the third round, sent Williams off his feet with a short left foot to the chin.

The fourth and fifth were tame, but in the sixth Williams drove a stiff right to the jaw, flooring the Pennsylvania, the bell saving him from a knockout.

For the remainder of the contest Lodiman covered up, and hung on to save himself.

NEW MEXICO AGGIES FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS; BEAT ROSWELL 15 TO 7

Roswell, N. M., Nov. 27.—The Agricultural college eleven of Las Cruces, wrested the football championship of the southwest from the New Mexico Military Institute by a score of 15 to 7, today. Neither eleven scored in the first half. The Farmers outplayed the Aggies in the last half. A big crowd saw the game.



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Williamson	R. T.	Harris
Fritz	R. E.	McCall
Barrett	Q. B.	Merrill

Phillips, L. H. B. Young
Collier, R. H. B. Marshall
Lahr, F. B. Minda

Referee—Langford, Trinity.
Umpire—Potts, Brown.
Linesmen—Marshall, Harvard.
Time of periods—15 minutes each.
Cornell scoring—Touchdowns:
Fritz 2; Barrett 1.
Goals from touchdowns—Barrett 2; Collier 1.
Substitutes—Cornell: K. McCutcheon for Fritz; Frank for K. McCutcheon; Shuter for Barrett; Hubbard for Shuter; Rees for Hubbard; Barrett for Shuter; Rees for Shuter; K. McCutcheon for Fritz; Cool for Williamson; Fritz for K. McCutcheon; Sprague for Fritz; Robinson for Guy; Matory for Williams; Taber for Collier.

Pennsylvania: Bloom for Murdock; Murdock for Bloom; Russell for Harris; Harris for Wolfe; Koons for McCall; Avery for Merrill; McCall for Koons; Bloom for McCall; Tighe for Avery; Hill for Tighe; Koons for Murdock; Avery for Hill; Kelly for Koons; Carter for Russell; Russell for Carter; Tighe for Avery.

Carlisle 15; Brown 6.
Providence, R. I., Nov. 27.—Carlisle won its third successive football victory from Brown in their annual contest today 15 to 6. In view of the comparative showing of both teams during the season, the score was smaller than was looked for. Brown showed unexpected defensive strength, holding Carlisle to one touchdown by straight rushing. The other touchdowns came when an Indian intercepted a Brown forward pass under the shade of the Brownland goal post. No field goals were attempted by either side and for the first two periods not a punt was made.

South Dakota 18; Creighton 9.
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27.—For the third time in as many years, the University of South Dakota defeated Creighton university today on Creighton field, the final score being 17 to 9. The locals time and again had an opportunity to score as the result of well executed forward passes, but lacked the necessary punch to put the ball over the goal line. The Dakotans made their scores in the second and last periods. The battles in the second quarter were two clean touchdowns as the result of old time football tactics, combined with some gains on the new style of play. The third score, a drop kick, was put over in the last few minutes of play.

Haskell 39; Christian Brothers 10.
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27.—The football team of the Haskell Indian Institute outplayed and outplayed the eleven of the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis here today, winning a decisive victory, 39 to 10. The St. Louis players could not solve the unexpected forward pass that the Indians used for consistent gains. In addition, the Indian players charged through the St. Louis line for repeated gains.

Colorado College 49; Emporia 6.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 27.—Colorado College defeated the College of Emporia, (Kan.) conference champions, here this afternoon by the score of 49 to 6. The Tigers' offensive tactics were too powerful for the Kansas and the play was in the latter's territory most of the time, they never threatening to score. The forward pass proved a great ground winner for the Colorado College eleven, a dozen successful overhead plays netting the locals much of their territory. Emporia used all of its substitutes in an effort to stem the tide. Kramer, left end, was elected captain for 1914, tonight. He is also baseball captain.

Oklahoma 14; Colorado 3.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 27.—The University of Oklahoma football players defeated the University of Colorado here today, 14 to 3. Oklahoma used the open play, employing the forward pass successfully, while

JOE RIVERS WINS OVER CROSS IN 20 ROUNDS

Los Angeles Lightweight Triumphs Over Fighting Dentist of New York in Hard-Fought Battle.

Los Angeles, Nov. 27.—Joe Rivers, the Los Angeles Mexican, defeated Leach Cross, the New York lightweight, in twenty rounds of fighting at the Vernon arena today. After two knockdowns in the fourth and ninth rounds, Cross showed marvelous recuperative powers and fought brilliantly, but could not overcome the lead of Rivers.

Cross had a marked advantage in five rounds, while Rivers led in thirteen. Referee George Blake's decision was popular with the crowd.

The most spectacular of the twenty rounds was the nineteenth, when Cross apparently tired and beaten, electrified his supporters by leaping after Rivers and fighting him off his feet. At the bell the Mexican was hanging on.

Rivers' first knockdown was scored in the fourth, with a short left hook to the jaw. Cross remained down for the count of nine. Rivers reported this feat in the twelfth, flooring Cross with right and left swings to the face. Cross was plainly dazed and once more took the count of fifteen.

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Part Played by the Nation in Forestry Must Always Be Large

Address Delivered by Henry S. Graves, Forester, in Charge of the Federal Forest Service, at the Fifth National Conservation Congress, Washington.

THE part played by the nation in forestry must always be large. Here as in all other countries, the real development of forestry began when the government took up its practice. Even today some persons would leave the forests entirely to private owners; others insist that the public phases of forestry are altogether a state function and federal activities in this field are called for. Those who hold this view are usually either lukewarm concerning the need for forest conservation or opposed to restricting private activities.

National responsibility in forestry is perfectly clear-cut. There need be no confusion with an equally clear-cut responsibility of the states. And as to private forestry little of value has so far been done that has not been an outcome of public action through state or federal agencies, or both. It was the work of the federal government in placing its own forestry under administration, its demonstration of fire protection and of conservative lumbering, its experimental and educational work, and its stimulus to our educational institutions to train and turn out a large body of foresters, which created the present wide interest in forestry and brought the efforts of other agencies into successful play. I do not mean in any way to overlook the splendid work of certain individual states like Pennsylvania and New York, which dates back many years. But that is localized in a few states. It required the nation itself to set in motion a national movement. The national work will always be the backbone of American forestry, and trenching on or interfering with state work or individual efforts but serving as a demonstration of forest management on its own lands, a center of leadership, co-operation, and assistance to state and private work, a means to handle interstate problems and co-ordinate the work of neighboring states, a guarantee that national needs which individual states cannot meet will be provided for on a national scale.

Underlying the forestry problem are two fundamental considerations which should be emphasized and reiterated until thoroughly driven home. One is the public character of forestry. The public has a peculiar interest in the benefits of forestry. Both in the matter of a continued supply of forest products and in that of the conservation of water resources the public welfare is at stake. In each case, purposes vital to the prosperity of the country can be accomplished only with the direct participation of the public. Private ownership will secure results only on a limited scale, in the long run, on their own initiative. It takes two to one, fifty to one, to grow a crop of timber trees. Most private owners, in face of fire risk, bad laws, and uncertain future markets, will not make the necessary investments. Most timbermen have bought their lands either to log or to speculate in the standing timber, not to grow trees for later generations. Nor will private owners make investments for general public benefits, as in watershed protection. If the public is to secure the benefits of forestry it must take the measures necessary to guarantee these results, and it must bear the cost of what it receives.

Closely related to the fact that forestry is in many aspects a public problem is the second of the fundamental considerations I wish to emphasize. Forestry requires stability of administrative policy and such permanence of ownership as will ensure it. Herein lies the difficulty of private forestry on a large scale. Timberland owners are interested in the protection of their standing timber merely as insurance. Most of them are not interested in forest production, or in protecting cut-over lands if that involves substantial annual charges and is not necessary in order to protect their remaining standing timber. As yet the problem of cut-over private lands is unsolved. It is now devolving on the state to aid in their protection from fire in the interest of its own citizens. It will require the utmost resources of state and federal government together to handle this problem of getting reasonable protection of private forests and permanent production of timber on over-cut lands. Stability of policy and permanence of ownership are essential to any successful attack on this great conservation problem.

This principle of stability of policy of administration is a large factor in successful handling of public property, and has been consistently considered in the national forest work. I am frequently asked "I travel about the country whether I am going to make important changes in the forestry policy. I was asked that very often in 1910, when I first took office. I am asked it often this year. My answer is that what we are seeking is not change, but the development of a permanent public enterprise with consistent and stable policies. The national forests were not set aside in the recognition that the bulk of these lands should be handled permanently under public protection and control. Provision was made for the acquisition of agricultural lands that might be developed under private ownership and such areas are now being classified and segregated from the forests very rapidly. The successful handling of the national forests requires annual expenditures in administration and protection and in development of roads, trails, telephones, buildings and other improvements necessary for proper administration. We seek, therefore, as fast as possible to develop through classification the permanent boundaries of the forest land, and the management of it according to definite far-sighted plans that will make for the best results of all expenditures in the long run. The result sought is an efficient business administration, a proper and adequate forestry practice, and development of the public property in the interests of the people who own it. These principles have been kept in mind since the first organization of the

than any other one man responsible for what has been accomplished in forestry in this country.

The national forests have now been under administration fifteen years, and under the forest service for eight years. The aim of the present administration is not to overturn but to take every possible step to increase efficiency of the organization, to adjust difficulties, and advance as fast as possible the purposes for which the national forests were established. Secretary Houston recently said to me regarding the national forests:

"Establish permanent boundaries. Classify your lands: segregate the agricultural land and fix right limits for what is needed as protective and productive forests. Develop permanent policies based on full recognition of lasting public interests and settled forestry practice fitted to the individual needs of each forest and locality. Study efficiency, make any changes necessary for this purpose, but make no changes that are not clearly called for in the public interest. Carry out your plans for the development and increasing use of the forests; but above all, make each forest work for community upbuilding and local as well as general welfare. We must always have in mind the men and women who are building up a new country and laying the foundations for a prosperous, thriving commonwealth. We must try to study their needs and see where and how the forests can help them. But we must not cease to guard effectively against the evils of private privilege and monopolistic control of resources now the property of the public."

The first important result of national forestry is a demonstration that the forests can be protected from fire. It was only a few years ago that many asserted that this would be impossible. In the northwest the smoke season was as inevitable as the rainy season of winter, and this was merely the result of clearing land, but from forest fires. It was only recently that our own forest officers have regarded lookout stations as feasible in certain places; for lookout stations are useless if smoke hides the view. This year has been the worst in many respects of all years in California, because of the frequency of lightning fires. Yet the lookout stations on only two forests, and then only for a short time, were out of commission because of smoke; and the smoke came from fires on private lands. This year in California there were over 1,100 fires on the timbered areas. These were kept down to an average of a little over twenty acres per fire. This was done by an effective fire organization and through the means of the trails, telephones and lookout system. In one storm, lightning set over twenty fires in one forest. It takes swift and efficient work to handle such a situation. The results so far attained show that fires can be mastered. But it is necessary first to put the forest in a condition to enable the force to prevent fires to detect those which start promptly, and to reach them quickly. The forest service is developing a system of lookout stations, fire lines, trails and telephone lines that ultimately will make the forests secure. Already the force is able to save every year property valued at many millions of dollars through the improvements so far built, although as yet only a beginning has been made. This work is carried on according to a definite plan, already protected in detail. Each year's work adds 2,500 miles of trails, 3,500 miles of telephones, and many lookouts and other improvements, progressing toward the final scheme. Until that is completed the forests cannot be made entirely secure. With that development, the forest fires can be handled even in the exceptionally dry year that occasionally comes to every region.

This protection not only saves the trees from destruction or injury, but already the effect is shown in the restocking of many areas where the old fires had prevented reproduction. Personally, I had hardly expected that there would be so quick a response. But the results are now apparent to even a casual observer. More specifically, while previously the forests were going backward because of fires, there is now an annual gain through growth. This increase translated into dollars and cents is much greater than the total cost of production and all other expenses of the forests.

The necessity to take immediate steps to prevent the public forests from being destroyed by fire has placed a large emphasis on the protective feature of the administration. The wise use of the forest resources in the development of industries and in building up the country is essentially the real aim of maintaining the forests. Protection from destruction is a first essential; otherwise there would be no resources to use. But the purpose of the administration is not merely protective, but constructive. It is a favorite theme of the opponents of the national forest system to represent the forests as a separate, closed domain, held for the use of future generations or for persons other than those now living in the region in which the forests are situated. Such statements are not only contrary to the spirit of the administration of the forests, but are disproved by the results already being secured. The aim is to make the forests count in the highest possible measure in the industrial upbuilding of the local communities, at the same time that they serve their broader public functions. In classifying the agricultural lands the aim is to get people to make permanent homes in the forests. Every consideration in the development of the states and in the upbuilding of the forests themselves makes for the encouragement of a greater local population. When there are people to create a demand for the timber and other resources, the real development of the forest becomes possible, and the forest begins to render its greatest service.

To encourage this development the forest service is promoting the sale of its ripe timber to build up local

character; it is opening to entry land chiefly adapted to agriculture; it is further helping the settler by providing free such timber as he needs and protecting him in the use of the same needed for his stock, and in every way it undertakes to make the forests of public service and the country in the long run a better place for men and women to live in.

That a long step has already been taken toward this end is indicated by the very extraordinary change in sentiment in the west in the last few years. I have this year been able to analyze in detail the sentiment on the individual forests and now know just where opposition in each case exists and the extent to which the work of the federal government is valued. I have been astonished at the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment among the local communities in favor of the forest system. Frequently there are objections to certain regulations, or difficulty and friction in specific transactions. But every year these local troubles are being adjusted on the ground. There is still definite opposition to the forest system and the principles of our administration from certain groups, and certain interests. There are still certain water power interests which are carrying on a fight against the forest service. Many speculative interests oppose the forest system because the resources are not open to private acquisition under the general land laws. Certain men are opposed to the national forests because they can not secure privileges that would be possible if the forests were unprotected. For example, in the southwest, I find a well defined opposition among those who desire to run herds of goats on the forests, without restriction. The desire to secure valuable timber for speculation is now, and always will be, a source of opposition to the public control of our forests.

One proof of the present favorable sentiment is the fact that there are now relatively few breaches of the regulations. For example, in the Fourth administrative district, which includes Utah, Nevada, northern Arizona, southern Idaho and southwestern Wyoming, over 11,000 permits were issued last year, each involving some regulation. There were only thirty-five cases of trespass, about half of which were innocent and the majority of the remainder not very important. Such a record would be absolutely impossible if the people themselves were not right behind the regulations. In other words, it was public sentiment that made it possible to carry out the procedure with such success.

In the national forest districts it is now men that the aim is to make the national forests serviceable at present as well as in the future, and people are co-operating more and more with the government to make the local administration successful.

In the east the work of the federal government is today far more effective than ever before. The establishment of national forests under the provisions of the Weeks law is accomplished many results not anticipated even by its more earnest advocates. The purchase of lands on important watersheds in the White mountains and southern Appalachians is steadily progressing. Already contracts for over 700,000 acres have been approved by the National Forest Reservation commission. These lands are located on the most important watersheds and have been secured at prices representing their actual value, the average being \$5.07 per acre. It has already been demonstrated that the building up of national forests by purchase and at reasonable prices is practicable.

The first effect of these purchases has been an educational one. The wide interest in the work has resulted in an awakened appreciation of forest protection and forestry wherever the government has been examining land for purchase. Co-operation in forestry between the government and the states has received a great stimulus. The actual annual saving from loss on areas protected from fire directly as a result of the Weeks law, on private as well as public property, would amount to a very large aggregate sum. In short, the Weeks law is now yielding results which fully justify the new policy which it established.

The nation's interest in the success of the forestry service is very great; the contribution of the nation through federal agencies should be correspondingly liberal. Let the federal government assume its full responsibilities of leadership, assistance and co-operation, and our forest problem will be on the way to certain solution.

SPOKANE STUDENTS EARN VAST SUM BY WORKING

Four Hundred and Twenty-Three Paid Total Sum of \$55,533 by Outside Employment.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL. Spokane, Wash., Nov. 27.—Of the 1,200 students registered in the Lewis and Clark high school at Spokane, 423 earned a total of \$55,533 by outside employment during the last year, according to an accurate census just completed by a committee of faculty members.

The statistics were gathered at the direction of Principal Henry M. Hart, who desires to know what proportion of the students need help in obtaining employment. The figures, totaling, proved a revelation to the high school faculty.

Of \$55,533 earned during the year, \$49,149 was made by the boys and \$6,384 by the girls, but only one-fourth as many girls worked. Nineteen girls and forty-four boys were entirely self-supporting, and twenty-eight boys and two girls assisted in the support of others as well.

The girls and boys ran even in their ability to save, the boys banking a total of \$3,874 and the girls \$3,131. Each amount is seventeen per cent of the aggregate earnings of the boys.

AUTO MAIL ROUTE PROJECT WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Proposed Gallup-to-Farmington Line Will Be Looked Into by Postoffice Department at Early Date.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL. Aztec, N. M., Nov. 27.—Congressman H. B. Ferguson has lent his aid toward the establishment of an auto mail service between Gallup and Farmington. He writes that he has seen the postmaster general, who in turn referred him to fourth assistant, Mr. Blackwell, who has charge of establishing new mail routes. Mr. Blackwell promised Representative Ferguson that a special inspector would be detailed to go over the proposed route at once, and it is more than probable the feasibility will result in the new route being established. It will save the entire San Juan basin from sixteen to sixty hours in mail service, and also result in a passenger and express traffic that will be a great factor in connecting the rich San Juan county with the other parts of the state.

Warm rains have fallen at intervals for three weeks over the San Juan basin, and grass on the south hillsides has grown nicely. Stockmen are hopeful that the weather will not make feeding necessary for a very long time, as alfalfa hay is now held at \$10 per ton and up by ranchers. A number of ranchers have bought sheep and will feed them this winter.

Prospects are good that the Hammond ditch project will be financed by L. D. Aitken of Colorado Springs, Engineer E. A. Ritter is now here awaiting the arrival of Mr. Aitken and a party of capitalists who will look over the Hammond project. If the capitalists are satisfied with the outlook, work will soon begin on the Canyon Largo siphon. In event that Mr. Aitken's parties fail to take hold, local men stand ready to finance the ditch.

PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET HIGH SCHOOL TOMORROW

The Albuquerque high school and Methodist school teams will decide the question of the local championship tomorrow afternoon at Association park. These teams have played one game to a tie score, and a decisive victory is expected in the contest tomorrow.



A POOR TRAVELER.
First Farmer—Amos Green says how he alius pays ex he goes.
Second Farmer—Waal, ef you'll notice, Am's chair bound most uv the time.

Many landlords and tenants first met through the want columns of The Journal.

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"GETS-IT" is painless, stops pain, and is absolutely harmless to healthy flesh. Warts and bunions disappear. "GETS-IT" gives immediate relief. "GETS-IT" is sold at drug stores at 25 cents a bottle or sent on order.

CONFUCIANISM TO BE RELIGION OF THE CHINESE

Vigorous Protest Is Entered by Protestants, Catholics and Mohammedans Against Executive Order.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE. Peking, Nov. 27.—A league for the purpose of opposing the adoption of Confucianism as the state religion of China was organized today at a meeting held at the Young Men's Christian association.

Those present included representatives of Mohammedanism, Taoism, Buddhism, Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. The constitution adopted by the parliament made no provision for any religion, but a presidential mandate promulgated today evidently anticipates the selection of Confucianism, the adherents of which have been laboring sedulously for some time with the president.

The Confucian revival movement has been led by Dr. Chen Huan-chang, a doctor of philosophy of the University of Columbia and a member of the Hanlin academy of China. He expresses the conviction that if China is to be saved from political ruin and moral anarchy, reverence for his country's ruler must be restored.

President Yuan Shi Kai, whose mandates are now regarded as equivalent to the imperial edicts of the former emperors, describes the sayings of Confucius as a "doctrine of unequalled wisdom, which is recognized as such by many foreigners as well as Chinese, deep as the ocean, sufficient although the axis change, permanent as the sun and moon that cross the heavens and as the rivers that flow on the earth."

The presidential mandate is regarded with great disappointment by the Christian missionaries in China.

The American charge d'affaires in Peking reported to the state department in October last that a movement to restore Confucianism was on foot of a great Confucius society led by Dr. Chen Huan-chang and other distinguished scholars. The society recently held a national convention at the birthplace of Confucius.

From other sources in China also came the news of the Confucius upheaval fostered by Dr. Chen Huan-chang and his associates. At the same time it is reported that great efforts were being made to influence the members of the parliament to insert Confucianism in the constitution as the state religion of China.

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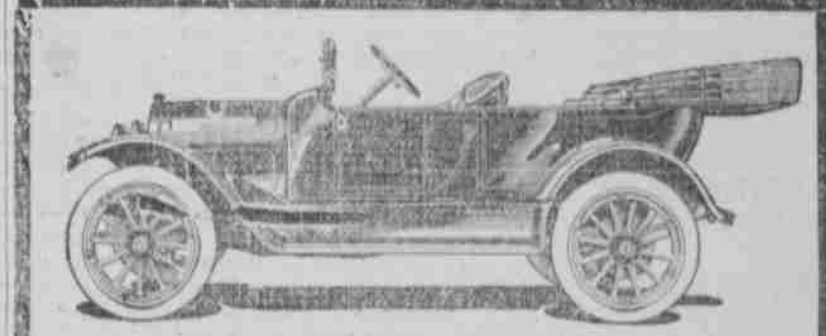
Safe Side.
"Let us walk on the shady side."
"Feel the heat?" inquired the other girl.
"It isn't the heat, transparent skirt!"—Washington Herald.

One View of It.
"We ought not to profit by the mistakes of others."
"Do you think that ministers should not charge for performing the marriage ceremony?"—Kansas City Journal.

An Exception.
"Does life always produce life?"
"Of course."
"Then why is poor health produced by rich food?"—Baltimore American.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913.

MORE THAN HUEYTA INVOLVED.

The rebels in northern Mexico have gained another important victory, and it is safe to predict an early downfall of Huerta. But the success of Carranza, Villa and the Zapata brothers who are again actively murdering and looting in southern Mexico, does not argue a better day for the people of that nation or for the policies of the United States.

After much pondering over the policies of President Wilson, the public is slowly arriving at the conclusion that he is simply playing a waiting game in the hope that the Mexicans will solve the problem for themselves. This country has declared that it will not recognize General Huerta as the legitimate ruler of Mexico, and it has requested him to get out. Refused by him to comply with the ultimatum and near ultimatum, which are just now threatening to become a last at home and abroad, does not mean that the United States will intervene, set up a government and then withdraw, as it did in Cuba.

The administration, starting with the proposition that it would not have anything to do with Huerta, has had an uphill fight. Leading European countries had recognized him. Doubtless Huerta fell because of the attitude of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who was friendly to him. But President Wilson, instead of recognizing him, sent a special agent to invite him to retire.

Not one of the affirmative propositions advanced by the United States had any apparent effect on Huerta. But it does not follow that most of them will not be effected ultimately. Time fights for the administration in its protest against Huerta. His high tide was reached when he received recognition from Great Britain. Since then his power has been ebbing.

But there must be more than the elimination of Huerta. Order must be restored in Mexico. The prestige of this nation must be maintained as the dominant influence in the western hemisphere. The preservation of the Monroe doctrine must not be jeopardized. No American of balance wants war, but there are conditions where preservation of peace is too expensive.

A WORD TO TEACHERS.

The oratorical contests which marked the closing of the meeting of the New Mexico Educational association in this city, were interesting and instructive as object lessons of the training that is given the people and students in our high schools and colleges.

Any criticism offered by the Journal is solely for the purpose of curing defects that may be remedied easily by the teacher. In the first place, the Journal would suggest that orations be eliminated from the high school contests and declamations substituted therefor. The mind of the high school student is not very mature and his information is not very wide. Profound discussions of public questions by girls and boys of the high school are give rise to a suspicion that they are handling both thoughts and language not their own, except by adoption. At best by adaptation. Except for an occasional prodigy, the average student is not well grounded.

With declamations of brief length, the manner of delivery becomes the sole matter for the judges to decide, thereby training the student for effective delivery of the declamation in work worthy of the best teacher of elocution.

Without exception there were serious defects in the delivery of the orations of the high school section in Wednesday night's contest. Their training had been in small rooms and the projection of the voice, necessary for speaking in a large hall, had not been taught. The speaking was of the mechanical sort. In no case did the speaker make the subject part of himself as to impress his thoughts on his hearers as his own. There was nothing to thrill the audience or even to entertain it.

Part of the fault was with the subjects of the orations. The young orators, judging from their orations, seemed to take a profoundly pessimistic view of life. According to their lines the old world is in a bad way and hanging to the low-wood rapidly. For this gloomy attitude, the teacher must be largely responsible. There should be no place in a school

world as a "boasting wilderness of woe." No sweeping Cyprian, no lamenting Jeremiah has any place in our educational system.

This is a good old world, and it is becoming better every day. There are faults in it, and always will be. But there is a thousand times more of the beautiful and the good than there is of the ugly and the bad. When the high school students come here next year, let us hope that there will be more of optimism in the young people. Let the teachers talk more to them of sunshine and flowers and birds and brooks and laughter and life. This year we had from young men the words of darkness and gloom and death.

In the college section it was better. But all too serious there. There were no smiles in the orations, no flashes of wit, no humor. The voice training had been better, but the orations were mechanical and there was too little of the personality of the speaker in his speech.

The teacher can do no one thing better for the student than to assist him in expressing himself well when he is talking to an audience. In college work, careful attention to oratory and debate, in a debating club, is worth more than any two studies that a student can take. Listening and speaking well are fine arts which require cultivation and the foundation for them should be laid in the public schools.

ROOSEVELT AT IT AGAIN.

Colonel Roosevelt has been telling our South American friends of the faults of the judicial system of the United States. In the following excerpt from a speech delivered at Santiago, Chile, we have the colonel at his best, or at his worst:

"The reactionaries in business and the houses in politics have found their well-meaning and upright judges in instruments already fashioned for their use. Their purposes were served by gradually clothing the judges with non-judicial functions, including especially the right to interpret, and authoritatively and finally to declare the meaning of the supreme and fundamental law of the land, the constitution. This made the judges in reality irresponsible lawmakers with a strong natural bias against every species of reform legislation for social and industrial relief and fair play. When by their decisions the judges thus created a system of law hostile to popular interest, the reactionaries defended them and insisted that they be kept irresponsible, denouncing as an assault upon the independence of the judges all effort to give to the people themselves the power to make their own laws for themselves—which necessarily meant the power finally to interpret and to say what these laws really are."

The trouble with Colonel Roosevelt is that he deals with half truths. No such general indictment as he draws would be sustained by any competent jury. There have been corrupt judges. We have none of that ilk on the bench now. There have been judicial decisions without warrant of law and there has been much judicial legislation.

But the trouble, in nearly every case to which Colonel Roosevelt might point, has been with the law, not with its interpretation by the courts. But the remedy our former president proposed is a thousand times worse than the disease. The recall of judicial decisions would involve legal anarchy and would jeopardize the rights of every citizen in the nation a thousand times more than is possible under the present administration of justice.

Some people seem to think that the law will jump for her next every time the south wind blows. Notwithstanding the fact that good eggs are worth a little more than five cents a piece and the incentive for quick action is great, the law must take time. Hardly has her gnomes impulses secured a good start before they are chilled by a breeze from the northwest.

Having investigated both Huerta and Carranza, President Wilson has learned that they are six of one and a half dozen of the other.

The Mexican cavalry had adopted lances. It is a handier way of killing the wounded.

PASTURAGE REGULATIONS EXTENDED ON FORESTS

Dietrich Forester A. C. Ringland has announced that the secretary of agriculture has recently extended the pasturage regulations. This information will prove of exceeding benefit to stockmen residing on or ranging stock within the national forests of Arizona and New Mexico.

Heretofore, stockmen on national forests have been able to secure permits for the fencing of land for exclusive pasturage purposes on the basis of 220 acres for the first 200 head of cattle or their equivalent, and an additional acre for each additional head. It is stated by forest officials that this should meet the needs of the live stock interests, which require enclosures for the holding of saddle stock, the holding of beef stock before shipment, as well as pastures, both pastures, and for carrying poor stock through the spring months.

In exceptional cases where an excessive amount of fenced enclosure is necessary to properly handle stock on national forests under permit, as for instance, the raising of thoroughbred cattle, as much as forty acres per head has been allowed by the

PROTESTANTS HOLD UNION SERVICES THANKSGIVING

Rev. C. O. Beckman Gives Sermon at Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; More Than 600 Present.

Protestant churches yesterday morning held union Thanksgiving day services at the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, South. More than 600 members of seven Protestant churches attended, filling the Central Avenue edifice beyond its capacity. Many had to stand throughout the services.

The Rev. C. O. Beckman, pastor of the First Methodist church, gave an opportune Thanksgiving sermon. The free club of the New Mexico Normal university, of Las Vegas, which came here for the convention of the New Mexico Educational association, conducted the singing services.

The annual Thanksgiving collection, taken yesterday morning, amounted to \$14.21. This money will be turned over to the National Army and Non-Sectarian Benevolent association for charitable purposes.

Mr. Beckman's sermon followed: "Halleluk 1:1-4: 'His glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of His praise;—and there was the hiding of His power.'"

We do not see God walking among the stars controlling their motion and guiding them in their circuits. He is there; we do not see God in the earth, keeping it together and sustaining its life. He is there; we do not see God in the affairs of nations, but He is there.

Statements may gain great points in the nations interest by their skillful diplomacy; states may rise and fall, earthquakes, happenings may occur which shake nations from center to circumference, and God not be apparent, while the events are transpiring, but that He has been in these events will be evident when the results of these happenings shall be made known.

Two nations dash together in deadly conflict; while the war is raging men cannot see God in it, but when the clouds of battle have cleared away and the results of the conflict made known, men are obliged to acknowledge that God was in the war. Look at the fratricidal struggle in our own history. Who could see God in it while fellow citizens slew each other by thousands? But that war was as a great national earthquake that shook and shook off the fetters from all the millions of the oppressed.

As Napoleon hurried his armies against Prussia, and fathers wept, and mothers were frantic, was God in that war? Let liberated Italy answer that question.

See those two brothers on the banks of the Tiber; they constructed a place of defense against their enemies; they give shelter to the oppressed who fly thither. Who are those brothers? And what is the defense they built? Those two brothers are Romulus and Remus, and the defense they built becomes mighty Rome, whose earthquake trail leads luncheon to the last Carthage, Greece, Syria, Egypt, Gaul and Britain, and makes a plain and a safe path for the fleet of the missionaries of Jesus, as they came among the nations crying, 'Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. Who ever thought it; but here was born the power that saved the hands of the fang of Jesus, until God's time had come for the offering of the world's sacrifice.

Surely there is the hiding of His power. Look at that little land of pilgrims on the Mayflower battling with wind and wave. See them in the cabin binding themselves into a 'cold body politic'; watch them on the 11th of December landing on the plain where Plymouth now stands. As we look at those refugees, longing for liberty, whose over of which shall give the greatest nation of the centuries—the United States of America?

The day in which we are here assembled is called our national Thanksgiving day, a day of separation in which this part of the earth may be 'fall of God's praise,' for all His wondrous goodness. The American has not made this day of emboldened heraldry, nor of ancestral pomp and glory, but rather a festival of religious liberty. It has not been celebrated, like Christmas, 'by the imperial song of Milton, the dove-like notes of Herbert, or the classic beauty of Keble.' Thanksgiving day is essentially a day of memories. It gathers to itself all fragments and pleasant associations, photographs upon the heart the memory of peace and contentment, competence and joy; revives pleasant reminiscences, transports the mind to the home of childhood and recalls the brightest scene of other days. Under its sacred influence pictures that hang on the sacred wall of memories are unveiled—pictures which fill our souls with joy or sadden our hearts with grief.

Two hundred and ninety-two millions have come and gone since the American nation, in the shade of the primordial forest sat down in the rocky soil of New England to wait for four centuries to return from a morning hunt to bring the nation its dinner. The Bradford, the Alden, the Winslow and the Standish of that heroic generation have mingled their dust with the soil in which they planted the germs of a great nation. Since then forests have fallen, and grain fields have risen; valleys have drained and prairies have blossomed; broad fields have smiled and yielded their treasures; hills have rejoiced and opened their yields; progress has grown and knowledge has deepened, commerce has vied and wealth has increased; borders have widened, and force has been harnessed, genius has

in broad contrast with the picture of Puritan times, almost one hundred millions of people this day surround the forest land to eat of the riches which eight hundred refugees have brought from a thousand miles, yet the vision and the new blood in some souls, for the chief task and joy of each mortal, in whatever land and climate, is to weave a song out of his own days and years and breath it into the wind of his life.

Progress is the universal law of God; its operation is seen in every direction. The atom has not all at once become the mighty oak; the universal does not come into existence in an instant; the child is not a man in the twinkling of an eye. As God works according to this law so does man in the sphere of his activities. Man's dissatisfaction with present conditions has been the hidden power of God which has moved the world on. The century in which we now live is the age that all preceding centuries have failed to make. The knowledge and the genius of all ages have been impelled to forward generations until led on by the hand of a kind Providence we have become

"Heirs of all the ages, in the foremost files of time."

And we should see this day the way God has been guiding us both as a nation and as individuals, that He has been doing great things for us, and to understand that one ground for thanksgiving is in our inheritance.

We have fallen heirs to a civilization whose fabric has been woven out of the gold and silver fiber of all society which has been instituted to this present hour. There has not been a worthy element born which has not been huddled into the structure of American civilization. It is our boast that we possess the purest civilization of any age or nation. Our progress is the fruit of Providence in history. When Constantinople fell in 1453, a Greek scholar was freed from his cloister in Byzantium and was blown across Europe by an adverse wind of defeat only to drop the abacus of classic Greek literature from which sprang the Renaissance. In 1535, Martin Luther, by the burning of the pope's bull at Wittenberg, gave to the world the Reformation, from which came liberty of thought, of conscience, and of the individual. And while God was getting ready a people He was preparing for them a place of abode, and in 1492 the winds from God's throne blew into the face of the Old World, and thundered waves of unmapped oceans humming in har cars, and unknown men sprang into hero and America was discovered.

As a refuge for fugitives, but the nation and pursuit their race could afford, whom ignorance and superstition had driven from their native shores. We need to thank God for His hidden power which planted upon the bleak New England shores our present glorious civilization.

From the foundation laid by the Pilgrim fathers has been built a government strong in all that constitutes a nation's power. Our armies drive their fiery shafts through the hulls of opposing fleets as a pin sweeps beyond all power to describe. But while we rejoice at all this we glory most of all in our high-minded consistency. There is a land of splendid public schools, universities and churches where morality and religion are believed to be necessary elements in the constitution of every true character.

Moreover, we are feeding on the fruitage of the genius of the past. We have passed from the lumber wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, to the palatial limousine, from the stagecoach to the electric wire which makes continents next door neighbors; from dense forests resounding with the Indian war-whoop, stamp clearings and crooked stick pines, and scant harvest, to broad lands, splendid implements, and bountiful harvests.

In the last sixty years we have built over two hundred thousand miles of railroad; in the last five years, three thousand miles of electric railway tracks; within the last half century the ocean has been tamed, and the earth bound with iron until the unseen current flows through two million miles of wire to flash intelligence the world around. Thousands of our cities are dazzling with incandescent, the noiseless motion of a world of machinery and we hear the hum of industry and the din of trade we begin to comprehend to what we have fallen heir from the genius of man.

And yet is the gathering of the fruit due to man's genius alone? Nay: When that boy sat playing with his mother's tea kettle as well as when that first born iron steed went running along its way, God was there. When Fulton launched his little boat, God was at the helm. When Franklin watched the lightning from the clouds, the Most High was at his side. When the Pilgrim fathers laid the foundations of our government in the rock of practical utility, and set the columns of popular education and Christian faith to support the superstructure of a perfect state, the Lord of Hosts supervised the work. The America of the twentieth century is the America God has made. And the thundering train, and the plowing steamer, and the pounding locomotive, and the flying spindle, and the telegraph chatter, and the telephone silver are but tangible manifestations of the power of God.

Yes, verily, 'the Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad,' and we see the true meaning of our heritage. We find the ground for thanksgiving in our present condition. We thank God for the visible form of our outward prosperity, for bank books, (those of us who have them do), stocks and bonds, bubbles of wheat and flax, loving bread, wealth, ease and beautiful increase. While there are communities that have been visited by storm and flood and bloodshed, yet as a nation we have been free from sore calamity and dire distress; while the cloud of Mexican intervention hangs over us, yet we have been free from the sacrifice of human blood and nevertheless we enjoy domestic tranquility. Our

stern protest against the picture of Puritan times, almost one hundred millions of people this day surround the forest land to eat of the riches which eight hundred refugees have brought from a thousand miles, yet the vision and the new blood in some souls, for the chief task and joy of each mortal, in whatever land and climate, is to weave a song out of his own days and years and breath it into the wind of his life.

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CHICAGO

many of the affections. Thanksgiving is and should be largely a home day. Few of us appreciate the worth of home all some day in a distant land we miss a mother's magic touch; we miss a father's eye or a chat with the loved ones in the old familiar way, and memory plays a pathetic strain on our heartstrings and the teardrops glisten in our eyes—and so we say "Thank God for pleasant homes."

But can the ground for thanksgiving be found only in counting the good of outward prosperity? If it were true there would be many a soul that would have no song of rejoicing, no prayer of gratitude, and deprived of participation in the festivities of this Thanksgiving day. There is a prosperity which man's eye sees, and there is a success that none but God can know. Thanksgiving service is not only for the rich and happy; but also for those whom the record of the past presents as sorrowful. What is there to be sung of thanksgiving for the pain and losses, the disappointments and heartaches, the empty houses, the bare tables, the desolate homes, the vacant chairs, the new dwelling places in the city of the dead? Ah, yes, the spirit of thankfulness should not spring from the essence of selfishness and mere physical and external conditions, but should find its lack of gratitude in God Himself, remembering that above the fluctuations of human misery is the controlling hand of Providence. We trust too much the little systems of man which are but broken lights of the "true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Wealth rises with the morning sun, but at evening sinks beneath the horizon. Pleasures smiles but once and is gone forever. Friends steal in through the open door to our hearts but vanish while we sleep. Hands that heat in love for us are stilled. We value too much the golden coin that drops from His storehouse into our lives, and do not realize the sleeplessness and chaotic misery, whether of joy or sorrow, which make us the heirs of His glory and the children of His immortality. Independent of circumstances our highest thanksgiving should find expression in His everlasting love. So whether prosperity leap through the lattice of our lives and smile as a benignant queen, or adversity's whistling, cold blast chill our blood, "though voices which sing in the songs of other days are silent, and faces which brightened the circle have vanished, though souls may choke the hymn of praise," we may hear above the tumult of our lives the silvery notes, "All things work together for good to those who love the Lord."

So if you be in the valley of sorrow and tears be the expression of your heart, I say to you rejoice, for the tear you shed has a rainbow in it—the rainbow of hope. The loved ones are just yonder, separated from us only by the thin veil of the "little while." And irrespective of our circumstances may the earth be full of His praise because of our present condition.

God Himself.

And again may we rejoice because of our future prospects. We are sitting in the midst of unmeasured harps of blessing. Let us arise and sweep the ground for thanksgiving. Wondrous prophecies await fulfillment, the nation's best days are yet to come. Judging from the past we are justified in saying that the sun of our national splendor is only rising above the eastern horizon, hence its zenith is in the future. In the Philippines we must station side by side with the stars and stripes the bloodstained banner of King Immanuel—the grand standard of Christianity, and from this advantage push a "sphere of influence" into heaven China. (Until we shall have joined in bringing about the time when the story of the Lord will cover the earth as the water covers the sea.)

A Factor for Peace.

We are the poorest nation among all the great powers, yet where else can be found such philanthropic institutions, such beneficent enterprises, such educational advantages, such moral standards, such missionary zeal, and if we are faithful to our trusts it will always be said of us: "Happy art thou, oh favored people: who is like unto thee, O people saved by the Lord the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy exalted arm?"

For thankfulness than now. In the victories of the cross, the application of the simpler truths of the gospel to present conditions, and in the fast spreading interest in missions there is a brilliant prophecy of the Redeemer's universal triumph. With thanksgiving and joy we turn our faces toward the future, where we already can see teeming millions ministering under the leadership of the Prince of Peace. Look from the four quarters of the earth they search their tribal colors blinding harmoniously. Listen, in universal dialect, their voices blend in "All hail the power of Jesus' name; Let angels prostrate fall: Bring forth the rural diadem And crown Him Lord of all."

On they march—Hark: The world's cry, holy, holy, holy, is wafted back for the children of heaven are ringing, and through the open portals myriad after myriad of released souls are entering for the kingdoms of earth have become the kingdoms of our Lord. Let us rejoice for the hope of the future, and again I say, rejoice.

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



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PRaises THIS REMEDY FOR LUNG TROUBLE

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"Gentlemen: The spring of 1898 I had a severe cough for six months. I tried all the medicine that my doctors recommended to me, but no results came for the better. I had lost weight, and would cough and spit until I got so weak I could hardly do anything. But at last, James Deering of Glasgow Junction, Ind. advised that I try your medicine. In one week's time there was considerable improvement in my condition, and after I had taken several bottles I felt as well as ever in my life. I finally believe that Eukem's Alternative will relieve any case of lung trouble if taken before the last stage."

A. C. PETERSWORTH, (Albany, N. Y.) writes in regard to Eukem's Alternative: "I have found many years' rest to be most efficacious for severe Throat and Lung Affections, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Stomach Colds and in general the system. Consult the literature, please—Baldwin's Lung and Throat Remedy, Eukem's Alternative, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet telling of processes and additional evidence."



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Scientific milled under Larabee's German Process. We have arranged with the Barnett Amusement Company to honor these coupons at the Crystal or Pastime Theaters, beginning now and good until December 1, 1913. Each coupon admits one.

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The arrangement will be under an old style General Agency contract, that calls for extremely liberal first year and renewal commissions, with special

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for satisfactory results. This is a great opportunity for the right man. Small fry agents, has-beens, and those who are without financial backing need not apply. Prompt action necessary.

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Quaint, "Old-Timey" Prints Are Revived

And We May Have With Us Again, the Almost Forgotten Cape; The "Oliver Twist" Suit for Boys

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Quite as we might have expected, there is on foot a revival of prints, the quaintness of pinner styles, of flounces, and ruffles, simply demand for expression these delightful "old-timey" textures. Here and there has cropped up in fall importations a gown made of printed silk or muslin hinting broadly of styles which will not really arrive until spring. Manufacturers, quick to grasp the possibilities of this obvious trend of fashion, have prepared to meet the coming demand for materials of rare charm. Printed crepes, crepones, charmeses, flannels, chiffons, marquisettes, printed poplins, linens and muslins, are among the materials with which merchants will pile high their shelves once the heavy gorges and satins, fur-clothes and plushes of the winter have been disposed of. Even now at your favorite store you may find one or two examples of printed crepe or crepon forecasting the fashions to come. If you are choosing the material for a dancing-trunk or afternoon gown, either of these will be a wise selection, as it can be absolutely depended upon to remain in fashion during the spring and summer.

The new prints, while resembling to a marked degree the textures of "mother's" and "grandmother's" time, do not duplicate them. Old-time prints if you will recall, were more or less connected in design. The little blossoms were brought together by an abundance of foliage or by the intricacies of tracery. Quite on the contrary, the new prints show print little blossoms scattered far apart on a plain ground. The foliage is in every instance reduced to lowest terms; some of the flowers being without foliage of any kind, others showing one small leaf precisely placed on one side or the other of the short stem. The colors of the flowers are vivid, and the general impression created quite in accord with the decorative idea now so pronounced in dress.

Our first illustration shows an afternoon gown made of printed poplin, really a spring fabric, but one which an enterprising merchant recently placed on sale with a view to stimulating business. The ground is white, and on it are scattered, in series of two, highly conventionalized daisies, dark blue and rose colored, with short black stems, having a little black dash on each side to simulate leaves. The fabric was almost ridiculously small in price, fifteen cents a yard, yet remarkably smart and effective. The blouse has the fashionable drop shoulder and long sleeves, finished with a short vertical frill at the hand. The vest is of lace, and the deep neck frill of chiffon. The simple drapery of the skirt is well adapted to the unassuming character of the fabric. About the waist is loosely drawn a girde of blue and rose silk.

Another fabric in which marked interest is manifested, is an airy tulle, can be called fabric, is tulle. This is being used, principally in black, for neck trimmings, for tunics and flounces, and for wide girdles ending in a great flaring bow directly at the back of the waist. A model lately imported showed a huge, indefinitely-arranged fluff of tulle just below the waist line in the back, simulating the bustle and prefiguring a new silhouette which mayhaps be with us in

garments made to clear the ground by full three or four inches, and sometimes considerably more. This affords an excellent opportunity for the display of the fancy footwear, of which many attractive types are shown. Boots made to order, with cloth tops matching the fabric of the skirt, are most recent of high novelties.

As early as last August we heard rumors of the possible revival of capes. At the French fairs recently introduced was a trimming motif with some of the most attractive gowns, but it is not until this moment that the cape has actually crossed the seas. Last week we noticed a very handsomely-powdered woman who had completed her toilette of rough black velvet crepon with short black velvet cape. It assumed the low neck-line of the gown, and was finished absolutely flat. Coming just below the elbow it rounded a very new and distinctly chic note. This is another style which will probably await spring for fruition, since the cape as it is now presented is not a practical garment for cold weather wear.

The fantastic tendency so pronounced in woman's apparel is gradually extending to children's wear, and little boys, strange to say, seem to be the greatest sufferers at present. The extremes to which manufacturers—most of them foreign, we are glad to record—have proceeded are evidenced in garments recently displayed by the exclusive shops. Little waistcoat suits were shown with short, light trousers and semi-fitted coats closing in sharp backward-sloping lines over really-and-truly waistcoats made of plain or fancy plaques. Seamen suits, also with old-fashioned tight trousers, were fully rigged with rows and rows of brass buttons. The height of absurdity was probably reached, however, in zouave suits of white bengaline. These had close trousers ending in narrow black satin bands, which finished at the outside of the knee in fairly large black satin rosettes. Over the soft, burruffed white silk blouse were worn the regulation zouave jacket of white bengaline braided in black. The only saving feature of these suits was that they were too expensive ever to become popular. Less extreme was a straight-hanging, black velvet dress for a very small boy, which was girdled just under the arms with a wide black silk sash ending in a big bow at the left side-front. The Oliver Twist is a quaint suit, seemingly, however, somewhat inappropriately named, as poor Oliver never boasted apparel so luxurious. It has short, close trousers, buttoned with large buttons very high upon a waist culbouse fashion, but without any fullness. Usually both trousers and waist are velvet or corduroy, and a wash is sometimes added.

Want a high-grade employee? Or the better grade of servants? Make use of the want columns of The Journal

another season. Tulle is also used for theater caps, for millinery and evening headresses.

The feature of great interest in the second illustration is the unique stripe of the agarie which fashions the blouse. It is called the "candy stripe" and is not unlike the stripe which wound around the candy stick of our

early childhood days. The material comprised stripes of blue, white, brown, rose, lavender and green, irregular in width, and arranged in various color successions. Trimmed with black fur, and worn with a plain green velvet skirt, the effect was unusual and charming. The model represents a simple Korean blouse, worn with a two-piece skirt—a style which, for all its smartness, may be safely essayed by even an amateur dressmaker.

The skirt, you will note, is somewhat short. Shorter skirts, have, by the way, become an established style. Fashionable women are having their



"Candy-Striped" Agarie Combined with Green Velvet and Black Fur.



A Faded Pinner Gown Typifying the Revival of Prints.

SCOOP The Cub Reporter

You're a Bit Late in the Season to Coach, Scoop.

By "HOP"



The Journal Classified Columns

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\$2,300—5-room cement block, modern, 8-Edith St., close in.
\$1,500—4-room frame cottage, bath, electric lights, sleeping porch, lot 11x13 1/2, 4th ward.
\$1,600—5-room frame and bath, W. Lead avenue, close in.
\$2,350—5-room brick, modern, 4th ward, near car line.
\$2,900—5-room frame, modern, sleeping porch, 4th ward, near car line. Money to Loan—Fire Insurance.

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FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; modern; no sick. Apply 508 1/2 W. Central.
FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping, 218 S. Walter. Tel. 202.
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FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, 724 S. Second.
FOR RENT—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping, 216 N. 8th.
FOR RENT—Three rooms, furnished for light housekeeping, modern, no sick, 515 S. Walter.
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FOR RENT—Housekeeping rooms and furnished cottages. Inquire 616 W. Coal.
FOR RENT—Furnished room, modern, 417 N. Seventh Street. Phone 1846J.
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FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping, \$6 and \$7 per month. Mrs. Marley, 413 S. Broadway. Phone 1516W.
FOR RENT—Three nice large airy rooms for light housekeeping, unfurnished, all conveniences, light, phone and bath, ideal neighborhood, no sick or children. Call 613 W. Coal.
FOR RENT—Rooms With Board
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7 California Express 10:10p 11:05p
9 Cal. Fast Mail ... 11:50p 12:45a
2 California Limited 10:55a 11:55a
16 Overland Express ... 8:00a 8:55a
2 Eastern Express ... 3:55p 4:50p
4 California Limited 10:55a 11:55a
8 K. C. & Chi. Ex. ... 6:55p 8:45p
Southbound.
505 El P. & Mex. Exp. 12:30a
811 Pecos Valley Exp. ... 1:55p
815 El Paso Passenger ... 8:30a
Northbound.
810 From Mex. & El Paso 8:00a
816 From El Paso ... 6:20p
812 From Pecos Valley and Cut-Off ... 8:40p

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SADDLE HORSES.
Phone 102. 762 S. Second.
Phone 242-671-1415

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PAINTING AND DECORATING
817-58
Phone 1495-3. 281 Lewis Ave.

LET US SEND A MAN
To Replace That Broken Window
Glass.
**ALBUQUERQUE LUMBER
COMPANY**
Phone 421. 423 N. First.

HOTEL
Grand Central
Large, steam heated outside
rooms. Bath.
50c., 75c., \$1.00 a day.
Weekly and Monthly Rates

Richelieu
Cash Grocery

Sweet Apple Cider, 40c
gallon. Bring your jug.
Oranges, Bananas, Apples
Shelled Walnuts, Pecans and
Almonds
100 lbs. Potatoes, today \$1.60
Barrington Hall Coffee, lb. 40c
Wedding Breakfast, lb. 30c
18 lbs. Gran. Sugar - \$1.00
12 lbs. Potatoes - 25c
Cottolene, medium, - 55c
Cottolene, large, - \$1.35
3 lbs. Leaf Lard, - 50c
5 lbs. Leaf Lard, - 80c
10 lbs. Leaf Lard - \$1.55
Black-Eyed Peas, lb. - 10c
New Mackerel, 3 for 25c
New Blenders, 4 for 25c
New Baked Beans, 4 for 25c
Canning Flies, Bait and White, lb. 90c
Post Toasties, small 90c
Kelllogg's Wheat Flakes 11c
Kelllogg's Corn Flakes 9c
Puffed Rice 14c
Cream of Wheat 14c
Large Jar Peanut Butter 25c
No. 1's Chipped Beef 25c
Durkee's Salad Dressing, pt. 25c
Paraffin Wax, lb. 15c
SAVE MONEY WHILE YOU HAVE
A CHANCE.
116 W. Gold Ave. Phone 235.

Strong Brothers
Undertakers and Embalmers.
Prompt service day or night.
Telephone 75. Residence, 686.
Strong Bldg., Copper and Second.

LINOLEUM
Yes, we have it from 55c per
yard up.
Good laid at \$1.00 PER YARD.
Come and see.
Blakemore's Rug Store
Commercial Club Building.
Opposite Postoffice.

Photographs
make more acceptable Christ-
mas Gifts. Walton guaran-
tees the best at low prices.
313 1/2 W. Central Ave.
Upstairs.

LOCAL ITEMS
OF INTEREST
FOCUSCAST.
Washington, Nov. 27.—New Mexico,
Fair Friday and Saturday.
Fee's Candy Store.
Dr. Schweitzer, Osteopath, Tel. 717.
William Henselstein has returned
from England, where he spent the
past six months.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. W. have returned
from an extended visit in New
York and Pennsylvania.
The Ladies Aid Society of the First
Methodist church will meet in the
parish of the church at 3 o'clock this
afternoon.
The Missionary Circle of the First
Baptist church will meet with Mrs.
E. R. Atwood, 727 South 12th street,
this afternoon at 2:30.
Dr. J. A. Brady left last night for
Elkhart, Minn., where he will take
a post graduate course in surgery at
the Mayo Brothers hospital.
Harmony Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.,
will meet tonight at 8 o'clock. Elec-
tion and initiation of officers. All
members are requested to be present.
Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock,
Judge W. W. McChesney joined in mar-
riage J. H. Peak and Mrs. Mary E.
McDonald. Mr. Peak is a real estate
and insurance agent of this city.
Paul A. E. Walter, secretary of the
School of American Archaeology, after
spending the past week here at-
tending the annual meeting of the
New Mexico Educational association,
left last night in return to his home
at Santa Fe. The school of Archaeol-
ogy had one of the finest exhibits dis-
played at the teachers' convention.
Services will be held this evening at
7:45 at Temple Albert. The sermon
subject will be "The Teacher's Share
in Civilization." The sermon was
preached from last week because of
the teachers' convention this week.
All interested in education are invited
to attend. A special invitation is in-
vited to all visiting and local teachers
to attend. Appropriate music by a
full choir will be rendered.
The ladies of the Eastern Star have
arranged a delightful dancing party
for tonight to be given at the Mas-
sonic temple. This is their last so-
cial affair of the year. It is hoped
that a large crowd will be in at-
tendance. Good music has been pro-
vided, and a gala time is promised. Those
who have previously experienced
Eastern Star hospitalities are looking
forward with pleasure to the event of
this evening.
A society wedding was solemnized
yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the
Methodist church, when Miss Fe-
licia H. Baker, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. J. H. Baker, was united in mar-
riage to Martin Gilbert, a well known
young man of Elbow. After a wedding
dinner at the home of the bride, the
couple left last night for Denver on
a honeymoon trip. Father
Baker, pastor pro tem, performed the
marriage ceremony.
There will be a regular meeting of
Albuquerque Temple No. 8, Pythian
Sisters, tonight at 7:30 sharp. There
will be initiation, followed by an in-
formal dance. Refreshments will be
served. Music by T. A. Diamond. Vis-
iting sisters welcome.

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TRANSFER CO.
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THAT DELICIOUS MILK and CREAM
MATTHEW'S
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BOSS PATENT FLOUR
NEEDS NO PREMIUMS NOR COUPONS TO GIVE IT VALUE.
ITS VALUE IS IN THE QUALITY.

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Undertakers and Embalmers.
Prompt service day or night.
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NEW SANTA FE TIME MUSICAL SUCCESS GIRL FROM MUMM'S
CARD CALLS FOR MORE SPEED COMES TO ELKS AT ELKS THEATER
DECEMBER 6 TOMORROW NIGHT

Eastern Flyer and Eastbound
California Limited Will Drop
More Than Two Hours Travel-
ing Across Country.

The new Santa Fe time cards, ef-
fective December 1, show a reduc-
tion of more than two hours in the
time from Los Angeles to Chicago of
the railway's fastest eastbound through
trains. No. 4, the California Limited,
and No. 2, the eastern Flyer.

The new schedule will bring No. 2
into Albuquerque earlier, but No. 4 has
more than the present card. No. 2 will
leave Los Angeles at 3 a. m. as it does
now, but No. 4, which leaves Los An-
geles at 10 a. m. now, will not depart
until 1:14 p. m. The time of depart-
ure of the limited was changed so
that it would pass through the Mo-
haves desert at night, for the comfort
of passengers. The new steel Pull-
man would make this part of the
trip unpleasant in day time.

No. 2 will arrive in Chicago two
hours and thirty-five minutes earlier
than it does now, or at 7:45 a. m.,
making direct connection with eastern
trains arriving in New York and Bos-
ton the fourth morning from the Pa-
cific coast.

No. 4 will arrive in Chicago at 11:55
a. m. the third day from the coast, or
thirty minutes later than it does now.
When it is considered that the limited
will leave Los Angeles three hours and
ten minutes later and arrive in Chi-
cago only thirty minutes later, a gain
of more than two hours in transcon-
tinental time is obvious.

There has been no material change
in westbound schedules so far as can
be ascertained here. The time of No.
1 will be reduced, so it will arrive in
Los Angeles at 7 a. m., an hour and
thirty minutes earlier than it does
now.

While the new cards already have
been given out to several points on
the system none have been received
here with the exception of the new
card for the Rio Grande division.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
AT CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH THIS EVENING

C. E. Garry, who has spent nine
years in the service of Uncle Sam on
the frontier of Panama, will deliver
an illustrated lecture at the Congrega-
tional church this evening at 8
o'clock. He will use a projector and
will show the official views taken
by the government in 1912. In addition
to the lecture or the small stage
will be a program of vocal and in-
strumental music.

This entertainment will be under
the auspices of the Christmas Endeavor
society and will be the second of the
series of monthly programs given to
interest the public in the work of the
society and the church. As these en-
tertainments are not given for the
purpose of making money for admis-
sion fee will be charged and no offer-
ing will be taken. This society is one
of the best in the state and they are
planning more greater things for the
future. Therefore they are anxious
to interest the public in the work they
are doing and to bring young
people into their membership.

While no fees are asked for these
delightful entertainments the public
may find a box in the vestibule where
those who wish may make a voluntary
offering for the religious and charita-
ble work of the society.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING
DAY DINNER IS SERVED
ON SANTA FE LIMITED

Twenty persons were seated at the
tables in the restaurant of the Santa Fe
limited's dining car as the train left here
at 6 o'clock last evening. Although
the Fred Harvey service had prepared a
Thanksgiving dinner to be served
on all the limiteds en route on that
day the crowd on the train which ar-
rived yesterday carried fewer passen-
gers than usual. Only those who were
forced to, apparently traveled Thank-
sgiving day. Breakfast and lunch
served on the limited did not vary
from the usual menu for these meals.
Dinner was served at 6 o'clock, just
as the train left Albuquerque.

GIRL SCOUTS WILL
REHEARSE TODAY FOR
THEIR ENTERTAINMENT

The Girl Scouts will rehearse at 2
o'clock this afternoon at the Church
of Christ, Gold avenue and Broadway,
for the entertainment to be given De-
cember 12.

For Children There is Nothing Better.
A cough medicine for children must
help their coughs and colds without
having effects on their little stomachs
and bowels. Foley's Honey and Tar
exactly fills this need. No opiates, no
harsh stimulants, no constipation follow-
ing its use. Stuffy colds, wheezy breath-
ing, coughs and croup are all quickly
helped, and sweet refreshing slumber
instead of feverish tossing at night.

It is easy therefore to understand
why an increasing number of bottles
of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound
are sold yearly. For sale by Rutt's
Incorporated.

Dance given by the Eastern Star at
Masonic temple tonight. Good music
and refreshments. Couple, 20 cents.
All members and their friends urged
to attend.

FOR SALE.
Complete furniture and fixtures
of a bank of house. Must be
sold before December 1st.
P. F. MCANNA
Agent for Receiver.

WANTED—Furniture of every
description for cash. Edward Frank,
auctioneer, 122 W. Silver. Phone 945.

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The man who goes out
to dinner in a Hart Schaff-
ner & Marx suit feels
right and looks right.

SIMON STERN
(Incorporated.)

"have all the styles."

This store is the home
of Hart Schaffner &
Marx clothes.

Goods Sent Free by Par-
cels Post.

AUCTION!
\$1200 OVERLAND AUTO.
MOBILE
10 ROOMS OF FURNITURE
AND CARPETS
GRAND LIBRARY OF 2000
BOOKS

AT 2 P. M. TODAY
At the residence of Dr. Car-
wright, No. 1137 East Central
avenue, I will sell at public
auction 10 rooms of furniture,
consisting of everything for the
home, also—

\$1,200 Overland Automobile,
and a library consisting of over
2,000 books—all the best works
also—

35 Oak Sectional Book-cases,
(2 to a section).
Furniture consists of Library
and Parlor furniture, upholster-
ed in leather, Axminster and
Body Brussels Rugs and
Carpets, library tables, hall top
desk, Flat top desk, two
Ladies' desks, Mission buffet,
\$75.00 Brass bed, newly new,
Dressers, Chiffoniers, Beds,
Springs and fine Mattresses,
\$40.00 Kitchen Cabinet,
Rockers, Chairs, and Tables of
every description, Refrigerator,
Picture, Blankets, Dishcloths, also
14 sectional book-cases, in oak,
and a Library of over 2,000
well selected books by the best
authors—educational, and
theological.

For the convenience of those
wishing to attend this sale, free
accommodation will be furnish-
ed. The bus "Daughters" will
leave the corner of Second and
Central avenues at 1:30 and at
1:55 p. m., carrying absolutely
free of charge, all those wishing
to attend this sale.

The Overland Automobile will
be sold prompt at 2:00 p. m.;
terms will be given. Bankable
note required. Dr. Carwright
is leaving the city, and every-
thing must and will be sold.

ED FRANK
AUCTIONEER

WALLACE HESSELDEN
General Contractors.
Figures and workmanship count.
We guarantee more for your money
than any other contracting firm in
Albuquerque. Office at
SUPERIOR PLANING MILL
Phone 377.

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For an
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
that is Reasonable and Satis-
factory.
BAMBROOK'S LIVERY

CRYSTAL TODAY
"SILVER BACHELORHOOD"
Vitograph.
A beautiful two-reel Lubin feature.

PASTIME TODAY
"NO PLACE FOR FATHER"
Biograph.
"THE SLAVE OF SATAN"
Two-reel Pathe feature.

"MRS. CASEY'S GORILLA"
Biograph Comedy.
High Class Licensed Pictures and
Exclusive Service.

"SEA ETERNAL"
A beautiful two-reel Lubin feature.

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A beautiful two-reel Lubin feature.



MISS OLIVE VAIL
Who Plays Leading Part in "The
Girl from Mumm's" at Elks Theater
Tomorrow Night.

With a whistling timelessness which has
made "The Girl from Mumm's" a sure
fire success. Combined with this is
the book by J. A. Lutz, a book with-
out a dull spot, a book with a real
plot and with such sparkling comedy
that every member of the company
takes as much pleasure in each per-
formance as does the audience.

Miss Olive Vail, America's favorite
comedienne, whose previous visits to
this city have left such an excellent
impression that no further praise is
necessary, heads the perfect cast—
comprising such prominent artists as
Franklin Bennett, Jackson Barry,
John E. Frank, Francis McKenna, Miss
Nellie Waters, Miss Eric Lee, Miss
Marjorie Day and Miss Hazel Brown.
The chorus has already been named
"The Olive Vail Beauty Chorus."

Naturally, with such a production
it requires a gorgeous setting and cost-
uming, and in this respect Messrs.
Sheehan and Buck have outdone
themselves; the gowns including those
worn by the chorus are such and all
original creations, having been de-
signed and created by Madame Mc-
Gregor-Hull; each gown being made
and fitted for the individual girl who
wears it.

It is safe to say that there will be
nothing heard this season which will
afford more genuine pleasure than
"The Girl from Mumm's."

Results from Journal Want Ads.

Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.
General Planing Mill.
3d and Marquette Phone 8

ENDS DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" Cures Sick,
Sour Stomachs in Five Min-
utes—Time It!

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

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

B. M. WILLIAMS
Dentist.
Rooms 1 and 2, Whiting Building,
Corner Second and Gold.
Phone No. 434.

Journal wants bring results because
everybody reads The Journal.

FOR SALE.
Complete furniture and fixtures
of a bank of house. Must be
sold before December 1st.
P. F. MCANNA
Agent for Receiver.

Wanted—Furniture of every
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MOBILE
10 ROOMS OF FURNITURE
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BOOKS

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At the residence of Dr. Car-
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auction 10 rooms of furniture,
consisting of everything for the
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\$1,200 Overland Automobile,
and a library consisting of over
2,000 books—all the best works
also—

35 Oak Sectional Book-cases,
(2 to a section).
Furniture consists of Library
and Parlor furniture, upholster-
ed in leather, Axminster and
Body Brussels Rugs and
Carpets, library tables, hall top
desk, Flat top desk, two
Ladies' desks, Mission buffet,
\$75.00 Brass bed, newly new,
Dressers, Chiffoniers, Beds,
Springs and fine Mattresses,
\$40.00 Kitchen Cabinet,
Rockers, Chairs, and Tables of
every description, Refrigerator,
Picture, Blankets, Dishcloths, also
14 sectional book-cases, in oak,
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