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## SUFFRAGE CAUSE LOST FOR THIS SESSION

HOUSE REFUSES TO PASS RESOLUTION FOR SUBMITTING AMENDMENT

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 8.—Aside from the hurry and excitement incident to the close of the legislature session, principal interest centers upon the general appropriation bill, which is still in the committee. While nothing definite is known, it is understood that enough pressure will be brought to bear to get some additional appropriations for the Normal University at Las Vegas, the Deaf and Dumb school at Santa Fe, the Blind institute at Alamogordo, possibly the University at Albuquerque and the Insane asylum at Las Vegas. Just what increases will be made over the amount as shown in the original bill is more than anyone can foretell at this time. The republican senate caucus was in session from 2 o'clock this afternoon until long after 3 o'clock, trying to decide upon what measures ought to be passed, and also discussing the vital matter of appropriations.

### Suffrage Cause Lost

The house last night and again this morning voted down everything relating to the cause of votes for women. This action was taken in spite of the fact that suffrage had been endorsed by a republican caucus.

The house this afternoon lacked only two votes of passing House Bill 258 which provides for establishing an industrial school at Santa Rosa and appropriating \$200,000 therefor. On the first ballot the vote was 21 for to 22 against. This vote was challenged by Ortiz of Guadalupe and on the second ballot the vote stood 20 for and 24 against. A number of the members desired to avoid voting and left the room. By special request they were brought back by the sergeant at arms and compelled to vote.

### Lea County Created

Governor Lindsey yesterday signed the bill which creates the county of Lea, in the plains country in the eastern part of the state with Lovington as the county seat. The governor today signed the following bills:

S. B. 231, which appropriates \$1,500 to pay A. A. Sedillo of Albuquerque balance due on the compilation of the codification of 1915.

S. B. 56, to pay the transportation of students at Normal schools when such students are preparing for the

work of teaching. The bill appropriates \$4,000 for the Normal University at Las Vegas and the Normal school at Silver City for each of the next two years.

Senate substitute for H. B. 262, authorizing the state engineer to extend the time for completing irrigation and power projects.

S. B. 79, making a state highway of the road from Taos to Santa Fe.

H. B. 232, providing for the teaching of higher grades in the rural schools.

S. B. 72, to provide for the transferring of certain properties in Santa Fe to the Woman's board of trade.

### De Bremond for Adjutant General

The position of adjutant general has been tendered by Governor Lindsey to Captain Charles De Bremond, commanding Battery A of the New Mexico artillery. The appointments of a state engineer and the bank examiner have not been made, and the office of coal mine inspector will not be filled until after a competitive examination has been held.

The name of Marcos C. de Baca of Sandoval county was withdrawn from the board of the Deaf and Dumb school at Santa Fe and that of L. C. Mondragon substituted therefor. The senate made objection to confirming Warren Graham upon the penitentiary board, but the governor declined to withdraw the appointment. It is believed that the senate will confirm Mr. Graham. The governor also probably will appoint the three members of the road commission as authorized by the bill passed in the senate today.

The house passed the highway bill providing for a state commission of three to be appointed by the governor and abolishing county road boards. The senate passed the capitol addition bill providing for a \$200,000 bond issue, which, with the highway bill, now goes to the governor.

### PANHANDLE ASSOCIATION SELECTS NEW MEXICO TOWN FOR 1918 SESSIONS

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 8.—Roswell, N. M., was selected as the meeting place for the 1918 convention of the Panhandle and Southwestern Stock Men's association here today at the closing session of the 1917 convention. Abner T. Wilson of Clifton, Ariz., is president, re-elected, as were all of the other officers of the association, who are: First vice president, T. D. Love, of Sierra Blanca, Texas; second vice president, Thomas F. Moody of Canadian, Texas; treasurer, J. M. Wyatt, of El Paso, Tex.; secretary, W. L. Ammonett of El Paso, and J. N. Sanborn of El Paso, assistant secretary.

San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 8.—The First New Mexico infantry will be mustered out at Columbus about March 20, and the First Arizona infantry at Douglas the same date.

### FIRST REGIMENT LIKELY TO BE RETAINED FOR SERVICE AT THE BORDER

San Antonio, Texas, March 7.—Orders were received by southern department headquarters today to speed up the return movement of state troops from the border, so that all organizations will be home for muster out by April 1. State troops on the border approximate 30,000 men.

It is understood that shortage of funds, due to failure of the appropriation bill to be passed before adjournment of congress, ceased the war department to quicken release of the troops. The order for muster out of all state troops by April 1 includes those of the border states, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. It is possible that the regiment of New Mexico infantry engaged in patrol duty near the Corner ranch, southwest of Columbus, will be held beyond that date.

New dates for departure include: First squadron Colorado cavalry at Brownsville, March 15; Colorado field hospital No. 1, at Douglas, March 15; and B company, Colorado signal corps, at El Paso, March 15.

### To Make Organization Easier

Washington, March 7.—To encourage small towns and villages to maintain National Guard units, the war department, in a circular issued today, has authorized the establishment of detached platoons. Two or more of these platoons, coming from nearby towns or settlements, would form a company in a regiment organized in that part of the state.

The minimum strength fixed for detached platoons is fixed at 34 men, one officer, first or second lieutenant, one sergeant, four corporals, nine privates, first class, and 19 privates.

The plan would supply a four-squad formation which could be drilled in company maneuvers so as to take its place with the other platoons of the company on mobilization.

### Regiments Ready to Leave

El Paso, Texas, March 7.—Unless new orders are received at district headquarters here for the return of National Guard regiments, it will be April 15 before the rest of the 15,000 Guardsmen can leave the border here, it was announced at district headquarters today.

No orders have yet been received for the Georgia infantry regiments and the Thirty-third Michigan infantry to leave, it was announced, and other Guard units have been delayed here after they were entrained ready to return for de-mobilization.

The Second and Eighth Ohio infantry regiments expect to leave today but were ordered held here for the present on account of the crowded condition of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Fort Wayne, Mich., it was said at headquarters.

## TWO SUBMARINES SINK MANY SHIPS

U-BOATS REPORT AT BERLIN HAVING DESTROYED 204,000 TONS

Berlin, March 7 (Via Sayville.)—German submarines returning between March 1 and 3 from their operations made reports indicating the sinking of vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 204,000, according to the Overseas News agency, the official German news bureau.

### French Ship Arrives Safe

New York, March 7.—The Fabre line steamer Roma, French, which sailed from here February 17 with 77 passengers, arrived safely at Lisbon on March 1, the line announced today.

The Norwegian-American line steamship Bergensfjord, which left Bergern, Norway, February 24, in ballast, arrived at Halifax Sunday morning, according to advices received here today by agents of the line. The Bergensfjord is the first westbound steamer to call at the Canadian port for examination. The Swedish-American liner Stockholm, which left here February 16 with cargo and passengers for Gothenburg, is still at Halifax.

The American steamship Minnesota, one of the largest freighters in the world, and the largest merchant vessel under the American flag, is due here late today from San Francisco by way of the Panama canal. The Minnesota was purchased by the International Mercantile Marine company from the Great Northern railway for use in the New York-London trade. It was reported at the time that the price was close to \$3,000,000. Her registered tonnage is 20,718 tons, and she is 622 feet long.

### KOLB BOUND OVER

Hoboken, N. J., March 7.—Fritz Kolb and Hans Schwartz, arrested in connection with an alleged plot to destroy war munitions plants for the entente allies, were held for the grand jury without bail. Two bombs found in Kolyb's room were identified by the prisoners in court.

### WILL ARM SHIPS

Washington, Mar. 7.—The definite impression that American merchantmen would be armed in the near future gained ground today, following conferences between resident military and administration officials and democratic senators.



## President Delivers Strong Address upon Being Inaugurated into Office for Second Time.

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson took the oath of office in public at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon, and delivered his inaugural address before a great crowd which packed the plaza at the east front of the capitol.

Vice President Marshall had been inaugurated in the senate chamber a few minutes before. With a new consecration to the nation's service the president, touching on the international crisis, declared there could now be no turning back from the tragical events of the last 30 months which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world. The president declared anew that America must stand for peace, stability of free peoples, national equality in matters of right, that the world must be free to all and that the family of nations shall not support any governments not derived from the consent of the governed.

Sounding a solemn warning against any faction or intrigue to break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of the American people, the president called for an America "united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity."

### Leads Inaugural Parade

At the conclusion of his address, the president led the inaugural procession back to the White House, where it passed in review before him.

The long line of officials and dignitaries moved slowly through the main door of the capitol to the inaugural stand, while the crowd cheered. The president was seated to the left of the chief justice and to the right of the congressional committee. Members of congress, diplomats, governors of states with their staffs, members of the cabinet and officials of the army and navy were placed nearby.

A noticeable change in the usual inauguration was the proximity of the crowd to the president's stand. Formerly cadets from West Point and Annapolis have formed a guard line across the plaza. Today the place of the cadets was taken by a thin line of boy and girl scouts and the crowd was permitted to come within 20 feet of the stand. Directly in front of the president, however, was a cordon of mounted police. The cadets stood some distance away.

### Crowd Sings "America"

Some one in the crowd began singing "America." The strains were taken up in a mighty chorus and resounded over the assemblage. The president, with bared head, smiled at the demonstrations, and cheers swept over the crowd as he faced them. The president wore no overcoat and Chief Justice White asked him if he did not fear he might take cold. President Wilson smilingly responded he did not.

Later, although the sun again came through the clouds, the whistling wind caused the president to change his mind about the overcoat, and he took one carried to the stand by his naval aide, Dr. Carey T. Grayson.

The crowd cheered as the president put on the coat.

There was somewhat of a wait at this stage of the proceedings so that all the official party might arrive and be seated before the oath was administered.

Continued cheers for the president came from the throng. "Hurrah for Wilson" was repeatedly shouted. The president and also Mrs. Wilson smilingly acknowledged the plaudits of the multitude.

In the White House party were Mrs. Sayre, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Bolling, Vance McCormick and Francis B. Sayre. The president took the oath standing bare headed, Mrs. Wilson standing just a few feet away. He shook hands immediately with the chief justice and with the vice president. He lifted his hat to the crowd and began at once to deliver his address while the crowd leaned forward, but the high wind made it impossible for those more than a few feet away to hear, and many of them began to leave. Even the crowds on the nearby stands could hear nothing, and many of them, chilled by the cold wind and uncomfortable wet benches, went away.

### Those Who Could Hear Listened

The wind died down slightly when the president was half through, and his words became audible to those on the platform and in the front ranks of the crowd. Many took off their hats and listened intently. The president took off his hat at the first cheers, but the wind was so cold he soon put it on again.

### The President's Speech

"We desire neither conquest nor advantage," the president declared. "We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere. There are many things still to do at home to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serves, but we realize that the great things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in co-operation with the wide and universal forces of mankind, and we are making our spirits ready for those things."

### Our Fortunes Involved in War

The president called attention to the fact that in the great war "our own fortunes as a nation are involved," and added:

"And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more American if we remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberalized mankind. These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace.

"That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peo-

ples and equally responsible for their maintenance.

"That the essential principle of peace is the mutual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.

"That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power.

"That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or powers of the family of nations;

"That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms;

"That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and democratic safety.

"That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented."

"I need not argue these principles to you," the president said, and added:

"And it is imperative that we stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires now ablaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified the errant humors of party and private interest and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

"I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power, and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what that task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which that involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people.

"\* \* \* For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled, and we shall walk with the same light all about us if we but are true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the councils of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right, exalted."

The president concluded his address at 1:03 o'clock, and prolonged cheering followed. Immediately the space in front of the stand was cleared to make way for the president's carriage. The surging crowd was being pushed back to make way for the beginning of the procession back to the White House.

One after the other the carriages of the presidential party entered the hollow squares of their escorts and wheeled around to the speaker's stands to receive their passengers.

They took places in line in the same order as they had taken on the march to the capitol two hours earlier. When all was ready, the adjutant general gave the order to start, and the procession, led by Major General Scott, grand marshal, headed down Capitol Hill and back toward the White House. The streets had cleared considerably by this time, and the waiting crowds, though cold, seemed to be not impatient.

First came the President and Mrs. Wilson, surrounded, as before, by troops, police and secret service men. Then came the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, escorted by the Culver troop, and then Inaugural Chairman Harper and his escort.

On the march back to the White House the president acknowledged cheers and applause by raising his hat and sometimes waving it at the crowd.

There was only one mishap in the parade on the trip going to the capitol when horses drawing a carriage in which were some military aides slipped down and became so entangled in their harness that they had to be abandoned, while the officers found another way to get to the capitol.

As the party drew into the court of honor, the escorting troops came to salute and there was a fanfare of trumpets. The president waved his hat as if to thank the escort, and then drove into the White House grounds. The procession halted about 20 minutes while the president and his party took a bite of luncheon.

At 2:15 o'clock the president took his place in the grass-enclosed reviewing stand before the White House, and in the center of the court of honor, and the procession began to file by in review, to disband a short distance further on. Members of the cabinet, government officials and a few invited guests were at the president's side while he stood at the rail of the box and reviewed the troops as they marched past eyes left and with arms at salute.

### A Brisk Wind Comes up

A brisk breeze sprang up which soon freshened almost into a gale. The sand covering of Pennsylvania avenue dried out by the sun and began to take to the air as the gusts whipped to the marchers.

Color bearers found themselves unable to go ahead in the face of the near gale, and were forced to furl their flags. Bandsmen had to turn their horns upside down to get the sand out so they could play. Troopers' hats went sailing down the line until troopers behind scooped them up on the fly and passed them up the columns to their owners. Some of the cavalry horses, frightened and confused by the stinging sand blasts, bucked and pranced, but there were no accidents.

### CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

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



## SEVERAL ARE EXPECTED TO BE RECEIVED AT TOMORROW'S SESSION

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, March 5.—The third New Mexico legislature this morning began the last week of its session. The house began work in the forenoon, but the senate session did not begin until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The house this morning received 84 bills and joint resolutions which had been passed by the senate. All except two were referred to committees. The exceptions were the bills to pay \$100 a month for 50 months to the family of the late Governor E. C. de Baca and to pay the expenses of the funeral of the executive. Both of these bills were placed on the calendar for action.

The workmen's compensation or employers' liability act was passed by the house this morning. The bill was not read in either English or Spanish, was not discussed, and several members asked to be excused from voting, for the reason that they did not know what they were voting for. Vesely vigorously protested against the speaker's ruling, which, he said, excluded all discussion.

"When I first tried to speak, you said I was too early, and now your ruling is that I am too late." Vesely declared.

Mares voted for the measure, but admitted he knew nothing of its provisions. The vote was 25 to 18. Opponents assert that nothing like adequate protection is to be made where the period of disability does not exceed three weeks. This bill was passed under a suspension of the rules, as was also the bill which provides for a state budget plan and for the Australian ballot system.

### Debate on Lea Bill

When the committee report was read in the senate on the Lea county bill a motion was made that the rules be suspended and the bill read for the third time preparatory to its passage. Four different amendments were offered and all four were tabled by a strict party vote with the exception that Lea of Chaves voted to table the amendments. At 3 o'clock, when the bill was still under discussion, Barth moved that proceedings be suspended and that the senate take up the committee substitute for senate Bill No. 147, which had been made a special order for that hour. Tulley, who introduced the bill, moved that it be carried over until 3 o'clock tomorrow, when it is to be made a special order. This motion was carried.

The bill in question is a road bill, and is said to embody all the recommendations of the New Mexico Good Roads association. The bill provides that the state highway commission is to be composed of three members to be named by the governor, the state engineer serving as the fourth member. The reason for carrying this bill over was that it might be redrafted, since it was proposed to offer 65 amendments to the measure, and holding it over and redrafting would save a great deal of time.

The governor has today signed the bill which provides that corporations shall pay their employees twice a month. No appointments have been sent by the governor to the senate,

but it is expected that a number will be sent in tomorrow. The prevailing opinion here is that Thomas Hughes, city clerk of Albuquerque, will be appointed warden of the penitentiary to succeed John B. McManus.

### Late Saturday ropeDure

A last effort was made in the house to kill House Bill No. 24, which provides for two paydays a month, and in which the senate had concurred. The effort to kill was through an attempt of Mares, of Colfax, to reconsider for the purpose of amending. If the bill had been brought back for reconsideration and amendment, there would have been no remote possibility of its passage at this session. Sanchez, of Valencia, moved to table the Mares motion, and his motion was carried by the vote of 38 to 5.

House Bill 313, creating the county of Alvarado, was brought back for reconsideration, under motion of Grigo, which was carried by 23 to 16. Mares then moved to table the bill when Sanchez, Valencia, moved to table the Mares motion, his motion being carried by big majority. Under motion of Barnes, republican floor leader, the measure was referred again to the committee on county and county lines.

Under a suspension of the rules, the house concurred in senate bill No. 66, which provides for the payment of normal school students who are preparing for the work of teaching. The bill appropriates \$4,000 a year each for the Normal University at Las Vegas and the Normal school at Silver City. The vote on the bill was 41 to 1.

A resolution was passed by the house to investigate the affairs of the office of state superintendent of public instruction, and also the expenditure of certain funds of the Agricultural college, at Las Cruces. It is charged that the college authorities have advanced money to the Rio Grande Printing company, at Las Cruces, for the purchase of paper and supplies, and that such advances were not authorized by law. The members appointed on the committee to investigate are Overson, of McKinley; Romero, of San Miguel, and Lucero, of Santa Fe.

### BILL PROVIDING AID FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS PASSES HOUSE

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 6.—The house last night rejected, by a vote of 23 to 13, the indigent student bill, allowing each member of the legislature to appoint one student in the state normal schools, expenses to be paid by the state.

House bill No. 95, by Otero, a herd law, was passed by a vote of 31 to 12 with amendments providing for more liberal fence regulations.

The senate last night passed the Lea county bill. Lee, Calish and Mersfelder were the only democrats to vote for it. All the republicans supported it.

### A New School Plan

The senate has partially amended the law changing the operation of rural schools and has adopted a provision to establish county boards who shall hire teachers and buy most of the supplies instead of the district boards, as at present. The coun-

ty board will include the county superintendent and clerk. All members are to be appointed by the county commissioners.

The road bill creating a state highway department, with only technical amendments, is expected to receive a favorable senate vote this afternoon.

The governor has announced no appointments today and the bill on appropriations has not been reported. So many people are swarming to the finance committee's meetings that the members are thinking of excluding everyone.

S. B. 55, appropriating money to charitable institutions, was passed by the house, by a vote of 30 to 6. It gives the Relief Society of Las Vegas \$3,000 this year and the same amount next year. Other institutions are aided as follows: St. Vincent's hospital at Santa Fe, \$3,600; Grant county hospital, Silver City, \$1,800; Sisters of Mercy, Silver City, \$1,800; Ladies' hospital, Deming, \$1,800; Eddy county hospital, Carlsbad, \$1,800; Sisters hospital at Albuquerque, \$2,400; Gallup hospital, \$2,000; St. Mary's hospital, Roswell, \$1,800; Sisters of Loretto, Mora, \$1,000; Sisters of Loretto, Las Cruces, \$1,000; New Mexico orphans' school at Santa Fe, \$10,000. The appropriations are to be duplicated next year.

### Local Option Bill Passed

A local option prohibition law by Gonzales and Llewellyn passed the house. An industrial school establishment bill for an institution at Taos carrying \$75,000, by Santistevan, passed 42 to 8. York of Otero opposed. Pardue, Llewellyn and Barnes spoke in favor of it, saying that industrial schools are a debt that people from the east owe the native people and that the Spanish people owe it to their children. A house bill creating a highway from Clayton, through Roy, to Wagon Mound, passed unanimously.

The house today, by a vote of 22 to 20, killed a bill imposing a tax on every Pullman sleeping car entering the state, because of a provision making it a misdemeanor for the porter of any such car to lower an upper berth unless actually to be occupied. The bill proposed a tax of \$2 on standard sleepers and \$1 on tourist sleepers.

### PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF MASSACRE OF LAST YEAR

Columbus, N. M., Mar. 6.—Unconfirmed rumors that a Villa band would attack Columbus last night caused many women and children to be sent from here to Deming and other nearby towns for the night.

The rumor was that Villa's reported illness was only a ruse to cover his movement against a border town, and that Columbus was his objective. The rumor was received by army officers here, and extra precautions were taken, although the officers declined to believe the rumors.

### PRIMARY IN TRINIDAD

Trinidad, Colo., Mar. 6.—Voting at the city primary election is going on quietly today. The vote cast is light, as the various candidates for nomination on both parties have no opposition, the election being a mere formality. The regular city election will be held on Tuesday, April 3.

## MEN FIRST ACCUSED OF TRYING TO ASSASSINATE WILSON ADMIT OTHER PLANS

Hoboken, N. J., Mar. 6.—Fritz Kolb, a German in whose possession two bombs and other explosive materials were found yesterday, and Hans Schwartz, arrested early today, were held for further examination in court today in connection with an alleged plot to blow up munitions intended for the entente allies. Schwartz, who says he is a chemist, was held as a suspect. The police assert he has worked in hotels and cafes in Hoboken at various times. Schwartz made a long statement to Chief of Police Hayes, in which he revealed, the police allege, plans for another explosion at Black Tom, N. J., yesterday with Kolb and himself as the conspirators.

### Held for a Hearing

Hoboken, N. J., Mar. 6.—Another man was held today on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to blow up munition factories with Fritz Kolb, a German arrested yesterday and in whose room were found two bombs and materials for making others. The identity of the second man was guarded by the police.

## WILSON HAS NOT GIVEN UP HIS PLANS FOR DEFENDING AMERICANS

Washington, Mar. 5.—President Wilson, it was stated authoritatively today, will do everything possible to find a way to arm American ships and protect them in other ways from submarine danger, in spite of the failure of the senate to pass the bill giving him special power.

A final decision on whether the president can legally arm the ships without specific authorization is expected shortly. An extra session of congress before July 1, to pass appropriations if for no other purpose, seemed today to be certain.

## PLOT AGAINST THE SAFETY OF INDIA IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNEARTHED

New York, March 6.—Dr. C. Hanador Chakiaberty, a Hindoo physician, and Dr. Ernest Skunner, 34, described as a German, were arrested today. The police say the men confessed they had plotted, under direction of Wolf von Igel, to invade India by way of China.

### German Attacks Fail

Paris, Mar. 6.—The fighting in the region of Caurierres wood and Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, continued last night. German attacks failed.

### LIGGETT IS PROMOTED

Washington, Mar. 6.—President Wilson today nominated Hunter Liggett, now a brigadier general in the army, as a major general to take the place made vacant by the recent death of Major General Frederick Funston. Colonel Francis J. Kernan of the Twenty-sixth infantry was advanced to the grade of brigadier general.

### SEVEN DIE IN FIRE

Vancouver, B. C., Mar. 6.—Seven persons were burned to death today when the Coquahalla hotel at Hope, B. C., was destroyed by fire.



**SENDS WORDS FOR THEM TO LEAVE JUAREZ TO ENGAGE HIS TROOPS**

El Paso, Mar. 7.—A message was received here late last night and transmitted to General Jose Carlos Murguia, the military commander in Juarez, from the commander of the Villa forces which are at the San Martin ranch, informing him they were there and were ready to give battle at any time. The San Martin ranch is 50 miles south-east of Juarez, and 17 miles south of Fort Hancock, Texas. Villa partisans here claim a demand was made upon General Murguia at the same time for the surrender of the town, but this was denied by the military commander in Juarez and also by United States secret service agents here who are watching the movements of the Villa rebels.

The man through whom the message was sent to General Murguia also denied that a demand had been made for the surrender of the town. According to the Villa sympathizers the Villa commander, who is unknown, proposed, as an alternative, that the de facto forces give battle outside of the town to prevent complications with the United States.

**Troop Train Fired Upon**

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 7.—A troop train from Casas Grandes was fired into at Barreal, 60 miles southwest of Juarez, at 9 a. m., today by a detachment of Villa soldiers believed to have been a part of Jose Ynez Salazar's command. The 150 Carranza troops on board the train returned the fire, but did not pursue the rebels.

The troop train arrived in Juarez at 11 a. m., with six military prisoners on board. The men were arrested in the Casas Grandes district as Villa rebels. One was a well dressed man in an officer's uniform. They will be given a military trial in Juarez today, and if found guilty of being Villa followers, will be executed.

General Guillermo Chavez, commanding 2,000 de facto cavalry from Sonora, arrived at Sabinal, 95 miles southwest of Juarez, late last night in pursuit of Salazar's command, and proceeded south toward El Valle.

**Ranch Is Raided**

Villa recruits were believed to have driven off 15 horses from the La Union ranch, across the New Mexico line near here. The horses disappeared from the ranch at the time government secret service men were investigating a report the ranch was being used as a recruiting place for Villa's forces. Six of the horses were recovered when the drove was trailed toward the border.

A United States army aeroplane carrying a pilot and military observer was sent across the Mexican border near Fort Hancock, Texas, at 9 a. m., today to scout for a band of 250 Villa troops reported to have been seen in the vicinity of San Martin, Chihuahua.

After flying 15 miles into Mexico, the aeroplane returned without seeing any armed forces. Captains Dodd and Brown, of the First Aero squadron, from Columbus, N. M., made the flight.

**Fight Near Casas Grandes**

United States secret service office agents here received a report today of fighting between Villa and Carranza forces in the Casas Grandes district yesterday. Four hundred and fifty troops were rushed from Juarez

late yesterday on a special train, and 150 cavalry also left the Juarez garrison to proceed toward Casas Grandes overland, according to the same report.

Wounded soldiers were also reported to have been brought to Juarez on a train today, these secret service agents said. A skirmish near Villa Ahumada was also reported.

**Mexicans Display Hatred**

El Paso, Texas, March 7.—American passengers arriving here from Chihuahua City brought the first news of a banquet which was given in the Chihuahua state capitol by the German residents of that city in honor of General Francisco Murguia, commander of the northeastern military zone. According to these passengers, speeches were made at the banquet in abuse of the American people and the United States.

**DEBATE INDICATES CLOTURE PLAN PREVENTING FILIBUSTERS WILL BE ADOPTED**

Washington, Mar. 8.—Senator Martine, the majority floor leader, announced late today he expected to hold the senate in continuous session until the amendment to its rules to prevent filibusters has been passed.

Revision of the senate's rules whereby filibusters such as that which resulted in the defeat of the armed neutrality bill will be prevented in the future, it was generally believed today, soon will become an accomplished fact. This belief was based on the action of yesterday's caucus of democratic and republican senators in approving a rule under which debate may be limited by a two-thirds vote of the senate. A resolution embodying the proposed rule, prepared by Majority Leader Martine, was ready to be laid before the senate today, and will be pressed for prompt adoption.

The chances are that the new rule will be adopted by the senate without a prolonged struggle. This is indicated by the fact that the rule was endorsed unanimously by a caucus of 40 democratic senators and by 30 two in a caucus of republican senators. The two voting against endorsement were Senators Sherman and France.

Senators LaFollette and Gronna failed to attend the republican caucus, and many democrats believed that when the resolution changing the rules is presented they will seize the opportunity to make speeches on the armed neutrality bill.

The cloture amendment to the senate rules, approved by both democratic and republican caucuses, was taken up by the senate today under unanimous consent.

Senator Martine, majority leader, in asking unanimous consent, said that by so doing he had no desire to shut off full debate.

Senator Lodge, ranking republican of the foreign relations committee, said he hoped there would be no objection.

Senator Sherman, one of the two republicans who voted against the rule in the party caucus yesterday, read a portion of President Wilson's statement on the failure of the armed neutrality bill, saying it would be useless to call a special session of congress now to pass that bill, as, unless the senate rules were changed, a filibuster could be successfully maintained against it.

"The president," said Senator Sherman, "intentionally seeks to convey to the country the impression that only by a change in the senate rules can the neutrality bill be passed at a special session of congress. That is not practically true. However, the-

oretically it may be sought to make it appear true."

Senator Sherman added that a "portion of the truth was deliberately omitted" from the president's statement.

"In intend to support the armed neutrality bill," he added, "but I do object to making a few senators the object of the president's wrath in a statement sent out to the general public."

The congestion of legislative business was not referred to in the president's statement, Senator Sherman said, and there was no question in his mind that the bill could be passed within 30 days if the president should call an extra session.

"The rules of the senate are sought to be made the scapegoat in this emergency," he declared, and added that he thought it unnecessary to amend the rules to pass this bill.

**Cummins Says Somebody Lied**

Senator Cummins, one of the 12 men who failed to sign the senate manifesto favoring passage of the armed neutrality bill, declared in the senate today that "any man in the senate or out of it, of high or low degree, who said he conspired to defeat that bill, deliberately falsified."

"I debated the amendment which I presented a little more than one hour," said Mr. Cummins, "and then my part in this tragedy—as it would have been—ceased and any man, whether in the senate or out of it, whether of high or low degree, who intimates that I attempted or conspired to prevent a vote on this bill, deliberately falsifies. I wish I could use a stronger term and still be within the rules of the senate."

Senator Sherman said he failed to see any reason to be "precipitate" in the matter, and pointed to the sinking of the Lusitania nearly two years ago and the sinking of other ships since, to show that the president had not been in a hurry to take determined action.

"I wish to remind the president," said the senator "when he seeks to blame the senate and the senate rules and a few of the senators, that during a large part of this time he has ridiculed preparedness. He has ridiculed it in the army and in the navy". Mr. Sherman declared there was no doubt in his mind that the armed neutrality bill would give the president the right to arm munitions in ships and furnish war ships to convoy them.

"When we do that" he said, "we are in defacto war without the formality that precedes the clash of arms. Bear in mind that I will vote for this bill and I am prepared to vote for war when the president exercises the power given in this bill".

He said he hoped war could be avoided, and declared himself in favor of "conscription of every New York editor who is advocating war in his editorial columns".

Senator Sherman said he opposed the cloture rule because it would be only a question of time, if the one proposed is adopted, until the power of two-thirds to force cloture would be changed so it may be forced by a majority vote. He read extracts from President Wilson's writings declaring that the unlimited debate in the senate was of great importance to its usefulness as a legislative body.

**French Attack Repulsed**

Mrs. Ira Nelson Morris, wife of the United States minister to Sweden, has arranged to open a depot in Stockholm for collecting and selling the handiwork of the millions of war prisoners in the concentration camps of Europe.

**AT ONE TIME HE WAS WEALTHIEST MAN IN NORTHERN PART OF TERRITORY**

Andres Sena, aged 72 years, died at 7:30 o'clock this morning at his home on the West side. Mr. Sena had been ill but five days, suffering from pneumonia. The funeral will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning from the church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Rev. Father Balland conducting the services. Interment will be in Mount Cavalry cemetery, under direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons. The family of Mr. Sena is desirous that the friends attend the funeral.

In the death of Andres Sena, San Miguel county and New Mexico lose one of their best known and most highly respected citizens. A native of Santa Fe, he came to Los Alamos at an early age and engaged in ranching and the mercantile business. He did an extensive business in sheep, and at one time is said to have had over 100,000 head of these animals. He owned a chain of 30 or more stores in San Miguel county and other sections of northern New Mexico, with headquarters at Los Alamos.

Mr. Sena operated many caravans in which bull teams hauled immense quantities of merchandise. For some time he was a partner with Charles Ilfeld, and later again was in business without associates. A break in the price of wool during the Cleveland administration caused Mr. Sena to go into bankruptcy. At the time of his failure he possessed 75,000 head of sheep. He paid his obligations, but it left him in the most modest of circumstances.

Mr. Sena for many years was the owner of the large ranches at Los Alamos afterwards owned by J. D. Hand and the Shellabarger brothers. He built the large ranch house on the Hand ranch which was known as the most hospitable as well as the most handsome country home in San Miguel county. Mr. Sena was employed for 14 years by Mr. Hand as land agent and manager. Mr. Hand spoke of him today as one of the most competent and dependable of men.

Mr. Sena served as a territorial senator from San Miguel county, and was a member of the board of county commissioners which built the San Miguel county court house. He was a lifelong republican.

Mr. Sena was noted for his generosity and kind-heartedness. Many are the men and women whom he has given financial assistance and kindly counsel and advice. His influence long will be felt for good in this section.

Andres Sena was born in Santa Fe on November 27, 1845, the son of Rafael Sena, a prominent New Mexican of that day. He received his education under private tutors and at St. Michael's college. In March, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Victoriana Baca, daughter of Rinaldo Baca. To their union nine children were born, seven of whom are living. They are Miss Frances Sena, of Santa Fe, who is here at present; Andres Sena, Jr., of Stillwater, Minnesota; Alfonso M. Sena, of Omaha, Nebraska; Alfredo Sena, of Las Vegas; Mrs. Charles Blanchard, of Bernalillo, who is here; Edmundo Sena, of Las Vegas, and Arthur Sena, of Las Vegas. Neither Andres Sena, Jr., nor Alfonso S. Sena will come to Las Vegas to attend the funeral.

Berlin, March 7 (Wireless to Sayville.)—An attack was made by the French last night on German positions in Caurieres wood, the Verdun front. Today's war office announcement says the French were repulsed.



**McWENIE, ROSENWALD, CONDON,  
BACA AND RAMIREZ TO BE  
ASYLUM DIRECTORS**

**MRS. HAL. RAYNOLDS, SPIESS, B.  
BACA, W. A. HAVENER AND  
CRUZE NOMINATED**

**LAS VEGAS MAN IS PUT BACK  
IN POSITION HE OCCUPIED  
IN TERRITORIAL DAYS**

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7.—Nominations for 21 of the 26 state boards were sent to the senate this morning by Governor W. E. Lindsey. The nominations follow:

Insane Asylum Board—Edward J. McWenie, San Miguel county; Cecilio Rosenwald, San Miguel county; Bonifacio Baca, San Miguel county; Canuto Ramirez, San Miguel county; D. W. Condon, San Miguel county. Each is named for four years.

Penitentiary Commissioners—D. T. Hoskins, San Miguel county; W. J. Barker, Santa Fe; J. E. Torres, Socorro; Vincent May, Dona Ana; Warren Graham, Bernalillo. Each for four years.

Reform School Trustees—Mrs. E. C. Crampton, Colfax; Ralph O. Cottingham, Colfax; William S. French, Colfax; Chris Wiegand, San Miguel; Thomas O'Brien, Colfax. Each for four years.

University of New Mexico Regents—Nathan Jaffa, Chaves county; G. L. Brooks, Bernalillo; J. A. Reidy, Bernalillo; Antonio Lucero, San Miguel; John R. McFie, Jr., McKinley. Each for four years.

Agricultural College Regents—James S. Quesenberry, Dona Ana; Charles L. Hill, Dona Ana; E. C. Crampton, Colfax; R. E. Putney, Bernalillo; M. Y. Monical, Chaves. Each for four years.

Military Institute Regents—E. A. Cahoon, Chaves; W. A. Finley, Eddy; J. W. Poe, Chaves; J. P. White, Chaves; G. L. Reese, Roosevelt. Each for four years.

Institute for the Blind Trustees—Frank C. Rolland, Otero; W. E. Warren, Otero; R. B. Fields, Otero; John E. Bell, Lincoln; W. M. Reilly, Lincoln. Each for four years.

School of Mines Regents—J. M. Sulli, Grant; C. T. Brown, Socorro; Phillip Argall, Socorro; G. C. Clark, Socorro; W. A. Parvis, Socorro. Each for four years.

Deaf and Dumb School Trustees—E. R. Wright, Santa Fe, Jose Ortiz, y Pino, Santa Fe; George M. Kinsell, Santa Fe; Antonio Salazar, Santa Fe; Marcos C. de Baca, Sandoval. Each for four years.

Silver City Normal Regents—T. L. Lowe, Grant county; H. H. Betts, Grant; Arthur Goodell, Grant; Jackson Agee, Grant; John Corbett, Luna. Each for four years.

Las Vegas Normal Regents—Charles A. Spiess, San Miguel; Benito F. Baca, San Miguel; Mrs. Hallett Reynolds, San Miguel; W. A. Havener, Curry; Horace Kruse, Colfax. Each for four years.

Sheep Sanitary Board—Jaffa Miller, Chaves; Louis Ifeld, Bernalillo; Sabino Olivas, Rio Arriba; Manuel A. Maes, San Miguel. Each for two years.

Cattle Sanitary Board—C. L. Ballard, Chaves; A. E. Baird, Otero; U. L. Hodges, Grant; Colonel E. R. Railston, Grant; Filiberto Gallegos, Union; Thomas D. Burns, Jr., Rio Arriba. Each for two years.

Board of Osteopathy—J. O. Schwenker, Bernalillo; C. A. Wheelon, Santa Fe; Walter Mayes, Socorro. Each for two years.

Board of Optometry—R. J. Taupert, San Miguel county; C. H. Carnes, Bernalillo; T. E. Presby, Chaves. Each for two years.

State Board of Education—A. D. Crile, Chaves; E. L. Enloe, Grant; Atanasio Montoya, Bernalillo; Frank Carroon, San Miguel; Mrs. Josie Lockard, Colfax. Each for four years.

Natural Resources Commission—L. B. Prince, of Santa Fe for term ending March 1918; Frank W. Clancy of Santa Fe for term ending March, 1919; B. S. Rodey of Bernalillo county, for term ending March 1920.

State Board of Embalmers—M. H. Koch, Quay, term ending March, 1918; Clark Dilley, Chaves, term ending March 1919; H. O. Strong, Bernalillo, term ending March 1920; C. A. Rising, Santa Fe, for term ending March 1921; Edward J. Neer, Roosevelt, for term ending March, 1921.

Board of Pharmacy—E. G. Murphey, term ending March, 1918; D. W. Haydon, Union, term ending, March, 1919; J. H. O'Reilly, Bernalillo, term ending March, 1920; P. Moreno, Dona Ana, term ending March, 1921; W. M. Duckworth, Curry, term ending March 1922.

State Tax Commissioners—J. Rafael Aguilar, Mora; A. W. Pollard, Luna; George L. Ulrich, Lincoln; R. C. Reid, Chaves; F. C. Wilson, Santa Fe. Each for two years.

Capitol Custodian Committee—Telesforo Rivera, Santa Fe; Marcelino Garcia, Santa Fe. Each for two years.

**Drainage Bills Signed**

Governor Lindsey today signed senate bills Nos. 201 and 145, designed to make it possible for land owners under the Elephant Butte project to secure the co-operation of the United States reclamation service in the drainage of their lands, which are now becoming waterlogged. One of the measures amends the state laws relative to irrigation districts to make them conform to the requirements of the reclamation service, and the other provides for the organization and management of drainage districts organized within reclamation projects.

**CASE AGAINST NEW MEXICAN  
FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL IS IN  
PROGRESS**

Los Lunas, N. M., Mar. 8.—The case of Henry Dreyfus against Bronson M. Cutting for \$50,000 alleged damages was thrown out of court by Judge Mechem. The case against the New Mexican Printing company is now being tried.

Denying that he was a tool or henchman of H. O. Bursum, but admitting that Mr. Bursum had given him most of his official jobs, Henry Dreyfus, who was seeking to recover \$50,000 from B. M. Cutting and the New Mexican Printing company for alleged criminal libel, went on the stand yesterday, and denied that he had desecrated the American flag. It was charged that he had torn down a flag in Socorro in 1906 during a visit by Governor Hagerman. Dreyfus said his father had been a sergeant in the United States army. When asked what kind of a sergeant he said sergeant-at-arms. Upon cross examination by Attorney Wilson for the defense, he said he remembered the incident of the removal of Sheriff Leandro Baca of Socorro county by Governor Hagerman, but had no sympathy with Baca and knew of no row between Bursum and Hagerman.

As to the offices he had held Dreyfus said that Bursum had appointed him deputy all the time that he was sheriff, that he was cell-keeper for Bursum while Bursum was penitentiary superintendent and that he was city marshal for Bursum all the time that Bursum was mayor of Socorro. He said that he had always supported

Bursum for mayor and governor but that he sometimes felt compelled to differ with Bursum in political matters. He said he was not a Bursum henchman but a henchman of the city of Socorro. He said that while he liked Mr. Bursum, he often had to fight him hard. He felt that his whole duty was to the city of Socorro and not to Bursum.

J. A. Torres, editor of Bursum's paper, El Herald, admitted that it was generally believed at the time that Dreyfus had broken up a flag and thrown it over a fence.

I. Sparks testified that he had once attended a reception at the residence of Bronson M. Cutting and saw many evidences of luxury there. This testimony was at once ruled out.

**LAS VEGAS MAN NAMED BY GOV-  
ERNOR TO AN IMPORTANT  
POSITION**

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 8.—Governor Lindsey late yesterday afternoon made the following appointments, sending the names to the senate for confirmation:

For state game and fish warden—Theodore Rouault, Jr., of Dona Ana county.

For superintendent of insurance—Cleofes Romero, San Miguel county.

For superintendent of the state penitentiary—Thomas Hughes, of Bernalillo county.

Additional state boards were sent to the senate by Governor Lindsey later in the afternoon. These nominations follow:

M. J. Morgan, Luna county; L. R. Hough, Roosevelt; M. R. Chapin, Grant; E. J. Alger, Bernalillo; C. O. Harrison, Santa Fe, each for a term of four years.

A. B. Renahan, Santa Fe county; J. M. C. Chaves, Rio Arriba; Jose R. Martinez, Rio Arriba; T. J. Mabry, Bernalillo; Jose Montaner, Taos.

**Water Commissioners**

F. G. Tracy, Eddy county; Numa Frenger, Dona Ana; Victor Ortega, Santa Fe.

**Miners' Hospital at Raton**

Ernest Ruth, W. M. Oliver, Louis Garcia, E. O. Brown, C. R. Bass, all of Colfax county, for a term of four years.

**State Board of Health**

James A. Massie, Santa Fe, term of two years; R. K. McClannahan, San Miguel, two years; Joseph S. Cipes, Bernalillo, two years; H. A. Ingalls, Chaves, four years; M. D. Taylor, San Juan, four years; H. Austin Stroup, Eddy, four years; C. H. Ferguson, Quay, four years.

**EFFORTS TO EXTRADITE NEWS-  
PAPER MAN PROBABLY WILL  
NOT BE PUSHED**

Santa Fe, March 8.—The difficulty that George C. Cowing, newspaperman on the staff of the republican headquarters at Santa Fe, got himself into by being prosecuted for criminal libel, ex-Governor Miguel A. Otero being the prosecuting witness, appears to have been settled at least temporarily, according to the Los Angeles Times, which says:

"With a bow and a smile, an apology and a handshake, what threatened to be a famous criminal libel suit in New Mexico came to a temporary end in the corridor of the Hollenbeck hotel Saturday morning. Former Governor Miguel A. Otero, with Captain Fred Fornoff, ex-chief of the New Mexico rangers, and armed with an Oregon boot, came here for the avowed purpose of taking with them George C. Cowing, a Pasadena newspaperman.

"The men from New Mexico had secured requisition papers and had

also secured the arrest here of Mr. Cowing. Captain Fornoff remained in Los Angeles where he was served with a habeas corpus writ, while Mr. Otero went to Sacramento for his papers. Attorneys Riccardi and Webster of Pasadena were preparing to do battle in the court to prevent the return to New Mexico of their client, Mr. Cowing. Former Governor Otero arrived at the Hollenbeck late Friday evening, armed with the necessary papers to extradite the prisoner.

"The two Pasadena attorneys called on the former governor of New Mexico and repeated the famous suggestion the governor of North Carolina gave to the governor of South Carolina. Then followed a pow wow in which Mr. Otero admitted he had no personal feeling in the suit he had brought against the newspaperman and Mr. Cowing immediately came back with the reply that he held the former governor in high esteem. He said all that had been written during the heat of the last political campaign was merely politics and there was no malice in any of the articles he had written about Mr. Otero.

"When each side got the viewpoint of the other, southern politeness obtained and the men repeated the words of the governor of North Carolina as addressed to the governor of South Carolina. Mutual expressions of regret followed, apologies flowed freely and all bets were declared off for a period of 30 days. Thereupon Captain Fornoff packed up his Oregon boot, a taxi was called and the gentlemen from New Mexico caught an afternoon train for home. This, it is thought, will be the end of the case so far as Mr. Cowing is concerned, as Mr. Otero will probably not return to continue the extradition proceedings." The Times says further:

"Mr. Cowing at one time worked for the Santa Fe New Mexican, a progressive newspaper partially controlled by Mr. Otero. Two weeks before the last election Mr. Cowing transferred his services to a rival newspaper, under republican control, and is alleged to have made disparaging allusions to Mr. Otero, record as governor, something over 11 years ago. Mr. Otero at the last election was a defeated candidate for state auditor, and smarting under defeat and the article published by his former employe, he secured a warrant charging Mr. Cowing with criminal libel.

"Several civil suits for libel are pending against Mr. Otero's newspaper and 'the opposition' rather depended on Mr. Cowing to establish the fact that prior to publication the owners of the paper were aware of a number of alleged libelous articles that were printed in the Santa Fe New Mexican. The 'other side' may be disappointed in that it will not have Mr. Cowing for a witness, but as he declares he does not know anything, anyhow, everyone should be delighted with the ending of the episode. The continuation of the habeas corpus hearing for 30 days was agreed to by District Attorney Woolwine and not opposed by Mr. Otero."

Captain Fred Fornoff who has returned, denies that he carried a 50 pound Oregon boot with him to clap on Cowing as a prisoner.

Berlin, Mar. 8 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Announcement was made by the admiralty today that there have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean eight steamships and seven sailing vessels of more than 40,000 tons.



### KAISER HOPED, HOWEVER, UNITED STATES WOULD NOT RESENT U-BOAT WAR

Berlin, Mar. 3 (Via London).—The version of the Zimmermann statement cabled from London gives the name of the American newspaper correspondent referred to by the German foreign secretary, as Edward Price Bell instead of Edward Price. Edward Price Bell is the name of the London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Berlin, Mar. 3 (By Wireless to Sayville).—The following was given out today by the Overseas News Agency, the official German news bureau:

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann was asked by a staff member of the Overseas News Agency about the English report that "a German plot had been revealed to get Mexico to declare war against the United States and to secure Japan's aid against the United States."

Mr. Zimmermann answered:

"You understand that it is impossible for me to discuss the facts of this 'revealed plot' just at this moment, and under these circumstances. I therefore may be allowed to limit my answer to what is said in the English reports, which certainly are not inspired by sympathy with Germany.

"The English report expressly states that Germany expected and wished to remain on terms of friendship with the United States, but that we had prepared measures of defense in case the United States declared war against Germany. I fail to see how such a 'plot' is inspired by unfriendliness on our part. It would mean nothing but that we would use means universally admitted in war in case the United States declared war.

"The most important part of the alleged plot is its condition and form. The whole 'plot' falls flat to the ground in case the United States does not declare war against us. And if we really, as the report alleges, considered the possibility of hostile acts of the United States against us, then we really had reasons to do so.

#### An "American Plot"

"An Argentine newspaper a short while ago revealed a plot when it told that the United States last year suggested to other American republics common action against Germany and her allies. This 'plot' apparently was not conditional in the least.

"The news published by La Prensa of Buenos Aires agrees well with the interpretation given, for instance, by an American newspaper man, Edward Price, in Berlin and at London, who said that the United States was waiting only for the proper moment in order opportunely to assist the entente. The same American stated that Americans from the beginning of the war really participated in it by putting the immense resources of the United States at the entente's disposal, and that Americans had not declared war only because they felt sure that assistance by friendly neutrality would be during that time much more efficient for the entente than direct participation in the war. Whether this American newspaper man reported the facts exactly we were at a loss to judge in satisfactory fashion, being completely cut off from communication with the United States.

"But there were other facts which seemed to confirm this and similar assurances. Everybody knows these facts, and I need not repeat them. The entente propaganda services have sufficiently heralded all these pro-entente demonstrations in the United States and if you link these

demonstrations with the actual attitude of the United States, then it is obvious that it was not frivolous on our part to consider what defensive measures we should take in case we were attacked by the United States."

#### Correspondent Implicated

London, Mar. 3.—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's instructions to the German minister in Mexico City as published in the United States, are admitted in Berlin to have been correctly quoted, according to a dispatch to Reuters from the German capital.

The dispatch quotes the following telegram received in Amsterdam from Berlin on Friday, and which was apparently sent by the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency:

"The American press contains reports about instructions from the ministry of foreign affairs to the German minister in Mexico City in the event that Germany, after the proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare, failed to keep the United States neutral. These reports are based on the following facts:

"After the decision had been taken to begin unrestricted submarine warfare, on February 1, we had to reckon, in view of the previous attitude of the American government with the possibility of conflict with the United States. That this calculation was right is proved by the fact that the American government severed diplomatic relations with Germany after the proclamation of a barred zone and asked other neutrals to follow her example.

"Anticipating these possibilities it was not only the right, but also the duty of our government to take precautions in time—in the event of a military conflict with the United States—in order to balance, if possible, the adhesion to our foes of a new enemy. The German minister at Mexico, therefore, was instructed in the middle of January that in the event of the United States declaring war he should offer to the Mexican government an alliance and arrange further details. These instructions, by the way, expressly directed the ministers to make no advances to the Mexican government unless he knew for a certainty that America was going to declare war.

"How the American government received information of the instructions sent by a secret way to Mexico is not known. It appears, however, that the treachery and—and it only must have been treachery—was committed on American territory."

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says the Berlin telegram is not received there as official.

The dispatch says only a few circles are aware of the intrigue, and that is considered possible the result of the affair will be the resignation of Foreign Secretary Zimmermann and the ending of Count von Bernstorff's diplomatic career.

#### Dutch Papers Condemn Germany

The Hague, Mar. 3 (Via London).—The news of the German intrigue in Mexico caused a sensation here. It is regarded as a stroke of great good fortune for the cause of the entente and as strengthening the hands of President Wilson. The Amsterdam Handelsblad speaks of von Bernstorff's "crazy intrigue," and the Rotterdam Maasbode says:

"This trick of the black magic of secret diplomacy beats anything hitherto seen. Now that the cards are on the table, the German game, instead of being grandiose, appears mere grotesque. The trump card is beaten and its player loses the game."

The Amsterdam Nieuwe Van Den

Dag judges the failure of the German maneuver as a diplomatic defeat of far-reaching consequences, which will do immense harm to Germany now, and especially in her future relations with America. The Hague Nieuwe Courant, referring to Germany's "double game," asks if it hazarded this wildest move because it felt cornered now that it was confronted by a new enemy."

This paper, in the light of the present revelation, incidentally congratulates European neutrals on their wisdom in holding aloof when President Wilson invited them to support his action against Germany in regard to the unrestricted submarine campaign.

#### German Censors Busy

Copenhagen, Mar. 2 (Via London, Mar. 3).—The Friday morning Berlin papers contain no reference to the Zimmermann note to Mexico, and apparently the news from America has been held up by the censor. Berlin dispatches to the Copenhagen afternoon papers also made no reference to the affair.

#### MR. FERGUSSON ACCUSED OF MISAPPROPRIATING PUBLIC FUNDS

Austin, Tex., March 3.—Charges that if proven may be made the basis of impeachment proceedings against Governor James E. Fergusson, were presented in the house of representatives by Representative H. P. Davis. Action was deferred until Monday, when the investigation will be taken up.

The proceedings allege that Governor Fergusson misappropriated public funds from the legislation appropriation for maintenance of the executive mansion by purchasing items for personal use and charging the same to the state.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

#### GERMAN SUBMARINE WRECKS VESSEL CHARTERED TO BRING IN FOOD CARGOES

London, March 3.—Reuter's Telegram company says the Greek steamship Proconissos of 2,796 tons gross, which had been requisitioned by the Greek royalist government to go to America for 5,000 tons of grain for the assistance of the royalist population of Old Greece, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

According to the latest maritime records, the Proconissos was transferred from Greek registry to the French flag, and re-named Verdun. No recent movements of the vessel have been published and she was last reported at Bordeaux, France in November, 1916. The ship was 319 feet long and was built at Sinderland in 1902.

#### LITTLE GIRL HAD CROUP

Every mother knows and fears croup. Mrs. R. M. Raney, R. F. D. 2, Stanford, Ky., writes: "My little girl had croup every few nights. I began to give her Foley's Honey and Tar and that night she slept well, never coughed, and the next day her cold was gone." Relieves coughs and colds. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Zensal will stop the itching. For all skin troubles. Sold by E. G. Mur-

#### WILL ASK PERMISSION OF CONGRESS FIRST, HE TELLS THE SENATE

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson has no intention of taking action that would bring war with Germany unless congress is summoned in extra session. This was communicated to senate leaders today by representatives of the president, who takes the position that if no extraordinary crisis arises it will not be necessary to call an extra session before late in the spring and then only to pass any appropriation bills which may fail at the present session.

#### How to Prevent Croup

When the child is subject to attacks of croup, see to it that he eats a light evening meal, as an overloaded stomach may bring on an attack; also watch for the first symptom—hoarseness, and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

#### APPROPRIATION FOR NAVY MAY NOT BE SPENT ACCORDING TO HIS PLANS

Washington, Mar. 3.—After an executive session in which Secretary McAdoo participated the house ways and means committee today reported favorably the resolution to authorize a \$150,000,000 bond issue for hurrying naval construction. Unlimited power for the president to spend the money as he will, either for work already authorized or for new projects, was denied by the committee, despite vigorous efforts of democrats to obtain it.

Republicans contend that in case of national emergency, congress probably would be in session and it would be possible to broaden the president's powers. They disclaimed any desire to hinder the president.

Take HERBINE for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels where it is expelled. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

#### SANK ONLY FIFTY PER CENT OF TONNAGE HOPED FOR IN FEBRUARY

London, Mar. 3.—Germany failed by slightly more than a 50 per cent margin to make good her threat to sink 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping during the first month of unrestricted submarine warfare, according to figures in the possession of the Associated Press, the absolute reliability of which is vouched for here. Her submarines, the figures show, only succeeded in sending to the bottom during the month of February in round numbers 490,000 tons.

This figure only exceeds by 140,000 tons, it is declared, what the British officials expected would be sunk during that month, if ordinary submarine warfare had continued. It compares with 346,656 tons sunk during December and 322,067 tons during January.

When to Take Chamberlain's Tablets  
When you feel dull and stupid after eating.

When constipated or bilious.  
When you have a sick headache.  
When you have a sour stomach.  
When you belch after eating.  
When you have indigestion.  
When nervous or despondent.  
When you have no relish for your meals.

When your liver is torpid.  
Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.



### BRITISH BARK AND STEAMSHIP ARE SUNK WITHOUT SLIGHTEST WARNING

Washington, March 2.—Detailed reports of the sinking of the British bark Galgorm Castle and the Donaldson line freight steamer Tryonian, both with Americans aboard, two of whom are missing, were received by the state department today from Consul Frost at Queenstown. The reports follow:

"The British bark Galgorm Castle, Queenstown from Buenos Aires, cargo maize, attacked by submarine 4:30 p. m. February 27, 75 miles west-southwest of Bull Rock. Four Americans aboard. Two are missing and believed to be lost. William Jackson, 19 Beech street, New York, age 19, and David Walker, negro, Greene county, Virginia, aged 30.

"Americans saved: Henry Merritt, Beaver Falls, Pa., and Harry Richardson, 62 Hanover St. Boston, both white. All Americans able seamen."

The second dispatch read:

"The Donaldson freight liner Tritonian 2,846 tons, Halifax to Liverpool with general cargo, and horses, torpedoed without warning 11:35 p. m., 50 miles west of Dingle, February 26. Two men missing from crew of 60. Sole American, John Murphy, fourth engineer, saved.

"Weather heavy, westerly swell, dense darkness, light southeast breeze, no lights showing.

"Master saw torpedo approach ship, striking starboard bow. Ship abandoned in 30 minutes, but did not sink. Boats stood by until admiralty patrol arrived at 5 a. m. and towed her till 7:30 a. m., when she sank. Submarine never sighted. Mate's boat not heard from, believed lost. Captain's boat rescued by steamboat Charles Cross.

"Weather heavy, sea breaking, strong southwest wind, misty rain beginning at dusk. Boats were in imminent danger. Submarine offered no aid. Ship carried neither gun nor wireless. No attempt to escape."

#### Italian and Norwegian Losses

New York, Mar. 2.—News of the torpedoing of two more vessels—the steamship Famiglia, Italian, and the Sandol, Norwegian bark not listed in the maritime register—was brought here today by the Dutch steamship Samarinda from Rotterdam by way of Norfolk.

Captain Visser of the Samarinda told of rescuing 172 men, women and children in the Bay of Biscay on February 3. They were officers, crews and passengers of five ships, which he said had been sunk by German submarines. The Samarinda landed them at Vigo, Spain. Cable dispatches have told of the destruction of three of these vessels—the British steamship Port Adelaide, the Norwegian bark Wasdale and the Norwegian steamship Rigel.

Regarding the sinking of the Famiglia and the Sandol, Captain Visser was unable to say whether they were warned. Some had been afloat for two days and were exhausted from hunger and cold.

### THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN INAUGURAL PAGEANT

Washington, March 5.—The inaugural parade today was more than a mere procession as part of the ceremonies; it was a patriotic demonstration.

The nation's fighting men, men who have fought the nation's wars and men who will be called to fight them in the future—all were represented in the long line. Resplendent

in gold and blue and grey, they marched in review before the president. Army, navy, national guard; cavalry, infantry, sailors, soldiers, marines; veterans of the Civil war, boy scouts and Red Cross workers; all branches, past, present and prospective, of military service and many thousands of citizens were represented in the line.

The procession moved at the close of the inaugural ceremonies at the capitol, swinging into line behind President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall as they returned to the White House, and took their places to review the column.

President Wilson was escorted by troops of the Second cavalry from Fort Myer. Immediately after the president and his escort came Vice-President Marshall escorted by the Black Horse troop of Culver Military academy. Then came the inaugural chairman, Robert N. Harper and members of the senate and house inaugural committees. The West Point cadets had the next place in line. Long, straight lines of grey, they marched. These future officers of the American army, eyes front, heads high, plumes aflutter, flags rippling. Then followed the Annapolis midshipmen.

#### Few Regular Troops

Detachments from the regular army—few, because most of the regulars are on the Mexican border—sailors from battleships, marines and coast artillerymen and a brigade of 600 apprentice seamen from the Newport, R. I., training station completed the first division.

Then marched the second division, guardsmen fresh from the border, cadet schools under arms, and other militia units. They came from many states, some in their full dress uniform, others in the olive drab of field service, all showing the hardening months of service. Notable in the line were the First brigade of the Maryland Guard; the District of Columbia guardsmen, newly returned from the border, cadets from Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Culver Military Academy, Donaldson Military School of Fayetteville, N. C., Washington High school, the cadet corps of the Maryland Agricultural college, and cadet organizations or troops from Ohio, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and other states. More than 10,000 men, it was estimated, were in the first two divisions.

Five companies of cadets from the Carlisle Indian school, accompanied by an Indian band of 40 pieces and 35 Indian girls of the school, marched next.

Two independent military organizations having places in the line were the Washington infantry of Pittsburgh, one of the oldest organizations in the country, 100 strong; and the Motor Armour Defense Association of Baltimore. The latter brought with them five motorcycles, two side car machines armed with machine guns, two side car caissons and one truck, all manned by about 20 men.

#### Civil War Veterans

In the third division were veterans of the Civil war and the war with Spain, and patriotic societies. Heading this division were the Grand Army men, a corporal's guard by comparison with the thousands of their fellows who have marched over

the way in years gone by. They echoed their service in the words on the banner behind which they marched, "Ready Again for Any Duty."

The fourth division, composed of civic and political organizations, was probably the most numerous and diverse of all. Among the Indian marchers was a delegation from the reservation at St. Francis, S. D., headed by Henry Hollow Horn Bear, son of the chief whose likeness adorns the most recent issue of five-dollar treasury notes. Eight hundred women employes of the bureau of engraving and printing, in distinctive garb; women afoot, on horseback, in automobiles; women bands, women on floats; democratic women workers; western, southern and eastern women, marching, as one leader said, "not as wax dolls, but as political warriors" all were in the long line.

A feature of this division was the mounted squadron of Virginia women who escorted Mrs. James H. Boggs, of the Wilson Women's union, a member of the inaugural committee.

#### Tammany Represented

Tammany Hall sent 2,000 "braves" and a delegation of "real Indians," the former in distinctive dress, the latter in full tribal regalia. The Essex County Democratic club came in "full dress," 40 strong, from New Jersey, the president's home state. Other notable organizations in line were the Moses Green club of Louisville and the Duckworth club of Cincinnati.

Of the many governors who rode in the procession, some were with the military organizations of their states and others, with their staffs, were in the fourth division. In this division also were the mayors of numerous towns and cities, dozens of political clubs from smaller cities near and far.

From the court of honor, at the White House, the president reviewed the line. The musical censor had seen to it that the bands played varied airs as they marched past, eliminating their tendency at other inaugurations when passing the reviewing stand to confine their selections to one of three airs, "Hail to the Chief," "Dixie," and "Marching Through Georgia." Past the president, the marchers continued a few blocks and there disbanded.

#### NOT BOTHERED ANY MORE

So-called rheumatic pains, grippe aches, lame back, sore muscles or stiff joints are the result of overworked, weak or disordered kidneys. E. L. Turner, Homer, Ky., writes: "Since taking Foley Kidney Pills I have not been bothered any more." Strengthen weak kidneys and help rid the blood of acids and poisons.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

## Special Fares to Albuquerque and Return

### Account

New Mexico Horse & Cattle Raisers Association and New Mexico Wool Growers' Ass'n.

Tickets on Sale March 17 to 21 Inclusive

Final Limit March 24

FARES, ONE AND ONE-THIRD FIRST CLASS ONE WAY FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, PHONE 99 OR WRITE.



D. L. BATCHELOR  
Agent

### DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS WILL BE HELD FOR PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING CLOTURE

Washington, March 5.—A democratic senate caucus has been called for tomorrow to discuss a fight for a cloture rule to prevent filibusters such as killed the armed neutrality bill.

Responsive to the president's appeal to the senate to change its rules so that a "little group of wilful men" might not continue to make the country "helpless and contemptible" before the world in the submarine crisis, the cloture movement was initiated today by the democratic leaders. Thirty-three members already have agreed to co-operate with the anti-filibuster movement.

Dr. James M. Peebles, the famous physician and psychologist who is now a resident of Los Angeles, will celebrate his ninety-fifth birthday this month.

## 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.

## 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



# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining

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Should the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution of New Mexico be accepted by the people at the special election to be held during the coming November, this state will become bone dry territory, under the provisions of the act recently passed by congress. The federal law prevents the shipment of intoxicating liquors into any state that is "dry" except for medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes.

The statement has been made that the majority of the prohibitionists are not really in favor of the strictest prohibition, the kind that would prevent "personal use" of liquors. Developments of the next few months will demonstrate the truth or falsity of this statement, as the effect of the bone dry law upon states that now are prohibition territory, or those that have elections to decide the liquor question is noted. The bone dry law is likely to have a tendency to alienate the votes of those who oppose the saloon evil but do not care to restrict their neighbors and friends in the orderly and temperate use of liquors. On the other hand, it will knock the props from under that old argument of the wets that "prohibition does not prohibit, and may thus gain the votes of people who decry the evils attendant to the sale of liquor, but prefer to have it sold in licensed saloons than by bootleggers.

We know, at last, just what qualification a girl must possess to meet the unqualified approbation of man, mere man, or, at least, a Harvard man. The members of the graduate school of that seat of learning have given to the world the requirements that will enable a girl to qualify. They are voluminous and varied, and well worth reading. The specifications run as follows:

She is attractive, graceful and healthy, but not necessarily pretty.

She can dress tastefully and entertain any one and make him feel at ease.

She can make bread as well as fudge and cake as well as rarebit.

She is appreciative of the dance and of the sports.

She is broadminded, sympathetic, tactful, unselfish, optimistic, thrifty, of good disposition and moderate in all things.

She can stand reverses without

She is gentle to children and kind to older people, especially her parents.

She has a broad education, but not necessarily a college one.

She is modest and true and home-loving.

She has a good social standing, is of a religious nature and is not too proud to pray.

It would be worth traveling a long distance to be permitted to gaze on the young woman who could meet the requirements. So much perfection has never yet taken its abode in one human form. But, granting the impossible, what would she get in exchange? The average woman is so much better than the best kind of mankind that to add these perfections without a corresponding list of angelic requirements on the part of the man she weds would be profane sacrilege.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Union-Star.

**RYURIK STRIKES A MINE AND IS BADLY DAMAGED; TOWED INTO PORT**

Berlin, Mar. 6 (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., Mar. 7).—The Russian armored cruiser Rurik struck a mine in the Gulf of Finland and was badly damaged, according to reports from Stockholm, says an Overseas News agency announcement.

News of the disaster to the Rurik was received in Sweden despite the Russian naval censorship, the Stockholm advices state. The warship was shortly afterwards docked at Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Finland, it is added.

The Rurik, also spelled "Rurik," is an armored cruiser of 15,190 tons, 529 feet long, 75 feet beam and 26 feet deep. Her armament comprises four 10-inch guns in pairs in turrets, and eight-inch guns similarly mounted, together with twenty 4.7-inch guns and four 3-pounders.

She had two torpedo tubes, submerged. The Rurik developed a speed of 21.5 knots on her trial. Her complement is 998 men.

**WILSON IS ILL**

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson took to his room today with a cold taken about a week ago, and made worse during his inaugural on Monday. After seeing a group of senators early today and the conferring with Secretary Lansing and Secretary McAdoo, he decided to see no more callers, and went to his bedroom. His condition is not serious.

## How to Raise Beans In This Section

**Altitude**

Beans are grown in San Miguel county at an altitude varying from 4,400 to 8,000 feet. Beans seem to do best at an altitude of about 5,500 feet.

**Preparation of Land**

Undoubtedly the most satisfactory preparation of the soil is to plow the land in the fall from eight to 10 inches deep. Disk to break up all the clods and allow to remain in that condition through the winter. As early as possible in the spring, disk the land from three to four inches deep. In this way, we break up all the clods again and have formed a solid seed bed for the beans. At the same time we have destroyed all the sprouting weeds. Following this, we apply the tooth harrow. The land is now prepared for planting any time after the second or third week. Spring plowing should be done as early as possible. The earlier the plowing is done, the deeper it may be, for this way there will be more time for the land to settle. Otherwise, it is better to plow shallow, or from four to five inches. Harrow the land about three inches and go over with the tooth harrow. The land is now ready for the bean planter.

**Varieties**

We have many varieties of beans planted for home use all throughout the county, but of all the varieties, the best for dry farming and for commercial purposes is the New Mexico Pinto Bean. Ninety-five per cent of all beans grown on the dry farms of the county are of this type. Do not confuse them with other beans. They are light cream in color, mottled with dark tan.

**Selecting Seed**

Heretofore the farmers of New Mexico have grown this variety of beans, but have never paid much attention to the selection of the seed. We find many varieties of Pinto beans. Some are black and white, pink, blue or purple, and many other shades and colors. Some are striped and some are mottled on one side and entirely brown on the other. They had thought of seed selection so that they might have all the beans uniform in type and color. There is only one way of securing the pure seed of the New Mexico pintos, and that is by hand-picking all of the beans of uniform size and type to begin with. That is the way the more successful farmers have done to secure what is now the best type of beans. Any farmer having the common pinto beans may select them by eliminating all of the beans of other varieties and colors. The first year, it will be somewhat of a task, but the following year the seed from these beans will be much easier to hand-pick, there being only about 10 per cent of the beans which are not true to type and color. The most practical way we have of providing ourselves with good seed, is by having contests in hand-picking beans at home in the evenings after the family have had supper and the larger members of the family may spend some very enjoyable time in hand-picking the seed which is to be plant-

ed. In some instances, men and their families have hand-picked as much as 1,200 pounds of seed.

**Planting**

The best time to plant the beans, when there is sufficient moisture in the soil to bring them up, is as soon as the danger of frost is past. We find almost invariably that early planted beans make the best crop. The beans are fuller and the vines are less susceptible to insect pests. Beans are planted in San Miguel county from the first of May to the fourth of August, varying with the altitude at which the farms are located. The best amount of seed per acre seems to be from 15 to 18 pounds, when the rows are from 40 to 42 inches apart and the beans planted from 10 to 15 inches in the rows. Some farmers use as little as 12 pounds per acre by using the check method, while others have used as much as 35 pounds per acre by using the old method of planting beans, which consists of planting them in the furrow, which is covered by the same plow on the next round in which cases the rows are from 20 to 30 inches apart. The depth at which beans seem to do best in sandy soil is four inches, and sometimes a little deeper. In clay soil, or even sandy clay, three inches is deep enough. We find that if the beans come up we are almost sure of a crop.

**Cultivation**

Beans are cultivated very much like corn. The purpose being to destroy the weeds which take the moisture from the soil, and to stop the cracks to prevent extensive evaporation. Generally from two to three cultivations are sufficient to insure a crop. It seldom pays to hand-hoe the beans when it requires an expense of more than \$1 per acre. A man should be able to hoe from two to three acres per day. Most of the cutting of beans has been done by hand, by pulling the vines, roots and all, and placing them in small piles where they are allowed to remain to cure for a few days. Some farmers who are planting beans more extensively are now using machines to cut the beans. This method is very advantageous where the land is in good condition and free from weeds. Otherwise the machine for cutting beans is very unsatisfactory.

Washington, March 7.—A modified civil service for first, second and third class postmasters is planned by President Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson. Under an executive order expected soon, the three classes of postmasters will be required to pass examinations so the president may be assisted in making nominations.

Whether the examinations will be conducted by the civil service commission is not understood to have been determined. Regardless of the change, postoffice officials said today, nominations will be made by the president and confirmed by the senate, as in the past in accordance with the postal laws.

**A NEW OFFICERS' RESERVE**

Washington, Mar. 8.—A senior infantry unit of the reserve officers' training corps has been established, it was announced by the war department, at the State University of Iowa. A junior infantry unit has been authorized for the University of Nebraska.



FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT NO.  
12 SENDS IN A FINE  
REPORT

San Francisco, Mar. 7.—Unprecedented high prices for metals, live stock and many agricultural products, together with wage increases "under the influence of an active demand" and reports of fewer labor disturbances have, according to the report of the federal reserve bank here, been conducive to a general prosperous condition throughout the Twelfth federal reserve district.

"Cold weather in the northwest," continues the report, "and a general lack of rainfall has hampered planting of many crops and retarded the growth of others. In California the precipitation this midwinter rains precipitation is midwinter rains with none during the spring, it is of tal precipitation with spring rains distributed over a considerable period. There still remains enough of the season classed as rainy for adequate precipitation, but the dry season in California is so long that sufficient moisture must be had in the rainy season to render crops possible. Delayed precipitation consequently always tends to rouse apprehension. Snow has covered the ground in Idaho, preventing damage being done to fall-sown grain by the cold in weather. Except for unusual cold about the end of December, Arizona reports a mild winter with sufficient precipitation to insure early feed.

"The present indications are for large crops of both wheat and barley in this district, provided sufficient rains are forthcoming. Due to the high prices received during 1916, there has been a considerable increase in the acreage planted.

"It is predicted that the berry crop of Washington in 1917 will be abundant. The fall frosts have put the plants in good condition to withstand the winter weather.

"The prices of onions, cabbage, potatoes and some other vegetables have advanced extraordinarily.

"The present market for apples is unsatisfactory. Sales have been recorded at prices as low as \$1.10 per box, with transportation costs of 50 cents per box; there is little profit from sales at such prices. Stocks on hand January 1, 1917, were not as large as those at a corresponding date last year by approximately 1,500,000 barrels.

"Final figures for 1916 place the California raisin crop at 126,000 tons compared with 124,000 tons in 1915. The prices in 1916 were from \$15 to \$20 per ton higher than those in 1915.

"The output of sweet wine in 1916 was five times that of 1915 and aggregated over 19,000,000 gallons.

"In 1873 the first Washington navel orange tree was planted in Southern California. The development of the citrus tree industry of the state has been chiefly since that time. Now there are approximately 205,000 acres planted into citrus fruits, of which 130,000 acres are in bearing, representing an investment of probably \$200,000,000 with an annual product having a value of near \$50,000,000. In the last seven years, the amount of California citrus fruit consumed by the people of this country has increased more than six times as rapidly as has the population. At this season shipments are going forward in large quantities and satisfactory prices are being received. The damage to the fruit by frost in January was slight.

"The shortage of cars and high producing costs are the present dominating factors in the lumber industry. Orders are considerably above

production and some mills have found it necessary to refuse further orders until transportation facilities are available. Labor in this industry is reported as less efficient than formerly and having a tendency to shift from place to place.

"Salmon prices continue to advance as the stocks in the hands of the packers diminish. The supply of the higher grades is entirely insufficient."

RESOLUTIONS REGRETTING THE  
DEATH OF GOVERNOR PASS-  
ED BY DIRECTORS

The board of directors of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane met yesterday afternoon at the hospital. Jefferson Reynolds was elected president pro tem, and presided at the meeting. The directors drew up the following resolutions lamenting the death of Governor de Baca, who was president of the board:

Whereas, the late Ezequiel Cabeza de Baca, governor of the state of New Mexico, departed this life on February 18, 1917; and

Whereas, Mr. de Baca had been for nearly four years the president of the board of directors of the Insane Asylum of New Mexico, over the deliberations of which board he presided with great dignity, courtesy and ability;

Now therefore, be it resolved: That this board at its March, 1917, meeting does deplore and in deep sympathy regret the death of Mr. de Baca, and extends the sympathies of said board to his widow and bereaved family;

Now, be it further resolved: That this resolution be spread upon the minutes, and a copy thereof be sent to his widow."

The board was notified that work on the additions to the asylum is progressing rapidly, and that within a few weeks the women's dormitory will be ready for occupancy. The new kitchen is rapidly nearing completion also. Every detail of the institution was found to be in excellent condition. All members of the board were present, as follows: Jefferson Reynolds, president pro tem; Eugenio Sena, secretary and treasurer; G. A. Richardson, Bernhardt Appel and Miss Mary B. Davis, clerk to the board.

HOUSE ADOPTS MEASURE CUT-  
TING RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION TO 3 CENTS

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7.—To facilitate speed in the house the rules committee, during the afternoon, introduced a new rule limiting explanations of votes to one minute each, and debate to five minutes. It was adopted.

Three-Cent Fare

One of the measures passed yesterday afternoon was H. B. 248, by Griego, limiting the fare to be charged by New Mexico railroads to three cents a mile. Mr. Barnes, republican floor leader, said he was against the bill because, according to information gathered by the corporation commission, it would be unfair to the railroads of the state. "According to the pockets of those who ride on railroads" said Mr. Lewis of Chaves, "the present fares are unjust." The vote on the bill was 40 to 7.

Further discussion of a fence law resulted last night when H. B. 95, defining a legal fence and providing for damages for trespass and for liens on the animals trespassing, was taken

up. Mr. Pardue, of Guadalupe, moved to amend to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute a wire fence requirement devoid of the details which at present make it difficult to prove that any such fence is a legal fence. The requirement is for a substantially constructed three-wire fence for the protection of lands, the posts to be approximately eight feet apart, and for a five-wire fence for the protection of stacks and stored crops. A motion by Sanchez, of Valencia, to table the amendment was killed by the adoption of a motion by Mares to table the Sanchez motion, and the amendment was then adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 31 to 12. As passed, the bill does not affect the provisions of the present law relative to other classes of fences and to damages for trespass. During the afternoon H. B. 255, providing for "no fence precincts" was defeated by a vote of 13 to 32.

Money for Insurance Superintendent

H. B. 225, appropriating a total of \$9,600 for the superintendent of insurance, was passed last night by a vote of 24 to 20, but H. B. 297, appropriating \$2,400 to pay a voucher clerk in the office of the state auditor, and \$1,800 to pay a stenographer in the office of the state treasurer, was killed by a vote of 16 to 26. Both bills covered items in the 1915 general appropriation bill vetoed by Governor McDonald, and in each instance the appropriations were proposed for the two-year term from December 1, 1915, to December 1, 1917. The sum appropriated for the insurance superintendent includes \$4,800 salary, \$1,800 for clerk hire and \$3,000 for general expenses.

A Surprising Action

A majority of the house members voted against perpetuating themselves in office, killing House Joint Resolution 14, which was drawn with that object. It sought to amend the constitution to provide that representatives should be elected for four years, and that the present house members should hold until 1921. Mr. York of Otero, moved to table the resolution, and after a motion by Mr. Ortiz, of Guadalupe, to table the York motion had been voted down, the resolution was killed by the adoption of the original motion.

Student Bill Killed

H. B. 295, granting each member of the legislator the right to name one "indigent" student for a free four-year course at any of the state educational institutions, was lost by a vote of 13 to 28. Mr. Winston, of Sierra, said the bill would cost the state \$60,000.

In addition to other bills previously mentioned, the following were passed by the house yesterday afternoon and last night:

H. B. 307. Declaring the road from Albuquerque to Tajique a state highway.

H. B. 298. Providing for the payment of jurors in justice courts in certain criminal cases.

H. B. 19. Providing for the marking of land sections held by railroads.

H. B. 227. Declaring the road from Ojo de la Baca to Santa Fe a state highway.

H. B. 206. Authorizing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness for the payment of county salaries.

H. B. 142. Providing qualifications

and regulating drawing of jurors, and providing for the organization of juries in district courts.

S. B. 127. Providing for the eradication of hog cholera.

S. B. Memorial 4. Relative to the withdrawal of the Jornada Reserve in Dona Ana county.

H. B. 352. Creating a special drainage district in Socorro county.

H. B. 238. Providing for the eradication of predatory and destructive animals.

H. B. 267. Declaring the road from Taos to the Colorado line a state highway.

H. B. 297 Resurrected

At this morning's session of the house H. B. 297, appropriating money for the voucher clerk in the state auditor's office and the stenographer in the state treasurer's office, which was killed last night, was resurrected, on motion of Mr. Sanchez, of Rio Arriba, and after last night's vote had been reconsidered it was passed by a vote of 40 to 2. The bill was reported to the senate today.

FELLOW DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS  
IN WASHINGTON HONOR  
THE NEW SENATOR

The Washington Star of March 1 contains the following:

Secretary Lane and other officials paid tribute to Senator-elect A. A. Jones of New Mexico at a luncheon tendered the former first assistant secretary of the interior by the Department's Lunch club yesterday. Mr. Jones resigned his position as first assistant secretary last spring to accept a senatorial nomination from his state.

"Secretary Lane paid an eloquent tribute to the breadth, power, sincerity and stalwart manhood of his former chief assistant, and sketched the great opportunity before him in the senate during the next six years.

"Senator-elect Jones said that his connection with the department of the interior had given him strength everywhere during his campaign and this he attributed to the sound accomplishments of the department during the present administration. He closed with an earnest plea to all Americans to stand by the president.

"Others who lauded the honor guest included George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey; Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bo Sweeney, Commissioner Cato Sells of the Indian office, Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines; Commissioner G. M. Saltzgeber of the bureau of pensions, and First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Alexander T. Vogelsang."

Fort Worth, Texas, March 8.—Fort Worth has completed elaborate arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the thousands of visitors who will be here next week for the annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. The business sessions of the convention will continue three days and will be interspersed with parades, carnival attractions and other features of entertainment. Accommodations reserved at the local hotels indicate that the attendance will be unusually large.

Berlin, Mar., 8.—(By Wireless to Sayville).—Operations on the Russian front yesterday were unimportant. In Macedonia only outpost skirmishes occurred.



### IN LIEU THEREOF A RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE

(Special to The Optic)

Santa Fe, N. M., March 3.—The house spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon in a long and heated debate over the merits of the race administration bill. The bill provides that no keeper of a hotel, restaurant, saloon or place of amusement, shall discriminate against any person on account of his color or race. This bill was introduced as the result of a petition filed by negroes of Albuquerque, but a number of the Spanish-American members of the house recalled that people of their own race have been discriminated against in the eastern part of the state. The issue was closed Friday afternoon with the recommitment of the bill to the judiciary committee with instructions to report it out Saturday.

The bill as revised by the committee was reported out this morning and formed the subject of another heated debate which continued until 1 o'clock this afternoon. The bill itself never was passed, but in lieu of it there was introduced and passed a house resolution which recommends that members of the Spanish-American race should not be discriminated against in any instance. This resolution apparently satisfied a number of the members, although it is not a bill, does not become a law, and has no actual or real restraining effect.

#### New County Bill Passed

The house yesterday afternoon passed the bill to create the county of Alvarado, taking the same from the present counties of Colfax, Mora and Union, and designating the town of Roy as the county seat. The vote on this measure resulted in a tie, 22 for and 22 against, and Speaker Llewellyn cast the deciding vote in favor of creating the new county. This bill has been called back for reconsideration and will be taken up later this afternoon when it is expected that a big fight will be made against the measure. Overson has introduced in the house two resolutions proposing to submit constitutional amendments. One of them seeks to lengthen the term of office of the superintendent of public instruction and the land commissioner to four years, and the other one to lengthen the term of office of county superintendents of schools to four years.

#### Money for the Officers

Under the general appropriation bill which has been introduced in the senate the state officers will be allowed the following for their own salaries and for the salaries of assistants and clerks and for other expense:

Governor, \$12,600; secretary of state, \$7,200; auditor, \$5,400; treasurer, \$5,800; attorney general, \$11,800; superintendent of public instruction, including the per diem and expenses of the board of education, \$16,200; adjutant general, salary, \$2,400, with a total of \$5,000 for the National Guard, including Battery A; traveling auditor, \$8,700; inspector of mines, \$4,000; engineer, \$7,000, with \$100,000 to be used for the construction of state highways; librarian, including insurance and the purchase of books and furniture, \$2,400; supreme court, \$29,400; district judges, \$40,500; district attorneys and their assistants, \$32,250; corporation commission, \$18,300; superintendent of insurance, \$2,400; buildings at capital, \$10,500; state park commission, \$25,000; bank examiner, \$7,500.

#### Relief for de Baca Family

The senate has passed the bill which proposed to place \$100 a month

for a period of 50 months to the family of the late Governor E. C. de Baca. This bill provides also for the payment of the governor's salary up to the time of his death. A separate bill which has been introduced provides for the payment of the funeral expenses, which amounted to about \$1,300.

The house finally receded from its position and concurred in the senate bill for printing, postage and other incidental expenses of the legislature. The two houses reached an agreement some time ago as to the amount, \$7,500, but the house was not willing to concur in the provision which permitted the vouchers to be paid only when signed by the chairman of the printing committee of each house. The joint memorial service to be held for the late Governor E. C. de Baca will be held tonight in the hall of representatives with Governor W. E. Lindsey presiding. A committee composed of three members of the house has arranged the following program:

Music—Miss Garrett. 1. "O Fair New Mexico." 2. "There Is a Green Hill Faraway."

Address—Hon. Octaviano A. Larrazolo.

Music—Mixed quartet (selection). Mrs. Ralph Henderson, soprano; Mrs. Wm. Fauth, alto; W. A. Backner, tenor; Professor E. G. Ringer, bass; Mrs. George H. Van Stone, accompanist.

Address—Hon. Antonio Lucero, secretary of state.

Music—Mrs. George W. Moody, of Durango, Colo.

General Remarks—Members of state legislature.

Music—Mixed quartet (selection).

### PRESIDENT SIGNS MEASURE KEEPING LIQUOR OUT OF DRY TERRITORY

Washington, March 3.—President Wilson today signed the postoffice appropriation bill containing the "bone dry" prohibition provision.

The "bone dry" provision of the postal bill is the most far-reaching prohibition legislation ever enacted by the federal government—in fact, it is the first direct legislation by the government prohibiting the liquor traffic.

At least 14 states which have prohibition laws but do not prohibit the importation of certain quantities of liquor for personal use, will be made bone dry by the new law, which prohibits the importation of liquor into any state that prohibits "its manufacture and sale."

State legislation, recently passed and about to become effective within the next few weeks, will increase the number of bone dry states to at least 22.

The same bill prohibits delivery in the mails of any publication bearing liquor advertising in states which by their own laws prohibit such advertising within their borders.

### MUCH EXTRA WORK IN MARCH

It's between seasons, when few persons perspire as health demands. The result is double work for the kidneys, to throw out waste eliminated through pores when persons perspire. Overworked kidneys need help. B. H. Stone, Reading, Pa., writes: "When I need a kidney remedy, I rely on Foley Kidney Pills." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

The Marquis of Eute, one of the wealthiest members of the peerage, enlisted early in the war as a private and is now an officer in the Welsh regiment.

Say: "I saw your ad in the Optic." Schaefer.—Adv.

### GONZALES AND LUCERO ARE ATTEMPT TO SAVE CREW OF STRANDED VESSEL RESULTS IN DISASTER

Antonio D. Gonzales and Catarino Lucero were arraigned this afternoon before District Judge David J. Leahy and formally charged with larceny of cattle. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to serve terms of one year to 15 months in the state penitentiary at Santa Fe, and were fined \$500 each. Frank Scott, who was arrested at the same time, is out of jail on bond. He denies that he was implicated in the theft.

The men were charged with stealing a steer from Felipe Tapia, a prominent merchant at La Liendre. Hilario Delgado, a neighbor of Tapia, testified at Scott's preliminary hearing that he found the hide of the stolen steer, that he informed Tapia and that an investigation led to the discovery of the meat, part of it in the possession of Gonzales. Gonzales "squealed" on his accomplices, it is said. District Attorney Chester Hunter believes that he has a clear case against Scott.

### BRAZILIAN PRESS SAYS HIS PROPOSED CONFERENCE SHOULD BE REJECTED

Rio Janeiro, Mar. 3.—General Carranza is pictured as a tool of Germany in newspaper comment here on the Zimmermann note to Mexico. O. Paiz says:

"In spite of the ingenuity of the Machiavellism of Germany it is beyond doubt that the proposition to make General Carranza a tool of Berlin is fortunately unsuccessful. The duplicity of Carranza has been opportunely unmasked and will give a finishing blow to his project for a Latin-American conference. A conference including a power which is engaged in an intrigue against the United States and from which the latter country would be excluded would be a just cause of irritation to the people of North America. That is why we are convinced that the Brazilian chancellery should abstain from consenting to the invitation of Argentina."

A Epoca says:

"In this intrigue, which might cover with blood American soil, the egotism of General Carranza is an impressive fact. Carranza would not hesitate to set all America on fire. The energetic attitude of the United States in demanding satisfactory explanations proves that Carranza's infamy may cost him dearly."

### GERMANS SEEK CITIZENSHIP

El Paso, Tex., March 3.—Seven German refugees from Mexico and two Austro-Hungarians applied for American citizenship in the United States commissioner's court here today. Four were business men and mining operators in northern Mexico.

### REICHSTAG ADJOURNS

London, March 3.—The reichstag has adjourned until March 20, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam.

### An Honest Letter From an Honest Man

Enos Halbert, Poali, Ind., writes: "I contracted a severe cold this fall and coughed continually. Could hardly sleep at nights. I tried several remedies without relief. Got Foley's Honey and Tar and the first bottle relieved me, curing my cough entirely. I can recommend it for all coughs." Get the genuine. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Philadelphia, Mar. 5.—A dispatch from Lewes, Delaware, says coast guard stations today reported 10 men were drowned in the attempt to render assistance to the American tanker Louisiana, stranded off Ocean City, Md.

William R. Hagarth, one of the rescuing crew, floated ashore on a keg. He said he was one of the two boys who went in a small boat to attempt the rescue of their comrades in the first boat which had capsized. The other boy with him was drowned, he said.

### PRESIDENT THINKS IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ARM SHIPS NOW

Washington, Mar. 5.—President Wilson believes the killing of the armed neutrality bill by the senate filibuster before adjournment yesterday may effectually prevent him from exercising the executive prerogative to arm merchant ships.

President Wilson issued a statement denouncing the obstructionists and expressing doubt whether he can proceed to arm ships without executive sanction.

Referring to the filibuster, the president's statement said:

"The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the executive and legislative branches of the government.

"A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

### South American Vessel Lost

New York, Mar. 5.—Advices received here from Rio Janeiro and London indicate that the Royal mail steam packet liner Drina of 11,483 tons, with passengers and cargo from Rio Janeiro, has been sunk between Lisbon and Liverpool, and the passengers rescued and landed. The South American advices reported that the loss of the Drina after leaving Lisbon had been announced by the agents of the Royal Mail steamship Packet company in Rio Janeiro. Agents of the company here admitted today the receipt of a message from London signed by the Captain as follows: "Drina passengers landed safely."

HERBINE cures constipation and re-establishes regular bowel movements. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

### BRITISH CLAIMANTS WIN

Washington, Mar. 6.—British claimants of the German prize ship Appam at Newport News, Va., today won their suit in the supreme court to regain possession of the vessel and cargo.

### "A GOOD, OLD-FASHIONED PHYSIC"

Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome physic, thoroughly cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach, tone up the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas, or constipation, no remedy is more highly recommended. Do not gripe nor nauseate. Give stout persons a light, free feeling. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.



### LEGISLATURE IS ENDEAVORING TO CROWD MUCH WORK INTO FINAL DAYS

Santa Fe, March 2.—The senate yesterday passed the Dunlavy bill giving the Santa Fe Woman's Board of Trade full title from the state to the land on which the library building is situated. A payment of \$50 is to be made. Other bills passed follow:

Senate Substitute for H. B. 169. Authorizing short forms of deeds to real estate.

S. B. 184. Amending the present law relative to the care of paupers.

S. B. 114. Authorizing incorporated municipalities to construct permanent street improvements.

S. B. 212. Re-enacting the old law making the issuance of liquor licenses discretionary with county commissioners. This law was dropped in the 1915 codification.

S. B. 221. Providing for cross complaints and making new parties to an action.

#### New Senate Bills

The following bills were introduced in the senate and house yesterday afternoon:

S. B. 245, by Murray, by request. Providing for the appointment of a state health officer and fixing his salary, and defining his duties, and making appropriations for the conducting of the New Mexico board of health and medical examiners. Finance.

S. B. 246, by Mersfelder. Amending section 32, paragraph 1385, annotated statutes, relative to the time of holding district court in the Fifth judicial district. Judiciary.

S. B. 247, by Skeen. On relation to the New Mexico state board of dental examiners and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state of New Mexico. Judiciary.

S. B. 248, by Mersfelder and Lea. Providing for the time for the proposed constitutional amendment to Section 25 of Article VI of the constitution of the state of New Mexico, in respect to the Fifth judicial district thereof, and adding another paragraph thereto providing for a Ninth judicial district, as proposed by the Third state legislature to become operative. Constitutional amendments.

S. B. 249, by Baird. Providing for acceptance by the state of New Mexico of the provisions of the act of congress, approved June 3, 1916, known as the "National Defense Act" relating to the National Guard. Militia.

#### New House Bills

H. B. 328, by Wetmore. To amend Sections, 889, 891, 893, 907, 919, 932, 1003, 1004, 1009 of Codification relative to corporations. railroads.

H. B. 329, by Wetmore. To amend Section 2646 of Codification relative to county roads. County and county lines.

H. B. 330, by Melhop. Providing for optional primaries. Judiciary.

H. B. 331, by Turner. To compel railroads to accept tickets purchased in New Mexico at any time. Railroads.

H. B. 332, by Barnes. To amend Section 1632 of Codification. Livestock.

H. B. 333, by Barnes. Providing mutual insurance for employes. Judiciary.

H. B. 334, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. To establish legal holidays and special program days in public schools State affairs.

H. B. 335, by Valencia. Establishing state highway between Santa Fe and Willard.

H. B. 336, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. Relative to publication of delinquent tax lists. Judiciary.

H. J. R. 20, by Jesus Sanchez. Providing for distribution of Session

Laws of 1917 to each member of both houses. Resolution made special order for 3 p. m. tomorrow.

#### Taos Highway Bill

Senate Bill 79, declaring the Taos-Santa Fe road a state highway, and providing for a tax levy in Santa Fe county for the construction of a bridge over the Santa Cruz river, on the route of the road, was passed unanimously by the house this morning, and now goes to the governor.

The house also passed Senate Bill 201, which is one of the two bills drawn by representatives of the United States reclamation service to enable the state to secure the co-operation of the reclamation service in the drainage of the lands under the Elephant Butte reservoir. This bill will also go to the governor as soon as it is enrolled and engrossed.

#### BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE WOULD SIMPLY MAINTAIN INSTITUTIONS

Santa Fe, N. M., March 2.—The general appropriation bill, the most important measure to be introduced at this session of the legislature, made its appearance this afternoon as senate bill No. 260. It is believed that inasmuch as the bill makes no provision for any permanent improvements for any of the institutions it is likely many amendments will be made by the committee to which it has been referred.

For the following state institutions the sums mentioned are for maintenance:

University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, \$50,000; Agricultural college at Las Cruces, \$30,000; School of Mines at Socorro, \$20,000; Military Institute at Roswell, \$27,500; Normal University at Las Vegas, \$45,000; Normal school at Silver City, \$43,000; Spanish-American Normal at El Rito, \$5,000; asylum for the deaf and dumb at Santa Fe, \$15,000; institute for the blind at Alamogordo, \$20,000; insane asylum at Las Vegas, \$65,000; reform school at Springer, \$12,000; for the miner's hospital at Raton, \$7,500; for the penitentiary at Santa Fe—salary of superintendent, \$2,400; correspondence clerk, \$900; assistant superintendent, \$1,600; physician, \$600; chaplain \$300; one clerk and storekeeper, \$600; one captain day guard, \$600; one captain night guard \$600; one matron, \$600; one engineer and electrician, \$900; 18 guards, \$8,640; two day cell house keepers, \$1,080; two night cell house keepers, \$1,080; one yard master, \$900; one foreman of shops, \$600; one foreman of clay pits \$720; one steward, \$900; paying transportation of discharged convicts to their homes \$1,600; for penitentiary maintenance, \$30,000; for expense of transporting prisoners to the penitentiary, \$600.

Little change was made in the items of contingent and other expenses of the several state officer. The museum of New Mexico will receive an appropriation of \$15,500 for the new building, in addition to maintenance, and to apply towards the completion of the heating plant and other equipment of the new building will receive \$22,500 for both the sixth and seventh fiscal years.

#### No Suffrage Vote

After having been more or less in an uproar on the subject all the afternoon, the house adjourned late yesterday afternoon without having reached a vote on the house joint resolution which proposes to submit a constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote. Many visitors interested in the resolution were present, and there was an abundance of oratory, much of it highly amusing to the visitors. The committee on

constitutional amendments filed majority and minority reports, the former being adverse. The only action was the passage of the Sanchez motion to table Parques' motion, which was to adopt the minority report. when this was announced, Barnes moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning. There were yells of protest, but the speaker put the motion, and declared it was carried. Demands for a roll call were not complied with and the house stood adjourned.

The house this morning took up the suffrage resolution again and re-committed it to the committee on privileges and elections. It is believed that nothing further will be heard of the resolution during the present session. The Spanish-American members of the house most bitterly oppose the passage of the resolution.

During the late afternoon yesterday the two houses met in a short joint session in the hall of representatives to hear Miss Elizabeth Garrett, the blind singer from Las Cruces. In addition to her own song, "O Fair New Mexico," Miss Garrett sang also the "Spring Song," "La Golondrina" and "La Paloma" for the audience, which was large and most appreciative. The house under suspension of rules unanimously voted to adopt "O Fair New Mexico" as a state song.

#### Coal Oil Bill Reported

The house committee favorably reported the coal oil bill today. The committee recommends the appointment of one inspector in each of the eight judicial districts. Murray introduced in the senate a joint resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment to withdraw banking corporations, insurance companies and building and loan associations from the direction of the corporation commission. Clark has introduced a resolution calling upon the loan boards and another calling on the state treasurer for certain information relating to the investment of the permanent funds, the amount paid for bonds and so forth. The senate has defeated senate bill No. 165 which was the act granting to women the right to vote on constitutional amendments and matters of state court and municipal indebtedness. The vote on the bill was 9 in favor and 14 against.

#### Sign of Good Digestion.

When you see a cheerful and happy old lady you may know that she has good digestion. If your digestion is impaired or if you do not relish your meals take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach, improve the digestion and cause a gentle movement of the bowels. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

The youthful ambition of Bonar Law, the British statesman, was to be a trapper in the wilds of Canada.

Farmers and others who live at a distance from a drug store should keep in the house a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It may be needed at any time for cuts, wounds, sores, sprains or rheumatism. It is a powerful healing and penetrating remedy. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

#### MICHIGAN DAIRY SHOW

Detroit, Mich., March 6.—The Michigan Dairy show, for which preparations have been making for several months, was opened in Detroit today and will continued until Friday.

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



### Coughing Tires the Old

Hard winter coughs are very tiring to elderly people. They mean loss of sleep, and they deplete the strength, lower vitality, weaken and wear out the system.

#### Foley's Honey and Tar

stops coughs quickly. It is a standard family medicine that contains no opiates, and is noted for its quick effect on coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and la grippe coughs, and the chronic coughs of elderly people.

J. B. Williams, Trenton, Ga., over 73 years old says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar for years with the best and surest results."

O. G. SCHAEFER

#### NEW SENATE BILLS

Santa Fe, N. M., March 3.—The following bills were introduced in the senate yesterday afternoon:

S. B. 250, by Mirabal. Repealing Sections 5411 to 5421 of Codification, relative to mounted police. Judiciary.

S. B. 251, by Mersfelder. Amending Section 14 of county salary law. Judiciary.

S. B. 252, by Kaseman, by request. Amending Chapter 84 of 1915 Session Laws. Irrigation.

S. B. 253, by Salazar. To amend Section 1, Chapter 94 of Codification, relative to publications. Finance.

S. B. 254, by Dunlavy. Providing for an archaeological survey of New Mexico. Judiciary.

S. B. 255, by Smith and Barth. To amend Section 2 of Clark public monies act, to eliminate proviso excepting state land office funds.

S. B. 256, by Kerr and Murray. To exempt any factory from taxation for period of four years. Judiciary.

S. B. 257, by Barth. To prohibit exhibition of obscene, immoral and suggestive motion pictures. Judiciary.

#### Rank Foolishness

You occasionally see it stated that colds do not result from cold weather. That is rank foolishness. Were it true colds would be as prevalent in midsummer as in midwinter. The microbe that causes colds flourish in damp, cold weather. To get rid of a cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is effectual and is highly recommended by people who have used it for many years as occasion required and know its real value. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Washington, March 6.—Governors and other official representatives of a number of states assembled here today to consider the proposal for a permanent states' exposition in Washington, in which each commonwealth would be represented by a building containing a display of its resources and products. The project has been under discussion for many years, but the present conference marks the first real endeavor to carry it to a successful completion.

Children who have worms are pale, cross, fretful and sickly most of the time. To rid the little body of these parasites WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE is an approved remedy. When the worms have been driven out the child grows strong, healthy and robust. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.



### MEASURE WILL BE VOTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE IN THE COMING NOVEMBER

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7.—Governor Lindsey late yesterday signed Senate Bills 21 and 19, the first fixing the time of the special submission election and the second specifying the manner of holding that election. The time fixed is the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1917. A secret ballot is provided in Senate Bill 19.

Governor Lindsey also signed Senate Bill No. 7 appropriating \$7,500 for legislative printing and supplies and committee substitute for Senate Bill No. 64, relative to garnishment proceedings. A feature of this latter bill is the fact that it amends the present law to allow garnishment of public officers.

#### Tax Commission Bill

The senate passed Senate Bill 196 amending the Bursum tax law passed by the 1915 legislature. The bill gives the state tax commission specific authority to raise or lower assessments of individuals on notice being given. It also empowers the commission to enforce land checking systems and county surveys. It increases the tax limit for state purposes to four mills including the one-half mill levy for maintenance of public schools. The increase over the present minimum is one-half mill.

The Llewellyn gambling bill passed by the senate with minor amendments was taken up by the house and the senate amendments concurred in. The bill now goes to the governor.

#### Money for Firemen

The house passed in amended form House Bill 246 appropriating money collected from fire insurance companies for the benefit of the various volunteer fire departments of the state. As originally introduced the bill gave the departments double the amounts heretofore appropriated. As passed today it adds \$100 in each case. The Santa Fe department is given \$1300; Albuquerque, \$1100, and Las Vegas and East Las Vegas \$900 each. Roy, with an appropriation of \$500 and Farmington with an appropriation of \$750 were added to the list of cities. The Clovis appropriation was increased from \$600 to \$800.

#### Federal Aid Bill Passes

Senate Bill 38 assenting to the provisions of the federal road aid act was passed unanimously by the senate. The bill was introduced by Senator Tully of Lincoln.

#### Christian Science Bill Passed

The Barnes bill, designed to allow Christian Scientists to practice healing without interference on the ground of violation of the medical laws of the state, passed by the house this afternoon by a vote of 38 to 7.

The Llewellyn gambling bill is the bill that some of the house members voted for on the supposition that it would protect "lady gamblers", and others in the belief that it wouldn't. The measure repeals the present gambling statute, and provides a penalty only for "any person who for money or anything of value conducts or operates any game of chance, by whatsoever name known or played, or who willingly permits any such game to be played upon premises of which he is the owner, lessor or occupant." Supporters of the bill argue that this will put the professional gambler out

of business, as participants in gambling games can testify without incriminating themselves, which is impossible at present. Some contend that the hostess at a bridge party where prizes are given will be liable under the act.

Four bills declaring roads state highways were passed by the senate late yesterday afternoon. They follow:

S. B. 113. Road from Tierra Amarilla to Taos Junction.

S. B. 120. Road from Hondo to Alamogordo.

S. B. 218. Road from Elephant Butte to Lordsburg.

S. B. 78. Road from Farmington to Bernalillo.

The senate also passed S. B. 262, authorizing the state engineer to extend permits for the construction of irrigation works and power projects.

### LEADING POLITICIANS, IN CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR, AGREE ON QUESTION

Santa Fe, Mar. 7.—It was a historic and memorable episode yesterday afternoon, when woman's suffrage advocates met in the office of Governor W. E. Lindsey at the capitol and faced political leaders with their national and state platforms and asked that these pledges be kept.

State Senator Isaac Barth, National Committeeman Charles A. Spiess, Holm O. Bursum, Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Roberts and Charles Springer, together with Governor W. E. Lindsey and other men, were parties to the conference. Women present were Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, state chairman of the National Suffrage association; Mrs. Kellam of Albuquerque, state chairman of the legislative committee of the Woman's Club Federation; Mrs. Kate Hall, president of the Santa Fe branch of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter, president of the Santa Fe Society of the National Suffrage association; Mrs. Hughey, chairman of the legislative committee of the latter society, and the members of the committee, including Mrs. N. B. Laughlin and other ladies deeply in earnest in pleading the cause of equal rights.

Mrs. Lindsey, addressing the governor as "your honor," recalled the pledges of both parties and how they failed to keep them by defeating in the house the resolution to submit to the voters a woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution of the state, and in the senate by defeating the bill to grant women the right to vote on presidential electors, constitutional amendments and bond issue propositions. She pointed out that national and state platforms of both parties pronounced in favor of woman's suffrage and that the state platforms in preambles went beyond merely pledging submission of a constitutional amendment but pronounced distinctly in favor of woman's suffrage. She then explained that the conference was to consider some practical method of having both parties keep their pledges to the people, and the platform upon which every legislator and every state official was elected.

#### Governor Lindsey Replies

Governor Lindsey declared that one compensation of being governor was to have one's wife address him

publicly as "your honor," a remark that immediately relieved the apparent tension, and put all in good humor. The governor told how only the day before he had gone to the presiding officers in the legislature and pointed out specifically party pledges of both parties, and urged that the legislature do all in its power to fulfill the promises to the people. He was glad to announce that at the morning session three of those pledges had been redeemed by the house in passing an Australian ballot act, a budget bill and a workmen's compensation act and expressed the confidence that by the time the legislature adjourns, the pledges would be written as laws into the statute books. He then asked State Senator Barth to outline a practical method of procedure to obtain statutory franchise for the women.

#### No Party to Blame

Senator Barth declared that much as he would like to blame the republicans for the failure of suffrage, he must admit that neither or both parties are to blame. The opposition is inherent. One cannot expect to change the lifelong convictions of an aged senator, for instance, who, 80 years old, is firmly imbued with the idea that a woman descends from her pedestal when she mixes in a political scrimmage. He spoke of the chivalry of the Spanish-Americans, who take the same view as a rule and do not want their wife, daughter or mother to participate in active politics. It is, therefore, impossible to get the present legislature to assent to a general woman's suffrage measure but he expressed the belief that a step in that direction could be taken.

#### Original Suffragist

National Committeeman Charles A. Spiess set forth claim to the title of having been the original woman's suffragist in New Mexico. He believes in equal rights for women and is ready to assist in every practical way to bring it about. However, he made one exception. He does not want women to vote on constitutional amendments at this time because of the privilege involving the prohibition issue. Mr. Spiess believes in abolishing the saloons, he says, but he does not believe that bone-dry prohibition is the solution of the temperance question. He has another solution for it, he declared. The opponents of bone-dry prohibition are strong enough to prevent the passage in both houses of any statute conferring the privilege upon women to vote upon constitutional amendments. He outlined a measure which he thought might find favor, a bill that would confer the right upon women to vote on presidential electors and on bond issues, the latter to the same extent as the privilege is granted to men who have paid their property taxes.

Governor Lindsey in part agreed with Mr. Spiess. "Prohibition was topmost in my thoughts, when I took the governor's chair," he said, "and I will do my utmost to have it prevail, but upon second consideration it does not seem quite fair to have the legislature submit a prohibition measure on a manhood suffrage basis, and then change that basis so as to include women."

#### Bursum Favors Good Faith

Mr. Bursum was in favor of redeeming every platform pledge to the letter, technically and in spirit. For

that reason he would have the legislature pass the resolution submitting suffrage to the voters. "I do not admit that it is impossible to pass it. A wonderful change has come over the voters in New Mexico in their attitude toward questions of this kind and a vigorous campaign might carry the day despite the handicap of the constitutional franchise provisions." At the same time, he would pass a bill extending the franchise to women. While he doubts the possibility of passing a measure that will give them the right to vote for presidential electors he felt convinced that the legislature could be persuaded to pass a bill giving women who pay property taxes the right to vote on municipal, county and state bond issues. However, he is willing to work for a statute that would also give the vote on presidential electors.

### CONCERNING MRS. ST. VRAIN

Mrs. Martha St. Vrain, who had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dennis Devine at Springer, N. M., died Monday night after a short illness. Her home was Mora, N. M., where she resided for many years. She was the wife of the late Marcellino St. Vrain, who was a well known and prosperous merchant of that place. Many friends were hers, because of her pleasant and loving ways with which poor and rich were treated alike. A true and faithful wife, a kind and loving mother, with the noblest character of a woman, she attended her peaceful happy home. A devout member of the Catholic faith she administered not only to her own religious obligations, but with the utmost sincerity urged her children to live a God-fearing life. Many a tear will be shed and many a heart will pain when it becomes known that God has called Mrs. St. Vrain to eternal rest. Her virtues were many, and abundant charity has been exercised by her in silence and with a willing heart. Three children survive her: Mrs. Perry McDonald of Mora, N. M.; Mrs. Fred McKay, of El Paso, Texas, and Mrs. Dennis Devine of Springer, N. M. Her two brothers, Zeb Longuevan of Los Angeles, Calif., also survive Mrs. St. Vrain. She will be laid to rest in the family cemetery at Mora tomorrow morning. The body, accompanied by Mrs. Devine and Zeb Longuevan, arrived this afternoon from Springer and was taken to Mora immediately.

### CONTEST AT WAKE FOREST

Wake Forest, N. C., March 8.—Today the hotels in Wake Forest are crowded with high school students who are getting on the ground early to attend the North Carolina interscholastic declaimers' contest. Twenty-five high schools located in the principal cities and towns of the state are entered in the competitions.

### HOG PRICES HIGH

East St. Louis, Ill., Mar. 8.—The highest prices for hogs recorded in this country since the civil war were quoted at the National Stock Yards here today, when good heavy hogs brought \$15 a hundred pounds.

### OLDEST JUSTICE

Washington, March 8.—Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes received the congratulations of his colleagues on the supreme bench today on the occasion of his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary.

Say: "I saw your ad in the Optic."



### IN CASE OF WAR "NON-COMS" WILL BE ADVANCED TO SHOULDER STRAPS

Washington, March 7.—The war department has directed that between 5,000 and 6,000 enlisted men of the army be designated by regimental commanders for commissions as company officers in whatever arm may be raised. Orders have been sent to each regiment to select 60 men who will be eligible for commissions up to and including captains.

The designation of the men will be on their military aptitude, not by examination. The department, as a precautionary step, it was explained, desired to establish this list of men deemed fit for commissions by officers under whom they have served. Presumably the non-commissioned personnel will supply the largest number.

It is possible that a similar list will be compiled among National Guard regiments. If a volunteer army of any size were summoned to the colors, these men would be drafted for training duty as officers of the volunteers. The officers' reserve corps will furnish additional officers, some of the rank of major, but as less than one thousand men are now enrolled in the corps, it could not supply sufficient officers for the volunteers. The department is conducting a vigorous campaign to increase the officers' reserve corps. Efforts are being made to enroll 50 men in each congressional district.

Military aptitude rather than experience with troops or present knowledge of military matters, will be the governing factor in their examination. The regular army may suffer in efficiency if its best enlisted men are withdrawn from duty with volunteers, but there is no other way, officers say, to provide an adequate training force even for a volunteer army of 500,000 men.

### LOKAL ANZEIGER SAYS HIS INAUGURAL REMARKS DESECRATED CAPITAL

Berlin, Tuesday, Mar. 6 (Via London, Mar. 7).—The Lokal Anzeiger, in a lengthy editorial, today severely criticizes President Wilson's inaugural address.

"On the selfsame day that James Monroe, 100 years ago, assumed the presidency," says the newspaper, "his successor, President Wilson, at the capitol in Washington, tore up the document known as the Monroe doctrine, which for a century has been the cardinal feature of America's foreign politics. The peculiarly veiled rhetoric in which he clothes his inaugural sentiments admits of no other interpretation.

"The entire address is plainly an argument in support of the necessity which President Wilson thinks has been shown by the world war, that there should be enforced on the old world the laws which he has evolved in his own mind for regulating the interrelations of the nations of the earth in future. In this ambition, which borders on megalomania is revealed a measure of presumption which, thank God, is in inverse ratio to the physical assets at his command needed to achieve the realization of his program.

"That, however, is not the most revolting feature of his address. In each of its sentences the intention is plainly revealed through persistent misstatements, distortion and concealment of undeniable facts, to proclaim himself to the world at large as a peace mediator at the very moment that he is threatening without cause to take up arms and enter the war; and this, though he is responsible for

its prolongation by virtue of his pro-English attitude, his so-called neutrality and his numerous sins of omission.

"Never has the capitol at Washington been more profanely desecrated by a speech than on this occasion. In each of its sentences, its author sets up the claim to be counted among the most righteous and honorable of mortals, while in each word he reveals himself the most unrighteous and dishonorable man who has yet stood at the head of a great state, and when he states that there is nothing that can alter his thoughts or his intentions, a million voices shout back across the Atlantic:

"No threat of armed ships, no declaration of war, will again open up our blockade zones to American commerce."

### COMPELS UNITED STATES SHIPS TO CARRY CONTRABAND CARGOES

Washington, Mar. 7.—Measures to meet Great Britain's action in forcing American ships to carry British supplies are under consideration of the federal shipping board. President Wilson's proclamation prohibiting the transfer of American ships to foreign registry without the board's permission, it is said, will be used as a weapon to stop the British practices.

The situation has been made acute by the continued detention of the schooner Newman, held at Liverpool for several months by inability to make needed repairs because her master will not agree to carry war supplies.

American ship owners have made bitter complaint against British efforts to coerce them into the coal trade between Britain and France, and of attempts to force them to carry munitions. American ships that have run short of coal in British ports, it is declared, have been compelled to agree to take coal cargoes to France before the British authorities would permit them bunker coal.

One purpose of amendments to the shipping bill, lost in the final days of the last congress, was to give the board more power in this respect. They would have permitted the board to refuse foreign registry to ships now being built in American yards. As many of these vessels are being constructed for British capital, the board, it is pointed out, would have had a powerful weapon with which to compel Great Britain to respect the power of American owners.

### GERMAN OFFICERS DENY ABANDONING PLAN FOR ATTACKING PENINSULA

Berlin, Monday, Mar. 5 (By Wireless to Tuckerton, Mar. 7).—The official Overseas News Agency denies the report published in British newspapers that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, after thoroughly inspecting the Austro-Italian front in the Trentino, had declared they were not in favor of an offensive in this region because of the lack of railway lines.

The agency says: "Neither Field Marshal von Hindenburg nor Quartermaster General Ludendorff made any such statement. The entente newspapers always remain the same. It was the case with Serbia and Rumania. First applause, then appeasing, then comfort and at last an obituary notice—upon which Italy may also count."

### British Gain on Tigris

London, March 7.—British cavalry had advanced within nine miles of

Ctesiphon on the Tigris front, on Monday afternoon, it was announced officially today.

The British are now within less than 30 miles of Bagdad. The town of Lajj, which they reached on Monday, is 28 miles from that city. Since the fall of Kut-el-Amara on February 26, the British have advanced about 80 miles.

On account of the nature of the ground between Kut-el-Amara and Ctesiphon, which is but poorly adapted to defensive purposes, it had been predicted by military writers that the Turks would make no serious attempt to halt their retreat until Ctesiphon was reached and that a decisive engagement probably would come at that point.

It was there that the deciding battle in the campaign of 1915 was fought.

### Turks Give up Positions

An official report from Egypt says the Turks have abandoned a strong position in the neighborhood of Shiek west of Spellal.

Spellal is in upper Egypt, on the Nile about 400 miles south of Cairo. There have been no recent reports of fighting in this region. In various parts of the country uprisings have occurred during the war, usually on the part of tribesmen led by Turkish officers. So far as the British reports have shown, little headway has been made by these forces.

### E. R. STEAN FOUND DEAD IN BASEMENT OF HIS HOME BY RELATIVES

Albuquerque, Mar. 8.—E. R. Stean sent a bullet from a 38-caliber revolver into his brain late yesterday afternoon in the basement of his home at 826 North Fifth street, killing himself outright.

Stean was alone at the time he selected to end his life. He made brief preparations for his final act, leaning a screen door against the basement wall and then spreading a curtain at its foot. Sitting on the curtain, with the screen at his back, he placed the revolver against his head and pulled the trigger.

The bullet entered his head an inch above the right ear and lodged in the brain, producing practically instant death. Stean's hair was signed around the bullet hole, showing that he had held the muzzle of the gun close to his head. He used a revolver of an old model which he had owned for several years. His right hand, resting at his side, still held the gun when the body was found.

Mrs. Stean, the widow, and her daughter, Marjorie, 16 years old, discovered the suicide. They returned to their home at 6 o'clock from the home of a neighbor, whom they had been visiting and going into the basement a short time afterward they found the body. Stean had been dead for probably an hour.

No note was left by Stean explaining his act. Close friends believe that continued ill health caused him to end his life. He had been a resident of Albuquerque for 15 years, for the greater part of that time conducting a clothing store. He had sold his business a short time ago. An inquest was to have been held in Albuquerque today.

### EXPECTED BATTLE WITH THE CARRANZA TROOPS FAILED TO MATERIALIZE

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 8.—Two aeroplanes left their temporary base at Camp Stewart shortly before 10 o'clock today, and flew across the border in search of the Villa force re-

ported in the vicinity of the San Martin ranch, 17 miles south of Fort Hancock.

The aeroplane flight followed a reconnoitering trip yesterday when Captains Dodd and Brown flew across the border in one plane as far as the San Juan mines. The flight today was ordered by Brigadier General George Bell, Jr.

After making a wide circle into Mexico the two aeroplanes returned to their base and the military observers reported to General Bell they had been unable to locate any armed forces south of the border except General Murguia's command at Guadalupe.

It was believed that Villa forces retreated during the night toward Villa Ahumada.

### Defacto Troops in Field

Juarez, Mex., Mar. 8.—General Jose Carlos Murguia, who left here yesterday in an automobile to take command of the defacto forces in the field against the Villa rebels reported in the vicinity of the San Martin ranch, established his base today at Guadalupe, 32 miles southeast of here, a message received here by courier this morning by Colonel Rojas Suarez stated.

Scouting detachments of defacto cavalry were sent out from Guadalupe at daybreak today in search of the rebel forces reported in the vicinity of the San Juan mine and the San Martin ranch. The scouts had not returned at noon, and General Murguia was preparing to send additional troops into the field.

It is now believed here that the Villa forces south of Fort Hancock came to the border to get ammunition, and that the message to General Murguia was a bluff to cover their retreat from the border. The column of 200 members of the "death troops," which left here last night, joined General Murguia at Guadalupe this morning.

Fort Hancock, Tex., Mar. 8.—American patrols along the international border south of here early today had not seen any of the Carranza troops from Juarez with which General Jose Carlos Murguia expected to engage the Villa command at the San Martin ranch today.

Late last night the machine gun company of the Thirty-third Michigan infantry, in command of Captain Crossman, was divided, and the eight motor machine guns were sent to guard the river fords near here. All regular and National Guard troops stationed here were held under arms all night in readiness to repel a crossing by the Villa rebels from the Mexican side.

Signal rockets were seen on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande late last night by American army patrols, who also reported having seen a number of camp fires across the border, believed to have been those of the Villa troops. At dawn today cavalry patrols left here to scout along the border for armed bands on the opposite side of the river. A Villa band of about 30 men, in command of Epifanio Holguin, was located on the Mexican side close to the border late yesterday. This band was believed to have been engaged in smuggling operations to get ammunition across the border for the Villa command of approximately 400 which was located at the San Martin ranch, 17 miles south of the line. Holguin's band visited the San Juan mine, owned by American mining men, seven miles south of the border, Sunday, but took only food. Each member of the band was leading an extra mount when seen at the mine.



**BRILLIANT ADDRESSES FEATURE  
MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR  
LATE GOVERNOR**

Santa Fe, N. M., March 6.—"The first civilized man to set foot on the desert lands of New Mexico, in 1536, was Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Baca—and the first native-born governor elected by the people of New Mexico, nearly 400 years later, was Ezequiel Cabeza de Baca. It sounds like romance, yet it is a fact. Providence is just in all her doings."

This was one of the inspiring utterances of Octaviano A. Larrazolo in his address at the memorial exercises in honor of the late Governor de Baca in representative hall Saturday night—an address in which he reviewed interestingly the early history of New Mexico and paid a brilliant tribute to the life and character of New Mexico's second state executive.

An audience that filled every seat on the floor and in the balcony of representative hall was present at the memorial exercises, which were presided over by Governor Lindsey. Vocal selections by a quartet composed of Mrs. Ralph M. Henderson, Mrs. William Fauth, A. W. Beckner and Professor E. C. Ringer, with Mrs. George E. Van Stone as accompanist, opened and closed the program, and there also were vocal selections by Miss Elizabeth Garrett and Mrs. George W. Moody. After Mr. Larrazolo's address, Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, for 30 years one of the closest friends of Governor de Baca, pronounced a splendid eulogy of the dead executive, speaking in Spanish. Colonel Jose D. Sena acted as interpreter for Mr. Lucero, and Mr. Lucero interpreted into Spanish the address of Mr. Larrazolo. In part, Mr. Larrazolo said:

"The first descendant of that adventurous and gallant race who first trod the soil, and pointed out the way for the building of an empire in this part of the new world, whom the verdict of the free people called to rule as chief executive in the land of his fathers, Ezequiel Cabeza de Baca combined in his own short life a great deal of the romance, of the pathos, and of the tragedy that has marked the history of that race through the progress of the centuries.

"Ever true and loyal to his friends, he had a host of them, as many of you who attended his funeral had opportunity to see; his sound judgment and well balanced mind made him the confident and adviser of many who sought his counsel and guidance in private and in public affairs; the descendant of ancient and distinguished ancestry he took pride in maintaining pure and untarnished the family scutcheon; his word was his bond, and a promise deliberately made by him was sure to be redeemed if within his power to do so; his sense of duty, in private as in public life, was of the type that knew no compromise or middle ground, to him that meant the discharge of the whole duty and nothing less, and all efforts to induce him to depart from it or to compromise, were absolutely useless; indeed, when Governor de Baca had ascertained where the path of duty lay, and had taken his deliberate stand on any question, he could have said with a cavalier of old; 'this rock will fly from its firm base as soon as I.'

"At no time, perhaps, in his whole

life, did he exhibit this trait of character more strikingly and forcefully than during the last political campaign. When he was called upon by his political friends to head the democratic ticket, he knew that he was not physically equal to the task, nay, he knew more than that, he knew that the undertaking would cost him his life; but he knew, also, that his party needed and wanted him as a leader; he believed that it was his duty to answer his party's call, and, true to himself and to his family traditions, like Caesar standing on the banks of Rubicon said: 'The die is cast,' and he jumped into the fray.

"While, my friends, at the very reception that his town people gave him on his return from the convention that had nominated him in this city, I could see, we all could see, that, even then, Death was sitting on his lap.

"It was on an early day last October that, at the request of the republican central committee, I had gone to Espanola to address the republican county convention of Rio Arriba county, that met there on that day; it was raining and the weather was chilly and disagreeable; at about noon of that day, Governor de Baca and his party drove in an automobile to the hotel where I was stopping; the governor was wrapped up in a heavy overcoat, his step was slow and measured, his face was pale and plainly showed signs of fatigue; it was pathetic to look at him; I grasped his hand and said to him: 'Compadre, I believe that you are very, very imprudent'; his answer was, 'It is probably so, but it has to be done.' These few words fully explain the kind of a man he was.

"Such, ladies and gentlemen, was the man whom the will of a free people raised to the high station of chief executive of our state; he had in him the elements of greatness, nor was he exempt from the trials and tribulations that usually embitter the lives of great men. He had many enemies; they, however, view with his friends in scattering flowers on his grave in atonement for the many thorns they helped to set along the path of his Via Dolorosa into his pilgrimage on earth. Like unto most great men, he was poor. And, last, but not least, he was doomed to see his life end in tragedy. Like the great law giver of Israel, he led his people to the shores of the promised land, but like unto the great patriarch he was not permitted to share in its enjoyment. Sick unto death he took the oath of office in an invalid's chamber in this city, that room he never left in life, but there fought a valiant and courageous fight against the grim destroyer, disputing to him every inch of ground; finally, however, the angel of death sounded the bugle call and he, like the withering flower that bends its beautiful head, wrapping the drapery of his couch about him, laid down to pleasant dreams, and left forever more the scenes of his struggles and of his brilliant triumphs, a martyr to his people in the discharge of public duty; and to add pathos to tragedy in the final staging of this drama planned and consummated by the hand of Providence, as the silent and respectful cortege accompanying the body of the dead governor came in sight of the executive mansion, the governor's young child (Adeline), whose repeated inquiries for her papa had been

answered with the assurance that he had gone on a long journey, upon seeing the cortege draw near, clapping her little hands, in her sweet and happy innocence, said: 'Goody, goody, papa is coming home!' God bless the innocent child.

"In the death of Governor de Baca his family and the state have sustained a great loss; a loss made doubly sad because of the circumstances under which it came; that merciful Providence, however, that eternally watches over the destinies of men, and which ordains all things for the best, had previously secured the state and its many interests against that law, by providing as the successor of the dead governor, a man whose wisdom and patriotism we can all safely and confidently rely. And while that same Providence will not for one instant lose sight of the disconsolate and bereaved widow, or of the helpless infant children left behind to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father, it is gratifying to know that the worthy representatives of the state, now in session in this city, have taken the necessary measures to protect that interesting family against want; that is well and most appropriately done. The state of New Mexico is too great, too proud to see the widow and the infant children of any one of its governors suffer want and privations.

"In conclusion, my friends, as the state of New Mexico is as great and as proud as any other state, let it also be equally grateful to its great people; Sparta raised a monument at Thermopylas to Leonidas and his brave few, who held at bay Xerxes and his legions, and on that monument a grateful people wrote this inscription: 'Go traveler and tell Sparta that we all died here in obedience to her sacred laws'; so upon the humble slab that marks the resting place of the late Governor de Baca, let an equally grateful people write this epitaph: 'Go traveler and tell the world that I died here, upon the altar of duty to my country.'"

**CARE OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES**

**England Points to American National Cemeteries as Example to Follow**

London.—The national cemeteries on the battlefields of the American Civil war which serve as permanent reminders to the people of the United States of the price which was paid for freedom, are referred to frequently in this country in connection with the work of perpetuating the graves of the British soldiers in France and Belgium. Especially was this done when the Prince of Wales returned from the western battlefield and announced that 150,000 British graves in France and Belgium had been identified and registered in 400 burial grounds.

The Prince of Wales heads the committee for the care of soldiers' graves which has undertaken the gigantic task of looking after the resting places of the dead after they have been marked out by the graves registration unit. The prince announced that more than 60 of the 400 burial grounds have already been laid out and planted under the direction of the Royal Botanic gardens at Kew on the Thames near London. "I have seen how beautiful these cemeteries look when the flowers are out," said the prince, who has been an indefatigable worker for the pre-

servation of these lasting monuments to the British soldiers. The prince told from his own observation something of what has been done. Last year, he said, the French government moved many thousand sorrowing hearts in this country to a deep emotion by the simple and gracious order to set apart forever, in special honor, the burial places of British dead in France.

"I have also visited," continued the prince, "some of the French cemeteries being cared for by our graves registration units in that part of the line which has been taken over by the British and I can speak of the close co-operation and sympathy between the French and English in this work. I hope the same spirit will be maintained by this committee after the war."

The committee for the care of soldiers' graves has decided not to erect any permanent memorials in France or Belgium until after the war.

**COWING IS ARRESTED**

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 6.—Captain Fred Fornoff, who as agent of the state went to California to bring back Robert Cowing, charged with criminal libel by M. A. Otero, returned today. A requisition by Governor Lindsey was honored by Governor Johnson and Cowing was arrested at Pasadena, later securing a writ of habeas corpus. On Cowing's plea that his wife was seriously ill, a continuance was agreed to. A sensational story in the Los Angeles Times to the effect that Captain Fornoff had brought along a 50-pound Oregon boot for Cowing's use was a ridiculous fake, Fornoff reports, and he was not armed even with a sharp lead pencil. Cowing was assistant manager of the republican publicity bureau during the last campaign and published a number of signed articles, a number of which, it is alleged, reflected seriously upon Governor Otero.

**CATTLEMEN AT EL PASO**

El Paso, Texas, March 6.—After a day devoted to preliminary work and features of entertainment, the members of the Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's association today settled down to the real business of their eighteenth annual convention. The first of the regular sessions was opened this afternoon with an address of welcome by Mayor Lea. Following the exchange of greetings the convention listened to the address of President Abner T. Wilson, of Clifton, Arizona, and the annual reports of the other association officers. The convention then took up the consideration of the present condition of the live stock industry in the territory embraced in the association. The sessions will continue over Thursday.

Shreveport, La., Mar. 6.—Southern Baptists, representing a membership of more than 2,000,000, met in conference in this city today to consider the general topics of the religious obligations of men and the need for wider interest in missions. Many of the foremost leaders of the denomination, both lay and clerical, are participating in the sessions, which will continue over tomorrow and Thursday.

Ireland's richest man is Lord Pirrie, who owes his millions to the Belfast shipping industry.



### THE PRESIDENT UPSETS PRECEDENTS IN ORDER TO FACILITATE BUSINESS

Washington, March 5.—Oldest attaches of the White House regard President Wilson as the most methodical, systematic, time-saving chief executive within their memories.

From the very first of his administration, the Mexican difficulties and the European war have added immeasurably to the duties of the president, but he has managed to maintain a strict schedule for his working hours; he never has been known through personal fault to be late with an engagement and has religiously conserved his time.

A White House caller, booked for a five minute interview with many a president often got an hour. If one arranges a five minute interview with Mr. Wilson, one gets exactly five minutes—no more—and the way is cleared for the next caller.

#### Always in Touch With Affairs

Although during his first administration the president took no real vacation, he managed to maintain a regular program of physical recreation necessary to conserve his health. He never has been out of touch with the nation's business. When at the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., or Long Barnch, N. J., a staff of secretaries was close at hand. All during his first term the president was not away from the White House more than two weeks at a time on trips traveling about the country and he never has gone further west than Topeka, Kansas.

Friends of Mr. Wilson say he dislikes the idea of going into the country, but enjoys himself when he does go.

Many word pictures of the president at work and at play have been written, but those closest to him say that his every day life is a natural one for a man who never has been wealthy and has grown up in an atmosphere of regularity and natural living.

Mr. Wilson does many things personally that could easily be done for him by others. Frequently he walks from the executive offices to the White House to get a book or letter when he could more easily press a button and have someone bring it to him. His liking for directness of action explains why on more than one occasion he has walked to different government departments to see cabinet members instead of summoning them to the White House. He has never allowed precedent to interfere with the course he thought the most direct.

#### Is an Early Riser

The time the president's working day begins depends upon the season of the year. Ordinarily, in winter he gets up between 7 and 7:30 o'clock, but in summer he usually arises earlier—sometimes at 5 or 5:30. He believes in daylight saving whenever possible.

When he first came to the White House he attended to most of his official work in the morning, and played golf in the afternoon, but this winter, he reversed his program, and played golf in the warm morning hours, and worked in the afternoon. He goes golfing either with Mrs. Wilson or Dr. Grayson soon after breakfast, and works on his mail from

noon to 1 o'clock. In the afternoon he sees callers and signs official papers, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the cabinet meets. Ordinarily an hour on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons is set aside for the reception of members of congress.

After dinner, generally about 7 o'clock, the president does not work unless it is absolutely necessary. He either reads, plays billiards, or goes to a theater. Detective stories, poems, and autobiographies are his favorite literature. It is more or less of an open secret that his preference is for thrilling old time detective stories. Often he gathers his family about him, and reads poems. Frequently he steals away to a gallery to view some paintings.

#### Is In Good Health

The president, now 60 years old, is very healthy, and his only weaknesses are of the stomach and eyes. Because of attacks of indigestion he is more or less on a diet most of the time, but is as regular in his meals as in all his other habits.

Society has no charms for Mr. Wilson and for society with a capital S he has a positive aversion. On more than one occasion his failure to hide his feelings has been noticeable. He avoids all social functions whenever possible.

As a breaker of precedents Mr. Wilson set official Washington agasp even before he came into office by announcing that he did not desire the usual inaugural ball. He followed that by declining membership in some exclusive clubs which always had claimed the membership or Presidents.

One of his first acts was to greatly decrease the number of army and navy officers assigned to the White House as aides, until less than a half dozen remained. Mr. Wilson abolished the motor cycle guards which used to surround the president's car when he went out on the streets, saying he wished to go about just as any other citizen.

When he began the custom of delivering his addresses to congress in person he revived a custom which had died with Washington and Adams. No president since Jefferson had addressed the congress personally and no other president since Madison had addressed the senate separately on foreign affairs as president Wilson did on his celebrated peace note. His fondness for directness of action has led to the shattering of many other precedents.

Oftentimes, when he wants to confer with a cabinet officer quickly he walks to his office. He goes to the bank in person to deposit his salary, and when he needs goes shopping like any one else. If he wishes to confer with a senator, and the senator is spending a quiet evening at home, the president goes to the senator's home. Precedent always has decreed that the senator must come at the call of the president.

Mr. Wilson uses the telephone very much on the theory that it shortens conversations and keeps the parties to the conversation to the subject intended.

Never has the president relaxed any of the customs which make for respect and honor for the high office but he has shattered many precedents in the interest of direct action.

### MAN ARRESTED IN HOBOKEN ADMITS HE WAS IN PLOT TO KILL WILSON

Hoboken, N. J., March 5.—An alleged plot against the life of President Wilson has been uncovered here, according to detectives who today arrested Fritz Kolb, a German reservist from Mexico. In a hotel where Kolb had engaged a room were found two bombs, which the detectives said were to have been sent tonight to the president.

Kolb, questioned sharply at police headquarters here, is said to have confessed he conspired against the president's life, and that he took part in the Black Tom Island and Kingsland explosions.

Upon information declared to have been given by Kolb detectives arrested two other men, one here and one in Jersey City and brought them to police headquarters as alleged accomplices.

According to members of the New York bomb squad the two bombs were the "height of ingenuity." One is a time bomb, and the other fitted to explode by the ignition of a fuse. The explosives were contained in tubing wrapped with copper wire.

The hotel where Kolb was arrested is the same one at which Lieutenant Robert Fay, formerly of the German army, and Hans Schiller had rooms prior to their arrest nearly a year ago, charged with a conspiracy to destroy British merchant ships by placing bombs on them before their departure from American harbors.

With the arrest of the two other men, whose names were temporary withheld, it was reported that the police were investigating alleged ramifications of the plot which were said to include the destruction of oil works at Tampico, Mexico, and the Remington Arms works in Hoboken.

An agent of the department of justice arrived from New York to take part in the examination of Kolb and the inquiry into the alleged plot.

Kolb was terrified when the police broke in upon him, but recovered his composure quickly, and talked calmly but somewhat defiantly. He came from Germany in 1914 on a Standard Oil boat, he told detectives, and later "went to the Mexican border," returning to New York a long time ago. Since then he has been employed in saloons in New York and Newark, he said.

#### RAILWAYS TAKEN OVER

Amsterdam, Mar. 5.—According to the Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin, the entire railway system of Germany has been placed under the military authorities. The newspaper says an imperial order has been issued vesting control in the chief of the field railway system.

#### COAL DEALERS ACCUSED

New York, Mar. 6.—The federal grand jury which has been investigating the high cost of food and fuel returned two indictments, naming as defendants in the first 108 corporations and 55 individuals, in the second 10 corporations and 16 individuals in the business of producing or selling coal.

Paul A. Husting, junior United States senator from Wisconsin, was at one time a railway postal clerk,

### MAKES EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP ABREAST OF LOSSES BY SUBMARINES

Official figures from the British admiralty made public here today at the office of the consul general of Great Britain show that during February 94 British merchant ships were destroyed by mines or submarines.

Of this number 61 ships were of 1,000 tons or over and 33 were under 1,600 tons. In addition to the merchant ships, 29 fishing vessels of British register were sunk. It was also reported that during the month 67 British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, as shown by reports filed with the admiralty up to and including March 4.

The figures show that the number of merchant vessels of all nationalities of over 100 tons each and exclusive of local or fishing craft which arrived and departed from British ports were as follows:

Vessels arrived, 9,463; vessels sailed, 9,124; total, 19,587.

The foregoing figures do not include losses of ships of Great Britain's allies or those of neutral nations, which, the admiralty stated, are not available.

The number of German submarines captured or sunk, the admiralty says, will not be made public.

Indicative of the activity of Great Britain in replacing the losses to her merchant marine occasioned by submarines and mines, it was officially stated that at the present time more than 2,000,000 tons of shipping is on the docks in various ship yards all in more or less advanced stages of construction.

"The general situation," the admiralty announced, "is considered quite satisfactory."

#### SHORT OF POTATOES

London, Mar. 5.—Captain Bathurst, the food controller's spokesman in the house of commons, predicted in reply to questions today that everyone would have to go without potatoes in the late spring and early summer. He said there was an unprecedented shortage, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the world.

#### BIG FROST DAMAGE

Brownsville, Tex., March 5.—Estimates today of the damage done last night by the freeze in the lower Rio Grande valley place it as high as \$300,000. All early spring vegetables, particularly potatoes suffered. The freeze was more severe, some growers reported than that of February.

#### DESECRATING THE FLAG

Boston, March 5.—Herman von Hagen, charged with desecrating the American flag, was held in \$500 bail in court today for a hearing Thursday. Von Hagen, who was born in this country, had been employed recently in a local machine shop, and it was alleged he used a small flag to wipe grease spots from the work bench.

#### MARTINE FLOOR LEADER

Washington, March 6.—Democrats of the senate in caucus today elected Senator Martine of Virginia majority floor leader, and Senator King, the new member from Utah, secretary of the caucus



**SPEAKER LLEWELLYN PUTS KIBOSH ON PRACTICE STARTED YESTERDAY**

Santa Fe, Mar. 8.—Both houses knuckled down to work yesterday in intelligent and persistent fashion. The house convened with Sanchez of Valencia in the chair. On motion the rules were suspended to permit smoking, but no sooner had Llewellyn resumed the chair, than he placed an emphatic embargo on the cigars that had been passed by Representative Bryan.

"If the senate chooses to turn itself into a smoke house, it may do so for that is its affair, but I hope that the day will never come when the house will permit its chamber to be made a smoking room. It would be an insult to the ladies present. Of course, I am the servant of the house, and if the house has a new rule it desires to put into force, it has the right to do so, but it must take its regular course, be referred to the committee on rules, reported by it and passed by two-thirds majority."

Senate Bill 87, providing for change of venue in criminal cases, passed 37 to 6. It is one of the measures recommended by the State Bar association, and provides for change of venue in criminal cases on demand of defendant.

Committee substitute for House Bill 83 was recalled from senate for correction. The house got itself into a snarl over a motion of Overson to consider Senate Bill 164 under suspension of the rules. The measure provides that the mayor and council of incorporated cities may fill vacancies occurring on the board of aldermen. A motion by Valencia to table Overson's motion to pass the bill on third reading failed 30 to 15. Valencia then spoke against the practice of taking bills up out of their regular order and made several motions, one of which was never to suspend the rules again and another to suspend the rules for all of the bills.

At this juncture, Barnes called attention of the house to senate bill No. 65, a civil procedure bill recommended by the Bar association, which had been made the special order. Barnes briefly explained the bill and it passed 44 to 0.

House Bill 333, providing for cooperative insurance by employers under the workmen's compensation measure passed by the house recently and now pending in the senate, where it is certain of passage, was passed 31 to 7.

**Senate Bills Referred**

The house took a recess of 40 minutes to straighten out the calendar, and upon reconvening, senate bills were referred as follows: Senate Bill 85, highways; Senate Bill 106, judiciary; Senate Bill 116, highways; Senate Bill 117, highways; Senate Bill 125, highways; Senate Bill 136, highways; Senate Bill 150, judiciary; Joint House resolution 23, to constitutional amendments; Senate Bill 77, highways; Senate Bill 188, calendar; Senate Bill 255, public lands; Senate Bill 13, finance; Senate Bill 78, highways; Senate Bill 211, judiciary; Senate Bill 196, public lands; Senate Bill 113, highways; Senate Bill 120, highways; Senate Bill 218, highways; Senate Bill 124, internal affairs; Senate Joint Resolution 31, state affairs.

House Bill 232, providing for the sale of state lands on deferred payments and placing state lands on the tax rolls immediately upon contract for their sale being made, passed 44 to 1, Pardue voting no because provisions of section 3 of the bill were not quite clear to him. The bill provides for a cash payment of five per

cent of the purchase price instead of 10 per cent as under the old law, and then retains the 30-year, four per cent clause, that being the time and interest as to deferred payments, but unlike the old law, places such lands on the tax rolls immediately. Old contracts are to have the privilege of changing to the new form of contract.

**Senate Passes Bills**

In the senate, House Bill 230, authorizing an annual clean-up day in unincorporated places, passed 21 to 0.

House Bill 203, to establish a state highway from Florida station to Magdalena, passed 22 to 0.

The senate concurred in the house amendments to House Bill 129.

The senate passed House Bill 259, the district prohibition bill.

In the house, Mares made vain efforts to call up Senate Bill 244, providing for the payment of the funeral expenses of the late Governor E. C. de Baca.

The senate finance committee is wrestling with the appropriation bill, and is giving hearings to representatives of the State College and other institutions.

Up to yesterday noon, Governor Lindsey had signed 11 resolutions and memorials, as follows: House Joint Resolution 1, House Joint Resolution 4, House Joint resolution 6, Senate Joint Resolution 6, committee substitute for Senate Joint Resolution Nos. 2 and 3, Joint Legislative Memorial No. 1, House Joint Resolution 13, Joint Memorial No. 1, House Joint Resolution No. 18, Joint Memorial No. 3, Senate Joint Resolution No. 21.

Twenty-two house and senate bills had become law yesterday: Senate Bill 9, Senate Bill 3, House Bill 145, senate substitute for House Bill 60, House Bill 179, senate substitute for House Bill 37, House Bill 108, House Bill 3, Senate Bill 73, Senate Bill 25, Senate Bill 189, Senate Bill 16, House Bill 51, House Bill 16, House Bill 24, committee substitute for Senate Bill 19, committee substitute for Senate Bill 64, committee substitute for Senate Bill 21, Senate Bill 7, senate substitute for Senate Bill 145, Senate Bill 153, Senate Bill 201.

Woman's suffrage was in the ascendency yesterday and the Llewellyn-Gonzales bill to grant women the right to vote at presidential elections and on bond issue being made the special order for 8 o'clock last night. The republican caucus assured its passage in the house. The resolution to submit an amendment to the constitution for woman's suffrage, also gave signs of life and probably will be reported to the house tomorrow forenoon.

**Senators Wrangle Over Road Bill**

The republicans of the senate were in caucus for several hours during the afternoon on the new highway commission law which provides a complete code for highway management. Considerable opposition had to be overcome, although the bill had received the O. K. of Governor Lindsey, and only after additional assurances had been given that the new highway commission would not be revolutionary was the caucus completely won over. The bill was put on its passage, being considered section by section, and finally passed. Senator Tully took the lead in the preparation and securing the passage of the measure. It is the fulfillment of another party pledge.

The republicans of the senate caucused last evening on the nominations sent to the senate by Governor Lindsey. There had been murmurs of disapproval of two of the appointments but the opinion was that they would be all confirmed including the three women who were given positions on the boards. The appoint-

ment of Cleofes Romero to be superintendent of insurance, Theodore Rouault, Jr., of Las Cruces to be game warden, and Thomas Hughes of Albuquerque to be superintendent of the state penitentiary, will be promptly confirmed.

The house had up the Sanchez libel bill, House Bill 241, to repeal sections 1730 and 1732 of the Compiled Laws of 1915, giving members opportunity to air their views about the liberties of the press. Sanchez in defense of his measure asserted that it is not aimed against the press, that it does not prohibit papers from publishing the truth, nor does it prevent the publication of lies but merely holds to account those who publish falsehoods with malicious intent. Pardue urged the repeal of section 1732, which he says has no bearing upon the liberties of the press referring only to conduct of attorneys in court, and he moved to amend the bill so as to repeal only section 1732. A motion of Sanchez to table Pardue's motion carried 25 to 18, despite eloquent appeals by Pardue and York. York urged sarcastically that the house better pull the blinds, exclude all reporters and spectators, lock the doors, prohibit anyone from speaking above whispers or criticising public officials. He added that the press of New Mexico already is afraid to express its opinions, that he has been vainly looking through the papers for some time for expressions that might guide the legislature in its deliberations, and that he, for one, certainly opposes any effort to make the fetters and disadvantages under which the New Mexico press is working any more disheartening.

Pardue objected to the reckless manner in which the members voted on the important questions without knowing what they were doing. It is in that manner, he said, that the people have been deprived of dearly bought liberties and rights. He drew the fire of a neighbor who, in Spanish, censured Mr. Pardue for saying that the members of the legislature did not know what they were doing, and accused him of being as libelous as the press. A motion of Pardue to table the bill failed 18 to 24. A parliamentary wrangle ensued out of which Barnes led the way by a motion, seconded by Pardue, that the bill be referred to the committee on judiciary to amend it, as Pardue wishes it, and to bring the rest of it in conformity with the state constitution.

The house passed House Bill 232, for sale of state lands and placing them on the tax rolls immediately upon contract being signed. Under the bill, only one-twentieth need be paid down as against one-tenth under the old law, while deferred payments for 30 years at four per cent are permitted. Pardue alone voted against it on the ground that the provisions of one section were not clear to him.

**GERMANS HURRY TO MEXICO**

New York, Mar. 8.—The Mexican consulate general in New York is issuing passports to Germans at the rate of more than 100 a day. Four hundred Germans have applied for and received passports this week. Most of those now emigrating to Mexico, it is said, go by rail through San Antonio, Texas, although many are going through El Paso, Eagle Pass and other points along the border west of Laredo.

Washington, Mar. 8.—Recruiting during February resulted in 4,852 men being added to the regular army, the war department announced today. Officers view the results as indicating that the army can be brought to its authorized strength before June 30.

**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE**

Chicago, Mar. 8.—Wheat prices tended downward today, owing largely to the unpromising outlook for a removal of shipping difficulties. The fact that cancellations of export purchases were due to inability to move domestic wheat had a discouraging effect on the bulls. In this connection, it was asserted that a single railroad had 4,500 cars filled with freight standing in the Kansas City yards. Opening prices which ranged from ½ cent decline to ¼ cent advance, with May at 187 to 187 ¼, and July at 157 to 157 ¼, were followed by material setbacks all around, but then a fair reaction.

Large clearances at Baltimore and bullish crop reports from the west and southwest led afterward to an upturn in values. Forecasts of the government report on farm reserves were also construed as favoring an advance of prices. The close was firm, 1½ to 1½ net higher, with May at 188½ to 188¾ and July at 158½ to 159.

Corn sagged with wheat. Bull leaders, however, appeared ready to support the market on any sharp breaks. After opening unchanged to ¾ cent higher, prices declined to well below yesterday's finish, but again became relatively firm.

Predictions that the government report on farm reserves would be bullish gave prices upward swing in later transactions. The close was firm at 1 cent to 1½ cent net advance.

Oats duplicated the action of corn. Buyers were not numerous.

Absence of demand was noticeable in the provision pit. Strength of hogs seemed to have lost effect as a stimulus.

The closing quotations were as follows:

- Wheat, May 188¾; July 158¾.
- Corn, May 108¾; July 108.
- Oats, May 59½; July 57¼.
- Pork, May 3315; July 3240.
- Lard, May 1892; July 1887.
- Ribs, May 1737; July 1747.

**KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK**

Kansas City, Mar. 8.—Hogs, receipts 4500. Market higher. Bulk 1440@1480; heavy 1470@1485; packers and butchers 1460@1480; lights 1420@1470; pigs 1100@1350.

Cattle, receipts 2000. Market higher. Prime fed steers 1150@1200; dressed beef steers 925@1125; western steers 850@1150; cows 550@1000; heifers 800@1100 stockers and feeders 740@1000; bulls 700@925; calves 700@1150.

Sheep, receipts 4000. Market strong. Lambs 1225@1490; yearlings 1300@1375; wethers 1150@1250; ewes 1050@1225.

\* New York, Mar. 8.—A wife \* whose husband withholds a sufficient allowance on payday has a perfect right, according to a decision by Magistrate Cornell of the New York court of domestic relations, to go through his trousers pockets when he is asleep. Mrs. Samuel Kell, testified that her husband's weekly wage was \$15, but that for nine years he has given her but \$4 or \$5 a week to run the house and care for their two children. Last Friday night, she said she took \$17 from her husband's trousers pocket while he slept. Then Kell sewed up his pockets and took his trousers to bed with him, his wife testified, and in consequence she had him summoned to court.