CITY EDITION

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FRENCH FORCES AT VERDUN DRIVE OVER LINES OF CROWN PRINCE

Fort and Town of Douaumont Are Recaptured Along With Thiaumont and Haudremont Quarry, Says Report.

WHOLE GERMAN FRONT THROWN BACK 2 MILES

Russo-Rumanians Are Retreating in Dobruja Region Before Armies of Teutons, Bulgarians and Turks.

RETAKE IN DAY GROUND LOST IN TWO MONTHS

London, Oct. 25.—Military experts here point out that the French coup at Verdun has regained virtually all the ground lost in the second battle of Verdun. This was accomplished with lightning suddenness in a single day, whereas the Germans occupied nearly two months in wresting this ground from the French.

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Switching the offensive from the Somme region in France—possibly as a counter to the advance of the Teutons in Dobrudja region of Rumania—the French have smashed the German line north and northeast of Verdun, over a front of four and one-third miles, penetrating it along its entire length in the center, gaining a distance of nearly two miles.

Preceded by a violent bombardment, such as marked the great attacks and counter-attacks during the days when Verdun was the focal point in world interest, the offensive was delivered approximately from the eastern bank of the Meuse river, near Bras, eastward to the Damloup battery.

Douaumont Is Recaptured.

When night fell, the village and fort of Douaumont, in the center, were in the hands of the French, while on their left wing the Frenchmen had pushed beyond Thiaumont, and captured the Haudremont quarry, and taken up positions along the Bras-Douaumont road. On their right wing, considerable progress also had been made from Douaumont to Damloup. More than 3,600 prisoners and casualties of war material were captured by the French.

Central Powers Gain Sharply.

In the Dobrudja region of Rumania, the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks are giving no rest to the Russians and Rumanians, who continue to retreat along the entire front from the Black sea to the Danube river, although at some points they are vigorously opposing the advance of the invaders.

Rachova, on the river, a short distance below Tchernavoda, and Medjidie, on the railway between Tchernavoda and Constanza, have fallen into the hands of the Teutonic allies. In the latter region, cavalry is pursuing the retreating Russo-Rumanian forces, well to the north of the railway line. More than 6,700 prisoners have been taken by Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Rumanian Transport Is Sunk.

Constantinople reports the operations of Turkish submarines in the Black sea off the Rumanian coast in the sinking of a 3,000-ton Rumanian transport and sailing supply ships bound for Constanza with provisions.

Predeal, to the south of Kronstadt, on the Transylvanian front, has been captured by the Austro-Germans, according to Berlin, and the resistance of the Rumanians in the Rothenthurm pass has been broken. Bucharest announces that in an attack along the entire Oltuz region, the Rumanians captured several hundred prisoners and ten guns.

From the Baltic sea to the Carpathian mountains, a period of comparative calm has again set in.

Fighting on Other Lines.

On the Austro-Italian front, the Austrians and Italians at various points, especially on the Asiago plateau, in the Sugana valley in the Plava sector of the middle Isonzo, and on the Carso front, are vigorously bombarding opposing positions.

The Serbs in the Cerna region of the Macedonian front have put down a German-Bulgarian attack, and themselves delivered a thrust which was rewarded by the capture of several trenches. In the Dolran sector, the British also captured a Teutonic allied trench. Floods are interfering with the operations on the Struma front. Four British and four Norwegian steamers have been sunk by submarines or mines.

TEUTONS OUTMANEUVER RUMANIAN DEFENDERS

At the Head of Predeal Pass, Rumanian Frontier, With General Von Falkenhayn's Army, Oct. 18 (by Courier to Berlin, via London, Oct. 24).—In yesterday's battle around Predeal Pass, the Associated Press correspondent visited various German and Hungarian battery positions where the men, undisturbed by Rumanian fire, kept up a fearful bombardment of the opposing positions in the campaign for the invasion of Rumania. The men went at their work in almost a holiday spirit, for it is with a sense of deep relief that the Germans and Hungarians here, officers and men alike, have left behind them the trench warfare of other regions and thrown themselves into open field maneuvers against the Rumanians.

It was scarcely believable that after two years of strenuous life at the front, infantrymen should rush to the assault with songs, yet it is a fact, due largely to the universal feeling here that they are dealing with a foe who has yet to learn every trick of modern warfare. Though the German and Hungarian infantrymen were about to rush into the fire of Rumanian rifles and machine guns, they viewed the situation complacently, saying the worst of open field work was preferable to trench drudgery. Officers explained that the change virtually would make the troops fresh forces, owing to the novelty and the fact that the central powers' troops are best suited for maneuvering because of their training along that line.

The entire action centered around Predeal, which the Rumanians were defending in expectation that the German and Hungarian infantry contemplated a frontal attack over the slopes upon which a serpentine road ascends to the summit of the pass. Some infantry fire actually developed here as a feint, but the actual attack was made upon the flanks of the Predeal position, mainly from the east, where the Rumanian infantry was holding the slopes of Susanul and other mountains. The Rumanian artillery was so placed that it could fire only upon the slopes directly north of Predeal during the greater part of the action.

Unknown to the Rumanians, German and Hungarian infantry had on the previous day reached the base of Susanul and now was ready for the assault.

The Predeal battle is one of the few open field actions witnessed in this war by correspondents, who are able to approach within less than 3,000 yards of the skirmishing line. At 11 o'clock German artillery opened a

(Continued on Page Two.)

The State Institutions

Attention has already been called to the fact that during the last four years and a half, or since the McDonald administration has been in power, New Mexico has advanced more rapidly—has made more real progress—than in any twenty years in her previous history. The fact the various institutions of the state have been in capable hands and have been managed without extravagance and without scandal is one of the main contributing causes for this progress.

The penitentiary, for example, which for many years was consistently conducted as a losing enterprise, has been managed by Superintendent John B. McManus on a business basis, without waste and without extravagance, with the result that the institution has paid its way and has set aside substantial sums for permanent improvements. At the same time, with an increased number of prisoners there has been a decrease in the number of escapes, and no charges of mismanagement have been made, although the penitentiary has been carefully and painstakingly investigated by legislative committees composed of enemies of the administration eager to find fault with those in charge.

As with the penitentiary, so it has been with other state institutions. The men appointed to boards in charge of the colleges and eleemosynary institutions have been men of responsibility and integrity who have had the best interests of those institutions at heart and who have worked unselfishly in advancing the progress of the state through them.

Compare this condition with that which existed in the old days when the old republican ring ran things with a high hand—when "influence" was the only qualification demanded of an applicant for any appointive office—when it was not necessary for a teacher to be able to read or write in order to be placed in charge of a school—when road building was a farce with the joke altogether on the taxpayers of the state.

Five years ago the people of New Mexico decided that the old crowd and its methods were intolerable. Have they changed their minds?

Five years ago the voters declared overwhelmingly for progress and enlightened reform. Do they now favor reaction and a return to the dark ages of state government?

Americans and Dominicans Fight in San Domingo

Santo Domingo, Oct. 24.—In an engagement between American troops and rebel forces today, General Ramon Batista was killed. Several Americans also are reported killed, including two officers, and one American officer was wounded.

The names of the American officers killed are given as Captains William Low and Atwood. Lieutenant Morrison is wounded.

The American commander attempted to arrest General Batisti, who resisted, and ordered an attack on the American forces. Fighting continued for a considerable time, but the rebels were eventually defeated.

The engagement took place opposite Santo Domingo City, and caused a panic in the capital. Reinforcements were sent there to aid American troops in maintaining order.

The number of killed and wounded in the fight is at present unknown.

A revolt occurred in the Dominican army several weeks ago, but American marines and bluejackets soon had control of the situation. They were reinforced with American troops from Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

The available naval lists make no mention of Captain Atwood, who is reported as having been killed. Captain William W. Low was attached to the first brigade of marines, stationed recently at Port-au-Prince.

Lieutenant Victor I. Morrison is listed as attached to the first brigade of marines.

NO REPORT OF FIGHT REACHES DEPARTMENT

Washington, Oct. 24.—No report on the fight in Santo Domingo had reached the navy department tonight but officials assumed that the latest outbreak was the work of a small band of rebels who recently revolted from the Dominican army and that it did not presage any general attempt at disorder. Last reports from the island told of comparative quiet throughout the republic, where the American marine forces are busy organizing the native constabulary, which is to police the country under the direction of American officers.

Captain William W. Low was sent to Santo Domingo with his company from the marine barracks at Philadelphia. He was a native of New Hampshire, appointed to the marine corps from Connecticut in 1899, and was 47 years old. Officers at marine corps headquarters tonight were unable to identify the name "Atwood."

FORD WILL PUT WOMEN ON SAME BASIS AS MEN

Manufacturer Announces He Has Established Female Workers of His Plant Upon Pay Equal With Men.

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 24.—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, announced after a conference with President Wilson today that as the result of an "inspiring talk" he had with the president two weeks ago, he had established women workers in his plants upon the same pay basis as the men.

Mr. Ford authorized the following statement:

"I had the pleasure to inform President Wilson this afternoon that I had established the women workers of my plant at Detroit and in the branch factories in other cities upon a pay equality with the men workers. I took this step, following my conference with the president more than two weeks ago and I did so because of the inspiring talk I had had with Mr. Wilson on the forward movement among womankind. This principle is now in operation and I look forward with complete confidence to its vindication."

Mr. Ford came here late today to show the president advertisements supporting the Wilson administration which he plans to have published prior to the election. When he stepped off the train and was asked why he had come to Shadow Lawn, he replied:

"To get on the Wilson bandwagon."

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEW ARMOR-PIERCING BULLET

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

New York, Oct. 24.—Army officers who have observed the tests of the new armor-piercing bullet now in progress at the Sandy Hook proving grounds are enthusiastic over the results. The bullet is of only .30 caliber and can be fired from the regulation army Springfield rifle. At a distance of fifty yards the projectile ploughed through a sheet of steel three-quarters of an inch thick and then penetrated a silhouette target planted behind the steel plate. It is believed that one of the new bullets could be fired clean through from ten to twenty men standing in a row.

The bullets are tipped with a piece of steel encased in lead, which acts as a lubricant when the bullet strikes steel and thus aids penetration. The projectiles which passed through targets in recent tests were but little distorted.

It is pointed out that the great value of the bullets will be against armored motor cars and against troops hiding in houses or behind other protections. One officer said that they would be of service against such instruments of war as the now famous "tanks" used by the British on the Somme.

RELEASE OF AMERICAN TOBACCO IS ORDERED

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Washington, Oct. 24.—Release of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of American tobacco, held at Copenhagen and Rotterdam, because of failure to comply with the conditions of importation laid down by Great Britain, has been ordered as a result of representations by the state department. The department announced tonight that it had been advised of the action by the British embassy, the statement adding that "officers of the department express much satisfaction over the concession given in this case."

Because of inadequate warehouse facilities, the dampness and chilliness of the atmosphere, the special brands of tobacco designed solely for use in these countries would have been almost a complete loss unless relief had been given quickly.

Harvey Manager to California.

Winslow, Ariz., Oct. 24.—J. T. Lapsley, manager of the Fred Harvey hotel in Winslow, left Tuesday morning for Los Angeles, where with his family he will spend the next two months in a well-earned vacation. Mr. Lapsley will not return to Winslow, much to the regret of his many friends, but will be received by W. R. Belding of Mohave, Calif., who has arrived and will take charge upon Manager Lapsley's departure.

HUGHES MAKES CLEAR ASSERTION OF AMERICANISM AS HIS POLICY

Wants Votes of No People Who Are Not First of All Loyal to United States, Is His Declaration.

NO SECRET AGREEMENT MADE WITH ANYONE

Those Who Imagine He Might Use Influence, If Elected, in Any Other Nation's Cause Are Mistaken.

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

New York, Oct. 24.—Charles E. Hughes tonight told an audience that crowded Scheuzen park hall, in Queens borough, that he did not want the support "of any one who has any interest superior to that of the United States, who would not instantly champion the right and interest of America against any country whatever, who wants immunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swerved by alien machinations."

Mr. Hughes' declaration was made at the first of three meetings at which he spoke in New York City tonight. The other two meetings were held in Harlem and the Bronx.

Exclusive American Policy.

"It is hardly necessary to say that if I am elected," Mr. Hughes declared, "we shall have an exclusively American policy in the service of American interests. I have no secret understandings, no unstated purpose. If any one supposes that in case of my election, the rights and interests of American citizens will be subordinated to any ulterior purpose, or to the interest of the policies of any foreign power whatever, he is doomed to disappointment.

"I am an American, free and clear of all foreign entanglements. We propose to have an administration—an American administration—while dealing with all nations on a basis of the most absolute fairness, will maintain unshakingly American rights on land and sea.

Mass of Americans Patriotic.

"We shall not tolerate the use of our soil for foreign intrigue. We shall not permit threats from any quarter or any foreign influence to swerve us from our action. I believe that the great mass of American people are sincerely patriotic.

"I said long ago in my speech of acceptance that whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have a common country and we could not tolerate a divided allegiance.

Other Votes Not Wanted.

"I desire the support of every true American who stands for my principles, whatever his race, and I do not want the support of any one who has any interest superior to that of the United States. The United States must be supreme.

"And as to any who would have an allegiance that is not single and complete, as to any who would not instantly champion the rights and interests of America against any country whatever, as to any who would seek immunity for foreign aggression or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swerved by alien machinations, let them not vote for me."

THE PRESIDENT TO BE HONORED NEXT SATURDAY

Plans Are Nearing Completion for the Nation-wide Observance of October 28 as Woodrow Wilson Day.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL]

New York, Oct. 24.—Plans for the nation-wide observance of Saturday, October 28, as "Woodrow Wilson Day" are nearing completion. Every democratic club and organization in the country is arranging a special program for that day, when a proclamation on Americanism by the president will be read.

The president will receive a big delegation at Shadow Lawn. The day has been designated as "New York Day" there, and already hundreds of prominent business men have signified their intention of making the pilgrimage. To these visitors the president will read his proclamation.

Every democratic chairman in the United States has written to democratic headquarters that meetings will be held in their respective counties. Some of the celebrations in the west will take the form of all-day picnics and barbecues, where feasting and games of all sorts will give way in the evening to old fashioned country dances.

Clarence Watson, democratic national committeeman for West Virginia, is to run special trains to his home at Fairmount, where he will entertain several thousand democrats and their wives and children.

The Wilson Independent league will hold a series of meetings in the city of New York, fourteen in all.

GEN. FELIX DIAZ IS MARCHING ON CITY OF MEXICO WITH BIG FORCE

Man Who Overthrew Madero Is Reported About to Oust Carranza From Power in Republic Below Rio Grande.

SEVERAL STATES ARE ALREADY SUBJUGATED

De facto Government Is Believed Crumbling Before Powerful Revolutionists Now in Concerted Campaign.

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 24.—Felix Diaz completed the conquest of the state of Mexico four days ago, when he entered Toluca, the capital, according to a message received here today by a Mexican identified with the Felicista movement. Diaz was said to be but a short distance from Mexico City with a force of several thousand men, well armed and amply provisioned.

A letter from General Medina Barron, a partisan of Diaz, received here today, said he was in complete control of the state of Colima, having three thousand men under his command. He said he had ample funds for the prosecution of his campaign and had sufficient arms and ammunition for 60,000 men. Barron was formerly a federal colonel, stationed in Sonora.

Advices from the same source said that General Aguilar, another former federal commander, at the head of several thousand men, holds the towns of Sayula and Ameca, in Jalisco, as well as the surrounding territory, for a considerable distance. The Carranza forces were concentrated chiefly around Guadalajara, it said.

The state of Oaxaca, with the exception of the capital city of Oaxaca, has been overrun by the Felicistas, the letter claimed. While not under actual siege, the Carrancista forces are surrounded in such a manner that they cannot leave Oaxaca without precipitating a general engagement.

The forces of Zapata, several thousand strong, were in the suburbs of Mexico City, less than two miles from some of the most densely populated quarters, the letter said.

VILLA'S VICTORY IS APPARENTLY CONFIRMED

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 24.—Government agents here claim to have received additional confirmation of Villa's defeat of Gen. Carlos Ozuna's Carranza column at Palomas, eighteen miles west of Chihuahua City last Friday. The confirmation is said to have come from refugees reaching the border from Chihuahua City, who claim that Villa captured General Ozuna's eleven troop and supply trains, carrying ammunition, arms, machine guns and supplies.

The refugees, who brought this report to the border claim to have talked with survivors of Ozuna's column, who said Villa led the Carranza troops into a trap at Palomas, then attacked from the front, flank and rear, and cut the railroad line behind the trains. The same source claims 250 Carranza soldiers were killed and an equal number taken prisoners.

The refugees claim to have seen Villa's campfires six miles west of Chihuahua City Sunday night.

It is said that Villa had received a large amount of arms and ammunition, stolen from the government arsenals by agents serving in the Carranza army, and was well supplied for the repulse of Ozuna.

CARRANZA BELIEVED ABOUT TO QUIT CAPITAL

Washington, Oct. 24.—Charges that General Carranza is preparing to leave Mexico are being freely made by his political opponents in Mexico City. They are based upon his decision to leave his capital for Queretaro and the fact that Mrs. Carranza already has crossed the border into the United States, accompanied by the wife of her husband's war minister and chief supporter, General Obregon.

Information to this effect is reaching officials here from various reliable sources. So far nothing tangible tending to support the story has come through official channels. It is known, however, that many officials here believe General Carranza has committed a political blunder, at least, if he is not in fact preparing for flight, by permitting his family to leave Mexico just at this time. The trip, they say, was certain to be construed by his followers as a confession of weakness.

The purpose of the visit of Mrs. Carranza and Mrs. Obregon, as explained at the Mexican embassy, is for a tour of the United States. Word of the arrival at the border also of Mrs. Jacinto Trevino, wife of the military commander of Chihuahua state, had not been received tonight. It was pointed out, however, that Trevino has been among Carranza's staunchest supporters and that if the first chief believed his hold on the political situation was weakening, Trevino very probably would be warned, in order that he might also place his family in safety.

The state department had not received tonight word that Gen. Carranza and Obregon had left Mexico City for Queretaro. Previous advices, however, said that the first chief would go to that place in connection with the constitutional convention, for which delegates were elected last week. This is the only explanation obtainable here for Carranza's departure.

Persistent reports that Carranza was about to leave Mexico have been in circulation along the border for some time. It is not known that American military authorities have been able to gather any definite information in this regard. Many war department officials have privately expressed their conviction, however, that the de facto, or at least General Carranza's personal control of the political situation, was growing steadily weaker. They have another report that the time might come soon when he would be forced to leave Mexico.

The main point urged by General Carranza in asking for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, was that their presence on Mexican soil was not understood by the Mexican people and hindered his efforts to establish a civil government. The Mexican commissioners at Atlantic City have presented this view to their American colleagues, but so far have not succeeded in convincing the Americans of the ability to their government to protect American border life and property, should the troops be withdrawn.

It has become increasingly apparent here that the continuance of disturbed conditions throughout Mexico is operating against the commissioners in their efforts to reach a solution of the border problem.

FULL EXPOSURE OF WHAT RECORDS OF O'LEARY AND FRIENDS SHOW

Organization Purely Racial and for Purpose of Extending German Propaganda in United States.

HUGHES SILENT UNTIL FACTS BECOME KNOWN

Purpose of League Is to Elect President Friendly to Teutonic Cause and Opposed to Great Britain.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL]

New York, Oct. 24.—Confidential committee reports of the "American Independence conference," made public today by the democratic national committee reveal in detail the secret purposes, plans and scope of the racial political organization promoted by Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associate propagandists.

Following the original disclosures which inseparably linked the present activities of this organization to both Candidate Hughes and his republican campaign managers, facts now conceded by public admissions of both Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox, today's revelations have a deep and national significance.

Third Installment of Records.

The facts concerning the real character and aims of the O'Leary organization which has been masking its operations under the title of the "American Independence conference," are taken from official records of the O'Leary organization. They constitute the third installment of the series of statements upon the present activities and future purposes of the secret body made public by the democratic committee. The official records disclose:

What Is Disclosed.

1—The purely racial and secret purpose of the organization as a weapon of vengeance and force against Anglo-Saxon influences in America as revealed in the official report of the committee on plans.

2—The striking emphasis upon the permanency of the so-called "American Independence conference" dominating American elections not only in the special campaign but as pointedly proclaimed in all future elections.

3—The alliance and co-operation between the "American Independence conference" and the "American embargo conference," thereby disapproving the claims that the "American Independence conference" is purely a patriotic body.

4—The present and future members are enjoined to extend their oath of allegiance to the organization, "to their children and their children's children" the oath of the vendetta.

5—The law requiring publicity of campaign contributions and disbursements. Before considering in detail the subjects above enumerated, attention is directed to an extraordinary declaration of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his fellow propagandists by which in effect they undertake to place their secret organizations above the power of the government, the confidential report of the committee's plans contains this amazing statement:

Would Accomplish Much.

"This committee is confident that this national organization can by making the necessary efforts soon weld those local leaders into an organization that will make Senator Husting elaborate his declaration that the government with its powerful means could not accomplish what this organization has done."

Attention is also called to the fol-

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMANS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER ATTACK

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Paris, Oct. 24.—La Libertad's correspondent on the front in northern France says that the growing intensity of the bombardment between Ancrea and the Somme indicates that the Germans are preparing for another attempt to remedy a situation which is growing more critical each day.

Emperor William, adds the correspondent, has been reported to be at Bapaume personally overseeing the preliminaries for the formidable counter offensive in view, for which the German army on the Somme front is said to have received strong reinforcements in infantry and more especially in artillery.

DENVER PEOPLE HEAR ROOSEVELT URGE UNIVERSAL ARMY TRAINING

Attacks President Wilson's Foreign Policies and Charges Violation of Civil Service Law by Executive.

FAVORS AMENDMENT TO ENFRANCHISE WOMEN

Declares If He Had Sent Message to Germany There Would Have Been No More Ships Sunk, or a Fight.

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Denver, Colo., Oct. 24.—Pleas for universal military training and criticism of President Wilson for "debauchery of the civil service," characterized the address here tonight by Theodore Roosevelt, the principal one of a trio of speeches made in the course of his one-day stay in Denver. Colonel Roosevelt urged that compulsory training would redound to the benefit of the nation by increasing democracy, developing American youth physically and mentally, and aiding the country's social and industrial development. His criticism of President Wilson included a declaration that the executive had "exchanged offices for political support."

Colonel Roosevelt advocated repeal of the Hay military bill and the restoration of the militia to its former status. He cited Switzerland's development as an instance of what compulsory military training would do in developing a country "physically, mentally and morally."

Wants Federal Suffrage.

The colonel divided his afternoon speech, which primarily was to the women of the state, between an appeal to them to vote for Hughes and a sharp criticism of the administration's foreign and Mexican policies. He declared the passage of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, enfranchising women, was the most practical and expedient goal for the suffragists now, and asserted Mr. Hughes would maintain his announced stand in favor of this amendment.

The colonel participated in three parades through the business section; one this morning, on his arrival; one this afternoon, when a committee of republican women escorted him to the auditorium for his speech, and a "red fire demonstration" tonight. Late this afternoon he spoke briefly to the members of the "Hughes' Women's special" campaign party, which arrived late today.

What He Would Have Done.

The colonel told the crowd that if he had been president and had sent President Wilson's "strict accountability" message to Germany, "there would have been no more ships sunk—unless there was a fight afterward. The Lusitania was sunk, with its 1,394 deaths, as a consequence, because other nations believed we'd welcome being kept out of war. If I had been president then, I'd have seized every interned German ship, and then I'd have said to Germany, 'Now, we'll see, not about what you are going to give us as compensation for this, but what we are going to give you.'

Recalls Venezuelan Incident.

"I abhor a needless, wanton war. But if it were necessary to protect our women and children, I'd have gone to war. When I was president, and Germany wanted to assume control of part of Venezuela, 'temporarily,' I got Dewey and had every ship in the fleet ready down south of Porto Rico. And I got the arbitration I asked for because Germany knew I meant what I said.

"If it had been otherwise, we would have had a German stronghold in Venezuela, and most of the present war would have been fought right here at our front door.

"Just so sure as other nations get the impression that we are 'too proud to fight,' this nation will have to go to war. When I was president, I always tried to do strict justice. I wrote no notes—oh, one or two, but as a regular exercise that did not appeal to me—and I did what was equally important—I made it clear I was not too proud to fight."

Great Enthusiasm.

The audience which greeted Colonel Roosevelt here tonight was large and demonstrative. Mrs. Raymond Robins, a member of the Hughes special party, was prevented from speaking by insistent cries of "We want Teddy." Mary Antin, another member of the party, was unable to complete her address.

During his address, Colonel Roosevelt replied to a cry from the audience, "Hurrah for Wilson," by saying:

"Hurrah for Woodrow Wilson and Carranza. When you shout for Wilson, do not forget his side partner."

A roar from the audience and shouts of "Eat 'em up, Teddy," greeted this rejoinder.

MARSHALL SCORES COLONEL ROOSEVELT

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 24.—The outstanding feature of President Wilson's administration has been "the awakening of the consciences of the American people" declared Vice President Thomas R. Marshall at a political rally here tonight.

Mr. Marshall warmly praised the administration policies, said the republicans had no real issue, defended the Adamson law and criticised Theodore Roosevelt.

"I had never had any faith in Roosevelt," he said. "In 1912 he sued the republican party for non-support. In 1916, when he didn't get his alimony, he went back to the party."

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST

Denver, Oct. 24.—Forecast: New Mexico—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler southeast portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

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

Maximum temperature, 73 degrees; minimum, 46; range, 27; temperature at 6 p. m., 67; south wind; partly cloudy.