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New Mexico, Arizona and Texas Promised Carranza if He Will Join in Movement to Invade This Country.

Washington, Mar. 1.—Full official confirmation of Germany's intrigue to ally Mexico and Japan with her to make war on the United States, as revealed last night by the Associated Press, was given today at the White House, the state department and in the senate.

On the floor of the senate it was announced that a democratic senator had been authorized to state that the revelations, including the text of the instructions from German Foreign Minister Zimmermann to German Minister von Eckhardt at Mexico City, were correct.

On motion of Senator Lodge, the senate at once took up a proposal to ask the president to communicate the facts to congress officially. After considerable discussion, Senator Hardwick insisted upon an objection to immediate consideration of the Lodge resolution in order that there might be time for deliberation by the foreign relations committee.

Lansing Makes Statement

Secretary Lansing authorized this statement:

"We do not believe that Japan has had any knowledge of this, or that she would consider any proposition made by an enemy."

As to Mexico, the secretary said:

"We have confidence that Mexico would not be a party to any such agreement in view of the friendly relations existing between this government and the de facto government of Mexico."

How Germany, confident that unrestricted submarine warfare is the instrument by which she will bring England to her knees, proposed a triple blow, is revealed in a set of instructions from German Foreign Minister Zimmermann to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, which was transmitted through Count von Bernstorff, late German ambassador here.

To Cause Japanese Defections

At one sweep, Germany proposed to weaken the entente allies by the defection of the Japanese; strike a crushing blow at England's naval power by cutting off the vital supply of Mexican fuel oil and thoroughly engage the attention of the United States by an invasion, in which Japan was to be invited to join and for which Mexico should be rewarded by reconquering her "lost provinces," Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

This astounding document, dated in Berlin, January 19, 1917, contents of which have for some time been in possession of the United States government, shows plainly that Germany, while making repeated protest-

ations to the United States that she had no intentions of resuming her sea campaign of ruthlessness, was making the final arrangements for its execution two weeks before it was announced, and had even gone so far in consideration of the consequences that she proposed to keep them by the attack with Mexico and Japan upon the United States.

Text of the Document

The text of this document is as follows:

"Berlin, January 19, 1917. On the first of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico:

"That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the president of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the president of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

"Please call to the attention of the president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months."

"ZIMMERMANN."

The Lodge Resolution

The text of the Lodge resolution is as follows:

"That the president be requested to inform the senate whether the note signed 'Zimmermann' published in the newspapers of the morning of March 1 inviting Mexico to unite with Germany and Japan in war against the United States is authentic and in the possession of the government of the United States, and if authentic, to send to the senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any further information in the possession of the United States government, relative to the activities of the imperial German government in Mexico, and also any information of the activities of the imperial government affecting the international relations of the United States in other quarters.

"The senate, said Senator Smith,

"as the counsellor to the executive in these matters, ought at least to ask for the information. I have sustained the president throughout this crisis and I am going to sustain him now, but I think we are entitled to information properly within his possession without any hesitation or delay."

Senator Poindexter, republican, of Washington, asked Senator Pomerene why the publication of the Zimmermann instructions created a situation of great gravity.

"I fail to see very much news in the item," he said. "We have been reading for months of alleged activities of this kind concerning which this Zimmermann note appears to me to be a mere incident. Every senator in this body has read of the inciting of insurrection in Cuba and various machinations in Mexico. Reports like this have been circulated for weeks and months. Even if this is true, what change is there in the situation?"

"I have seen rumors and rumors of rumors," replied Senator Pomerene, "but this morning, for the first time, we have a concrete statement purporting to be a note issued by a high official of the German government. I pray to God it is not true, but, at the same time, when confronted with what seems to be documentary evidence and with the statement by the senator from Virginia in effect that the president said the matter published was 'substantially correct,' I think I am within the bounds of reason when I say that there is a 'grave situation.' I am not willing to act until we can have the fullest information the president can give us compatible with the public interests."

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, March 1.—The closing quotations at the Chicago Board of Trade were as follows:

Wheat, May 182 $\frac{3}{4}$; July 155 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Corn, May 102; July 101 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Oats, May 57 $\frac{3}{4}$; July 56 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Pork, May \$31.95; July \$31.30.
Lard, May \$18.45; July \$18.40.
Ribs, May \$17.05; July \$17.02.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, March 1.—Hogs, receipts 5,500. Market steady. Bulk \$13.10@13.40; heavy \$13.30@13.45; packers and butchers \$13.10@13.40; lights \$12.80@13.25; pigs \$10@12.25.

Cattle, receipts 2,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$11.25@12; dressed beef steers \$9@11; western steers \$8@11.35; cows \$5.50@10; heifers \$7@11; stockers and feeders \$7.25@10.30; bulls \$6.75@9; calves \$7@12.50.

Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Lambs \$13.75@14.35; yearlings \$12.75@13.25; wethers \$11.50@12.25; ewes \$10.50@12.

AMERICAN SHIP ARRIVES

Bordeaux, France, March 1.—The American freighter Rochester has arrived at the mouth of the Gironde.

MINISTER SAYS REPORT IS FALSE

GERMAN OFFICIAL IN MEXICO CITY DENIES STORY OF WAR INTRIGUE

Mexico City, Mar. 1.—H. von Reckhardt, German minister to Mexico, declared today that he knew nothing about the instructions alleged to have been sent to him by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann regarding a German-Mexican alliance in the event of war between Germany and the United States.

Mexican Officials Say Nothing

Most of the Mexican officials here today declined to discuss the effort of Germany to involve Mexico in a war with the United States except to say that they thought such efforts were a violation of neutrality and that Mexico would be neutral.

Von Eckhardt made this statement in replying to the question whether he had followed the instructions alleged to have been sent to him by Dr. Zimmermann.

"You must go to Washington for your information," the minister said. "If you must say something, you may say the German minister knows nothing about all this."

Japanese Charge Doesn't Know

Tamekichi Ohta, charge d'affaires for Japan declared he had not been acquainted in any way with a proposal for any alliance with Mexico or Germany against the United States.

Garza Perez, sub-secretary of foreign affairs, now in charge of the foreign office, declared he knew nothing of the proposals mentioned. If the proposal had been presented by Minister von Eckhardt (which he personally doubted, he said, it was presented direct to Minister of Foreign Affairs or General Carranza.

Henry P. Fletcher, the American ambassador, left early today with Foreign Secretary Aguilar for Guadalupe, where Carranza now is. The trip was hurriedly arranged and kept secret until the party was well on the way.

ITALIANS PLANT MINES

Washington, March 1.—Extensive mine fields for the protection of Italian commerce have been proclaimed in effect along the Tyrrhenian or western coast. Neutral boats having business in those waters and with Italian ports will be informed by the Italian government through special services organized for that purpose as to what routes they may follow to be protected from danger.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR ARMED NEUTRALITY

Washington, Feb. 26.—President Wilson appeared before congress at 1 o'clock this afternoon and asked for authority to place the United States in a state of "armed neutrality" to resist the German submarine menace. Continued invasion of the plain rights of neutrals on the high seas, further sacrifices of American lives and ships, the intolerable blockade of American ports—almost as effectual as if the country were at war—has taken the place of a dreaded "overt act" which was expected to shock the world—and have forced the president into the next step toward war.

President Wilson, asking to be empowered to take whatever steps are necessary, which includes the arming of ships, the convoying of merchantment by war vessels or what other steps are necessary, made it plain again that he wanted peace but not at the price of American lives and rights, or by driving the American flag from the seas. News of the sinking of the Cunard liner Laconia, with Americans aboard, was received here as the president was on his way to address congress. Although without details, its grave possibilities added emphasis to the president's words.

Congress is expected not only to authorize the president to use the armed forces of the country, but also to provide money.

Precedent for Action

Once before in the infancy of the republic a state of armed neutrality was proclaimed to check "predatory violence" upon American rights in the war between France and England. It did not result actually in war with the United States.

Another armed neutrality in the present war depends upon whether Germany realizes that the United States is ready to protect its rights by whatever means are necessary.

With a full realization of the solemnity of the occasion, the president took his action today with the calm confidence that congress and the country will stand behind him.

The grim-faced body of senators and representatives, who less than a month ago heard the president pronounce the words which announced a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany—an act which in all the history of first class nations always has led to war—heard today in tense silence and grave attention the words which carry the American republic a step further in its stand against ruthless sacrifice of neutral rights and lives, and a step nearer war if it must be.

Devoutly expressing the hope that it would not become necessary to "put armed force into action," the president specifically asked for authority to supply American merchant ships with defensive arms, "with the means of using them," and to "employ any other instrumentalities," as well as "a sufficient credit "to en-

able him to provide "adequate means of protection."

This, without being specific in terms, was a request for the use of the army and navy and the necessary money to make them effective. Behind the rights of Americans, the president declared, he was thinking of the rights of humanity, but through all, he proclaimed to the world a policy of peace, if peace be possible. He disclaimed thinking of war or steps that might lead to it, and declared that the American people wanted to exercise none but the rights of peace.

"No course of my choosing, or of theirs," he said, "will lead to war. War can come only by the willful acts and aggressions of others."

President's Action Approved

From republicans and democrats who have been pressing for action in the situation came vigorous notes of approval. The element classed as pacifist heard the address in silence, and when it was over, refrained from expressions, saying they were "thinking." To the end of the address there was no applause, but when it was concluded there was a storm of cheering and hand clapping.

Senator Stone said administration leaders had not definitely decided whether the legislation the president asked would originate in the house or the senate. He thought it probably would be introduced first in the house, so as to carry the credit.

A bill rather than a resolution combining a grant of authority and the appropriation probably will be drawn.

Will Require \$500,000,000

Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, said he believed \$500,000,000 would be sufficient at this time, and that it might be provided by an amendment of the revenue bill now before the senate.

Some republicans declared they did not "want to sign a blank check" for the president, and predicted a filibuster against the legislation he requests, for the purpose of forcing an extra session of congress. Those republicans expressed a view that the president's attitude was not sufficiently definite. They would not say, however, that an extra session, which they regard as imperative, would be used to fight the legislation the president requested. The view taken by democrats is that the president had made no unreasonable request.

President Wilson arrived at the capitol just before 1 o'clock, and promptly at that hour stepped up to the clerk's desk in the hall of the house, where both branches of congress, meeting in special joint session, were assembled before him. He spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress:

"I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving through critical times, during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross purposes between us.

"On the third of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the imperial German government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this government in April last, and undertake immediate

submarine operations against all commerce whether of belligerents or of neutrals, that should seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe or the harbors of the eastern Mediterranean, and to conduct those operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practice, without regard to any considerations of humanity which might interfere with their object. That policy was forthwith put into practice. It has now been in active execution for nearly four weeks.

"Its practical results are not fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the first of February, when the new policy of the imperial government was put into operation.

Other Neutrals Refuse to Join
"We have asked the co-operation of the other neutrals to prevent these depredations, but I fear none of them thought it wise to join us in any common court of action. Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have been sunk.

"Two American vessels have been sunk, the Housatonic and the Lyman M. Law. The case of the Housatonic, which was carrying foodstuffs consigned to London, was essentially like the case of the Frye, in which, it will be recalled, the German government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the Frye, were safeguarded with reasonable care.

The case of the Law, which was carrying lemon box staves to Palermo, disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of submarine against merchantmen as the German government had used it.

"In summing up, therefore, the situation, we find ourselves, with regard to the actual conduct of the German submarine warfare against commerce and its effects upon our own ships and people, is substantially the same as it was when I addressed you on the third of February, except for the tying up of our ships in our own ports because of the unwillingness of our ship owners to risk their vessels at sea without insurance or adequate protection, and the very serious congestion of our commerce, which has resulted, a congestion which is growing rapidly more and more serious every day.

"This in itself might presently accomplish, in effect, what the new German submarine orders were meant to accomplish, so far as we are concerned. We can only say, therefore, that the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avert has not occurred.

Good Fortune or Timidity

"But while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of the German press and the German authorities which have increased rather than lessened the im-

pression that if our ships and our people are spared it will be because of fortunate circumstances or because the commanders of the German submarines which they may happen to encounter exercise an unexpected discretion and restraint rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting.

"It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are in fact, and not in word merely, to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared.

"I cannot in such circumstances be unmindful of the fact that the expiration of the term of the present congress is immediately at hand, by constitutional limitations, and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the congress which is to succeed it.

"I feel that I ought, in view of that fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercise. No doubt I already possess that power without special warrant of war, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers; but I prefer, in the present circumstances, not to act upon general implication.

"I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. We are jointly the servants of the people and must act together and in their spirit, so far as we can divine and interpret it.

"No one doubts what it is our duty to do. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances, with discretion but with clear and steadfast purposes. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen, upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise.

"Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent.

Hopes Force Will Not Be Needed

"It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed force anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in everything I do. I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also should understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proofs and assurances than I have already given throughout nearly three years of anxious patience that I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able. I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord

me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the rights of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace, to follow the pursuit of peace in quietness and good will—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others.

Wishes to Arm Ships

"You will understand why I can make no definite proposals or forecasts of action now and must ask for your supporting authority in the most general terms. The form in which action may become necessary cannot yet be foreseen. I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout these trying months, and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary, and with the means of using them and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas. I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

Human Rights at Stake

"I have spoken of our commerce and of the legitimate errands of our people on the seas, but you will not be misled as to my main thought, the thought that lies beneath these phrases and gives them dignity and weight. It is not of material interest merely that we are thinking. It is, rather, of fundamental human rights, chief of all, the right of life itself. I am thinking not only of the rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the seas, but also of something much deeper, much more fundamental than that. I am thinking of those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization. My theme of thought is the great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of non-combatants, the lives of men who are peacefully at work keeping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to their sustenance. We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon all law, all structures alike of family, of state and of mankind, must rest, as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty. I cannot imagine any man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things."

New York, Feb. 26.—The Cunard line steamship Laconia, of 18,099 tons gross, which sailed from New York February 18 for Liverpool, has been

sunk. The Laconia carried 100 passengers, among whom were 10 or more Americans.

Among the second cabin passengers on the Laconia was W. H. Thacker of San Diego, California.

The Cunard line announced at 1:36 p. m. that it had received confirmation from the British admiralty of the destruction of the Laconia, and that their advices stated there was only one casualty thus far known. She was torpedoed last night, the line announced.

Twenty Americans, all native born, were members of the crew of the Laconia.

Five Thousand Mail Sacks

Five thousand sacks of United States mail were carried by the Laconia, of which 1,300 were transferred from the American liner St. Louis when it was decided to hold the latter vessel in port. Many valuable securities and documents sent by American business firms were said to be in the St. Louis mail bags.

The Laconia was one of the largest vessels of the Cunard fleet, and the largest thus far sunk since the new German submarine warfare was commenced. She registered 18,099 tons, was 600 feet long, 71 feet beam and 40 feet depth. She was built in 1911 at New Castle, and was commanded by Captain W. P. D. Irvine.

First cabin passengers aboard the Laconia totalled 33, and second cabin 42. The crew number 216. There were no steerage passengers.

The Americans aboard were: Arthur T. Kirby, Bainbridge, N. J.; Mrs. F. E. Harris, New York; F. P. Gibbons of the Chicago Tribune; Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy of Chicago, and the Rev. James Waring of New York.

Americans in the Crew

A list of 20 Americans in the crew of the Laconia on file in the office of the British shipping commissioner contains the following names:

W. Wrong, Baltimore; H. Smith, Louisville, Ky.; M. Shugleu, J. T. Williams, B. Redrie, B. Cleveland, F. Smith, J. Fumpines, J. D. Brall, J. Lewardk, J. Bowman, D. Adamson, H. Shepperd, J. Johnson, H. Young, L. Donnell, B. Carter, T. Coffey, A. Dwyer and C. Mesburg, all of New York City.

Carried War Supplies

The war supplies in the Laconia's cargo included 3,000 tons of shell cases, but there were no explosives on board, it was learned. Other items were 40,000 bushels of wheat, 2,843 bales of cotton, 900 tons of provisions, 1,408 boxes of fruit, 200 steel plates and casings, 150 tons of sundries and 1,000 bars of silver.

Survivors Land at Queenstown

Queenstown, Feb. 26.—Fifteen of the Laconia's survivors are being landed. Others, numbering 267, it is believed, are to land at about midnight. Preparations are being made to treat hospital cases.

Sunk Without Warning

London, Feb. 26.—It is stated officially that the Laconia was torpedoed without warning.

Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, telegraphed the American embassy here today:

"Cunarder Laconia torpedoed 10:50 Sunday night. Two hundred and 70 survivors were landed. Details are lacking but know some are missing and one is dead."

MANY AMERICAN VESSELS WILL RISK TRIPS IF PROMISED PROTECTION

New York, Feb. 26.—If President Wilson is authorized by congress to arm ships to protect American merchantmen on the high seas, the American line steamships tied up here will resume their sailings as soon as guns can be provided, it was stated by the line's officials here today.

Many Americans Traveling

The British steamship Lapland of the White Star line arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday afternoon, according to cable advices announced by the agents here, carrying 91 passengers of whom 22 are Americans. The Lapland left New York on February 14.

The French line steamship Espagne arrived safely at Bordeaux on Friday at 6 p. m., according to a cablegram. The Espagne left New York February 14, with 114 passengers, including 67 Americans.

The Anchor line steamship Tuscania, which sailed from New York February 16 with 18 passengers, including four Americans has arrived safely in Glasgow, the line was informed by cable today.

London, Feb. 26.—Lloyd's reports that the crews of the British steamships Iser and Belgier, the sinking of which has been announced, have been landed.

TWO MILLION ACRES OF WESTERN GRAZING LAND FREED OF THE PESTS

Albuquerque, Feb. 27.—Over 2,000,000 acres of western grazing range have been freed of prairie dogs and other range-destroying rodents, according to a report just received by the district forester from the biological survey at Washington. Of this area 767,000 acres lie in or near the national forests of Arizona and New Mexico.

Prairie dogs destroy great quantities of forage and convert large areas of range into barren wastes by digging out the grass by the roots. Forest officers cite the Guadalupe division of the Alamo national forest in southern New Mexico as an example. Nearly 100,000 acres of this range are said to have been formerly overrun with dogs, but poisoning operations conducted by the biological survey destroyed nearly all of them. A marked improvement in the condition of both range and livestock was promptly noticeable.

Poisoning operations have been developed along scientific lines to a point where the work costs only a fraction of the value of the increased forage production. J. G. Crik of the United States biological survey has conducted the work in New Mexico, which has covered the worst infested parts of the Alamo, Carson, Datil and Manzano forests. D. A. Gilchrist, has been in charge of the work in Arizona, where parts of the Cocónino, Prescott, and Sitgreaves forests have been freed of dogs.

PENSION FOR MRS. FUNSTON

Washington, Feb. 27.—A bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of the late Major General Frederick Funston was passed today by the senate.

STOCKMEN FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHWEST TO BE SHOWN A GOOD TIME

Albuquerque, Feb. 27.—The city of Albuquerque has taken hold of the entertainment features of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association and the New Mexico Wool Growers' association. Last year Albuquerque spent more than \$4,500 entertaining the Panhandle and Southwestern association and they expect to duplicate their last year's effort. According to J. W. Miller, secretary of both the associations, a large and representative attendance is coming from outside the state for this buyers' and sellers' meet. Feeders, and breeders, bankers, commission men and wool buyers have already written Mr. Miller in regard to reservations.

Secretary T. W. Tomlinson of the American National Live Stock association is to be present during the convention. Mr. Tomlinson has done more perhaps than any other man in protecting the interest of the cattlemen in national ways. Mr. Field Bohart, secretary of the Colorado Live Stock association will also be present as well as delegations from Arizona Cattle Raisers, the Panhandle and Southwestern and Texas Cattle Raisers' associations. Robert P. Ervien, state commissioner of public lands, will address the meeting on "The Relation of the Stockmen to the Public Lands." This is a question of vital importance. The stockmen of New Mexico now lease more than three-fourths of the 12,000,000 acres that have been designated as state land. E. A. James, director of the New Mexico Taxpayers' association, will address the cattlemen on "Taxation and Livestock Industries." A. B. McMillen will give a short and instructive talk on "Legal Questions Involved in Running Live Stock."

Representatives of the different government departments and bureaus will talk upon grazing management, wild animal extermination, poisonous plants, the 640 acre grazing homestead law and its relation to the stockmen; the secretaries of the two sanitary boards are to talk on work being carried on by their respective organizations.

The railroads have allowed rates equivalent to a fare and one-third for the roundtrips, from points as far east as Amarillo, Texas, south as El Paso west as Phoenix and north as Trinidad, Colorado. Special Pullman cars are to be run to accommodate the stockmen from the larger stock raising centers.

While entertainment is to be provided for every moment of the three days, the high water mark will be reached at the banquet, Wednesday night, the twenty-first. Entertainment features for this banquet alone will cost \$300. A ladies' committee has been appointed to look after the families of the visiting stockmen.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE

Party wishes to sell improvements on good 160-acre homestead and relinquish same for purchaser to file. Good land, good location for dairy and poultry ranch. Has running water and is improved. For full information and terms see Secretary Commercial Club, East Las Vegas, N. M.

TAX ASSOCIATION SAYS OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IS WASTEFUL

Santa Fe, March 1.—The Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico has just completed a very thorough survey of the educational institutions of the state, undertaken with the object of determining exactly what each institution is doing and the service it is rendering, and is now ready to acquaint the taxpayers with the facts disclosed.

In order that its position in the matter may not be misunderstood, the association desires to make plain that it believes any money which brings an adequate educational return to the state is money well spent, and that it considers this the attitude of the taxpayers generally. But it is convinced from the survey just made that the taxpayers of New Mexico are not now receiving an adequate return in educational facilities and educational results on their large annual investment in the various various state institutions; that unjustified duplication and unwarranted waste obtain, and that the time has arrived for New Mexico to systematize state educational instruction in such a manner as to insure full value in service for every dollar expended, and to provide superior educational advantages for the youth of the state.

Na Favoritism Shown

"This association," says Director A. E. James, in outlining the views of the organization, "has no brief for any present institution. We are asking simply that some state policy be adopted, both on the grounds of economy and that the state may develop an institution of higher learning and a normal school of which the state may justly be proud. If the present policy continues it is unlikely that any institution can develop its highest usefulness. They will continue to be regarded as local institutions, supported and lobbied for on the basis of local patronage. The state should be bigger than any of its parts. It should have a policy broader and more farseeing than to yield merely to 'pork barrel' demands."

In connection with any movement for consolidation, the fixed property value of the institutions is a matter to be considered. The seven educational institutions of New Mexico have a property value of \$1,254,953.35, and in the school year of 1915 the total expended for all purposes by these institutions was \$538,437.01. A comparison of the amounts shows that the property value, in proportion to the annual expense, is small, and that consequently the abandonment of any of the present property would be justified by reductions in the maintenance costs. On the 1915 basis, the expenditures in two and one-half years would more than equal the total valuation of the seven institutions.

One of the three normal schools now being maintained by the state, the Spanish American normal at El Rito, is shown by the survey to be simply a rural graded school no different from scores of rural schools throughout the state, and as such without legitimate claim for support by statewide taxation. Ninety-five per cent of its pupils are in elementary grades, 89 per cent are from the county in which it is situated, and the annual cost to the taxpayers per student receiving training as a teacher is \$677. The association suggests that it be recognized for what it is, a local elementary school, and that the plant be donated to Rio Arriba county.

Of the small enrollment of 40 at the School of Mines at Socorro but 19 are New Mexico students, and the instruction of each of these 19 students is

costing the taxpayers \$1,305 yearly. The annual cost per student for the entire number enrolled is \$620. The association believes that it may properly be questioned whether any institution teaching only 19 New Mexico students should be supported by the taxpayers of the state. Its suggestion in connection with the School of Mines is that the work either be done at the university, or abandoned altogether.

With reference to other state institutions, the association holds that there should be consolidation to the extent of eliminating all unwarranted duplication, and that until this is done there will be serious waste and restricted educational advantages.

Cost and service details in connection with the operations of all state educational institutions, as disclosed by the recent survey, are printed in full in the Tax Review, and will be summarized for the press.

SENATE PASSES MEASURE AND PUTS IT UP TO THE LOWER HOUSE

Santa Fe, March 1.—The Kaseman "blue sky" law was passed by the senate late yesterday afternoon, and was reported to the house today. The proposed law conforms to the law now in force in Ohio, and does not place as many restrictions on the sale of stocks, bonds and other securities as the Michigan act, which was the law first proposed by the Kaseman measure.

The senate also passed the following bills:

S. B. 107. Providing for the transfer of moneys from certain funds to the state salary fund when a deficit in the latter fund exists.

S. B. 55. Appropriating funds for the support of the New Mexico Orphan's school in Santa Fe and other charitable institutions at various places in the state.

S. B. 60. Appropriating funds to pay the transportation of certain Normal school students.

S. B. 76. Providing for liens on motor vehicles by those who repair and house them and furnish supplies.

S. B. 104. Relating to the foreclosure of mortgages, the time of sale and redemption from sale.

S. B. 176. Amending the Clark public monies act so as to provide that public monies shall be apportioned to banks on the basis of capital and surplus.

S. B. 192. Defining the boundary lines between the counties of Socorro and Grant, and Grant and Sierra.

Bills in Senate

The following bills were introduced in the senate late yesterday afternoon:

S. B. 223, by Baird. Amending the law relative to game and fish licenses.

S. B. 224, by Mirabal. Relating to expropriation powers of cities and towns.

S. B. 235, by McDonald. Requiring railroads to accept tickets bought in New Mexico.

S. B. 236, by Reinburg. Relating to the care, disposition and investment of state land revenues.

S. B. 237, by Reinburg. Relating to quo warranto procedure by claimants for public office.

S. B. 238, by Reinburg. Providing for sale of state lands on deferred payment plan.

S. B. 239, by Smith. Providing a maximum passenger rate of three cents a mile.

S. B. 240, by Reinburg. Relative to the building of school houses.

A joint resolution providing for the creation of the Ninth judicial district cut of a portion of the present Fifth district was introduced by Senators

Mersfelder and Lea, and Senator Reinburg introduced a joint resolution providing for investigation of trespassing by the management of the state penitentiary on property of the Santa Fe Realty company.

New House Bills

New house bills introduced:

H. B. 322, by Barnes, by request. To provide for sale of state lands on deferred payment plan, and to authorize change of outstanding contracts to conform to the provisions hereof. Public lands.

H. B. 323, by Barnes, by request. Defining public service corporations, their rights and duties and providing for the regulations and control of the same. Railroads.

H. B. 324, by Melhop. Amending Sections 3 and 10 of Chapter 65 of the Session Laws of 1915. Livestock.

H. B. 325, by Barnes. Relating to issuance of liquor licenses, the forfeiture of the same, the procedure governing the issuance and forfeiture of liquor licenses and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Judiciary.

H. B. 326, by Pardue. To amend Section 1128, of the Codification of 1915, relating to fees for transcribing records. County and county lines.

H. B. 327, by Pardue. Relating to unpaid taxes upon property segregated into new counties. County and county lines.

ALSO IMPLICATS ANOTHER MAN IN CRIME COMMITTED YEARS AGO

in Savannah, Ga., more than a year ago while attempting to rob a house, according to the police officers who claim to have a confession from Bradley. The prisoner is addicted to the use of drugs, the police say. Bradley is being held for the Savannah officers, the police say. A third woman was killed at the same time, the police say, but Bradley only admitted knowledge of two having been killed.

El Paso, Tex., March 1.—W. C. Bradley, who is being held by the police on a charge of vagrancy, confessed that he and another man killed two women with an iron bar

A man giving the name of Frank Harwell was also arrested here today in connection with the case, and is being held for Savannah officers. According to Bradley's confession, he and Hardin went to a house at the corner of Montgomery and Perry streets in Savannah with the intention of robbing the house. Bradley stated in his confession that a young woman appeared downstairs, and added:

"I hit her with an iron bar, but did not think I hit her hard enough to kill her."

He said Hardin went upstairs, and upon his return, said:

"I had to croak the 'old dame' upstairs."

Bradley, in his confession, said he heard afterwards that a third woman had been killed, but he knew nothing of that crime.

When Bradley faced Harwell at the police station today he claimed he was his accomplice, although Harwell said he had never seen Bradley before.

Man Serving for Same Crime

Savannah, Ga., March 1.—Mrs. Maggie Hunter, Mrs. Elza Gribble and Mrs. Carrie Ohlander were killed December 10, 1909, apparently with an axe. Local authorities do not attach much importance to the alleged confession of J. B. Bradley at El Paso, Texas. Solicitor General Hartridge has started an investigation, and if he thinks is advisable will try to bring Bradley here. J. C. Hunter,

IN JURIED MAN SMOKES

Albuquerque, N. M., March 1.—Run over by a Santa Fe freight train, which cut off his legs, yesterday morning under the Coal avenue viaduct, Glenn Suggs lay on the ground smoking his pipe until help came.

A brakeman on the train first saw Suggs lying beside the track. Suggs shouted at him that he had been run over. The brakeman attempted to stop the train, but the engine had passed around a curve and the engineer could not see his signal.

A car inspector found Suggs shortly afterward and summoned help. Dr. W. R. Lovelace, Santa Fe surgeon, bound Suggs' legs, arresting the flow of blood and sent him to St. Joseph's hospital. Suggs kept his pipe between his teeth, puffing at it calmly, until he was placed on the stretcher, he asked Station Master J. E. Sinclair not to tell his mother of the accident.

Suggs was employed as a clerk in the Santa Fe railway's freight office. He was late yesterday morning and, hurrying through the yards, he found a string of cars across his path. He did not see the engine coupled to the cars and started to climb over a coupling. The engine started when he was between the cars, throwing him to the ground.

Milford Stephens fell into a well at Dwyer on Saturday night and was drowned before his companions could draw him out. Stephens was only in the water 10 minutes but all efforts to resuscitate him proved unavailing.

A dance was being held at the Torres dance hall in Dwyer at the time, which was attended by many of the cowboys and ranchers from that vicinity. Several horses broke loose from the corral, including the one belonging to Stephens, and he and two of his companions started out to search for them. The three men were walking about 15 feet apart, when Stephens, who was in the middle, toppled into the well. It is believed that he must have struck his head on a log which was floating in the water, which so stunned him that he was unable to aid himself while his rescuers worked to draw him from the water.

Mrs. L. A. Steely, mother of Mrs. M. W. Porterfield, and one of the pioneer residents of Silver City, died at the home of her daughter there, following an illness of five years. About five years ago, Mrs. Steely, who had led an active life, was stricken with paralysis. For days her life hung in the balance, but she improved slowly and partially regained her health, but was never able to be without the constant attendance of a nurse. Following the death of her husband in Kansas City some 20 years ago, Mrs. Steely and her children came to Silver City. The children grew up and moved to different parts of the country. For a number of years Mrs. Steely had made her home with Mrs. Porterfield, the only member of the family still remaining in Silver City. Judge Porterfield was in El Paso at the time of her death.

A young Mexican, working on the construction of the new rock crusher being erected by the Chino Copper company at Santa Rita, was instantly killed, Saturday, when, in spite of repeated warnings he carelessly grasped a wire carrying a heavy current of electricity.

LINDSEY TELLS CENTRAL COMMITTEE HIS POLICY IN APPOINTMENTS

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, Feb. 28.—The meeting of the republican state central committee, which began at 2:40 Tuesday afternoon was continued until 8:30 o'clock. At that time a recess was taken until 8 o'clock in the evening. This meeting completely overshadowed the afternoon session of the house, a majority of the house members being in attendance. The house did not work on account of inability to get a quorum. Governor Lindsey was unable to attend the afternoon session on account of great press of official business. Just prior to the afternoon adjournment H. O. Bursum who was presiding for Chairman Gillenwater named the following committee to wait upon Governor Lindsey and escort him to the evening session which was held in the hall of representatives: H. B. Holt, chairman; Secundino Romero, Eduardo Otero, O. A. Larrazolo and W. H. Gillenwater.

The keynote of all of the speakers at the afternoon session was appeal for the undivided support of Governor Lindsey. Speakers who followed Charles A. Spiess were Herbert B. Holt of Las Cruces, former Governor George Curry, O. A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas, A. B. Rencan of Santa Fe, Secundino Romero of Las Vegas, Elfege Baca of Albuquerque and former Governor L. Bradford Prince. All of these speakers discussed the matter of party welfare each giving his views as to the course that would bring the best results.

The meeting adopted by a rising vote the motion by Spiess to eliminate the term Anglo-American republicans and Spanish-American republicans from the vocabulary of the republican party of New Mexico.

Mr. Spiess moved that at some time in the near future, before the adjournment of the legislature, there should be held an old fashioned republican lovefeast in the form of a dollar dinner, and that a committee should be named to have full charge of the affair and the authority to make arrangements and fix the date. Every republican in the state of New Mexico is to be considered invited without any further formal invitation, and the press has been asked to make this statement to the people of New Mexico. The committee named is as follows: Jose D. Sena, chairman; Charles Springer, John McTeer, Secundino Romero, Frank Samuels, E. T. Chase, Eduardo Otero, Thomas O'Brien and H. B. Holt.

Lindsey's Strong Policy

The crowd that attended the evening session completely filled the house of representatives hall. It was in the form of a smoker and was altogether informal. H. B. Holt presided. The most notable statements by Governor Lindsey in his excellent address were as follows:

"I shall have but one standard in making appointments for office. Those who seek office must be good citizens, equipped to perform the duties of the office faithfully and possessed of an intense desire to discharge those duties in a proper manner. I ask the support of all good men, republicans and democrats, in

aiding me to make such appointments."

H. O. Bursum spoke somewhat briefly after Mr. Lindsey. He also emphasized the points made in the afternoon session that all republicans give loyal and faithful support in upholding the policies of Governor Lindsey. He was applauded when he said:

"All of us should, republicans and democrats, uphold the hands of our governor."

John M. McTeer of Albuquerque and Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell of Santa Fe also spoke vigorously, outlining the policies of the republican party in New Mexico and asking that the governor receive the support of all loyal New Mexicans.

With 58 members in attendance the republican state central committee yesterday afternoon held the best and most enthusiastic meeting in the history of the organization. The meeting was called to order in the supreme courtroom by Chairman W. H. Gillenwater, with Secretary J. D. Sena in the chair. Frank Kane served as interpreter. In addition to the 58 members of the central committee there were present a great many prominent republicans from all over the state, enough to fill the room completely, a large number being compelled to stand.

Chairman Gillenwater read his report, which covered his incumbency since the time he was elected last summer. He declared that a large part of the failure in the recent campaign was due to the failure on the part of the state and county organizations to put a proper value upon the county and precinct organizations. He recommended that special efforts be taken to make the organization solid all the way from the different precincts to the state central committee. In some of the counties he said the scramble for county offices had overshadowed the more important matters and issues in the campaign. He declared, too, that in a number of the counties the nominating conventions were held too late for any effective organization to be made prior to the election. Among other recommendations he declared that the republican party needed a daily newspaper of statewide circulation, and he asserted that all republicans should support republican newspapers in preference, other things being equal.

Still the Dominant Party

He was cheered when he declared that the republican party is still the dominating party nationally and will return to power in four years. He expressed the belief that New Mexico is still a republican state but that the party must be united firmly in order to secure success in the elections. Following the reading of his address the report of Hallett Reynolds, treasurer, was read. This report showed the receipts during the campaign to have been \$70,026. The disbursements totalling \$69,896.92, with outstanding obligations of \$3,728.64.

The report of H. B. Hening, manager of the publicity bureau, was then read in detail. The report showed that the publicity of the campaign was conducted through newspapers, pamphlets, circular letters and motion pictures. The report shows there are 102 newspapers published in New Mexico, six of them being dailies, 78

weeklies published in English, and 18 weeklies published in Spanish. The republican campaign was supported by only one daily newspaper, The Las Vegas Optic, while the democrats had five dailies supporting their candidates and policies. There were seventy newspapers selected for use in the campaign and of this number eight of the democratic papers refused to accept display advertising, which left the campaign to be conducted through 62 newspapers which included the two dailies of El Paso. The total amount of display advertising was 28,154 inches, and 25 theaters used the slides.

Spiess Makes Address

Upon conclusion of the reading of this report M. A. Ortiz moved that the reports be accepted and the thanks of the committee be extended to the officers of the organization for the complete reports covering the splendid efforts made by them throughout the campaign. Chairman H. Gillenwater announced that discussion would then be in order. H. O. Bursum called on National Committeeman Charles A. Spiess for an expression of his views. In beginning his speech Mr. Spiess laughingly remarked that his modesty kept him from saying that the disaster of the recent campaign was largely due to his illness which kept him from preaching the gospel of republicanism to so many audiences scattered throughout New Mexico. Continuing in a more serious vein he declared that the republican failures were not to be charged to any one fault or any one condition; that the fault was not to be charged to state chairman or his assistants nor to the county chairmen, all of whom had labored faithfully.

He said with emphasis that he thought the principal cause of failure was the fight raised for county offices in republican counties. He cited the instance of San Miguel county, which, under normal conditions, ought to show a republican majority of 1,600, and in 1916 returned a majority of only 700, and the county ticket much less than that even. There was trouble of the same sort he said in Santa Fe, Taos, Mora, Guadalupe and Bernalillo counties. With the republican party united it would have been possible to elect the whole republican ticket in the state and to give Charles E. Hughes three more electoral votes. He said it has been unfortunate but true that in some of the counties the republicans have thought more of the election of the probate judge than they have of the election of a president of the United States. He said that in order to pull out of the rut and restore the republican party to power in New Mexico it will be necessary for all of the delegates and

and all of the republican party leaders to realize that the democrats in New Mexico are now exceedingly numerous and that it will be possible to defeat the democrats only by building up a closeknit organization.

Toward the close of his speech, Mr. Spiess declared that the time for the reformation is now that the republican organization ought to get solidly behind Governor Lindsey and help to make his administration a complete and absolute success.

"Let us be just, fair and impartial," he said, "in all of our recommendations to him, laying aside all personal and selfish matters."

THIS IS OPINION OF HER LEGATION IN WASHINGTON REGARDING WAR STORY

Washington, D. C., Mar. 1.—The Japanese embassy made the following comment:

"With regard to the alleged German attempt to induce Japan and Mexico to make war upon the United States, made public in the press, the Japanese embassy, while lacking information as to whether such invitation ever reached Tokio, desires to state most emphatically that any invitation of this sort would under no circumstances be entertained by the Japanese government, which is in entire accord and close relations with the other powers, on account of formal agreements and our common cause, and, moreover, our good friendship with the United States which is every day growing in sincerity and cordiality."

UNITED STATES' OPINION REGARDING LACONIA HAS NO EFFECT IN BERLIN

Berlin, Mar. 1.—There has just been received here a brief dispatch from Washington to the effect that the United States government regards the torpedoing of the liner as an overt act. There are no indications, however, of any departure from Germany's resolve to carry on submarine warfare unretarded. The remarks of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg on this subject in his address to the reichstag yesterday, have met with general support. The submarine campaign is inspiring great enthusiasm, and is regarded as the agency which is capable of forcing the war to a conclusion in Germany's favor.

This was a red letter day for the county clerk, who received applications for wild animal bounties amounting to \$92. Those who applied for bounty were Roman Medina of Maes, \$6 on two coyotes and a wild cat; Hilario Alres of Porvenir, \$2 on one wild cat; J. D. Johnston of Variadero, \$40 on 11 coyotes and nine wild cats; Victor Martinez of East Las Vegas, \$6 on two coyotes and a wild cat, and Estevan Cordova, of Sabinoso, \$38 on 12 coyotes and seven wild cats.

Try This On Your Eczema

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED WITH SALT RHEUM, TETTER, DRY ECZEMA, ACNE OR PIMPLES, BUY A JAR OF DRY ZENSAL. FOR THAT WATERY ERUPTION, OR WEEPING SKIN, USE MOIST ZENSAL. 75c THE JAR.

E. G. MURPHEY

OUR MACHINERY THE BEST

Allied Europe Is Learning of the Superiority of American Ingenuity

London.—The use of machinery, particularly American machinery, in place of hand labor, is being widely discussed as one of the large problems to be met with after the war. Under the stress of war enormous quantities of American machinery have been brought into England, France and other countries at war, for manufacturing harness, shoes, guns, shells and the whole range of war requirements. At Havre the Belgian government factory, employing 12,500 workmen, has 90 per cent American machinery. Going through these works a representative of the Associated Press noted at every hand the machinery bearing the marks of firms at Bridgeport, Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and many other points. The harness factory, for turning out cavalry and artillery supplies, was entirely equipped with American machinery.

American Best for Close Work

The manager of the works said English machinery was good only on the huge, ponderous machines, but that American machinery was practically alone in the field on fine automatic work replacing the dexterity of hand work. He estimated that the heavy English and French machines, chiefly in the foundries and machine shops, were under 10 per cent of the plant, all the rest being American. Some of the American machines were pointed out as having an ingenuity almost human. One of them, used in polishing the discs of shells, employed a magnetic current to hold the discs firmly while the emery wheels did the polishing. To the Belgian worker this was little short of magic, as he had always held the discs in his hand, while now the touching of a button gripped the discs until the work was done. There is the same influx of these labor-saving machines all over England, France and unoccupied Belgium and in fact all over allied Europe.

Besides the war work of all kinds this new use of machinery has opened the eyes of producers as to what machinery could do for increasing British production when normal conditions are restored. It has been argued as one of the chief weapons to combat the revival of German manufacturers and another "made in Germany" campaign. One expert has shown that most of the factories in England were equipped in the days of steam and have taken no account of electricity as a new motive power. He figures out that this old-time equipment cannot possibly compete with American and German production. This view is widely held and besides the American machinery is already here furnishing its own argument in the war work.

At the recent labor congress at Manchester the delegates referred to this new use of machinery as one of the chief after-the-war problems, as it would limit and compete with the hand labor of men returning from the army to civil occupations. But while recognizing it as a danger they appeared to accept the increased use of machinery, particularly American machinery as one of the

assured facts brought out by the war. One of the resolutions passed called on the government to give special attention to the needs of workmen resulting from this new and enlarged competition from machinery.

ROAD ENTHUSIASTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE ATTEND MEETING

Santa Fe, Feb. 24.—Governor W. E. Lindsey yesterday made his first public address as the state's executive on a public question pending before the legislature. It left no doubt where the governor stands on the highway question, and it struck straight from the shoulder.

It was delivered before the state road convention in the Palace of the Governors. In his audience were ex-governors, state officials, legislators and road boosters from all parts of the state and representing every shade of opinion. Governor Lindsey took his stand in favor of centralization, of state supervision and of a state highway commission, which, even though appointed by the governor, should not have the executive as one of the members. Governor Lindsey commanded the closest attention. The topic assigned him was "Important Factors in Road Legislation."

Judge Adrian S. Pool of El Paso electrified his audience with his vigorous stand for good roads. He waxed eloquent in dwelling upon the benefit to each and every community from good roads construction and like Governor Lindsey was applauded again and again. He spoke at length upon "The Financing of State Highways," and explained how Texas is finding the means to do road building on a large scale. He was introduced as the biggest road booster in the biggest city of the biggest county of the biggest state in the Union.

State Senator J. V. Tully made a convincing talk of the need of centralizing road supervision and construction in the federal and state authorities. He pointed out how New Mexico can make available immense sums of federal money for road construction, but warned his hearers at the same time that the time is past for county and local supervision, that Uncle Sam will treat only with the state and not with the lesser subdivisions. He explained pending road legislation in the legislature and also the provisions of the Federal Road Act.

Lester Wants Highway Commission

Francis E. Lester, president of the New Mexico Association of Highway Officials, was in the chair and W. M. Atkinson of Roswell was the secretary of the convention, which was the fourth annual gathering at Santa Fe. President Lester presented a thoughtful address which went into the matter of road administration thoroughly and from the standpoint of the advocate of centralization. He dwelt upon the great advance in road building in New Mexico under the present state highway commission and state engineer bestowing unstinted praise upon the latter. "The powers of our state highway commission should be strengthened rather than weakened, its operations divorced so far as possible from the influence of politics and its administration so planned as to insure a continuity of policies," he declared. He said further:

"No one who has carefully investigated the details of the work over which he has charge can fail to recognize the fact that notwithstanding many difficulties due to pioneer conditions, to the necessity for experimental work, to the factor of frequently remote operating conditions, the expenditure of our state road funds has been made with an unusual degree of efficiency, and what is most important of all, with a standard of honesty that stands as an example that may well be emulated and has been frequently commented upon by authorities of national repute. It is largely due to the record made by our state engineer that New Mexico ranks with the first five states of the Union in efficient state road control according to the standards set by the federal office of public roads." Mr. Lester remarked that "one of the weak points of our present road administration is the lack of proper engineering control over the expenditure of county road funds." In conclusion, he said "let me submit a plea for the consideration of our highway interests along broad lines and from a state-wide viewpoint. Let us think and deliberate and act not in terms of local benefits or selfish interest, for only to such extent as we divest ourselves of these petty influences will our actions be strengthened and made effective."

At the afternoon session, Judge Edward L. Medler spoke of "Good Roads and Good Citizenship," expounding the intimate relationship between schools and community work on one side and good roads on the other. He told of the necessity of good roads from a military standpoint and from economic considerations. In the evening Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell addressed a large audience on "The Value of a Sentiment," taking his readers over the main highways of the state, hallowed by history, romance, beauty and sentiment. His talk was illustrated with a hundred fine lantern slides.

Yesterday afternoon, C. H. Sweetser of Washington, D. C., district engineer of the United States office of public roads, addressed a joint session of the legislature explaining the federal road act.

Those in Attendance

An indication of the interest felt in good road legislation is manifested by the attendance at the fourth annual convention of the New Mexico Association of State Highway Officials.

President Francis E. Lester, of the association, announced this afternoon that 20 of the 26 counties in the state are represented at the convention.

The following members of road boards are present:

Chaves—W. M. Atkinson, of Roswell. Curry—Monore Lee, of Texico; Fred W. James, of Clovis; J. E. Lynch, of Melrose. Dona Ana—Francis E. Lester, Mesilla Park. Eddy—R. M. Thorne, Carlsbad. Grant—B. B. Ownby, Lordsburg. Guadalupe—J. M. Abercombie, Antonchico. Luna—Fred Sherman, Deming. Mora—Dr. H. J. Hoag, Mora; C. C. Lewis, Wagon Mound and Mr. Devine. Otero—James A. Baird, Alamogordo. Quay—Fred McFarland, Logan. Rio Arriba—Frank Bond. Roosevelt—Ed Walls, Elida. Santa Fe—Arthur Seligman, Socorro—W. R. Morley,

Union—Pedro R. Trujillo, Taos; F. W. Drake, Penasco. Union—Miguel Tixier, Clayton. Valencia—Eugene Kempenich, of Peralta, and John Becker, Jr., Los Lunas.

County commissioners present are: Colfax—Mason Chase, Raton. Curry—J. D. Lynch, of Clovis. Eddy—L. A. Swigart, of Carlsbad. Mora—Ricardo Romero, Mora. Quay—W. A. Dodson and John F. Boll, Tucumcari. Roosevelt—Ed L. Wall, Portales. San Miguel—Fidel Ortiz, Las Vegas. Santa Fe—Ciriaco Rael and Jose Albino Montoya, of Santa Fe. Union—T. J. Edmonson, of Clayton. Valencia—Eugene Kempenich, of Peralta.

ALBUQUERQUE PRINTER WOULD SEE THAT THE GAME IS WELL TAKEN CARE OF

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 24.—The principal positions to be filled by Governor Lindsey follow:

State engineer.
Penitentiary superintendent.
State bank examiner.
Adjutant general.
Game warden.
Mine inspector.
Insurance superintendent.

In addition to these positions, Governor Lindsey will name the members of the state tax commission, the members of all state boards, and the regents of all state educational institutions. The state boards and boards of regents named by Governor de Baca before his death, which are now in the hands of the senate committee on executive communications, probably will be returned by the committee to the new executive, without action.

James A. French hopes to be retained as state engineer, and the possibility of John B. McManus remaining as penitentiary superintendent has been discussed. J. H. Vaughn, of Santa Fe, who served for a total of eight years as territorial treasurer, is prominent mentioned in connection with the position of bank examiner. Jay Turley, of Santa Fe is an applicant for the place of state engineer. The 25 candidates for the position of state game warden are said to include George Albright, of Albuquerque, and Robert Stevenson, Adolph Fischer, Frank Sturges, Ed Safford and others of this city and elsewhere. Ex-Sheriff C. C. Closson is a candidate for warden of the penitentiary.

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.

RELIEF FOR FAMINE

New York, Feb. 24.—Relief is now in sight for the poor of New York City, who have been suffering from the high price of food. Spurred by riots, boycotts and mass appeals, the city government and wealthy citizens have taken action for the purchase of a large quantity of food which will be brought here for distribution at the lowest possible price.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

"I feel it my duty to write a word in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says Mrs. Wallace Hayes, Waterville, N. Y. "It was used in my household as much as 20 years ago. When my children, now grown up, were small I kept a bottle of it in the house all the time. It always cured my children of croup, colds and coughs. I have also used it myself with equally good results. It is the only cough medicine we ever use." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

MANY MEASURES ARE BEFORE LEGISLATURE FOR THE CLOSING SESSION

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 26. (Special)—The new house bills, with the committee to which referred, are as follows:

No. 266, by Barnes, to provide funds and special counsel for the prosecution of the case of the state of New Mexico against the state of Texas, as to boundary lines. Finance.

No. 267, by Mascarenas and Santistevan, to make a state highway of the road from the town of Taos to the Colorado state line. Taxation and revenue.

No. 268, by Burch, by request, to define surveying, to regulate the price thereof, and providing for the licensing of surveyors. State affairs.

No. 269, by Gonzales and Llewellyn, to create public safety committees in certain districts, defining their powers and duties and making the doing of certain acts a misdemeanor and providing punishment therefor. Judiciary.

No. 270, by Barnes, to amend part of the act relating to the construction of irrigation projects. Judiciary.

No. 271, by Barnes, to adopt a flag for the state of New Mexico. State affairs.

No. 272, by Barnes, to authorize the state engineer to extend the time for the completion of the construction of irrigation systems and power projects being constructed under permits granted prior to January 1, 1912, fixing the time of such extension and the grounds therefor. Irrigation.

No. 273, by Gonzales and Llewellyn, to provide for the inspection of coal oil throughout the state. Internal affairs.

No. 274, by Gonzales and Llewellyn, to prohibit unfair competition by selling packing house products at a lower rate in any section, community or city of New Mexico, than is charged for such packing house products at the point of production or manufacture outside of the state, after making due allowance for difference, if any, in the test or quality and in the actual cost of transportation. Internal affairs.

No. 275, by Barnes, providing for the filing and prosecution, by any claimant of a public office, of an information in the nature of a quo warranto, to test the title of the office. Judiciary.

No. 276, by Barnes, providing for an investigation of the selection; leasing and sale of state lands, and the use and investment of the proceeds thereof; the management of certain state institutions and of the construction and maintenance of roads and the application of the proceeds of the state highway bonds and other moneys expended under the direction of the state highway commission; of the operations of the cattle sanitary board; appointing a committee to make such an investigation and appropriating money therefor. Public lands.

No. 277, by Overson, to fix the minimum age limits and to regulate the working hours of children employed in mines, quarries, mills, factories, workshops and canneries, to provide for the enforcement of the act and fixing penalties for violations. State affairs.

No. 278, by Barnes, to provide the sum of \$3,000 to be paid to A. A. Sedillo for expenses incurred and extra work done and services rendered in connection with the translation into Spanish of the codification of 1915. Disbursement of public moneys.

No. 279, by Barnes, by request, an act relating to garnishment of judgment debtors. Judiciary.

No. 280, by Barnes, by request, to regulate the allowances for services rendered receivers and regulating the procedure relative thereto. Judiciary.

No. 281, by Barnes, by request, relating to intervention in attachment proceedings. Judiciary.

No. 282, by Llewellyn, relating to the salaries of the county commissioners and increasing the salaries of county commissioners in several of the counties. Finance.

No. 283, by Barnes, an act to permit the practice of the religious tenets of any church. State affairs.

No. 284, by Barnes, providing for five-year leases, under certain conditions. Public lands.

No. 285, by Barnes, an act to enable any city having more than 10,000 inhabitants to adopt a charter for its government. Municipal corporations.

No. 286, by Santistevan, to authorize and provide for the construction of a state arsenal, to serve also for the purposes of a state armory, military headquarters building and aviation hangar; creating a board of control for this building and providing for the issuance of "state arsenal" building bonds for the construction thereof; to transfer the present state armory building and grounds, in the city of Santa Fe, to the Museum of New Mexico, to be maintained as a museum of natural history and resources, and appropriating money for this museum. Taxation and revenue.

No. 287, by Barnes, to make a state highway of the road running from Farmington, in San Juan county, to Corrales, in Sandoval county. Roads and highways.

No. 288, by Gonzales and Llewellyn, to provide for the care, treatment, control and disposition of dependent and neglected children, and to provide for the punishment of persons contributing to such dependency and neglect. State affairs.

No. 289, by Wetmore, to create the office of county inspector of hides and animals, providing for the election of such officer, fixing his compensation, etc. Judiciary.

No. 290, by Bryan, to provide for the collection of fire insurance. Insurance.

No. 291, by Bryan, "an act to provide for separate coaches in railroad trains for negroes." Railroads.

No. 292, by Griego, to amend part of the laws relating to game and fish licenses. Internal affairs.

No. 293, by Barnes, to fix the liability of employers, in certain lines of work, for injuries to, or death of, employes. Judiciary.

No. 294, by Barnes, to provide for the care, disposition and investment of the revenues derived from the state lands. Finance.

No. 295, by Ortiz, of Guadalupe and San Miguel, to grant to each member of the legislature the privilege of appointing one indigent student to any of the state institutions for a

period of four years, and making an appropriation therefor. Education.

No. 296, by the committee on irrigation, to provide for the organization, conduct, management, and control of drainage districts upon federal reclamation projects and for co-operation between such districts and the United States government. Irrigation.

ROADS ENTHUSIASTS MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE

Santa Fe, Feb. 26.—The Good Roads convention that finished its meeting Saturday at the museum in the Palace of the Governors left no doubt in the minds of the legislators about the insistence of good roads advocates in every part of the state that road building and road administration should be centralized in the state and not scattered among 26 boards of county commissioners.

Attorney General Harry L. Patton outlined a system of road laws that would carry into effect the wishes of the association of highway officials and the Good Roads association.

Eugene Kempenich of Valencia county, at the morning session defined "Principles of Road Legislation," along similar lines.

Alvan N. White spoke of the benefit of good roads to the schools and made the astounding statement that good roads in Dona Ana county have reduced the per cent of illiteracy from 29 to 4.

Dr. S. M. Johnson of Ruidoso made a stirring address for good roads and Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell made an appeal to throw aside local differences and selfishness and to work for a state system of roads that would throw open the state to the thousands of tourists wishing to enter it.

State Engineer James A. French spoke along practical lines and dispelled the impression that the federal government requires that money in co-operation with it must go into expensive road construction.

A Shower of Sparks

Sparks flew Saturday afternoon toward the close of the Good Roads association convention and the fourth annual meeting of the Association of State Highway officials. The committee on resolutions, which had worked long and faithfully, reported a set of resolutions that brought ex-Governor W. C. McDonald to his feet in opposition. He opposed the proposed changes in highway legislation and regarded the report of the committee as a reflection upon his administration, and the good roads work done under it. The report was rejected.

President Francis E. Lester then took the floor and defended the re-

solutions, pointing out that it was a question of getting the best possible law that the legislature is willing to pass. The resolutions were reconsidered and adopted with the understanding that the recommendations for legislation are made only in case that the present law is not retained.

A. E. James of the taxpayers' association made a practical talk on the revenue side of the highway construction program, and insisted on efficiency, so that the taxpayer would get his money's worth. R. E. Quinland of Colorado made a corking address on "Commercializing the State's Tourist Assets." He said that Colorado is making millions out of its tourist trade.

It was voted to retain the present officers: Francis E. Lester, president; W. M. Atkinson of Roswell, secretary, and John Becker, Jr., of Belen, treasurer. The president was instructed to appoint a committee under the road legislation that it is anticipated the legislature will enact and which will do away with the present highway officials to a large extent.

A child that has intestinal worms ill, writing your name and address Co. 2835 Sheffield, avenue, Chicago. 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.

NEW POSTSEASON SCHEMES

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 26.—The 1917 schedule of the southern baseball association adopted today provides 152 games, with the season opening on April 12 and closing September 15. A post season series between the championship team and a nine picked from the other seven clubs was arranged for, seven games to be played.

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.

Tokio, Feb. 26.—The Niche an-

nounces that an armed merchantman is raiding commerce in the Indian ocean, and has sunk two British steamers southwest of Colombo.

An Aid to Digestion

When you feel dull and stupid after your meals, frequently have sour stomach and eructations you should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after dinner to aid digestion. Obtainable everywhere. Adv.

Try This On Your Eczema

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED WITH SALT RHEUM, TETTER, DRY ECZEMA, ACNE OR PIMPLES, BUY A JAR OF DRY ZENSAL. FOR THAT WATERY ERUPTION, OR WEEPING SKIN, USE MOIST ZENSAL. 75c THE JAR.

E. G. MURPHY

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The manner in which Governor Lindsey starts his administration assures the people of this state that their public affairs have fallen into the hands of a safe and capable man; a man fully alive to the great responsibilities of his office and ready to meet every emergency in the manner promising the best results for his people.

Governor Lindsey is trained to the law, has splendid judgment and a good understanding of conditions in this state, so that his work in connection with the legislation before us may be expected to be of great value to the state.

Does the New Mexican really want to get back into the republican party? Does it really mean that it approves of Charles A. Spiess and his clear perceptive of what is needed to bring all the men of republican inclinations back into the party? Is it to be understood that it will really and truly support the administration of Governor Lindsey, even though he fails to appoint the New Mexican's candidates to office? Let it be hoped that it is sincere in its expressions of approval of the republican governor, and that regardless of whom he may appoint to the various positions, so long as they are men who will be loyal to him and capable of filling the offices to which they are assigned, he will still have the support of the New Mexican. Until this has been proven, the public will be uncertain whether the New Mexican is really trying to uphold the governor, or simply trying to hold him up.

The Optic is glad to know the United States is going to protect Americans on the high seas, but the most of us are willing to take our protection right here for the time being.

Governor Lindsey shows evidences of being made of real stuff. His speech before the republican state central committee indicates that he is to be a governor on whom the entire state can pin confidence.

Colorado gave her state troops a royal welcome on their return from the border. Should not New Mexico, whose troops have had the longest service on the Mexican line of any of the National Guardsmen, do at least as well as Colorado? We should, in fact, do even better.

Every republican of the state is expected to attend the Dollar Dinner to be given in Santa Fe at a date to be

announced soon. It is to be a big get-together at which the commingling of men of the same faith is expected to bring about a harmonious feeling among all republicans. There is something about the supping of soup together—even if the process is a trifle noisy—that makes for fellowship.

ACCUSED OF MURDER

Santa Fe, March 1.—The authorities have received word that three Mexican cowboys, Julio Grado, Felipe Caro and Refugio Gutierrez, have been arrested in Grant county, suspected of having taken part in the kidnapping and shooting of three Mormon cowboys. Their cases will probably be considered at the term of district court convening at Silver City on Monday which will be one of the busiest terms on record, almost a hundred prisoners being in the county jail awaiting trial. There are also many important civil cases on the docket. It will be the first term for Judge Raymond R. Ryan.

AMERICAN INQUIRY WILL NOT DEFINITELY CLOSE U-BOAT MATTER

Vienna, Wednesday, Feb. 28 (Via Berlin and Wireless to the Associated Press to Sayville, Mar. 1).—The American ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield, informed the Associated Press today that he expected the reply of the Austrian government to the American memorandum concerning the new submarine warfare regulations in about one week.

The statement is made here that a break between the two countries is now less probable. The correspondent is informed that the reply of the Austro-Hungarian government will be extremely conciliatory, and, while it may not dispose definitely of all pending questions, it will leave the way open for further discussion between Washington and Vienna.

Paul Mirise of the Colorado Packing and Provision company arrived this afternoon for his regular visit to Las Vegas merchants.

H. A. Munsen and George B. Ross, traveling salesmen of Denver, arrived on train No. 1 this afternoon.

Harry D. Hoskins, representing the Morey Mercantile company, is at among the arrivals today, from Trinidad. He is a son of D. T. Hoskins of this city.

E. E. "Whispering" Smith of the Flying V ranch, is in the city for a few days.

EXECUTIVE DECLARES, HOWEVER, THAT NATION FACES GREAT PROBLEMS

Washington, Feb. 28.—President Wilson told peace advocates who called on him today to protest against the steps he proposed in dealing with Germany that the country was faced by a momentous problem in the present situation, that he had always been for peace and would do everything within his power to maintain it. The president received their suggestions sympathetically, members of the delegation said, but told them the country must realize the magnitude of the question.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The house foreign affairs committee today reported the Flood bill designed to give the president power to protect the lives of United States citizens and American ships, after striking out the words "other instrumentalities," and amending the measure to prohibit government war insurance for ships carrying munitions of war.

As reported by the house committee the bill would read:

"The president of the United States be and is hereby authorized and empowered to supply merchant ships, the property of citizens of the United States and being under registry of the United States, with defensive arms and also with the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them in defense against unlawful attack; and that he be and is hereby authorized and empowered to protect such ships and the citizens of the United States against unlawful attack while in their lawful respectful pursuits on the high seas."

This eliminates the provision which would have empowered the president to "employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary and adequate."

The bill would provide the \$100,000,000 bond issue and authorize the president to transfer some of the funds to the war risk insurance bureau, but contains this phrase prohibiting insurance of munition ships:

"Said bureau of war risk insurance shall not insure any arms or ammunition or any vessel carrying arms and ammunition consigned to belligerent countries or any citizen thereof."

Mr. Flood said this provision would permit the arming and protection of munitions ships, but would not permit their insurance by the government. The administration contends that munitions ships are protected by international law as well as any other, against ruthless and unwarmed destruction with sacrifices of life.

No record of the vote in committee was kept, but Chairman Flood said he thought it was 17 to 4. Other members said seven voted against it. At any rate, five committeemen announced they would like minority reports. They were Shackelford, democrat, of Missouri; Cooper, republican, of Wisconsin; Huddleston, democrat, of Alabama; Porter, republican, of Pennsylvania, and Thompson, democrat, of Kansas. Chairman Flood will report the bill to the house tomorrow.

Senate Defers Action

That the senate will take no action on the armed neutrality bill until the house has passed the measure, practically was assured today after a conference between Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Representative Mann, republican leader. Mann declared the sen-

ate could not act on a bill providing for an issue of bonds until it had been passed by the house.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FEARS INTERNAL TROUBLE IF WAR COMES

Washington, Feb. 28.—The council of national defense today issued an appeal to the people of the United States to show every consideration in the present international situation to aliens resident in this country.

"The presence here at this time of perhaps 8,000,000 aliens is deeply and soberly to be weighed, not only in our interests, but in their own," says the statement. "Emphasizing anew our national doctrines of tolerance and personal liberty, of holding all persons within the land to be loyal unless by their own acts they shall prove the contrary, we call upon all citizens, if untoward events should come upon us, to present to these aliens the attitude of neither suspicion nor aggressiveness."

"Any other course is unworthy of our traditions and against public policy and the free flow of governmental affairs."

DUTCH SHIPS DEFUNCT

London, Feb. 28.—At the Dutch legation it was said today there was no confirmation of the report published earlier in the week that the Dutch steamships Bandoeng, Eemland and Seandijk were still afloat. On the contrary, the latest information received by the Dutch officials led to the belief that the vessels had been lost. A search for the steamships proved unavailing.

RISTINE GUARD INSTRUCTOR

Santa Fe, March 1.—Captain Ben F. Ristine, who has been instructor inspector of the National Guard in New Mexico for the past year, having been detailed by the war department to succeed Lieutenant Test, has been ordered to North Dakota to be instructor inspector of the National Guard there. Another officer will be detailed to take charge of his position here.

NEW INCORPORATION

Santa Fe, March 1.—Incorporation papers were filed today with the state corporation commission by the Las Cruces Garden Farms with headquarters at Albuquerque. The capitalization is \$250,000 of which \$3,000 is paid up, each of the incorporators subscribing to 10 shares. The incorporators and directors are: O. N. Marron, statutory agent; Jacob Korber, and Francis E. Wood. Ex-Governor Miguel A. Otero has gone to Pasadena, Calif., on legal matters expecting to return shortly.

RECEIVER FOR DAIRY

Santa Fe, March 1.—J. B. Hayward was today appointed receiver for the Home Dairy Lunch at Santa Fe, by District Judge M. C. Mechem, the application being by Mrs. Nora E. Summers against C. H. Bradbury. In federal court the Pecos Water Users' association asked for an injunction against L. A. Swigart, W. T. Watkins, and C. E. Mann, commissioners, Roy Waller, assessor, and John N. Hewitt, sheriff of Eddy county, to prevent the collection of taxes and the sale of lands because the government has a prior lien on lands under a reclamation project and that the water users are chargeable with taxes only on their equity in the lands.

MARTIN MARTINEZ OF RATON GETS ALONG NICELY WITHOUT THINKING APPARATUS

Raton, Feb. 28.—The case of Martin Martinez, the East side native citizen whose brain substance drained from the bullet wound in the front of his head for three days last week, still mystifies the physicians. Even slight depressions of the skull commonly produce mental aberrations, but here is a case where the brain tissue was penetrated to some depth by a .38 calibre bullet which mushroomed as it entered the skull, and there is positively no disturbance of the man's mental processes that can be observed. This is considered one of the most remarkable cases known to surgery.

Martinez continues to progress towards health, the wound having been closed and the healing being apparently in progress in a normal way. Dr. T. B. Lyon, county physician, who is in attendance, has removed the ball from the lower eyesocket of the eye opposite and below the point of entrance, thus removing a cause of further irritation and distress.

WOULD HAVE NON-RESIDENT LICENSES CUT FROM \$5 TO \$1 PER MONTH

Secretary O. L. Williams, of the Las Vegas Commercial club, has succeeded in having an amendment to the present fish and game laws introduced in both houses of the state legislature. The new law, if passed, will amend the present statutes so that instead of non-resident fishing licenses costing \$5, they will be sold to tourists and other non-residents for \$1 per month. If a tourist wants to fish, the fact that he will have to pay a license of \$5 for two or three days' fishing more than likely will keep him from buying any license. But the nominal sum of \$1 will not keep him from buying one, and, according to Mr. Williams, the number of licenses sold will more than make up the difference in price. Furthermore, says Mr. Williams, if non-residents stay here during the entire fishing season, and take out licenses they will pay more than \$5 for the season.

State Representative Basilio Griego introduced the bill in the house, while Senator James A. Baird of Alamogordo introduced a similar bill in the senate. Senator Calisch of Quay county, is among those who are supporting the bill. Charles G. Hedcock, who is in the capital at present, is working for the passage of the amendment. The Commercial club asked that the bills be introduced.

A dozen Las Vegas men were appointed to go to Santa Fe to help Secretary Williams in getting the bill introduced. When Mr. Williams arrived in Santa Fe, he found himself to be alone, for not one of the men appointed had thought it worth while to go to the capital. However, he did not lose heart, and secured the introduction of the bills, as he believes Las Vegas, as well as the entire state, needs the proposed law.

The fact that several thousand people come to New Mexico every year, and remain in the state from 10 days to three months, means that, if they can fish here, they will arrange to

stay longer, is the belief of Mr. Williams.

Some Opposition Appears

All the local sportsmen have not been convinced that the move is a wise one, although everybody favors the bringing of tourists here. For the tourist who stays two or three days, the \$1 license plan is pronounced all right by the local sportsmen, but for the man who stays two or three months it is not deemed sufficient. Amendments to the proposed new law may be made to meet these objections.

ARSON IS ATTEMPTED

Santa Fe, Feb. 28.—An attempt at arson that might have engulfed in flames the entire business portion of Taos was frustrated night before last by people going home from a dance. They found that a door in the Rio Grande drug store leading into the motion picture theater had been saturated with coal oil and set on fire, the flames having just had a good start when discovered. This attempt to burn down the town, follows a series of attempts at burglary and many acts of petty larceny so that the businessmen have clubbed together now to employ a night watchman and there is talk of incorporating the town so that police protection can be provided.

ELECTION CASE FOUGHT HARD

Santa Fe, Feb. 28.—in the state supreme court today the application for a writ of prohibition directed to the district court for Santa Fe county, was argued and submitted. The writ is to restrain the district court from taking jurisdiction of the election contest of former District Attorney Alexander Read against his successor J. H. Crist.

DEFICIT MEASURE AND GARNISHMENT ACT ALSO ARE UP TO THE EXECUTIVE

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 28.—Governor Lindsey has signed the Mersfelder bill making it unlawful for life insurance agents to hypothecate notes given in payment of life insurance premiums before the delivery of the policies.

He has also signed H. B. 179, changing the time of court terms in the Fourth judicial district.

The bill designed to provide funds to cover the deficit existing in the salary and institutional funds at the end of the last fiscal year, by the issuance of state certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$120,000, was passed unanimously by the rules. The bill passed the senate yesterday afternoon. It now goes to the governor.

The house this morning also passed the committee substitute for Senate Bill 64, which amends the present laws relative to garnishment in such a manner that the salaries of public officers can be garnished. The bill also raises the exemption for heads of families from \$50 to \$75, providing that only 20 per cent of salaries up to that sum can be garnished. This bill also is now ready to go to the governor.

A third senate bill passed by the house this morning was No. 145, one of the two drainage district measures passed by the senate late yesterday, which seeks to provide for the co-op-

eration of the reclamation service in the drainage of lands under the Elephant Butte reservoir. The companion bill, No. 201, was placed on the house calendar after a motion to suspend the rules to place it on passage was lost. No opposition to its passage is expected.

A bill which apparently seeks to create another new county, to be named "Aguilar," but which in reality is for the purpose of defeating the Alvarado county bill introduced last night by Representative Roy, was introduced in the house this morning by Representative Arrellano. Both Roy and Arrellano are from Mora county, and the latter's constituents are against the division of the county proposed by the Roy bill. The Arrellano measure provides for taking sections of Mora and Colfax county to form the proposed county of Aguilar.

The following bills also were introduced in the house this morning:

H. B. 316, by Burch. Declaring the road from Raton to Folsom, Union county, a state highway. Roads and highways.

H. B. 317, by Stroud. Providing that when children reside more than three miles distant from a school in their county they may attend a nearer school not in county where they reside. The bill was drawn to give relief to children living near the boundaries of the new county of de Baca. Education.

H. B. 318, by Arrellano. Amending the law relating to the changing of county seats. County private and municipal corporations.

H. B. 319, by Algert. Declaring the road from Aztec, San Juan county, to Abiquiu, Rio Arriba county, a state highway. Roads and highways.

SENATOR JONES WRITES REGARDING THE NEW HOME-STEADING LAW

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 28.—The ruling of United States Land Commissioner Clay Tallmon, requiring all homesteaders under the new 640-acre act to return within the Santa Fe land district to re-file applications, because proper blanks were not available January 2 and for some time after that date, will have to be followed. This is the opinion of United States Senator-elect A. A. Jones, formerly assistant secretary of the department of the interior, to whom Register Delgado and Receiver Vigil of the local United States land office appealed, in the hope that congress would pass a bill changing this regulation in regard to the amendatory affidavit and thus saving time and expense of 2,000 persons who filed in the Santa Fe district, and many thousands in other land districts.

"There seems to be nothing to do in this matter but to abide by the ruling of the department," says Mr. Jones who encloses a letter sent him by Alexander Vogelsang, first assistant secretary of the department of the interior.

Mr. Vogelsang's letter, which will undoubtedly interest all homesteaders and their families and friends, is as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1917.

"My Dear Senator:

"I am in receipt of your letter of February 15, 1917, and the letter addressed to you by the register of the

land office at Santa Fe, N. M., (which is herewith returned), concerning the requirement in the regulations of January 27, 1917, that the affidavit, amendatory of the imperfect application to enter land under the stock-raising homestead act, must be executed before either the register or the receiver or before a United States commissioner or a judge or clerk of a court of record in the county or land district in which the land lies.

"It was the opinion of the department after carefully considering the whole subject that, inasmuch as the amendatory affidavit would of necessity contain allegations bearing on applicant's right of entry, the affidavit would in fact form a part of the homestead application and should, therefore, in view of the provisions of Section 2294, United States statutes printed on pages 22 and 23 of the enclosed Circular 414), be executed in the same manner as the application.

"While a large number of applicants may be put to considerable trouble and expense to amend their applications, the department would not be warranted in waiving a clear statutory requirement, or in postponing to a later date the required amendment of incomplete applications. Many citizens who have sought to make entries under the act waited until the approval forms were available, and their applications in many instances conflict with the incomplete applications which were filed within a few days after the approval of the act by persons who were not familiar with the provisions thereof. These junior applicants would have ground for complaint if the department made it possible to defeat their rights by applications which are insufficient and which are not amended within the reasonable time fixed by the regulations.

"Cordially yours,

"ALEXANDER VOGELSANG,

"First Assistant Secretary."

"Hon. A. A. Jones,

"Room 125, Senate Office Building,
"Washington, D. C."

THEY PROTECT FOREIGNERS AND RESTORE ORDER IN GUANTANAMO

Washington, Feb. 28.—Two squads of American bluejackets were sent from the American naval station at Caimanera, Cuba, into the town of Guantanamo Monday to quell a small riot and protect foreigners and their property, if it became necessary. Reports received at the navy department today said order was restored without violence.

Columbus, N. M., Feb. 28.—All Carranza troops at Palomas, opposite this port, broke camp early today and started a forced march overland to Juarez to reinforce the Carranza garrison there. By making forced marches and by marching at night, the de facto troops from Palomas expected to reach Juarez by Saturday.

The other Sonora troops which have been marching to Palomas have been ordered to proceed to Juarez, leaving 100 men to garrison Palomas. Rumors of a Villa attack upon Juarez were responsible for the hurried movement of troops eastward, it was said today.

Subscribe for the Optic.

STATE CONVENTION OF ROAD OFFICIALS HAS LEGISLATIVE SUGGESTIONS

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 24.—The state convention of highway officials will adjourn tonight after a two-day session, with addresses by prominent good roads advocates and experts of the state and elsewhere.

The association recommended legislation to secure funds under the federal aid law, and a new highway commission law, the commission to have three members appointed by the governor, no county or state official being eligible, the commission to appoint a state highway engineer and road work to be done by contract or force account at the commission's discretion.

It is also recommended the county road board system be abolished and the county commissioners spend road funds under expert supervision.

MEASURE INTRODUCED IN STATE LEGISLATURE TO REMOVE HINDRANCES

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 24.—All restrictions now imposed by law on Christian Science practice in New Mexico are removed by a bill introduced in the house today by Representative Barnes of Bernalillo county, which provides that "the laws of the state regulating practice of medicine and surgery shall not be construed to affect or limit in any way the practice of the religious tenets of any church in ministrations to the sick or suffering by mental or spiritual means."

The house has passed by a large majority the bill to create Lea county from out of the eastern plains districts of Chaves and Eddy, despite the strong protest of a large delegation from the Pecos valley. The de Baca county bill is now ready for the governor.

A coal oil inspection bill, a veteran measure which has appeared in various forms at past legislatures, was introduced today in the house by Representatives Gonzales and Llewellyn. The senate has passed bills providing the time and manner of the election to be held next November on the prohibition amendment.

The senate has received a communication from President Wilson extending his thanks for the message recently sent him by the legislature endorsing his policy in severing relations with Germany and offering New Mexico's assistance if needed.

Twenty-five new bills were introduced today in the house and 29 in the senate, making a total of 296 house bills and 221 senate bills, the majority of which are to be acted upon before the adjournment, which will take place within a space of 12 days. The senate has passed the bill fixing a date for voting on the prohibition amendment, but it is reported here that the house will find difficulty in passing it, as determined opposition has arisen there.

The house has passed the measure prohibiting the killing of big game for a period of five years. During that period grouse and prairie chickens may be killed on one's own premises, but deer and other big game may not be shot any place.

Chamberlain's Tablets Doing Good

Mrs. F. F. Smith, Gloversville, N. Y., writes to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Tablets as follows: "I feel it my duty to write to you and tell you of the good your tablets are doing for me and many others that I have told about them. For over three years I have been troubled with liver trouble. I have been under the doctor's care most of the time, but have not found anything that has helped me as much as Chamberlain's Tablets." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Mrs. Lena West arrived last night from Brookfield, Missouri.

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

SEVEN VESSELS SENT DOWN IN ENGLISH CHANNEL; NETHERLANDS IS ANGRY

London, Feb. 24.—Lloyd's announces that the crews of the following steamers were landed yesterday, their vessels having been torpedoed on Thursday, four homeward bound with full cargoes: Zaandijk, Dutch, 4,189 tons gross; Noorderdijk, Dutch, 7,156 tons gross; Eemland, Dutch, 3,770 tons;

Jackatra, Dutch, 5,373 tons gross; Menado, Dutch, 5,874 tons; Pandoeng, Dutch, 5,851 tons, and the steamship Gasterland. The attacks occurred in the English channel.

About noon the officers and crews of the seven Dutch ships which had been torpedoed by German submarines were marshalled at the Dutch consulate, where they filled every available inch of space, for a conference with H. S. J. Maas, the consul general of The Netherlands, which lasted for several hours. The officers made affidavits as to the circumstances of the sinking of the boats, while full versions given by the members of the crews were taken by a squad of Dutch stenographers. Consul General Maas said:

"The Dutch government has instructed the officers and crews of these ships not to say anything for publication. I regret I cannot give out details of the sinkings, having myself received similar instructions. It was noticed there were many negroes from the West Indies among the crew.

The British steamer Grenadier has been sunk, Lloyd's announces. The captain and six men were killed. The British steamer Trojan Prince has also been sunk.

Nearly \$12,000,000 Lost

New York, Feb. 24.—The destruction of Dutch ships by German submarines as reported from London involves the loss of vessels and cargoes valued at \$11,600,000, according to estimates made here today by agents of the lines owning the seven ships.

Consternation in Netherlands

The Hague, Netherlands, Feb. 24 (Via London).—Consternation was caused here by the announcement of the torpedoing and sinking by German submarines of seven Dutch cargo vessels, two of which, the Noorderdijk and the Zaandijk, grain laden and bound for a home port, belonged to the Holland-American line.

The foreign ministry today made the following announcement:

"When unrestricted submarine war was proclaimed The Netherlands government not only protested against it, but insisted that the German government should take care that no Dutch ships then enroute to or from Dutch ports should be victims of the new measure.

"Germany declared her willingness to do this, but added that it was impossible to guarantee absolute safety."

The statement says further that the seven ships which have been torpedoed availed themselves of an offer to sail on February 22. They were to sail together on a westerly course from the danger zone and then proceed to their destinations. The report then mentions the dispatch received from the Dutch minister in London, announcing the disaster, which adds that the ships were torpedoed without examination of their papers. The communication ends with the statement that it is believed all the crews were saved.

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.

HEAVY BURDEN IS BEING BORNE BY THE PROPERTY OWNERS IN FATHERLAND

London, Feb. 24.—War taxation in Germany has been increased 20 per cent in the budget presented to the reichstag yesterday by Count von Roedern, finance minister, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters. In the course of his speech, in which he announced the new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, Count von Roedern explained that the increase was necessary because the budget provides no new money, while the "safety law" enacted last year called for an increase of 50 to 60 per cent in the legal reserve. The count said the war credit voted last October was nearly exhausted, but he did not think the resultant tension in the central empires was any greater than among the enemy, and he was certain that the proportion of two to one in war expenditures of the allies and the central powers had not changed.

NEW RULING WILL WORK GREAT INJURY TO UNITED STATES EXPORTERS

London, Feb. 24.—Importers of American goods feel themselves hard hit by the latest restrictions upon imports, but the extent of their loss can be only approximated until they learn just how liberally licenses will be granted for importation affect and which have been imported in amounts running into millions annually from America include agricultural machinery, typewriters and other office equipments, boots and shoes, apples, wood and cut timber.

American importers, according to one of their chief representatives, have little reason to hope for favorable treatment in the issuance of licenses, for in the past, while such permits have been liberally granted to Great Britain's allies, the government has shown little disposition to grant preferential favors to American goods on the prohibited list. The restrictions may also result in the removal of American machinery concerns which maintain great London houses, supplying the continent and British colonies with mining and agricultural machinery.

LAMAR YOUTHS TO BE RELEASED FROM JAIL FOUR HOURS A DAY TO TOIL

Lamar, Colo., Feb. 24.—Unusual sentences were given to six high school boys who were convicted of having been engaged in a number of robberies and petty thieving in Lamar and nearby towns, when County Judge J. C. Horn passed judgment last evening.

Until the boys have, through their own efforts, earned enough money to reimburse those who have lost through their depredations, they are to be confined in the county jail on suspended reformatory sentences. They will, however, be given four hours' liberty each day, the time to be spent in working, and they were ordered to make detailed reports of how they spent this time to the court.

When they have paid back in money the value of what they were accused of stealing in goods from the stock of local stores, they will be released. It is believed they face confinement of at least two months. The boys who today began serving the most unique sentences ever put upon culprits in this vicinity are Ethan Beavers, Perry Johnson, Marion Strain, Robert F. Strain, John Crede and a boy named Keer. All are sons of prominent, and, in some cases, wealthy parents. They were arrested following a series of robberies, and some of the Lamar lads confessed.

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

Never Put a Croupy Child to Bed Without Giving a Dose of



Foley's Honey and Tar

Mothers know it stops croup because it cuts the thick choking mucus, clears the throat of phlegm, stops the hoarse metallic cough, eases the difficult breathing, then quiet sleep.

Mrs. T. Neureuer, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Foleys Honey and Tar completely cured my boy of a very severe attack of croup. We know from experience that it is a wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough."

O. G. SCHAEFER

REFUSE TO PURCHASE POULTRY ON SALE IN GREATER NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 24.—Poultry wholesalers are experiencing a demoralized market, it was disclosed today, because of a systematic boycott by housewives in Jewish quarters. In cars idle on local tracks are 850,000 pounds of poultry, and wholesale houses have great quantities more. Housewives not only refrain from buying but attack persons who purchase occasionally at small stores, and throw the poultry into the gutters.

ITALIAN VESSEL IS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN DOWN WITH IT 1,000 MEN

Berlin, Feb. 23 (By Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 24).—The admiralty announced today that the Italian transport steamer Minas, carrying 1,000 soldiers to Saloniki has been sunk and that all on board except two men perished.

The announcement follows: "A German submarine on February 17 sank by a torpedo in the Mediterranean the Italian transport steamer Minas, 2,854 tons. The steamer was bound to Saloniki. She carried 1,000 troops, a large quantity of ammunition and three million marks worth of gold.

"The steamer's crew and the troops on board perished, with the exception of two men, who were rescued by the submarine.

"The destruction of the Minas was reported previously, but only now have the details become known."

The sinking of the Minas was announced officially in Paris on Wednesday.

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.

SCHUMANN-HEINK HURT

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, the operatic contralto, who was injured in a taxicab accident here last night, is not in a serious condition, but it is not thought she can resume her recitals for three weeks. Two of her ribs were broken.

For Children's Colds and Croup

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in treating my children for colds and croup with the best success. We do not feel safe without it in the house. I cannot speak too highly of it," writes Mrs. Joshua Nutter, Swiftwater, N. H. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

IF ACT AUTHORIZING ELECTION IS NOT PASSED VOTE WILL BE IN 1918

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 24.—The "dry" resolution passed by both houses of the legislature has been filed with the secretary of state and is now effective.

The resolution bears neither the signature of the late Governor de Baca nor that of his successor, Governor Lindsey. It was submitted to Governor de Baca last Friday morning, but was not signed by him before his death, and Governor Lindsey decided not to affix his signature. However, as the approval or rejection of legislative resolutions by the governor is not made necessary by the constitution, as in the case of legislative bills, the fact that the resolution does not bear an executive signature does not affect it in the least.

Two bills supplementary to the "dry" resolution, one of which provides for the manner of holding the special election at which the constitutional amendment proposed by the resolution is to be submitted to the people, and the other fixing the time of that election, are on today's senate calendar. The latter bill provides that the election shall be held in November, 1917, and under the terms of proposed constitutional amendment, in the event it carries, New Mexico will become dry on October 1, 1918. Little, if any, opposition to these measures is expected in the senate, but anti-prohibition forces in the house have been considering plans for their defeat, apparently in the belief that such action would make it impossible to submit the amendment calling for state-wide prohibition. Prominent attorneys state, however, that the only effect the defeat of the bills in question would have would be to postpone the submission of the amendment until the general election in 1918. They hold that although the amendment declares its provisions shall become effective October 1, 1918, more than a month before the next general election, the time would be automatically extended, and that in the event the amendment carried it would become effective immediately upon the canvassing of the vote.

REFERS HOUSE APPROPRIATION OF \$10,000 TO MRS. DE-BACA TO COMMITTEE

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 24.—Both houses of the legislature which have been in recess since Tuesday, out of respect to the memory of the late Governor de Baca, reconvened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Counting today, there are but twelve more days in the present legislative session. The legislature will adjourn exactly two weeks from yesterday.

By a party vote of 12 to 9, the senate yesterday afternoon refused to take up for immediate passage House Bill 265 making an appropriation of \$10,000 for the benefit of Mrs. E. C. de Baca, widow of Governor de Baca.

A motion to suspend the rules to place the bill on passage was made by Senator Barth, of Bernalillo, as soon as the bill was reported to the senate from this house. Senator Kaseman, chairman of the senate finance committee, declared that the senate

should have time to consider the bill and that therefore it should take its regular course and be referred to the finance committee. In support of his motion, Senator Barth asserted that the bill was one which needed no further consideration and he expressed fear that if it went to the committee it would be lost. He said that the expenses in connection with the last illness and death of Governor de Baca amounted to \$3,060, and in closing declared that on several occasions bills for the private benefit of wealthy individuals had been passed by the New Mexico senate under suspension of the rules.

All the democrats in the senate voted for the Barth motion and all the republicans against it. On motion of Senator Kaseman the bill was then referred to the finance committee.

Delinquency Bill Law

The juvenile delinquency bill advocated by the state federation of women's clubs is now, a law, Governor Lindsey having signed the measure, which has been filed with the secretary of state. The bill was introduced in the house by Representative Barnes of Bernalillo and passed both houses last week. Governor Lindsey has also signed the following bills:

Committee Substitute for H. B. 5, authorizing justices of the peace to suspend sentence in criminal cases.

Senate Bill No. 73, declaring the Las Vegas-Clovis road a state highway.

Senate Bill 25, declaring the Silver City-Mogollon road a state highway.

Senate Bill 153, transferring money from the insurance and interest on deposits funds to the legislative expense fund.

In addition Governor Lindsey has signed a joint memorial to congress asking for a grant of 3,000,000 acres of land for the drainage of the Rio Grande Valley.

De Baca County Bill

The senate committee substitute for the de Baca county bill, which was passed by the senate last week, was taken up by the house under suspension of the rules, and placed on final passage.

Sweetser Speaks

However, before the reading of the substitute in full in English and Spanish was concluded the house went into joint session with the senate to listen to an address by C. H. Sweetser division engineer of the office of public roads, who is here for the highway convention. Mr. Sweetser explained to the legislators the provisions of the federal aid road act. He was followed by Adrian Pool. Immediately on the conclusion of Mr. Pool's address, the reading of the de Baca county bill was to be completed and the measure was expected to pass. There is a possibility that the bill creating the new county of Llano out of sections of Eddy and Chaves counties will be taken up for consideration as soon as the de Baca county bill is disposed of.

Bills in Senate

A bill increasing the powers of the state tax commission was introduced in the senate by Mr. Clark. The senate committee on irrigation introduced a bill providing for the organization and management of drainage districts under United States reclamation projects. A bill by Mr. Reinburg grants cities, towns and villages au-

thority to fix rates for public utility service. Mr. Reinburg also introduced a bill providing for tax levies for improvement of parks and libraries in cities, towns and villages; and another granting the latter additional powers in fixing licenses. A bill by Senator Mersfelder provides for the creation of commissions for the eradication of illiteracy.

GREEK TROOPS DISSATISFIED

London, Feb. 24.—According to advices received by the Greek authorities here, there has been serious trouble among the 8,000 Greek troops who surrendered to the Bulgaria-German forces at Kavala and who are now interned at Goeritz.

Hunger and discontent over the failure of the German authorities to keep repeated promises of repatriation are said to have led to frequent mutinies, and a large number of deaths from disease, exposure and privation are also reported.

German and Bulgarian troops invaded Greek Macedonia in August, 1916, and advanced to the Greek port of Kavala, which was garrisoned by the Fourth Greek army corps. A portion of the garrison was removed on allied warships, and the remainder surrendered to the invaders and were transported to Germany. The Greek government protested to Britain and the return of the troops was promised.

MEASURE WOULD REQUIRE RAIL COMPANIES TO EMPLOY MORE MEN

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 26.—In beginning the forty-ninth day of the third New Mexico legislature two bills were introduced in the senate which are important and will have a far reaching effect if they can command any considerable support. One is the full crew bill, introduced by A. B. Lucero. The other is a bill by Smith of Union to investigate the affairs and condition of the officers of the commissioner of public lands and of the state engineer. However, since both of these measures were introduced by minority members, it is not believed either of them will be passed.

The full crew bill provides that single locomotives shall be accompanied by an engineer, a fireman and a conductor or flagman, except that it does not apply to helper locomotives going or coming a distance of 25 miles or less. Passenger, mail or express trains of less than six cars shall have an engineer, a fireman, a conductor, a baggage master and a flagman. Trains of the same class having more than six cars must have a brakeman in addition to the members of the crew listed for trains of six cars or less. Freight trains of not less than 40 cars shall have a fireman, an engineer, a conductor, a brakeman and a flagman. Trains of 40 cars or more shall have one extra brakeman in addition to the one mentioned before. All local freight trains that do any switching or unload any freight shall have a crew of six men, which is the same as the crew provided for freight trains of 40 cars or more. All flagmen referred to must have had one year of experience as a brakeman. The penalty provided is one hundred dollars for each offense. The act does not apply to wrecking or emergency trains or to any railroad operating less than 40 miles of road.

The bill for the investigation of

the officers appropriates the sum of \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for a complete audit and investigation of all financial transactions of the office of the commissioner of public lands and the state engineer. The governor is directed to employ a competent auditor from outside the state of New Mexico to make the audit, which is to be completed not later than August 1, 1917. This bill was referred to the committee on finance.

The senate special committee made a favorable report on the senate committee's substitute for the senate joint resolution which proposes to submit a constitutional amendment to abolish the state corporation commission and to create in its stead the office of commissioner of corporations. It is believed that the senate will pass this resolution without serious opposition.

The senate this afternoon passed Valencia's house bill which provides for the teaching of Spanish in certain grades in rural school districts whenever the majority of the patrons are of the school shall demand it. This bill was amended in the senate which will send it back to the house for concurrence.

The republican state central committee will be in session at Santa Fe tomorrow and a large attendance is expected. It is said that important business is to be transacted among the purposes being to see a republican legislature carry out the platform pledges of the republican state convention.

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.

ESTANCIA VALLEY FILLING

Santa Fe, Feb. 26.—Unusually heavy is the traffic over the New Mexico Central at present because of the many landseekers entering or re-entering the Estancia Valley. Yesterday, four cars of household goods landed at Willard alone, and there isn't a day that several outfits do not arrive. Shipments of farming machinery and household furniture are heavy and Gross, Kelly company are sending in a care of merchandise every few days from Santa Fe.

CASEMENT'S LITTLE ESTATE

London, Feb. 24.—The will of Roger Casement, the former British knight and consul, who was hanged in Pentonville prison August 3 last, after his conviction of conspiring to cause the Dublin revolt last Easter, was probated today. It disposed of his estate of 135 pounds, which he left to his cousin, Mrs. Parry.

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 BAILLARD'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.

Billie Akers of El Paso is here for a short visit.

LLOYD-GEORGE SO INFORMS SENATOR-ELECT HALE OF MAINE IN LONDON

New York, Feb. 28.—It was on February 19 when the Finland left Liverpool with 176 passengers. The Finland arrived here today. She sailed with all lights burning, illuminating the American flag painted on either side. No submarine was sighted. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former American minister to Holland, who was reported to be on the Finland, did not sail. United States Senator-elect Hale of Maine said he understood Dr. Van Dyke was still in London. Mr. Hale, during three weeks spent in England and France, met many of the leading men handling the affairs of the entente allies.

"I talked with Lloyd-George in London, and he told me he hoped America would get into the war," Mr. Hale said. "He added that he wanted to see America taken a prominent part in the peace negotiations at the end of the conflict. I also saw Premier Briand in Paris, and he said the entry of America into the fight against the central powers would have a great moral and practical effect toward bringing about peace.

"The prevailing sentiment among leading officials in both countries was that we could help with convoys and with credits, and the opinion was expressed that were the United States to send over even a small fighting force under the American flag, it would have a great moral effect."

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE RESOLUTION FIXING DATE FOR A BALLOT

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 28.—The prohibition amendment has been cleared of all danger through the action of the house, which this morning concurred in the senate bill which fixes the time of holding the election on the amendment. The time agreed upon by both houses is the Tuesday after the first Monday in the coming November. The vote on this bill was 33 to 1.

The house today also passed the bill to prosecute the boundary suit between the states of New Mexico and Texas and appropriated the sum of \$15,000 as a retaining fee for attorneys O. A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas and W. R. Reber of Las Cruces. Each of these attorneys is to receive \$7,500 as a retaining fee and is to be paid in addition for his services at the conclusion of the work. This bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 17. Baca and Lucero of the democrats voted for the bill, Winston of the republicans voting against. Several of the democratic members on the floor denounced the measure as pure graft and made the further protest that the matter of selecting counsel ought not to be taken from the attorney general.

In the senate this afternoon Mirabal introduced a bill to pay the funeral expenses of the late Governor de Baca, the expenses reaching a total of a little over \$1,300. The bill was passed by no dissenting vote.

DENMARK IS DRY

London, March 1.—Sale of all spirits and other alcoholic liquors has been prohibited in Denmark, according to Reuter dispatch.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS SHOW FALLACIES IN GERMAN'S STATEMENTS

Washington, Feb. 28.—Surprise bordering on indignation was voiced today over Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech to the Reichstag. State department officials are amazed that the chancellor should seek further to confuse German-American relations with a series of statements which they say are palpably opposed to the most obvious events of recent history.

The chancellor's statement that the United States severed relations "brusquely" is viewed as to absurd for discussion. It is pointed out that the American correspondence had plainly threatened such action; that Count von Bernstorff had said for several days beforehand that he expected to be dismissed, and that the German government had shown its realization of the coming break by sending out orders to disable its merchant ships in this country. It also was pointed out that while the United States delayed three days in taking the action it had clearly foreshadowed in several notes, Germany put into effect its campaign of ruthlessness on eight hours' notice after months of assurances that she had no intention of taking such a step.

The statement that Germany in her Sussex note reserved a new course of action is declared wholly unjustified. The United States specifically refused to accept that condition and in default of any reply from Germany was justified in believing that Germany adhered to her point of view.

In diplomacy the last note between two nations is the binding note and stands in all particulars undenied by one or the other. The chancellor's statement that he received only Reuter dispatches and a verbal statement to the foreign minister as to the causes of the break, recalls that a note setting out the reasons for the action of the United States was handed to Count von Bernstorff with his passports.

The statement condemning President Wilson for announcing an embargo on arms to Mexico and not to Europe was dismissed as absurd and incorrect. The cases are held to be in no way parallel, as Mexico was in civil war.

Germany Prepares for War

Berlin, Feb. 27 (Via London, Feb. 28).—The prominence Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg gave in his address to the Reichstag today to a discussion of relations with the United States is regarded here as indicating his purpose to prepare the German public for the eventuality which is looked forward to in many quarters.

There was much confusion of opinions and prophecies on this point today on account of the continued absence of authenticated news from Washington as well as the reports which are being received in regard to the state of public opinion in America. The German press continues to serve up fragmentary but sensational bulletins indicating feverish war preparations in the United States. At this hour it may be said that a declaration of war from Washington would find the German mind quite prepared for it. Less of a ripple would be caused here than was occasioned by Rumania's entrance into the war, and a final break with the United States would be likely to meet with stoical indifference, so far as the public at large is concerned. There is no feeling that a crisis is at hand, but merely an ominous tension which has been gather-

ing intensity. The nation is now pinning its faith to its U-boats.

Center Party Stands Firm

When Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had concluded his address in the Reichstag, Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the center party, said:

"Our confidence in submarine warfare is firm, as it represents the earliest possible termination of the war. The German nation will continue, in the future as in the past, to rest on the present monarchical basis, and will adhere to the present constitution. The government's action in the matter of peace proposals has our entire support.

"The year's balance has been unfavorable for our enemies, but they are not yet convinced by our invincibility. The program for the future drawn up by Viscount Grey, the former British foreign secretary, puts into effect the most shallow plans ever conceived for world domination. "England, who pretends to have been dragged into the war against her will to protect small nations, now continues the war with the plan of enlarging her territories by one and one-half million square kilometers.

"England is attempting to starve even the people in Germany who take no direct part in the fighting. America has protested against this but she has refused to follow us.

"With full appreciation of the seriousness of the situation, we must hold on and conquer, whatever President Wilson's decision may be. The order for unrestricted submarine warfare involves the question of the whole destiny of our empire."

"We wage submarine warfare not because we are in a desperate position, but because we hope thereby to terminate the war quickly.

"China's abandonment of neutrality is striking and can only be explained by pressure from the United States. The pope has most strictly observed neutrality and continues so to do. We express our thanks to Sweden, Holland and Switzerland for their neutrality.

"It is misleading for anybody to talk about our giving up our plans to all indemnity on the principal that everybody had to bear his own burden. This standpoint is not shared by the chancellor. (This remark was greeted with applause.)

"All damage and loss of property must be borne by the originators of the war."

AMERICAN VESSEL MUST HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Washington, Feb. 28.—It has been officially established that the American sailing schooner Lyman M. Law was not sunk by an Austro-Hungarian submarine. It had been presumed that the Law was destroyed by an Austrian submarine because she was halted on her way to Palermo, Italy in a region where it was thought there were no German u-boats. The submarine showed no marks of identity, and it now is assumed that she must have been German, or possibly Turkish.

Ambassador Penfield at Vienna cabled a report today in response to inquiries from Secretary Lansing. The Law was sunk, according to official dispatches, by a bomb after its crew had been under shell fire.

President Wilson, in his address to congress, characterized the destruction of the Law as disclosing a ruthlessness which deserved grave condemnation" but was what might have been expected.

RELATIVE OF VICTIMS OF LACONIA OUTRAGE URGES REPRISALS

New York, Feb. 28.—George A. Young of this city, nephew of Mrs. Mary Hoy, who, with her daughter, lost her life on the Laconia, made public today the letters he wrote yesterday to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, United States Senator Wadsworth of New York and Representative Walter M. Chandler of New York. To the president Mr. Young wrote in part:

"You will perhaps pardon me if in this moment of distress I speak somewhat strongly. My aunt and cousin are dead, and nothing that can be done by your or the American nation can return them to life. But is it not time, sir, that you, as leader of this nation, assume your duty of leadership, stop talking and take some definite action to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster?"

Mr. Young's letter to Secretary Lansing read in part:

"You will perhaps pardon me if in this moment of distress I ask you if it is not time that the great American nation, in the government of which you have an important part, should take some definite action other than windy words to prevent the repetition of occurrences such as that related above? Inevitably the longer such action is postponed, the greater it seems to me will be the penalty which must be paid by the American people."

Reminding Senator Wadsworth and Representative Chandler that both himself and his father are their constituents, Mr. Young's letter to each said:

"The United States of North America, by reason of its cowardly acquiescence of late years in the killing of its citizens in Mexico and on the high seas, has, without any question no right to the respect of nations. Is it not time that we take up Germany's gage of battle and show the world that we have still the courage of men?"

FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN LEAVES SPAIN TODAY

Corunna, Spain, Tuesday, Feb. 27 (via Paris, Feb. 28).—James W. Gerard, former ambassador at Berlin, sailed today on the steamship Infanta Isabel for Havana. The steamer is expected to reach that port March 8 or 9.

Mr. Gerard was escorted to his boat by the mayor of Corunna, in place of the governor, who is ill; the British vice consul and the Cuban consul. The Infanta Isabel was filled to capacity, carrying 750 in the steerage.

William H. Gale, formerly American consul general at Munich, arrived here today, and with difficulty obtained passage on the Infanta Isabel.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Federal farm loan board officials are understood to have arranged for placing half of the entire first issue of forthcoming farm loan bonds, amount undetermined, with a syndicate of bankers at New York and elsewhere at a rate of four and one-half per cent. The rate to be charged the farmers on loans will range between five to five and one-half per cent.

REPORTS OF GERMANY'S EFFORTS TO STIR UP TROUBLE UNITE FACTIONS

Washington, March 1.—Shocked and amazed by the revelation of Germany's attempt to unite Japan and Mexico to war upon the United States congress today forgot its differences of opinion and began swinging into line behind the president.

Senate republicans abandoned their general filibuster, and gave democratic leaders assurances of their support to the president in a national emergency. In the house, without a roll call and under special provision for its immediate consideration of the Flood bill to clothe the president with authority to deal with the German submarine menace by arming ships, was taken up under an agreement for a vote after three hours of debate.

President Wilson, however, will insist on being empowered to use "other instrumentalities," as proposed in the bill pending in the senate.

Full official confirmation of Germany's move as revealed by the Associated Press was given at the White House, state department and on the floor of the senate.

Secretary Lansing in an official statement made clear that the United States did not believe Japan had knowledge of the scheme or would take part in it. He also expressed the confidence of the government that Mexico would take no part. The Japanese embassy in an official comment, declared that under no circumstances would Germany's proposal be considered by the Tokio government; reiterated the allegiance of Japan to the entente allies, and reaffirmed her friendship for the United States.

The magnitude and astounding character of Germany's proposal completely overshadowed all other considerations of the government today.

The effect of the situation in congress was almost instantaneous. Republican senators who had been filibustering against the proposal to empower the president to arm ships and use other instrumentalities to deal with Germany, began abandoning their opposition and assured democratic leaders they would stand behind the president.

In the house, without a roll call, a special rule was adopted for immediate consideration of the Flood bill to clothe the president with authority, and to authorize a bond issue of \$100,000,000.

Senate Committee Favors It

The senate foreign relations committee this afternoon ordered a favorable report on the Lodge resolution after changing only a few words.

The committee struck out the provision asking the president for information as to when the "Zimmerman letter came into possession of the United States."

Senator Hitchcock reported the resolution as amended by the foreign relations committee to the senate at 3 o'clock, and asked unanimous consent for its consideration. There was no objection.

Senator Stone's amendment would add to the end of the resolution these words:

"And also to inform the senate as to whether the information in his possession respecting the letter signed 'Zimmermann' originated with any government or the official of any government engaged in the present war and if so to inform the senate of the facts."

Previous Activities Recalled

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 1.—Frederick Griese, a German subject, was taken into custody here on June 24, 1916,

by government agents, held for three days pending an investigation of his alleged activities in Mexico, and then released. From an examination of papers and letters found in his possession, it was said at the time that he represented a large German banking institution in Mexico in negotiations for the sale of several million rounds of German Mauser ammunition to General Victoriano Huerta at the time he was in charge of the Mexican government, according to the report here at the time of his detention. It was also said at the time that Griese was working to have all German banks in Central and South America concentrate their surplus funds in a German bank in Mexico City.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES THIS MOVE WAS MADE FOR STRATEGIC PURPOSES

Berlin, Mar. 1 (By Wireless to Sayville).—German army headquarters today announce a voluntary and systematic withdrawal of parts of the German advance positions on both banks of the Ancre, on the Franco-Belgian front.

The statement reads:

"On both banks of the Ancre several days ago, for special reasons, a part of our advance position was voluntarily and systematically evacuated, and the defense has been placed in another prepared location. Our movement remained concealed from the enemy. Rear guard posts, acting carefully, hampered his troops, which only with hesitation groped forward, occupying without fighting the strip of land which was abandoned by us, and which is lying in ruins.

"Yielding in the face of a numerically superior attack, as had been ordered, these minor detachments inflicted considerable sanguinary losses upon the enemy, and up to now we have captured 11 officers and 174 men and four machine guns.

Franco-German Patrol Fights

Paris, March 1.—Encounters between French and German patrols took place last night in the Argonne and east of Metzeral, Alsace, the war office announced today.

Germans Destroy Trenches

The Germans have already fallen back behind Bapaume, and the fall of that town is imminent, according to information from the front, which has reached military circles here. The German line is said to run along the road from Bapaume to Perone and some distance in the rear of the former town. During their retirement the Germans have systematically destroyed their dugouts and provision depots, and rendered their trenches useless.

Turks Still Running

London, March 1.—The British continued the pursuit of the Turks on the Tigris front throughout Tuesday, it is announced officially.

A hostile airplane dropped bombs today on Broadstairs it is announced.

Turkish Retreat Broken

London, March 1.—The remnants of the Turkish forces retreating from Kut-el-Amara have been shattered completely according to information given out in the house of commons today. The Turks, it was said, would reach Bagdad, only as a disorderly mob.

Germans Make Attack

Berlin, March 1 (Wireless to Sayville).—A strong attack was made by the British on the German lines east of Souchez, southwest of Lens, today, says this evening's supplementary headquarters report. The attack failed. There were no other important events on either the western or eastern fronts.

REPUBLICANS ANNOUNCE THEY WILL VOTE TO GIVE PRESIDENT POWER

Washington, March 1.—Spurred by the developments of the international situation the house today took up the bill to clothe the president with authority to deal with the German submarine menace under an agreement to vote after three hours' debate.

The statement was made officially that the house stands behind the bill as drawn in the senate, first, last and all the time, and does not approve the house bill in its entirety, because it doesn't provide the other "instrumentalities," which the president desires and proposes to refuse war protection to ships which carry munitions.

The portions the administration's wants may be inserted on the floor of the house or after the bill gets to the senate.

At the outset of the house debate Chairman Flood aroused intense enthusiasm on both sides. Every reference to America's willingness to protect the rights of citizens wherever they had a right to travel was met with a volley of applause. He cited that authority for the president to act as suggested in the bill had been granted to other executives in 1794, 1798, 1805, 1815, 1839 and 1856, and incidentally attacked the pacifists protesting against the bill.

"In 1797," he continued, "conditions were much as they are today, England and France were at war, and France was preying on commerce as Germany is today. Many people in this country at that time said our rights should not be upheld and that to uphold them would lead to war with France. We gave the president the power, our commerce was protected, our honor vindicated and war was averted."

"By this act," said Representative Flood. "We may not be able to avert war. If we should become involved in war, however, the passage of this bill would be one of the minor causes of that direful result. It may be necessary only to arm ships, but if we must do more, the fault is not ours. Give the president this power asked and the question of war will be with Germany. There is no doubt of the right of Americans to travel, and we should uphold this right peacefully. If that cannot be done, then we will do it with arms.

"If Germany were conducting this war with the instincts of humanity, we might take our chances. I cannot understand how this bill can fail to pass. It is a question of American rights, and when such a question arises, there are no party lines."

Applause even greater than that which greeted Representative Flood's opening statement met Republican Leader Mann's rousing speech in favor of the bill. Few men on either side of the chamber failed to respond by hand clapping or cheers.

"It is well known," Representative Mann said, "that I have done and will do everything in my power to keep this country out of war, and the peace settlement that is certain to follow its end. But I do not see how it is possible for a patriotic nation to refuse to give the president at the time of this crisis, the power which he asks, and which is provided for in the pending bill."

"I recognize that those opposing this proposition are filled with devotion to the country, as the rest of us are," he continued, "but I am not willing to cavil over the terms of power conferred on the president. When the time comes that our ships shall be assaulted and the limit of our patient bearing of insults or destruc-

tion that may be heaped upon us is passed, it becomes the duty of a great or small government to defend its rights upon the sea.

"I long ago would have given the president power to protect against attack American citizens engaged in peaceful pursuits in Mexico, and I think that we now should give him the power to save our rights, our patriotism, our people and our nation. I hope and believe that by giving this power to the president, we shall be more apt to keep out than to get into war."

Kitchin Promises Support

Democratic Leader Kitchin, one of the so-called pacifist group, announced amid great applause that he would vote for the bill.

"I shall vote for this bill—but not without hesitation and misgiving," said Kitchin. "The nation confronts the gravest crisis. It faces the supreme step, responsibly to itself and to the world.

"Already the European catastrophe threatens mankind, in Christianity, in civilization. The widening of that catastrophe by a great powerful nation like ours would seem to challenge the rights of Christianity to exist. It calls to the test the potency of civilization itself. The world holds its breath at every step the congress takes—at every utterance the president makes.

"Clothed with the powers given by the legislators, a president of the United States, can at his will, without let or hindrance of congress, create a situation which makes war the only alternative of this nation.

"In reassertion of my confidence in the sincerity of the earnest desire, but recently reiterated by the president, to avoid war, and in the hope that he may use the confidence of congress in him which finds its undoubted expression in the passage of this bill to maintain peace, I give to this measure my support."

CARRANCISTAS INAUGURATE A POLICY OF GETTING EVEN WITH BANDIT'S FRIENDS

El Paso, Texas, March 1.—An official report of an engagement between Carranza troops and Villa rebels yesterday was received here today from General Francisco Murguia, at Chihuahua City, by Carranza Consul Eduardo Soriano Bravo. The engagement took place at Cusihiuriachic, west of Chihuahua City, 20 Villa troops having been killed and 38 taken prisoners. The de facto troops were led by General Eduardo Hernandez, while the Villa followers were in command of Colonel Valdivieso, Rodriguez and Dominguez. One hundred saddled horses were also captured, the message stated.

Government agents here also received a report of Dr. Schroeder's arrest, together with the additional report that, before General Murguia released Dr. Schroeder, he ordered Schoeder and Edgar Kock, German vice consul in Parral, lashed 50 times each for three days because of their alleged friendship for Villa.

German Physician Arrested

El Paso, Texas, March 1.—Dr. Schroeder, a German physician at Parral, Chihuahua, was placed under arrest by General Francisco Murguia on a charge of having treated Francisco Villa while the rebel leader was in Parral and was suffering from pneumonia, according to an American refugee who arrived here late last night from Parral.

Upon his arrival in Parral General Murguia ordered a house-to-house search for Villa, the American said. Villa was not located, but Dr. Schroeder's arrest followed, he added. He was held four days and then released.

Hints on Growing Potatoes

The potato crop is one of wonderful possibilities, and with the high prices attained, it eclipses in dollars and cents any other crop the farmer can plant. The stiff prices are not spasmodic, but are brought about by unavoidable conditions, and these conditions are such that we will see no more dollar per hundred potatoes. In some of the eastern cities today, No. 1, or first class potatoes, are quoted at from five to six cents per pound, and some of our knowing ones here tell us they will sell for five cents on our market before new crop comes in. For more than 20 years my table has been supplied from the ranch, with a surplus to be shipped to market.

Our soils being formed from decayed vegetation and erosions from the granite and lime ledges on the mountain steep, are peculiarly adapted to the production of large, smooth tubers, and of cooking qualities as good as the best. Regarding soils, new land is preferable, if for no other reason but that it requires less tillage. Land intended to be planted to potatoes should be plowed the previous fall, and to a depth not less than eight inches, and left rough until early spring when it should be disced, several times before planting, thus cultivating the crop before it is planted.

Plant Small Potatoes

Small potatoes are used for planting and actual tests have proven that they are as good if not superior to large ones for this purpose. One the size of an egg may be cut in two, three or sometimes four pieces. After cutting they should be spread out thinly in a shady but airy place for a day or two before planting. This curing, or nirlting seems to increase vitality, and hasten germination. The tuber is not the "seed" but a bulb, or root, and needs to furnish nourishment for the young plant only until the plant itself takes root in the soil, and this is done before the top reaches the surface. Best success has been attained here at an altitude of 7,500 by planting from the tenth to twenty-fifth of May. List the land and plant about four inches deep—if there is a good season in the soil, three inches is better. About 400 pounds per acre gives a good stand when land is rightly prepared. After planting use a drag harrow to level down the uneven furrows, and harrow lightly every ten days until the tops of the plants begin to show through the surface.

When tops are three to four inches above ground begin to cultivate—a light one horse harrow is a good implement to begin with. The surface should be kept well pulverized and clear of all weeds and as fast as the plants will bear it, the soil should be drawn to them. This causes the plants to throw out a new set of roots, or feeders, and greatly stimulates growth and makes the plant more disease resistant. The plant now has two root systems—the one at the bottom which were sent out before the plants appeared above ground, the other near the surface

when the soil was drawn to the young plant. The bottom rootlets serve a two fold purpose. First, as feeders and second as support in case of insufficient rainfall, during the tuber setting period.

After the plants have attained a height of 10 or 12 inches all deep cultivation must be very shallow, as at this stage laterals to producing tubers are thrown out and the cutting or least disturbance at this time will greatly curtail the production.

It may not always be necessary to treat for scab before planting but it is safe to do so with either formaldehyde, or bluestone, and the same process as treating grain may be followed.

Renew Seeds Occasionally

A renewal of "seed" seems to be necessary about every five or six years. There is, however, a process of improving "seed" by plant selection, but details are too technical for the space allowed here.

Our community had a bad case of deterioration, and for several years the yield had been light and product of poor quality. But last spring the idea of procuring the best "seed" on the market, matured, and resulted in importing two choice varieties—one from La Crosse, Wisconsin, the other a creation of the world's plant breeder, Luther Burbank. These were placed with three ranchmen with practically the same character of soil, and the yield was something like the proverbial 30, 60 and 100 fold.

The latter planted 115 pounds and harvested a little over 4,000. The 60 fold man planted \$9.15 worth, and harvested 4,000 pounds. The 30 fold party had a case of spring fever which lasted all summer, and despite the fact that the weeds grew six feet high in his field, he had some nice potatoes, yielding perhaps 3,500 pounds per acre. One of the growers using some foresight procured most of the crops of the other two, and says that the keeping qualities are all that could be desired, and of the six or eight thousand pounds there is not more than two per cent loss.

S. L. BARKER.

Beulah, N. M.

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.

Santa Fe, Feb. 29.—At the offices of the Toltec Oil company in this city, it is reported that the drill in the experimental well north of Roswell is now down over 800 feet after passing through hard rock in which progress was slow.

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

Will Sacrifice High-Grade Piano

We have had left on our hands at East Las Vegas a strictly high grade piano, and to avoid storage and re-shipping charges, for immediate sale it will be sold tremendously cheap. Liberal terms. Don't fail to write The Denver Music Company, Denver, Colorado, for particulars if interested.

HOUSE PASSES MEASURE TO AID THE SCHOOL MEN IN THEIR WORK

Santa Fe, Feb. 27.—If a bill passed by the house late Saturday afternoon becomes a law, county school superintendents will be no longer compelled to pay their own traveling expenses in visiting the schools of their respective counties. The measure is committee substitute for H. B. 140, and it provides from \$100 to \$350 annually for each superintendent, according to the number of districts in the county. The bill also provides that superintendents shall visit each district at least once each year. It was passed by a vote of 40 to 2.

The house also passed the Roy bill, prohibiting the killing of deer, antelope, wild turkeys and quail for a period of five years, except in cases of damages to private property.

After defeating an amendment providing for higher salaries for teachers capable of teaching both English and Spanish, the house passed a substitute for H. B. 214, by Melhop, relative to tax levies for public schools, and limiting maintenance expenditures for rural schools. The amendment was presented by Representative Mares of Colfax, and resulted in considerable discussion. In support of the amendment Mr. Barnes, of Bernalillo, said he believed the American people were falling behind in their trade and international relations because of their failure to give more attention to Spanish and other languages besides English. Mr. Melhop favored higher salaries for teachers capable of instructing pupils in English and Spanish, but said the matter should be left to the school directors. The amendment was lost by a vote of 18 to 25.

The house passed H. B. 257, by Ortiz, of Guadalupe, providing for night schools for illiterates.

The Calisch bill providing for the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the displaying of the American flag once each month in the public schools was passed unanimously by the Senate Saturday afternoon.

A bill by Representative Mascareñas, making appropriations for two bridges across the Costilla river in Taos county, was defeated in the house by a vote of 18 to 23.

No More County Bills

Under the terms of a resolution adopted by the senate late Saturday afternoon, that body will consider no more county division bills at this session of the legislature. The resolution was introduced by Senator Gallegos, republican, of San Miguel, and in its original form would have blocked consideration of the Lea county bill, passed by the house Friday afternoon and reported to the senate Saturday. However, before its adoption it was amended, through the efforts of Senator Kaseman, to except any pending bills. The resolution is aimed particularly at a proposed bill creating a new county out of portions of Mora, Union and Colfax counties, which Representative Roy of Mora is expected to introduce in the house this week. In the event the bill is introduced it cannot be taken up by the senate unless that body reconsiders the vote to which the Gallegos resolution was adopted Saturday.

Several bills relating to judicial procedure, approved by the State Bar

association, were passed unanimously by the senate last Saturday afternoon. They follow:

S. B. No. 2. Authorizing proceedings in quo warranto, which heretofore have been possible only under the common law.

S. B. 14. Relative to the assessment of costs in civil actions.

S. B. 65. Providing appellate procedure in civil and criminal cases and repealing certain sections of the existing law.

S. B. 180. Regulating the execution of process and sales under executions.

S. B. 190. Relating to motions for new trials and appeals in cases tried by juries.

H. B. 16. Relating to procedure in district courts, and authorizing judges to sign orders at any place in the state.

PASSENGERS WARNED AGAINST TRAVELING SOUTH OF EL PASO ON THE TRAINS

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 24.—A skirmish occurred yesterday between Carranza troops and the Villa command of Jose Ynez Salazar at a ranch a short distance south of Casas Grandes, according to Villa sources here. A band of 12 Villa followers, believed to have been a part of Salazar's command, again looted Pearson, Chihuahua, 20 miles south of Casas Grandes, yesterday, taking a number of horses, mules and a quantity of supplies. The homes of the Pearson residents were also looted. Pearson is owned by the Madera Lumber company, a Canadian corporation.

The Villa command north of Villa Ahumada is the command of Manuel Ochoa, according to government agents here. They were encamped at the Padre Burke ranch near Rancheria, 58 miles south of Juarez, which is owned by a Chicago priest named Burke. There were 300 in Ochoa's command, according to the government agents. A rancher from Galeana arrived here today, and reported having seen a force of 200 Villa troops at the San Luis ranch, 30 miles southeast of Casas Grandes, Thursday night.

Passengers Take Risks

Juarez, Feb. 24.—Despite warnings issued by Francisco Villa against traveling on passenger trains between here, Chihuahua City and Casas Grandes on the Mexican Central and Mexico Northwestern railroads, passenger trains left here today on both lines today with a number of passenger trains left here today on both lines today with a number of passengers on board, although no foreigners were known to have taken passage. A number of Americans who were planning to go were warned by Villa partisans not to leave. Warnings were also received from Chihuahua City yesterday against traveling on the Mexican Central line.

General Jose Carlos Murguia was reported to have reached Casas Grandes yesterday after leaving a garrison at Palomas and at other points along the Pershing communication line. A troops train carrying 90 soldiers left here today for Casas Grandes to reinforce the garrison there.

Reports of Villa activities in the vicinity of Carrizal, west of Villa Ahumada and 90 miles from Juarez continue to be brought here. Villa partisans said today they believed Villa himself was moving north from San Andres to the Carrizal district preparatory to attacking Juarez. Villa troops were also seen on the outskirts of Chihuahua City Thursday, passenger arriving from the state capital said.

There were only 500 de facto troops in the Chihuahua City garrison, they said, the remainder of General Francisco Murguia's troops being in the field with him near Parral.

**CARRANZA INSTRUMENT IN SOME
RESPECTS IS A MODEL
DOCUMENT**

Mexico City, Mexico, Feb. 26.—Mexico's new constitution, promulgated throughout the republic today will give opportunity for the demonstration of the actual working results of many legislative ideas which have not progressed beyond the theoretical stage in many other countries.

The constitution, in general, follows along broad lines outlined by the first chief, General Venustiano Carranza, and submitted by him for consideration at the opening of the constitutional congress at Queretaro. General Carranza's project in turn followed the broad lines of the Juarez constitution of 1857, changing it with the object of making it thoroughly applicable to modern conditions. The makers of the new constitution in some cases, however, went somewhat beyond the chief's project in dealing with certain phases of legislation. In his speech to the chief when the latter appeared in the assembly to ratify the constitution, Luis Manuel Rojas, president of the assembly, said, in part, that, in general, the assembly had followed the fundamental ideas set forth by Carranza as a result of his mature experience and that if they had gone beyond in some matters, the point he had indicated he believed wise, it was due to the same youthful ardor with which the delegates had followed the flag born by Carranza at Guadalupe. Natural enthusiasm after the recent struggle and desire to destroy old abuses of the past, he said, offered sufficient motive for deviating from the path marked out by the first chief although they always had been in thorough accord with his sentiments for aiding the ideas and aspirations of the Mexican people. It was clear, he said, that the legislation adopted must be characterized by its tendency to better the popular classes which always had been oppressed and that if the assembly had committed errors or if defects later were found for which it was responsible, history would absolve the delegates because of the sincerity of their convictions as their sole idea had been to make great and happy the Mexican republic.

Rights of Foreigners

Two articles of the new constitution deal largely with the rights of foreigners in Mexico. Article 33, as finally passed, remains the same as it was in the Juarez constitution of 1857. This article declares that all foreigners possess the rights to the individual guarantees granted to all within the republic but the executive of the union shall have the exclusive right to compel to leave the national territory immediately and without prior judgment, any foreigners whose presence shall be adjudged troublesome. Foreigners may not be permitted to mix in any manner in the political affairs of the country.

The other articles dealing with the rights of foreigners provide that only Mexicans by birth or naturalization and Mexican companies have the right to acquire possession of lands or waters or combustibles but the state may concede the same right to foreigners who appear before the secretary of foreign relations and agree to be considered as Mexicans in respect to the titles involved and agree not to invoke in regard to the same,

the protection of their governments under penalty, if they violate this promise, of losing the titles which pass to the nation.

Foreigners may not acquire direct possession of lands or waters within 100 kilometers from the land borders of Mexico nor within 50 kilometers of the sea coast.

Free School System

Under the new constitution education is free but instruction will be laical. In the official schools primary education will be without cost. Citizens are obligated to have their sons or children under their control under 15 attend school, for primary elemental and military instruction. All Mexicans must attend instruction, both civil and military, which will fit them for the exercise of the rights of citizenship and must be trained to the use of arms and in military discipline. They must enlist and serve in the national guard (which elects its own officers) in conformity with the organic law to defend the independence, territory, sovereignty, rights and interests of Mexico and the tranquility of the interior order.

Clergy Must be Native

Strict government regulation of the church is provided for in the new constitution. All ministers of what ever cult must be Mexicans by birth. This regulation will cause removal from their pastorates of about 2,500 Spanish priests. There are few American ministers in Mexico, at the present time probably less than ten. English and German clergymen are equally few but there are quite a number of Frenchmen among the Catholic clergy of Mexico.

No minister of any cult will be permitted to teach in the public schools and only may give instruction in the higher grades of the private schools nor may any religious sect be permitted to establish or direct schools of primary instruction.

The constitution states that the state cannot recognize any compact which will tend to lower, lose or sacrifice the liberty of man, either through work, education or a religious vow and that therefore the law will not tolerate monastic orders nor permit the establishment of such by any denomination for whatever object.

Every man will have the liberty to profess the religious belief of his desire and to practice the ceremonies and devotions of that religion in the churches or in his private house and this shall not be considered a misdemeanor punishable by law. All public religious observances shall be celebrated within the churches which always shall be under the vigilance of the authorities.

Marriage a Civil Contract

Marriage is to be regarded as a civil contract. The simple promise to speak the truth and assume the obligations is sufficient to constitute marriage. The law will not recognize the personality of any sect. Ministers will be considered as professional men and subject to the laws and regulations governing professional men. The state legislatures according to local needs will regulate the maximum number of ministers of each cult within their states. Ministers in public reunion or formal private meeting or in the acts of the cult or in religious propaganda shall not criticize the fundamental laws of

the country, the authorities in particular or the government in general. They shall not have the right to vote or to be voted for nor the right to associate themselves in political affairs.

An Eight-hour Day

The labor laws provided by the new constitution are among the most advanced measures contained in the document. An eight hour day and a six day week are provided. Night work may not exceed seven hours and night work and dangerous unhealthy employment is prohibited to women and children under 16. Commercial establishments may not work their employes after 10 p. m. Children from 12 to 16 have a six hour day and children under 12 may not be employed. Women may not be required to do hard physical labor for three months before child birth, and may not labor for one month after that time but for this month they shall receive full pay, retain their jobs and all the rights of their contracts. They also must be given two extra rest periods of half hour each during the nursing period. The minimum salary of each region will be fixed on a basis which will provide each man with the necessities of life, his education and honest amusements considering him as the head of a family. In all farming, commercial, manufacturing and mining enterprises the employes have the right to participate in the profits. The percentage of such participation will be fixed by a commission in each municipality which will act under the central commission of conciliation established in each state. Salaries must be paid in legal tender. For the same labor there shall be no distinction in salary made by reason of sex or nationality. Double time must be paid for overtime which shall not exceed three hours a day nor continue for more than three consecutive days. Women and children under 16 may not work overtime. Farming, mining and industrial companies outside of towns are obligated to provide proper and healthy houses for their employes for which they may charge not more than one-half per cent monthly of the assessed tax value of the same. They also must establish schools, hospitals and other institutions necessary to the community. When the community exceeds 200 the employers also must provide a market place and municipal buildings and recreation grounds within which the sale of intoxicants and gambling is prohibited. Employers are held responsible for injuries received in performing labor and for professional diseases and must pay indemnity for same according to the laws. Employers must provide for the health of employes and adopt all necessary measures to guard against accident. Both workmen and employes may combine in associations to protect their respective interests. The laws recognize both the right to strike and to close down. Strikes are legitimate when they have for their object the preservation of equilibrium between the various factors of production and the harmonizing of the rights of labor with those of capital. It is obligatory for the workmen to give ten days notice to the commission of conciliation and arbitration before striking. A strike shall be declared illegal always when the majority of the strikers exercise violence against persons or

property and in the case of workmen employed in government establishments in time of war. Employes of government ammunition factories are not included in the section regarding strikes as they are under authority of the army. Complete close downs shall be legal only when the excess of production makes the suspension of work necessary to maintain prices at a reasonable limit and when approval has been given by the council of conciliation and arbitration. The differences between capital and labor will be subject to the decision of the council of arbitration and conciliation formed of an equal number of representatives of capital and labor and one member from the government. If an employer refuses to submit his case to this council or abide by its decision, he terminates his contracts with his employes and is obligated to pay them three months salary. If the workmen refuse, their contracts are terminated. An employer who discharges an employe without just cause or because he has joined a union or taken part in a legal strike is obliged at the choice of the workman to continue the contract or to pay three months' wages. The same applies when the workman loses his position because of the lack of probity of his employer or when he or his family are badly treated. Free municipal employment bureaus are provided for.

When a Mexican workman contracts to go to another country to work, this contract must be approved by the municipal authorities and vised by the consul of the nation in question and must provide that his employer must give him means of returning to his native land. Contracts with workmen shall be declared void when they stipulate an excessive or inhuman day's work; when they fix a salary not considered adequate by the council of arbitration; when salaries are paid in a saloon or place of recreation; when workmen are required to buy articles consumed in a saloon or place of recreation; when a portion of the salary may be retained as fines; and when the workman is required to resign his rights for indemnity for accident. It is provided that the laws shall include a protection for the patrimony which shall not be subject to mortgage and arrange for the establishment of savings banks and institutions which will encourage frugality among workmen.

THIS—AND FIVE CENTS

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to Foley & 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.

A COLUMBIAN RETREAT

Santa Fe, Feb. 27.—Mass for the Knights of Columbus was celebrated this morning at the cathedral by Rev. Father Garische, a Jesuit priest of St. Louis, who preached at the cathedral last evening to a large congregation.

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

MEASURE TO PUT VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS ON THEIR FEET INTRODUCED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 27.—A bill providing for certificates of indebtedness to cover a deficit of \$120,000 in the state salary and institutional funds, thus enabling the state to pay up arrears in state salaries and appropriations for the institutions, was passed by the house today and goes to the governor for signature. A special deficit fund is created to be raised by a special levy, to cover the certificates and interest.

Another bill ready for the executive is one amending the garnishment law, the chief feature of which is a clause allowing the garnishment of salaries of state officers.

Two new county bills have appeared in the house by Mora county representatives, one creating the county of Aguilar and the other Alvarado.

Republican Committee Meets

The republican state central committee, called to "consider matters of party welfare" convened at 2 o'clock at the capitol, with Chairman W. H. Gillenwater presiding. The chief purpose of the meeting is to consult with the governor and legislative majority on the republican legislative program to be carried out in the remaining nine days of the session.

Memorial for de Baca

The house suspended the rules to concur in the senate resolution which proposes to hold a joint memorial service to the late Governor Ezequiel Cabeza de Baca, on next Saturday, in the hall of representatives. A committee to be composed of three members from each house will have charge of all the plans and arrangements for this memorial service. O. A. Larrazolo will be invited to deliver an oration on this occasion.

Late Monday afternoon there was read in the house a resolution from the senate of the legislature of the state of Texas, tendering the sympathy of that body on account of the loss which the state of New Mexico has sustained through the death of Governor de Baca.

No Action on Prohibition

The house failed to act upon the senate bill which fixes the time of holding the election to vote on the prohibition amendment, although the measure was made a special order for Monday afternoon. It was left on the calendar without prejudice and will be taken up in routine work Tuesday afternoon. Prohibition leaders say they do not feel apprehensive about the bill.

The senate bill to appropriate \$25,000 to pay the expenses of a commission on the drainage of the Rio Grande valley was concurred in by the house, after a long argument over the merits of the measure. The committee to which the bill had been referred made an adverse report, and the bill carried by the narrow margin of three votes. The members of the commission are to be appointed by the governor and are to serve without pay, the purpose being to cooperate with the states of Colorado and Texas, the federal government and the Republic of Mexico, in the formulation of plans looking to the reclamation and drainage of the Rio Grande valley.

A resolution from the enlisted men of Company G of the New Mexico

National Guard was read. It prays the house to concur in Baird's senate bill which proposes to abolish the National Guard. Among the important bills introduced in the house were one by Turner to pay the traveling expenses of the county tax assessors and one by Mehlhop to penalize railroads for the failure to furnish cars for freight shipments.

The senate joint resolution to submit an amendment to abolish the state corporation commission, and to create in its stead a commissioner of corporations, was passed with only four dissenting votes, after the resolution had been amended by a special committee which was headed by Kaseman. The resolution provides that this commissioner is to be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, and he is to serve four years. The senators voting against the resolution were Kerr and Smith, democrats; McDonald and Tully, republicans.

The senate worked until 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, clearing its calendar of all except Kaseman's "blue sky" law, as amended by the senate committee; and Clark's bill relating to the rebating of taxes. Both of these remain on the calendar, without prejudice.

Senate Passes House Bills

The following are the bills passed by the senate:

H. B. No. 29, by Barnes, amending the acts relating to the procedure in suits for the determination of water rights.

S. B. No. 189, by Clark, to provide for the issuance and sale of certificates of indebtedness of the state of New Mexico.

S. B. No. 103, by Clark, relative to the levy of taxes.

S. B. No. 183, by Kaseman, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes upon the output of mines.

S. B. No. 15, by Bryant, fixing the rate of interest, defining usury, and prescribing the penalty for exacting the same.

S. B. No. 177, by Clark, to amend sections 5488, 5498 and 5500 of the Code of 1915, and to revive and amend section 5502 and to repeal chapter 78 of the laws of 1915.

S. B. No. 132, by Dunlavy, an act making it unlawful for anyone falsely to represent himself or herself as blind, deaf, dumb, crippled or otherwise physically defective, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Committee substitute for S. B. No. 145, to amend Chapter 60 of the Code of 1915 and Chapter 100 of the second state legislature, relating to irrigation districts, etc.

S. B. No. 201, by the committee on irrigation, to provide for the organization, conduct, management and control of drainage districts upon federal reclamation projects.

New senate bills introduced are as follows:

By Mersfelder, to provide for the making of annual reports by public school teachers and city and county superintendents. Education.

By A. V. Lucero, to provide a board of state supervisors of public schools. Education.

By Kerr, to reimburse the county of Luna for the money expended in the prosecution of the Villa bandits who participated in the raid on Columbus last year. Finance.

By Reinburg, to provide for the ex-

penditures of the boundary suit between the states of New Mexico and Texas, for the employment of counsel, in the suit and for the reimbursement of Dona Ana county for money advanced to carry on the suit. Finance.

By the committee on constitutional amendments, to fix the time for voting upon all constitutional amendments proposed by the third legislature. Constitutional amendments.

By Kaseman, to amend Section 4788 of the Code of 1915, relative to unrecorded instruments affecting title to real estate. Judiciary.

By Kaseman, to amend Sections 4, 6 and 8 of Chapter C, statutes of 1915, relative to the state fair. This new act proposes an appropriation of \$15,000 and authorizes the state fair commission to hold subsidiary fairs, as well as the state fair at Albuquerque. Finance.

By Kaseman, to appropriate \$3,000 to pay A. A. Sedillo for extra work and extra expense incurred in translating the code into Spanish. Finance.

By A. V. Lucero, to amend the act relating to the powers of school boards. Education.

Among the house bills introduced were the following:

By Barnes, by request, to make an appropriation to pay clerk hire in the offices of the state auditor and state treasurer, not yet provided for. Finance.

By Francis, to pay jurors in justice of the peace courts and in inquest cases. State affairs.

By Turner, to pay the traveling expenses of county tax assessors. Finance.

By Mehlhop, to penalize railroad companies for the failure to furnish cars for freight shipments.

WOULD PAY HUSBAND'S FUNERAL EXPENSES AND GIVE HER \$100 A MONTH

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 1.—The longest, hardest fight of the present session occurred in the senate yesterday afternoon when for two hours an effort was kept up to amend the house bill which provides that all corporations and companies shall pay their employees twice a month. All of the several amendments offered were beaten. The belief was that with so little time remaining of the session the house would not have time to concur in any amendments which might be made by the senate. Hence any amendment would serve practically to defeat the bill.

Kaseman led a move to act on an amendment which would have excluded mining companies, and another which would have eliminated the provision to post notice of pay days, while Barth sought to extend the provisions so as to include sheepherders, cowpunchers and cooks. There was not a dissenting vote when the bill finally was put on passage.

A good deal of a stir was created this afternoon through a request made upon the house by Assistant Chief Clerk Biernbaum, who announced that the senate desired to recall its bill. It developed a little later that the senate had taken no such action, and the bill quickly was carried back to the other house by the senate employees. There may be a move made in the house to investigate this action in improperly recalling the bill from the house.

The first call on the senate was made late yesterday afternoon when a vote was taken on Reinburg's sen-

ate joint resolution to propose an amendment on woman's suffrage. Gallegos was temporarily presiding in place of President Clark when the vote was taken. The vote was 17 to 4 in the affirmative. Gallegos announced that the resolution had been carried and passed on to the consideration of another measure. Barth delved into the constitution and found that on such an amendment there was required a three-fourths majority of all members elected. Calling attention of the chair, he secured the ruling that the resolution had failed to pass. The sergeant-at-arms was sent out to bring in all missing members. After one of the senators voting against the resolution had been prevailed upon to move a reconsideration, another vote was taken with the required majority being secured. The last vote was 18 to 6.

The senate has passed without opposition the bill to allow military men to vote when they are absent on their legal place of residence. This act relates only to the militia and does not include men in the regular army.

Governor Lindsey has signed the bill which creates the county of de Baca in the eastern part of the state, and is now engaged in making up a list of the county officers whom he will appoint to serve until an election is held. He is not yet ready, however, to announce the list of appointees.

The senate this afternoon passed the committee substitute for Senate Bill 125, which is the child labor law. Gordon of McKinley was the only one voting against the measure. The act provides that no child under the age of 14 years shall be employed in any mills, factories, manufacturing establishments or canneries or in any mines or quarries.

The senate finance committee this afternoon recommended that the senate do not concur in House Bill 265, which provides \$10,000 for the relief of the family of the late Governor de Baca. The committee offered a substitute bill, and recommended its passage, for the payment of \$100 a month to the family for a period of 50 months and also for the payment of the governor's salary up to the time of his death. A separate bill has been introduced which provides for the funeral expenses, which was presented yesterday.

The senate finance committee also reported a substitute bill which proposes to authorize the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of a silver service for the battleship New Mexico. The governor is empowered to appoint a commission of three citizens of New Mexico to select the service and the design and to attend to the presentation of the silver.

The house today killed the Overton resolution which proposed an amendment to the constitution seeking to abolish the legislature and to create in its stead a legislative commission. There was a tilt in the house today between Speaker Llewellyn and democratic members. Shaw demanded a roll call on a motion concerning which there was some uncertainty. When the speaker decided to order the roll call, York appealed from the decision of the chair. Ortiz of Guadalupe moved to table the appeal, and after the vote was taken the speaker announced: "The ayes have it and the appeal is tabled." Vesley took the floor and declared:

"The czar of Russia could come to this house and learn some valuable lessons."

At 3:15 o'clock this afternoon the senate went into joint session with the house to hear Miss Elizabeth Garrett of Las Cruces sing the song of her own composition entitled "New Mexico."