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CATTLE MARKET SUDDENLY SHIFTS FROM CHICAGO TO OTHER CITIES

Prevalence of Hoof and Mouth Disease Leads to Drastic Measures by Federal and State Authorities.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW BY LIVESTOCK DEALERS

Believe Plague Is Checked and Danger to Industry Averted by Prompt Action at National Capital.

that there is no danger of infection from dressed meats, and Dr. O. E. Dyson, chief veterinarian of the state, gave out a reassuring word that there is no danger in milk where the precautions ordinarily observed among the dairy herds and milk houses are maintained. Those with a liking for hunting were granted permission to shoot pigeons which fly about the yards, attracted by scattered grain. At Sugar Grove, a hamlet near Aurora, Ill., farmers were reported shooting stray dogs, cats and chickens while they are immune to the disease, can easily carry it. Such measures have not been ordered by the scientists fighting the epidemic, but Dr. Dyson said that they were excellent precautions.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTIVE HAND

Washington, Nov. 6.—Further spread of the livestock foot and mouth disease has caused the extension of the federal quarantine to Massachusetts and Iowa. Reports at the department of agriculture announced the discovery of the epidemic at South Attleboro, Bristol county, Mass., and at Parcellia, the first case west of the Mississippi. Cattle, sheep and hogs now cannot be moved out of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts or Iowa.

In addition to the states already quarantined, a suspected case exists at Como, Miss., where it is reported a herd owner himself has contracted the disease. The federal authorities are advising state officials to impose stringent quarantine against infected sections and even to prevent children from leaving the farms to attend schools.

Hope was expressed today, on receipt of reports of no new cases in Indiana and Michigan, that the epidemic there had been placed under control. On the other hand new cases were found in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in three more counties in Illinois.

The spread of the disease makes certain an increased cost of putting down the epidemic. It would not surprise officials if the cost would be nearer the \$2,000,000 expended by the German government to eradicate the disease from among its cattle, a few years ago, than the \$300,000 spent by the American government in fighting the 1908 outbreak of the disease. The expense of having inspectors trace the various shipments from infected centers will be very large. Ten new inspectors were rushed today to Wisconsin, Iowa and Massachusetts. Department officials have suggested to the promoters of the Royal cattle show, to be held at Kansas City this fall, that the event should be postponed.

GREAT ACTIVITY IS PREVALENT ON WALL STREET

Loans Are Made at Lower Rates of Interest and New York City Bonds Are Bought on Old-time Basis.

GREAT ACTIVITY IS PREVALENT ON WALL STREET

By the middle of next week every animal in the yards will have been killed and the thousands of pens and miles of water troughs will have been cleaned and disinfected. I feel confident full operations might be resumed by next Thursday, but as the clean-up is to be thorough, and as such a vital point—the health of our cattle throughout the state—is at stake, a few days' further delay would matter. Our only apprehension is that the disease might spread in other states which the government might quarantine and we would be unable to get cattle even when the Illinois quarantine is lifted. However, the drastic action of the federal government has the full co-operation of cattlemen everywhere.

Disinfecting is proceeding night and day at the stock yards. Spectators who formerly from the elevated passageways, saw herds of cattle now behold acres of empty pens from most of which spout streams of pungent disinfectant. A notice cautioning people not to enter the pens occupied by affected cattle said:

"Those who do will have to undergo a very disagreeable form of fumigation."

The herd of 600 infected cattle originally found was augmented by the discovery today of 216 more cattle and 600 hogs which were affected. No sheep so far have been affected.

The collection of 800 prize cattle brought here for last week's dairy show from twenty-eight states and Canada is still held in quarantine. Eighteen of the herd have been infected, and the elevated and the organization to protect the remaining cattle and prevent, if possible, their being contaminated. The state livestock commissioners said it would be unwise to remove the prize cattle before it had been definitely established that they were uninfected. The herd is valued at several million dollars.

Anticipating a stronger demand for poultry by reason of the epidemic of foot and mouth disease among cattle, the price of live fowl has advanced 5 cents a pound in the last forty-eight hours. The price of dressed meats so far has not been advanced, and assurances given by the packers are to the effect that it will not be.

The killing of cattle and swine ill of the disease continued at the stock yards and disinfectants were spread in very thick and cranny of the place.

Four more prize winners at the recent dairy show were taken sick and isolated for observation.

J. Orden Armour, head of Armour & Co., issued a statement to the effect:

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 6.—New Mexico: Fair Saturday and Sunday.

400,000 MEALS SERVED DAILY IN BRUSSELS FROM U. S. COMMISSION

Those Able to Pay Are Charged Five Cents and Those Destitute of Money Receive Food Without Cost.

RICH AND POOR IN LINE FOR SUPPLIES

Aside From Assistance From America People Have Nothing to Eat and No Way of Getting It.

400,000 MEALS DAILY IN BRUSSELS

London, Nov. 6. (10 p. m.)—Provisions sent to Brussels by the American commission for the relief of Belgium already are supplying 400,000 meals daily and plans are now complete for carrying on a similar work throughout that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans.

The Dutch steamer Ban Block will sail some time tonight loaded with 2,000 tons of wheat, rice, peas, beans and flour, and it is expected that the Dutch steamer Tellus will leave tomorrow with 1,700 tons of wheat. Both ships will proceed to Rotterdam, where their cargoes will be taken over by representatives of the American commission.

Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the American commission, today received the following telegram from Capt. F. Lacey, the commission's representative at Rotterdam:

"Langhorne, Wyman and Bell (Morris), M. Langhorne, secretary of the American legation to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, E. B. Wyman, member of the relief commission, and Edward Bell, second secretary of the American embassy at London) have returned from Brussels, where 400,000 meals a day are being issued. Those people who are able to pay are being charged 5 cents for a meal. The meal costs 15 cents, and Bell says that rich and poor stand in line for these meals, as it is the only way they can get food."

Joseph Bolagne, Belgian deputy and member of the Namur town council, and A. Joreuz, deputy and member of the Liege town council, in a signed statement sent to the commission, say:

"We have terribly suffered. After the air-raids and horrors of war we are now threatened by famine. These German armies, since the beginning of the invasion, have lived on our soil by requisitioning vitals of all nature. Our production of grain normally is hardly sufficient for a fifth of the consumption. The maritime route being closed for the import of grain our country would be starved in a short time. Solely for Liege and its environs 1,500 tons of grain are necessary each day. At the moment of writing we have hardly grain enough for a few days.

"Without the generous assistance of the United States it would mean for us famine, with its unavoidable consequences of riots and plundering. We have suffered enough. At least let this misfortune be spared us. We are convinced that you will sympathize with our undeserved miseries."

"In the province of Liege the city has first been compelled to pay a war contribution of 30,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000), while the requisitions which have been made so far exceed 50,000,000 francs. The city of Liege has a population of 117,000 inhabitants and its ordinary annual budget hardly reached 14,000,000 francs."

Emile Digneffe and Paul Staes, members of the Liege town council, in a statement to the commission, say:

"To sum up the situation, an industrial population of high efficiency is out of work and cannot earn its food. It has no reserves any more in food or savings and rescue is immediately and urgently needed, for fear that catastrophe would be brought about by impending starvation, and food for relief is only the beginning of all kinds of relief up to the time when the population is allowed to organize its work again."

SAN FRANCISCO IS PROMPT WITH AID

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—About \$90,000 was subscribed today for Belgian relief at a mass meeting of citizens at the Chamber of Commerce.

Compulsory Boost for Cotton. Texarkana, Ark., Nov. 6.—Notice posted on gins and cotton bins warning farmers not to sell their cotton for less than ten cents and the burning of a gin have combined to arouse cotton growers of Miller county, Ark., and the bordering county in Louisiana. Today word was received here of the burning of a gin at Podessa, La., recently, after warning had been posted.

TSING-TAU FALLS BEFORE JAPANESE FORCE, ASSISTED BY THE BRITISH

Germany Loses Last Foot of Possessions on Asiatic Mainland After Long and Stubborn Defense.

FIRST REAL VICTORY OF GREAT WORLD WAR

Allies Said to Have Paid Heavily for Ejection of Kaiser From Stronghold in Chinese Republic.

TSING-TAU FALLS

Tokyo, Nov. 7 (11:20 a. m.)—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsing-tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces.

It is officially announced that the first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred at midnight, when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the line of defense. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

The Germans hoisted the white flag at 7 o'clock this morning at the weather observation bureau. The quick capitulation of the Germans was the cause of much surprise and joy to the men of the army and navy operating against it and also to the people of Tokio.

The charges against the middle fort was a brilliant one. It was led by General Yoshimi Yamada at the head of companies of infantry and engineers.

The number of the German and Japanese losses, which were large, have not been announced.

Ends Pictorial Phase. The fall of Tsing-tau ends the most picturesque of the minor phases of the great world war now raging. On two continents and in many of the islands of the seas, where colonies of the warring nations were planted, combats of more or less interest have taken place, garrisons have been captured and towns occupied peacefully, but in the little German concession on the south side of the Shan-tung peninsula of China there has been going on, since late in August, a reduced scale of war that from all accounts has developed nearly all the features of those battles in Europe that have resulted in the capture of fortified positions. The capture of Tsing-tau goes to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland as well as her last strategic position outside of the German empire in Europe.

Siege of Three Months. For nearly three months the little German garrison, amounting to about 7,000 men and nearly wholly composed of reservists, who were living or doing business in China, has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing-tau has been taken at a heavy cost of men on the part of the allies.

Japan Enters War. It was on August 15 that Japan threw herself into the European war as an ally of Great Britain after demanding that Germany withdraw or intern all German warships in Asiatic waters and relinquish possession of Kiao-Chow. In the statement from Tokio that accompanied this demand Japan asserted her intentions were purely military and did not contemplate the retention of one foot of ground on Chinese territory and later affirmed that she did not intend to extend her holdings in the island of the Pacific that might fall into her possession during the campaign.

Her demands ignored, when the ultimatum expired a week later, Japan proceeded cautiously with plans to seize the German settlement on the Chinese mainland.

Operations Interesting. The operations in this isolated eastern theater of the war have been reduced to a scale of some 200 square miles, as compared with the whole continent of Europe, but on that account they have been none the less interesting. Aeroplanes and all other accessories of modern warfare have figured in both the Japanese and the German operations.

The strength of the attacking force as compared with the little garrison of some 7,000 men and the few German vessels at Kiao-Chow was so disproportionate that the beginning of the campaign it was taken for granted that the German possession soon would fall. The surprise was that so small a force was able to hold out so long and inflict a considerable loss, both to the land and naval force of the allies. Reports from various sources indicate that the allies' loss around Kiao-Chow has been upwards of 2,000 men and several second-rate warships.

The details of the movements have

been secret, but the first general operation undertaken by the Japanese was the sweeping of the waters around Kiao-Chow for mines which the Germans had laid. In this connection 100 Japanese women shell divers offered their services, thinking that they, unseen by the enemy, could dive and release the mines. But the offer was declined, since the Japanese law prohibited the employment of women in warlike operations. During the mine sweeping campaign at least one of the Japanese mine-dragging boats was blown up.

Seize German Railroad. The next general move on the part of the Japanese was to seize the German-owned railway running west from Tsing-tau into the province of Shan-tung.

This was done under violent protest from the Chinese government, which held that it was a violation of the integrity of the Chinese republic, but the Japanese went ahead with their operations.

The number of the expeditionary forces has never been officially divulged, but it is said to have been upward of 20,000 men. A British detachment consisting of some 800 north Wales borderers and 400 Indian Sikhs, under command of Brigadier General Nathaniel W. Brasenay, commander of the north China force, was at their head, and it is said to have formed a part of the center of the Japanese line in the investment of Tsing-tau.

Fighting Intermittent. Fighting continued from the middle of September intermittently until the fall of the fortress today. During this period both the German and the Japanese warships and aeroplanes engaged in the bombardment of each other's positions. On one of the most severe of these engagements, on October 11, it was announced that the Japanese lost 1,700 killed and 800 wounded. It was then reported that the Japanese would await the arrival of siege guns before continuing operations. At various times German losses were reported up to a score or more.

On the night of October 17 occurred the most serious of the Japanese naval losses, when the cruiser Takaichiho was blown up by the German torpedo boat S-96.

Installed Siege Guns. It was reported on October 23 that the Japanese had finally installed their siege guns under cover of Prince Henry mountain and other hills near the town. The German fortresses included three lines of defense. The first of these on the outskirts appears to have been evacuated some time ago and the garrison concentrated in the forts Moltke and Bismarck and the range of precipitous hills that circle the harbor of the city. The Germans also had five forts exclusively for shore defense.

The heights back of the city are penetrated only by the railway line, and it is probably through this path that the allies proceeded into Tsing-tau once the defending fortresses had been silenced.

German Proclamation. An interesting document in connection with the fall of Tsing-tau is the proclamation which the German governor posted on August 23. In this he said:

"Never shall we surrender the smallest bit of ground over which the German flag is flying. From this place where we, with love and sacrifice, have endeavored during the last seventeen years to shape a little Germany across the seas, we shall not retreat. If the enemy wants Tsing-tau he must come and take it."

In taking it the Japanese have again had revenge for certain phases of their war with China twenty years ago. Victorious, she was forced, at the instigation of Germany, to give up Port Arthur—her main fruit of victory—which eventually became Russian.

Ten years later—in 1904-5—Japan fought Russia and again took Port Arthur. Now, after another interval of ten years, in association with the British forces, Japan has seized the German possession of Kiao-Chow and wiped out a score which has been a thorn in its side for two decades.

TRIP BY PACKER GETS RAILROAD MEN IN TROUBLE

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A trip taken by the late Edward Morris, the packer, and seven members of his family, to Hot Springs, Ark., January 26, 1912, in a private car, was made the basis today of federal indictments against the Chicago & Alton railroad and W. L. Ross, its former vice president. It is charged that six full fares and two half fares were paid by Mr. Morris, while the statutes required the payment of eighteen full fares for the use of a private car.

The indictments charge that when Mr. Morris made known his desire to go to Hot Springs, Mr. Ross arranged for the assignment of a private car to B. C. Stevenson, the assistant general freight agent. The car then proceeded with Mr. Morris and his family and Mr. Stevenson, although he was on the same train, occupied a berth in another car.

The railroad company is liable to a maximum penalty of \$20,000, while the offense said to have been committed by Mr. Ross carries a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY IS REPORTED FROM EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR; LITTLE CHANGE ON WESTERN LINE

SUCCESSSES BY CZAR'S FORCES SAID TO BE MOST IMPORTANT SINCE HOSTILITIES BEGAN

Limited Amount of News Is Allowed to Dribble Through From Turkish Border Where Muscovite Invasion Is Reported From Petrograd; Greece Is Said to Have Taken Aegian Island From Sultan and Bulgaria Is to Receive Macedonia if She Will Throw Her Weight in With the Allies; Kaiser's Forces Are Again Trying to Hack Way Through British Lines to Point on Coast at Calais or Boulogne.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

London, Nov. 6 (9:40 p. m.)—The Russians report that having driven the Germans back to their border in the north and forced their center to retire from the Vistula to the Warthe river, the Russian general staff has turned its attention to the Austrians, who have so stubbornly been holding their positions along the San river in Galicia.

According to a telegram received from Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russians have won a victory more important than any preceding it. The Russians say they have again occupied Jaroslavl, north of Przemysl, capturing 1,000 prisoners and much war material. It is believed, however, that there will have to be another big battle on the Warthe before the armies of Emperor Nicholas seriously threaten Sillesia.

Little Change in West. In the struggle between the Germans and the allies in the west, there has again been little, if any change. The Germans, twice bailed in their attempt to reach the French coast, are preparing another attack which, like the last, is directed at the line held by the British on both sides of the town of Ypres, where some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war has been in progress, and where the casualties on both sides have been larger than those on such a restricted front in any previous battle.

German Claim Progress. A Berlin official report claims that the Germans have made progress here, but this is in direct contradiction to the claims of the allies, who say they are holding all their positions and have made some advances.

Reports come from the Dutch frontier that the Germans are making preparations for retirement, but military observers here say that from the fact reinforcements are being brought up, it is certain they have not yet despaired of breaking through the allies' front and reaching either Calais or Boulogne.

Important Battles. Elsewhere along the great front there has been a repetition of isolated encounters, which in the French official communication, are referred to as minor affairs, but which, in ordinary wars, would be considered fair sized battles.

The British fleet, according to unofficial accounts, again has taken action along the Belgian coast and has been bombarding Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the Germans are supposed to be organizing bases for their submarines.

Operations in Near East. Except for the Russian announcement of their invasion of Turkish territory from the Caucasus, silence prevails as to the operations in the near east.

For the present interest is centered in the possibilities of the Balkan states becoming involved in the war. Greece, it is stated, has annexed Epirus, which she was denied by the London conference after the first Balkan war.

Bulgaria May Come In. It is also said on good authority that negotiations are proceeding for an agreement by which Bulgaria will receive Macedonia, which is largely Bulgarian, if she will consent to give her active support to the allies' cause.

Serbia, which won Macedonia by the second Balkan war, is said to give it up, but it is thought here she can hardly turn a deaf ear to Russia, who entered upon the war on her account. Further, it is said, she would receive compensation in Bosnia through which she would get a route to the sea.

People Are Fleeing From City of Antwerp. Amsterdam (via London, Nov. 6, 9:50 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Rotterdam, says that all trains arriving there from Antwerp are full of fugitives. One of the fugitives said that not a German officer slept in Antwerp last night, all being hidden in the forts.

The correspondent adds that a proclamation issued at Antwerp by

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