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FARMERS SHOULD HAVE SELLING INFORMATION

IF THEY KNEW CONDITIONS
THEY COULD DISPOSE OF
CROPS TO ADVANTAGE

Rome, Italy.—The remedy for the high cost of food in the United States is adoption by the national government of a scientific plan for disposing of farm products," according to David Lubin, the American representative to the International Institute of Agriculture here and himself the originator of the plan of founding that institution.

"The remedy was worked out by Germany many years ago and all we have to do is to adopt that remedy," he said. "The trouble with our present farming conditions is that the middleman and the speculator rather than the farmer get the biggest profit from the sale of farm products. This is shown by the fact that soon nearly 50 per cent of the farms of our country will be mortgaged or merely occupied on lease by the soil's cultivators.

How Italy Lost Farmers

"Right here in Rome a long while ago we had a striking example of what poverty means to the farmer. In the time of Emperor Tiberius Gracchus, Rome began to buy her food from Africa instead of encouraging her farmers. The land rapidly passed then from the hands of the cultivator of the soil to other ownership and the small farmer's ruin entailed that of the nation.

"America won't solve its high cost of food problem by putting its speculators in jail. We must make it impossible for the speculator to operate by strengthening the farmer. The Germans saw this many years ago, and they worked out a welfare plan for the farmer, and thereby for the nation, which resulted in placing 86 per cent of the farms in the hands of the cultivators.

"The key to the plan of the Germans, known as the Landwirthschaftsrat, is that of keeping the farmer informed regarding the needs of the cities, of the market, so that his distribution system is good, so that he knows what his products are worth, so that he knows how to sell, and so that he knows how to plant his crops.

"All of Germany is divided by provinces and each province is kept in-

formed of the other's doings through a central office. Suppose there were too many potatoes in the province of A, with the result that prices were low, the farmers in this province would make inquiries of the farmer's organization in the neighboring province, say of B, how its supply stood, and so on through several provinces until the whole potato proposition was gone over and the potatoes shipped to the point where the supply was least. In the United States at present, given the conditions of the province of A, the growers there merely continue to sell their potatoes to the big city buyers at whatever prices they choose to offer, the farmers in Kentucky, say, being unaware of conditions in Ohio, or at least inaccurately informed.

"The German plan is valuable because it is a farmer's affair. All the business of information is carried on through their own agents and not by outsiders. Their organization is recognized by the government. All legislation affecting agriculture must by law first be submitted to a standing central committee of the farmers. The organization is entirely independent of the department of agriculture, as it should be, since no such department can ever co-operate directly on matters affecting prices and business.

"Congress has already passed the rural credits act, and it will also be called upon to consider this German remedy for the high cost of food. The rural credits act by itself will not vastly benefit the farmer unless he is further aided to get equitable prices for his products by the adoption of the other and complementary act. By this creation of an official farmer's organization the farmer will be turned into an efficient merchant and the people in California will, say, should they be lacking in a food plentiful in New York state, be able to buy that food at prices helpful to the New York farmer and not prohibitive to them."

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MAN HOUSEKEEPER TROUBLED

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25.—Joseph Gaynor, a giant in stature, was arraigned before Judge Stelk today to answer to a charge of cruelly whipping his two-year-old daughter. Gaynor attributes the misfortunes that have overtaken him to the day when he became housekeeper in his home. An injury to his foot prevented him from supporting his wife and two children. He became housekeeper while his wife went to work in a factory to earn the family expenses. Later he liked this arrangement so well that he refused to change it.

LAND COMMISSIONER'S FORESIGHT PROCURED BEST LAND FOR STATE

HAD SELECTIONS BEEN DEFERRED, AS IN ARIZONA, NEW HOME-STEAD LAW WOULD HAVE DEPRIVED COMMONWEALTH OF SOME OF ITS BEST TRACTS—OFFICE IS MAINTAINED, SAYS ANNUAL REPORT, AT A SMALL EXPENSE, DESPITE LARGE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 24.—Gross receipts of the New Mexico state land department for the fiscal two-year period ended November 30, 1916, were \$1,922,860.46, an increase over the gross receipts of the preceding two-year period of \$717,619.97, and with in less than \$300,000 of the total amount collected during the previous 15 years, since the establishment of the state land office. Practically the whole of the state's vast grant of 12,159,000 acres, the gift of congress for the support of common schools, higher educational institutions and charitable, penal and other public institutions and enterprises, has been selected and title vested in the state. More than seven million acres are under income producing lease and approximately 800,000 acres have been sold or contracted for sale. It is estimated that the income for the present fiscal year will reach \$1,000,000, or in excess of the total amount collected through taxation, exclusively for state purposes.

These and other facts of equal interest showing the rapid and enormous growth of the value of New Mexico's vast land holdings, and of the income derived and to be derived therefrom, are contained in the sixteenth and seventeenth annual reports of the state land office, just issued in printed form by Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien. The land commissioner finds the surprising increase in demand for state land for purchase and lease, the advancing rates of rental and larger prices paid for lands old at public auction to be due to the combined influences of southwestern development, range restriction, land hunger, successful operation of the state land code enacted by the legislature of 1912, and to the publicity campaign which has been and is being carried out by the state publicity bureau, operated in connection with the state land office, through which, he says, it has been possible to bring state land resources and advantages before a much larger audience, backed by statistical information heretofore unavailable.

It has been understood in a general way that demand for state land was increasing, that the state land office for the past four years has been the

busiest office in the state government and that the work of selection of the state's grants and lieu lands—lands permitted to be selected in exchange or lieu of school sections lost by entry or withdrawal prior to the dates of the state's grants—was being pushed by skilled land surveyors and locating agents. The department's report for the first and second years of statehood distanced all former reports in magnitude of the figures. But it has required the report just published to make clear how valuable is the state's gift of lands from the federal government and how valuable it is likely to become in maintaining educational and other state institutions and in lifting taxation from the people.

Selections Completed Just in Time

The report shows that of the 12,159,437.69 acres granted to New Mexico under the congressional acts of 1898 and 1910, a total of 11,049,500.07 acres have been selected and title thereto passed to the state. Of the small acreage remaining to be selected practically all is protected by tentative selections which await either the completion of federal land surveys or determination as to character of land applied for. The importance of the completion of these selections, representing five years of constant work by the state land board and the land commissioner's selecting agent, is emphasized in the current report from the six United States land offices in New Mexico which show that in the first 19 days of this month more than 5,000 filings have been made by homeseekers on the public domain in this state under the 640-acre stock-raising homestead law, with a total withdrawal of more than 3,000,000 acres. There remain in New Mexico only 16,000,000 acres of surveyed and 8,000,000 acres of unsurveyed public domain. Should even a small measure of the present homestead rush continue through the coming spring and summer not an acre of public land will remain unfiled on at the end of 1917. Inquiries now pouring into the state publicity bureau here, to the federal land offices and to various local and county

WHEN BROTHER OF MURDERED MAN INTERVIEWS HIM, ACCUSED MAN IS COOL

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Elbert W. Blancett, confronted here Saturday by Roy Armour, the brother of Clyde Armour, whom Blancett is alleged to have murdered on October 23, denied that he ever saw Clyde Armour.

Roy Armour stood face to face with Blancett in the hospital room at the state penitentiary and said:

"I am Clyde Armour's brother," gazing on the accused man, who lay on a couch, his neck thickly bandaged.

"I don't know you and I never knew Clyde Armour," Blancett is said to have replied.

The iron nerve of the man, who is but 22 years of age, according to his own statement, has baffled those who have endeavored to obtain a confession or a statement from him. What Blancett did, and where he went after boarding a westbound passenger train at Albuquerque on October 31, is a mystery. He made his appearance in Friday Harbor, Washington, about the middle of December, it is said.

Blancett Attorney Arrives

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Brooke M. Wright, a prominent attorney of Friday Harbor, Washington, arrived last night, to arrange for the defense of E. W. Blancett, charged with the murder of Clyde D. Armour. Mr. Wright will represent Armour at his preliminary hearing and will retain local counsel to assist him in the case when it finally comes to trial.

COLORADO LEGISLATURE RECEIVES A MEASURE INTRODUCED BY SIGHTLESS MAN

Denver, Jan. 22.—Pensions for indigent blind persons are proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative James M. Downing of Aspen, who is himself sightless, in the lower house of the legislature. The bill provides for a pension fund to be administered by a commission of three from which payments of \$180 a year are to be paid sightless persons, not public charges, who are earning less than \$300 a year and who have reached the age of 21 years for men and 18 for women.

Senator Fred Schermerhorn offered a measure, said to have the approval of the Colorado anti-saloon league, prohibiting public or private carriers from bringing liquor into the state except for medicinal or sacramental purposes, and limiting the amount one person may possess to one quart of whisky and 12 quarts of beer.

LOUIS McELROY AND TREVINO HERRERA HAVE NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

When a Ford car upset yesterday afternoon, Louis McElroy was seriously injured, and Trevino Herrera was bruised considerably. The accident occurred about 4:30 o'clock on South Pacific street. The boys were traveling south, and turned out to meet another car. The road at this point, except in the middle, is quite sidling, and the car turned completely over, and stopped, standing on its

wheels, headed north.

McElroy's back was injured, and it was feared that it was broken. However, he was reported to be resting well today, and it is believed he has no internal injuries. Except for a few bruises and scratches, Herrera is unharmed. McElroy, who is a professional chauffeur, was driving the car. Herrera is a delivery boy for the Las Vegas Mercantile company.

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKES FREQUENT VISITS TO THE CAPITOL

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Wilson plans to go to the capitol two or three times each week to keep in close touch with members of the senate and house for the purpose of hurrying consideration of his legislative program and avoiding an extra session. He began the new custom today and probably will continue it each Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

HEAVIEST FALL OF THE DOWNY IN TWENTY YEARS REPORTED FROM THE NORTH

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22.—St. Paul and the northwest are busy today digging themselves from beneath snow as the result of one of the heaviest snow storms in the last 20 years. Minnesota, Wisconsin and South and North Dakota were covered by snow from two to 17 inches deep. A wind at one time reaching a velocity of 42 miles an hour piled the snow into drifts which caused all traffic to be greatly impeded. On railroads in South Dakota train schedules were cancelled and some trains are still stalled in the gray banks of snow. A number of Minneapolis schools closed because of the cold.

STRUCTURE AT CANANEA IS PRECIPITATED TO GROUND WITH-OUT WARNING

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 22.—Probably 18 persons were killed in the collapse of Sonora hotel, a two-story structure in Cananea, 70 miles southeast of here early today, according to a telegram received this afternoon. The hotel was the property of W. A. Julian, American vice consul. Many guests were buried in the ruins. Fernando Mendoza, a local merchant, received a telegram informing him of the death of his brother, Gaston, 22 years old. American consular records in the buildings at the time for the collapse are believed lost.

FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—There was a meeting of the farmers of southern Colfax county Saturday at Springer to organize a farm loan association. V. L. Martineau, county agricultural agent, presided.

Grip is something of a joke to those who have never had it, but when they get it they become dead to all sense of humor. No disease was ever more appropriately named because grip takes hold of the entire system. To get rid of it take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and carefully observe the directions with each bottle. This remedy is highly recommended by those who have used it and know its real value. Obtainable everywhere.

Try Zensal for that itching Eczema Sold by E. G. Murphey.—Adv.

REQUEST TO BRING IN INFORMATION IN LEAK INQUIRY NOT ACTED UPON

New York, Jan. 23.—Governors of the New York stock exchange today postponed action on the request of the house rules committee that they ask their members to submit to the committee a list of all their transactions, with customers' names, for the period from December 10 to December 23.

In connection with the postponement the board instructed President Noble to appear before the committee with counsel and say that granting the request would impose great hardship on their members. Mr. Noble immediately came before the committee and made his report.

"Not only would the production of the books impose great hardship upon a large number of houses who are not mixed up in this matter," said Noble, "but it did not appear," he said, "that the board had any power to enforce the request."

Mr. Noble wanted to know if the request could not be modified.

"I do not understand," interrupted Attorney Whipple, "that the question of power is involved. The question is whether they will take the request to the brokers and turn over to the committee such responses as are received. If the board will make the request the committee will determine how to enforce it, if there is not prompt compliance."

Whipple, stating that there had been evidently a misapprehension as to the nature of the committee's request, asked that it again be submitted to the board and that the board report what it was willing to do.

"I am not interested in excuses," interrupted Representative Chipfield, "but in compliance."

President Noble asked that it be understood that the board did not refuse to comply with the request, but that it had been a question of its power. He said he would reassemble the board tonight, if possible, but he did not think he could do so.

New York, Jan. 23.—The searchlights of the house rules committee immediately on all the "short" deals immediately on all the "short" deals which took place on the stock exchange between December 10 and December 23. It was on such speculation, if any, that profits were made on advance information regarding the president's recent peace note, it is asserted.

That this feature of the inquiry may be expedited, the committee, at its first session today, ordered H. G. S. Noble, president of the Stock Exchange, to "request" the governing board of the exchange to ask its members to supply the committee forthwith with a list of all of their transactions between December 10 and December 23, designating all customers by their real names and not by numbers or appellations.

The statements requested also are to show the numbers of stocks borrowed by whom and to whom loaned and the date returned.

With this information in hand, the committee believes, it soon can determine if there is any basis to the charges of immense profit-taking through "short" selling by those in possession of leak information.

Noble was the first witness called after Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the committee, had made his opening statement. It was featured by an outline of the immediate plans of the committee contemplating inquiry into nothing same save the leak said to have occurred in connection with the president's peace note. Noble was questioned particularly as to the operations of "short" pools and the propriety of speculators accentuating unfavorable news by selling stocks in order to depress the price and "cover" at a profit. He said he saw no impropriety in such operations. He was told that if the board of governors did not obtain the records desired, the committee would be compelled to make its own search. Noble agreed to present the matter before the governors this afternoon.

Samuel F. Streit, chairman of the Stock Exchange clearing house, the second witness, explained its operations.

At his own request President Noble of the Stock Exchange took the stand again at the afternoon session, and said he wished to correct an impression he said he had given at the morning session when he said he approved of short selling by pools.

"When I gave my answers my mind was dwelling upon the question of the right to sell short," said Noble "If it was a question of a concerted action or conspiracy to depress the market artificially, then I do not approve of it."

Mr. Noble said the penalty for such action was suspension or expulsion from the Stock Exchange, but that action of this kind had never been taken, because evidence was lacking.

PRESIDENT A LOBBYIST.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson's plan to visit the capitol frequently, urging action on his legislation program, was attacked today by Senator Jones, republican, who declared it indicated a course of "systematic lobbying" by the president.

A FALSE ALARM

New London, Conn., Jan. 23.—A small tug entering the harbor early this morning with lights arranged in an unusual manner, close to the water, gave rise to a report that a third German merchantman submarine had arrived, and it was not until daylight that the report was found to be untrue.

DANISH SHIP SUNK

London, Jan. 23.—The Danish steamship Klampenborg of 1,785 tons gross, has been sunk, according to an announcement made today at Lloyds.

A good remedy for a bad cough is BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It heals the lungs and quiets irritation. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

Santa Fe, Jan. 23.—Assistant Superintendent of Insurance Peter A. M. Lienau today made public his findings of the recent examination of the Occidental Life Insurance company, made by him. The findings are favorable and reassuring and Mr. Lienau says that the company has complied with his instructions in practically every respect.

Mrs. Vincent Truder has returned from an extended visit in the east.

PERSHING'S FORCES BEGIN THEIR MARCH BACK TOWARD THE BORDER

Washington, Jan. 23.—Withdrawal of the outposts of General Pershing's forces in Mexico has been ordered by the war department with the approval of President Wilson. There were intimations today that as soon as the outposts are brought in, movement of the main body of troops toward the border will be begun.

No date for the sending of Ambassador Fletcher to the Mexican capital has been set, it was stated officially today. The question of lifting the embargo on the exportation of arms into Mexico is being considered, but no decision has been reached because of the complexity of the problem. The position of the government, it was learned, is that the embargo will be lifted as soon as the administration can be assured that the arms will go to the proper authorities.

Troops are Marching out

Juarez, Mexico, Jan. 23.—United States troops from the El Valle (San Buenaventura) outpost, which began their march to field headquarters at Colonia Dublan Sunday, according to official dispatches received here yesterday, had not reached Casas Grandes at 10 a. m. today, a message from Casas Grandes stated.

The message said the outpost troops were expected to arrive there enroute to Colonia Dublan during the day, and added that the people of Casas Grandes were out on the road to meet them. The delay in their arrival was caused by the fact that a number of the troops were infantry commands and were said to be making the march on foot instead of in motor trucks, as first planned. El Valle is 55 miles south of Casas Grandes.

A large number of Mexican residents of El Valle arrived at Casas Grandes yesterday, enroute to the border here. They started from El Valle Sunday when they saw the American soldiers breaking camp and preparing to leave, according to messages received here today. The next train from Casas Grandes is expected to bring large numbers of natives, as well as other foreigners.

No movement of American troops from Colonia Dublan north toward the border was reported today from Casas Grandes. It was said the detachment reported yesterday to have been ordered to proceed north and establish a temporary camp was awaiting the arrival of the El Valle troops.

Troops Leave El Valle

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 23.—First troops of the American outposts in Mexico to rejoin field headquarters in preparation for withdrawal to the United States reached Colonia Dublan today, according to advices from Casas Grandes. They had been stationed at Charcos, near El Valle.

Four hundred motor truck composing 12 truck trains, are now in operation between the field base at Columbus, N. M., and El Valle, hauling surplus camp equipment and supplies toward the border, an army officer arriving here from Columbus today reported.

Wagon trains were being concentrated at Colonia Dublan yesterday, he said, and a general concentration

of men and equipment at the field headquarters there was in progress.

Alabamans to Go

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 23.—The Alabama troops are to start for home from Nogales and possibly Douglas within a few weeks if not a few days, it was stated in official circles here today. The first movement indicating the evacuation of the border town of Nogales occurred today when United States Deputy Marshal Treahy left for Nogales to escort the federal military prisoners to Tucson for incarceration in the Pima county jail pending further disposition.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN TO LEAVE THE BORDER

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 23.—The return movement of the National Guard organizations taking up the 25,000 troops ordered home from the border should begin January 26 or 27, according to announcement made at General Funston's headquarters today.

It was estimated a month will be required to complete the movement. To facilitate the use of rolling stock, the troops ordered home have been divided into three groups. Organizations in group No. 1 will go first. The first group includes the following units: Batteries A and C, Alabama field artillery; two battalions Delaware infantry; Battery B, District of Columbia field artillery; Second Kentucky infantry; Massachusetts ambulance company and field hospital; First New Hampshire infantry; First North Carolina infantry; Second Pennsylvania field artillery; Second Virginia infantry; Illinois brigade headquarters and Third infantry; Fourth Missouri infantry; Fifth Nebraska infantry and signal company; Fourth Ohio infantry; Iowa brigade headquarters and Third infantry; Indiana brigade headquarters and Second infantry; Troop A, Montana cavalry; Troop A, Oklahoma cavalry; field hospital and Company A engineers; second squadron Utah cavalry.

Listed in the second group are: Sixth Pennsylvania infantry and headquarters Third brigade; Fifth Maryland infantry; Seventy-fourth New York infantry; Troop A, South Carolina cavalry; Company A, engineers and field hospital. Tennessee ambulance company No. 1 and field hospital No. 1; Second Wisconsin infantry; First Minnesota field artillery; Fourth South Dakota infantry; Nebraska field hospital No. 1; Ohio brigade headquarters and Fifth infantry; squadron A, Iowa cavalry; ambulance company and field hospital No. 1; First squadron Ohio cavalry; Indiana ambulance company No. 2; First Arkansas infantry.

The following organizations compose the Third group: Eighth Pennsylvania infantry and Company C, engineers; New York field supply train and ambulance company No. 4; First Minnesota infantry; First Oklahoma infantry; First battalion Louisiana field artillery, and field hospital No. 1.

The First North Dakota infantry left Llano Grande today for Fort Snelling to be mustered out of the federal service.

TWO OUTLAW LEADERS COMBINE THEIR ENERGIES TO DEFEAT CARRANZA

Washington, Jan. 23.—A new alliance between Villa and Zapata against Carranza was made by representatives of those two chiefs at a conference at San Andres, near Chihuahua City, last week. Officials here are less concerned in the alliance than in reports made by Villa's field officers that they have now concentrated in the territory south and west of Chihuahua 8,000 men equipped to launch a new campaign to carry out Villa's part.

Villa's concentration of so strong a force was taken as an indication of his intention to contest control of the region about to be abandoned by the American expedition under Major General Pershing.

Officials here hope Carranza will be able to dominate the territory, as General Obregon, minister of war, has ordered Generals Murguia and Dieguez to garrison all points left by the American troops.

Partisans of Villa and other anti-Carranza leaders, both in the United States and Mexico, were invited to confer at San Andres for the purpose of co-ordinating, if possible, the different factions, and agreeing upon a general plan of action throughout Mexico.

Many of the representatives were not military men but professional men and agents of exiled groups representing interests once powerful in Mexico under previous administrations. They went from San Antonio, El Paso, Los Angeles and New York.

Villa Followers Cut Railway

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 23.—Government agents here received a report today that Villa followers had cut Mexican Central railroad bridges near Ortiz, between Chihuahua City and Torreon, to prevent General Manuel Dieguez from sending 3,000 reinforcements to General Francisco Murguia in the state of Chihuahua to garrison the district now occupied by the American troops.

Heartburn, indigestion or distress of the stomach is instantly relieved by HERBINE. It forces the badly digested food out of the body and restores tone in the stomach and bowels. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

DE FOREST LORD ILL

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 23.—DeForest Lord, a Santa Fe boy, preparing for West Point, has been taken seriously ill, according to a telegram received today from the commandant of the academy, and must undergo an immediate operation. Mrs. A. B. Renehan, his mother, expects to leave at once for the boy's bedside.

WORTH ATTENTION OF WOMEN

When you feel too tired to work, wake up weary, have backache or pains in sides, when you suffer rheumatic twinges, you may be sure that kidneys are disordered. Fay Shelburg, All, Mo., writes: "I had kidney trouble two years. Nothing did me any good until I got Foley Kidney Pills. Two 50c boxes cured me." —O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Eczema will stop the itching. For all skin troubles. Sold by E. G. Murphy.—Adv.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Overalls will be worn by numbers of Chicago women at their work here after if the judgment, announced today, of buyers for a leading department store is sustained. A feature offering this spring, it was said, will be jeans, similar to those designed for men, but made especially for women. "The step is the direct result of the popularity of working breeches with the women working in overseas munitions factories," it was asserted. "They lessen the danger and enable women to move more quickly. Not only factory women but housekeepers also are expected to wear the garments." *

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS HE SEES NO LIKELIHOOD OF ISSUING A CALL

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson now sees no prospect of an extra session of congress. He told callers today that he planned to go to the capitol frequently to co-operate with senators and representatives in speeding up legislation.

Senator Kern, at the suggestion of the steering committee, called a caucus for Thursday night to pass on a tentative program which includes railroad labor legislation, a corrupt practices act bill and the Webb bill to permit domestic corporations to maintain foreign selling agencies. What bills the committee proposes to hold up have not been disclosed.

THE CASUALTY LIST

London, Jan. 23.—The casualties to date in last Friday night's explosion were announced today to comprise 69 killed, 12 seriously wounded and 328 slightly hurt. This, it is stated, is believed to comprise the complete list.

SENATOR CUMMINS WOULD HAVE THAT MUCH TIME DEVOTED TO PEACE PLANS

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senator Cummins submitted a resolution to the senate today which would devote the senate, beginning next Monday, to a full and free discussion of the president's world peace policy expressed in his message of yesterday. All other business would be excluded until every senator had an opportunity to speak not more than an hour. Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee objected to immediate consideration and action was deferred until tomorrow.

Greeley, Colo., Jan. 23.—Explosion of a kerosene stove used by the driver of a liquor-laden motor truck on the way from Cheyenne to Denver early today caused a fire which damaged the Van Sickle Brothers' garage, burned about 40 automobiles stored in the garage, destroyed the liquor and demolished the truck. The stove exploded as the driver turned the truck into the garage. His quickness in jumping saved him from probably fatal burns. The flaming oil ignited oil and gasoline in nearby automobiles. The damage is estimated at \$42,000. *

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES IT WILL GO BACK TO WASHINGTON

New York, Jan. 24.—The house rules committee in executive session today decided to adjourn its New York hearings on the "leak" investigation for an indefinite period. Members of the committee, who planned to return to Washington this afternoon, will hold a meeting in Washington some time later in the week to decide when they shall resume the hearings here.

Announcement of this plan came while the committee still was in session with representatives of the New York stock exchange trying to agree on a new request for submission of specific record to the committee.

When the meeting adjourned, most of the committeemen rushed for Washington trains, and Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the committee, detailed what had taken place in the meeting.

Request for Information

President Noble of the Stock Exchange, he said, had agreed to submit to the board of governors of the exchange a supplemental request for "certain information" regarding market transactions between December 10 and December 23, which would make it possible for the committee to resume its inquiry some time next week, possibly Monday or Tuesday. He was inclined to think it would be Tuesday, because personal business promised to detain members in Washington.

Every indication, Whipple said, was that the exchange members would comply with the supplemental report, but if they did not, the committee would be hurriedly reconvened and steps taken to insure production of the desired records. The board of governors was to act on the request later in the day.

"The request for the information sought yesterday, including the names of all customers and records of their deals, rests in abeyance," Mr. Whipple said.

"Adequate plans have been arranged whereby customers of every brokerage house who are not the object of inquiry, as defined in the congressional resolution, will be protected from public disclosures. There will be no danger of any transactions or names of men outside that class being disclosed to the public.

"The lists giving the names are to be in possession of exchange officials, to be opened only upon order of Chairman Henry. The accounts will be designated by letters or symbols. The keys to them will be in separate envelopes to be used only in case of necessity."

The next hearing, it was assured, would be held here, although meetings are to be held later in Washington.

stock exchange who have been requested by their board of governors to make available for the examination of the rules committee of the house the records of their transactions during the period when Wall street is supposed to have received advance information on the president's peace note, are not expected by the board of governors to withhold the information. This assurance was given the committee by President Noble of the exchange at the resumption of

the leak inquiry here today.

Much Time Needed

Samuel F. Streit, chairman of the stock exchange clearing house, was recalled and examined on the details of the exchange machinery. To the surprise of the committee, Streit, contrary to the opinion given by President Noble that the first responses from the brokerage houses might be expected in a day or two, declared that the data could not be furnished inside of two weeks, and that some of the larger houses could not do it in a month.

Streit said that his own firm has only from 125 to 150 accounts, but that his books were so kept that the status of each account day by day in the form required by the committee could not be provided in less than two weeks without calling in extra accountants to dig the information out.

"There are not enough expert accountants in the city to do this for every house," he asserted.

Some houses, he said, had as many as a thousand accounts, and the names of some of the customers were kept in branch offices in Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and other cities.

The witness was then taken in hand by Counsel Whipple, who finally got him to concede that some of the information wanted could be produced more quickly than he had anticipated, possibly in two or three days.

Committee Offers Experts

"I venture to think," concluded the attorney, "that the length of time can be reduced by efficient help on the part of the committee's experts. Plans will be made to make the information promptly available.

Streit then placed before the committee copies of a clearing house sheet, showing the transactions of an unnamed firm on December 13, one of the days of the period during which the leak is alleged to have occurred. The sheet showed a preponderance of sales on that day, with United States Steel showing net sales of 15,600 shares. This, Streit explained, did not necessarily mean that there had been "short" sales.

"But," asked Whipple, "these sheets would furnish the committee with the means of finding out what firms were selling?"

"Yes, whether the sales were short could be determined by the firm's books."

FORMAL ORDER FOR REMOVAL HAS NOT BEEN ISSUED, WASHINGTON SAYS

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 24.—The concentration of American outpost troops at Colonia Dublan has been completed, all surplus equipment, stores and baggage have been loaded and a number of truck trains have started north toward the border, according to information received at the Carranza consulate here at noon today. No troop movements north of the punitive expedition had been begun at that time it was said at the consulate.

Five loaded truck trains consisting of 160 trucks arrived at Columbus, N. M., from field headquarters yesterday it was learned from passengers arriving here from Columbus late today. They were returned as soon as unloaded.

Moving on Own Initiative

Washington, Jan. 24.—No more sup-

plies will be sent to General Pershing from the United States. No more orders have been issued by the war department to General Pershing to withdraw, and no specific time has been set. The present movement from El Valle is on General Pershing's own initiative and is based on his knowledge that the troops will not remain long in Mexico.

Native Refugees Arrive

Juarez, Mexico, Jan. 24.—A small army of native refugees, Chinese laundrymen and storekeepers arrived in Casas Grandes early today from El Valle, San Joaquin and Charcos, having left at the time the American troops evacuated these places, a message from Casas Grandes today stated.

YOUNG WOMAN'S PURSE SNATCHED WHEN SHE ENTERS ST. PATRICK'S, NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 24.—The vestibule of St. Patrick's cathedral on Fifth avenue was the scene today of a holdup. A young woman was about to enter the edifice to join the worshippers when two young men seized her. One snatched her purse while the other choked her. They threw her to the floor and escaped. After a chase in the street a policeman arrested two youths who said they were Charles W. Ward of San Francisco and Edward Malbertson of this city. They were charged with assault and robbery.

TO SAVE SEA ISLAND COTTON

Valdosta, Ga., Jan. 24.—Sea Island cotton growers of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina assembled in convention here today to learn from the Georgia state board of entomology how to preserve the industry in spite of the Mexican boll weevil which now threatens its complete destruction.

The reason the entire sea island cotton industry is threatened by the boll weevil is that all present varieties of this staple mature in August and September, which is very late, and gives the insects a chance to get in their worst work. The weevil has already covered the sea island cotton areas of Georgia and Florida and threatens an early invasion of South Carolina.

To overcome the havoc wrought by the insects it is necessary to develop early maturing varieties of the cotton which would come to fruit and be gathered in advance of weevil destruction. The Georgia state board of entomology foresaw the necessity for this and five years ago began a series of experiments in Lowndes county. As a result of these experiments four varieties of sea island cotton have been developed which fruit in June, July and early August, or an average of nearly two months earlier than the varieties now grown.

GRAZING LAND SOLD

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—For a consideration of \$100,000 Lee S. Evans of El Paso has just acquired 30,000 acres of grazing lands in central New Mexico, indicating that the value of grazing lands is rising steadily because of the influx of homesteaders. It is only a few years ago that grazing lands did not bring more than 90 cents an acre in instances.

COMMITTEE OF UPPER HOUSE REPORTS MEASURE FOR STRICT PROHIBITION

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—The senate committee in charge of the prohibition bills today voted to report the bone-dry proposition in preference to the McDonald resolution, which does not include the Webb-Kenyon clause. This came as a surprise even to prohibition advocates and an analysis of the vote showed that those who are opposed to prohibition are among those who favor the submission of a bone-dry amendment. It is believed that the committee will reconsider its action, as it is feared that the contention of saloon men that it will be easier for them to defeat a drastic amendment at the polls than it would be to defeat the simple prohibition amendment without any legislative provisions or frills, is based on facts.

WHAT NEXT?

Harry D. Hoskins, who travels for the Morey Mercantile company, brings word from Denver that five cent cigars have taken a raise in that city, and are selling at seven cents each, or four for 25 cents. It's goodbye to the old five cent cigar, according to Mr. Hoskins. Las Vegas merchants are paying from 25 cents to a dollar a box more for cigars than they paid a year ago. Those who formerly smoked "twofers" and ten-centers soon will have to begin on the "seven-centers" and the ordinary guys who are paying five cents each for their cigars will have to begin to smoke the "three for a nickle" kind, but what price they will pay has not been learned.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 24.—A bill carrying an appropriation of \$140,000 to pay all officers and enlisted men in the Fourth infantry regiment, South Dakota National Guard, recently ordered home from the border, \$15 a month for time spent in federal service was introduced in the house of representatives of South Dakota today. The regiment has been stationed between San Benito and Brownsville, Texas, for six months. The South Dakota troops were selected by Major General Funston among the 25,000 soldiers who are to be sent home next month to be mustered from the federal service.

NEBRASKANS ARE WINNERS

Denver, Jan. 24.—The stock judging team from the University of Nebraska won the annual college student's stock judging contest at the Denver livestock show, now in progress here, it was announced today. Its total was 3,247 points. The Colorado agricultural college, the only other competitor, made 3,171 points.

New York, Jan. 24.—If Mrs. Ethel Byrne, who is now serving sentence of 30 days in the penitentiary for disseminating information on birth control, persists in her refusal to eat, the New York penal authorities will have to deal with their first real hunger strike. Mrs. Byrne says she has eaten nothing since Monday morning. The prisoner is a sister of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who is known throughout the country for her advocacy of birth control.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

A MILLION AND A HALF WILL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN DESTROYERS OCCURS IN THE NORTH SEA

London, Jan. 24.—The presidents of the parliaments of the central powers have issued a manifesto declaring the nations they represent are resolved on any sacrifice necessary for victory, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's.

The manifesto was issued for publication by Dr. Johannes Kaempf, speaker of the Reichstag, at an official reception given to the parliamentary presidents, who are in conference in Berlin.

The dispatch quotes the manifesto as saying all sacrifices demanded from the allied (Teutonic) peoples in the future will be readily made "in just defense against an enemy who has unblushingly unveiled his predatory and destructive designs."

Germans Hope for Peace

London, Jan. 24.—The president of the Prussian upper house in a speech at the opening of the session expressed the hope that the present year despite its disappointing beginning, might bring peace, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. After commenting upon the rejection of Germany's peace proposal by the entente, the president said:

"The fateful hour of the German empire is approaching. For the second time war has been declared on us, and today we, a more serious and matured people, accustomed to victory, are standing behind the emperor.

"Our iron will shall turn to deeds and the sharp steel of a clean sword in our hands shall hew the way to a more prosperous future."

Nations Ready to Fight

The president of the parliament of the central powers have issued a manifesto declaring that the nations they represent are resolved on any sacrifice necessary for victory, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. The manifesto was issued for publication by Dr. Johannes Kaempf, speaker of the reichstag, at an official reception given to the parliamentary presidents who are now in conference in Berlin.

Germany has Men Available

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Estimating the total German losses in the war at about 2,000,000, the National Zeitung of Berlin says that there are available sufficient forces to carry on the war for several years more. The newspaper gives available figures of casualties, and continues:

"If the total losses are calculated at about 2,000,000, the German reserves would still number 7,000,000 out of the 9,000,000 with which the war was begun. On the other hand, large numbers of young men have reached the age of military service during the war. According to calculation, Germany has had in this way an addition of 1,500,000 to her forces."

E. A. Mossman, an expert accountant of Albuquerque, is here on business.

Apparently the Bulgarians were not able to hold the ground on the north side of the southern estuary of the Danube north of Tultcha in Dobrudja, occupation of which was announced in yesterday's German headquarters reports. Today's statement apparently indicate a withdrawal of the Bulgarians to their former position on the southern side of the estuary.

Attention again is turned to the Riga region on the northern end of the Russian front, where a renewal of the fighting is reported by Berlin.

On the Franco-Belgian front the pronounced activity of raiding is being continued. Berlin reports numerous air engagements in which the entente lost a total of six air planes. Three German machines were brought down on the French front, Paris announces.

British Warships Sunk

Berlin, Jan. 24 (Via London).—One British destroyer was sunk and another was observed to be in a sinking condition in the North sea naval engagement, the admiralty announced. One German torpedo boat put in at Ymuiden in a damaged condition. The others returned with slight damage.

The announcement follows:

"In the course of an enterprise undertaken by a portion of our destroyer forces an engagement occurred early in the morning of January 23 with British naval forces. One enemy destroyer was sunk during the fight. After the engagement a second was observed by our airplanes to be in a sinking condition.

"One of our torpedo boats which was in distress, owing to damage sustained, according to news received, has arrived at Ymuiden. All the other boats returned with slight damage."

The official British account of the engagements which was given out last night said that a British destroyer was torpedoed, with the loss of 47 men, and that a German destroyer was sunk.

A Survivor's Story

London, Jan. 24.—A survivor of the German destroyer V-69 interviewed at Ymuiden by the correspondent of the Evening News, says the main action occurred at a point 30 miles off Zeebrugge. His vessel, with another torpedo boat destroyer, formed the rear guard of a flotilla of 11 vessels. The German flotilla was confronted by two British squadrons composed of four and six big ships each.

The British marksmanship was accurate and the V-69 was badly hit. The compass and steering gear being destroyed, the officer of the German destroyer followed the stars and used the propellers in steering toward a German port. While making for home, they were confronted by four British destroyers, and the V-69 ran for the Dutch coast.

"We don't know what happened to the other vessels," the survivor concluded. "but they must have got it badly."

SHIPS REPORTED SUNK

London, Jan. 24.—Lloyd's announces the sinking of the Dutch steamers Salland of 2,232 tons gross and the British steamer Tremeadow of 2,325 tons gross. The crews were landed.

The sinking of the Dutch steamer Zeta of 3,053 tons gross and the British steamer Neuquen of 3,583 tons gross, also is announced by Lloyd's.

The crew of the sunken fishing boat Ethel, says another Lloyd's announcement, landed after 17 hours at sea in open boats during zero weather, the whole crew suffering from exposure and exhaustion.

WILLIAM P. MALBURN SUCCEEDS CHARLES STAREK OF NEW YORK, REMOVED

Washington, Jan. 24.—Removal of Charles Starek from office as chief national bank examiner for the second federal reserve district, with headquarters at New York, and the appointment in his place of William P. Malburn, assistant secretary of the treasury, was announced today by Comptroller Williams.

Mr. Starek has been absent on leave without pay since November 15. Charles F. Richmond, chief of the reports division of the comptroller's office, has been acting chief examiner since October 15.

The reasons for removing Mr. Starek were not made public in the comptroller's statement, which follows:

"William P. Malburn, assistant secretary of the treasury, has today resigned that office and has accepted the office of chief national bank examiner for the second federal reserve district, with headquarters in New York City, vice Charles Starek, removed.

"Mr. Malburn is by training and experience peculiarly well qualified for this important office. Before he became assistant secretary of the treasury, in March, 1914, Mr. Malburn was engaged in the active and successful practice of law in Denver, for over 10 years. Prior thereto he had 13 years' practical experience in the operation of national banks in Colorado (principally in the city of Denver).

"As assistant to the treasury secretary Mr. Malburn has had general supervision of the fiscal bureaus of the trade, including the office of the comptroller of the currency."

The examiner's office pays \$15,000 a year. As assistant secretary of the treasury Mr. Malburn got \$5,000.

NEED THE MONEY FOR USE IN THE WAR, DECLARES NATION'S HEAD

Paris, Jan. 24.—Austria has decided on an extraordinary measure to stave off "imminent bankruptcy," according to the Petit Journal's Geneva correspondent. The correspondent says that a decree is about to be submitted to the emperor whereby a fourth part of the real and personal property of all the subjects and inhabitants of the empire is to become the property of the state in exchange for a kind of mortgage bond. This bond, according to the correspondent, the state binds itself to redeem when the financial situation permits.

BROTHERHOODS PRESENT SUBSTITUTE FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

Washington, Jan. 24.—Suggested changes in the bills pending before congress on the railroad situation were submitted to President Wilson today by representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods. He asked them to outline their proposal in writing, and promised to give it careful consideration. The details were not made public.

The suggestion of the brotherhood representatives was that instead of the compulsory feature of the pending bill, a commission made up of employes and employers be formed to investigate controversies, as proposed before the house commerce committee by the brotherhood heads.

Senate Votes it Out

A provision forbidding strikes pending investigation was voted out of the pending railroad bill today for a second time by the senate commerce committee. Three democrats joined with the republicans in opposing the provision which was suggested by President Wilson.

SENATE DOES NOT SEEM ANXIOUS FOR LONG DISCUSSION OF PEACE PLANS

Washington, Jan. 24.—Action on Senator Cummins' resolution to provide for exclusive consideration of President Wilson's peace address until all senators have expressed their views was deferred today, and it was sent to the calendar after it had been debated two hours.

Opening debate on the Cummins' resolution Senator Cummins said the president's suggestions were the most important ever made by a chief executive of the United States, and right, or wrong, the senate owed it to the country to set aside time for a full discussion of the issues involved.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, opened discussion in opposition to the resolution, arguing that it would take more than two weeks of the senate's time if every senator took the proposed hour to discuss the subject. He urged that the resolution be referred to the foreign relations committee.

DEAD MAN FOUND

Belen, N. M., Jan. 24.—Word reached Belen this afternoon of the finding of the body of an unidentified man in Abo canyon about sixteen miles east of here. The man was apparently 45 years of age, was of medium build, with heavy black beard, and was thinly clad. No examination was made of the body, but it was thought death was caused by the cold.

The man was seen and talked to on Saturday afternoon, according to reports heard by an engineer on the Santa Fe, who brought in word of the discovery. At that time he said that he was from Texas, was ill, and was on his way to Arizona for his health. He also said that he had no relatives. No marks of identification were found.

The county authorities were notified, but no steps had been taken up to a late hour last night to make disposition of the body.

HERO OF MANILA BAY BURIED IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY

Washington, Jan. 20.—Admiral Dewey was laid to rest today with all the honors a grateful nation can bestow. After the funeral services conducted under the dome of the capitol and attended by President Wilson, the cabinet, the supreme court, the diplomatic corps and a notable company, the admiral's body was taken to Arlington national cemetery to rest with those of naval heroes gone before. Two of Dewey's commanders at the battle of Manila Bay—Benjamin P. Lambertson, the fleet captain, and Captain Joseph P. Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh, lie nearby. Not far away on the wooded slopes rest Schley and Sampson.

Private services at the home were attended by President Wilson, Secretary Daniels and a limited company. The funeral party then moved to the capitol. All business of the government was suspended for the day; private business in Washington stopped for an hour. On every American naval ship on the seven seas an ensign fluttered at half mast, and an admiral's salute of 19 guns was fired. The entire corps of midshipmen from Annapolis, who came not under orders but as Admiral Dewey's friends, as he had wished, escorted the body to the rotunda of the capitol where Chaplain J. B. Frazier, chaplain of the Olympia at Manila Bay, conducted brief and simple funeral services. Mrs. Dewey did not accompany the funeral party to the capitol but joined it on the way to Arlington.

Admiral's Sword on Casket

The casket, while it rested in the capitol rotunda, was draped with an American flag, and resting on it was Admiral Dewey's sword, while surrounding the catafalque were masses of flowers.

First to enter the rotunda were the special committees of the house and senate followed by members of both chambers. The diplomatic corps were ushered to places near the section occupied by the senate. When they had been seated, the booming of a signal gun on the capitol plaza heralded arrival of the funeral cortege. The assemblage stood while the casket was borne into the rotunda and placed on the catafalque.

When the admiral's flag had been spread at the head of the casket, Chief Justice White and the associate justices of the supreme court arrived. They were followed by President Wilson and the members of the cabinet.

Chaplain Frazier read the episcopal funeral service throughout, with the interpolation of a special prayer. The president and other dignitaries remained standing as the casket was carried to the caisson in the capitol plaza from where the procession moved off down Capitol Hill. As a further mark of respect, the house and senate returned to their respective halls and adjourned until Monday.

The funeral procession entered Arlington cemetery a little more than an hour after it started from the capitol. Passing through the gates the procession passed the Maine memorial plot, where are buried the unknown dead of that ship, and to the mausoleum erected for Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, where Admiral Dewey's body will repose until the memorial amphitheater is finished.

LIVESTOCK MEN ACCUSE OWNERS OF PACKING PLANTS OF BEING INCOMPETENT

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 19.—"The most amazing situation in the civilized world is the utter ignorance of the heads by inheritance of five of the nation's greatest packing concerns of the economic principles underlying the industries they direct," said Walter L. Fisher, former secretary of the interior, counsel for the market committee of the American National Livestock association, commenting upon the report of that committee to the association here today. Speaking as counsel for the committee, Mr. Fisher told the convention the packers were spending "hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising in an attempt to convince the public their business is based on sound ethical principles."

"No convincing investigation of the nation's meat problem is possible," he continued, "until the department of agriculture is clothed with authority to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses with their records."

The report of the market committee was read today by A. E. de Riquels of Denver, who said the report "definitely recommended full investigation by the federal trade commission of market and food problems."

The report related the enormous difficulties overcome by the investigating committee, and stated that despite the involvement of congressional and bureau departments of the federal government in the investigation, the "surface is barely scratched." The report recommended the continuance of the investigation regardless of the expense involved.

Addressing the convention, David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, touched upon the grazing fee question raised in the call for the convention as one of the important issues to come before the meeting, only to say that in discussing the raise in grazing fees ordered by the forest service he trusted the stockmen would try to view the matter from the standpoint of the department of agriculture and the forest service as well as from their own viewpoint.

Los Angeles and Kansas City are candidates for the 1918 convention of the association. Colonel Isaac T. Pryor of San Antonio, Texas, is practically without opposition for election as president.

Best Treatment for Croup

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for the past five years, and for croup I have never found its equal," writes Bernard George lost a child from an attack of croup. Obtainable everywhere.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

New York, Jan. 20.—The British steamship Toftwood, carrying a cargo worth \$758,000, was submarined and sunk on her voyage starting from New York on Christmas Day. According to advices received here by the French line, which cleared the vessel.

Colds lead to different kinds of coughs—"dry cough," "winter cough" la grippe cough, bronchial cough, asthma cough, and racking, painful cough to raise choking phlegm. Enos Halbert, Paoli, Ind., writes: "I coughed continually, could hardly sleep. Foley's Honey and Tar relieved me, curing my cough entirely." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

CREWS OF VESSELS TAKEN BY RAIDER REPORTED AS "CAPTIVES OF WAR"

Washington, Jan. 20.—The German admiralty statement that the neutral subjects in crews of vessels captured by the German raider in the south Atlantic "have been removed as prisoners of war" will raise a complicated question if any Americans are among them.

The whole question turns on whether an armed merchant ship is a war vessel, and the gulf between this country and Germany on that question is still unbridged. Americans on such ships could be considered as prisoners of war only if the vessels were considered war vessels.

No indication has been received as to whether the vessels sunk by the German raider were other than defensively armed. The state department had held throughout that a vessel cannot be classed as a warship unless it is under naval orders, flies the naval flag and is manned by naval crews. The German admiralty statement, made just at this time when the armed ship issue between the two countries is becoming more complicated, was taken to foreshadow a more pronounced attitude as to the question on Germany's part.

Americans on Yarrowdale

New York, Jan. 20.—Three Americans were members of the crew of the British steamer Yarrowdale, captured by the German raider and taken into a German port by a prize crew, according to the records of the British consulate here. Dispatches from Berlin last night said that the Yarrowdale had brought in 469 prisoners, crews from other captured ships, among them 103 subjects of neutral nations, but no mention was made of there being any Americans among them.

The consulate records give the names of the following Americans as having shipped on the Yarrowdale when she left here on December 6: Dave Addison, 45 DeGrawst, Brooklyn; Charles Quinn, 135 West Twelfth street, Los Angeles, Calif., and C. D. Green, sailors' home, New York. The Yarrowdale is registered at the consulate as having been commanded by Captain William Buyers of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Berlin Is Enthused

Berlin, Jan. 20 (Via London).—News of the safe arrival of the Yarrowdale in a German port has added to the gratification expressed in the German press over the exploits of the mysterious German commerce raider, as reported from British sources. The name of the cruiser and its commander and all details regarding its size, speed and armament are being withheld by the naval authorities, and nothing was known until today about the arrival of the Yarrowdale, although she has been in port for more than a fortnight.

The nationality of the neutrals among the captured crews is unknown, but some of the captives are held as prisoners of war because they accepted service on armed merchantmen.

The prize commander, Petty Officer Badewitz, was a member of the crew of the raider Moewe and was in command of the British ship Westborne which brought in the crews of a number of ships sunk by that raider to Teneriffe. He afterwards destroyed the Westbourne to prevent her falling into the hands of English cruisers. Badewitz was held in Spain but succeeded in escaping.

How Yarrowdale Was Taken

London, Jan. 20.—A Pernambuco



The Evening Line-Up

Both children and grown-ups, with coughs and colds, are all the better for a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar at bed time. It wards off croup, stops tickling throat, and hacking coughs, and makes an otherwise feverish, sleepless night of coughing and distress, a quiet and restful one.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Mr. Chas. Baker, writes: "My wife would not think of using any other cough medicine, as Foley's Honey and Tar is certain to bring quick relief. It is especially effective in cases of bad coughs, and we give it to our children and recommend it always as a safe remedy, for it contains no opiates."

O. G. SCHAEFER

dispatch to the Daily Mail describes the capture and destruction of the British steamer Dramatist by the German commerce raider. The Dramatist sighted the raider on December 18, when it was seven miles distant. The German rapidly closed in, and when alongside her, hoisted the German naval ensign and signalled to the Britisher to stop. Immediately afterward the trap doors under the bulwarks at the raider's forecabin were dropped, revealing two guns of about two and one-half-inch calibre trained on the Dramatist.

An armed boatload of Germans boarded the British ship, and its officers, engineers and part of its crew were sent on board the raider. The remainder of the crew were left on board for five hours, and then removed, and the steamer was sunk by explosives.

The crew of the Dramatist, with the exception of 27 Indian firemen who remained on the raider, were transferred to the Hudson. The captives complained of food and sanitary arrangements, but say that the Germans were courteous as a rule and gave receipts for their captures. One receipt was signed "Wolf." A member of the crew has a photograph of the raider and various pictures of the sinking of the Nantes, taken by a small concealed camera.

The men of the Dramatist say that the raider appears like an ordinary cargo steamer, and when passing neutral ships, hoists the British colors, but flies the German flag when it sights a British ship. The captain of the raider said that he did not wish to sink passenger ships, as he did not want to kill women and children, but was only after big cargo boats. A member of the Minch's crew says that an officer of the raider asked him for the ship's papers, and when told they had been destroyed, laughed and said:

"Well, it cannot be helped. You played the game."

Raider Carries Submarines

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 20.—The Journal Requeno of Pernambuco asserts that it has information that the German raider is accompanied by three small submarines. These submarines are said to be six metres in length and of an entirely new type. Members of the crews of ships sunk by the raider, and who have been held prisoners on board her, are quoted as saying that the submarines constantly leave the mother ship and reappear after short intervals, apparently doing scouting duty. They say that the raider has a speed of 25 knots but slows down during the night.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

PREPARES TO DEFEND HER NEUTRALITY; SENDS OUT CALL FOR RESERVES

Washington, Jan. 20.—Swiss consulates in the United States and elsewhere throughout the world have been instructed to inform members of the second Swiss army division and parts of the fourth and fifth army divisions which are not already under arms to return immediately to Switzerland and join the colors. Instructions to consular officials in this country passed through the legation here. The division will be mobilized on January 24.

According to information obtained here, the reserves left Switzerland with the understanding that they would return if called. The number of Swiss in this country affected by the mobilization order is comparatively small.

Rumanian Towns Taken

Berlin, Jan. 20.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—The town of Nanesti in Rumania on the Sereth, was taken yesterday by German troops, it was announced officially.

BRITISH SHIP REPORTED TO HAVE SUNK GERMAN WARSHIP OFF PARA

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Jan. 22.—La Prensa publishes a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying, according to a cablegram received a Pernambuco the British cruiser Glasgow has sunk a German commerce raider 130 miles off Para.

Germany Asked Direct Question

Washington, Jan. 22.—Inquiry has been made of Germany as to whether there were any Americans among the 103 neutral sailors brought in as prisoners of war on the German prize Yarrowdale, for having taken passage on armed merchantmen. The inquiry was made entirely on press reports and not on any official information which come to the state department.

THEY ARE CROSSING THE SOUTHERN ESTUARY OF THE DANUBE RIVER

A new development in the Rumanian campaign was revealed in today's German official statement, which reports a Burgarian movement northward in Dobrudja across the southern estuary of the Danube near Tulticha. Along the remainder of the Rumanian front there have been only engagements between advance detachments, these reports said. Operations on the other fighting fronts have been mostly raiding enterprises.

Teutons Resume Advance

Berlin, Jan. 23 (Wireless to Sayville).—The Teutonic troops have resumed their advance in Dobrudja, it is announced officially. Bulgarian forces crossed the southern estuary of the Danube near Tulticha and held this ground against Russian attacks.

AID FOR THE BELGIANS

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 23.—Harold Bell Wright, the novelist, who is a local resident, today headed a list of subscribers to a fund to provide for Belgian children just organized. Mr.

Wright pledged himself to care for 200 little Belgians for one year. Organizers of the movement here expect that Tucson will provide for at least 1,000 Belgian youngsters during the next 12 months.

VESSEL LEAVING RIO JANEIRO STOPPED BY BRAZILIAN WARSHIP

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 23.—The Danish steamer Hammershus was fired on last night by the guns of the fort at Santa Cruz and halted while trying to put to sea secretly after receiving a quantity of provisions, and according to report, a large quantity of explosives from the German ships anchored in the harbor.

The Hammershus entered the port at 10 o'clock last night, and dropped anchor close to the German ships. It took on board a large number of cases, and then attempted to leave the harbor.

The movements of the ship were observed from the fort, and it was signalled to stop. The signals were ignored until two cannon shots were fired, when the Hammershus halted and was boarded by the port police. The police compelled the steamer to anchor in the neighborhood of some Brazilian warships, where it is being kept under surveillance pending an investigation.

Gerard Makes Inquiry

Berlin, Jan. 22 (Via London, Jan. 23).—United States Ambassador Gerard today made formal inquiry at the foreign office as to whether any Americans were among the neutral prisoners of war on board the Yarrowdale.

BRITISH PRESS INTIMATES PRESIDENT KNOWS THE KAISER'S WISHES

Washington, Jan. 23.—It was stated officially today that President Wilson has received no word from Germany that she and her allies were willing to lay their terms of peace, even confidentially, before him. The statement was made in response to recently published intimations that the German terms already had secretly been placed in the president's hands.

London, Jan. 23.—President Wilson's speech in the senate yesterday on participation by the United States in a league of peace, maintained its position as the chief news event in the British newspapers, which devoted their front pages to the text and comment from the morning papers of London and Paris under headings such as "President Wilson's Millennium," and "The Washington Sensation."

The Westminster Gazette asks whether, if President Wilson had suffered what the entente allies have, he would patiently have listened to a third party telling him he must be content to end the war without winning it, and to forego penalties against the enemy who had sprung the war, torn up treaties and committed "unheard of crimes against humanity."

The Westminster Gazette refers

President Wilson to Emperor William's letter to the king of Wuerttemberg in which the German emperor appealed to these German people saying:

"Hold on with blood and treasure until the arrogance of our enemies is shattered by our unshakable will to victory," and the newspaper adds:

"Thus, so far as we are concerned, we have no cognizance of any willingness on our enemy's part to accept peace without victory."

The Westminster Gazette says it is a reasonable inference, from the president's mention of the German intentions, that he "knows something that we don't know," and concludes: "Mr. Wilson has something further in view than rhetoric," and suggests that "his most practical step is to tell us what the German terms are, or, if he does not know, to induce the Germans to disclose them. We shall then be able to attach a definite meaning to words and phrases that are now quite vague, and to discover whether the suggested 'peace without victory' is a peace which would leave our necessary object unaccomplished or merely a peace which stops short of 'crushing' the enemy in the sense of inflicting on him political extinction, which we disavow.

"The ideals which President Wilson sets before us are so remote from Prussian militarism that their realization necessarily carried with it extinction of German tyranny. His general ties of a world at peace with a reign of law established and all nationalities, great and small, living in freedom and security, is such that he can only get what he wants if we at the same time get what we want.

"Freedom of Seas" Not Understood
"We frankly do not know what he means by 'freedom of the seas,' but in all other respects his aims are our aims and his ideals are our ideals. No man who is interested in these aims and ideals can be disinterested in the terms of peace, and no peace can secure them which does not, in our opinion, carry with it the defeat of our enemy."

By What Authority?—Globe

The Globe, asking President Wilson what he had done "for justice and humanity, for the rights of the weak or the honor of the strong that you should now presume to school us in the mighty conflict to which we are committed and from which you most carefully have held aloof," says he did not protest against the invasion of Belgium, and wrote a note when the Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed. Continuing, the newspaper says:

"And then you wrote a second note and then a third, because you were seeking the suffrage of electors in whose ears the last cries of their drowning countrymen were smothered beneath the tinkle of piling dollars. "You did not dare resent the piracy and murder and now, forsooth, we have given our best and bravest by the hundred thousands and treasure by the thousand million to save the world, we must at your bidding lay down our arms and dream with you your foolish dream of peace.

"You and the great nation whose chief magistrate you are, stirred no finger to save public law from being violated. You may say and say thoroughly the United States had not the power. How then can you ask us to

trust our lives and liberty, the future of our race, the safety of our empire and the destinies of all mankind, to the flimsy guarantees with which you would buckler the peace of the world?"

"The men who tore up the scrap of paper; the men who laughed at your notes and sank fresh ships while you were thinking of fresh phrases will respect force and nothing else."

French Papers Skeptical

Paris, Jan. 23.—President Wilson's address to the senate is printed in full in the most prominent place by all the morning papers and comment as a whole is sympathetic, but skeptical. The Petit Parisien says:

"It seems that President Wilson, as in his previous note, has mistakenly placed the states attacked and the aggressors on the same footing, when the distinction was an easy one which he was in conscience bound to make. With that stipulation we can only subscribe to the formulae which the president sets forth as a basis of future peace. None of his conceptions can offend us. They are ours, they were ours long before 1917. We certainly will not oppose them. It gives us only pleasure to see these plans for liberty and justice eloquently upheld by Mr. Wilson. But what will Germany and Austria say?"

The Matin says:

"In entire agreement with President Wilson as to the principles enunciated by him, we, nevertheless, shall believe until more fully informed, that there is a portion of humanity upon which these principles must be imposed by force; for it would be erroneous to suppose they could be led to accept them from conviction."

The Journal says:

"Mr. Wilson is obsessed with the idea of inaugurating for the world a golden age of universal brotherhood. His whole message is dominated by that noble chimera, and that must be invoked as an excuse in order to attenuate the impression which this extraordinary manifesto cannot fail to make on the allied countries.

"Mr. Wilson's scheme is simplicity itself, except that it requires a new type of man. Since the world has been the world, human passions have caused conflicts to arise in every stage of its organization, in families, tribes, nations, groups of nations. Does Mr. Wilson intend to change human nature?"

English Press Dissatisfied

London, Jan. 23.—The Standard refers to President Wilson's speech as astounding, and, speaking of German claims of victory, continued:

"In other words, mediation is premature and if persisted in could be interpreted only as a desire to help the party which already claims to have won. Moreover, it is not clear by what title, legal or moral, President Wilson assumes that he has some rights to shape the destinies of the European continent.

"He did not protest against the infringement of The Hague convention. He has never expressed the smallest sympathy with the sufferings of France, Belgium, Serbia or Poland. We have heard his voice raised on behalf of suffering humanity only since Germany seemed visibly on the decline."

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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The biennial report of Robert P. Ervien, commissioner of public lands, a summary of which is published in this edition of The Optic, shows that the state's priceless heritage of land is being properly cared for. One of the outstanding features of the report is the statement that by promptly selecting lands given the state on its admission to the Union, the land commissioner's office has prevented possible loss and certain embarrassment. The newly enacted 640-acre homestead law would have caused a great deal of confusion in the selection of state lands, had the latter not been in large measure taken over before the statute went into effect.

The land commissioner is doing everything in his power to safeguard the interests of the state and to make the lands productive of profit. This is being brought about through an intelligently managed leasing system. In no instance where the sale of land was not absolutely necessary was land sold. The money from sales is being used to redeem the old Santa Fe and Grant county bonds, as provided by the constitution. The sale of lands set aside for the various institutions is furnishing a permanent fund for the support of those institutions.

Despite the fact that the land office is doing a truly "land office" business, it is conducting its affairs at a remarkably small cost—a little over seven per cent. Though the business has grown rapidly in the past year, the cost of operation has been cut down. The land office is conducting a systematic and intelligent and effective publicity campaign for New Mexico, under the direction of H. B. Hening, one of the state's prominent newspaper men.

Despite varying political fluctuations during the past 10 years, the people of the state have retained Mr. Ervien as their land commissioner, showing that they know when they have a good man on the job and have gumption enough to keep him there.

WILL ALLOW NOBODY TO BE PAID WHO HAS NOT "DELIVERED THE GOODS"

Santa Fe, Jan. 25.—The disagreement between the senate and house over the expenditure of legislative funds waxed stronger yesterday afternoon when the senate, on motion

of Senator Clark, chairman of the finance committee, refused to concur in the house amendment to Senate Bill No. 3, providing for the payment of per diem and mileage of members and per diem of employes.

The bill, as amended, was passed by the house, and reported to the senate. The house amendment eliminated the necessity of the chief clerk of each house certifying, under oath, that every employe named in the payroll had performed the services for which payment was being made, requiring, simply, that either signed receipts or signed orders should be presented, and payment made on such representations. It made possible the payment of employes regardless of whether or not they performed the services specified.

The Clark motion carried unanimously. A conference on the bill will now be necessary, and in the meantime the pay of members and employes will be held up. The senate appears determined to maintain its stand that employes shall work if they are to be paid.

Australian Ballot Bill Introduced

A bill providing for the Australian ballot and other election reforms was introduced in the house by Representatives Melhop and York, democrats. The provisions of the bill are outlined by Messrs. Melhop and York as follows:

"Provides for the adoption of an Australian ballot system with names of all candidates, party emblems, etc., to be placed on one ticket.

"Provides booths for voters, to be occupied by only one voter at a time. Ballot must be prepared by voter in secrecy unless voter is unable to do so on account of physical disability.

"Strict accounting of all ballots by manager of printing establishment, printer having actual charge of the printing of ballots, county clerk and judges of election.

"Is a revision of all existing election laws except laws relating to registration and absent voters.

"Supplies deficiencies in present statutes and clarifies existing laws.

"Among other things this act provides for certification of nominees, for which there is no provision in the present statutes. In this act provision is made that in case of primary elections for county officers, certification shall be made by the officers designated by law to make such certifi-

ates. In the absence of any law governing primary elections, provides that where primary elections are held, certification must be made by chairman and secretary of the party committee canvassing returns of such election; also provides that where no primary election is held for nominations, certification of party nominees may be made by chairman and secretary of political convention making the nominations.

"This act also provides for canvassing returns of elections, the same conforming very closely to the present statutes.

"This act contemplates reduction of election frauds to a minimum in the adoption of the system which makes such frauds practically impossible. "It also provides severe penalties for violation of said act, and if adopted, will mean a modern method of holding elections in place of the antiquated system now in use."

Bills in the Senate

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

S. B. 67, Smith. To amend paragraph 3736 of 1915 statutes, relative to disincorporation of towns and villages. Judiciary.

S. B. 68, Sanchez. To amend Sec. 2, Chapter 12, 1915 county salary law. Judiciary.

S. B. 69, Dunlavy, by request. An act to remedy evils consequent upon destruction of any public records by fire or otherwise. Judiciary.

S. B. 70, Kaseman. To amend Chapter 55 of 1915 Session Laws (Springer-Hawkins mine tax law.) Mines and mining.

S. B. 71, Smith. To amend Section 1, Chapter 93, 1915 Session Laws, relative to shipment of hogs. Livestock.

S. B. 72, Dunlavy. Authorizing sale and conveyance by the state of its right and title to land occupied by Library building of the Santa Fe Woman's Board of Trade. Judiciary.

S. B. 73, Mersfelder and Gallegos. Declaring road from Las Vegas to Clovis, via Santa Rosa, a state highway. Roads.

S. B. 74, Barth and Kaseman. An act to enable any city having more than 10,000 inhabitants to adopt a charter for its own government. Judiciary.

SENATOR CLARK INTRODUCES BILL CHANGING CORPORATION BOARD

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25.—A joint resolution amending the constitution so as to place the work of the corporation commission in the hands of one man, to be appointed by the governor and to be known as the "commissioner of corporations," was introduced in the senate yesterday afternoon by Senator Clark.

The resolution does not provide for any change in the duties or powers of the commission. It reads as follows: "Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of New Mexico:

"1. That article eleven of the state constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. A permanent commission, to be known as 'the state corporation commission,' consisting of one member, called the 'commissioner of corporations,' is hereby created.

"Sec. 2. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the senate, appoint the said commis-

sioner, who must have been a bona fide resident of this state for at least five years immediately preceding his appointment. The said commissioner shall hold office for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and shall receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

"Sec. 3. No person financially interested in any public service corporation or association operating in this state, or who is an officer or agent thereof, shall be appointed to the office of commissioner.

"Sec. 4. The commissioner of corporations shall have and exercise all the powers now possessed by the state corporation commission, and such additional powers as may be granted by law.

"Sec. 5. That after the submission and approval by the electors of this state the provisions hereof shall take effect on January, 1918."

The senate passed the committee substitute for the Mersfelder bill providing for contracts between school boards and teachers.

The house passed house bill No. 18, by Francis, amending a present law and making the killing of livestock on street crossings or in switch limits prima facie evidence of railroad negligence.

WANT FEDERAL AID

Santa Fe, Jan. 25.—Senator J. V. Tully this forenoon rounded up the good roads forces and sought action by the committee on highways on his bill which is to enable New Mexico to accept the benefits of the Shackelford federal roads bill. Unexpected opposition arose on the plea of economy, the argument being advanced that New Mexico cannot afford to take the vast sum Uncle Sam is willing to apportion to the state, if the state meets conditions. Another argument against the bill was that the boards of county commissioners would not have supervision of the expenditure under the Shackelford provision. Members of the state highway commission met with the committee and argued in favor of accepting Uncle Sam's contribution to the cause of good roads in New Mexico.

HAS WATER ANALYZED

Santa Fe, Jan. 25.—B. F. Pankey today had the Santa Fe high school laboratory analyze the water from a new well near the place that the Toltec Oil company is boring for oil on the Eaton grant in southern Santa Fe county. The water was found to be so strongly impregnated with magnesium and lime as to be unfit for boiler use. Drilling for oil is to begin also near Endee and Quay in Quay county by the Panhandle Oil exchange on March 15. C. N. Gould, an Oklahoma geologist, reports that the oil indications in that section are very promising. The well of the Toltec company north of Roswell is now down 60 feet.

A PARDON REQUESTED

Santa Fe, Jan. 25.—The United States supreme court has affirmed the state supreme court in the case of State vs. Benito Lobato who was sentenced to seven to ten years in the penitentiary from Taos county for manslaughter. Governor E. C. de Baca will now be asked for a pardon.

WILL CHANGE PROCEDURE IN REGARD TO CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 24.—Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, speaker of the house, who is chairman of the house committee on rules, announced this afternoon that it had been agreed to strike out rule 49, relating to constitutional amendments, concerning which there has been considerable criticism.

The rules provides that "after a bill or resolution to amend the constitution shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to amend the same shall be in order without unanimous consent; but any such bill or resolution may be recommitted prior to the final reading thereof."

Major Llewellyn stated that the rule had been included among the house rules for the present session simply because it was one of the rules of the 1915 house, and without the slightest desire to prevent full discussion and amendment of resolutions or bills amending the constitution. He added that he was in favor of the fullest discussion of such measures.

Rule 47, prescribing procedure in dealing with bills in general will be amended to include resolutions and bills providing for constitutional amendments.

Information Wanted on Land Office

A joint resolution calling upon the state land commissioner to furnish detailed information concerning state land leases, was introduced in the senate this afternoon by Senator Smith, of Union county.

It asks for the name of every person, firm or corporation to whom land has been leased; the appraised value of the land covered by each lease, and the rental received therefor.

Measure to Recompense Guards

A bill providing compensation for the New Mexico National Guardsmen, now at the border, is being prepared by Speaker Llewellyn of the house, and will be introduced within the next few days.

As many of the guardsmen were compelled to give up lucrative positions, Speaker Llewellyn believes the state should reimburse them.

Another Suffrage Resolution

A resolution for woman suffrage, similar to that introduced in the house by Representatives Llewellyn and Gonzales, was introduced in the senate by Senator Barth. It provides for an additional article to the constitution, to be numbered 24, giving female citizens the right to vote.

The Mann and Swan memorial resolution, and the resolution providing for a Washington birthday celebration in representative hall, at which former State Senator Herbert B. Holt is to be the principal speaker, which were passed by the house, were taken up and passed unanimously by the senate.

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

S. B. 2, Bryant. Defining adultery and fixing punishment therefor. Judiciary.

S. B. 63, Kaseman. Appropriating funds for the improvement of the Rio Grande. Finance.

S. B. 64, Kaseman. Relating to garnishment proceedings and to repeal Sec. 2546 of the Code of 1916 and Chapter 26 of Laws of 1915. Judiciary.

S. B. 65, Kaseman. Providing appellate procedure in civil and criminal

cases and repealing certain sections of existing laws. Judiciary.

S. B. 66, Murray. To appropriate funds to pay transportation expenses of certain students in the Normal school. Finance.

Coal Probe Held Up

As a result of objectionable motions by Representatives Burch and Mares of Colfax, the house joint resolution providing for a coal probe, reported favorably by the mines committee, was re-committed. Mr. Burch declared the legislature would not have time to make a real investigation, as it required, he said, at least six months.

The senate elections committee this afternoon is hearing the Chrisman Barth contest. A denial of allegations in Senator Barth's answer filed yesterday, was filed today by counsel for Chrisman, Judge Wright.

The house this afternoon by a vote of 40 to 7, passed the Clark senate bill No. 3, providing per diem and mileage for members and per diem for employes, after amending it so as to include return mileage from Santa Fe in the first voucher and to eliminate the provision making it necessary for the chief clerk of each house to certify that all employes named in the payroll had been in attendance and had performed the duties specified. As amended, the bill provides simply that vouchers shall be issued on presentation of receipt signed by employe or of orders signed by him. In explaining his vote Representative York, democrat, of Otero, said the amendments permitted employes to draw their pay regardless of whether they had performed the duties specified. He said that employes might even be absent from Santa Fe and still draw their pay.

A bill introduced this afternoon in the house by Representatives Wetmore, Gonzalez and Llewellyn exempting from taxation for all purposes improvements on unpatented homesteads, for a period of five years, was passed by a vote of 42 to 5, under suspension of the rules.

Five Bills Discarded

Five bills went into the house discarded yesterday afternoon, when the house judiciary committee reported them unfavorably, and the reports were adopted. Four of the measures were by Representative Stroud, democrat, of Roosevelt county, and related to the summoning of jurors and witnesses by registered mail; to the election of county commissioners by districts; to the election of justices of the peace and constables, and to the selection of jury commissioners. The other bill was by Representative Jesus C. Sanchez, republican, of Valencia county, and also related to the summoning of jurors by registered mail.

Sugar Bill Recommitted

The Gonzalez bill exempting new sugar factories from taxation for a period of six years after establishment, which is identical with a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Reinburg, and which is designed especially to apply to the proposed \$1,000,000 sugar factory of the Holly Sugar company at Las Cruces, was placed on third reading in the house yesterday, preparatory to its passage. However, after a declaration by Representative Pardue, democratic floor leader, that the bill was unconstitutional in its present form, it was re-

committed to the committee on taxation and revenue, which had reported it favorably. Mr. Pardue stated that he was in favor of the measure, but that its constitutionality would be open to attack if it were allowed to go through as prepared.

A joint resolution providing for the changing of Taos county from the Eighth to First judicial district, was introduced in the house yesterday afternoon. A house resolution by Representative Diverson, relating to the obstruction of streets, highways, etc., by railroad trains, was also introduced.

A petition to congress, asking for the opening of a zone two miles wide for the driving of stock through the Jicarilla Apache reservation in Rio Arriba county, was presented by the Rio Arriba county representative and read, and after adjournment of the house was signed by many of the members.

New Road Law

Two measures designed to give county commissioners authority over the expenditure of all road funds are now before the legislature. One was introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Baird, of Otero county, and the other in the house by Representative Burch, of Colfax county. At the present time county road funds are expended under the supervision of the county road boards.

It is expected that a bill abolishing the road boards will be introduced within a short time. This bill may be drawn to conform to the republican platform declaration that the governor should not be a member of the state highway commission.

House Bills Yesterday

The following bills were introduced in the house yesterday afternoon:

H. B. 44, by Pedro Sanchez. Providing for extermination of prairie dogs. Livestock.

H. B. 45, by Arellano. Establishing state industrial school at Wagon Mound. Education.

H. B. 46, by Burch. Amending law relative to shooting of wild fowl.

H. B. 47, by Santistevan. Appropriating \$3,000 for a bridge in Taos county. Finance.

H. B. 48, by Burch. Relative to the expenditure of county road funds. Roads.

H. B. 49, by Salazar. Creating a board of commission on uniform education. Education.

H. B. 50, by Salazar. Providing for the recovery of money illegally paid by state officers. Judiciary.

H. B. 51, by Valencia. Providing for the teaching of Spanish in communities where a majority of the pupils are Spanish-speaking. Education.

H. B. 52, by Barnes. Relative to taking of testimony out of court by oral examination. Judiciary.

H. B. 53, by Barnes. Amending Chapter 84, Laws of 1915, relative to drainage districts.

H. B. 54, by Jose Romero. Amending county salary bill, relative to salaries of district attorneys.

H. B. 55, by Algert. To amend Springer-Hawkins mine tax law. Taxation.

H. B. 56, by Cipriano Lucero. Providing for a bond issue of \$125,000 for a state capital addition. Finance.

H. B. 57, by Overson. Repealing Section 2552 of the Codification rela-

tive to procedure by justices of the peace in garnishment cases. Judiciary.

H. B. 58, by Overson. Codifying laws relative to probate courts and procedure. Judiciary.

H. B. 59, by Sanchez. Providing exemption from taxation for certain areas within community land grants. Taxation.

H. B. 60, by Sanchez. Relative to community land grants. State affairs.

H. B. 61, by Francis. Providing for the purchase within the state of all supplies for state institutions and state officers. State affairs.

H. B. 62, by Valencia. To amend Section 1330 of the codification.

H. B. 63, by Roy. Prohibiting the killing of certain classes of wild game.

H. B. 64, by Algert. Prohibiting breeding of sheep, goats and other animals within two miles of any settlement. State affairs.

H. B. 65, by Griego. Relative to stock running at large. Livestock.

H. B. 66, by Mares. To amend Subdivision 15, Section 3019 of Codification, relative to licenses. Judiciary.

H. B. 67, by P. Romero. To amend laws relative to fences. Public lands.

H. B. 68, by Griego. Relative to persons who cannot build fences. Public lands.

H. B. 69, by Ortiz. Relative to community land grants. Judiciary.

NEW MINING COMPANY

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—The twenty-second company to file incorporation papers thus far this year with the state corporation commission is the Lawrence Mining company of Lordsburg, Grant county, thus making one new incorporation for each day. The capitalization is \$1,000,000 divided into 10,000 shares, of which \$2,000 are paid up. The incorporators and directors are Joseph B. Foster, Lordsburg, statutory agent, one share; Guilford A. Deutsch, Indianapolis, one share; C. A. Blanchard, Pittsburgh, Pa., one share; John C. Black, Sewickley, Pa., one share; Edward Koopes, Sewickley, Pa., 14 shares; David J. Evans, Chicago, one share; Robert J. Kerr, Chicago, one share.

SWINNEY GETS SCHOOL

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 24.—J. L. G. Swinney, formerly school superintendent of San Juan county, and democratic candidate for state school superintendent at the last election, has taken the position of superintendent of the Mountainair, Torrance county schools. Mr. Swinney succeeds B. G. Woodward, who was forced to resign because of the loss of his voice, the result of throat trouble. Mr. Woodward, who was forced to re-throat trouble for several months, and the constant use of his voice in the school room aggravated the ailment. Finally it became almost impossible for him to make himself heard, and he was consequently forced to give up his position.

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—The department of education has been informed that Miss Zoe Donaldson, instructor in English at the State College, had committed suicide by shooting herself.

The Marchioness of Londonderry is passionately fond of hunting and is one of the few aristocratic sportswomen of Great Britain who ride astride.

BUT THEY OPPOSE PAYING NEW GRAZING RATE PROPOSED BY FOREST SERVICE

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 20.—The proposal of the forest service to double the present grazing fees through a series of raises during the next three years has been answered by the state advisory board of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association, and the answer has been dispatched by the delegates of the cattlemen to the American National Live Stock association at Cheyenne. The delegates for the New Mexico stockmen are William R. Morley, Magdalena; Vic. Culberson, Fierro; Hugh L. Hodge, Silver City, and Calvin Glenn, Pinos Altos.

The reasons put forth by the secretary of agriculture in his letter of November 3, are answered in detail, and it is the opinion of the stockmen that while they may not avert a raise they at least will not be called upon to pay double the present rates for their pasturage.

To the contention that the national forests are not self-supporting the cattlemen reply that while the entire forest operations are not paying their way, grazing is more than paying all expenses incurred thereunder and that they are paying fully for all benefits derived therefrom. The claim that, whereas the forests were set aside in the first place for the preservation of certain natural resources for the entire nation, now the government comes forward with the claim that the stockmen should pay for more than they are receiving simply for the reason that all branches of the forest service's activities do not show an earning. The forests were established primarily for the preservation of timber and water supply, and the grazing was looked upon as an incidental.

The secretary in his letter states that there are many that claim that the stock permittees of the forests are receiving undue financial advantages from the government. To this the advisory board replies that any advantage the permittees on the national forests may apparently have is due to the sagacity and foresight of the permittee and to long years of hardships suffered; and the cattlemen who are running without the forest on land on which no grazing fee is paid, is receiving a greater help from the government, though no such claim is entered against them. It is claimed by the government that cows on forests bring better prices than when purchased outside. This the permittees claim is nothing more than is true of any stock that are located on a range and acclimated, whether on or off the forests.

It is asserted by the secretary of agriculture that complaints have been made that permittees on forests are not paying their share of the taxes since they do not pay taxes on the lands on which they graze. To this answer is made, that more than 35 per cent of the grazing fees paid by the permittees is turned over to the state school and road funds, this in addition to the regular taxes paid by the stockmen. And the permittees on the national forests, it will be found, so the cattlemen claim, are paying on a larger per cent of their actual stock than the man on the public range.

From the tone of the letter of the secretary, the stockmen are led to believe that the government is slowly changing from a basis of co-operation with the cattlemen, who have helped to develop the country, to one of commercialism, and state that this is to be regretted.

In drawing a comparison between

the grazing areas on the forests and those outside, the government admitted of but one advantage to the stockmen running on the outside—"fewer restrictions." The cattlemen find that there are a number of other advantages on outside range that are not to be found within the forest:

1. Exclusive possession and the privilege to conduct their business after their own ways.

2. Longer permits and leases on the outside permitting the stockmen to shape his business and organization in advance.

3. Milder winters, due to the lower altitude, and hence a higher percentage of calves. The average for the forests of New Mexico is from 30 to 40 per cent, at best, while outside the forests it often runs as high as 75 to 80 per cent.

4. Better land outside, as is shown by the fact that it was selected first as the country was settled, and consequently possesses a greater carrying capacity. It costs more to run cattle within the forest owing to the fact that the land is more rugged. Also fewer bulls are needed for the pastures in the less rugged country without.

5. Accessibility, as the lands without the forests are nearer railroads and towns; hence supplies are easier gotten into the ranges, and the cattle are easier to get to market.

6. Smaller losses from predatory animals and other causes. Losses within the forest of New Mexico, for all causes, average not less than five per cent a year for grown stock; 10 per cent for yearlings, 10 per cent for two-year-old heifers, and calves 15 per cent.

7. Less loco and other poisonous weeds are to be found on grazing lands without the forests.

8. While stockmen who lease a pasture without the forests are privileged to use a pasture as they see fit, the permittee on the forest must not only pay a rental fee per acre, where the same is fenced, but also pay a grazing fee on every animal that runs in the pasture.

The stockmen summarize their case by stating that if it is absolutely necessary to increase the revenue of the forest, it should be obtained from some other source than the stockmen who are already paying more than their share.

They grant that in a measure the proposed increase may seem not unjust in view of the present high price for stock, but neither they nor the forest service have any means of knowing just how long the present prices will hold. They admit that a reasonable increase may be justified, but that reasonable should not go over 50 per cent above the present rates.

The cattlemen ask that if any increase is made that they have definite assurance that the revenue in part will be used for the improvement of the range. It is their contention that there has been in the past many ways in which the government could have helped the stock permittee but has failed to do so. If this help is to be forthcoming with a moderate increase in grazing fees, they shall look upon the same with favor.

SIGNS OF GOOD HEALTH

Bright eyes, clear skin, alert brains and energetic movements are signs of good health. You don't have them when digestion is impaired and fermenting, decaying food clogs the intestines. Foley Cathartic Tablets set you right. Act without pain, griping or nausea. Too-stout persons welcome the light feeling they bring.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

INJUNCTION CONTINUED

Santa Fe, Jan. 20.—Judge Colin Neblett today continued in effect the injunction granted the Continental Oil company of Albuquerque against the City of Santa Fe to restrain the city from putting into effect a new ordinance which prohibits the storing of more than a barrel of gasoline within the city limits and which would compel the Continental to move its gasoline storage plant from the Santa Fe station to a point outside of the city limits. City Attorney E. P. Davies moved to quash the order directing the city to show cause why it should not be perpetually enjoined, but Judge Neblett overruled the motion. The case will now come up on its merits.

TEACHERS WILL MEET

Santa Fe, Jan. 20.—The Teachers' Association of Guadalupe county, which convenes at Santa Rosa, February 23 and 24, has invited Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner and his assistant John V. Conway to attend the meetings. Mr. Wagner will probably accept. Assistant Superintendent John V. Conway has completed arrangements for an official visit to the schools of Rio Arriba county. He will meet County Superintendent Jose Garcia at Chama on Monday and together they will travel overland to Tierra Amarilla, the county seat.

WILL JOIN NAVY

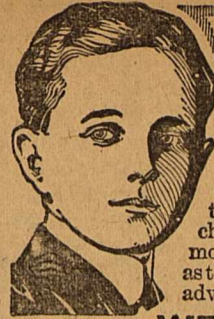
Santa Fe, Jan. 20.—Clive Edwards left last evening for Annapolis to enter preparatory school preliminary to matriculating in the naval academy. Miss Vatella Dills, a high school student, returned to Roswell yesterday, to re-enter high school there to finish her senior year. John C. Underwood, the well known poet, has returned from Phoenix. A new volume of war poems from his pen has just been accepted by McMillan's for publication.

INSTITUTIONS NEED MONEY

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—While the legislature has hastened to the relief of the state officials who have been unnecessarily waiting for their pay since last September, by simply passing legislation ordering the state treasurer to take the surplus in one fund to make good the deficit in the salary fund, the state institutions are still waiting and paying interest on their deficiencies caused in a similar manner. It would be just as easy to make up the deficiency in the institutions fund by turning into it the surplus in some other fund and thus relieve the institutions embarrassed by the failure to receive their appropriation for 1916 in full. The state still owes the institutions something like 15 per cent of the 1916 appropriations or what is equivalent to two months' expenditures. The institutions are paying banks as high as eight per cent to cover this deficiency while huge sums in the state treasury are drawing no interest whatever and might as well be used to make up the deficit.

Stomach and Liver Troubles

Much of the misery and sufferings caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, may be avoided by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.



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GOVERNOR GETS KISS

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 20.—A resounding kiss, implanted on the executive lips in the full view of a number of persons assembled to witness the governor's action, was the reward Mrs. John B. Kendrick gave Governor Kendrick today for signing the bill submitting prohibition to the people of Wyoming. The bill provides for a vote to be taken in 1918 on the addition of a prohibition amendment to the state constitution. It was the first measure offered in the Wyoming senate this year.

LOWER COURT REVERSED

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—The district court for Dona Ana county was reversed today by the state supreme court in an opinion by Supreme Court Justice Frank W. Parker. It is in the case of E. A. Fleming Jones and Percival B. Coffin, appellants, vs. the board of county commissioners of Dona Ana county, and involves a breach of contract to sell \$70,000 worth of bonds to appellants who had bid \$70,020 and which bid has been accepted. The county commissioners afterwards sold the bonds to another pay.

Joints that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c, 50c and \$100 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

Rare Bargain in High-Grade Piano

For immediate sale we will accept any reasonable offer for a new, strictly high-grade piano located at Las Vegas. Liberal terms. If interested in procuring a high-grade piano at a very special price, write The Denver Music Company at Denver, Colorado, at once for particulars.

LARGEST MUNITION PLANT NEAR LONDON EXPLODES DURING A FIRE

London, Jan. 20.—The explosion in a munitions factory near London last night involved practically all the explosives in the factory, which was destroyed entirely. The effects were felt at a great distance and three rows of small houses in the neighborhood were almost demolished. Between 30 and 40 bodies have been recovered thus far, and about 100 persons are reported to have been injured seriously.

The following official announcement in regard to the explosion was given out here today:

"At about 7 o'clock last night fire started at a factory in the east of London near the river which was employed in refining explosives. Fortunately a few minutes elapsed after the commencement of the fire before the explosion occurred, during which interval many operatives were able to escape.

"The explosion likely took place in the part occupied by the explosives in the factory, which was itself completely destroyed. Fires were caused in neighboring warehouses and factories, one of the largest of which was an important flour mill. The explosion was felt for a great distance. Three rows of small houses in the immediate neighborhood were destroyed, and damage was occasioned to other property.

"An engine for the local fire station had reached the spot and was playing on the fire when the explosion occurred. The engine itself was destroyed, but only two firemen appear to have lost their lives. The chief chemist and a number of workers were killed by the explosion.

"The chief chemist, Dr. Angell, while advising operatives to seek safety, himself went to the fire and attempted to combat it.

"The number of persons killed either in the factory or in the neighboring houses has not been ascertained. The casualties, however, owing to the warning, are not nearly so heavy as at first anticipated. Up to the present between 30 and 40 bodies have been recovered, and 100 persons are reported to have been seriously injured.

"The Borough authorities have arranged for immediate relief for those requiring it, and funds are being raised for their assistance. Owing to the effects of the explosion all communication with other districts was broken off for a time. Local assistance was impossible, and for lack of communication, assistance from the metropolitan fire brigade could not be obtained immediately. Within half an hour, however, ample assistance was afforded.

"We are informed by the minister of munition that the accident will make a difference as to the output of munitions. The minister, with the chief officers of the explosives supply department, visited the scene this morning, and every effort is being made to deal promptly with the unfortunate effects of the explosion. The king also has expressed his solicitude for the victims and their families."

Largest Plant In England

While several munitions plants have been constructed at various places in the neighborhood of London since the outbreak of the war, the most important munitions factory is that of the Woolwich government arsenal, located about seven miles east of the English capital.

Woolwich arsenal is situated on the south bank of the Thames, and even before the war was considered

one of the most imposing establishments for the manufacture of materials of war.

The arsenal proper covers an area of about 1,285 acres, but a considerable territory around the central plant has been dotted with numberless workshops. It is understood that 67,000 male and female workers are employed in the arsenal proper, while factories in the neighborhood employ 30,000, mostly women.

THE GOVERNOR IS SAID TO BE RECOVERING FROM HIS RECENT SETBACK

Santa Fe, Jan. 20.—The inauguration exercises in honor of Governor E. C. de Baca will take place on Friday evening, February 9, instead of February 7 as had been first announced. The decision was reached this afternoon at a meeting of the inauguration committee. At the same time it was decided to drop all attempts to have festivities during the day. Therefore the idea of having the cadets of the military institute at Roswell come to Santa Fe for the inauguration was abandoned.

The inauguration ball will be supplemented with a reception to the legislators to be given at the Old Palace while the ball will be held in the adjoining National Guard armory. The affair is to be bone dry. Even the Santa Fe and the Elks clubs, which had been expected to serve as oases for the thirsty ones, announced today that their buffets would be closed all evening and night on inauguration day.

It was announced to the committee that Governor E. C. de Baca has fully recovered from his setback of a week ago, and is much stronger and that by inauguration day he would probably be still further improved in health. Tomorrow he will undergo another transfusion of blood. His attending physician, Dr. J. E. Massie, has returned from Denver, where he received additional information about the treatment that has been so successful in the governor's case. The doctor's office has been crowded with volunteers who offered to give up part of their blood for the governor. The most promising of the volunteers were thoroughly examined and their pedigree from both father's and mother's sides fully investigated, so that in case they should be chosen the blood transmitted would be of the healthiest type.

EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD

H. A. Adams, Springfield, Mo., writes: "I had a severe attack of kidney trouble. I am getting old, 87 years. I tried different remedies, but none did me so much good as Foley Kidney Pills." Foley Kidney Pills build up weakened kidneys, help rid the blood of acids and poisons, and relieve bladder troubles.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 20.—The Grand Opera house on Cherry street near Third avenue, was burned today. Assistant Fire Chief Fred Gillaman was killed, another man is missing and eight men were injured.

The liver loses its activity at times and needs help. HERBINE is an effective stimulant. It also purifies the bowels, strengthens digestion and restores strength, vigor and cheerful spirits. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

LAS VEGAS SAY QUAY COUNTY BOOSTERS ARE WORKING FOR OZARK TRAIL

That the people of Tucumcari are enthusiastically in favor of a road building program which not only will make the proposed route of the Ozark trail a perfect highway but will provide a good system of roads for Quay county is the report brought back by the Las Vegas who went to that city Wednesday, accompanying officials of the Ozark highway. An enthusiastic meeting was held Wednesday evening in the Tucumcari opera house, where over 85 residents of the city and county gathered to attend a banquet and meet the visitors.

Tucumcari is unanimously supporting a county bond issue of \$160,000 for good roads, which is practically certain to be approved in the election to be held in May. The only opposition to the bonds comes from the country districts, but it is believed that this can be overcome when it is made clear that road construction is just as advantageous, if not more so, for the country residents as for the city folk. A propaganda for this purpose is being carried on from Tucumcari.

Rev. Dr. Jacob H. Landau, who was a member of the Las Vegas party, was greatly pleased with the enthusiastic spirit shown in Tucumcari. Dr. Landau stated today that the meeting held there was of a highly enthusiastic character, and that, judging from the public and private utterances of leading citizens with whom he talked, he is convinced the road building program will be carried through. Tucumcari, Dr. Landau says, has made arrangements to assist with road building with money from other sources, provided the bond issue fails. This will practically assure the building of the road which hopes to be designated as the Ozark trail through that section. Dr. Landau said that while some of the road in Quay county is in horrible condition, a great deal of it is excellent, and the money and work that will be required for getting a good highway entirely through the county is not so great as might be expected.

M. R. Gonzalez, who was a member of the Las Vegas party, stated today that Dr. Landau did the cause of roads in Quay county a great deal of good, both by his address at Tucumcari and during the succeeding day, Thursday, when he visited personally a number of the business people of the community and talked on the advantages of adequate highways.

The Las Vegas party was composed of Secretary O. L. Williams of the Commercial club, Rev. Dr. Jacob H. Landau, Fred Nolette, Jack Stewart, A. J. Gerard and M. R. Gonzalez. J. L. Pope of Amarillo, Tex., E. W. Hovey and O. H. Lloyd of Vega, Tex., who had spoken here Tuesday night in the interest of the Ozark highway, were members of the party that visited Tucumcari. After the meeting in that place they proceeded to their homes. It had been planned to hold a meeting at Santa Rosa, but through some misunderstanding, the meeting had not been arranged for. In the near future a large excursion is to be made to Santa Rosa, at which time good road doctrine will be preached.

The party was met outside Tucumcari by four autos loaded with prominent Tucumcari people. The Las Vegas and Texans were entertained at dinner by a company of leading Tucumcari men, before the meeting in the opera house. The meeting was addressed by O. L. Williams, who explained the value of the Ozark trail to every city through which it will

pass and of the work that had been done and must be done by Las Vegas and her neighbors to secure it: Dr. Landau spoke upon the business value of good roads both to the townsman and the countryman. Mr. Gonzalez gave his ideas as to the value of good roads in aiding the development of agricultural resources. Dr. Lloyd gave a practical talk on the value of the Ozark trail and the hard work that is necessary if his city, Tucumcari and Las Vegas are to get it. Mr. Pope explained that if this section of New Mexico does not want the road, there are other routes that are working hard to get it.

Several Tucumcari people spoke, all expressing their enthusiastic support for the Ozark trail project. Thursday was spent in visiting with the Tucumcari people, and the return trip was made yesterday. On the way home, the travelers found that road sentiment had been growing, doubtless due to the Tucumcari meeting. They were pleased with the results of their trip, and believe that it has led to a better understanding and co-operation between the people of San Miguel, Guadalupe and Quay counties.

LAND FOR LEASE

The following is a list of the unleased school sections in the county mentioned above, taken from the records of this office December 1, 1916. For blanks or other information write to the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, N. M. In some instances only parts of sections are vacant but the subdivision is not given in this list. Part of section vacant will be given upon request.

Sec. 2, Twp. 10N, Rge. 12E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 10N, Rge. 12E
 Sec. 36, Twp. 10N, Rge. 12E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 10N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 11N, Rge. 12E
 Sec. 36, Twp. 11N, Rge. 12E
 Sec. 16, Twp. 11N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 36, Twp. 11N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 12N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 12N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 16, Twp. 12N, Rge. 15E
 Sec. 16, Twp. 12N, Rge. 17E
 Sec. 16, Twp. 13N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 13N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 36, Twp. 13N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 16, Twp. 13N, Rge. 17E
 Sec. 36, Twp. 13N, Rge. 17E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 13N, Rge. 25E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 14N, Rge. 12E
 Sec. 16, Twp. 14N, Rge. 12E
 Sec. 16, Twp. 14N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 14N, Rge. 14E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 14N, Rge. 24E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 15N, Rge. 21E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 15N, Rge. 22E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 15N, Rge. 23E
 Sec. 36, Twp. 16N, Rge. 22E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 16N, Rge. 23E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 16N, Rge. 23E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 17N, Rge. 21E
 Sec. 2, Twp. 17N, Rge. 23E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 17N, Rge. 23E
 Sec. 16, Twp. 17N, Rge. 24E
 Sec. 32, Twp. 18N, Rge. 24E

Happy Old Age

When old age carries with it hosts of friends, good health and an abundance of this world's goods, it should be as happy as any period of our existence. That is old age as it should be, but too often it means poor digestion, torpid bowels, a sluggish liver and a general feeling of ill health, despondency and misery. This condition can be greatly alleviated, however, by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets each day immediately after supper. That will strengthen the digestion, tone up the liver and regulate the bowels, then that feeling of despondency will give way to one of hope and good cheer. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

LAND COMMISSIONER'S FORESIGHT HELPS STATE

(Continued from Page One)

filing centers indicate that the rush not only will continue but that it probably will increase as spring and favorable weather encourage travel overland.

But for the state land board's policy of hastening selections, vigorously carried out by the commissioner and his assistants, New Mexico would have been face to face with the necessity of taking its chances of securing desirable lands with the flood of land hungry homesteaders now spreading over every county in the state, just as Arizona with less than one-third of her grants selected, has been left to enter the mad scramble for land under the stock-raising homestead law. In years past some criticism has been heard in New Mexico of what has been termed "undue haste" in making the state's land selections. The state land board foresaw some further extension of the rights of homestead on the public domain, shaped its policy accordingly and as the commissioner's report points out, is justified by the present situation.

Little Common School Land Sold

Because of some agitation in favor of stopping any further sales of state lands an impression has become general among those not familiar with the detail of the state land transactions that large areas of the state's grants for the maintenance and support of its common schools have been sold. The report of the commissioner shows that not only is this impression unfounded but that the bulk of such sales of common school lands as have been made virtually have been forced upon the land department in carrying out the mandate of congress in connection with the grant of 1,000,000 acres for the special purpose of paying the railroad bonded debt of Santa Fe and Grant counties, which the state was forced to assume under the enabling act. This particular grant was made in the bill granting statehood with the proviso that the lands be sold and the proceeds applied to payment of the ancient railroad bonds; and that after the indebtedness had been paid any surplus remaining should go to the permanent endowment fund for the common schools. The report points out that the railroad bond debt comes first and must be paid off before the common schools can benefit under the million-acre grant; that any practical plan for selling a million acres of land involves the necessity of sales in large, unbroken tracts, and that such tracts must of necessity include some of the common school grant sections, of which there are four, sections 2, 16, 32 and 36, in each township. Had these school sections been held back the state would have been left with such sections on its hands, surrounded by private lands and unsalable save to the adjacent land owners who could put their own prices on the surrounded sections. The report states that the obviously business-like course was followed and such school sections were sold, and that the bulk of the common school lands sold or contracted for sale are of such

lands. The report shows, however, that even with this practically forced sale the state has disposed of a very small acreage of its common school lands, the total to December 1, 1916, being 195,743.54 acres out of the total grant for common schools of 8,464,000 acres; or less than two and four-tenths per cent. The total acreage of all state lands sold to December 1, 1916, is only 800,570 acres, out of a total grant of 12,159,000 acres, or a trifle more than 6½ per cent.

Discusses Economic Policy

In his report the land commissioner discusses at some length the agitation in favor of an absolute restriction against further sales of state lands, holding such a course to be unsound economic policy for the state. He points out that aside from the million-acre railroad grant, the sale of which is mandatory, no especial effort is being made to sell the lands and says that "while there should be no reckless disposal of our lands," yet "at the present rate of selection, 'clear list' and sale many years must elapse before all the lands could be disposed of." To absolutely forbid the sale of state lands as advantageous opportunity for their sale and development offers, he contends, "would be to tie up development of one-sixth of the total area of the state, and * * * tend to shift the burden of development from the state, which is able to bear it, to the shoulders of our citizens, who may or may not be able to bear it, but to whom such a burden would be heavy. While waiting for the rest of the state to develop and raise our land values, further increases of income for the use of our schools would cease. * * * Should this one-sixth stand idle, including as it does much of the most desirable grazing and agricultural areas, the advancement of the whole state must inevitably be retarded. If on the other hand this princely domain is intelligently utilized and developed the income from the lands will shortly support not only our common schools but will bear the greater part of the burden of all our public institutions, thus relieving the people of heavy taxation at the early stage of state development when tax burdens are hardest to bear. At the same time the permanent interest bearing funds will be growing more rapidly each year and if, as is predicted, the time should come when all the state's present land resource has been exhausted, it must inevitably be found that the state has more than balanced the account in wealth producing, tax producing private property of practical use to a self-sustaining population, while our institutions will have their revenues provided from their interest bearing, invested, permanent funds."

Urges Protection of Permanent Funds

The land commissioner renews a recommendation made in former reports and also made by Governor McDonald in all of his messages to the state legislature, that "the law be so amended as to provide that the permanent funds of all schools and institutions, derived from sale of state lands, shall be invested in interest bearing bonds and that only the interest derived therefrom shall be used by such schools and institutions, the permanent funds to be kept intact forever." Such a law, he thinks,

would check the practice of some of the beneficiary institutions of investing their permanent funds, not in interest bearing securities, as seems to be the clear intent of the congressional acts, but in buildings, improvements and in some instances, in maintenance and operation. The commissioner is of the opinion that this legislation is all that is needed to safeguard these permanent funds effectively and to provide the revenues of the various institutions, while permitting development of the lands along logical business lines, not only for the benefit of the schools and institutions, but for the state as a whole.

The report sets forth the amounts paid into the income and permanent funds of the various schools and institutions, by years since establishment of the state land office and these sums are beginning to run into important totals, that of the common schools, including income for the period of the report being \$1,453,470.65. The grand total paid into all income and permanent funds, from leases and sales, since establishment of the land office, is \$3,119,502.01, of which about one-half, or \$1,504,109.57 has been paid in during the period of the report, or the fiscal years 1915 and 1916.

Vast Area Under Lease

Of the 11,000,000 acres of selected lands 7,042,550.97 were under income producing leases on the date of the report, leaving less than one-third of the original grants in the unproductive class. Of this latter a large part of the state's 500,000-acre oil exploration lease is included. Under legislative authority Commissioner Ervien, during the past year, completed a lease with a private corporation by which the corporation is under bond to sink 20 wells to an average depth of 1,500 feet in an exploration for oil. The lease covers a large area of central and southeastern New Mexico and by its terms, which are detailed in the report, the state will receive a royalty of 10 per cent of all oil, gas or other mineral discovered and produced, and a rental of 12 and 20 cents an acre, respectively, on lands of the minimum value of \$3 and \$5 per acre, for all lands not surrendered by the leasing company at the end of the two-year period. Drilling is now under way near Lamy and northwest of Roswell under this contract, the fulfillment of which is protected by an adequate surety bond. The report indicates that at the present rate of demand all state land will be under income producing lease before the end of the current fiscal year and that the annual income for the fiscal year will reach and may exceed \$1,000,000.

Detailed statements are given showing distribution of ownership of the grants to each institution and state purpose, with the status of the acreage owned by each, as to lease or sale, and the productive and unproductive acreage, the latter now a negligible quantity with a majority of the institutions. The arduous work of selecting the vast acreage is covered in a few sentences, stating the policy of the land board as outlined above, and necessitating an accurate knowledge of the land situation in every county in the state, the operations covering an area of 122,000 square miles. There is an exhaustive

statement of the "lieu land" situation, being the right of the state to select lands in lieu of school sections 2, 16, 32 and 36, which may have been withdrawn for whatever cause, prior to date of the grant to the state, and gives an interesting outline of the manner of selecting such lands and of lands to which the state has "equitable title." These latter lands which the state has selected, but which have not been approved finally and deeded, or "clear listed," as it is termed, to the state by the interior department. The state has jurisdiction over these lands and may lease them, but cannot pass title until they have been "clear listed," and therefore cannot complete sales.

The Escrow Fund Deposits

These "equitable title" lands total 2,105,270.08 acres. Of this total about 500,000 acres are held by the interior department to be "mineral lands" and are chiefly lands in the Gallup coal fields of McKinley county. The state's contention is that these lands were not known to bear coal or mineral when the grants were made and that title passed to the state at that time. The commissioner states that a determination of the question by the United States supreme court will be necessary and gives his reasons for expecting the decision to be favorable to the state.

The rest of the "equitable title" lands are those whose "clear listing" has been delayed by red tape, procrastination or congestion of business in the general land office and it is in connection with these lands that there has arisen the question of the proper trusteeship of approximately \$600,000 now held in trust by the commissioner in various bonded depositories. As applications have been made to select lands for purchase the commissioner in each case has required a deposit of 10 per cent of the minimum purchase price to insure good faith, so that when the lands applied for have been clear listed the state may not be left with land which it otherwise might not have selected, but will be sure of a purchaser. The money is deposited in trust, to apply on the purchase price when the contract of sale is completed, or to be returned to the applicant should he prove an unsuccessful bidder at the public auction following 10 weeks of advertisement in the newspaper nearest the land, the procedure by which all state lands are sold. The wisdom of this required deposit has been shown a number of times, notably during the past year when the land commissioner paid into the state treasury \$12,000, as a forfeit of one of such deposits to bind a large land sale. The applicant for this particular land selection paid the state \$12,000 for the privilege of changing his mind.

It is pointed out that had the lands selected under these contracts been "clear listed" by the interior department as rapidly as presented, none of the large sum now being held would have piled up in the commissioner's hands for any important period. But the delay in the department at Washington has been persistent and at one time during 1916 hands of the commissioner reached \$750,000. When the trust fund first began to assume important size and the system of bonded depositories

was outlined the land commissioner sought an opinion from the attorney general, Frank W. Clancy, as to the proper authority to whom this money should be entrusted. The attorney general's opinion was that the money did not belong to the state; that the state treasurer had no authority of law to receive it, that he had no fund in which to deposit it legally, that it might be necessary to return sums to applicants at any time, that once in the state treasury it could not be paid out again without legislative action, and that the land commissioner had no option but to follow the course he has pursued, to hold the money in trust in properly bonded depositories pending a final conclusion of the contracts. This opinion of Attorney General Clancy later was approved and supported by an opinion of the United States attorney for the district of New Mexico, Mr. Summers Burkhart, who made an inquiry into the custody of the trust funds at the direction of the federal authorities following a request for such an inquiry. The land commissioner takes the position that there is no other course for him to pursue than the one now followed until some other system which protects both applicant to purchase and the state has been devised and enacted into law.

The Cost of Administration

A section of the land commissioner's report that is arousing considerable interest in the state capital is that setting forth the maintenance and operation cost of the state land department during the past two years and with a comparative statement covering 10 years preceding, the period Commissioner Ervien has held the position under territory and state. Members of the legislature and others who have received the printed report have been comparing that portion of it with Governor de Baca's reference to the land office in his recent message, and also with the land department references in Governor McDonald's various messages to the legislature. In his message to the legislature of 1913 Governor McDonald gave a general approval to the state land code which had been enacted by the legislature of the preceding year, and found the operating cost of the land office satisfactory. The operating charge of the year referred to, 1912, was nine and two-tenths per cent of the income of the office.

In his message to the 1915 legislature Governor McDonald, after three full years as governor, during which he served actively as a member of the state land selection commission and became intimately acquainted with all details of the department's office and field operations, said:

"I invite your attention especially to the report of the state land commissioner. The responsibility of that office is as great as that of any in the state, and the work required and done in the office, probably greater than in any other office." After a brief review of the commissioner's report the message concluded: "The work of this office is very difficult and cumulative. Very few people understand the situation as it is and, therefore, do not appreciate the magnitude of the work and the real difficulties of administration."

The operating cost of the land office for the period referred to in this

latter message, 1914, was eight and one-third per cent of the income.

In contrast with these statements by Governor McDonald, it is being pointed out here that Governor de Baca in the message sent to the legislature three days following his assuming office, asserted that the management of the land office was extravagant, that "the business of the office ought to be handled with one-half the present force," and that "the cost of maintenance is now more than 12 per cent of the income, which is excessive."

The land commissioner's report shows that the cost of maintenance and operation of the land department, both office and field force, for 1916 was seven and one-fourth per cent of the income, being one per cent lower than in 1915, and according to the table accompanying the cost statement, the lowest in the history of the office.

EVEN ORDER OF COURT CANNOT FORCE HIM TO BETRAY PROSPECTIVE CLIENTS

Santa Fe, Jan. 25.—The United States circuit court in the case of the United States vs. Lee Moy and Sam Hee, has reversed the judgment of the federal district court for New Mexico and granted the two Chinamen a new trial. The charge against the Chinamen was conspiracy to bring Chinamen into the United States in contravention of the federal law. The two accused went to Attorney Hebert W. Clark, son of State Senator John S. Clark, and now head of the California Taxpayers' association. Mr. Clark was then a practicing attorney at Las Vegas, and Moy and Hee disclosed their case to him. Mr. Clark, however, declined to become their attorney, and was summoned into court as a witness against Sam Hee. Objection to his testimony was made, but the court overruled the objection. The circuit court now holds that the communication of Hee to Mr. Clark was privileged and that Hee is entitled to a new trial.

A CRAZY RANCHMAN

Santa Fe, Jan. 25.—A crazy man supposed to be B. F. Gooch, who 15 years ago shot and killed J. D. Ross on a ranch on the Mimbres river, is reported to have taken possession of a house on the Eighty ranch of the Bear Mountain Cattle company and was besieged by cowboys and a sheriff's posse. He was armed with several pistols, and Winchesters and finally managed to make his escape.

WILSON'S BUSY DAY

Washington, Jan. 24.—Further extending his plan of transacting business with the capitol, President Wilson arranged today to spend the entire afternoon in his office outside the senate chamber, receiving delegations along with his usual congressional callers. Before going to the capitol, Mr. Wilson shook hands at the White House with one hundred independent oil producers, and conferred with a committee from the Churches of Christ in America.

The favorite pastime of Princess Mary, daughter of their British majesties, is lawn tennis, at which she is very clever.

A. F. Johnson, a Pastura rancher, is here for a short business visit.

BILL IN LEGISLATURE WOULD GIVE HOMESTEADER CHANCE TO GET Foothold

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25.—The bill exempting from taxation improvements on unpatented homesteads for a period of five years, which was introduced in the house yesterday afternoon by Representatives Wetmore, Gonzalez and Llewellyn, and which, under suspension of the rules, was placed on third reading and passed by a vote of 42 to 5, reads as follows:

Section 1. Hereafter the improvements upon homesteads shall be exempt from taxation in any manner or form or for any purpose whatever for a period of five (5) years from and after January 1, A. D. 1917.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Section 3. That it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety of the inhabitants of the state of New Mexico that the provisions of this act shall become effective at the earliest possible time; therefore, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

The following bills were introduced in the house:

H. B. 70. Francis. To reduce road tax to \$2. Roads.

H. B. 71. Francis. To provide for the preservation of public roads. Roads.

H. B. 72. Stroud. To exempt from taxation improvements on unpatented homesteads. Taxation.

H. B. 73. Santistevan. Providing for the taxation of all Pullman cars entering the state. Taxation.

H. B. 74. Santistevan. To amend county salary bill. Judiciary.

H. B. 75. Turner. To provide free text books. Education.

H. B. 76. Griego. Relating to people of bad conduct. Judiciary.

H. B. 77. Bryan. Providing for county prosecuting attorneys. Judiciary.

H. B. 78. Bryan. Providing for a state normal school in Union county. Education.

H. B. 79. Wetmore. Making it obligatory on railroads to provide warnings at crossings. Railroads.

H. B. 80. Wetmore, Gonzales and Llewellyn. To prohibit taxation for any purpose whatever for a period of five years of improvements on unpatented homesteads.

WILLIAM A. BRADY OF WORLD FILM COMPANY SO STATES ON HIS OATH

New York, Jan. 25.—The moving picture business today is "almost cruel," and there is no money in it, William A. Brady, theatrical manager, testified today before the legislative committee which is investigating the industry to determine if it should be subject to a state tax.

Producer and distributor of pictures as president of the World Film corporation, Mr. Brady said his company had put \$1,000,000 into the business within the past six months. Asked if much of that money was his own, he replied:

"No, I have been too wise to buy moving picture stock. The business has been expanding, but in a disastrous way."

Asserting there was a great over-

production of pictures, he continued. "The business looked so easy that four times the number of theaters needed were built. I think there is a great future in store for it, but there is no money in it now. There will be only when there is a total reorganization. The business today is almost cruel."

"Some day there will be real motion pictures, when the ear, the eye, the stomach, noted surgical operations and everything educational will be pictorially preserved. Then the pictures will be in every school room. There is more talk going into the pictures than money and the industry must pass through the same ordeals as the oil fields and other industries."

Mr. Brady said he believed public interest in moving pictures had decreased during the last year, the trouble being there were "as many picture theaters as saloons."

He said the system of distributing films "is a joke," owing to the great waste. As to salaries paid stars, he was asked what he thought Kitty Gordon gets.

"On paper she gets between a thousand and fifteen hundred a week," he replied. "In reality she probably gets between \$500 and \$750."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS DISSOLVED BY THE EMPEROR

Tokio, Jan. 25.—The emperor has dissolved the house of representatives.

An attempt was made to assassinate Yukio Ozsaki, former minister of justice and leader of the constitutional party, while he was addressing a mass meeting called to demand the resignation of the cabinet. While M. Ozsaki was speaking, two men armed with short swords sprang on the platform and tried to stab him. They were overpowered and arrested.

Two other men tried to assault the former minister, and were severely beaten by the audience. M. Ozsaki demanded that Premier Terauchi resign on the ground that his administration was unconstitutional.

A heavy police guard is in attendance for today's session of the diet.

Yukio Ozsaki was formerly mayor of Tokio. He visited the United States in 1910, and a dinner was given in his honor at Washington by President Taft. He became minister of Japan on the Okuma cabinet in 1914.

Premier Regarded as Radical

A political crisis developed at the opening of the diet on Tuesday. The chief reason was the appointment of Field Marshal Count Terauchi as premier by the emperor last October. This appointment was received with surprise both in and out of Japan and was criticized unfavorably by Japanese political leaders who contended the premier did not command public support. He is regarded as a representative of the radical militarist faction in Japan, although in an interview with the Associated Press, shortly after his appointment, he disavowed any policies of aggression. Japanese newspapers said the premier did not command a majority in parliament, and predicted that the outcome would be dissolution of the house and a new election.

James T. Barber, of Kansas City, arrived last night for a few days' visit.

EPISCOPAL SYNOD INTENDS TO INCREASE WORK IN THIS SECTION

Religious education, social service and missions were the prominent features of the Episcopal synod of the southwest which has just closed its sessions at Little Rock, Ark. There were present 11 bishops and more than 60 clerical and lay delegates from Missouri, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico, together with a large delegation of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions.

The responsibility of the Episcopal church for the spiritual welfare of the negroes was fully debated. Within the province there more than a million and a half negroes for whom the church is doing but little. The synod unanimously approved a plan to elect a colored suffragan bishop in the dioceses of Arkansas and Texas and requested the board of missions to provide their stipends.

The result of the comprehensive survey of religious conditions in the province of the southwest shows that it covers an area of 660,000 square miles and has a population of 12,500,000. This includes 100,000 Indians, 22,500 Japanese and Chinese, and in Texas and New Mexico a rapidly growing Mexican population. Three quarters of the entire population is living in rural districts and more than 2,000,000 are born of foreign parents. Careful investigation shows that less than one-third of the people are communicants of any church. Within this area the Episcopal church has 627 parishes and missions and one clergyman to every 45,000 of the population. Impressed by these facts, the synod appointed a strong commission to take steps to increase the number of clergymen.

Crime on Increase

The synod discussed the relation of religious education to American democracy, it being pointed out that, since the Bible was dropped from the public schools, crime has increased 400 per cent. The church recognizes her great responsibility for the religious education of the young, and one of the most interesting features of the session was a practical school of instruction in methods of religious education which was held under the direction of Bishop James Wise of Kansas. The work of the church at schools of higher learning was also considered, and a conference of college chaplains is to be held shortly in Chicago.

At the conference on social service the conditions in mining and lumber camps of the southwest and the needs of the miners and lumber men were considered by the synod. A timely paper on penal reform was read by Mr. C. P. Waters of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Bishop T. P. Thurston of eastern Oklahoma reported the progress of the church pension fund. A sum of \$5,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 has already been raised, will provide a pension for aged and disabled clergymen. This fund will be completed by March 1, and will then go into operation. Reports of delegates indicated that the proportion of the \$5,000,000 allotted to the southwest province will be raised by that time.

Publicity Plan Approved

By formal resolution, the synod expressed its approval of a comprehensive plan of publicity for the Episcopal church. Reports of the synod

have been issued to 523 daily and weekly newspapers within the province, and the synod voted to add \$500 to its annual budget for publicity work.

A fine exhibit of Bibles, religious literature, missionary photographs and models excited great interest, and was visited by a large number of people.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MAKES EXPERIMENT WHICH ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Santa Fe, Jan. 23.—New Mexico educators are much interested in the revolutionary educational experiment to be inaugurated next month by the normal school of Columbia University. The general education board announced a few days ago that it would provide the funds necessary to establish and conduct a "modern" public school in connection with the teachers' college of Columbia. Instead of text books, the museums of New York City and a specially equipped playground will be utilized.

This new school will teach as little mathematics as possible, and will hold grammar to the same minimum. Instead stress will be laid on science in all its forms, and modern languages, industry and civics will be deemed important. The teaching force will devote itself to connecting "capacity with opportunity or ambition; to furnishing the individual pupil with a clue to his abilities." Otis W. Caldwell, a scientist from the University of Chicago, has been chosen head of the new school. Abraham Flexner, head of the education board in announcing the appointment, says: "We purpose to get rid of the lumber, the dead wood, the wastes that are in our schools and start with a clean sheet. We will play up science, which figures in every movement we make during the day, but which has not been carried into our schools. Modern education hasn't even begun to realize the value and possibilities of science. The choice of a scientist as director of the new school, which is to be in session seven days a week and 52 weeks in the year, is the keynote to the new movement. We will teach Spanish and the other modern languages so that the children can use them. We will teach the industry, commerce and politics of the world in which these children live. We will make them effective members of the society to which they belong."

BEULAH BUDGET

Beulah, N. M., Jan. 20.—Will Koogler is feeding a nice bunch of white faces from the Hunker cattle ranch. Harry Maurice and N. E. Beck are also feeding a nice lot of steers on the lower Sapello, which they will turn on the market when prices are right.

Owing to inefficiency somewhere our people have been compelled at their own expense to put in a half dozen or more bridges and drains to make our road passable, while our supervisor looks as complacently on as a man who had lost a government job.

The Armour-Blancett murder and robbery was discussed with an inquiry as to which is the most shocking and dastardly, this crime or that at Beulah last summer when a former resi-

dent is said to have conspired with his wife to hold up an old timer here for a sum of money.

We are looking hopefully for some clear cut laws along the lines of the governor's message to the state legislature.

Ye scribe believes that San Miguel has raised up a son who will measure up the 100 per cent for state game warden. If there is anything lacking in his make-up, no one has been able to point it out. This son is Elliott S. Barker of Taos.

RUSTICUS.

MRS O. L. PEIFFER IE FOUND IN LOS ANGELES WITH A. W. ERRETT

Santa Fe, Jan. 23.—Mrs. O. L. Peiffer, whose husband is in Las Vegas, and A. W. Errett, also formerly of New Mexico, were arrested in Los Angeles charged with a statutory offense, on a complaint by Mrs. Errett. Both of the accused were held under bond of \$1,000 each. Errett while in the county jail, is alleged to have stated he had been arrested twice before on disorderly charges, on complaint of an elderly woman who asserted she saw him kissing Mrs. Peiffer. Both times he was acquitted. Now, it is asserted, he will file a suit for slander against the woman he calls his nemesis. Unable to furnish bond immediately, both were released on their own recognizance.

NEW MILLING COMPANY

Santa Fe, Jan. 23.—The Silver Mountain Mining company, of Water Canyon, Socorro county, today filed incorporation papers. The capitalization is \$200,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The statutory agent is Nathan Hall. The incorporators and directors are: Lee L. Russell of Fort Worth, 500 shares; Nathan Hall of Water Canyon, 500 shares; J. G. Kellam of Fort Worth, 10 shares.

The Silver City Homes corporation also filed incorporation papers. The statutory agent is James R. Moffatt. The capitalization is \$35,000 of which \$2,000 are subscribed, the par value of the stock being \$10 a share. The incorporators and directors are all of Silver City, as follows: James R. Moffatt and Robert R. Moffatt, 99 shares each; Edwin J. Spitzley, two shares.

TREASURE FOR MUSEUM

Santa Fe, Jan. 23.—Two large automobile freight cars filled with exhibits from the New Mexico building at San Diego, are on the way for Santa Fe, for the new museum building. Included in the shipment are 400 chairs for the new auditorium, a dissolving stereopticon, and office equipment. The huge models of Pecos, Curai and other landmarks, the gallery of governors and the superb mineral exhibit are all included in the shipment and will be permanently displayed as soon as proper exhibit facilities have been provided.

THIS—AND FIVE CENTS DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield, avenue, Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, and croup; Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

BILL TO RELIEVE CONGESTION IN CAPITOL BUILDING IS INTRODUCED

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 23.—Two bills providing bond issues for state capitol additions were introduced in the senate yesterday afternoon.

One, by Senator Dunlavy, of Santa Fe, contemplates an issue of \$125,000, and the erection of an addition at the south side of the capitol, to be not less than two stories high, and not less than 125 feet long and 75 feet wide. This bill was later introduced in the house by Representative Cipriano Lucero, of Santa Fe county.

The other bill, by Senator Barth, of Albuquerque, provides for the erection of a Hall of Justice, adjoining the executive mansion, to house the supreme court, the attorney general and the state library, and calls for a bond issue of \$100,000.

Both bills provide that the bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. Both specify that the erection of the building shall be under the supervision of a board of three members, to be appointed by the governor. Senator Barth's bill provides that convict labor shall be used, and that so far as possible the state penitentiary shall furnish materials.

Barth's Answer Filed

Senator Barth's answer to the Chrisman contest petition was filed. It was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and a meeting of the committee was called.

Following the introduction of six bills, the senate adjourned. The new senate bills follow:

S. B. 56, Baird. Amending Section 2674 of Codification, relative to roads. Roads and highways.

S. B. 57, Barth. Providing for \$100,000 bond issue for hall of justice. Finance.

S. B. 58, Barth. Prescribing liability of employer to make compensation for injuries received by employee. Judiciary.

S. B. 58, Salazar. To amend Sections 2340, 2341, 2346, 2347, Codification, relative to damages by animals in private lands. Livestock.

S. B. 60, McDonald. To amend Section 1263, Codification. Judiciary.

S. B. 61, Dunlavy. Authorizing construction of codification to capitol. Finance.

COAL GETS PREFERENCE

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Because of the nationwide coal shortage, all western roads have agreed to give coal shipments the preference over all commodities except perishable goods during the present week.

PORTER RANCH SOLD

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Frank Smith of Three Rivers has purchased the famous James L. Porter ranch of 377 acres near Tularosa, the consideration being \$20,000.

MINING PICKING UP

Santa Fe, Jan. 23.—Significant activity in mining propositions in this vicinity has been noted the past few days. Negotiations have been resumed for several of the copper properties on the Macho by representatives of big mining interests in Grant county. Next week, a number of Californians will be here to look over mining prospects in the golden district.

STATE'S ORDINARY REVENUES NOT SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE NEEDS

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—The extraordinary needs of the state institutions are so extensive and so urgent, that the legislators have about given up hope of meeting them from the ordinary revenues of the state and are discussing a bond issue to provide for them. New Mexico spends far less than adjoining states for its institutions, the University of Arizona, for instance, having many times the revenue of the University of New Mexico, but New Mexico's per capita assessment is only one-eighth that of Arizona and is the lowest of any state in the union, and therefore its income per capita is the smallest of any state.

New Mexico, therefore, not only treats its institutions parsimoniously, but it does not engage in many of the activities that California does, for instance. New Mexico has no widows' pensions, has not poor houses or poor farms although the need for them is obvious, no workmen's compensation, no social welfare commissions and the thousand and one other things that the modern state is called upon to supply. However, a workmen's compensation or liability act and an act to provide for poor houses or poor farms are to be introduced shortly. A bond issue of half a million dollars would meet only the most urgent needs of the state institutions in the way of new buildings.

LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES TO MAKE SUGGESTION TO LEGISLATURE

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—The New Mexico League of Municipalities will meet in Santa Fe on January 26, that is, on next Friday, to formulate its legislative ideas. Representative Pardue of Fort Sumner is drafting a new village incorporation act as the present act is most inadequate. There is to be legislation to make commission government more practical for the smaller New Mexico towns. The municipalities will demand a share of automobile license income. Mayor J. J. Shuler of Raton will preside.

Merchants will ask for a modification of the occupation tax and the municipalities will ask for power to collect revenue to offset any losses through the modification of the occupation tax. The merchants' associations of the state will also insist on a garnishee law which will compel state and other officials to pay their grocery and dry goods bills. The law passed by the last legislature has proved ineffective on account of court rulings.

RECEPTION AND BALL ON FEBRUARY 9; NO LIQUORS TO BE SERVED

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the general committee on the inauguration ceremonies of Governor E. C. de Baca, held at the supreme court chamber on Friday, January 19, Richard H. Hanna presiding, the following matters were acted upon: On motion duly seconded and carried it was decided that the health of the governor being so much improved, the inauguration ceremonies would be proceeded with.

The following recommendations and arrangements made by the arrangement committee through its chairman, Jose D. Sena, were passed by the general committee and finally adopted:

First, that a reception to the members of the state legislature at the palace of governors and a ball in honor of Governor E. C. de Baca be

given on the night of February 9, the hours to be determined later as to the commencement of the reception and the commencement of the dance.

Second, that, as above stated, the reception be held at the palace of the governors and the dance in the armory with a buffet luncheon at the Woman's Board of Trade library or other appropriate place to be determined by the arrangement committee.

Third, that no liquors or wines be served in connection with the said reception or dance.

Fourth, that the admission price to the ball and supper be the sum of \$5 per ticket, to include gentleman and lady, and the price of the ticket for unescorted ladies be placed at \$2, and that no complimentary tickets be issued to any person.

Fifth, that the wife of Governor E. C. de Baca be escorted to the reception and dance by Antonio Lucero, secretary of state, and that a carriage or automobile be placed at their disposal during the day and evening of the inauguration by the committee.

Sixth, that the refreshment committee be instructed to make arrangements with the woman's board of trade for the serving of the supper or luncheon during the dance.

Seventh, that the music committee be instructed to engage an orchestra for the reception and luncheon and one for the dance, the selection of the orchestras to be left to the said music committee.

Eighth, that the decoration committee be advised that no contract for decorations be let to any outside party but that the work of decoration be done by home people and that such material as might be necessary be purchased by the committee and afterwards left with the Chamber of Commerce for safe keeping, and for further use in other state affairs commonly given in Santa Fe. That the false roof placed in the armory at the last inauguration be not used but the decorations be done without said false roof. That the adjutant general be requested to clean, paint and fix up the armory at once and remove the steel lockers from the drill floor and put in new window lights where needed throughout the building. And that the yellow and white color scheme be adopted through the decorations together with the American flag, as well as in the printed invitations and programs.

Ninth, that the printing be left to the discretion of the printing committee, recommending that the cover of the programs be either engraved or embossed.

Tenth, that any surplus left in the fund raised for the last inauguration be turned over to the finance committee, and that any surplus left after the coming inauguration dance be turned over to the treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce to be held as a trust fund and used only for what are essentially state affairs held in Santa Fe.

Eleventh, that an invitation be issued through the adjutant general to the member of the staff of Governor McDonald, to attend the inauguration dance in uniform.

Twelfth, that the Santa Fe club and the Elks' home be requested to keep open house on the night of the ball, February 9.

Thirteenth, that the finance committee be requested to prepare a list and send invitations to the different parts of the state as soon as convenient and to push the sale of tickets.

Fourteenth, that the chairman of the general committee be requested to ascertain from the various sub-committee chairmen if they are able and willing to act on said commit-

tees, and if not, to appoint some other persons in their places, and that all committees be requested to fill their committee and push their work immediately.

Fifteenth, that the printing and publicity committee be requested to immediately submit tentative forms and plans for invitations, and to act as speedily as possible in the matter that they may be distributed in good time.

Sixteenth, that the general committee petition the legislature for an appropriation to take care of inaugural day expenses in the future, thus obviating the necessity of charging admission to a state function and that not less than \$1,500 be asked from the legislature for such purpose in the future.

Seventeenth, that all sub-committee chairmen be requested to meet with the general committee on the afternoon of Friday, January 26, in the supreme court chamber at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting their need and plans of action.

BETTER RAIL FACILITIES

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Corporation Commissioner Hugh Williams has returned from Denver where he represented the state in the important rate hearing affecting rates for jobbers in New Mexico. On his way home at Trinidad he met with railroad officials to procure connection with the Santa Fe and Colorado and Southern trains that will avoid long delays in travel between Union county and the rest of the state. The Colorado and Southern officials promised to hold their train 20 minutes for the desired connection, if the Santa Fe officials will make a similar concession. They also promised to build a fine new depot at Clayton to replace the present inadequate structure.

CHANGED HER MIND

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Six hours after getting her decree of divorce in the court of Judge Colin Neblett, Mrs. Maude H. Saenza returned to Santa Fe to remarry her husband, an employe of the United States Indian school. Justice of the Peace Jose M. Espinoza performed the ceremony. Mrs. Saenza is aged 26 years and a native of Oklahoma and after coming here with her two little children thought New Mexico wasn't good enough for them to stay at. Her husband is a native of Mexico.

DR. SLACK DEAD

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Dr. J. C. Slack of Clayton, who stood high in Masonic circles, died last week as the result of exposure in an automobile trip from Raton to Clayton. He was past grand commander of the Templars, past grand high priest of the grand chapter, past grandmaster of the grand lodge, and also prominent

as an Elk. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

CLOVIS HAS COMPLAINT

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Representative Lyman Shaw has a club out for the corporation commission for failing to give Clovis merchants the relief for which they have been petitioning. At present, Farwell, the sister city of Texico, just across the Texas boundary, enjoys so much more favorable freight rates because it is in Texas, that Clovis merchants find it expedient to haul much of their merchandise from Farwell in wagons instead of bringing it on freight cars. The merchants assert that unless they did so, they could not compete with the merchants of Texico and even so are at a disadvantage for they must add the cost of the wagon haul to their merchandise. Mr. Shaw wants to know why this condition must continue.

SEVEN MURDERS REPORTED

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—New Mexico has had seven murders thus far this month as far as reported. At Deming, Saturday, H. D. Harbison was arrested by Sheriff W. C. Simpson, and P. L. Snyder of the cattle sanitary board on the charge of being implicated last spring in the murder of a pump-er named Cochran at Mount Riley. Sheriff Lucero of Las Cruces will take Harrison to Dona Ana county. Harrison was formerly an El Paso and Southwestern section foreman at Mount Riley.

PREACHERS ARE ILL

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Rev. Lyman Shaw of Curry county, a Baptist minister and also a representative in the house, yesterday filled the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church because of a series of mischances that seem to attach to the church and its minister. The pastor, Rev. B. Z. McCullough, has been seriously ill, and next week will enter the Presbyterian sanitarium at Albuquerque as a patient. Mrs. McCullough has been ill with the grip and their daughter Betsy is down with the chickenpox. Rev. A. V. Lucero of Colfax county, who is also a member of the legislature and has been staying at the Presbyterian Manse, is also ill with grip. Rev. J. R. Farley, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, who was to have filled the Presbyterian pulpit yesterday, was taken ill Saturday.

WHAT TO DO FOR BAD COLDS

If you want a cough medicine that gives quick and sure action in healing colds, coughs or croup, get Foley's Honey and Tar. It heals inflamed membranes in throat, chest or bronchial tubes, breaks up tight coughs, loosen sputum, makes breathing easier, stops tickling in throat. Contains no opiates.—O. G. Schaefer.

Something New in Las Vegas

E. G. MURPHEY RECENTLY PURCHASED A SUPPLY OF THE BEST ECZEMA REMEDY IN THE WORLD. ASK THEM TO TELL YOU ABOUT DRY ZENSAL FOR THE CRUSTY, SCALY SKIN AND MOIST ZENSAL FOR ALL WATERY ERUPTIONS.

ONE DAY'S REMUNERATION FOR THE BELGIANS PLAN IS VOTED DOWN

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25.—The question of Belgian relief was brought to the attention of the New Mexico house of representatives with startling suddenness just before adjournment and in the confusion that followed it appeared for a moment that each of the 49 members was due to give up one day's salary to aid in keeping the Belgians from starving to death. It was only for a moment, however. As soon as the house recovered from the shock and realized that a serious financial situation was confronting it, the Belgian movement was quickly checked and the motion responsible for it tabled indefinitely.

Representative Lewis, of Chaves county, was responsible for the flurry. He caught the members off their guard just as they were preparing to adjourn, painted a word picture of the fearfulness of the European war and the glorious peace of the United States, declared that the children of Belgium were on the verge of starvation, explained the length of time that a Belgian child could live on \$5 American money, and ended by moving that each member contribute one day's salary to the fund of the Belgian relief. Incidentally, he pleasantly remarked that the \$5 represented at least \$4.65 more than any member earned in any one day, and notified the house that compliance with his motion undoubtedly would result in the Literary Digest favorably advertising the New Mexico legislature.

Representative Ortiz, of San Miguel county, was one of the first to recover from the shock administered by Mr. Lewis. He moved that the matter be referred to the judiciary committee, and many of the house members instantly displayed relief—personal, not Belgian.

Representative Winston, of Sierra county, announced that he had contributed \$25 for Belgian relief and was ready to give \$5 more, but that he thought such contributions were personal matters, and that the house, as a body, should not be compelled to contribute \$5 apiece, regardless of how individual members felt about it. Representative Barnes voiced the same attitude. Representative Vesley, of Grant county, declared that Belgium, compared with Poland and Serbia, was a paradise, and that if the motion prevailed he wanted the money divided equally for the relief of the three countries. He added that he was very willing to give up a day's salary if such a division was specified. Finally, on motion of Representative Pardue, who expressed the opinion that everyone was in favor of aiding the Belgians, but that the motion represented the wrong way of going about it, the proposal of Representative Lewis was tabled indefinitely, and the house adjourned in peace.

DIRECTOR OF TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION SAYS IT WON'T PAY OUT

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25.—In the event New Mexico decides to undertake a program of extensive road construction and improvement during the next few years, the Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico will favor the securing of necessary funds through a direct tax levy, rather than by a

bond issue, as suggested by State Engineer James A. French in his recent biennial report to the governor. This statement is made on authority of A. E. James, director of the association.

In his report Mr. French outlined plans for a state highway system, involving a total expenditure of about \$5,500,000, to be completed within the next five years. He estimated that work already completed had a value of \$1,125,000; explained that the provisions of the federal and road act made available to New Mexico, in a five-year period, the sum of \$1,170,000 provided the state was able to meet the federal appropriation with a like amount, and concluded by showing that approximately \$2,000,000 would be necessary, in addition to the ordinary state revenue for roads, to enable New Mexico to secure the federal aid and complete the state highway system as outlined. His suggestion was that the money be raised by a state issue of bonds.

The Taxpayers association, Mr. James states, favors any reasonable expenditure for road improvement in New Mexico, and is in sympathy with Mr. French's highway plans. But it is strongly opposed, for reasons of expediency and economy, to bonding the state for road revenue to the extent suggested. Briefly, its reasons are as follows:

1. Such an issue as proposed would bond New Mexico to the limit fixed by the constitution, which is one per cent of the assessed valuation, thereby rendering the state powerless to raise funds in the event of an emergency.

2. A \$2,000,000 bond issue, with an interest rate of only 4 per cent, and under the most careful financial supervision, would cost the taxpayers of the state, in principal and interest, a total of \$3,456,351, or \$1,456,351 in excess of the amount actually secured for roads. Thirty years would be required for the liquidation of the debt.

Under a plan of direct taxation, Mr. James points out, a levy of one and one-half mills on the present assessed valuation would provide \$400,000 net a year, or the required \$2,000,000 in five years. This levy would be only one mill higher than the levy under a bond issue, as one-half mill would be necessary to provide interest and a sinking fund, and it would continue for a period of only five years. At the end of the five-year period, under the taxation plan, the taxpayers would have no further expense; under a bond issue they would continue to pay one-half mill yearly for 30 years, resulting in an excess cost to them, as stated of \$1,456,351.

In connection with the proposed bond issue, it has been argued that the automobile license fees could be used to pay the interest and create a sinking fund. However, Mr. James cites the fact that in 1916 the net automobile revenue was only \$40,955.66; that the logical use for this money is road maintenance; that if it were used for any purpose other than road maintenance or construction its equivalent would have to be supplied by taxation, and that in the end the result would be exactly the same.

Figures prepared by Mr. James, presenting in detail the cost of a \$2,000,000 bond issue, show that at the end of 17 years the interest paid and the sinking fund would equal the

amount of the issue, but that there would be on hand for purposes of liquidation only \$907,044. His figures are based on the assumption that as many bonds as possible could be, and would be, retired at the end of 20 years, and that all interest earned on the sinking fund would be credited to that fund. In other words, he has made the most favorable presentation possible.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Wheat advanced sharply today, influenced to a considerable extent by the fact that the British chancellor's speech at Bristol was construed by many traders as a denial of President Wilson's plea for peace. Opening prices, which ranged from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ higher with May at $185\frac{1}{2}$ to $186\frac{1}{2}$ and July at 154 to $154\frac{1}{4}$ were followed by a slight reaction, but then by material fresh upturns.

Absence of any sign of much new export buying led afterward to a bearish reaction. The close was weak at $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ net advance with May at $184\frac{7}{8}$ to 185 and July at $153\frac{1}{2}$ to $153\frac{3}{4}$.

Highest prices yet this season were reached in corn. Prospects of big exports formed the chief stimulus. Buenos Aires advices that prohibition of exports was likely in March prevented any radical setback. The close was steady at $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 1 cent net advance.

Oats sympathized with corn. Offerings were quickly taken chiefly by commission houses.

Higher quotations on hogs and grain carried provisions upgrade.

The close was:

Wheat, May $184\frac{7}{8}$; July $153\frac{1}{2}$.

Corn, May $102\frac{7}{8}$; July $101\frac{1}{8}$.

Oats, May $58\frac{3}{8}$; July $56\frac{1}{8}$.

Pork, May \$29.95; July \$29.55.

Lard, May \$16.55; July \$16.70.

Ribs, Jan. \$15.47; May \$15.77.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Jan. 25.—Hogs, receipts 9,000. Market higher. Bulk \$11.15@11.60; heavy \$11.55@11.65; packers and butchers \$11.40@11.60; lights \$11@11.55.

Cattle, receipts 2,500. Market higher. Prime fed steers \$11@11.65; western steers \$7.50@11.25; cows \$5.50@9.50; heifers \$7.50@11; stockers and feeders \$6.75@10.

Sheep, receipts 8,000. Market steady. Lambs \$13.75@14.25; yearlings \$11.75@12.50; wethers \$9@10.75; ewes \$9.75@10.35.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES APPORTIONMENT TO SOUTHWESTERN STATES

Washington, Jan. 25.—Apportionment of \$10,000,000 to aid the states in the construction of rural post roads, the second annual distribution in accordance with the federal aid road law, was announced today by Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. The funds are the apportionment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

To meet the cost of administering the law, \$300,000 has been deducted of the remaining \$9,700,000. Arizona gets \$137,027, California \$303,127, Colorado \$167,380, New Mexico \$157,475, Texas \$583,855 and Wyoming \$122,393.

IN THE MEANTIME THE STATE HAS NO LEGAL ACTING GOVERNOR

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 25.—The Arizona gubernatorial contest entered a new phase today when the recount of the ballots commenced in Judge Stanford's division of the superior court. One hundred and fifty-seven ballots had been counted before adjournment, 15 of which were alleged defective by one side or the other and laid aside for judicial determination.

While the supreme court still defers handing down an opinion which will give the state a de facto governor pending the recount, which promises to be a slow process, there continues to be a complete tie-up of state finances and of all executive business, a condition which has lasted for 25 days. There is no acting governor and will be none until the supreme court acts or the contest is settled.

The lower house today is considering a minimum wage scale for women of \$12 per week. At the instigation of large employers of women a hearing has been set for next Monday. This bill is introduced by Rosa McKay, one of the three women members of the house.

In the senate most of the session was devoted to a discussion of a rigid anti-gambling law which Senator Winsor said would make it a felony for a man to be seen with a billiard cue in his hands or a woman with a deck of cards in her home.

A memorial was introduced in the house seeking to secure from the federal government the now abandoned Fort Whipple plant near Prescott, for use as a state military school.

WHILE PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING HAVE BEEN MADE MARCH HAS NOT BEGUN

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 25.—El Valle, (San Buenaventura), was completely evacuated by the American outpost troops of the punitive expedition yesterday, an official message received by Carranza Consul Eduardo Soriano Bravo here today stated.

American passengers who arrived here early today from Casas Grandes over the Mexico Northwestern railroad said there was no indication of a general movement of the punitive expedition from field headquarters northward when they left Colonia Dublan yesterday morning.

Adobe houses at the American field headquarters in Colonia Dublan were being torn down with dynamite and the flooring shipped to Columbus, N. M., passengers on the train from Casas Grandes reported. An American passenger predicted that the movement would start northward from field headquarters tomorrow, and said Colonia Dublan would be evacuated except for a cavalry rear guard by Saturday.

No Villa forces were seen between Casas Grandes and Juarez, the passengers said. An unconfirmed report here that Parral had been re-occupied by Villa forces was denied at the Carranza consulate.

Charles Cunningham, formerly employed by the Las Vegas Sales company as manager of the Delco Lighting system department, has resigned his position, and left this afternoon for Albuquerque.