

# Weekly Optic <sup>and</sup> Live Stock Grower

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Farming - Mining

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## WOULD ABOLISH NATIONAL GUARD

SENATOR BAIRD OFFERS MEASURE FOR DOING AWAY WITH THE MILITIA

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 15.—The abolition of the organized militia of the state of New Mexico is the object of a bill introduced in the senate yesterday afternoon by Senator Baird, of Otero county. The bill provides for the disposition of the various armory buildings as follows:

Albuquerque armory, granted to the university; Las Vegas armory to the Normal University; Roswell armory to the military institute; Silver City armory to the Silver City Normal; Las Cruces armory to the State College; Carlsbad and Deming armories to the boards of education. The armory building in Santa Fe is designated as a state armory and the bill provides that all equipment and property of the National Guard shall be stored there. The care of the armory at Santa Fe is placed under the capitol custodian commission. The bill carries the emergency clause and should it become a law would mean the immediate abolishment of the National Guard.

### Bursum Highway Bill

Senator McDonald of Socorro, yesterday introduced in the senate a bill providing for a state highway commission of five senators, no one of whom shall be a state officer. It provides that this commission shall have a secretary with a salary of \$125 a month and that it shall employ the state engineer and other engineers deemed necessary. The members of the commission are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and are to serve for a period of six years. No more than three members shall be of the same political party. It provides that the commission shall contract for the construction and maintenance of roads, letting the work to the lowest bidder. H. O. Bursum is credited with the authorship of the bill.

### De Baca County Bill Passes Senate

The de Baca county bill as amended by the senate was unanimously passed by that body at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Besides the amendment made by the senate committee on corporations, the senate this afternoon further amended the bill to reduce the townships taken from Roosevelt to 12 and to give Roosevelt county a total of 18 townships from Chaves county including the Kenna township and seven miles of railroad. It also reduced the amount of the

Roosevelt county debt assumed by the new county to \$7,500.

Under the amendments made Roosevelt's valuation will remain approximately as at present. The bill as passed by the senate will now be returned to the house, and the supporters of the measure predict that the senate amendments will be concurred in.

### WESTERN FARM LIFE TELLS HOW BEST TO RAISE FINEST POTATOES

The Western Farm Life, an agricultural paper which has a wide circulation in the Rocky Mountain states, recently carried the following article about San Miguel county's successful potato grower, Anastacio Medina:

"The sky is the limit when it comes to growing potatoes in the Rocky Mountain states. At an altitude of over 9,000 feet in the mountains of northern New Mexico, Donaciano Medina, a Spanish-American farmer, in 1916 got an average of 150 bushels per acre from an eight-acre field. He produced 72,000 pounds of tubers of high quality, for which he will receive, after saving his own seed, prices commensurate with the altitude at which the potatoes were grown.

"Mr. Medina's farm is located at an altitude of 9,070 feet above sea level. The soil is very rich black sandy loam. He plows in the fall about 10 inches deep, allowing the land to remain open during the winter. Early in the spring, as soon as the land is thawed out, he disks about four inches deep, then he smooths with the tooth harrow. By this time a good seed bed has been formed. Being early in the spring, the weeds come out up very rapidly, and so Mr. Medina believes in harrowing and disking again very lightly before planting the potatoes. The potatoes are planted at a depth of about four inches, after which the smoothing harrow is applied to the land again.

"When the potatoes are about four inches high he begins cultivating them and the index which he uses for the number of cultivations, he should give the potatoes, is by the number of weeds he can see on his farm. He calls the weeds thieves and says that if it were not for the weeds, he would not cultivate. He hand-hoes the potatoes once in order to cut down all the weeds which are in the row and among the potatoes. These weeds, if allowed to grow, will furnish plenty of seed for next year and there is no way of getting rid of them except by hoeing them out.

"The rainfall at this altitude is about 24 inches and his potatoes are not irrigated; however, there is plenty of

water for irrigation, should they need any.

"Two years ago the Charles Ifield company of Las Vegas presented the county agent with 800 pounds of potatoes to be distributed among the farmers of the county in 50-pound lots. Mr. Medina received 50 pounds of seed potatoes, together with written instructions in Spanish and English as to the methods of planting potatoes and the care which should be given them during the growing season.

"The first year Mr. Medina raised 950 pounds of Early Rose and Pearl potatoes. This year he planted the 950 pounds of potatoes which he raised, and 2,550 pounds of Early Ohio potatoes, making a total of 3,500 pounds of potatoes planted on eight acres. He raised from this area 72,000 pounds of fine potatoes, or 150 bushels per acre. Mr. Medina has the distinction of being the first native farmer to buy a potato digger. He bought this potato digger from the Charles Ifield company, thus paying for the original 50 pounds of seed which he received from them. This makes one think of the saying, 'Cast your bread upon the water and after many days it shall return to you with many fold.'

### HAD RESIDED HERE SINCE '79; MANY YEARS IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS

Charles Tamme, a pioneer of the southwest and of Las Vegas, and for many years city clerk, died shortly after 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon following an illness of about three weeks. Mr. Tamme had been unwell since Tuesday morning, and his family had given up hopes for his recovery. The fatal illness of Mr. Tamme began with a chronic complaint which attacked him frequently during the latter years of his life. He was making a good recovery when pneumonia set in. His sufferings were great, and he expressed the desire to die. Mr. Tamme's faith in the goodness of God and in the certainty of immortal life was firm, and was a great consolation to his loved ones. He was 73 years of age.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal church. Rev. J. S. Moore, pastor of the church, will have charge of the services, and interment will be in Masonic cemetery. Chapman lodge No. 2, A. F. and A. M., of which Mr. Tamme had been a member for many years, will attend the funeral and assist in the ceremonies at the grave.

### MILK PRICES FIXED

Paris, Feb. 15.—The food ministry has decided that from February 19 maximum prices are to be fixed throughout France for milk, butter and cheese.

## KAISER SAYS HE FIGHTS FOR RIGHT

DECLARES HIS CAUSE REPRESENTS THAT OF HUMANITY AND TRUE NEUTRALITY

Amsterdam, Feb. 15 (Va London).—The German newspapers print telegrams from Vienna describing a conversation between the German emperor and Dr. Hans Mueller, "the poet of royalty." Dr. Mueller mentioned the emperor's letter to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg supporting the peace offer of the central powers. The emperor replied:

"The letter had to be written. Now the entire world knows who is imposing further tortures on mankind. It is already forgotten that the entente protects the murderers of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

"On our side are right and morality, and to make these triumph, every clean weapon must be welcome to us. Look at the European neutrals. Read the Swedina reply. It is a document written as if for eternity. Now all neutrals know how they must estimate our strength and also our will of peace. For the first time, in a certain sense, the declared will of small states is against the Anglo-Saxon world. Napoleon's continental blockade becomes a reality which hits England harder than anything heretofore."

### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Fresh declines in the value of wheat resulted today from the tie-up of railway freight traffic and from the chances of a complete rupture with Germany. The closing quotations were:

Wheat, May 174 5-8; July 149 1-4.  
Corn, May 101 1-2; July 100 1-8.  
Oats, May 57 1-4; July 55 3-8.  
Pork, May \$30; July \$29.30.  
Lard, May \$16.72; July \$16.85.  
Ribs, May \$15.77; July \$15.87.

### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Feb. 15.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Bulk \$11.90@12.40; heavy \$12.35@12.45; packers and butchers \$12.10@12.40; lights \$11.50@12.15.

Cattle, receipts 1,500. Market steady to weak. Prime fed steers \$11.25@11.85; dressed beef steers \$9@11; cows \$5.50@9.50; heifers \$7@11; stockers and feeders \$6.75@10.65. Sheep, receipts 8,000. Market lower. Lambs \$12.75@14.65; yearlings \$12.50@13.50; wethers \$10.75@11.75; ewes \$10.50@11.50.

### WHEN INTERNED GERMAN SAILORS IN AMERICA ARE RELEASED THEY'LL BE FREED

Berlin, Dec. 12 (By Wireless to the Associated Press via Sayville.)—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann today informed the Associated Press that he had requested the Swiss government to make inquiry in Washington regarding the status of the crews of interned German ships in American ports.

Pending an answer the 72 Americans taken by the German raiders and brought in by the Yarrowdale, whose release has been agreed to, are being held in Germany, the foreign secretary states.

### Two Classes of Ships

Washington, Feb. 2.—There are two classes of German ships in American ports. Those interned are war vessels such as the commerce raiders Prinz Eitel Friederich, Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and such naval vessels as the gunboats Cormorant at Guam and Geier at Honolulu. The crews of these vessels, as well as the ships, being part of the German naval forces which have taken refuge in neutral harbors, are interned as prisoners for the duration of the war under provisions of international law and The Hague conventions.

The status of the war-bound German merchantmen is different, and so is the status of their crews. The merchant ships are not interned in any sense of the word, but are remaining in harbor of refuge. They are free to put to sea at any time and take their chances with the enemy warships. Their crews are in the same status as any other aliens coming to the United States. Anyone of them may be admitted to the country upon fulfilling the immigration requirements. While they are in the status of aliens, they are for the present confined aboard their ships by the immigration authorities in accordance with the steps taken against the danger to property or menaces to navigation in American harbors. It is believed that Germany's inquiry is to clear up misconceptions widely circulated there that Germans in the United States have been imprisoned and that German property has been confiscated. President Wilson has announced that all foreign rights are to be respected in every sense.

During the past week recurring rumors have reached Berlin by way of London, in which it was announced that the United States government had sequestered the German ships and interned their crews. No definite official denial having been received, the government was prompted to ask the government of Switzerland to obtain specific information.

"In regard to the Yarrowdale prisoners," the foreign secretary said, "these men had been taken off armed merchantmen and their status had been established. They will be liberated just as soon as we learn the fate of the German crews in American ports".

The release of the Yarrowdale prisoners was agreed to with Ambassador Gerard on the eve of the break in relations, but the possibility of the German crews being interned in the United States prompted the admiralty to rescind the orders liberating the

Americans held with the rest of the Yarrowdale's prisoners. It is pointed out here that this episode is a further illustration of the menace growing out of the lack of facilities and opportunities of free inter-communication by both countries.

Herr Zimmermann reaffirmed his previous statement that the Americans now in Germany will be permitted to move about unmolested and be perfectly free to leave the country whenever they desire, even if the break threatens to reach the ultimate stage. This intention is based on the impression prevailing here that the United States is not contemplating any steps with regard to German civilians that might compel Germany to reconsider the position she has now definitely taken.

These and similar considerations calculated to work out to mutual advantage are said to be incorporated in a modernized draft of the treaty of 1799, which is now awaiting the approval of both governments. The complete text of the revised version has not yet been made public.

### REPRESENTATIVES OF RACE PERSECUTED ABROAD WILL SHOW APPRECIATION

New York, Feb. 12.—If war comes, the Jews of this country "will sacrifice themselves for America," Henry Moskowitz, chairman of the municipal civil service commission, said today before the national workmen's committee on Jewish rights, in convention here with delegates from all parts of the United States.

"Let us show America," he added, "that the 500,000 Jewish workingmen, with a history of persecution unequalled in the history of the world, will say, if need be, that a country worth living for would be worth dying for. The address of President Wilson before the senate has shown the American people to be the greatest ally of the Jews in their struggle for national rights."

### URGES PASSAGE OF MEASURES TO GIVE PEOPLE VOTE ON WAR POLICY

Washington, Feb. 12.—The emergency peace federation at a meeting here today pledged itself in favor of measures pending in congress to provide a popular referendum before declaring war. A resolution adopted expressed "earnest support of the president of the United States in his steadfast effort to secure by peaceful methods a right settlement or international conflicts, not alone between the United States and Germany, but among our European brothers in their fraternal strife."

It further declared, "it to be our desire to serve our country by doing everything in our power to maintain its leadership in the work of attaining world peace and doing away forever with the war system and all its consequences," but that "we hold war in abhorrence as one of the supreme crimes against humanity."

The Naval War college, to provide post-graduate courses of study for officers of the United States navy, was established at Newport, R. I., in 1884, with Commodore Stephen B. Luce as its first president.

### UNITED STATES CONSIDERS GIVING THEM NAVAL WEAPONS FOR DEFENSE

Washington, Feb. 12.—P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, today made formal application to the navy department for guns to arm the passenger liners of the American line. The request states that the company has been unable to find guns elsewhere.

It is indicated that the navy department, while opposed for military reasons to any project of conveying American merchantmen through the prohibited submarine zones, favors supplying such ships with guns for their own defense.

The navy department, it was stated officially, has a considerable number of old model three-inch to six-inch rifles available for arming merchant ships, but not enough for the conversion of all ships it would require in time of war and also to supply defensive armament for all merchantmen.

The question of supplying trained gun crews for merchantmen is more difficult from a departmental point of view. There is objection to withdrawing men from the active service of the navy at this time, and there is also some question as to what effect such step would have on the status of a ship. French ship owners furnished guns by their navy were required to make oath that they were to be handled by civilian crews.

The possibility that the navy might supply guns indirectly through loan or sale to ship owners has received some consideration, but a preference for direct action by the department in placing the guns aboard is indicated by the ship owners.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The United States has replied to Germany's proposal for a discussion of the submarine situation by declining to enter into any negotiations while proclamation of unrestricted warfare remains in effect, and until Germany restores the pledges given in the Sussex case. The state department today made public Germany's proposals submitted in a memorandum by Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, and also the government's reply, thereby confirming fully the announcement made by the Associated Press last Saturday.

Germany proposed to negotiate for the safety of American shipping provided the "commercial blockade" of England is not interfered with.

Official opinion has solidified that Germany's suggestions of negotiations cannot be considered while ships are being sunk in a campaign which has brought forth the moral condemnation of most of the neutral world.

Officials, admitting today for the first time the receipt of such an offer through the Swiss minister, regard the suggestion as an attempt to becloud the issue and weaken the government's position. They gave indications that it must be met by prompt action.

They regard it as somewhat strange that Germany should now show a willingness to negotiate on a campaign she put into effect without discussion with this country or any attempt

to give the American viewpoint consideration.

### An Official Statement

The state department gave out a statement as follows:

"In view of the appearance in the newspapers of February 11 of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to the submarine warfare, the department of state makes the following statement: A suggestion was made orally to the department of state last Saturday afternoon by the minister of Switzerland that the German government is willing to negotiate with the United States provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be interfered with. At the request of the secretary of state, this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss minister Sunday night. The communication is as follows:

"Memorandum: 'The Swiss government has been requested by the German government to say that the latter is now, as before, willing to negotiate, formally or informally, with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby.

"(Signed) P. RITTER."

"This memorandum was given immediate consideration, and the following reply was dispatched today:

"My dear Mr. Minister:

"I am requested by the president to say to you, on acknowledging the memorandum which you were kind enough to send to me, one the eleventh inst., that the government of the United States would gladly discuss with the German government any question it might propose for discussion were it to withdraw its proposition of the thirty-first of January, in which, suddenly and without previous intimation of any kind, it cancelled the assurances which it had given this government on the fourth of May last; but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German government renews its assurance of the fourth of May and acts upon the assurance."

"No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this government and any other government or persons."

### PRESIDENT SIGNS ORDER FOR PROTECTION OF THE GREAT WATERWAY

Washington, Feb. 12.—An executive order to exclude spies and other undesirable persons from the Panama Canal zone and give the governor virtually unlimited authority to regulate immigration there has been signed by President Wilson. The text of the document has not been made public, but it is understood to contain drastic provisions.

### TO AID INVESTIGATION

Washington, Feb. 13.—Swift and Company, Chicago packers, offered their co-operation to the federal trade commission today in its food price investigation through Louis F. Swift. The commission today asked President Wilson to approve a \$400,000 appropriation for the investigation.

### EXPENSES OF THE EMPIRE ARE 5,572,000 POUNDS EACH 24 HOURS

London, Feb. 12.—The average daily expenditure of Great Britain is now 5,572,000 pounds, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons today. The chancellor said the total expenditure since the beginning of the war was 4,200,000,000 pounds.

At the end of the current year the national debt would stand between 3,800,000,000 pounds and 3,900,000,000 pounds. Advances to allies and dominions would be approximately 390,000,000 pounds. The number of applications and the amount applied for by the general public for the new loan, the chancellor said, were larger than ever before.

The chancellor pointed out that the total votes of credit for the current financial year would amount to 1,950,000,000 pounds. He said that was in excess of the estimate of Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer under the Asquith government, and that the increase was due to additional expenses for munitions and advances to the allies and dominions. The average expenditure has increased 1,000,000 pounds a day as compared with the first 63 days of the financial year. There also has been an increase in expenditures for the army, but it was proportional with the increase in the number of troops, the army being 14 times as large as when the war began.

The amounts asked for, Mr. Law said, would enable the government to meet expenses until the end of May. Of the last vote of credit there had been an unexpected balance of 76,000,000 pounds.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Sinking of eight British and neutral vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 15,702 by German submarines, was reported in a Lloyd's dispatch by the state department today from Consul General Skinner at London. All the vessels probably had been mentioned in previous dispatches, but additional details on the sinking of some of them came in the Lloyd's report.

The British steamer Beechtree, which press cables said was believed to have been sunk, was torpedoed and sunk in seven minutes. Her crew was landed safely.

The Norwegian steamer Solbakken carrying cargo of wheat from Buenos Ayres to Cherbourg was torpedoed off Finistere. Two of her crew died, one from cold and a boat containing the captain and 14 men is missing. The British steamer Sallagh, about which there is doubt of identification is given as a 352 ton vessel.

#### Reports From London

London, Feb. 12.—Lloyd's shipping agency this afternoon announced that the British steamships Voltaire, of 409 tons gross, and Olivia, of 241 tons gross, had been sunk.

The sinking of the British steamer Netherlee is reported by Lloyds. The Netherlee left Philadelphia January 21 for Dunkirk, France.

The steamer Lycia has been sunk, Lloyds shipping agency announces. The crew was saved. The British steamer Lycia was a Cunard line vessel of 2,715 tons built in 1896 at Middlesbough.

#### Norwegian Ship Attacked

Berlin, Feb. 12 (Via Sayville).—Of seven steamers and three sailing vessels reported sunk by German submarines on February 9, says the Overseas News agency, two carried metal and three either corn, nuts or provisions. Two carried victuals for England. Reports from Christiania say the Norwegian steamship Sorland was fired at by two British torpedo boats while in Norwegian territorial waters.

#### Ships Fired Upon

Berlin, Feb. 12 (Wireless to Sayville).—Reports from British sources that the lifeboats of the British steamer Eavestone were fired upon by a German submarine are mentioned in an Overseas News Agency announcement today, which adds:

"As soon as the submarine reports, all the details regarding the question of the Eavestone will be given out. Meanwhile it is reiterated that no German submarine ever fired at lifeboats nor will one do so in the future."

Zurich, Switzerland, Sunday, Feb. 11 (Via Paris, Feb. 12).—Most of the members of Ambassador Gerard's large party gave a genuine sigh of relief this afternoon when the Swiss border was reached, for the strain of the last few days had told more or less on the travelers.

Ambassador Gerard met cordially the horde of newspaper men who crowded about him on his arrival clamoring for interviews, but he kept rigidly to his determination not to speak for publication until after he has reported to President Wilson.

The strain of the situation for the Americans in Berlin had been heightened toward the end by the efforts of the German authorities to induce Mr. Gerard to open negotiations for an amendment to the Prussian-American treaty of 1799.

Ambassador Gerard was refused permission to communicate in cipher with Washington and the authorities ignored all denials of the stories printed in the German newspapers until an official message received through the Spanish embassy made it clear that the stories were false. Prior to this, Ambassador Gerard's telephone wires were cut, his mail and telegraphic privileges stopped—so that he could not even instruct the American consuls, and he was, in his own words, a prisoner.

The combined result was uncertainty and petty friction which was only increased when the foreign office and military authorities shifted the responsibility for the delay in Gerard's departure from one to another. No American, least of all, Ambassador Gerard, could obtain any definite information. It was pointed out to the officials that their measures were only applicable to actual war and that the admirable self-restraint and politeness of the German people, with the resultant good effect, was being jeopardized. Delay followed delay, and one excuse was made after another until Friday night, when the foreign office suddenly announced its willingness to permit Mr. Gerard to depart on the following day.

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

### SUBMARINE TORPEDOED BIG VESSEL OF THE WHITE STAR LINE

London, Feb. 13.—Lloyd's shipping agency this afternoon announced that the White Star line steamer Afric of 11,999 tons gross, had been sunk. Part of the crew of the liner was landed.

The Exchange Telegraph company says the Afric was sunk by a submarine and that 17 of her crew are missing.

The report that 17 of the Afric's crew are missing was confirmed this evening.

#### Report Reaches New York

New York, Feb. 13.—The White Star line has a report that the steamship Afric has been sunk. Officials of the company say they have no confirmation. The Afric has a gross tonnage of 11,999 tons. She was last reported in the Maritime register as leaving Cape Town, Africa, on December 3, with her destination not given.

The Afric belonged to the Oceanic Steam Navigation company, a subsidiary company of the White Star line. Steamship men here familiar with the vessel said she had accommodations for about 500 passengers, second class only. She was engaged in the Liverpool, Cape Town and Australian service. At the office here it was said the ship had been engaged in admiralty service.

#### American Fireman Injured

Queenstown, Feb. 13 (Via London).—Of the three American firemen who were aboard the British steamship Saxonian when she was sunk by the German submarine last Wednesday, one of them, James Weigard, was wounded by a shell splinter, and is in a hospital here.

Elwood Moore of St. Louis, American fireman on the Saxonian, said the submarine which sunk the vessel gave no warning, but immediately began to shell the ship on sight. While getting into one of the boats Weigard was wounded by the shell splinter. Thomas Williams, boatswain, was injured badly, and afterward died.

The attack was made at a point fully 250 miles from shore. One boat containing 23 men was afloat for 68 hours before the occupants were picked up. The Captain was taken prisoner on the submarine.

#### Many Ships Sunk Today

Washington, Feb. 13.—Lloyd's reports today of ships sunk by submarines shows a total of 6,808 tons. All the vessels named have been reported by news dispatches except the British Brigantine Ada, which the Lloyd report said has been sunk by gun fire without warning. Her crew was rescued.

#### Norwegian Ship Sunk

London, Feb. 13.—The Norwegian motor vessel West has been sunk, Lloyd's shipping agency announced today. The crew was landed. The Norwegian motor vessel West is not listed in available shipping records. The sinking of the British steamer Foreland is also announced by Lloyd's.

#### Submarines Reported Sunk

London, Feb. 13.—Speaking in the house of lords today, Earl Curzon,

member of the war council, said Admiral Jellicoe, first sea lord, was not dissatisfied "with the number of German submarines which would never return to Germany."

### SAULSBURY WOULD PERMIT GERMANY'S ENEMIES TO USE OUR PORTS

Washington, Feb. 13.—A bill directed against ruthless submarine warfare and proposing to open the ports, harbors and waters of the United States in time of war to warships or vessels of belligerents against whom such warfare is waged was introduced today by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, president pro tempore of the senate and member of the foreign relations committee. At his request it was referred to the committee. The bill is entitled "An act to discourage the violation of international law upon the high seas."

"This measure," said Senator Saulsbury, "may enable the government, without a declaration of war, to assist in preventing violation of international rights at sea by giving assistance to those engaged in abating unrecognized and unwarranted systems of warfare. It is a step that may be effective in the present international crisis without a declaration of war on our part."

Other senators pointed out that the bill would permit the United States to give aid to the entente allies as long as the German submarine campaign is maintained, without any further action by congress, giving the president authority to use armed forces of the nation to protect American seamen and property on the seas.

There was no discussion of the bill in the senate, although many senators, after its introduction, pointed out that in the present situation the measure would open the ports of the United States freely to British, French or other allied warships conveying merchant vessels, and also would enable belligerents to patrol the waters of the United States freely in a campaign against German raiders.

### CLOUDCROFT EDITOR AND POLITICIAN BELIEVED TO HAVE SHOT SELF

Cloudcroft, N. M., Feb. 13.—Scott B. Williams, editor of the Weekly Cloudcrofter, secretary of the Otero county democratic central committee and a real estate dealer here, was found dead last night at his home. A pistol was found near the body, and officers said he had committed suicide.

#### SUBSTITUTE RIVERS BILL

Washington, Feb. 13.—A senate commerce committee minority report on the \$39,000,000 rivers and harbors bill signed by Senator Kenyon, Jones, Sherman, Harding and Watson was submitted today proposing a substitute bill appropriating \$25,000,000 to be expended on the projects already authorized and new projects deemed advisable by the secretary of war.

#### BRITISH GOLD RECEIVED

New York, Feb. 13.—Gold amounting to \$25,000,000 has arrived from Canada for J. P. Morgan and Company for account of the British government.

### RAIDERS CROSS THE BORDER NEAR HACHITA AND ROB A RANCH

Hachita, N. M., Feb. 14.—American cavalry troops may cross the international line today in an effort to rescue the three American Mormon cowboys, A. P. Peterson, Hugh Acord and Burton Jensen, who were carried off Monday afternoon by the band of armed Mexicans in command of Prudencio Miranda, said to be a commander in Jose Ynez Salazar's Villa forces.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Waterman, commanding a squadron of the Twelfth United States cavalry on this sector of the border, has dispatched two troops of cavalry to the border from Hachita to make a search for the missing Americans.

It was believed here today that, in the event it became known for certain that the Mexicans had the three Americans prisoners on the Mexican side of the border cavalry troops will cross in an effort to rescue them.

Eugene Romney, a relative of one of the missing Mormon cowboys, said today the Mexican raiders crossed the border into the United States Monday after cutting the line fence. The raid occurred, he said, soon after a troop of the Twelfth cavalry had passed by the corner ranch on patrol duty. The Mexican raiders rode to the corner ranch, 60 miles southeast of Hachita, ordered all the Mexicans employed there to join their band, took cattle and horses and then went in search of the three Mormon cowboys, who were out on the range rounding up cattle, Romney said.

The raiders were believed to have obtained their information as to the whereabouts of the cowboys from the Mexican ranch hands.

Romney said he obtained his information of the raid from Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout with General Pershing in Mexico, who was at Carrizal and who was taken prisoner together with negro cavalymen by de facto troops. Spillsbury has a ranch a short distance from the corner ranch, which is owned by the Palomas Land and Cattle company, an American company.

The raid Monday followed a raid at the Nogales camp, 40 miles south of the border, which occurred on February 10, according to information received here. This raid was also made by Mirandas command, cattlemen here believe. Ten horses were killed and a large quantity of stock and supplies taken there. This ranch is also owned by Americans.

#### Americans Held for Ransom

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 14.—Confirmation of the kidnaping of A. P. Peterson, Hugh Acord and Burton Jensen, the three American Mormon cowboys at the Corner ranch, southeast of Hachita, N. M., was received here today by A. L. Pierce, a leading Mormon who owns the Juarez Lumber company, but who lives in El Paso. He received a message from Hachita today saying Jensen, Acord and Peterson were still missing and were believed to be held for ransom on the Mexican side of the border by Prudencio Miranda's band of Mexicans.

Peterson, Acord and Jensen were all Mormon ranchers in the Colonia Diaz district of Chihuahua before the exodus of Mormon settlers during the Crozco revolution, when Jose Ynez Salazar raided the Mormon colonies and looted the settlers' homes. After coming to the United States the three Mormon boys homesteaded ranches in the "jog" below Hachita and ad-

joining the Corner ranch, together with Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout for General Pershing and other young Mormons. Peterson is the oldest of the three, being about 30 years old, and has a family. Acord is about 22 years old, Mr. Pierce said today while Jensen is 25. Jensen and Acord are unmarried.

Mormon leaders here believe the three Mormon cowboys will be held for ransom by Miranda's band which is said here to be a part of Jose Ynez Salazar's command. Peterson's father, A. C. Peterson, owns the Three C ranch at Tres Hermanas, N. M., and other ranches in New Mexico and is said to be wealthy.

As far as can be ascertained at Hachita, Columbus and here, no one was killed by the raiders who forced the Mexicans to join them and made them drive supply wagons loaded with corn and commissary supplies back across the Mexican border.

#### Carranza Sends Men After Villistas

Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 14.—Two hundred of the "death troops" of General Jose Carlos Murguia command entrained today to go to the Casas Grandes district in pursuit of Villa troops operating in that district. General Murguia announced today he would lead the command in person and would take 500 men into the field with him. The troops will go by train to Guzman and from there toward Casas Grandes overland, as the bridges have all been burned south of Guzman.

Telegraphic reports received at military headquarters from Casas Grandes and intermediate points along the Mexico Northwestern railroad say the Villa followers have left the vicinity of the railroad line and have moved into the district recently occupied by General Pershing's troops north of Casas Grandes and west of the Northwestern railroad line.

No more reinforcements have reached here from Chihuahua City. A passenger train arrived late last night, and passengers on this train said that four troops trains had left Chihuahua City for the south to reinforce General Francisco Murguia who is south of Jimenez where Villa troops were reported active.

#### New Mexico Governor Acts

Deming, N. M., Feb. 14.—Governor E. C. de Baca sent a message here to A. C. Peterson, father of Andrew P. Peterson, who is being held by Mexican raiders in Mexico, saying he has urged Colonel H. G. Sickel, the commander at Columbus, to "vigorously prosecute the search for the missing Americans." This was in answer to an appeal which the rather made to Governor de Baca, General Pershing and General Bell last night.

The elder Peterson is almost distracted over the capture of his son. He is arranging to go to Hachita late today, and will probably go to the Corner ranch. He was without definite information of his son's fate today.

Colonel Sickel wired from Columbus today to Peterson, saying he had learned nothing definite regarding the whereabouts of his son.

Prudencio Miranda was in El Paso 10 days ago to arrange for ammunition and supplies, according to reports received here by government agents today. A search was made for Miranda at the time, but he was said to have escaped into Mexico by automobile west of El Paso. It was reported here that Miranda was in El Paso again Monday, but this was denied by federal officers.

An unofficial and unconfirmed re-

port was received here late today that the two troops of the Twelfth United States cavalry crossed the international line in the vicinity of the Corner ranch southeast of Hachita, N. M., at noon today in pursuit of the Mexican raiders who had three American cowboys as prisoners. It was stated at military headquarters that no report of the crossing had been received there.

Hachita, N. M., Feb. 15.—Jose Ynez Salazar threatened soon to raid an American city or town and kill all the American men, according to "Buck" Spencer, the American negro, who, with his Mexican wife, is being held for ransom by Salazar's forces at Ojitos.

Spencer reached the border yesterday to obtain a ransom of \$15,000 for the release of himself and his wife, returning to Ojitos. Salazar sent a message "to the American people," telling them of his plans for a raid, Spencer said, but promising to do everything to protect American women and children.

According to Spencer, Salazar gave him this message to take to the border when he went to secure the ransom:

"Tell the American people that Jose Ynez Salazar is going to visit them shortly and distribute a few pounds of lead in their midst. Just as soon as the forces I am expecting reach me, I shall strike some American city or town, and no American force or Carranza army will prevent me from carrying out my plans. Columbus will be as nothing compared to my strike.

"During my stay I will make every effort to protect American women and children, but the men of 'Gringoland' will have to take care."

This message was given Bob Morehead by Spencer upon his arrival at the border.

The first reports received here were that "Buck" Spencer was being held for \$5,000 ransom. Later reports said Spencer's Mexican wife and not Spencer was being held. This was probably caused by the fact Spencer reached the border yesterday. He reported, however, that he had to return or his wife would be shot and that \$15,000 would have to be paid for the release of himself and wife. This, it was understood, would be paid in monthly installments in return for protection to the Warren ranch interests.

#### Man Reported Killed

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 15.—Two Americans were reported killed today when a band of Mexicans, believed part of Jose Ynez Salazar's command, raided Lang's ranch, on the American side of the border west of the Corner ranch, which was raided Monday, according to an American who returned here early today from the border below Hachita, N. M. He said one of the men reported to have been killed at Lang's ranch was named Fulton. The name of the other man was not known.

#### Cowboys Believed Lost

Corner Ranch, N. M., Feb. 15 (Via Automobile Courier to Hachita, N. M., Feb. 15)—Belief that the three American Mormon cowboys—Andrew P. Peterson, Hugh Acord and Burton Jensen—were executed by the Mexican raiders who captured them at the Corner ranch here on the American side of the border Monday, was strengthened today when Andrew Peterson's shepherd dog crawled into camp famished and footsore as if he had come a great distance during the night, American cowboys of the res-

cue posse who camped at the line here last night took this to mean Peterson and his companions were dead.

"I guess Andy's gone if his dog deserts him," one big cowboy said as he petted the exhausted animal.

Lem Spillsbury, the Pershing scout, and his posse of Mormon scouts and cowboys, spent the night here at the scene of the raid Monday when the three Mormon cowboys were captured. There was little sleep for the posse of plainsmen. They spent the greater part of the time polishing their rifles, oiling their six-shooters and squatting around the camp fire talking in whispers about the plans for crossing the border as soon as day broke to make a last desperate effort to rescue their comrades from the Mexican raiders.

As dawn dimmed the horizon, Spillsbury and his companions swung into their saddles, divided into bands of three and four and started a systematic search for the missing men or their bodies.

#### Lang's Ranch Rumors Heard

Reports of the raid at Lang's ranch west of the Corner ranch, were in circulation here and in Hachita last night and today, but have not yet been confirmed. One report was that Mexicans had crossed, raided the ranch and killed three Americans.

Another report was that a band of Mexicans had visited the ranch but had committed no depredations. Because of its isolated position army officers were unable to confirm either of these reports. Lieutenant Colonel Waterman said today, however, that he had been in communication with his patrols in that district and they had reported that all was quiet there early today. He denied the Lang's ranch raid.

London, Feb. 15 (British Admiralty, by Wireless Press).—A German government wireless message today announces that the protest of the Peruvian government against the torpedoing of the "Peruvian bark Lorton" before the declaration of barred zones by submarines and mines" has reached the German authorities and been answered.

The answer, says the wireless message, states that the details of the sinking are at present unknown in Germany, but that an investigation will be made, and in case of a breach of neutrality in territorial waters or any other sinking of an irregular nature, damages and satisfaction will be conceded.

A British official statement on February 7 declared the Lorton was sunk by a submarine on February 5 inside Spanish territorial waters.

#### MENOCAL WINS ELECTION

Washington, Feb. 15.—State department reports from Cuba today indicate that the government is making some progress in putting down the liberal uprising.

The most important advantage won by the followers of Zayas was at Santiago, where General Fernandez, with 1,000 of the regular army and as many more armed civilians, is in possession of the port. Minister Gonzales has forwarded to the one American naval vessel off Santiago the warning from Fernandez that the harbor is mined.

Definite results of the special election in the province of Santa Clara yesterday have not been received, but Minister Gonzales informed the department that reports available indicate it had been in favor of President Menocal.

### THEY SAY THEY HAVE NO INTENTION OF MODIFYING THEIR POLICY

London, Feb. 14.—A Berlin official statement dated February 14, referring to news from abroad to the effect that the marine barrier against Great Britain maintained with submarines and mines has been or will be weakened out of regard for the United States or for other reasons, says:

"Regard for neutrals prompts the clearest declaration that unrestricted war against all sea traffic in the announced barred zones is now in full swing, and will under no circumstance be restricted."

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Wilson is expected to defer a decision on the question of furnishing guns to American merchant ships until he decides whether to go before congress and ask for additional authority for the protection of American ships and lives. The accumulation of incidents involving violations of American rights is generally believed to be hastening the approach of the hour when the president again will go before congress.

The retention of the 72 Americans of the prize ship Yarrowdale is regarded as another acute indication of Germany's disregard of American rights.

A definite sentiment gained ground today that an accumulation of acts will have as much to do with shaping the policy of the United States as any overt acts. While it has been indicated at the state department that there can be no legal objection to the government supplying guns to American merchant ships, President Wilson is understood to be disinclined to take any step which might give Germany the slightest ground for throwing responsibility for any future trouble upon the United States.

#### Convoys No Protection

London, Feb. 14.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's says an obviously inspired article has been published in a majority of the German papers dealing with the convoy of neutral ships through the barred zone. The article says, convoyed or not, merchantmen will be exposed to all the possibilities of intensified submarine warfare. It adds that submarines would not attack war vessels acting as convoys but that such vessels would enter the prohibited zone at their own risk in view of the danger from mines.

#### Japan Upholds China

Tokio, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—In connection with the Japanese approval, now confirmed, of China's action in supporting the attitude of the United States toward Germany on the submarine question, it is further stated that Japan has promised all possible support, including the maintenance of order in China, where German influence is strong.

#### UNITED STATES DEMANDS OF THE PORTE THAT IT MAKE KNOWN INTENTIONS

Washington, Feb. 14.—Another inquiry was sent by the state department today to Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople to develop why he had not been able to report about the marooned Americans detained in Asia Minor. Since the break with Germany no word has been allowed to

reach this country either from Constantinople or Sofia.

The naval collier Caesar, loaded with a million dollars' worth of relief supplies, and the cruiser Des Moines, with medical supplies, are being detained at Alexandria indefinitely by the naval department. It was explained that guarantees from Turkey as to the safety of the ships is sought before allowing the ships to enter a Turkish harbor, because of the break with Germany.

Intimations have come that Turkey intends to hamper or prevent the distribution of the Caesar's relief supplies. The plight of thousands of Americans there is causing considerable alarm here.

#### UNITED STATES SAYS GERMANY HAS VIOLATED PROVISIONS OF COVENANTS

Washington, Feb. 14.—While the United States considers that Germany has given grounds on which it might properly and justly denounce the Prussian-American treaty of 1799 and 1828, it was declared at the state department today that the government will continue to live up to the spirit of the old conventions.

It was indicated there will be no reaffirmations or extensions as asked by Germany, but that the United States prefers to leave the old conventions as they stand. The United States considers Germany's failure to accept the seaman's bill, adopted to square the law with the treaty, and the illegal interferences with commerce between this country and Germany's enemies by submarine warfare in defiance of the treaty, leave this government free to take whatever action it deems best.

The seamen's bill provided that unless foreign governments accepted its provisions as an amendment to commercial treaties such as those in question, the treaties should be abrogated. Moreover, the treaty provides that even in case of war, the nation remaining neutral shall have entire freedom of commerce even with the ports of the enemy. This provision has been violated by German submarine warfare.

#### GERMAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR HOME WITH KINDLY FEELING FOR AMERICA

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 14.—The Scandinavian-American line steamship Frederick VIII, carrying Count von Bernstorff, left her pier today shortly after 4 o'clock, and started on her voyage.

#### Wolf von Iger Released

New York, Feb. 14.—Acting on instructions from the state department, a request was made to Federal Judge Hand here today by United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall for cancellation of the \$20,000 bail bond of Wolf von Igel, under indictments charging him with participation in a plot to destroy the Well and canal. The request was granted, and the defendant will sail with Ambassador von Bernstorff.

Von Igel, who was secretary to Captain von Papen, former military attache at the German embassy, has never pleaded to the indictments.

Shrill blasts from the whistles of river craft resounded as the ship got under way, while the crews of the great German liners tied up here climbed on the rails and waved a

farewell. Along the shore hundreds of sightseers watched the vessel swing down the river.

The former German ambassador and his party stood at one of the rails of the liner and waved responses to the farewell demonstration.

#### Sends Final Message

Through Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, Count von Bernstorff sent ashore the following signed message:

"I cannot refrain from a last expression to the American people for the wealth of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude would be adequate to speak an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) "BERNSTORFF."

#### Gies Final Interview

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 14.—Prior to his arrival in Hoboken, Count von Bernstorff outlined on various occasions to a representative of the Associated Press his personal views on the situation.

"You ask me," he said, "about my trip. Will I get home all right? Well, you never can tell. Of course, we will get through the British and French blockade, and there should be no danger from our own submarines.

"However, whether I get home really does not make much difference. I have had my fun; I have had my play at politics; I have enjoyed myself, and I am no longer as young as I once was. The only danger, so far as I can see, that is attached to this trip is that we may strike a mine.

"But if we do hit a mine and go down, I am ready to go. After all, what difference will it make? If it has to come, it will come. That's all.

"It is quite probable that my official career is finished. I may retire for good. I have been turned out by your government for something over which I had no control and no blame attaches to me personally. Perhaps this is a good time to step down. However, I am a German, and my plans may be changed by the wishes of my government."

In regard to his views on the possibility of the United States entering the war it should be explained that several times in the days immediately following the severance of diplomatic relations he indicated his belief that it was only a question of hours before some overt act would bring about hostilities. As the days passed, however, and no overt act appeared to have been committed, the former ambassador became more and more optimistic, finally saying:

"Maybe it is possible that war may be averted. The president is represented in the newspapers as having made it clear that the next time he went to congress it would not be to

ask for war, but in connection with protection to American shipping. What does that mean? To me personally that could mean but one thing, namely the convoying of ships."

And Count von Bernstorff does not believe that ships convoyed would be subject to attack, although he feels a great element of danger is attached to such a procedure.

Turning to American neutrality, he said:

"You have shipped your goods to the allies because they had command of the seas. If the conditions had been reversed and the German navy instead of the British had that command you would have shipped your goods to us. Naturally any person's sympathies are where he does business. You can't blame him for that.

"Let us consider humanity and international law. There has been a cry against Germany on the ground that we have violated the rights of the former and the principles of the latter. But it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. It is not a violation of the rights of humanity for the British to try to starve out the non-combatant population—our women and our German babies? There is nothing humane in that. Are not the principles of international law being violated every hour by the British? Even your government, in a most excellent note, has declared the British blockade of Germany to be illegal and indefensible.

"I said maybe it was possible for war to be averted, didn't I? Of course, you must understand that is conditional upon Germany being able to bring the entente to its knees before anything happens to involve the United States. The submarine campaign is bound to increase in intensity as the weather gets warmer."

The former ambassador was asked whether he thought the warning contained in the German note announcing the new submarine policy, which was directly responsible for the severance of diplomatic relations, would serve to keep Americans out of the danger zones. He replied hopefully:

"If it only does, then everything will be all right. If no Americans are killed there will be no war. I hope that war can be averted."

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 14.—Total appropriations of \$2,457,000 are asked for the next two fiscal years by the 14 state institutions of New Mexico, according to budgets submitted to the governor's office and to the director of the State Tax Payers' association. In the past fiscal year the institutions spent \$773,035. The increases asked are chiefly for additional buildings and equipment. A strong movement for retrenchment has made its appearance in the legislature, and it is said the budgets will be considerably cut.

## 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.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT ALSO AMONG MEASURES INTRODUCED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 9.—A record-breaking flood of bills occurred in the house late yesterday afternoon, due to the fact that the introduction of bills was held up two days to allow the new committees to examine and correct proposed measures. The total introduced yesterday was 39, and the number included a primary election measure, an employers' liability act, a bill limiting the hours of labor of women and children, and a bill providing for the creation of the county of Llano out of the plains district of Chaves and Eddy counties. The full list of new bills follows:

H. B. 167, by Griego. To amend Section 5754 of Codification. Judiciary.

H. B. 168, by Barnes. Defining liability of employers for injury to employes. Judiciary.

H. B. 169, by Barnes, by request. To authorize short forms of deeds to real estate. Judiciary.

H. B. 170, by Barnes. Providing for security of wages of employes on public works, and payment of those who supply materials. Public affairs.

H. B. 171, by Arrellano. To amend Section 4784 of Codification. Judiciary.

H. B. 172, by Sanchez of Quay. To provide for primary elections. Judiciary.

H. B. 173, by Arrellano. To amend Section 3765, 3767 of Codification, relative to incorporation of villages. State affairs.

H. B. 174, by Garcia. To amend Section 3220 of Codification. Judiciary.

H. B. 175, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. To prohibit advancement of funds of institutions for salaries or supplies. Internal affairs.

H. B. 176, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. To regulate manner of making contracts for public works and purchases. Internal affairs.

H. B. 177, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. To authorize the use of Museum of New Mexico. Internal affairs.

H. B. 178, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. To place husband and wife on equal footing in reference to inheritance of community property. Judiciary.

H. B. 179, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. Fixing court terms in Fourth judicial district. Judiciary.

H. B. 180, by Wetmore. To amend Section 4781 of Codification. Banks and banking.

H. B. 181, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. To maintain public exhibition of Historical Society in Old Palace. Public affairs.

H. B. 182, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. Making appropriation for Texas-New Mexico boundary suit. Finance.

H. B. 183, by Algert. To amend Section 1, Chapter 56, of 1915 laws. Judiciary.

H. B. 184, by L. S. Ortiz. To amend Section 2471 of Codification. Judiciary.

H. B. 185, by Algert, by request. To provide for collection of attorneys' fees in suits on insurance policies and surety bonds. Insurance.

H. B. 186, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. Appropriating \$14,000 to pay

James W. Cleves and John T. Lyon for work in recruiting for national guard. Military affairs.

H. B. 187, by Algert. To prohibit herding sheep and lesser animals on lands of other persons. Livestock.

H. B. 188, by Valencia. Creating state highway between Santa Fe and Roswell. Roads.

H. B. 189, by L. G. Ortiz. To amend Section 1, Chapter 56, 1915 laws. Livestock.

H. B. 190, by Sanchez (San Miguel) and Garcia. To amend county salary law (Section 5). State affairs.

H. B. 191, by Overson and Pardue. Creating east and west state highway, from Texico to Gallup. Roads.

H. B. 192, by Manuel Sanchez. To amend law relative to disputed county boundaries. Counties and county lines.

H. B. 193, by Roy. Creating a state highway from Clayton, via Roy and Wagon Mound, to connect with Camino Real. Roads.

H. B. 194, by Griego. Providing for care of railroad employes who suffer injuries while on duty. Railroads.

H. B. 195, by Francis. Appropriating \$10,000 for confining of Rio Grande in Valencia county. Internal affairs.

H. B. 196, by Romero of San Miguel. For appointment of official interpreters and translators in district courts. Finance.

H. B. 197, by Algert, by request. Declaring mining of coal a public utility and providing for expropriation of land. Judiciary.

H. B. 198, by Eaves. Creating the county of Llano. Counties and county lines.

H. B. 199, by Bryan. Creating a state highway from Des Moines to Oklahoma line. Roads.

H. B. 200, by Overson, by request of State Federation of Labor. To limit hours of labor of women and children. Judiciary.

H. B. 201, by Lucero. Defining public mills and prescribing changes to be made. State affairs.

H. B. 202, by Dills. To amend law relative to butchers. State affairs.

H. B. 203, by Winston. Creating state highway from Florida Station to Magdalena. Roads.

H. B. 204, by Wetmore. Repealing Sections 12 and 14, Chapter 67, Laws 1915. Banks and banking.

H. B. 205, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. Regarding military training in schools of New Mexico. Education.

### MEASURE PROPOSED CHANGES MANNER OF NAMING COUNTY OFFICIALS

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 9.—A joint resolution introduced in the senate this afternoon by Mr. McDonald of Socorro proposes to amend Section 6, Article 20 of the constitution so as to provide for the election of county officers in odd-numbered years instead of at the general election in even-numbered years, as at present. It provides that the first election under the new system shall be held in November, 1919, and that all county officers now serving shall hold office until January 1, 1920.

The house this afternoon passed the Clark senate bill No. 7, in amended form. This is the bill appropriating \$7,500 for legislative printing and supplies. The house amendment elimin-

ates the Clark requirement that the chairmen of the senate house printing committees shall approve requisitions making the approval of the chief clerk and printing committee chairman of each house alone necessary. The disagreement over the provisions of this bill has held up payment for legislative printing and supplies to date and in the house this afternoon Representative Barnes stated that Chief Clerk Sanchez was now paying out of his own pocket from \$30 to \$50 daily for house postage.

Senate Bill No. 25, declaring the Silver City-Mogollon road a state highway, was unanimously passed by the house this afternoon and will now go to the governor for signature.

The senate passed a substitute for H. B. No. 60 relating to the control and management of community land grants. This bill refers only to the land grants of Atrisco and Tome.

The Reinburg sugar factory exemption bill, which has had a rather checkered career, came up in the senate again this afternoon. The judiciary committee reported it in amended form.

The amendment reduces the period of exemption from six to four years, the period to begin with the construction of the factory.

### Cruel Treatment for Alphabet Bryan

On the ground that it would save the state useless printing expense, Representative Barnes moved to table two bills introduced a few minutes before by Representative Bryan, of Union county. One of the bills was entitled "An Act of Assessing" and the other provided for the collection of taxes on dogs for the benefit of the school fund of every precinct. So far as known this is the first time that such action was ever taken at a session of the New Mexico legislature. Mr. Barnes' motion to table indefinitely carried.

Mr. Vesely, of Grant, then stated that he understood Mr. Bryan had four more bills and he asked that he introduce them at once so that they also could be tabled indefinitely. Mr. Bryan did not produce the bills.

### Resolution Thanks Pershing

A joint resolution introduced in the house this afternoon by Llewellyn and Gonzales, extends the thanks of the people of New Mexico to General John J. Pershing, U. S. A., for his services for the nation in charge of the Mexican expedition. It invites the general to come to Santa Fe for the Washington's birthday celebration on the twenty-second and states that a medal will be presented to him if he comes on that date. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

### Severe Cold Quickly Cured

"On December first I had a very severe cold or attack of the grip as it may be, and was nearly down sick in bed," writes O. J. Metcalf, Weatherby, Mo. "I bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it was only a few days until I was completely restored to health. I firmly believe that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is one of the very best medicines and will know what to do when I have another cold."—Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

BABY CHICKS—Reds, Rocks and Leghorns, 11 cts. Please remit before shipment. Mrs. Kate Tudor, 1615 Lincoln, Topeka, Kansas.

### HOUSE DISPENSES WITH BODIES TO HANDLE BILLS AND REVISE JOURNAL

Santa Fe, Feb. 9.—The work of the house on Monday in providing a committee to examine and correct bills before their introduction, and a committee on journal revision, was undone by that body late yesterday afternoon, and it is now without a committee for either purpose.

After stating that there seemed to be dissatisfaction and misunderstanding among members in connection with both committees, Representative Barnes, of Bernalillo county, a member of the committee on rules, moved that the action which resulted in the creation of the new committee be reconsidered. He explained that the committee on bills had nothing to do with the purpose of a bill, but simply with the purpose of a bill, but simply that some members apparently failed to understand this. The committee on journal revision, he said, was designed simply to save time and facilitate the business of the house, but that it necessarily would have to have the confidence of the house to be successful.

The Barnes motion carried, and Representative Francis, of Valencia, then moved that both committees be dispensed with. Representative Overson, of McKinley, moved to amend to dispense with the committee on bills, but not on journal revision. Judge Barnes made a point of order that as the house had adopted rules providing for the committees it was not a question of abolishing the committee but of amending the rules, and he announced that a two-thirds vote would be required for such action. He then moved that the rule providing for a committee on journal revision be stricken out. Representative Vesely, of Grant, whose insistence that the journal of Monday's proceedings be read at Tuesday's session, notwithstanding it had been reported correct by the committee on revision, resulted in the disclosure of omissions in connection with the passage of the "dry" resolution, said he believed the members of the committee had taken exception to his action, and he wanted to assure them that there had been nothing of a personal nature connected with it. Representative York, of Otero, stated that he was a member of the committee on revision, and that he had taken no offense at Tuesday's action. He said, however, that he believed the committee should be relieved of the responsibility of keeping every detail of the journal straight. On roll call, the Barnes motion carried by a vote of 36 to 21, a two-thirds majority. A second motion by Barnes, to strike out the rule providing for the committee on bills, carried by a vote of 35 to 14, also a two-thirds majority.

Unless some other provision is made for journal revision, considerable time will be taken up each day in the reading of the journal of the preceding day.

A child that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives wonderfully. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### VIOLETIONS OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED

Washington, Feb. 10.—The federal trade commission today announced that at the direction of the president it would begin immediately an investigation of the high cost of foods in the United States with special reference to alleged violations of the anti-trust acts.

The department of agriculture will assist in the investigation. Alleged manipulations, control and conspiracies in distribution of food will be gone into particularly. President Wilson's letter directing the inquiry contains the following:

The steady expansion of the food industry, in some respects, but not in the important staple products, including cereals and meats, has kept pace with the growth of population. While the population of the nation has increased 26,000,000 since the 1900 census, the production of the two leading cereals, corn and wheat, has shown only a slight advance; the meat production for the same period has shown an increase of only 3,500,000,000, a decrease of 29 pounds per capita. Improved methods of production and control and eradication of plant and animal diseases have done much to change the situation.

Problems of distribution are mentioned as being the more difficult. Little headway has been made in obtaining and diffusing useful information. Many necessary facts are not available and no single agent of the government possesses power nor equipment to secure information needed to enable the public and private instrumentalities to their fullest service. Unjustifiable fluctuations in prices are mentioned as being more than merely demoralizing; they deter adequate production.

If allegations that the course of trade in food products are not free are true, it is necessary that the nature and extent of evils and abuses be determined that proper remedies may be applied. If allegations are not true, the public should be so informed. Because of the grave public interests which the food industry affects, the president directed the commission to investigate and report the facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture storage and distribution of food stuffs and the products and byproducts arising from their preparation or manufacture.

The department of agriculture's efforts in the distribution problem are mentioned, also the proposal to congress that that body add to the funds of the department and give it a wider scope of its investigation.

A copy of the president's letter has been sent to the department of agriculture, with the direction that his department co-operate with the commission. The secretary was asked to furnish an estimate of the funds needed by his department.

#### 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.

### IRRIGATION CONTRACTOR'S EYE-SIGHT ENDANGERED BY A BLAST

Physicians attending R. C. Storrie Saturday gave out the information that they hope to save the sight of both eyes, though it is likely that the sight of one eye will be impaired permanently. The burns on the contractor's face, while serious, are not dangerous. Drs. Heymann and McClanahan are attending the patient.

R. C. Storrie, who has the contract for the completion of the Las Vegas irrigation project, suffered serious injuries to his eyes and face Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock when a charge of black blasting powder exploded without warning on the dam-site. It is believed that Mr. Storrie will lose the sight of one eye and possibly the other, though an operation may save his sight. Precautions are being taken to prevent infection, which is believed to be the most serious menace to the less seriously injured eye.

Mr. Storrie was brought to the Las Vegas hospital immediately after the accident. Though suffering intense pain, Mr. Storrie made the four-mile trip to town with fortitude, and, during the examination and treatment by the physicians he showed no signs of shock. He was able to direct the physicians and nurses as to where to find needed belongs at his hotel. The painful treatment and examination he bore without a groan, and he refused to take an anaesthetic.

The accident occurred when Mr. Storrie went to the place where a blast had been set off to see why the shot had missed fire. He had waited for some time after lighting the fuse, and believed that it had not burned. Just as he stooped over the hole, the explosion came, burning his face and filling his eyes with particles of the powder and rock. The shot contained 25 pounds of black blasting powder.

Mr. Storrie, when he took the contract to build the big irrigation dam, came to Las Vegas from California, and has supervised the work since it began last summer. He has showed his belief in the success of the enterprise by investing a great deal of his capital here; he has financed the construction of the dam.

#### Is Popular in Las Vegas

Mr. Storrie's injury brought sadness to many Las Vegas people, for he had made a large number of friends here during the several months work has been progressing on the dam. Though a millionaire, Mr. Storrie is one of the most friendly and easily approachable men in Las Vegas has ever seen. Also he is a worker who does not allow anything to interfere with the progress of undertakings in which he is engaged. He has shown Las Vegans something unusual in the way he has driven construction of the Storrie dam. Had he been able to secure all the help needed, greater progress would have been made.

Mr. Storrie is known as one of the ablest contractors in California. One of his largest jobs was the driving of the Twin Peaks tunnel in San Francisco. He also is an adept at financing large engineering enterprises.

It is thought to be unlikely that

the injury of Mr. Storrie will interfere with the progress of the irrigation project. It is understood that C. C. Cragin of the engineering firm of Dockweiler and Cragin of San Francisco, is on the way here to take charge of construction work. Mr. Cragin is well known here, having been in Las Vegas several times in connection with the irrigation project.

### HISTORY OF SEVERAL TRANSACTIONS BY WHICH \$1.80 CHANGED HANDS

E. A. Allen is a cattleman, but, to judge from the guesses he made about how much a bull would lose if dehorned and shipped to Kansas City, he hasn't anything on some of the automobile men about Las Vegas. In the first place, say those who know, several bets were made at the time the bull was dehorned and shipped to "K. C." At the time of the dehorning, the bull weighed 1,070 pounds.

Allen bet, it is said, that he would weigh 1,025 when delivered at the K. C. stock yards. Harry Johnson bet he would weigh 1,020 pounds. Then Allen and Harry Viles bet on the animal's weight, Viles maintaining he would weigh 1,050 pounds upon delivery. Then Allen bet Johnson again, that he would weigh nearer 1,030 pounds than 1,020 pounds. Then he turned to S. Maury Penny, and made a bet that he would win all four previous bets. The bull, upon delivery at the stock yards, weighed 980 pounds. Allen lost everything. Johnson won, Viles won, and Penny won. Allen is said to have broken the news to the winners by the statement that "You two win your bets and Penny gets the money." Harry Johnson, who made \$1.80 out of the deal, is planning how he's going to spend the money. He was the biggest winner in the "bunch."

### REPRESENTATIVE LINDBERGH FILES ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

Washington, Feb. 12.—Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, republican, in the house today read articles of impeachment of all five members of the federal reserve board whom he charged with conspiring with financial interests to manipulate credits. The articles were referred to the judiciary committee, as is the custom, without debate.

#### RAILROAD MEETINGS

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—At Tucumcari yesterday, a delegation of eastern agents of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, was met by Traffic Manager Eugene Fox, General Freight Agent W. C. Barnes, General Agent Richard Warren and Vice President T. M. Schumacher. The party is making a tour of the system on a special train and at El Paso will be met tonight by the agents from the Pacific coast.

#### 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, loosens sputum, makes breathing easier, stops tickling in throat. Contains no opiates.—O. G. Schaefer.

### MR. HALE SEES A SHELL EXPLODE JUST BEHIND HIS AUTOMOBILE

With the British Armies in France, Feb. 10 (Via London, from a Staff Correspondent).—Senator-elect Hale of Maine, who has been visiting the British front for the last several days, had a lively experience from German shell fire yesterday. He had expressed a keen desire to see the ruins of Ypres and his automobile was just rounding Dead Man's corner into the Belgian city when a shrieking 5.9 inch shell burst a few lengths behind. A few yards further along the automobile became stalled. When it was found the car would not budge, the party sprinted for shelter as several more shells broke over them.

Although little is left of Ypres but piles of brick and stone, the town remains a favorite artillery target for the Germans. It is needless to say the exploration trip was shortened. Mr. Hale is proceeding to London hoping to make satisfactory arrangements there for his homeward journey. He is anxious to reach the United States in time to take his seat in the event an extra session is called.

### BUMPS AND CHUCK HOLES RUIN A HIGHWAY THAT ONCE WAS EXCELLENT

If Las Vegas wants the Ozark Trail people and other tourists to come to Las Vegas, it will be necessary to do more than raise money for their entertainment after they get here. The last 30 miles of the road from Santa Rosa to Las Vegas, which lies within this county, is 30 miles of almost continual bumps and chuck-holes. The road is dry, and in places smooth, but the greater part of it is rough, so rough that a car traveling faster than 20 miles an hour and in some places, 10 miles an hour, is continually in danger of being overturned, or of having a spring broken.

The bed of the road is good; the grade is excellent and with a little work now and then on the surface the highway could be put in first-class condition. Las Vegas road boosters could do a good turn by suggesting a source from which funds may be drawn to put the road in good condition, and keep it that way. Lack of money for maintenance is said to be responsible for the condition of the road, which, a year ago, was considered the best highway out of Las Vegas.

#### ROSWELL RAISES ROSES

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Eager to emulate Portland, Oregon, the Rose City of the Northwest, Roswell has declared February 19 "Rose Day," on which every resident is expected to plant rose bushes. Roses do as well at Roswell as they do at Santa Fe, where they bloom in great profusion from early summer until late in fall. R. H. Kemp, a Roswell lumberman, originated the idea of "Rose Day," in Roswell.

Gas in the stomach or bowels is a disagreeable symptom of a torpid liver. To get rid of it quickly take HERRINE. It is a marvelous liver stimulant and bowel purifier. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador to the United States, left today for Berlin. He took with him the admiration of the American people. An able diplomat and a gentleman who held to the traditions of gentlemanliness, Count von Bernstorff enjoyed the friendship and respect of official Washington. His was the most difficult diplomatic post during the European war. He represented at the capital of the largest neutral nation a country whose methods of warfare called down the criticism if not the condemnation of the neutral world. His duty it was to endeavor to maintain peace, while at the same time his government appeared to be endeavoring to stretch the bonds of friendship to their furthest limit. That a breach between the United States and Germany did not occur earlier in the war is largely due to his influence, both in Washington and in Berlin. There is not the slightest doubt but that his counsel deferred for many months the imperial government's determination to engage in ruthless warfare upon the seas.

If there is any bitterness in this country against Germany, there is none against von Bernstorff.

The New Mexican and the Morning Journal continue their efforts to convince someone that the republicans are trying every way possible to find ways of worrying Governor de Baca, which is as far from the truth as it is possible for those publications to get, even if they are admitted to be the most accomplished disciples of Ananias doing business in this portion of the United States.

The republicans, the fact is, have carefully refrained from anything calculated to cause embarrassment to the governor or his family, and every move against his peace, so far as known, has come from democratic sources, probably urged on by the New Mexican, which seems to be particularly anxious to start some serious trouble between representatives of the two parties in the legislature.

Not only have the republicans been careful not to disturb the mind of the governor with unnecessary matters, but they have tried to work in harmony with the members of the minority, and it is almost a daily sight to see the republican floor leader at the desk of the democratic floor leader

consulting over the best action on some measure then before the house. Repeatedly some bill on its passage has been laid aside at the suggestion of the democratic floor leader, and oftentimes measures actively advocated by republican leaders have gone down to defeat because many republican members followed the democratic floor leader in opposition. Democratic members of the house will confirm the statement in its entirety.

And all the time the New Mexican has been, with absolute disregard for the truth, trying its best to create trouble, and has been more or less ably seconded by the Morning Journal, until all the statements seen in the columns of either publication, it seems, are truthful only by accident.

The people of the state have long since properly estimated the value of the New Mexican, because its work of defamation and untruth was so coarse as to deceive few indeed, but the Morning Journal has been more cunningly handled and has worked its evil to a greater extent. But, fortunately for the entire state, the real value of statements by either publication is now being shown to the public, and the end is not yet.

It is said that legislators, democrats and republicans alike, have determined to have more truth told or to know the reason why. They may know why.

PARTY CONVENTIONS

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 15.—In accordance with the provisions of the Michigan primary law the several political parties held their state conventions today for the selection of candidates for the minor state offices to be filed at the spring election. The republican convention met in this city and the democratic convention at Grand Rapids.

SNOWSHOE TRIP

Denver, Colo., Feb. 15.—Seven Denver society women and girls, members of the Colorado Mountain club, have arranged to accompany an expedition which will leave Estes Park on snowshoes tomorrow, and, crossing toward the continental divide over the huge drifts of winter snow, will make a 30-mile circuit through the Fern lake and Odessa lake regions. The trip will take three days.

Our first school for firing guns was established by the war department at Sandy Rock in 1840.

IMPORTANT CHANGE FOR EIGHTH GRADERS ANNOUNCED BY SUPERINTENDENT

The department of education has sent out the following letter:

Department of Education, Santa Fe, February 9, 1917

To the County and City Superintendents:

Eighth Grade Promotion Examinations

This year we wish to make the most possible out of our eighth grade commencement exercises throughout the state. Last year the state made a fine record with about 800 graduates from the grammar school department. This year we want to do even better. We would like to have at least 1,000 graduate from the common school branches into the high schools of this state. To this end we wish that the county superintendents would circularize the teachers of the county, urging them to see to it that all the boys and girls who will complete the so-called common school branches this year take the examinations to be held this spring, have the papers sent to the department here at Santa Fe where they will be graded free of charge. The records will be properly kept and returns properly made to the superintendent and teachers in charge of these eighth graders and a handsome diploma will be sent to each graduate of this department. Do anything that your best judgment indicates will stir up a wholesome school spirit in these eighth grade commencement exercises and make the occasion an opportunity for gathering together the people of the community for the graduation exercises.

Examinations Begin Early

We have arranged to hold the examinations so as to accommodate the rural village and city schools of the state and will give these examinations on March 22-23, April 19-20 and May 17-18. We think ourselves that it is a fairer test if the graduation grades are determined by averaging the examination grades and the daily standing of these boys and girls. However, it will be necessary for the teachers to furnish to the superintendent these average daily standings and the superintendent to forward these grades to the department at Santa Fe along with the examination papers. This department will then grade the papers and the final standing will be determined by averaging the daily grades and the examination grades. In the event that the daily standings are not furnished, however, the grades on the examination paper will determine whether or not they receive the state diploma from the department of education.

Requests have come in from over the state for information as to what selections will be used as the basis for the examination in reading. We have decided to base the questions in the reading for eighth grade examinations on the following selections taken from the adopted text in this subject: Searson and Martin's Studies in Reading, eighth grade: Evangeline, page 265; O Captain! My Captain! page 178; Life and Character of Washington, page 131; Anabel Lee, page 15; The Return of Regulus, page 58.

Seventh Grade Examinations

Some of the common school

branches are finished in the seventh grade and under the ruling of this department in former years, the seventh grade pupils were permitted to take examination in these two subjects and the grades have been held in this department until the other subjects were completed by the examination. The same opportunity will be given the seventh graders this year and if they care to pass the examination on the common school branches which the course of study prescribes to be completed in the seventh year they may take the examination in these branches. Send the papers to this department along with the eighth grade papers and the grades will be held until next year for them.

This department will grade one set of examination papers free for each eighth grade applicant in the state, but if more than one examination is taken, the regular charge of 50 cents will be made for the subsequent examinations. The same standard will be maintained this year as in former years. Printed instructions will be furnished with the examination questions and examinations will be conducted practically under the same rules and regulations as those prescribed for teachers' examinations.

This office should be advised at least two weeks before the examination of the number of questions that you will need to supply your schools. Kindly send notice to the teachers in your employ at once so that they will be fully advised of this important subject and so that they will take an interest in working up the largest graduation class from the common schools of New Mexico that we have ever had.

Teachers' Examinations

The teachers' examinations will be held this year so as to accommodate just as fully as possible the teachers of New Mexico. We have decided to hold the first examination the first Friday and Saturday of June and follow with the others every two weeks through June and July. In order that there may be no mistake, dates will be as follows: June 1-2, June 15-16, June 29-30, July 13-14, July 27-28.

If you wish to hold your institute before the teachers take the examinations, arrange to have your institutes close on these dates.

Very truly yours,

JONATHAN H. WAGNER,  
State Superintendent.

THRIVES ON GASOLINE

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 14.—A proposal to increase the capital stock from \$12,500,000 to \$20,000,000 was indorsed today by the stockholders of the South Penn Oil company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company. The action is a part of the general plan for the recapitalization of Standard Oil on basis of present profits. The increase in capital is attributable to one word—gasoline. The development of the gasoline demand in the last few years has far exceeded the expectations of the oil trade. It is not much more than a dozen years ago that gasoline was a waste product and burned under the stills. Today it is the most valuable petroleum product, the demand for which the refineries have difficulty in keeping up with. Its present mid-winter price is 20 cents or more a gallon in most sections.



### MEASURES REACH THE GOVERNOR FOR SIGNATURE; EXECUTIVE IS ILL

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—The first bill excepting the legislative pay bill, to be signed by the governor was filed yesterday with Secretary of State Antonio Lucero. It is House Bill No. 145 by York, validating the Alamogordo bond issue for the purchase of the city electric light and power plants. Both houses marked time again, but many committee meetings were announced and many measures are being weeded out so that the legislative slate in the last days will be pretty well cleared for effective action. The house adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon so as to give the finance and other committees plenty of time to consider pending measures.

However, two house measures were passed by the senate. One is the juvenile delinquency bill of Mr. Barnes, amended so, however, that the age limit is reduced from 18 to 16. It is House Bill No. 108. The other is House Joint Memorial No. 1, by Gonzales and Llewellyn requesting the passage by congress of an act granting three million acres of the public domain for the drainage of the Rio Grande valley.

Other measures passed by the senate were: Kaseman's garnishee act, Senate Bill No. 64, which received unanimous approval, but his Blue Sky bill, No. 80, went over. Senate Bill 105 by Dunlavy, relating to proof of signatures and handwriting, which was introduced with a view of legal questions that might be raised in the Armour murder case, so it is reported, was passed. As a companion bill, Mr. Dunlavy introduced Senate Bill 151, appropriating \$2,000 to reimburse the Armour family for expenses and rewards offered in finding the body of Clyde D. Armour and apprehending the alleged slayer. Senate Bill 119, by Baird, relative to the sale or conveyance of real estate of persons adjudged to be lunatics, passed unanimously. Senate Bill No. 7, by Clark, appropriating \$7,500 for legislative printing and supplies, went to conference, the senate refusing to concur in the house amendment which eliminated the necessity of the chairmen of both houses approving requisitions for supplies. The senate named Clark, Barth and Gallegos on the conference committee.

#### House Bills Passed

The house passed the following house measures: Substitute for No. 88 by Cipriano Lucero, providing for eight-hour labor in all penal institutions, public works of the state and in mines. Violation is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100 or jail imprisonment from 90 days to six months. Only three votes were cast against the bill. House Bill 114, by Jose G. Romero, relative to publishing the proceedings of boards of county commissioners. House Bill 147 by R. A. Ortiz, providing that county commissioners shall fix valuations for assessment in October instead of February to give assessors more time to prepare their books. Substitute for House Bill 131 by Overson, relative to bail and appearance bonds. House Bill 161 by Roy, providing for the licensing of keepers of hotels, restaurants and livery stables.

The senate, under suspension of

the rules, passed unanimously Senate Joint Memorial No. 3, introduced by Clark, asking the supervising architect of the treasury department to draft the plans for the new federal building at Santa Fe in accordance with the New Mexico style of architecture. Another Clark measure just introduced went through unanimously under suspension of the rules. It is Senate Bill No. 153, providing for the transfer of \$7,856 in the insurance fund and \$7,484 from the interest on deposits fund to the legislative expense fund to increase it from \$31,685 to \$47,000, the estimated cost of the legislative session.

#### New Senate Acts

The following bills were introduced in the senate: No. 140 by Kaseman, to amend the Code of 1915, relative to garnishment.

No. 149, by Kaseman, to amend the Code of 1915, relative to judgments.

No. 150, by Lea and Skeen, declaring abortion a felony and fixing penalty therefor.

No. 151, by Dunlavy, appropriating \$2,000 to pay rewards and expense in recovering the body of Clyde D. Armour and apprehending his alleged slayer.

No. 152, by Dunlavy, an act providing penalty for wrongful removal of identification marks from automobiles.

No. 153, by Clark, transferring certain moneys from the insurance fund, etc., to legislative expense fund.

No. 154, by Calish, to make the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the displaying of the American flag during the reading of same compulsory once each month in the schools of New Mexico.

No. 155, by Dunlavy, appropriating money for the delivery to the adjutant general of discharge papers of soldiers of the Civil war.

No. 156, by Calisch, on request of the state board of embalmers, an act to regulate the transportation of corpses.

No. 157, by Reinburg, an act providing for the exemption of property from attachment, execution, and for other purposes.

No. 158, by Reinburg, an act relating to school laws and concerning appointments by the state board of education.

In the house the following bills were introduced:

No. 223, by Enrique Mares, relative to salaries of school teachers. To committee on public moneys.

No. 224, by Winston, to provide for the construction and maintenance of bath houses at Hot Springs, Sierra county. To finance committee.

No. 225, by Wetmore, appropriating moneys to pay superintendent of insurance for services rendered and for clerk hire for two years. Finance.

No. 226, by Arellano, relative to county officers. Internal affairs.

No. 227, by Garcia, declaring the highway from Santa Fe to Cow Springs a public highway. State affairs.

No. 228, by Otero, providing for the salary of school teachers. Education.

No. 229, by Romero, San Miguel, relating to garnishment proceedings. Judiciary.

No. 230, by Arellano, for cleanliness of unincorporated towns and villages. Internal affairs.

No. 231 by Ortiz of Rio Arriba, to

amend Section 5, Chapter 12, Laws of 1915. State affairs.

No. 232, by Stroud and Overson, for teaching higher grades in the rural schools. Education.

No. 233 by Stroud and York, to amend Section 1, Chapter 79, Session Laws of 1915. Education.

No. 234 by Pablo Gomez, to forbid establishment of gates on mail roads. State affairs.

No. 235, by Ortiz, Guadalupe county, and Pardue, to amend Section 10, Chapter 54, Session Laws 1915.

No. 236 by Algert, relative to assessments. Judiciary.

No. 237, by Barnes, to prevent discrimination in places of public amusement, etc. Judiciary.

No. 238, by Gurule, wild animal bounty act. Livestock.

### GOVERNOR SAID TO HAVE SELECTED MEN OF WHOM STATE WILL APPROVE

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—The work of selecting names for the various governing boards of state institutions and activities is almost completed. Governor E. C. de Baca has had the counsel of some 20 leading men of his party and sought the advice of those who are particularly interested in the work of the institutions and boards and as a result a most conscientious choice has been made awaiting the final approval of the executive before submission to the state senate. Liberal representation on the boards which the law contemplates should be bi-partisan, has been given republicans, and it is believed that confirmation will not be withheld.

Another capitol extension bill has been drafted which is to meet objections raised on the pending measure. The new bill would entrust the supervision of building an addition to the capitol to the state engineer, Judge N. B. Laughlin and Levi A. Hughes, or some such similar board. The bill is being licked into shape now. The members of the board are to receive compensation of \$500 for giving up their time to the work.

A measure is to be drafted to provide for the installation of a larger electric plant at the state penitentiary, which is to supply the public buildings in the capitol with electric light and power. The amount now paid by the penitentiary, the school for the deaf and dumb, the capitol, the executive mansion, the National Guard armory and the museum for light, it is figured, would more than justify the installation of such a plant.

Governor E. C. de Baca is reported to be somewhat improved today, and while not as well as he has been since his return to Santa Fe, yet out of immediate danger and far better than he was Sunday night, when he suffered a sinking spell which summoned his attending physician and Mrs. de Baca to his bedside, Mrs. de Baca remaining all night. The sinking spell came after a successful operation for transfusion of blood, and, together with a feverish condition for a day or two, is to be expected and of no especial adverse significance.

### CREMATED A CANARY

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—A pathetic story comes from San Diego, anent Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Glassford, at one time of Santa Fe, Colonel Glassford being

now chief of the aviation service of Uncle Sam. Tina, a pet canary of the Glassford family, died a few days ago. Both Colonel and Mrs. Glassford were deeply affected and at Mrs. Glassford's suggestion, her husband had the bird cremated, the ashes placed in an earthen vessel and then taken aloft on an army aeroplane and scattered to the winds over San Diego Bay.

### JOHN W. HARRIS, JR., TO BE CASHIER OF WAGON MOUND INSTITUTION

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—The fifth state bank to be incorporated in New Mexico since New Year was chartered by the state corporation commission today. It is the Wagon Mound Farmers' and Stockmen's Bank of Wagon Mound, Mora county. The capitalization is \$25,000. The incorporators and directors are: John W. Harris, George W. Hunker and John W. Harris, Jr., of East Las Vegas, the last named being statutory agent and cashier.

### BANQUET FOR PERSHING

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—General Pershing is to be tendered a great banquet upon his visit to Santa Fe on Washington's birthday, when he comes to the capital to receive the medal voted him by the legislature. The banquet probably will be spread in the Scottish Rite cathedral, in which, for the first three days of next week, a reunion of New Mexico Masons takes place. As now planned, the plates are to be five dollars.

### AN INTERESTING BULLETIN

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—The latest United States geological survey bulletin is of much interest to New Mexico, being an exhaustive treatise on prospecting and mining of copper ore at Santa Rita, Grant county. The bulletin covers 122 pages, illustrated with 30 plates and cuts.

### CODY MONUMENT

Denver, Feb. 14.—Since the formation here recently of a tentative body to erect a monument to the late Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) scores of suggestions have been pouring in as to the form the monument shall take. Old friends, acquaintances, propagandists of this and that body, all want something in the monument typical of the old west or of the movement for which they seek support.

The general opinion expressed in these proposals is that the monument should include an equestrian statue of Colonel Cody. Moses Howell, an old friend and at one time a scout under his command, is the author of a suggestion that the equestrian statue be surrounded by bronze castings of buffalo.

Another suggestion is to make the bronze figure of the colonel the "Guardian of the Forests" standing with upraised hand to protest against the destruction of western wild life.

The suggestions have come from a widely distributed number of cities.

### GERMANY'S LARGE COSTS

London, Feb. 14.—Germany's war costs to date have reached the total of sixty billion marks, says a telegram from Berlin forwarded by the correspondent at Amsterdam of Reuter's Telegram company.

**NO SUDAN GRASS SEED FOR THE MEASURE NOW BEFORE THE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**

County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzalez has sent to The Optic the following letter concerning the handling of seed by the Intercounty Seed and Livestock Improvement association.

"Las Vegas, Feb. 8, 1917.

"Editor of The Optic,

"City,

"Dear Sir:

"It might be of interest to the readers of your paper to know just the kinds of seeds that the Inter-County Seed and Live Stock Improvement association is going to handle this year. We will have oats, wheat, corn and beans.

"There are many farmers who are inquiring about feterita, kaffir corn, milo maize and Sudan grass and also the millets. However, the demand for the same will not justify the importation of it by the carload, and when imported otherwise it is expensive. I would suggest that farmers requiring small amounts of these seeds make their wants known to the institutions which handle seeds. The price of Sudan grass seed last year was about seven cents per pound, delivered to Las Vegas. Now it is almost impossible to get it for less than 35 cents per pound at wholesale and 40 cents at retail, so that it would almost be prohibitive to import the Sudan grass seed.

"Mr. S. L. Barker of Beulah, N. M., writes this office stating that he has a considerable amount of good seed potatoes, entirely free from disease and now acclimated. They were raised at an altitude of 8,000 feet, so that potatoes coming from the mountains should any of the farmers wish potatoes for seed this year, Mr. Barker would be glad to furnish them at reasonable prices.

"By the twentieth of this month we calculate having all the seed the association is going to handle, ready for sale.

"Very respectfully yours,

"M. R. GONZALEZ,

"County Agricultural Agent."

A heavy cold in the lungs that was expected to cure itself has been the starting point in many cases of disease that ended fatally. The sensible course is to take frequent doses of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It checks the progress of the disorder and assists nature to restore normal conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

**MASONS TO INITIATE**

Santa Fe, Feb. 9.—This afternoon, Montezuma lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M., will confer the Master Mason degree upon a number of candidates. At the conclusion of the initiation, the tyler will report and an elegant supper will be served in the lodge hall on the Plaza.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

**LEGISLATURE BELIEVED TO BE EFFECTIVE**

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 10.—To catch or not to catch, the elusive bridge hostess?

That is one of the interesting, nay absorbing and thrilling, questions raised by the New Mexico state legislature, whose members a chorus of feminine indignation today avers are no gentlemen.

A bill that Representative Pardue, of Guadalupe, believes will "catch the lady gamblers" and which Representative York, of Otero, declares will not catch them; that in the opinion of some will eliminate gambling in New Mexico, and in the opinion of others will open the state to gambling, was passed by the house late yesterday afternoon by a vote of 39 to 7.

The measure is House Bill 139, introduced by Speaker Llewellyn and Representative Gonzales, both of Dona Ana. It was framed with the avowed object of making it possible to indulge in social sessions of bridge and other card games for prizes or small stakes without technically violating the law, something that is impossible under the present New Mexico statute on gambling. Provision for the repeal of the statute is included in the bill. Also it was intended to make it possible to secure evidence against proprietors of gambling resorts from the players themselves, as the operation of games of chance and not participation therein, is made the offense. This is impossible under the present law, as the player also is liable and he cannot be made to give evidence tending to incriminate himself. The bill as introduced and passed reads:

"Section 1. That any person who for money or anything of value, conducts or operates any game of chance by whatsoever name known or howsoever played, or who knowingly permits any such game to be played upon premises of which he is the owner, lessee or occupant, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months or both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 2. Sections 1757 and 1758 of the 1915 codification of the New Mexico statutes and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

When the measure came up on third reading Representative York moved to amend by adding the words, "or who engages in any such game." Representative Winston, of Sierra, said the amendment would defeat the very purpose of the bill. Representative Ortiz of Guadalupe declared the present law ineffective and expressed the opinion that by providing for the prosecution of those who conducted gambling games, but not for those who played, it would be possible to bring the players as witnesses against the proprietors and convict the latter. Mr. Pardue, of Guadalupe, who is mayor of Fort Sumner and who has waged war on gamblers there, said he was not in favor of excusing any form of gambling on the part of any class of persons, the women much less than any others, but he believed that any law that would prohibit the greater evil—the operation of gam-

bling games by professional gamblers—would accomplish the greatest good. Judge Barnes of Bernalillo, agreed with Mr. Winston that the York amendment would defeat the purpose of the act—that of making it possible to secure evidence from those who gamble against the professionals who conduct the games.

On motion of Mr. Mares, of Colfax, the York motion was tabled, and roll call on the passage of the bill was ordered.

In explaining his vote Mr. Ortiz, of Guadalupe, voiced the conviction that the passage of the bill would eliminate gambling in New Mexico.

When Mr. Pardue's name was called he said, "I am going to vote for this bill in the hope that it will catch some of the lady gamblers who permit games of chance for prizes on their premises."

In casting his vote, Mr. York said: "I am going to vote against the bill because I believe it won't catch the lady gamblers. I believe it will open the state to gambling."

Mr. Pardue's contention is that the provision relative to the person "who knowingly permits any such game to be played upon premises of which he is the owner, lessee or occupant, makes the hostess at a bridge party where the play is for prizes as liable to prosecution as the professional gambler who conducts a game, or the person who permits him to do so on his premises."

**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.

**TO HURRY LEGISLATION**

Washington, Feb. 10.—Chairman Newlands of the senate interstate commerce committee gave notice to the senate today that the administration railroad legislation program would be actively pressed from now on, and that the senate would have opportunity to vote on the question of enforcing suspension of strikes and lockouts pending investigation.

**INVESTIGATION GOING ON**

New York, Feb. 10.—Federal inquiry—here into the news print paper situation has been going on quietly for some time, it was learned today. Government attorneys have had at their disposal a mass of data, including facts collected by the federal trade commission. This has been presented to the investigating grand jury. The attorneys were not prepared to say today how soon indictments, if any, might be handed down.

**The Best Recommendation**

The strongest recommendation any article may receive is a favorable word from the user. It is the recommendations of those who have used it that makes Chamberlain's Cough Remedy so popular. Mrs. Amanda Gierhart, Waynesfield, Ohio, writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my family off and on for 20 years and it has never failed to cure a cough or cold." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

**LARGE NUMBER OF SHIPS SAILED FROM OR ARRIVED IN BRITISH PORTS**

New York, Feb. 10.—More than 1,100 vessels arrived at or sailed unharmed from United Kingdom ports during the first nine days of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare in British waters, according to announcement made here today by persons in authoritative touch with British admiralty officials.

Seven hundred vessels entered United Kingdom ports safely and 410 departed, according to this information.

Admiralty officials are declared to be convinced that Germany's renewed undersea activity is a failure insofar as it tends to bring about starvation of the people of the British Isles. Other figures declared to have been received from admiralty sources covering the u-boat operations from February 1 to February 9 inclusive, show that 16 ships escaped after being attacked. The total number of vessels destroyed within the period, according to these figures, was 89. Of these 21 were trawlers and smacks. The summary classifies these losses as follows:

Torpedoed—British steamships, 25; entente steamships other than British, 13; neutral steamships, 21; trawlers and smacks, 21.

Sunk by mines—Nine vessels, class and nationality not stated.

**D. A. R. MEETS**

Santa Fe, Feb. 10.—Sunshine Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, at a well attended meeting in the Palace of the Governors yesterday afternoon, took vigorous steps to co-operate with the Santa Fe chapter of the Red Cross in preparing hospital supplies and organizing classes for first aid instruction. The following officers were elected: Miss Alice A. Atkinson, chapter regent; Mrs. W. S. Harroun, vice regent; Mrs. Wendell V. Hall, recording secretary; Mrs. J. P. Victory, correspondent, treasurer; Miss Esther Barton, treasurer; Miss Earher Barton, registrar; Miss Lillian Parker, historian; Mrs. Fred McBride, chaplain. Mrs. L. Bradford Prince was chosen delegate to the next national congress of the order.

**SOLDIER IS ROBBED**

Santa Fe, Feb. 10.—Word comes to officials that Private J. A. Fleming of Battery A, New Mexico field artillery, was found unconscious at El Paso in an alley late at night by a policeman. His head was badly bruised and his nose was broken. The soldier's pockets were turned inside out and had been emptied. Fleming was taken to the emergency hospital and from there was moved to the base hospital at Fort Bliss.

**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.

Blessed is the man who is in a hurry. He hasn't time to tell us his troubles.

## RICH ZINC DEPOSITS FOUND

The recent development of vast deposits of zinc ore at Rociada, near, in fact only 30 miles distant from Las Vegas, is one of the things heretofore discussed quietly in local circles, but now becoming a matter of absorbing interest.

To Captain W. B. Brunton and his son, John Brunton and associates, is due the credit for the wonderful development at Rociada. The benefits to be derived by this community, with a paying mine, and large pay rolls, right at its doors are incalculable. Many an old prospect hole will now take on new life, and the day is not far distant when all the surrounding country is besieged with prospectors. Nor, perhaps, is the day remote when Las Vegas and San Miguel county can proudly boast of mineral activities and production as great as that of the camps of Silver City, Jerome, Miami and Bingham.

Captain Brunton is so well and favorably known in this section, where he has spent a considerable portion of his life, that his association with an enterprise in itself insures its merit, and honest and capable management. His son, John Brunton, is a graduate mining engineer of ripe experience, and it is to his knowledge and foresight in acquiring the Rociada group and their intelligent development under his management, that especial credit is due.

To verify Mr. Brunton's judgment as to the showings of the Rociada property, the owners recently engaged the services of C. T. Brown, an eminent mining engineer, to make an examination of the claims. Mr. Brown is consulting engineer for the Empire Zinc company, which is affiliated with the New Jersey Zinc company, one of the largest zinc producing companies of the United States. He possesses unusual knowledge of geological conditions in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and, in fact, in all regions where zinc is produced on a large scale. Mr. Brown is conservative and his judgment, therefore, will have great weight as to conditions at the Rociada mine and plans for further development.

### An Engineer's Opinion

The Optic quotes from Mr. Brown's report on the Rociada property, and from his letter to Charles A. Spiess, one of the owners of the property:

"The Rociada group, consisting of two claims, is located on Rociada Creek about one mile north of the town of Rociada on the eastern slope of the foothills of the main range of mountains near the northern boundary of San Miguel county, New Mexico. The altitude of the property is 8,500 feet. The formation is schist, gneiss and sedimentaries. An east and west fault, running the entire length of the property, and I think can be traced for a mile or a mile and a half further, has thrown the schist up on the south side, the dip of the fault being approximately 60 degrees, which is the dip of the strata of the schist.

"The strike of the sedimentaries

is north 45 degrees E., Dip 30 degrees to the northwest. Nothing except the upper series of the sedimentaries is exposed, the lowest exposure being quartzite, then 50 to 75 feet of pure gray limestone, then 40 feet of semi-crystalline metamorphosed silicious limestone, then more earthy limestone, then shale, which is capped by quartzite.

"An incline shaft has been sunk in the schist 30 feet south of the contact which followed the dip of the schist for 100 feet, then it has been straightened about five degrees for the next 50 feet.

"The southwest corner of the shaft at that point has just reached the limestone, which is very highly silicified and replaced with blende and galena, as far as it is exposed, which is only about a foot. There are streaks of blende and Galena in the schist the entire depth of the shaft."

### Great Development Proposition

From Mr. Brown's letter to Mr. Spiess we quote:

"The property has all the general characteristics of the Pecos Copper company's property at Cowles, and I consider it an excellent development proposition on lines suggested in conversation with you in Las Vegas and as covered in my report and if you will keep me advised of the development, I will be glad to offer any suggestions as it proceeds.

"The cross cuts mentioned will enable us to correlate the limestone strata and the location of the regular ore-bearing horizons, that is, whether they are above or below the cross cut. From the indications at the bottom of the shaft, it is very likely that the cross cut will be on the proper level to drift on the contact of the limestone and the schist."

### Shaft Sunk on Ore

A reporter for The Optic today interviewed the engineer of the company, John Brunton, who furnished us with the following details concerning the Rociada property, its operations, present development and future plans:

"An inclined shaft has been sunk on ore throughout to the depth of about 200 feet, from which point cross cuts have been made, one running toward the limestone contact about 20 feet, the other in the opposite direction through the schist about 30 feet. Better ore has been encountered toward the limestone contact, some in fact, of a shipping grade. Good values are shown in zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold with zinc predominating. It is proposed to extend the present cross cuts from the 200-foot level, to determine the position of the present ore bodies. We intend also to sink the shaft to water level. A distance of about 150 feet from the bottom of the present shaft where we expect to encounter our greatest body of ore along the contact of the limestone and schist and further up in the limestone, or we may get large bodies of commercial ore before reaching water level, as indicated in Mr. Brown's report. We expect to install modern machinery, such as a compressor, hoist, etc., and start work on a large scale shortly."

### Financier Pleased by Prospects

Attracted by the statements of Messrs. Brunton, who were highly commended to him, and by Mr. Brown's report, a representative of

large eastern interests is on the ground, in the person of R. T. Harris, of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Tonopah, who is giving the proposition a thorough investigation and is enthusiastic over it. Mr. Harris has been for many years associated with large financial interests, was located for many years in the great silver camp of Tonopah, and has financed and made successful, many enterprises. We quote from Mr. Harris' words to our reporter:

"I am amazed at the showing on the Rociada group. Its possibilities are enormous. I believe Captain Brunton and his son, the company's engineer, have a big mine there. I have just awakened to the resources of San Miguel county and Las Vegas. In fact, I have become a Las Vegas booster. Its climate is ideal and its attractiveness for investment of capital is wonderful. I am for it strong. I am sure my people will be attracted by this mining proposition and will not stop there, but will see with me, the unusual opportunity for investment which seems to abound here. It am so interested in the possibilities here in Las Vegas that I propose remaining several weeks for the purpose of lining up other attractive enterprises for presentation to my eastern clients."

The incorporation of a company to take over the Rociada group is in progress, and the details of same, with the list of officers and directors, will be given out shortly. All Las Vegas will keenly follow the operations at Rociada.

### For a Bilious Attack

When you have a severe headache, accompanied by a coated tongue, loathing of food, constipation, torpid liver, vomiting of partly digested food and then bile, you may know that you have a severe bilious attack. While you may be quite sick there is much consolation in knowing that relief may be had by taking three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They are prompt and effectual. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### RED CROSS WORKING

Santa Fe, Feb. 10.—The Santa Fe chapter of the Red Cross with more than 150 members is organizing classes for instruction in first aid and is gathering supplies for hospitals and military depots. At a meeting which crowded the supreme court room at the capitol, Mrs. Frank W. Parker, wife of Supreme Court Justice Parker, was elected president to succeed Chief Justice R. H. Hanna who declined to serve a second year; Mrs. E. F. Wittman was chosen secretary to succeed Colonel Jose D. Sena, who declined to serve further, and Miss Esther Barton was elected vice president.

### 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.

An Optic classified ad may sell some needless article for you.



## Don't Cough All Night

It wears down your strength, racks your nerves, keeps yourself and all the family from sleeping. Besides, you can easily stop it with

### Foley's Honey and Tar.

A standard family medicine of many years standing for la grippe and bronchial coughs and colds, tickling throat, hoarseness, stuffy, wheezy breathing and for croup and whooping cough. Its effect on the inflamed lining of the throat and air passages is quickly felt and very soothing.

Enos Halbert, Paoli, Ind., writes: "I coughed continually and at night could hardly sleep. Foley's Honey and Tar relieved me, and one bottle cured my cough entirely."

O. G. SCHAEFER

## GRIEGO OF SAN MIGUEL SAYS MEASURE WOULD THROTTLE CATTLE MEN

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 12.—The livestock industry found champions in the house during last week when a proposed herd law, introduced by Representative Mares, of Colfax, came up for consideration. After lengthy discussion, the bill was defeated by a vote of 20 to 24.

Section 1 of the bill read: "From and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful, for any person or persons, in the state of New Mexico, and for any owner or owners of livestock, to permit such livestock to run at large in the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, under any pretext, but they shall be obliged to keep them under control, during the months above specified; provided, that the said owners shall not be required to hold said livestock under control when they have a legal fence on their range, or lands, to prevent said livestock from coming out."

The other sections provided for the assessment of trespass damages against owners of livestock and prescribed methods for their collection.

Mr. Griego, of San Miguel, declared the proposed law "would have the cattleman by the throat."

### DIFFERENT KINDS OF COUGHS

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.

### ARIZONA'S AUTOMOBILES

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Although Arizona has only two-thirds as many people as New Mexico, it has almost twice as many automobiles. Its receipts from automobile licenses last month were \$50,000, according to the report published by the secretary of the adjoining state.

### Something Good

Those who hate nasty medicine should try Chamberlain's Tablets for constipation. They are pleasant to take and their effect is so agreeable and so natural that you will not realize that it has been produced by a medicine. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

### OUR COUNTY ASSESSOR TRIES TO GET LEGISLATURE TO ACT

Apolonio A. Sena, county assessor for San Miguel county, is waging his eternal war on the prairie dog nuisance. Mr. Sena, who is in Santa Fe at present endeavoring to secure legislation for the extermination of the prairie dog, is given the following story in the Santa Fe New Mexican of yesterday's date:

"The New Mexico prairie dog is once more in danger. Apolonio A. Sena, of San Miguel county is again on his trail.

"Mr. Sena, cowboy and former member of the mounted police, who is now assessor of San Miguel county, was one of the San Miguel representatives in the 1915 legislature, and became famous by reason of his anti-prairie dog campaign. He introduced a bill authorizing county commissioners to levy a special tax for the extermination of C. Ludovicianus, and providing that lessees of state lands who failed to annihilate the rodents should suffer cancellation of their leases. Sena fought valiantly for his measure, but his republican colleagues were too busy passing bills over the governor's veto to heed his warning that millions of prairie dogs were slowly but surely devastating the state, and his bill failed of passage. Now he is back here to start the fight all over again, through the present San Miguel representatives, one of whom has already introduced his measure in the house. He solemnly warns the people of New Mexico that unless the prairie dog is exterminated he will eat them out of house and home.

"Sena was elected assessor of San Miguel county by the largest majority received by any of the men on the republican county ticket. As a result of this fact some of his friends are now insisting that he is the logical candidate for governor on the republican ticket in 1918."

### COUNTY ASSESSOR SAYS NOBODY WILL BE STUCK MORE THAN LAST YEAR

County Assessor Apolonio A. Sena said today he wished to announce that the increase in valuation of grazing lands made by the county commissioners at a recent meeting does not mean a hardship to the majority of the property owners in the county. The owners of larger tracts of land will pay their quota of taxes, and no grants are exempted. The valuation for 1916 on grazing land was \$3.40 and \$4.50 an acre last year, while this year it is \$4.50 an acre. However, "rough and rocky" lands are placed at a value of \$2.50 an acre. Mr. Sena cannot see where there is any kick justified on the part of any land owner in the county. The tax levy last year was low; this year it is lower; and while grazing lands last year included "rough and rocky lands," this year, the lands which are practically useless to the majority of land owners, are valued much lower than the grazing lands.

Mr. Sena returned last night from a trip to Santa Fe, where he spent several days as a visitor in the sessions of the state legislature. He believes the lawmakers are doing a great deal, passing good laws, and weeding out undesirable ones. The legislators from San Miguel county are doing themselves proud, says Mr. Sena.

### SAILING VESSEL LYMAN M. SHAW IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE IN THE ORIENT

London, Feb. 14.—The American ship Lyman M. Law was sunk by a submarine on Monday, according to a dispatch from the Stefani agency of Rome. The crew, including eight Americans, is reported to have been landed.

The Lyman M. Law, Captain Chatfield, was last reported on her departure from Stockton, Maine, for Palermo, Sicily. She was owned by the Benedict-Manson Marine company of New Haven, Conn. Her gross tonnage was 1,300. She was built in 1890 at West Haven, Conn.

### Loaded with Lemon Cases

New York, Feb. 14.—The Lyman M. Law carried a crew of nine men, according to her captain, and was loaded with lumber material ordered in Italy for the manufacture of lemon crates, according to the schooner's agents here, the Maritime Transportation company.

### United States Investigating

Washington, Feb. 14.—On the basis of news dispatches, the government began seeking official information of the destruction of the American schooner Lyman M. Law by a submarine, to determine at once how the case affects the delicate situation between Germany and the United States.

The dispatch was taken to indicate that the Law was sunk in the Mediterranean, where Austria also is conducting submarine operations. The main points to be determined are whether the ship was attacked without warning, whether she carried contraband of war and whether any American lives were lost.

The United States considers the sinking of a ship carrying contraband a doubtful right, but, as in the cases of the sailing ship William P. Frye and the steamer Housatonic, has not considered it a violation of international law to be compared to destruction of life. Whether the destruction of the Law will turn out to be the "overt act" of the submarine campaign will have to depend on the exact facts.

Consul Treadway at Rome cabled a report today indicating that the American schooner Lyman M. Law was not torpedoed, but was destroyed by a bomb placed on board by a submarine.

Secretary Lansing had another report which said the ship was sunk by gunfire from a submarine.

Consul Treadway's report said the submarine apparently was Austrian, but flew no flag.

### Carried no Contraband

Bangor, Me., Feb. 14.—The schooner Lyman M. Law, reported sunk on Monday by a submarine, sailed from Penobscot Bay on January 6 with 60,000 bundles of lemon box shooks, taken on at Stockton a week earlier. There was no contraband aboard, according to the T. J. Stewart company of this city, the shippers of the cargo. The schooner was to go direct to Palermo without touching at any other port. The cargo was valued at \$31,200 and was insured.

The Lyman M. Law, 1,300 tons gross and 211 feet long, was built in 1890 at West Haven, Conn. She was

formerly owned by the Benedict-Manson Marine company of New Haven, Conn., which sold her a year ago to New York interests represented by the Maritime Transportation company.

### INFORMED GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED BY REVOLT WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED

Havana, Feb. 14.—It is reported that Colonel Baldebero Acosta, mayor of Marianao, who is said to have led the rebels who engaged in a fight with rural guards 40 miles from Havana yesterday, had been killed, and that Major General Enrique, Loynaz del Castillo had been wounded.

This report has not been confirmed. Major General Del Castillo represented Cuba at the San Francisco exposition. The latest official communication says government troops are closely pursuing Colonel Acosta's force. Small disturbances have occurred in Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. According to official information, the elections in Santa Clara are proceeding peacefully.

Confirmation was received today from Lieutenant Colonel Quinones in Camaguey province with 62 followers. Fighting is said to have occurred in which Commander Salono, recently sent to Camaguey to take charge of the loyal forces, is reported to have been killed. The government would not confirm the report regarding Commander Salono.

In addition to the force of rurals in Camaguey, troops numbering 800 under Colonel Coma Collazo are marching to attack the insurgents. Wire communication is still interrupted.

### Prominent Military Man Killed

Washington, Feb. 14.—Secretary Lansing sent to the Cuban people today a warning that any government that might be established by revolt could not be recognized by the United States.

Intervention by the United States is contemplated with reluctance, but the intimation has been conveyed to President Menocal and to the leaders of the uprising that such a step may be taken if it becomes necessary. The message to the Cuban people was sent to Minister Gonzales and to all American consuls with instructions that it be given the widest publicity.

President Menocal has declared he has no doubt of his ability to confine the rebellion to a small area. He has also expressed to them his conviction that the special election being held today in Santa Clara province will be accepted as the solution of the electoral deadlock which brought about the revolt.

Minister Gonzales, in messages to the state department, has confirmed the report that a part of the garrison in Camaguey has joined in the revolt and that grave fear is felt that the administration may not be able to suppress the movement.

The character of the message sent to the Cuban people was practically the same as enunciated by President Wilson at the overthrow of the Madero government in Mexico. It was pointed out that the policy of the American government announced then not to recognize as legal any government that came into power by violence was unchanged.

Read the Optic classified ads.

### ANNOUNCES SHE WILL SUPPORT HER ALLY'S SUBMARINE POLICY TO THE END

London, Feb. 14.—Regret that America has severed diplomatic relations with Germany and a determination to stand by Germany in her newest method of sea warfare is contained in a semi-official statement from Vienna which appeared in the General Anzeiger of Duesseldorf.

"The opinion prevails in Berlin and Vienna that the decision to embark upon an intensified submarine warfare did not constitute an action which should have forced the United States to such a policy as has been shown by the Washington government," the statement says. "The central powers have no intention of cancelling the new submarine warfare, especially in view of the impossibility of establishing, under present methods of submarine fighting, whether there are any Americans on board. No concessions could be made to the United States which would render negative the nature of the new submarine warfare, not even for the sake of the highly valued friendship of the United States."

London, Feb. 14.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent reports that Norway, Sweden and Denmark have handed to the German ministers identical notes protesting against the naval measures taken by Germany and Austria-Hungary and making all reservations regarding the loss of life and the material damage resulting.

### "SOME" STUDENTS THESE

Salt Lake City, Feb. 14.—Breaking all school attendance records in the United States, 3,525 students in Salt Lake were neither tardy or absent during the semester ending February 1, according to a report filed with the superintendent of instruction today. The percentage for punctuality was 99.9.

### COLLEGES IN ATHLETIC MEET

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—Followers of track and field athletics in Boston and vicinity are looking forward with keen interest to the triangular indoor meet between Harvard, Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania, which is to be held in Mechanics' building tomorrow night. The meet will be the first of its kind ever held here, and judging from the program the competition will be of a very high order.

Competitors in the regular events on the program will be confined to undergraduates of the three colleges. In addition, however, there will be several special events that are expected to bring out some brilliant performances. One of these will be a 600-yard run in which Ted Meredith, the former University of Pennsylvania star, and E. C. Riley, former Dartmouth track captain, now wearing the colors of the New York Athletic club, are scheduled among the entrants. Another of the specials will be a 1,000-yard run between J. T. Higgins, Irish-American A. C. of New York and winner of the 1,000-yard run in the recent Boston A. A. indoor meet; D. S. Caldwell, Boston Athletic association and former Cornell varsity star, and Earl Eby, the University of Pennsylvania freshman runner, who holds the Central A. A. U. half-mile championship.

### INSTITUTION IS MODEST IN REQUEST, BASED UPON LAST YEAR'S EXPENSES

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 15.—The 14 state institutions or New Mexico desire to spend a total of \$2,457,534 during the sixth and seventh fiscal years—the year for which appropriations will be made by the present legislature. They ask \$1,318,137.96 for the sixth year and \$1,139,396.07 for the seventh year.

In the last fiscal year these 14 institutions spent a total of \$773,035.51. The amount desired for the sixth fiscal year exceeds that sum by \$545,112.45, and the excess asked for the seventh fiscal year is \$366,370.56.

The amount asked for the sixth fiscal year is approximately \$1,000,000 in excess of all special revenues received by the institutions.

The financial wants of the various institutions are set forth in budgets submitted to the governor's office and to Director A. E. James of the State Taxpayers' association. The budget forms were sent out in January, and the last of them have just been returned. The budgets show actual expenditures the last, or fourth, fiscal year; estimated expenditures during the present, or fifth, fiscal year, and the amounts that the institutions desire to spend during the sixth and seventh fiscal years.

The increases asked are principally for additional buildings and equipment. The only institutions that ask for less than the amounts spent in the last fiscal year are the reform school at Springer, and the school for the deaf, here, both of which institutions had appropriations for new buildings last year. The museum of New Mexico asks for \$61,500 for the sixth fiscal year, that amount including the sum needed to complete and furnish the new museum building.

The budget figures of the 14 institutions follow, arranged in the following order: Amount actually expended in the fourth fiscal year; estimated expenditures in the fifth fiscal year; amount asked for the sixth fiscal year; amount asked for the seventh fiscal year.

Silver City Normal—\$62,833.17; \$80,274; \$96,774; \$102,674.

Las Vegas Normal—\$54,552.49; \$60,981.19; \$153,936; \$154,636.

State University—\$111,431.21; \$120,770; \$148,000; \$163,175.

Agricultural College—\$143,710.57; \$145,085.54; \$155,279; \$162,725.

School of Mines—\$41,775.09; \$45,438.95; \$95,060; \$36,580.

Military Institute—\$63,275.65; \$81,013; \$223,216; \$119,390.

El Rito Normal—\$5,942.70; \$44,270; \$44,270; \$44,270.

School for Deaf—\$32,989.21; \$34,900; \$26,000; \$26,000.

Insane Asylum—\$68,791.96; \$80,561.80; \$131,537.96; \$122,016.07.

Reform School—\$35,118.54; \$19,167.35; \$14,585; \$13,170.

Miners' Hospital—\$18,771.78; \$18,771.78; \$17,000; \$17,000.

School for Blind—\$22,341.96; \$25,600; \$30,600; \$25,600.

State Penitentiary—\$101,500.18; \$98,368.25; \$120,280; \$116,780.

Museum—\$10,000; \$13,000; \$61,500; \$16,500.

### OFFICIALS TAKE LAND

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—The 640-acre entry furor has hit the federal offices and quite a number of young men intend resigning in order to take up and develop a square mile of New Mexico soil, under the impression that in five years they will be worth more in dollars and cents than they would be if they remain clerks in forest, land or surveying bureaus. Lee Miller, now a deputy United States sur-

veyor, will resign at once, it is understood, to open an office in Santa Fe to assist land seekers. A. E. Devendorf, another surveyor, expects to file on a 640-acre tract. A well known forestry official expects to resign next week in order to settle on the eastern slope of the Jemez mountains. The average salaries paid by the government do not compare with the wages that any bricklayer or carpenter commands nowadays, and with the taking up of the public lands there will soon be an end to employment for many in land offices and similar positions.

### EMILIANO LUCERO OF SANDOVAL COUNTY ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 15.—That the Sandoval county grand jury had indicted State Senator Emiliano Lucero, former sheriff of Sandoval county, became known yesterday.

Senator Lucero was named in two indictments. Both charge him with embezzlement, one of \$100 and the other of \$101. The latter indictment was based on the allegation that Lucero, when he was sheriff, collected \$101 as saloon license and failed to turn the amount over to the county.

The senator had not been arrested early last night, as far as District Clerk Thomas K. D. Maddison knew. Mr. Lucero was in Santa Fe attending the legislature.

Carlos Savedra, a deputy sheriff of Bernalillo county, also was named. Three indictments were returned against him, charging him with larceny of cattle, concealing stolen property and driving cattle away from their usual range. The last indictment was made under a special statute.

### Cuba Merchants Indicted

Four indictments were reported against J. L. Salazar and Eduardo Salazar, merchants of the Cuba, Sandoval county district. Two bills charge them with stealing cattle and the other two with buying stolen property.

The trial of David Lucero, charged with murdering Moises Benavidez, of Duranes, Bernalillo county, in southwestern Sandoval county several weeks ago, was begun at Bernalillo yesterday afternoon. The jury was empaneled and one witness had been examined when court adjourned until this morning. The Lucero trial will be continued then.

District Attorney George R. Craig is conducting the state's case against Lucero. Judge W. C. Heacock, retained by relatives, is assisting him as special prosecutor. Judge B. S. Rodney and Marcos Baca of Bernalillo, are defending Lucero.

### SWIFT SHOTS SELF

Santa Fe, February 12.—Ernest Swift, aged 45 years, took his life by shooting himself in the temple, because physicians had pronounced his mother hopelessly blind. The tragedy took place Thursday night near La Luz, Otero county.

### POLES ARE REMOVED

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—The Electric Light company has removed all of the electric light and other poles from in front of the Old Palace as well as the new museum building, thus giving a view of the south facade, which is one-tenth of a mile long, without its being marred by unsightly poles and wires.

### MCDONALD ON PENITENTIARY COMMISSION; OTERO ON PRISON MANAGEMENT

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 15.—William C. McDonald, former governor of New Mexico, was yesterday named by Governor de Baca as one of the members of the cattle sanitary board. Ex-Governor M. A. Otero was named by the governor to succeed himself as member of the board of commissioners of the state penitentiary.

Nominations of members of the cattle sanitary board, penitentiary board and reform school board were sent to the senate yesterday afternoon by Governor de Baca. These nominations follow:

Cattle Sanitary Board—W. C. McDonald, Lincoln county; James J. Hyatt, Luna; James W. Medley, Socorro; Filiberto Gallegos, Union; John W. Rhea, Chaves.

Penitentiary Commissioners—M. A. Otero, Santa Fe; W. J. Barker, Santa Fe; Warren Graham, Bernalillo; D. M. Thomas, Chaves; J. Dario Cordova, Taos.

Reform School Board—J. D. Fernandez, I. C. Floersheim, L. I. Taylor and William French, all of Colfax; Chris Wiegand, San Miguel.

### SAYS HER STATEMENT REGARDING U-BOATS STILL IS STANDING

London, Feb. 15.—That Switzerland and not Germany was responsible for the statement that Germany was willing to discuss with the United States government the subject of her new submarine warfare and a means to avoid open hostilities between the two countries is contained in a German official version of the proposal in an official telegram from Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

The telegram, the dispatch reads, offered the services of the Swiss government to mediate "in negotiations with the American government about the declaration of prohibited areas, as thereby the danger of war between Germany and the United States might be diminished.

"The Swiss government was then requested to inform its minister at Washington that Germany, as before, was ready to negotiate with America in case the commerce barrier against our enemies remained untouched.

"It is obvious, Germany could only have entered into such negotiations on condition that—firstly, diplomatic relations between America and Germany should be restored; and, secondly, that the object of the negotiations could only be certain concessions respecting American passenger ships.

"The reply of the Swiss minister at Washington expressed very clearly that in the resolute carrying out of our u-boat war against the entire overseas imports of our enemy, there is for us no turning back."

### BIG BRIDGE OPENED

Portland, Ore., Feb. 15.—The new Pacific highway interstate bridge, one of the longest structures of its kind in America, was opened today to public traffic. The bridge spans the Columbia river and connects Portland with Vancouver, Wash. The formal dedication of the bridge is to take place next June and will be made an occasion for elaborate ceremonies.

It seems strange that the woman who always has her hammer out can't even drive a nail.

### GERMAN OFFICERS ORDER THE REMOVAL OF FLAG FROM THE BUILDING

Washington, Feb. 15.—Official word has been received that Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, has been requested by German authorities to lower the American flag flying over the American legation at Brussels.

While the news aroused deep feeling in official quarters and admittedly added to the tension of the situation with Germany, it appeared doubtful whether there was ground for taking any action, as Mr. Whitlock, while in Belgium, has practically only represented the American relief work. The seal of the Belgian government now is at Havre, France.

The department's advice made no mention of American relief workers being held prisoners. As to the flag incident, state department officials took the view that the German military authorities were not acting strictly within their rights. The American minister is accredited to the Belgian government, not to Belgium as a geographical unit and the seat of the Belgian government is at Havre. Mr. Whitlock remained at Brussels by permission of the German government to take part in the relief work, and the American legation building, for all diplomatic purposes, ceased to be a legation.

### UNITED STATES SENDS TO GERMANY ANOTHER VIGOROUS STATEMENT

Washington, Feb. 15.—A new and vigorous demand for the release of the Americans from the prize ship Yarrowdale, held prisoners in Germany, will be sent forward in the near future, it was stated definitely today. The demand will be accompanied by a full statement of treatment accorded Germans and German ships in the United States.

Secretary Lansing and President Wilson held a conference at the White House late today, and afterward they walked together through a heavy snow storm to the state department.

The president and Secretary Lansing remained together for only a few minutes and then the president went into the office of Secretary Daniels. Secretary Lansing said:

"No big event" was responsible for the conference." It was thought possible the arming of American merchantmen was under discussion.

While it still was indicated that the accumulation of violations of American rights might lead President Wilson to go before congress at any time, it was stated today he has made no definite plans for taking such a step immediately. When, it was said, will depend entirely upon circumstances. The opinion grew among officials, however, that such a step would not be long deferred.

Nothing has been heard by the state department early today from Germany in reply to its inquiry as to the exact status of the Americans on the prize ship Yarrowdale. Likewise no news came from Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople.

### STATUTE WOULD CONFER SUFFRAGE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 15.—As the constitution provides only that women may not vote for "officers" in New Mexico elections, a bill was introduced in the senate today conferring on women the right to vote on constitutional amendments. If such a law were passed, it would give women the privilege of voting on the proposed prohibitory amendment.

**MEASURE NOW BEFORE THE CATHOLIC PRELATE DECLARES LEGISLATURE MEETS WITH CRITICISM**

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—The senate calendar for today indicates that the senate is getting down to real work. Two of Senator Kaseman's bills will be up first thing and include his "blue sky" law. At first unopposed, a number of mining men and promoters are now making propaganda against certain provisions of it, especially the certificate which the investment committee is to issue and which has upon it the words that the commission does not recommend the stock examined. The measure is Senate Bill No. 80 and is patterned after similar statutes in other states, especially Ohio. The other Kaseman measure is committee substitute for Senate Bill No. 64. For years, merchants and merchants' associations have sought the passage of a garnishment act that would give them some measure of protection against dead beats in and out of official life. At the last session of the legislature they succeeded in putting through a bill only to find it was unconstitutional. There is not much sympathy among the average legislators for a bill that will permit a business man to garnishee the wages of an official or a workman.

Three of Senator Murray's measures are on the calendar. One relates to mortgages, foreclosures thereof, time of sale and redemption from sale; another is to authorize fire insurance companies to issue policies on automobiles and the third is to declare a road from Silver City to Mogollon a state highway.

**Printing Bill Once More**

Senate Bill No. 7, by Clark, appropriating money to defray the cost of legislative printing and supplies and postage, comes up again having been returned from the house with amendments. This measure has been a storm center for some time. Senate Bill No. 105, by Dunlavy, relating to proof of signatures and handwriting, Senate Bill No. 119, by Baird, an act to amend Section 3408 of the codification of 1915, relative to sale or conveyance of real estate of persons adjudged to be lunatics; senate substitute for Senate Bill No. 79, an act declaring the road from the Colorado state line to Santa Fe a state highway; Senate Bill No. 91 by Gallegos, an act to amend Section 66 of Article 4, Chapter LXXXV of the laws of 1915 and Senate Bill No. 94, also by Gallegos, relative to boards of county commissioners, amending Section 2, chapter 85, also comes for final passage in the senate.

**Three House Bills**

Three house measures are on the calendar: The important juvenile delinquency bill by Barnes; the Gonzales-Llewellyn measure to authorize justices of the peace to suspend sentence, and House Joint Memorial No. 1, by Gonzales and Llewellyn, requesting congress to pass an act granting New Mexico 3,000,000 acres of the public domain for the drainage of the Rio Grande Valley.

**KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE**

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 14.—Convened in extra session by Governor Stanley to consider tax reform legislation, the members of the Kentucky general assembly gathered here today.

**PROHIBITION IS A STEP FORWARD**

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—Legislators today received the following printed statement attributed to Rt. Rev. Henry Granjon, D. D., the Catholic bishop of Arizona: "Prohibition, as enacted into law in this state, has proved beneficial, all things duly considered. It has done away with the saloon evil, and that alone weighs 75 per cent in the balance. With us the saloon was, beyond the shadow of a doubt, an unmitigated evil. It was the bane of this young, struggling commonwealth. Every man and woman who voted dry had chiefly in view the extermination of the saloon. It has been closed tight, and all hope and pray it will stay closed.

"In Arizona prohibition has prohibited, not absolutely, to be sure, but to a very appreciable extent. From the laboring class it has taken away the ever-present temptation, and many a laborer burdened with a large family is glad that he has been made to learn of necessity if not of his own choice the boon of sobriety. Hence an increase of comforts in his home, of self-respect, of genuine family happiness and peace, and on the whole of law-abiding citizenry. In view of these good effects of prohibition, the majority of the people are perfectly satisfied with it. I stand in favor of prohibition because it appears to be the only available means at present to stamp the unspeakable saloon out of existence. Together with a majority of my people I believe that on the whole this is decidedly a blessing.

"Prohibition, with all its faults and flaws, seems to me a worthy cause. The experiment is worth while, even if only partially successful.

"As to many who honor their manhood by their self-control and habits of moderation, the sacrifice asked of them is one of Christian renunciation and brotherly love, well worth generous acceptance for the sake of the vast throng of weaker fellowmen who, as it seems, can be saved from themselves only by the use of the strong arm of the law."

This statement is deemed the more remarkable because it was reported in 1914 that the bishop was opposed to the prohibition amendment to the constitution. It is expected that Archbishop J. B. Pitaval will shortly define publicly his standpoint toward prohibition.

**NATIONAL GUARD ENDEAVORS TO FIND MEN SUSPECTED OF CONSPIRACY**

New York, Feb. 13.—An investigation of reports that an attempt was made today to blow up the Catskill aqueduct, which supplies this city with drinking water was ordered today by Major General John F. O'Ryan commanding the state National Guard. General O'Ryan said he had been informed that two men carrying a suit case had been ordered by a guard, a member of the First regiment, to halt, and that the guard fired one shot. No confirmation had been received, he said, of a report that the two strangers escaped in an automobile.

**NEW MINING COMPANY**

Santa Fe, February 13.—El Paso business men have incorporated the

Grande-Verde Mining and Smelting company which is developing properties adjoining the Torpedo No. 2 at Organ, Dona Ana county, recently acquired by the Phelps Dodge company.

The new concern has 13 claims totaling 260 acres. New York investors have acquired the Excelsior for \$150,000 in this same region while the Phelps-Dodge people have 135 men on their pay roll on the Torpedo on which they have cut a 40 foot copper ledge, besides cutting into a large ore body on the Stephenson-Bennett which runs high in lead values.

**THREE CANDIDATES FOR GAME WARDEN PRESENTED BY ASSOCIATION**

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—The New Mexico Game Protective association today presented to the consideration of Governor E. C. de Baca three names with its approval for state game warden: Fred Lambert of Cimarron, former mounted policeman; Elliott S. Barker of Taos, formerly in the forest service, and D. M. Jackson of Calsbad, formerly express messenger for the Wells-Fargo Express company.

**TRINIDAD FIGHTER KNOCKED OUT IN FIRST ROUND IN DENVER**

Denver, Feb. 13.—Jack Bratton knocked out Benny Chaves of Trinidad in the first round of a scheduled 15-round bout with two hard rights to the jaw and a pair of blows to the stomach here last night.

**REVOLUTION GROWS TO PROPORTIONS DEMANDING STRINGENT MEASURES**

Havana, Feb. 14.—Official announcement was made here today that the United States government had offered five thousand rifles and five million cartridges to the Cuban government. An encounter has occurred in Matanzas province between government troops and rebels. According to a report received here today, the rebels were defeated.

The rebel troops were led by Mayor Gonzales of the town of Santo Domingo, Santa Clara province. A police official was taken prisoner. It is reported from Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba province, that the police and police court officials have been arrested. Colonel Miguel Torres, a veteran of the war of independence, has been captured near Pinar del Rio after having been pursued for three days. He fell with his horse, and his leg was broken.

**Teutons Take Offensive**

Berlin, Feb. 13 (Wireless to Sayville).—After a long period of inactivity, Teutonic troops on the Mace-

donian front took the offensive yesterday in the Cerena bend. The war office announced today the capture of a hill position east of Paralovo.

**ARRIVAL OF VILLA TROOPS NEAR BORDER MAY CHANGE PLANS**

Columbus, N. M., Feb. 13.—The Villa band which camped at Palomas lakes late yesterday has disappeared according to the aeroplane observers who made observations early today from aeroplanes which skirted the border for miles each way from the border line gate. Army officers here believe the band sighted yesterday was an exportation party for a large force of Villa troops which was reported at Vado Fusiles, 20 miles south of the border. From refugees it was learned that this band was commanded by Jose Inez Salazar, who had sent a small detachment north toward the border yesterday.

Cossack outposts have been established by the Twelfth United States cavalry along the line and aeroplanes are being used as scouts along the border for 15 miles east and west.

**Villa Followers Pleased**

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 13.—The announcement that the port of Columbus, N. M., would not be closed if Villa troops occupied Palomas, the border port opposite Columbus, caused much rejoicing here today among Villa partisans. This was taken as an indication that the United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, and, if Villa forces occupied Juarez, the El Paso-Juarez port would remain open.

It was stated here by a high official of the government that the United States was not expected to take action against Villa should Salazar succeed in capturing Juarez, unless there was firing across the border.

**Villa Forces Defeated**

Chihuahua City, Feb. 13 (Via El Paso Junction).—The official report of an engagement between the government troops of General Francisco Murguia's division and Villa followers south of Santa Rosalia, was received at military headquarters here today. The Villa troops numbered 150 men, the report stated, and were driven off, leaving 35 dead on the field. It was stated General Murguia was "somewhere south of Jimenez."

**SILVER GOING UP**

New York, Feb. 13.—The price of bar silver continues to climb, a new high record for many years being made today at 79 cents an ounce. This is an advance of one and five-eighths over last week's high quotations, and 13 above the selling price about a year ago.

**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.

### PIONEER BUILDING ON DOUGLAS AVENUE WILL BE REMODELED FOR THEM

The announcement was made today that Bacharach Brothers' department store will be moved to the Pioneer building on Douglas avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, which has been leased by the firm. Just as soon as it is possible to remodel the building, the stock will be moved in, and the Bacharachs hope to make their opening about April 1. The new quarters will include the old location of the Photoplay and the present location of the Novelty Candy company. The partition will be torn out, the entire first floor being made into one room. The O. R. C. hall, on the second floor will be remodeled, as will the spacious basement, both to be occupied by the store. The frontage of the new location is 50 feet, while the depth to the alley is 90 feet.

It is the intention of Bacharach Brothers to furnish the new store with new fixtures, and to remodel every bit of furniture which they bring from their present location. Mr. Simon Bacharach announced today that he and his brother, Isaac Bacharach, who is on a buying trip at present, will conduct a department store which will be a credit not only to Las Vegas, but the whole state of New Mexico. The company will deal in the same high class goods which they have handled at their present location on Railroad avenue, where their store has been located for the past 17 years. For the present, the old building on Railroad avenue will be left vacant, though arrangements are expected to be made in the near future for the opening of a business there.

The moving of Bacharach Brothers onto Douglas avenue is the first step in the business growth on that thoroughfare since the announcement that the federal building would be located on the corner of Ninth street and Douglas avenue. It is rumored that several large business concerns of the city are planning to erect buildings nearer the federal building than their present location. Greatly increased business is the reason for Bacharachs' move to larger quarters.

### COMMISSIONERS PLACE IRRIGATED TRACTS AT \$75 PER ACRE

The board of county commissioners met this morning, and resolved itself into a board of equalization for the purpose of fixing land valuation in San Miguel county for the year 1917. The following valuations were made at the session of the board this morning:

Irrigated lands, with full water rights, \$75 an acre; irrigated lands with inferior water rights, \$30; land upon which water can be placed or upon which water is being placed, \$10; dry farming and grazing lands, \$4.50 an acre; rough and rocky lands, \$3 an acre. The valuations made this morning include the land grants in the county.

The board of commissioners found that the county treasurer's office needs re-papering, and also an electric lighting system. The county jail must be repainted and papered, and the lighting system rearranged. Contractors have been notified of these needed improvements,

and have been asked to submit bids for the work. County Commissioner Jesus Maria Quintana drove in from his ranch at La Questa to attend the special session of the board. Commissioner Fidel Ortiz being in Santa Fe, Chairman York and Commissioner Quintana were the only members present.

### NATIVE LIVING NEAR GLORIETA PAID FOR FINDING MAN'S BODY

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—A buffalo robe under which Clyde D. Armour of Sioux City, Iowa, slept many winter nights since he was a boy, and which he carried with him on his fatal motor trip from Denver to Glorieta, N. M., arrived here today from El Paso. This robe was in the Oldsmobile "8" car which Armour had purchased in Sioux City when the car was sold by "C. D. Armour" to the two Albuquerque men and by them to Horace B. Stevens, a real estate dealer of El Paso.

The robe was shipped to Attorney Melvin T. Dunlavy of this city, representing the Armour family, and is regarded by Mr. Dunlavy as another link in the chain of evidence to prove that the man who owned the Oldsmobile "8" car was indeed Clyde Armour, chief clerk of the Northwestern Railway company in Sioux City.

The car was sold to Mr. Stevens for \$750. The Aetna Insurance company which insured the car against theft and this company, it was stated today, will have the car put in first class condition and returned to the Armour family.

### Sandoval Gets \$1,000

The question as to who is entitled to the \$1,000 reward for the discovery of the body of Armour has eventually been settled as far as Attorney Dunlavy is concerned, for he has paid over to Antonio Sandoval y Griego, the old native near Glorieta, the sum of \$1,000. This was the amount offered by Roy and Glen Armour, farmers of Nebraska and brother of Clyde Armour, for the recovery of the body or for information leading to its discovery. Sandoval, it will be remembered, saw his little black dog on Saturday night, January 13, walking around with a human foot encased in a vici kid shoe. He tied the dog up all night and on Sunday, January 14, let the dog out, following the animal to a spot 300 yards from the Las Vegas-Santa Fe road where the skeleton of a man alleged to have been Clyde Armour was discovered lying in an arroyo.

When Mr. Dunlavy, county officials and others arrived near Glorieta Sandoval was pointed out as the man who had discovered the skeleton. Mr. Dunlavy was then informed that there was no one contesting Sandoval's claim. It appeared later, however, that several men had assisted in finding Armour's clothes. Mr. Dunlavy, however, reached speedily the conclusion that Sandoval, having found all that remained of Armour's body, was clearly entitled to the reward offered by the Armour family.

The fact that Sandoval, who is poor and has a family, received the reward seems to meet with general approval. Sandoval deposited the sum in a local bank, it is said, and withdrew a small portion of it to buy some cows. He will henceforth have all the butter

and milk for his table that his family desires.

Mr. Dunlavy expressed amusement today at the report circulated that the Armour family had offered Sandoval \$200 for the little black dog that had been the means of finding Armour's body. "There is nothing in this report, of course," he said. "Sandoval thinks highly of his dog and will keep the animal."

### COUNTY AGENT SHOWS HOW YIELD CAN BE INCREASED BY SUCH MEANS

Following is the second article of County Agent M. R. Gonzalez on the subject of seeds:

#### The Good Seed Problem

Good seed insures from 10 to 25 per cent better crops than the common seed now planted over the southwest and from 25 to 50 per cent better crops in San Miguel county. Many of our farmers did not realize this, but after having imported about seven car loads of good seed in San Miguel county last year, not few of our farmers are now convinced that it pays well to plant good seed. Dairy-men say that a good bull is half the herd. We can say with much safety that first class seed is half of the crop. Good seed has as much to do toward the production of maximum crops as the right kind of cultural methods.

The increased yield coming from the use of the right kind of seed on one acre alone, is many times more the amount of seed which was used to plant that acre. The increase yield per acre by planting good seed, in most of the cultivated crops, which are usually planted in rows, would also be more than enough to pay for the entire seed used.

The fanning mills, or grain graders, will do much toward improving the quality of seed used. Unfortunately, our farmers do not have this device, however, in the absence of fanning mills, if the farmer wishes to clean his seed, he can always do it. To clean his grains, he should use the tubs and water method. In this way, the seed may be free from all impurities, weeds, chaff, wild oats and smut. The corn and beans can be very easily hand-picked. The growing of seed in a special seed patch, as well as seed selection is to be strongly recommended, and as far as possible, none but well acclimated seed should be used. The imported seeds may be used only when the locally grown seeds are of very inferior quality. In sections of limited rainfall, such as we have in some of our farming districts, crops should be planted for dry years every year and not for the wet and good year.

We have spoken of the tendency of farmers to use too much, rather than too little seed. In most cases we plant from one-third to one-half more seed than is needed. Now that the price of seed is so high, farmers should be careful not to use any more seed than is necessary. We had a very marked example of farmers using too much seed last year on the dry farm. A farmer had been planting beans with the corn planters. A neighbor farmer came and borrowed the corn planter. It had been adjusted for planting the beans, but our good farmer never thought of readjusting it until his entire field had been planted in corn. As the corn

came up, the farmer realized the mistake he had made. However, he didn't think it serious and allowed his corn to grow. His neighbor across the fence had been very careful in planting his corn one kernel to the hill. He used eight pounds of seed per acre, while his neighbor used 35 pounds. The latter farmer, besides having used three or four times the amount of seed, made a failure of his crop. We have numerous instances of this kind. There is more danger of farmers using too much seed than too little. The crops that have been planted thin to meet the requirements of the dry year, will always thicken up to an excellent stand if a good year comes instead. More stooling or suckering should be done during the good than during the bad year.

M. R. GONZALEZ,  
County Agricultural Agent.

### LEGISLATURE SAID TO BE CONSIDERING MOVE TO IMPROVE LARGER SCHOOLS

The Santa Fe New Mexican of yesterday says:

"Some sentiment against the continuance of three of the present state educational institutions—the Spanish-American Normal at El Rito, the School of Mines at Socorro and the Silver City Normal—is in evidence in the finance committee of the senate and house, and there is a possibility that an attempt will be made to cut off the appropriations of these institutions at the present session.

"Those who favor the plan do so on the ground that the abolishment of the institutions mentioned would make it possible to concentrate funds and efforts for the building of a big state university at Albuquerque and a thoroughly equipped Normal school at Las Vegas.

"If an attempt to cut off the three schools is not made at this session, it appears certain that no appropriation for additional buildings and equipment at any of them will be granted."

### FOR A STATE FLAG

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—Republican House Leader R. P. Barnes will introduce a bill today providing for a New Mexico flag and coat of arms. The beautiful design is by Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, and from the standpoint of heraldry and history, is most beautiful, in its symbolism recalling the Spanish origin of the state and attesting its loyalty to the American union. It is surmounted by the American eagle with outspread wings over a sunburst. One side of the shield beneath is quartered, the upper quarter bearing the heraldic device of Aragon and Castile in red and yellow, while beneath it is the Mexican eagle in red, yellow and green. The other half is in red, white and blue, carrying the Stars and Stripes and beneath the field of blue the New Mexico eagle. Beneath the entire shield is the New Mexico motto: "Crescit Eundo," with 1540 to one side and 1846 on the other. Provision is made that this flag shall fly from the Capitol Dome whenever the legislature is in session and to be flung to the breezes upon patriotic occasions.

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

### TWITCHELL SAYS NATIVE CITIZENS SHOULD BE PROUD OF THEIR ANCESTORS

Santa Fe, Feb. 15.—The organization of a Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Conquistadores and Re-Conquistadores, was suggested to the Spanish-Americans last evening at the meeting of the Historical Society of New Mexico in the hall of representatives by Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell. Just as a New Englander is proud to say that his father fought at Bunker Hill, just so proud a New Mexican has a right to be if his ancestor was one of those who conquered New Mexico and helped to make the present day prosperity possible. Just as much pride as the entire nation takes in the patriotic societies of the east, just so much pride it would have in the Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Conquistadores.

It was no army of low hirelings that took possession of New Mexico, but an army composed of the noblest and choicest blood of Spain, and men like Secretary of State Lucero can trace direct descent to the early conquerors, even before the second conquest by DeVargas. Colonel Twitchell was interrupted again and again by applause, especially when he counseled the legislature to be instrumental in making the capital of New Mexico a city beautiful, a center of art and education. He told how "Boss" Shepherd was driven out of Washington because he planned to make the national Capitol one of which every American might be proud even after he had seen the glory of foreign capitals. Pitiful parsimoniousness, piffling penuriousness and political paltriness succeeded in driving Shepherd out of Washington, D. C., but today they are erecting monuments to him because of his wide visions of beauty. "For the few years that I may still have on earth, I have decided to consecrate myself to furthering the cause of making the capital of Santa Fe beautiful. Santa Fe is a heritage for the entire state. It belongs not only to Santa Feans, but to every man and woman, every boy and girl in New Mexico. The state should take pride in doing everything in its power to beautify this glorious heritage, greater than the heritage that any other state possesses, so that when a New Mexican visits any other capital, views its art galleries, its museums, its public buildings, wide avenues and fine parks, he can say: 'But you ought to see my capital, old Santa Fe.'" Colonel Twitchell then dwelt upon the Greek ideals of education at public expense and the important part that history and art played in the instruction of the ideal Greek citizen. The only excuse that the Greek ever offered for his children being educated at public expense, was that it made his children better servants of the state, that it made his children patriots. That is why history and art are the most important subjects that can be taught today to American children, to arouse pride in the achievements of Americans, to recall the deeds of the fathers and thus fire the patriotism of the sons and daughters.

#### Was Great Oration

It was an oration, the equal of which has seldom been heard in the halls of the house of representatives and certainly never surpassed. Colo-

nel Twitchell presented to the Historical society an expediente by DeVargas, similar to that last week given to the Museum of New Mexico, and thus provided an autograph of the conqueror which had thus far been lacking in the collections of the Historical society. In addition he presented a number of documents by Alvarez, a diary and discurso, throwing interesting light upon contemporaneous events in New Mexico just before the American conquest.

Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince presided. In calling the session to order, he reviewed the excellent work of the Historical society, which is by far the oldest scientific society in the entire southwest; how it has rescued and preserved priceless relics that today are impossible to obtain for love or money. He complained of the lack of state support for the worthy work and told how more and more gifts are being made to the collections now housed in the Palace of the Governors.

#### Llewellyn Tells of Raids

Colonel W. H. H. Llewellyn spoke entertainingly of the Indian raids in 1879 to 1881, when he was federal agent at the Mescalero Apache agency now in Otero county. The speaker of the house is matchless as a raconteur and held the breathless attention of his audience. He told the real origin of the Victorio raid which cost the federal government eight million dollars and New Mexico and Arizona six hundred lives of settlers. He ascribed it to the stupidity of federal employes who failed to give Victorio and his followers a square deal when the latter had settled at Ojo Caliente in Socorro county. He told graphically of incidents of Victorio's rebellion, the treatment of the agent at Mescalero who had been Llewellyn's predecessor and who committed the final folly that aroused Victorio's resentment. There were real stories of the frontier that beat fiction all hollow for vividness, such as the story of the revenge an Apache sought against Llewellyn, placing a huge rattlesnake in the house occupied at the agency by Llewellyn and family.

Representative R. P. Barnes made a brief address in which he dwelt upon the archaeological wealth of New Mexico, the culture of its prehistoric people, a culture, which was by no means one to be despised. "In fact," he said, "we boast of our civilization. Yet, we make laws to forbid murder and then license the selling of the poison that makes murderers out of sane men; we pride ourselves upon advocating equality before the law and yet we refuse to give our mothers, wives and daughters the ballots or a voice in making the laws that govern us; we pride ourselves upon our tolerance and yet constantly seek to impose the narrowness of our creeds upon others. Perhaps, it were better if we were to start again, learn well the lessons that the ancients learned and taught and fashion a new and wiser culture and civilization." Mr. Barnes spoke of the small revenues of the state, how insufficient they are to meet current needs and much less special purposes such as other states and nations provide for as a matter of course.

Chief Clerk Blas Sanchez of the house, and Representative Jesus C. Sanchez from Valencia county made eloquent addresses in Spanish. Mr.

Sanchez pointed out the noble work accomplished by the Historical society in preserving for future generations the evidences of the work and achievements of the forefathers. He spoke of the importance of inculcating love of country, of state pride, of a vision for beauty and aesthetics. Mr. Sanchez told of stirring events recorded in Indian raids that frequently devastated portions of Valencia county, and also dwelt upon the necessity and praiseworthiness of maintaining at the capital just such collections as are housed in the Palace of the Governors.

A vote of thanks was given the house of representatives for the use of the hall. More than a hundred people attended the meeting and viewed the typical treasures and recent acquisitions of the Historical society brought over for the audience to examine.

### OFFICER WHO RECENTLY LEFT CONSTANTINOPLE VIGOROUSLY SEARCHED

Washington, Feb. 15.—The first message to reach the state department from American officials in Turkey or Bulgaria since the break in relations with Germany was received today from Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople, who inquired about the difficulties of communication with his government. It bore the date of February 7, and apparently was delayed at least five days longer than is usually the case with dispatches from the Turkish capital. Officials are investigating the cause of the delay in all dispatches to and from Turkey and Bulgaria, but are not certain yet whether it has occurred at Vienna, through which all dispatches pass.

### HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS THE MEASURE URGING SUBMISSION TO PEOPLE

Washington, Feb. 15.—The Webb resolution proposing a national prohibition constitutional amendment was reported to the house today with a majority committee report in its favor and a minority report opposing it. Democratic Leader Kitchin said it would be taken up in the house within a week. He predicted it would pass the house by the necessary two-thirds, but probably would not be acted upon in the senate before adjournment of congress on March 4.

The majority report declared that, inasmuch as more than 60 per cent of the population of the United States lives in dry territory, it is incumbent upon congress to submit the question of national prohibition to the states.

"Leaving out of consideration the merits of the prohibition policy of dealing with the alcoholic liquor traffic," says the report, "when more than half of the states in the union have declared in favor of prohibition, when 85 per cent of the people of the United States has outlawed the saloon and more than 60 per cent of the people live in such territory; and when approximately ten million of our people residing in all sections of the union have petitioned directly for the passage of the resolution, your committee is of the opinion and feels that it is incumbent on congress to submit the issue to the states in the manner requested as prescribed by the terms of the constitution itself.

"If it is not desired, 13 states of the union can prevent its adoption; but if, on the other side, 36 states desire such change, they should have the right to make it, and it would appear to your committee that the question is

one of sufficient importance to be submitted to them so that they may pass upon it."

#### Six Minority Objections

The minority report set forth six objections to the resolution. They were:

"That it does not provide for a date of submission to all states; it would not prohibit personal consumption of liquor; it would interfere with the police powers of the states; it would permit the confiscation of property without compensation; the general governmental effect of national prohibition would be bad; it would raise a serious revenue question."

"Coercion alone will not prohibit; neither will it inculcate temperance," the minority report continues. "For temperance and, indeed, prohibition depend on changes for the better in habits and conditions which are only brought about by a regulation of benefit obtained through moral and educational appreciation."

Signers of the minority report were Representatives Igoe and Dyer of Missouri, Graham of Pennsylvania, Steele of Iowa, Danforth and Dale of New York and Gard of Ohio.

The majority report was signed only by Representative Carlin, but he represented Representatives Webb, North Carolina; Thomas, Kentucky; Taggart, Kansas; William Elsea Williams, Illinois; Whaley, South Carolina; Caraway, Arkansas; Nalley, West Virginia; Walker, Georgia; Volstead, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin; Morgan, Oklahoma; Chandler, New York and Walsh, Massachusetts.

#### GETTING MORE DRY

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate adopted a drastic amendment to the postal bill making it a crime for persons in dry states to order, purchase or cause to be transported any intoxicating liquors into such states.

Later when it was discovered the Reed amendment could be construed to bar alcohol for sacramental, scientific, medicinal or mechanical purposes the senate reconsidered its action in order to qualify the measure to that extent, but, as modified, the amendment again was adopted by viva voce vote.

#### POOL HALLS BANISHED

Clovis, N. M., Feb. 15.—The local city council in its meeting this week displayed in unmistakable manner its attitude toward pool and billiard hall questions, when it passed a resolution prohibiting pool and billiard halls in Clovis after June 1, 1917. This action was taken after the council had received and considered a number of complaints which alleged violation of the minor and gambling laws.

The ordinance, however, provides that pool and billiard tables may be maintained by fraternal organizations or in places of recreation, provided a permit has been issued for the tables by the council.

#### AMERICA IS THANKED

Washington, Feb. 15.—Formal thanks for the care taken by the American embassy in Berlin of British prisoners of war in German hands were conveyed today to Secretary Lansing by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador.

#### A PROHIBITION ELECTION

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13.—A bill to submit the question of statewide prohibition to a popular vote in the general election of 1918 passed the senate today 31 to 18.