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SELF APPOINTED GERMAN SPIES ARRESTED

INVESTIGATING AGENCIES OF
GOVERNMENT DOUBT EXIST-
ANCE OF ORGANIZATION

Washington, Jan. 10.—Through intercepted communications found on a score or more of arrested aliens, government agents have discovered a concerted movement to reorganize German sabotage and anti-war propaganda in this country.

The movement was broken up and enemy activities now are believed to be confined to sporadic cases carried on largely by pro-German sympathizers without guidance from the central headquarters.

Sabotage was to be conducted systematically and propaganda for peace or dissemination of pessimistic war reports was to be stimulated under direction of a recognized head. There were indications that the headquarters was to gather information from all parts of the country and forward it to Germany through a north European nation by code communication carried by members of ship crews or other means.

Hundreds of self appointed spies are now believed to be at work in the United States but officials disclaim that they worry much about them. Many are said to be members of the I. W. W. which has carried on organized destruction under stimulation, in some cases, the government charges, of German money. Fires and explosions which have occurred recently, are said to be the work of individual cranks or paramaniacs, probably pro-German in their sympathies, but without direction of a master organization. Many spy suspects caught recently, have been found to carry plans of fortifications, drawings of air plane or truck parts, railroad maps showing bridges and other important points, plans of industrial centers and ship building plans. Although the danger of allowing this information to reach the enemy, particularly when a multitude of details might be assembled in a highly significant whole is not minimized by officials. It is felt that many of these persons are acting individually, hoping to sell the information to some enemy interest. In the case of several of these men caught in an attempt to leave the country on neutral ships, inspectors became convinced

ed they were only adventurers and not paid spies.

Officials explained today it was inexpedient to make public all facts connected with recent discoveries, inasmuch as there still is danger of a reorganization of the spy systems in operation when the United States entered the war.

It was officially stated that the investigation agencies of the government are now co-operating closely in running down dangerous persons.

The bureau of investigation of the department of justice works jointly with the army intelligence service and the navy intelligence agents and customs inspectors are working harmoniously. The long standing so called "friction," between the secret service proper and the bureau of investigation is said to have been allayed to a great extent under W. H. Moran, the new secret service chief.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION AS SISTS STOCKMEN—PRICES AS BASED ON NEW SCHEDULE

Farmers, Dairymen, and stockmen are greatly benefited by the government in regulating the price of bran, shorts, "middlings," mix feeds and flour middlings.

The relative prices are based upon the miller's average price paid for wheat. Bran is to be sold at a price not to exceed 38 per cent of the cost of wheat to the miller, "shorts" and "middlings" are to be sold at approximately \$2 per ton above the price of bran. Mixed feeds not more than \$4 above the price of bran, and flour middlings shall not exceed \$9 above said basis.

For instance, wheat selling at \$2.50 per bushel equals \$73.33 per ton.

Thirty-eight per cent of \$73.33 equals \$27.86, the price per ton for bran.

\$27.86 plus \$2.00 equals \$29.86, the price for "shorts" and "middlings."
\$27.86 plus \$4.00 equals \$31.86, the price for mixed feeds.

\$27.86 plus \$9.00 equals \$36.86, the price for flour middlings.

In other words, bran should sell at \$1.40 per cwt.; shorts \$1.50; mixed feeds \$1.60; and flour middlings at \$1.85 per cwt.

The man with brood sows and such prices has a bright year coming for profit.

The demand for pork in 1918 will be heavy and increased prices are certainly promising.—J. T. Tingle, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

THAT'S THE INFORMATION JUDGE HOLLOMAN HAD—NOW POOR ROSA IS DEAD

Santa Fe, Jan. 10.—District Judge

Reed Holloman this forenoon issued injunctions closing five saloons at Rosa, a little hamlet in Rio Arriba county near the San Juan county and the Colorado boundaries and which have been doing a landoffice business because of prohibition in the adjoining county and state, giving rise to all sorts of disorder. The injunction is on the ground that Rosa has less than a hundred inhabitants and that the saloons are violating the law and are a public nuisance because of the manner in which they carry on their business.

EAGERNESS TO FEED HUNGRY ALLIES MANIFEST TO HIGH DEGREE

Mora, N. M., Jan. 10.—The registration board for Mora county has had returned nearly all of the 1,200 questionnaires sent out to registrants. The board has been very strict in classifying registrants in accordance with its interpretation of the government regulations and a small army has besieged the headquarters of the board seeking to take appeal to the district board. Since the government appeal agents are taking appeals to the district board in all cases where a deferred classification has been asked for by the registrants and granted by the local board it is apparent that nearly all of the questionnaires from this county will go up to the higher body. It is said that Mora county shows very few in the first class by action of the registrants.

Notification has been received from Camp Funston that Mora county failed to furnish its quota called for on the first draft by 23 men. When the next call is made this number must be added to the number specified in the call.

A somewhat surprising unanimity on the part of the men in the dry farming section, married or single, who operate farms, large or small, to evade classification in the first class, owing to his indispensability to the government is manifested. Such cases go, by rule, to the district board after classification by the local board.

There was another light fall of snow in Mora last night and the weather has turned decidedly cold.

KAISER'S COUSIN PINCHED

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 10.—Paul Conrad, who, the police say, claims to be a cousin of Kaiser William, was turned over to federal authorities here today. Conrad has lived in America 15 years but never has been naturalized, the police say. He was arrested last week. It is alleged he cursed the American flag and expressed the hope Germany would win the war.

MORA COUNTY HAS GOOD SHOWING FINANCIALLY

TRAVELING AUDITOR FINDS AFFAIRS IN SPLENDID SHAPE
IN ALL OFFICES

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 10.—The report of the traveling auditor on the finances of Mora county, just made public discloses in a highly gratifying state of affairs and the county officers come in for praise by the state official. A cash balance is shown in every fund, the respective balances being as follows after all warrants have been paid:

General county fund	\$1775.97
Wild animal bounty	171.06
Court house and jail rep.	422.27
Road and bridge	235.25
Court	1215.90

The period of the auditor covered from May 23, 1910, during which time the county had three treasurers, Tito Melendez, John Strong and C. U. Strong, the latter, however, having had entire charge of the office during the whole period. Total collections for this period up to 1917 was \$766,447.25. The auditor says: "An interesting feature in connection with the treasurer's office and greatly to his credit is the manner in which penalties are collected in Mora county. Penalties are collected pursuant to law, friend and foe being treated with absolute impartiality." The total collected from 1910 to 1915 was \$5,897.52

The auditor also refers to the amount of delinquent taxes collected during the years from 1910 to 1915 by means of individual tax suits instituted by the district attorney. The total amount was \$18,748, not including \$17,000 received in one suit through the sale of the Mora grant.

The auditor finds the tax rolls in excellent condition. Very few errors were found and these when all checked show the unusual condition of the balance—\$157—being in favor of the treasurer. All records were found to be properly made, as well as all certificates of tax sales and records of property sold for taxes.

Finally the total average collection for the period covered by the audit reached the satisfactory figure of 91.56 per cent.

When a fellow sees snakes in his boots it doesn't do him much good to yell for a sherry cobbler.

There Will Be No Peace Nor Cessation of Hostilities Until Justice, Honesty and Stability Have Been Made Secure for World.

Washington, Jan. 8.—With a statement of war aims, approving the recent declarations of the British premier, Lloyd George, President Wilson today presented to congress and the world a specific declaration of the terms on which it would be possible to make peace with the German military autocracy.

The president's program is composed of 14 separate articles and have for restoration and reparation, guarantees for territory and national life, freedom of the seas and access to them, reductions of arrangements and guarantees for the sanctity of the agreements between nations. In a word the president said the program removes the chief provocations to war.

But, in order that his pronouncement should be definitely understood as one of war aims rather than peace aims, the president declared:

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue fighting until they are achieved."

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world," said the president, "the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

These aims, the president declared, shared by the co-belligerents, were the aims and principles of the people of the United States and for which they are willing to sacrifice everything.

"The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come," said the president in conclusion, "and they (the people of the United States) are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

Instant praise for the address was given generally in congress. Leaders and rank and file joined in expressions of approval with few reservations. It was the general opinion the presidents' address had possibilities of hastening peace and influencing the Russian negotiations while at the same time concretely outlining peace terms and endorsing Lloyd George's statements.

Chairman Stone, of the senate foreign relations committee, declared he was in full agreement with the president, while other senators referred to the address "as the best thing the president has done" and "his greatest paper."

Chairman Flood, of the house foreign affairs committee, declared the address would carry encouragement to the allies and particularly encourage the Russians.

Representative London of New York, the only socialist in congress, declared: "It is a good message."

"The president's message," said Speaker Clark, "was strong, clear and explicit. It is the most luminous of the president's utterances, as clear as crystal. The man who cannot understand precisely what the president means is unusually dense."

The program for world peace, removing as the president said, the chief provocations for war and therefore the only possible program he presented as follows:

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress:

"Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the central

powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the central powers on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms, was added that the program proposed no concessions at all either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt but meant, in a word that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement to which they at first suggested, originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own peoples thought and purpose while the concrete terms of settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majority of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled their affairs of Turkey, and of the Balkan states which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely and in the true spirit of democracy that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed doors, and all the world has been audience as was desired. To

whom have we been listening, then. To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist to the last and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening in fact to both unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utter absence of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objectives in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objectives are and what sort of settlement they deem just. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with at utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secret of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make a definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issue of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objective of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which as it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power apparently is shattered and yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield whether in principle or in action. The conception of what is right, of what is human and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if anything our purpose, and our spirit differ from theirs: and I believe that the people

of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness.

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit no secret understanding of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenant entered into in the interest of governments and likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or any other time the object it has in view.

"We entered the war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible, so they may be corrected and the world secure once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore is nothing particular to ourselves. It is that the world may be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace loving nation which like our own wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealings by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others, it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program and that program, the only possible program as we see it, is this:

"1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"2. Absolutely freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"3. The removal, so far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments be reduced to the lowest point consist with domestic safety.

"5. A free, open and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

"6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of

all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operations of other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

"7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations and the laws which themselves have set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act, the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

"8. All French territory should be freed and invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

"9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the seas and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established line of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states entered into.

"12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

"13. Independent Polish states should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish peoples, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

"14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

"In regard to the essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purposes. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her ec-bright and enviable.

"We do not wish to injure her or block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination. We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their strength with their own highest purposes, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

The presence of but six prisoners in the San Miguel county jail marks a record in the annals of the county's criminalology. Never before in his experience, says Jailer Scebero Lucero, have there been so few occupants of the jail. The sheriff's force of deputies has little to do in the way of arrests these days, and the enforcement of the laws of the land, is largely merely a matter of keeping an eye on things.

The six men now in the county jail, have been there some time according to Jailer Lucero, and their alleged crimes range from murder to plain theft. Ordinarily the jail houses, from 20 to 50 prisoners, and in dull times even less, but to have as few as six is unheard of.

The case of J. B. Pitaval, archbishop of the Catholic diocese of Santa Fe vs. J. M. Casous, in which the plaintiff applied for ejection of the defendant from a tract of land in Guadalupe county, was referred to the referee yesterday afternoon by Judge Leahy for further testimony. The next hearing of the case will occur on January 14.

The case centers on the disposition of a parcel of land in Guadalupe county, made by the will of Villisca Villanueva. The land was left to the church, according to the allegation of the plaintiff, but was sold by other heirs, with other land disposed of by the will, to Casous. The Catholic church, through Archbishop Pitaval, is suing for the ejection of Casous.

DEAD MAN UNIDENTIFIED

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 8—Efforts to identify the man who was shot and killed while attempting to escape from the Sisters' hospital last night, have been unsuccessful. The man was discovered in the dormitory of the hospital, arrested by special officers guarding a witness in the recent Charles Qualey murder case and shot when he attempted to jump from a window.

Before attempting to escape the man told the officers he had come here from San Antonio, Tex., and had gone to San Antonio from Fort Worth. He wore a tie pin, bearing the initials "E. L. K." engraved on it. One theory of the officers is the man was addicted to the use of drugs and had entered the hospital to seal drugs from the pharmacy.

NEW FOODS IN GERMANY

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—Ten thousand substitute food articles have been introduced into Germany since the war, according to a statement made in the Berlin newspapers by Professor Juck-enack, a prominent German food expert. He mentions as the most striking examples of successful substitution the following: Artificial butter, eggs, salad oil, honey, milk, coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco, fish, sausage cheese and caviar. Some of the substitutes are directly harmful but others are so good that they will outlive the war and become regular articles of consumption, he asserts.

CHICAGO STILL IN SNOW

Chicago, Jan. 8—Scarcely a dent has been made in the great accumulation of snow deposited in the city by the blizzard of Sunday. The life of the city, literally from the cradle to the grave has been affected, for babies have felt the milk shortage and funerals have been postponed because of inability to reach the outlying cemeteries.

MILLER APPROVES OF HIMSELF

Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 8.—Frederick C. Miller, attacked as a German subject, who became mayor of this city yesterday, asserted today that he is an American citizen, morally and legally.

Quo warranto proceedings begun by S. J. Taylor, defeated republican candidate, will be heard as soon as Governor Goodrich names a judge who will accept the appointment. The injunction proceedings begun by former Mayor Kueger at Valparaiso against Miller lasted all day yesterday and then were put over until Thursday.

Paris, Jan. 8—German troops which attempted to advance on the Verdun front after a bombardment were driven back by the French fire last night, it is announced officially. Heavy artillery fighting continues on the Champagne front. The report follows:

"In the Champagne there was active reciprocal artillery fighting in the region of Heights.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) after a lively bombardment the enemy attempted to reach the French front of Bethincourt. The French fire broke up the effort, inflicting losses on the enemy.

"The French, without losses made a successful incursion into the German lines west of Roureulles.

The night was calm everywhere else.

"Sunday French pilots brought down or severely damaged six German aeroplanes. French bombing squadrons carried out several operations Saturday night. Chemical works at Ludwigshafen, railroad stations at Ffbourg-en-Brigau. The aviation ground at Neubreisach and factories at Rombach. Miasieres and Hagondange were bombed with many projectiles.

Secretary Baker's Review

Washington, Jan. 8—The expected German offensive in the west," Secretary Baker's weekly review today says, "will possibly be their greatest assault, but the British and French armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock."

Summarizing the situation on the eve of a possible great offensive, Secretary Baker points out that through 16 battles of great magnitude the British and French have steadily pushed ahead with methodical and cumulative gains.

The expected offensive, he points out, probably is being delayed for massing great supplies of munitions guns and troops and the Germans may be expected to "strain every fibre of their regaining strength."

On the Italian front the secretary points out, French successes have turned the scale against the Austro-German invaders and the west bank of the Piave is being held firmly. Hampered by heavy snow-falls in the Alps, he says, the invaders now are confronted with a tremendous handicap of maintaining their transport which neutralizes the advantage of holding their higher ground.

The period of adjustment, Secretary Baker says, has passed and it may now be expected that "the French and Italians, fighting side by side, will be able to master the situation."

PREACHER PAROLED

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 8—It became known here tonight that Wm. E. Hinshaw, former minister, serving a life sentence for the murder of his wife seventeen years ago, shortly will be pardoned or paroled. It was also learned that while on a parole last summer that he might visit Arizona to regain his health, Hinshaw was married at Hugo, Ariz., to Mrs. Anna Freeman, who once had been the cause of cancellation of his parole.

Washington, Jan. 7.—J. B. Dens more of Montana today was appointed director of employment for the department of labor. A large extension of the department's employment service is in progress as a war measure.

SECRETARY BAKER TELLS OF HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

Washington, Jan. 10—Secretary Baker today replied to criticisms of his departments' conduct of the war, in a long and exhaustive prepared statement, presented to the senate military committee.

Conceding delays and errors of judgment in so vast an undertaking, secretary Baker epitomized his reply in these words:

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army."

"America now has in France an army of 'substantial' size ready for active service," Secretary Baker today told the committee. Officers and men, he explained, have been trained specially for modern warfare, independent lines of communication and supply are in process of construction and great programs have been formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

"Arms of most modern and effective kind," the secretary declared, "have been provided for every soldier in France and are available for every man who can be sent there in 1918."

"I state the foregoing conditions of the war department's problem, and some of the results attained, for two purposes," he said, "In the first place the American people are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the man power and the material power of the nation. And second, our army in France under General Pershing and our allies are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered or hesitated, but actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army."

"By co-operation of all interests and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence."

"More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been, here and there, errors of judgment and delays goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence with which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking and the results demonstrated the success of their efforts."

"On the first day of April, 1917, the regular army comprised 5,721 officers and 121,797 enlisted men; then a national guard in federal service, approximately 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserve of 4,000 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were in active duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the

strength of the army of the United States at that time. On December 31, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the national guard of 16,030 officers and 300,900 enlisted men; the national army of 48,000 men and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men.

"In other words, in nine months, the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 110,856 officers and from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men. During the war with Spain, the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers."

"The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation."

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers."

"Sixteen cantonments have been built costing \$134,000,000 with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent."

"The death rate in our forces in the United States from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per thousand and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home."

"In 1898, the death rate per thousand was 20.14 or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war, was five per thousand."

"For the fiscal year, 1915 congress appropriated for the war department \$158,000,000; for the fiscal year of 1916, \$203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, \$403,000,000; for the year 1918, \$7,527,338,016, in other words taking 1915 as a normal year the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great."

"Of the total war department appropriations for 1918, \$3,200,000,000 was for the ordnance department of which contracts amounting to \$1,677,000,000 have been placed. Summing up the department's work, the secretary gave the following as its chief accomplishments:

"1. A large army is in the field and in training; so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported."

"2. The army has been selected and enlisted without serious dislocation of industries."

"3. The training of the army is proceeding rapidly. Its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism. Its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete."

"4. A substantial army is already in France ready for active service."

"5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France."

"6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for production of new instruments of war have been formulated."

"Two exceedingly significant figures," Mr. Baker said, "were that on the first day of April the ordnance department consisted of 97 officers and the quartermaster general's department of 347 officers while they now respectively comprise 3,004 and 6,431 officers."

"We can now see the entire situation. The initial rush needs are substantially supplied."

"The co-ordination of all needs with our own purchases has been effected."

Secretary Baker was not interrupted in reading his prepared statement and afterward said he would be "very happy" to answer questions.

Chairman Chamberlain took up the subject of rifles.

Abandonment of the Springfield rifle and adoption of the modified Enfield, he said, has been much criticized.

"I think the delay was due to the action of the ordnance bureau in changing the type," said Secretary Baker. "I personally approve of that delay. I think the ordnance bureau acted right," adding that delay operated to furnish a larger supply later of an improved arm.

"It is not inefficiency to change your mind if a greater supply of a better article is secured," said he adding that all men sent to Europe had ample rifles and now all men in training are well supplied."

Several senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain the country was about to go to war but Secretary Baker persisted that the delay in changing models had, in the end, produced a much desired result. He pointed out that eight months after England went to war, British soldiers were training in top hats with walking sticks and insisted that American rifle production is now "so far ahead" that all men who will be called out will have enough.

Turning to criticism of the machine gun situation (Senator Chamberlain said there was delay in ordering Lewis guns that had been used successfully by England. "There was no delay after last April," replied Secretary Baker.

"Yes, there was, Mr. Secretary," retorted the senator.

Secretary Baker continued by reciting the machine gun controversy that existed when he became secretary. Senator McKellar thought the delay was unreasonable.

"Well, its a matter of judgment," said Mr. Baker.

Secretary Baker said the board to investigate machine guns "never delayed for one second the buying of any gun after last April."

"The fact remains that nine months after the war the cantonments have none for training," said Senator McKellar.

"I would not say 'none,'" Secretary Baker replied.

"They have relatively few."

"Before the war, the largest machine gun program was 12,000," he added, "while now 200,000 are required, with manufacturing difficult and slow. These two facts make it all the more important that machine guns should have been gotten from any source," said Senator McKellar.

"The question involved," Mr. Baker reiterated, was of judgment between speed and excellence."

"Are you perfectly satisfied so far as ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say the department might not have expedited some phases of the work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

"The secretary hesitated and answered: 'I cannot answer that way, I

can't pick out any particular place." Senator Weeks asked if all available production facilities are being used.

"No," said Secretary Baker, "but all will be when we need them. The arrangement to get British and French ammunition and artillery," he said, "was safe as far as it goes," but said principal reliance was placed on American sources.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied: "I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I have thought of anything I have done it." Up to date, Secretary Baker said he thought a federal powder plant advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the "DuPont offer to build and operate a plant at cost," but Secretary Baker explained that the offer was to build a plant for a commission of 15 per cent and operate it for eighteen months. On the basis of a \$90,000,000 investment, he explained, the DuPonts would have made a gross profit between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000. The powder supply is adequate for our present needs," Secretary Baker said.

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk in not beginning preparations for war.

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied, "if a dozen years ago the ordnance department had begun preparations."

"To be perfectly frank with you, I think General Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out he recommended ordnance expansion."

Secretary Baker stated that the first contingents sent abroad were completely equipped. All contingents sent, he declared, have had adequate standard equipment, except that recent equipments depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Senator Wadsworth asked if the American artillery progress is large enough.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the program fully engages the resources of the country. Every country's artillery program has grown every month during the war."

Secretary Baker assented to Senator Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries and that whichever produced the most material and men would wear out the opposition.

WILL NOT COMBINE

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 10—The Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's association and the Texas Cattle Raisers' association will not combine this year. This was the decision reached at a meeting of the executive committee of the Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's association which was held this week in Sweetwater, Tex. W. L. Amonett, secretary of the association received a telegram today from the committee in session at Sweetwater announcing its intention to recommend that the Panhandle association continue as a separate organization for this year. This association includes in its membership cattlemen from Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and northern Mexico.

CHARGE PASSED THROUGH RED CROSS PAINTED ON BOAT MORE THAN A MILE OF GERMAN FRONT LINE IS RAIDED

London, Jan. 9.—The hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the British channel on January 4, it is announced officially. His majesty's hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the British channel at about midnight on January 4 on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to patrol ships. There were only three casualties among the crew. "She was displaying all the lights and markings required by The Hague convention. She was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone, as delimited in the statement issued by the German government January 19, 1917.

Shot Through Painted Red Cross

Cardiff, Wales, Jan. 9.—Most of the survivors of the Rewa were landed at Swansea. Many were without clothing. The wounded were removed to hospitals. The torpedo which sank the Rewa went directly through the Red Cross painted on her side.

The torpedoed vessels probably was the British steamship Rewa 7,308 tons gross and 456 feet long. She was built in 1906 and has been in the service of the British government. The British channel is an arm of the Atlantic extending into the southwestern part of Great Britain between Wales and the southern counties of England.

HE ASSURES THEM HE IS OUT FOR WELFARE OF HUMANITY

Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—Referring to himself as having throughout his reign championed principles making for the welfare of humanity and peaceable co-operation of peoples, Emperor William assured the delegation of the Polish regency council which he received a day or two ago of his full support; a Berlin dispatch says. In reply to the address presented by the delegates, who expressed gratitude for the restoration of the independent Polish kingdom, the Emperor said:

"It is a sincere joy to me to be able to greet you as the appointed representatives of the Polish state, in my capital. I gather from your words with lively satisfaction that you see in the acts carried out by my exalted allies and myself, fulfillment of the long cherished desire of the Polish people for reestablishment of the independent Polish kingdom and that you believe you will best be serving your fatherland if in common with the German and Austro-Hungarian monarchy, you pursue the aims which guarantee the weal of humanity and peaceful co-operation of peoples. As against the calumnies of the enemy. I feel grateful that my unremitting efforts in my reign of nearly thirty years to be the champion and protector of these principles will meet with deep sympathy on your part.

"May it be granted to you, gentlemen, to give the Polish state foundation which will guarantee its further peaceful development as an element of order, progress and civilization. You may hereby be assured of the full support of myself and my government."

French troops in the Woevre have enlivened the virtual inactivity of the western front by completing a sortie into the German lines. The German positions on a one-mile front were penetrated and 150 prisoners and some machine guns captured. After destroying the defenses and shelter the French returned to their own lines. The French also made an attempt against the enemy lines near Ammerzweiler, Alsace, according to Berlin, which claims the thrust was repulsed. Paris announces the checking of German attempts in the region of Mont Teten in Champagne. Meanwhile the artillery duel northeast of Verdun and in upper Alsace continues active.

German troops in a local attack east of Bullecourt, west-northwest of Cambrai, entered the British trenches but a counter attack ejected the enemy who left 18 prisoners in the hands of the British. Berlin reports the failure of a British thrust on the Boesinghe-Staden railway, northeast of Ypres. The German artillery is still active in the Ypres sector.

Bad weather on the Italian front has reduced infantry operations to a minimum, but the artillery is busy on the northern line between Asiago and the Piave.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his review of the 1917 campaign, up to mid-November, says that the additional strength the Germans have gained from the Russian and Italian failures has largely been discounted. He declares the ultimate direction of the German armies has been brought appreciably nearer. The offensive campaign planned for 1917 failed of completion but on the western front the allies gained the victories of Arras, Vimy, Messines, Flanders, Verdun, Champagne and the Aisne.

Germany has extended her submarine barred zone to include the Cape Verde islands and off the northwestern coast of Africa, and part of the coast of French Senegal. The islands and the region about Dakar are alleged to be "enemy supporting points."

The new order which is effective January 11 follows the one of November which extended the barred zone to include the Azores which lie northwest of Madera and north of Cape Verde islands. The new order virtually cuts off Spain, the only neutral in southern Europe from communication with North and South America. President Wilson's message to congress on objects of the war and the possible basis of general peace was not received in London in time for extended comment by the leading British papers. Second editions, however, were recast to give the principal portions of the message.

The afternoon newspapers comment appreciatively on the message, comparing it closely with the recent address of Premier Lloyd George and finding no disagreement in essential policy. It is declared by one newspaper as "The Magna Charta of Future Peace."

The torpedoing of the British hospital ship Rewa, a 7,300 ton vessel, was announced. All the wounded on board were saved, the only casualties being among the crew, three members of which are missing. The steam-

er was sunk in the Bristol channel on the night of January 4. She is declared to have been displaying all the markings and lights required by the Hague convention for the protection of such ships.

London, Jan. 9.—President Wilson's speech, like all his utterances since America entered the war, takes the leading place in both the news and editorial columns of the leading press. One newspaper declares it "The Magna Charta of Future Peace."

Coming so closely on the heels of Premier Lloyd George's address at the labor conference, the words of the heads of the American and British governments are compared closely. This evening's newspapers find no disagreement in essential policy. It is noted that the president deals more sympathetically with the Bolsheviks than did the premier, but it is pointed out that America has not suffered from the Russian collapse as the western allies have. However, the Westminster Gazette welcomes Mr. Wilson's "careful, sympathetic language," and says it hopes that all "misunderstandings which may have arisen from other statements may be removed by the unequivocal language in which the president adopts the Russian demands as his own."

The speech appears in the newspapers under big headlines such as "America's terms to Germany," "Program of International Reforms," "World Peace Program," and "Great The Evening News, in its introduction, declares the speech as one of world wide importance, in which the president laid down America's peace terms in clear, direct and simple words.

"With but trifling exceptions, Mr. Wilson's views coincide with and endorse those expressed by Lloyd George. Because of this fact Mr. Wilson's speech will be read with double satisfaction in this country. The News regards as note worthy passages of the speech those offering help to Russia and declaring the peace negotiations must be absolutely open.

WELL, SUMMER'S COMING

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Prediction of a radical advance in the price of Men's clothing an allegation that wool growers, not satisfied with an advance in the price of wool from 18 cents before the war to 75 and 80 cents a pound at present, are hoarding for still higher prices and plans to memorialize congress for government control of both wool and cotton prices were outstanding features of a meeting here today of the National Association of retail clothiers.

MUST CUT OUT LIGHTS

El Paso, Jan. 5.—A warning has been issued to business firms here by B. F. Darbyshire, local fuel adminis-

trator telling the merchants that their electricity would be cut off if they continue to disobey the order of the fuel administration and allow unnecessary lights to burn on lightless nights. A large number of merchants received the warnings and were told to cut off all illuminating and window lights on Thursday and Sunday nights as part of the fuel conservation plan.

KANSAS POULTRY SHOW

Wichita, Kas., Jan. 7.—Increased poultry production as a solution of the food shortage problem is to be emphasized at the 29th annual convention and exhibition of the Kansas Poultry Breeders' association which opened here today and will continue through the week.

TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Washington, Jan. 9.—Will the Susan B. Anthony federal suffrage amendment succeed in getting through the house of representatives when it comes up for consideration tomorrow? This is the big question that both the suffragists and the "antis" are asking themselves today. Based on the record of the previous vote on the same measure, with an allowance of additions and subtractions covering as nearly as possible the changes that have been made in the personnel of the house since that time, it would appear that the amendment is likely to fall a few votes short of the necessary two-thirds. The supporters of the measure claim, however, that many of those who voted against the amendment when it came up before have since undergone a change in sentiment. According to their claims the amendment will be passed by 15 or 20 votes above the required two-thirds.

DONE SOMETHING TO HIM

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Hardwick of Georgia today assailed the senate resolution to have the trade commission take charge of the news print paper industry. "Surely we are not going to send over-zealous newspaper men to fight the Germans," he said, "although I would like to take a few and stick 'em in the front firing ranks of the men they've drafted. If we could win the war with newspapers we'd have had it won long ago. The trouble is that some of our most valiant news fighters and some newspaper victories don't amount to much. Senators Ging and Sherman asked Smith, of Arizona, in charge of the resolution, if it is any more necessary to have government control of print paper than of any other business.

Senator Smith replied that the print paper industry was trust controlled and that the government should intervene if the president believed it desirable.

Try This on Your Eczema

If you are afflicted with Salt Rheum, Tetter, dry Eczema, Acne or Pimple, buy a jar of the soothing ointment, Dry Zensal. For all watery eruptions the only sure treatment is Moist Zensal. 75c a jar.

E. G. MURPHEY

DEFENSE WILL ATTEMPT TO SHOW SHOOTING WAS ACCIDENTAL

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 5.—The preliminary hearing of Wm. R. Russell of Lubbock, Tex., who is under arrest here charged with murder in connection with the killing of Charles Qualey on the night of January 2, opened today in justice of the peace court.

Qualey was shot and killed while standing in front of the hotel Sheldon, one shot striking him just below the heart and causing death within a short time after the shooting. Later in the evening Russell, who is a banker and cattleman of Lubbock, was placed under arrest by police officers and held in connection with the shooting. The shooting was said to have been an aftermath of a melee which occurred in another hotel here New Years eve during which Qualey and another cattleman, who is a friend of Russell, engaged in a personal encounter. The defense indicated by its line of evidence at the opening session of the preliminary trial that an effort would be made to show that Qualey was shot by accident and that the bullet was intended for a third person who was standing with him. The case will be continued over Sunday and will require several days. Attorneys for Russell are making efforts to have him released on bond pending trial of the case in the district court here.

Qualey was well known in El Paso, Mexico and the southwest. He was formerly general manager of Youquivo mining company properties in Mexico and was interested in silver holdings near Gage, N. M.. He is a resident of New York but spent much of his time here. Qualey's funeral will be held here late today.

STOMACH TROUBLES

If you have trouble with your stomach you should try Chamberlain's Tablets. So many have been restored to health by the use of these tablets and their cost is so little, 25 cents, that it is worth while to give them a trial.—Adv.

DIED IN SERVICE

El Paso, Jan. 5.—Michael J. McNamara, conductor on the El Paso and Southwestern road, received a telegram last night from Washington, D. C., stating that his son, Michael J. McNamara, Jr., had died of meningitis while a member of the United States army. His place of death was withheld for military reasons.

WAS FEELING ALL RUN DOWN

Louis Buckner, Somerset, Va., writes: "I was feeling all run down; tired, with pains in my back. After taking Foley Kidney Pills I felt like a new man." Backache, rheumatic pains, stiff joints, sore muscles, swollen ankles, and sleep-disturbing bladder ailments yield quickly to this time-tried remedy. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

It is easy enough for a man to laugh and grow fat provided Dame Fortune has smiled on him.

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

DISPUTE OVER MEETING PLACE WILL PROBABLY BE SETTLED

London, Jan. 5.—When the delegates of the central powers arrived at Brest-Litovsk to resume the peace negotiations they found no Russian delegates there, according to a Vienna dispatch to Zurich forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company. All that awaited them was a telegram from the Russians asking for transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm.

Although the Bolsheviki foreign minister, Leon Trotzky announced that the German peace terms would not be accepted, it was expected that the Russian delegates would return to Brest-Litovsk for the meetings which were to be resumed today, to inform the central powers of Russia's attitude. The Russians requested transference of the negotiations to Stockholm, because they would have less difficulty there in obtaining full publicity concerning the negotiations and also because they preferred a neutral place to the German eastern headquarters for holding the discussions. The German chancellor, Count von Hertling, told the reichstag main committee on Thursday that the German delegates had been instructed to refuse to transfer the negotiations to Stockholm.

A dispatch from Berlin forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent later today, gave an explanation of this situation, and said the Russian delegates were on the way to the meeting place, accompanied by Leon Trotzky.

Trotzky did not attend the earlier sessions of the delegates. According to this advice, Baron von Dem Busche-Haddenhausen, the German under-secretary for foreign affairs, informed the reichstag main committee that he had received this telegram from Petrograd:

"The transfer of negotiations to neutral territory has been suggested only on account of the stage which the negotiations have reached. In view of the arrival of the German delegates at Brest-Litovsk, the Russian delegation accompanied by M. Trotzky, is leaving Saturday for Brest-Litovsk, they are convinced that an understanding in regard to the transfer of the negotiations to neutral country will give rise to no difficulty."

Ragged wounds are painful and cause much annoyance. If not kept clean they fester and become running sores. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is an antiseptic healing remedy for such cases. Apply it at night before going to bed and cover with a cotton cloth bandage. It heals in a few days. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

FIRST CAMP CHURCH

Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 7.—The first church built by the soldiers at any camp is being constructed at Camp Wadsworth. Funds were provided by Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt's 102,000 engineers.

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

THEIR LEADER DELIVERED ADDRESS PRAISING AMERICAN IDEALS

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Serbian mission was received in the senate today. Dr. Milenko R. Vestnitch, head of the mission, spoke.

Dr. Vestnitch praised the attitude of the United States, voiced unalterable faith that this country would "lead the nations of the world unto the mountain of perfect peace and become the arbiter of them all," and offered to the American people "the heartfelt gratitude of a small, but honest nation."

Dr. Vestnitch accepted with enthusiasm the doctrine of Monroe as the doctrine of the world and was happy to be permitted to share the belief that right shall command might and that it ought not to be dishonored in its very inception. More than anybody he said, Serbians believed that peace cannot subsist without justice, liberty and righteousness.

"The Serbian nation, with their kinsmen, the Croats and Slovenes," he said, "have suffered in this war more than any other nation. We have fought for our liberty as bravely as any one of our gallant allies.

"We, too, believe with your Mr. President of the senate, we too, have faith today that the morning light will break in this good year at hand. We, too, have in this solemn hour a vision and we voice our unalterable faith that this magnificent republic is to lead the nations of the world unto the fountain of perfect peace and to become the arbiter of them all.

"When in the service of these ideals, the allied governments, the allied sailors and soldiers, the civilian men and women will have put forth all their energies, when in a co-ordinated and strongly cemented unity of all our forces, of all our war aims and of all our thoughts, we win this fight—and we must win it, unless we are all to be crushed in slavery by the Prussian heel."

GANGS WORKING TOO CLOSE IN DIFFERENT VEINS CAUSE ROCK FALL

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 5.—The lives of four miners are believed to have been lost in an unusual accident today in the Barnum mine of the Pennsylvania Coal company near Pittston. There were about 100 men and boys at work when the middle vein collapsed. The passage-way was not entirely filled and all but four of the workmen were rescued. Twenty three were slightly hurt. Two of those believed to be lost are William Knott, 45 years old, and Michael Rock, both miners of Duryea, Pa.

The accident was due to the fact that two gangs of men in different veins were working toward each other. They came too close together and suddenly there was a great rush of coal and rock as the roof caved in. About 500 yards of material came down.

The cave-in is one of the greatest since the disaster in the twin shaft nearby, in which scores of men were entombed and never rescued.

DOING HER BIT

"Give me three grains of corn, mother," recited the local elocutionist, timidly adding, "if Hoover'll let you."—Farm Life.

TIRED OF LIFE Constant Backache and Rheumatism

Foley Kidney Pills fixed up Texas brakeman so he's good as ever.

Almost down and out with kidney trouble. Rheumatism so bad he could scarcely get up when he sat down. Back ached all the time.

No wonder Mr. F. A. Wooley, brakeman on the road from Dallas to Jackson, Texas, "was tired of living."

"I saw Foley Kidney Pills advertised," he said, "I took some and after a short time I was thoroughly cured and am having no more trouble."

Your kidney ills will disappear—and with them the backache and rheumatism, by the use of Foley's Kidney Pills. Once your kidneys become strong and active, aches and pains will disappear like magic.

There's nothing to equal the genuine. Will help any case of kidney or bladder trouble not beyond the reach of medicines. Contain no harmful drugs. Try them.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

FOUR KILLED AT FIRST FIRE AND THREE WOUNDED ONES ESCAPE

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 5.—A version of a clash between American soldiers and Mexican customs guards, east of here varying from that given by American soldiers was given by Ives G. LeLevier, Mexican consul here.

According to LeLevier, customs guards arrested an American captain and lieutenant when they crossed the international border line. As two other guards came up to question the arrested officers, the whole of a cavalry troop rushed over the line from the American side of the line, firing as they came.

The Mexicans returned the fire, but four of their number dropped almost at once. Only one of the eight guards in the party escaped, the Americans wounding one and taking three prisoners. Besides the three killed Mr. LeLevier declared orders given the guards were to arrest any Americans found on the Mexican side of the line and that an American major recently had been arrested, later he returned to the American side.

The version of the affair given by the Americans is that two cavalry men were out hunting rabbits half a mile on the American side of the line, when three Mexicans came upon them suddenly and took them prisoners, starting off into Mexico. A few minutes later, according to the American's account other Mexicans fired on the American troopers some distance from the point where the troop was encamped. This aroused them so, that, without waiting for orders, they said, they rushed over the line afoot and on horseback and rescued their comrade, despite the resistance of the Mexicans.

PREFERS CHAMBERLAIN'S

"In the course of a conversation with Chamberlain Medicine Co.'s representative today, we had occasion to discuss in a general way the merits of their different preparations. At his suggestion I take pleasure in expressing my estimation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have a family of six children and have used this remedy in my home for years. I consider it the only cough remedy on the market, as I have tried nearly all kinds."—Earl C. Ross, Publisher Hamilton County Republican-News, Syracuse, Kan.

Six counties of Kansas have women county clerks.

A girl can't be expected to be warm hearted if she wears it on her sleeve.

SUPREME COURT HOLDS THAT THE SERVICE ACT IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Washington, Jan. 7.—The selective service act was today held as constitutional by the supreme court.

The government's contention that the power given congress to declare war included power to compel citizens to render military service both at home and abroad were sustained by the court. Chief Justice White, who delivered the unanimous opinion in a brief statement, declared that after considering the various contentions the conclusion had been reached that most of them were imaginary rather than real.

The decision resulted from the appeals of 13 cases growing out of convictions under the selective service act, five coming from New York, three from Ohio, four from Minnesota and one from Georgia. Constitutionality of the act was questioned in all the appeals.

The cases from New York were those of Louis Kramer, Morris Becker, Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and Meyer Graubard. The first four were convicted of attempting to induce others of draft age not to register and an additional charge of failure to register was made against Kramer, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Becker was sentenced to one year and eight months in jail. Emma Goldman and Berkman was ordered imprisoned for two years and fined \$10,000 each. A one year sentence was given Graubard for failing to register. Charles E. Ruthenberg, Albert Wagenknecht and Charles Baker were convicted by the Ohio federal district court on a charge of inducing Alphonse J. Schue not to register. Each was sentenced to one year imprisonment.

The Minnesota cases were those of Joseph F. Arver, Alfred F. Grahl, Otto and Walter Wangerin, indicted for failing to register and sentenced to serve one year each. The Georgia case was based on the refusal of the federal district court to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Albert Jones, a negro, arrested and confined in jail for refusing to register.

Chief Justice White in the opinion said:

"The law, as its title declares, was intended to supply temporarily the increased military force which was required by the existing emergency in the war, then and now flagrant."

Here the chief justice recited the provisions of the act and the contentions of those who attacked its constitutionality: "The possession of authority to enact the statute," said the chief justice, "must be found in the clauses of the constitution giving congress power 'to declare war; x x x to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to make rules for the government and regulation of land and naval forces.'

"As the mind cannot conceive an army without the men to compose it on the face of the constitution the objection that it does not give power to provide for such men would seem to be frivolous for further notice. It is said, however, that since, under the constitution as originally framed, state citizenship was primary and

United States citizenship but derivative and dependent thereon, therefore the power conferred upon congress to raise armies was coterminous with United States citizenship and could not be exerted so as to cause that citizenship to lose its character and dominate state's citizenship.

"But the preparation simply denied to congress the power to raise armies which the constitution gives. That power by the very terms of the constitution delegates is supreme. In truth, the contention amply assails the wisdom of the framers of the constitution in conferring authority on congress in not retaining as it was under either confederation in the several states. Further, it is said the right to provide is not denied by calling for volunteer enlistments, but is not and cannot include the power to exact enforced military service of all power which has no sanction to it and which therefore can only be exercised and provided the citizen consents to its exercise is no substantial sense a power.

"It is argued, however, that although this is abstractly true it is not concrete so because, as compelled military service is repugnant to a free government, it will conflict with all the great guarantees of the constitution as to individual liberty. It must be assumed that the authority to raise armies was intended to be limited to the right to call an army into existence counting alone upon the willingness of the citizen to do his duty in time of public need, that is, in time of war. But the premise of this proposition is so devoid of foundation that it leaves not even a shadow of ground upon which to base the conclusion x x x x

"It remains only to consider contentions which, while not disputing power, challenge the act because of the repugnancy to the constitution supposed to result from some of its provisions.

"First, we are of the opinion that the contention that the act is void as a delegation of federal power to state officials because some of its administrative features is too wanting in merit to require further notice.

"Second. We think that the contention that the statute is void because vesting administrative officers with executive discretion has been so completely adversely settled as to require reference only to some of the decided cases. A like conclusion also adversely disposes of a similar claim concerning the conferring of judicial power. And we pass without anything but statement, the proposition that an establishment of a religion or an interference with the free exercise thereof repugnant to the first amendment resulted from the exemption clause of the act to which we at the outset referred, because we think its unsoundness too apparent to require us to do more.

"Finally. As we are unable to conceive upon what theory the exaction by government from the citizen of the performance of his supreme and noble duty of contributing to the defense of the rights and honor of the nation as the result of a war declared by the great representative body of the people can be said to be the imposition of involuntary servitude in violation of the provision of the thirteenth amendment, we are constrained to the conclusion that the conten-

tion to that effect is refuted by its mere statement."

In holding the law constitutional, the court took no action in those cases involving charges of conspiracy to prevent the carrying out of the purposes of the law. These, it was understood will be taken up by the court later. That question is involved in the cases of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, Louis Kramer and Morris ecker, convicted in New York on the same charge and the so-called Ohio cases.

NO ENGAGEMENT REPORTED

Fabens, Tex., Jan. 7.—Investigation of reports here that firing had been heard yesterday on the San Augustin ranch, on Mexican territory opposite here, developed that no military activity at Guadalupe were in garrison and it had occurred. Federal troops at Guadalupe were in garrison and was no evidence of any kind of engagements. The supposed firing led to reports of an encounter between Mexican federal and rebel forces.

DARKEST EL PASO

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 7.—For the first time since lightless nights were inaugurated, practically all of the stores in the business district were dark last night. A few small stores had their window lights burning, but upon being warned by the fuel administrator, promptly cut off these lights.

CHIEF BLOOD AND MEN WILL COMMENCE SOLICITING SUBSCRIPTIONS

The arrival of a new combination hose and chemical truck Sunday morning, consigned to the East Las Vegas Fire department marked a red-letter day in the history of the local organization of fire-fighters. Fire Chief O. E. Blood, accompanied by a number of fire-laddies unloaded the big truck, and immediately began a test of its traction powers. Manned by the chief and his assistants, the new Blockway, Type B4 American-La France fire fighter motored about town for several hours, demonstrating to the complete satisfaction of Chief Blood that its running powers are perfect. Its efficiency in other respects will be tested at the earliest favorable opportunity.

The truck was ordered by the reorganized fire department several weeks ago, after thorough investigation of the various trucks on the market. It was the unanimous opinion of the department that the La France car was the best suited to local conditions. The makers at Courtland, N. Y., back the machine with an iron-clad guarantee. The department has 10 days in which to test the truck, at the end of which time it may be retained, and the first payment made, or it may be returned to the maker at their expense, at the option of the organization.

The arrival of the new equipment, means the discard of the antiquated horse-drawn apparatus that has been in service for 17 years. The new truck is capable of making 30 miles an hour, and is a four-cylinder, 40 horsepower machine, adequate to meet the worst emergency that Las Vegas is likely to encounter. At present the truck is housed in Whalen's garage, where the public may inspect it,

FALL OF 3.8 INCHES ON SATURDAY NIGHT IS FIRST MOISTURE SINCE LAST SUMMER.

One of Northern New Mexico's longest droughts was broken Saturday evening, by the first snowfall of the season. All night the white flakes fluttered silently down, and Sunday morning, according to official measurement, 3.8 inches of snow lay on the ground.

Since last summer New Mexico, in common with other parts of the west, has suffered from an unusual drought. For six months hardly a drop of moisture was precipitated, resulting in scanty vegetation on the ranges and the consequent death of much valuable stock. Cattle and sheep men hail the snowfall of Saturday night with relief, little less evident than the delight of the Juvenile element of Las Vegas.

The age-old pastime of snowballing, and its kindred pleasures were the rule Sunday morning, and church going was rendered almost as precarious as a trip along the Mexican border on a dark night.

COLD HITS EL PASO

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 7.—A Cold wave swept this section yesterday and the temperature dropped to the lowest point reached during the winter. Much suffering was reported to charity organizations especially among the poor Mexican families who live along the river front in floorless adobe houses and have little fuel. One wholesale firm here gave away large quantities of coal to the needy.

At Fort Bliss and the army camps near here, the recruits were cautioned against overheating their tents and the danger of contracting pneumonia from going into the night air from overheated tents, without sufficient clothing.

ACCIDENT CAUSES DEATH

Washington, Jan. 7.—Deaths of Lieutenant Wm. S. Ely and Sergeant George E. Houdek in an airplane accident in France were reported today by General Pershing. Ely lived at Rochester, N. Y., and Houdek at Chicago.

New York, Jan. 7.—The American steamship Harry Luchenbach has been torpedoed and sunk with loss of life, according to word received by the owners of the vessel today.

Eight of the crew are missing, the owners were informed. The crew consisted of 30 men not including the naval guard.

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—The funeral of William H. Kerr, the Santa Fe barber, and sportsman, took place this afternoon from Rice chapel of the A. M. E. church on Johnson street. His death came as the sequel of a duck hunting trip four weeks ago which resulted in pneumonia. Interment will be in Fairview cemetery.

HER TROUBLE IS GONE

Mrs. Thomas H Davis, Montgomery, Ind., says she had trouble with her bladder and had doctored for several months without relief, when Foley Kidney Pills were recommended and she commenced using them and got relief. They relieve back ache, rheumatic pains, stiff, swollen joints and kidney trouble. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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At one time we were told to be neutral, but some have forgotten that the embargo was removed on April 6, 1917. Shame to them that there are ears which must be assailed by crier and bell with the news, but it is true. Their lethargy or indifference might have met with tolerance prior to that date, but today, these same ears must be penetrated whether they will or no, with the ringing challenge, "pro-German or American?" There can be no middle ground—no side issue. Before our declaration the attitude denominated as "pussyfooting" for want of a more expressive word, might have proceeded from laziness, selfishness, or the shrinking from facing disagreeable things; now it is a heinous crime. But it has stalked before trusts willing to risk the loss of a nation for present gain. It has been the propaganda of wild-eyed dreamers who would see the situation, not as it is, but as they would have it; and venerated with "peace at any price" it has dared to garble the words of holy writ.

With this menace in our midst shall we be as slow to wake up as was England. Shall we not heed her clarion call to profit by her example? Shall we wait for the best blood of our nation to be spilled upon the fields of France before we can grasp the crux of the battle to be waged at home by every man, woman and child who is American? Ours is not a fight of avarice or conquest. We have not set up a pagan god to war with the kaiser's Thor. Jehovah, the God of Battles, still is ours, and it shall be ours to win for christianity, civilization, and liberty for all men if we do our duty. But there are other things necessary to solidify the nation along with conservation. Hooverizing, and allied propaganda. We must put our personal loyalty to the test before we can "try out" for the other fellow.

Are you, manufacturer of necessary war materials, "pussyfooting" around the disloyal utterances of a business associate because he is adding dollars to your coffers. Are you, clubman, treating lightly what that man has said in the smoking room about your government, because you know him as a "jolly good fellow" and you would not hurt his feelings? Are you, club woman, passing over seditious utterances of a woman across the table, who is defiant because she is a woman, because she believes that she can not be held responsible? Are you, little society cow-

ard, minimizing what you have heard today because the offender was on your visiting list prior to April 6 and you are "too much of a lady" to be rude? Both trousers and petticoats have often concealed jellyfish, and a ramrod is a suggestion for the strengthening of your backbones. These offenders would not require the offices of secret service men if they had earnest consideration of the loyal private citizen. In this grave crisis the government has not established military law nor defined lese majeste; it has believed in the sincerity and patriotism of all its people. It is not enough that they have sent their sons to France, that they have bought liberty bonds, have contributed largely to the war library fund, and have worked to make the red triangle a success. All this service and activity avails nothing for the great finality without personal loyalty, that loyalty, armored, ready to serve against any thrust or innuendo aimed in any manner whatsoever against the integrity of this country.

Old Glory has never trailed since the first stars were sown upon its field, and it is your duty, my duty, the duty of every man and woman under it, please God, to see that it never shall.

While there are capable hands trained to carry forward his work, regret will nevertheless be general in the railroad world if Edward Payson Ripley carries out his desire, announced last week, of retiring from the presidency of the Santa Fe railroad in the near future. President Ripley has held office now for 22 years, and as he has been during that time the actual as well as the titular executive the Santa Fe is today large-what he has made it. It is to his credit that on all of its thousands of miles of line between Chicago and Los Angeles, it is now giving as good passenger and freight service as is to be found west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Ripley's policy has always been to secure for the road every improvement for which it has been able to pay, and under his management it has generally been able to pay well. His most noteworthy achievement, perhaps, was the building of the double track from Chicago to Kansas City. Massachusetts has a special interest in Mr. Ripley in that he was born in Dorchester, in 1845, and spent the

first 19 years of his railroad service as general eastern agent for the Burlington lines in Boston.—Springfield Republican.

It is already manifest that the experiments tried under present war conditions and the legislative and administrative changes which war emergencies necessitate are going to produce an effect, as yet incalculable, upon our institutions; an effect persistent and permanent after peace has come.

Nothing else can be expected by anybody who contemplates the vast modification of the American system particularly with regard to the relation of federal to state authority which resulted in consequence of the civil war.

One case in point is worth considering.

The mighty impulse which the war is giving to prohibition as a matter of national concern is plainly visible. Not only here but also in Britain, in France, in Russia and elsewhere—perhaps even in Germany—the cause of temperance has jumped ahead at a rate which the ordinary processes of agitation in time of peace could never achieve.

FOLLOW 'EM!

The Ohio war board says:

Here are some New Year's resolutions which you should make to help win the war.

I will cheerfully change my habits of eating, so as to help conserve wheat, meat, particularly pork products, and sugar.

I will put aside all wasteful and extravagant habits and invest my small savings in Thrift Stamps to help finance the war.

I will assist in every possible way to make all succeeding Liberty Loans a success.

I will do my utmost to help the Red Cross in its mission of mercy, to extend relief to the suffering among our allies and to care for the sick and wounded soldiers.

I will not be a party to the spreading of any insidious propaganda started for the purpose of weakening confidence in my government and giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

I will do nothing that might render fruitless the unselfish devotion of our soldiers who are making the supreme sacrifice of life in the service of their country.

England has used fewer umbrellas and more canes since the outbreak of the war, reports Consul Harry A. McBride. This would seem to indicate that one means of protection has given way to a weapon of aggression. Britain's attitude is typified by this condition. "Away with the umbrella and out with the Big Stick."

The voters of the Eighth senatorial district in Wisconsin have licked Bob La Follette's candidate for the state senate in a special election without relying on the soldier vote to defeat him. La Follette appears to retain his prestige only in the senate committee on privileges and elections.

Argentine doctors have declared that Count Luxburg, author of the "spurious versenkt" dispatches, is insane. Lots of competent witnesses declare that that is what ails the nation he represents, but unfortunately

it is not possible to confine it in a nice, quiet, isolated place where it can do no harm until the attack is over.

Mr. McAdoo is able to do some dramatic things, such as using the Pennsylvania railroad's Hudson river tunnels for the transportation of coal, in relieving the acute fuel shortage. But there's a hard year, as well as a hard winter, still to come before the transportation problem can be solved.

Trotzky's "Come and take Petrograd if you want to feed 3,000,000 people" doesn't sound very belligerent, but it may prove a greater deterrent than "shining sword" speeches of which echoes have been heard recently.

Oh, well, even the hens are having their eggless days.

JANUARY IS THE MONTH—

To start all over again.

To send for your seed catalogues.

To take a spin with the snow shovel.

To resolve to cut about ten more cords of wood next winter.

To be sure that your income tax report is made—if necessary.

To boost the club or association movement in your neighborhood.

To kill the hogs and to render up some of that 2-cent (an ounce!) lard.

To feel sorry for the poor dubs that have to buy potatoes and meat and milk and eggs and beans and fruit—and sorrier for the unfortunate that can't buy them.

To hitch up the colts some deep, snowy morning and teach them to work. There are two advantages of a snowy day: the colts can't run away and if you fall out it won't hurt you—maybe.

To bear in mind that there will be more Red Cross donations to make and more Liberty Bonds to buy. The war may be just starting and if we don't help it will end before we are ready.

To prepare for a lot of pigs to feed next fall. Uncle Sam is protecting us in the price of hogs and a big hog crop will help to protect us all.

To attend the school where your children go some afternoon and see just how they are getting along and what they are learning. That is one of your duties as a citizen and a parent. You may be surprised to see how much your children know and how old they really are.—Farm Life.

ALIEN ENEMY MAYOR

Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 8.—Fred C. Miller, alleged enemy alien, assumed office as mayor of this city without opposition at noon today, no word having been received of the progress of injunction proceedings begun at Valparaiso, by persons who objected to the installation of a "German" mayor.

FIELD TRIALS

Grand Junction, Tenn., Jan. 1.—With a week or more of field events in prospect, dog owners and handlers with their strings of honor winners have assembled here to compete for purses and trophies offered by the United States Field Trials club, the events to include the championship of the United States.

The earning value of a ship is now from \$400 to \$500 a day.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES WILL RETURN FROM CALIFORNIA TO TESTIFY

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 9.—The preliminary hearing of the Charles Qualey murder case has been postponed until Friday when important witnesses are expected to return from California to testify. Qualey was shot and killed in front of the Hotel Sheldon on the night of January 2, by William G. Russell, a banker, and cattleman of Lubbock, Texas.

By the time the hearing is resumed E. B. Highton, Sr., another important witness in the case, is expected to be sufficiently recovered to be able to testify. He has been in the hospital since January 1 when he was seriously injured in a personal encounter with Qualey and Louis Zeiger, a local hotel man. Efforts have been made to obtain Highton's statement at the hospital, but his physician refused to permit him to testify because of his condition. These efforts resulted in a scene at the hospital last Saturday night when attorneys for the state and for Russell, together with Russell, went to the hospital to obtain Highton's statement. The attorneys were refused admittance to Highton's room.

Attorneys for the state today were trying to locate a man who was supposed to have telephoned Qualey at the Toltec club on the night of the shooting telling him to come downtown.

Prohibition Election Called

County commissioners late yesterday called a local option election for January 30. This action followed the presenting of petitions signed by property owners in the city and county asking that the local option election be called at once. The commissioners stood two for the election and two against it when county Judge E. B. McClintock, who presides at the commissioners' meetings voted in favor of the election.

The movement for a local option election started on the morning following the murder of Charles Qualey. The shooting, according to the evidence, followed a drinking party at a local hotel which ended in a melee which was participated in by several prominent men.

JUDGE BLEDSOE CONDEMNS SYSTEM USED BY INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Los Angeles, Jan. 9.—N. A. Myles, who alleges he has been held as a military prisoner at Fort McArthur here since January 3 without warrant was granted his liberty today by Judge B. F. Bledsoe in the United States district court. Myles had applied for release on habeas corpus proceedings. Myles walked out of the court room and was re-arrested by the army intelligence operatives on the same charge of having conspired to sell munitions in violation of the espionage act under which he had been held when the writ was sought.

In ordering the release, Judge B. F. Bledsoe, who yesterday ordered Myles brought into court on his application and his hearing set for Saturday.

Myles was taken before the commissioner, held in \$2,000 bond for a writ, again denounced methods pursued by army intelligence depart-

ment in handling the case. According to the testimony at the habeas corpus hearing, Myles was held in secret confinement at Fort McArthur, in irons. Mrs. Myles testified two men who told her they were operatives of the intelligence bureau, without a warrant, searched her home and her personal effects. Later she said Judge Bledsoe announced that the whole matter would be referred to the federal grand jury tomorrow.

Revolutionary Plots

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Startling disclosures of alleged attempts to embroil the United States and Mexico in open warfare in an effort to prevent export from this country of arms and munition to the allied powers, and of a plan to "plant" a bomb in a Hindu temple at Stockton, Calif., to swap public opinion against the British government and toward German defendants charged with violation of neutrality, came today at the trial here of 31 persons charged with fomenting revolution against British rule in India.

The revelation came in the testimony of George Hartz in United States district court, who said he was an operative of the department of justice. Hartz testified he had gained the confidence of several of the defendants in 1916 and had been told of various plans by which the "ghadr" (revolution) party hoped to weaken the British military forces. Hartz was asked to participate in some of these plans, he said. Hartz testified that he had met Hari Singh, one of the principal Hindu defendants in the office of Daniel O'Connell, now under sentence for violating the espionage act and conspiring against the draft and that Hari told him: "I am praying that the present trouble between the United States and Mexico will result in open warfare because an embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States to the allied powers would be declared then. If I spoke Spanish I would go into Mexico and preach revolution."

MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF EQUIPMENT WAS FOR REVOLUTION

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 9.—Arms, ammunition and military stores valued at \$285,000, stored in the federal building here, were offered for sale by federal officers for the purpose of starting a revolution in Mexico, it was announced here today by army intelligence officers.

Intelligence officers, answering an advertisement for "ten husky men," unearthed the plot. One man, posing as a buyer, was led to the basement of the federal building, according to army officials, and shown all the outfit, including ten machine guns. Three men are now under arrest. They are Nicholas Senn Zogg, J. Collins and N. A. Myles.

Intelligence officers named without reservation two federal officials who they said arranged the plot.

The army account of the affair, in so far as it was available, is that the munitions were confiscated by the government two years ago when an alleged plot to start a Mexican revolution in the interests of American land owners was frustrated. The supplies were tucked away in the federal building and remained there until certain federal appointees saw a chance

for profit and were unable to resist. An advertisement in the newspapers with a code signature was the means they hit upon for concealing their tracks beyond hope of discovery. Army agents, interested in knowing why any proper work requiring "ten husky men" could not be advertised openly, trailed the story down.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS PLOT OF DEMOCRATS TO TAKE CONTROL

Madrid, Jan. 9.—Another outbreak has occurred in Portugal according to news reaching here from beyond the frontier. Crews of Portuguese warships mutinied and began bombarding the Lisbon forts it is stated. The army, it appears, remained faithful to the government of Dr. Sidonio Paes and tranquility has been restored.

The rebellious crews were those on the battleship Vasco de Gama, the torpedo boat destroyer Douro and other war vessels. Their surrender is understood to have marked the conclusion of the disturbance.

A dispatch dated at Lisbon Tuesday afternoon received by the Havas news agency, say the insurgent crews of the warships in the port were persuaded to disembark and go to their barracks where they surrendered.

The government, the dispatch adds, has issued a statement declaring it has accurate knowledge of intrigues among the democrats to regain power by force. Governmental measures have been taken to prevent food hoarding and reduce food prices, the statement announces.

PROMINENT OFFICIAL SAYS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN BETTER

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Wilson's action in taking over the railroads was indorsed today by Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific before the senate interstate commerce committee. "The railroads," he said, "were going to be 'good soldiers' and continue to work loyally. 'We consider,' he said, "that what has been done has been done because it was the opinion of the chief of command, the president, as necessary and we are going to work as loyally as in the past. We think the president must have had good reasons for his action and we are going to support his policy to the best of our ability."

"I think the railroads could have done more by voluntary agreement with their own organization if there had been greater government support in many directions. There is certain assistance, however, that probably could not have been given under private ownership. All the railroads have accepted the situation. We have no criticism to make."

Rate System to Change

General readjustment of the country's complicated rate system to fit the new non-competitive situation will be one of the early outgrowths of government railroad operation it was officially indicated today. Many readjustments considered inevitable involve material increases in rates.

The interstate commerce commission's attention has been called to a number of abnormally low rate schedules caused by competition between railroads and whose rivalries now

have ceased. Consequently the basic cause for the low rates has been removed and the expected result is the development of agitation for a general modification.

PRISONERS SAW HOLE IN STEEL FLOOR AND WINDOW TO LIBERTY

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 9.—Sawing through the steel floor plate of a cell in the new jail, crawling through a plumber's conduit and lowering themselves six floors by means of a rope made from 20 blankets, four prisoners escaped soon after midnight last night, one being recaptured as he swung from the rope to the ground. The jailbreak was one of the most spectacular in the history of Texas. The new county jail, completed at a cost of more than \$100,000, is located on the sixth floor of the new court house.

Diamond saws were smuggled into the prisoners who had planned the escape. These were used to saw the steel floor plate and through this three prisoners made their way to the outside window where they sawed the steel bars, lowered themselves to the ground by means of the blankets tied together. Pedro Espenola, the last to attempt to escape was captured by a jailor as he swung on to the ground and faced a drawn pistol.

PAINTED 'ER "YALLER"

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 9.—Word has been received here today that four stores on the main street of Sutton, Neb., near here, were generously daubed with yellow paint last night as a protest against the owners not having closed at 6:30 p. m. Most of the merchants of the town have signed an agreement to close at six o'clock to save fuel, in conformity with the request of the fuel administrator. No question of disloyalty is said to be involved.

FAILED TO REGISTER

Santa Fe, Jan. 9.—Charles Newton, Frank Newton and Frank Pacheco, were brought in today from Cimarron by Deputy United States Marshal Fred Delgado, being bound over to the federal grand jury to answer the charge of failure to register for military service.

MISS GERARD GOES TO ELRITO

Santa Fe, Jan. 9.—Miss Louise Gerard, graduate of the New Mexico Normal University and the University of California, has accepted the position of critic teacher at the Spanish American Normal school at El Rito, under President Roscoe Hill.

NORTH FRANCE WAS RICH

Paris, Jan. 7.—The final accounting of the fiscal department for the year 1913 shows that the ten departments that have been affected by the invasion paid between one-sixth and one seventh of the total tax-income of France. They paid into the treasury 794,800,624 francs out of a total for the entire country of a little more than five billions. Eliminating Paris and the department of the Seine, these ten departments paid one-fourth of the balance.

Miss Katherine Russell Bleecker has stepped into the spotlight as active manager of the Broadway theater, one of the historic playhouses of New York.

BOSTON DOES HONOR TO HERO OF REVOLUTION IN FITTING MANNER

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.—The bicentenary of the birth of General Israel Putnam, one of the most picturesque patriots of the American revolution and a soldier renowned for his extraordinary exploits of courage and endurance, is to be celebrated this week by patriotic, historical and educational societies throughout New England. More especially will the day be observed at Salem, Mass., where General Putnam was born 200 years ago today, and in Connecticut where the greater part of his life was spent.

In the career of Israel Putnam, "Old Put," as he was familiarly known to his contemporaries, the imagination of Young America has found more stimulating food than in the achievements of most of the leading generals of the American war of independence.

Putnam as a youth and man was celebrated for his physical strength, his courage and his daring ingenuity in time of sudden peril or emergency. Many stories have been told and pictured time without number as illustrations of this last-named quality.

He was approaching 40 years of age when he first engaged in military adventure. It was when Connecticut was called on for 1,000 men to defend the northern approaches to New York against the anticipated French invasion.

He became captain of a company, and one of the leading members of the famous band of rangers that did so much to annoy and embarrass the enemy during the next two years. In his service against the French and Indians in this war he had two experiences which often are quoted to show his remarkable courage and endurance.

To escape from a band of Indians on one occasion he deliberately steered a bateau in which he was accompanied by a party of soldiers down the dangerous rapids of the Hudson near Fort Miller. On another occasion, having been captured by the Indians, he was stripped and tied to a tree, and the flames that were intended to consume him were searing his flesh when he was rescued by a French officer.

After nearly ten years of rough campaigning he returned home with the rank of colonel and subsequently he enjoyed a period of inaction.

The outbreak of the war of the revolution found Putnam a veteran approaching his 60th year, but he was as eager as any youth for the patriotic cause. The news of the battle of Lexington and Concord found the old soldier plowing a field. Putnam left the plow standing in a furrow, and without waiting to put on his uniform, set off on horseback and galloped into Cambridge on the morning of April 21, at sunrise.

He received from Connecticut the chief command of the forces of that colony, with the rank of brigadier general.

At Bunker Hill he was the oldest general, and after General Warren had expressly declined the command on the field, Putnam was ranking officer, but the work of Stark and Prescott was done independently, and General Artemas Ward of Massachusetts exercised practically the com-

mand over all the forces.

Putnam was one of the four major generals whom congress appointed after Washington had been chosen for the command of the American army.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 7.—The fate of Antonio Zczepanek, who was given a preliminary hearing in court today on a charge of murder, may rest in large measure upon the prattle of a five-year-old child, who, though terribly mutilated by the slayer of a woman and another child, is being nursed back to health by skillful surgeons. Zczepanek, who is 28 years old, married, and the father of three children, is charged with the murder of Annie Srieuwok at her home in this city on December 10, and inflicting injuries on Wladyslaw Bill, aged 3 years, that resulted in his death later. The woman was terribly beaten, presumably with an axe. The little boy was assaulted in a similar manner, but lived a few days. His five-year-old sister likewise was attacked, but is now on the road to recovery and is expected to furnish the most important link in efforts to identify Zczepanek with the crime, which included the theft of \$1,760.

LA FOLLETTE CASE AGAIN

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—The subcommittee of the senate privileges and elections committee, which has been investigating the La Follette disloyalty charges is scheduled to meet tomorrow to determine what report shall be made to the senate. At this meeting, according to Senator Pomereene, the chairman of the investigating committee, it will be determined whether the hearings are to proceed under the auspices of the subcommittee appointed at the last session, or whether the full committee on privileges and elections is to continue the investigation. Which ever course is adopted, full attention will be given the matter and a report with recommendations will be made to the senate after the matter has been gone over fully.

Joints that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNO WLINAMENT: It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

NEW LAUNDRY COMPANY

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Magdalena Laundry company of Magdalena, Socorro county, capitalized at \$15,000 the shares being \$10 each. The incorporators and directors are: Harry S. Hall, statutory agent 375 shares; T. W. Wilkins, 375 shares; Horace T. Barry, 1 share.

SOON OVER HIS COLD

Everyone speaks well of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy after having used it. Mrs. George Lewis, Pittsfield, N. Y., has this to say regarding it: "Last winter my little boy, five years old, was sick with a cold for two or three weeks. I doctored him and used various cough medicines but nothing did him much good until I began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He then improved rapidly and in a few days was over his cold."—Adv.

GUARD IS DISARMED WHEN HE ARRIVES AT A STATION

London, Jan. 7.—So closely is the German emperor guarded when he travels by rail through Belgium that his movements are kept even from the railroad officials handling his train up to the last possible moment, according to a correspondent of the Chronicle who has several times witnessed the emperor's arrival.

"Whenever the passage of the imperial train is to take place the fact is not known to the chief railway official until the same day, and to his subordinates not until a quarter of an hour before the arrival," the correspondent says. "In the station the lines are kept free."

Describing one such arrival of the emperor's train the correspondent says "All workmen, on this occasion, whether Belgian or German, were dispatched outside, and access to the station was forbidden. This applied to all passengers as well. The military guards occupying parts of the station and environs were ordered to leave their posts and pile their arms. The only persons allowed on the platform were the stationmaster, his employes appointed to work the signals, and the military chief. There was no guard of honor, no manifestation whatever.

"This clearing of the station takes place at every station through which the train passes, which it does at the maximum regulation speed. At Brussels detrainment took place opposite the Place Rogier, which is a military post since the occupation.

"The space in front of the station, which is always forbidden ground to passengers, was occupied by several motor cars. As soon as the emperor entered his car the small fleet ran swiftly to the Parc Rue Royale, where the kaiser stayed several hours.

"During the presence of the kaiser the officials always display the utmost nervousness in fear of anything taking place, and they always breathe a sigh of relief when their master is gone. The fact that even the military are obliged to retire and pile their arms seems to suggest a distrust of his own army."

HAD THE GRIP THREE WEEKS

With January comes lagrippe. Lingering colds seem to settle in the system, causing one to ache all over, feel feverish and chilly, tired, heavy and drooping. Mrs. Lizzie Tyles, Henderson, Ky., writes: "My daughter had lagrippe for three weeks. I gave her Foley's Honey and Tar and now she is all right." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

WILL CONTROL BINDER TWINE

Washington, Jan. 7.—The food administration has arranged to control during 1918 the supply of binder twine so important to farmers, particularly those of the granger states. Reasonable prices—though not so low as formerly, are expected.

ARE YOUR SEWERS CLOGGED?

The bowels are the sewerage of the body. You can well imagine the result when they are stopped up as is the case in constipation. As a purgative you will find Chamberlain's Tablets excellent. They are mild and gentle in their action. They also improve the digestion.—Adv.

GERMANY WILL LOSE

London, Jan. 7.—"It may be a vain belief on my part, but I hold it very strongly, that the United States and ourselves, two great nations, are even by themselves in a position to bring about the complete fulfillment of the pledges we have given.

This was one of the assertions made by Sir Edward Carson, minister without portfolio in the British war cabinet, at a meeting here for the purpose of launching a society to promote closer relation, with Rumania. Although speaking under the shadow of the news of an armistice on the Rumanian front, Sir Edward declared that the entente allies would continue in their determination to carry out their duty towards Rumania.

"I know of no end to this war that is possible without maintaining the rights of Rumania and Serbia just as much as the rights of Great Britain and her Empire," said Sir Edward. "I repeat the determination of his majesty's government that we will go on to the end with unity until we have attained the objects with which we entered into the war. With our help Serbia, Rumania and Greece, the most neutral alliance in the whole work, ought to build up a fabric which will make not only for the liberty and life of their own people but will greatly help in the solution of the problems that will arise in the near east."

OLD TIMER DIES

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—Ambrosio Ortiz, one of the best known of the older Spanish-Americans in New Mexico, died last evening at his home in this city having passed more than the Biblical three score and ten years, many of the years in the service of the state and the community. His wife died many years ago. Three sons and two daughters survive him, one of the sons, Juan J. Ortiz, being on the staff of the state corporation commission and having been a candidate for elector on the republican ticket at the last evention. Another son, Frank, is a well known pressman and printer in the employ of the New Mexico Record.

NO LIGHTS IN HAMBURG

Aldershot, Eng., Jan. 7.—Two woman typists belonging to the woman's Auxiliary army corps having overstayed their leave in London, were, on their return to headquarters, handed over by the corps to the civil police for neglect of public duty. They were kept in the cells for two night and were fined one guinea each the next day.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.—Hamburg, Germany's second largest city, is now entirely without street illumination at night, in consequence of the shortage of coal which has curtailed the output of gas and electricity.

CROUP AT MIDNIGHT WELL IN MORNING

"A few nights ago one of my patrons had a small child taken with croup about midnight," writes M. T. Davis, Beasville, W. Va. "They came to my store and got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. Before morning the child had entirely recovered." Use only Foley's for coughs, cold, croup and grip. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Exchange that article you no longer care for for something you want. An Optic classified ad will help you.

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS FIGHT TO VICTORY

London, Jan. 5.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing the trades unions today on the subject of war aims said only the clearest, greatest and most just of causes could justify the continuance, even for a day of this unspeakable agony of nations.

The premier said "we ought to be able to state clearly and definitely not only the principles for which we are fighting but their definite, concrete application to the map of the world."

"We have arrived at the most critical hour of this terrible conflict and before any government takes the fateful decision as to the condition under which it ought either to terminate or continue the struggle it ought to be satisfied that the conscience of the nation is behind these conditions."

"Reparation means recognition," the premier said. "Unless international right is recognized by insistence on payment for injury done in defiance of its canons it can never be a reality. Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied part of France, Italy and Rumania. The complete withdrawal of alien armies and reparation for injustice is the foundation for permanent peace."

"Nobody who knows Prussia and her designs towards Russia can doubt her ultimate intention," Mr. Lloyd George said. "Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia she does not mean to stir from any of the Russian provinces and cities now occupied. Under one name or another, they will henceforth be part of the Prussian dominions, ruled by the Prussian sword and the rest of the Russians will be enticed or bullied into complete economic and ultimate political enslavement."

"We regard as vital," said the premier, "the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with these of their own race and tongue."

"We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Rumanian blood and speech."

The premier declared Great Britain was not fighting to take Constantinople from Turkey. Mr. Lloyd George said that during the last few days he had taken special pains to ascertain the views and the attitude of representatives men of all sections of thought in the country.

He had read the statement of labor's war aims, he continued, and had discussed the subject of war aims with former Premier Asquith and with Viscount Grey. Had the nationalist leaders in Ireland not been engaged with the tangled problem of Irish self government he would have been happy to exchange views with them. He had also consulted representatives of Great Britain's overseas dominions.

As a result of these discussions, Mr. Lloyd George, although the government alone was responsible for the actual language he proposed using, there was a national agreement as to the character and purpose of the nation's war aims and peace conditions. He was speaking therefore not merely the mind of the government but the mind of the nation and empire. "We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people," declared the premier. "The destruction or dis-

ruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war aim with us since the first day of the war to now. The British people never aimed at breaking up the Germany people or the disintegration of their state. Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination, to devote her strength to beneficent tasks."

The premier continued with the declaration that Great Britain was not fighting to take Constantinople from Turkey nor destroy Austria-Hungary.

"We are not fighting," he said, "to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands in Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish."

"Our viewpoint," the premier declared, "is that the adhesion of democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that the old spirit of military domination was dead but that is a question for the German people to decide."

The basis of any territorial settlement must be given with the consent of the governed the premier asserted.

As regarded the German constitution Mr. Lloyd George said Great Britain was fighting not to destroy it although it considered a military autocracy constitution a dangerous anachronism. After his reference to the desirability of the adhesion of a democratic constitution by Germany, he continued:

"The days of the treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decision of a few negotiators striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation. Therefore, government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement."

Concerning disposition of the German colonies, the premier said:

"They are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary right to the wishes and interests of their native inhabitants."

Referring to the pronouncement made on December 25 by Count Czernin the Austro-Hungarian minister at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference the premier said: "It is impossible to believe that any permanent peace could be erected on such a foundation."

"Mere lip service to the formula of no annexation, no indemnity and self-determinates is useless."

Premier Lloyd George said that an independent Poland comprising all genuinely Polish elements, who desired to participate was an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe. The prime minister said democracy in Great Britain would stand to the last by the democracies of France, and Italy.

"We should be prepared to fight to the end," he declared, "side by side with the new Russian democracy. So would America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia act independently we have no means to arrest the catastrophe. Russia can only be saved by her own people."

"If these conditions were fulfilled Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace, and freedom of Europe instead of being an instrument of the pernicious Prussian military autocracy."

The premier said the first requirements always made by the British and their allies had been complete restoration of the political territorial and economic independence of Belgium and such reparation as could be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. This was no demand for war indemnities, but insistence upon the fact that before there could be any hope of stable peace the peace breach of public law in Europe must be repudiated and so far as possible repaired.

Although we agreed with President Wilson that breaking up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, he continued. "We feel that unless genuine self government on true principles is granted those Austro-Hungarian nations who have long desired it, it is impossible to hope for removal of these causes of unrest in that part of Europe which so long have threatened its genuine peace."

Outside of Europe, Mr. Lloyd George went on, he believed the same principles should be applied. He added: "While we do not challenge maintenance of the Turkish empire in the home lands of the Turkish race, with its capital, Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and Black seas being internationalized and neutralized—Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine are, in our judgment entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions."

He told his hearers that much had been said about the arrangements Great Britain had made with its allies on this and other subjects. He could only say that as new circumstances like the Russian collapse and the separate Russian negotiations had changed the conditions in which the arrangements were made, the government was always ready to discuss them with the allied nations.

"One regrettable omission we notice in the proposal of the central powers," he said, "we believe a great attempt must be made to establish a great international organization as a means of settling international disputes. War is a relic of barbarism and as law succeed violence in the settlement of individual disputes so it is destined to settle national controversies. We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," the premier said. "These conditions must be fulfilled: Firstly. The sanctity of treaties re-established, secondly. Territorial settlement based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly. Creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war. To secure these conditions, the British empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices."

Washington Reserves Comment

Premier Lloyd George's speech overshadowed all other developments today in official and diplomatic Washington and was regarded with deepest attention everywhere. Official expressions were withheld generally, officials saying they preferred to examine the full text of the speech. about the only thing any of them cared to intimate at the time was that Premier Lloyd George's speech seemed to be leading up to the expected re-definition of war aims.

It was apparent, however, that officials and diplomats alike realizing the premier's speech to be of the

deepest significance and far reaching effect, desired to reserve any comment until after mature consideration.

WITH EQUAL ASSURANCE WITH GERMANY THEY ANNOUNCE PLAN

London, Jan. 5.—Free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory and the demobilization of the Russian fleet are provided for in the draft of Turkish peace terms presented to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. Turkey, it is proposed, is to retain her active army in consequence of the continuation of war against the entente. The main points in the draft presented by the Turkish delegates are given in the dispatch as follows:

(1) Frontier lines to remain as before the war. (2) Within two years of the conclusion of peace the contracting parties shall conclude a convention respecting sea trade and consulates. (3) War losses incurred by individuals to be refunded. (4) Guarantees to be given for the territorial integrity and development of Persia on the basis of her entire independence. (5) Free passage to be granted Russian ships passing through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. (6) Mobilization within limits to be permitted for national defense. (7) Russia to undertake to remove her armies to territory within the previous Russian borders, leaving only one division to safeguard her frontier. (8) Russia to demobilize her army of special Armenian units and also to demobilize the Black Sea navy. (9) Turkey to retain her active arms in consequence of continuation of war against the entente.

GETS GOOD RESULTS QUICKLY

These few lines from J. E. Haynes, McAlester, Okla., deserve careful reading by everyone who values good health: "I find no medicine which acts so mildly and quickly with good results as Foley Cathartic Tablets. They empty the stomach and bowels giving all of the digestive organs a healthy action." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.—A handful of captured American soldiers under cross-questioning by German officers before a crowd of grinning teutons was featured in the latest issue of "World in Pictures," an illustrated weekly printed in ten languages and distributed throughout the world by the German government's propaganda department. Another picture shows the prisoners riding in a motor lorry under heavy guard. This is entitled "American prisoners arriving in the German lines," giving the impression that the twelve are only a small section of a large number.

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

He—Let's see, what is the slang name for illicit liquor peddling?

She (blushing)—Boot-limbing. I believe.—Farm Life.

WILL BE SUBJECT TO INCOME TAXES WHAT MR. HANNAH SAYS

Nearly one hundred of Las Vegas' representative business men assembled at the Commercial club last night to hear J. D. Hannah, of the United States internal revenue service discuss the workings of the income tax law, passed at the 1917 session of congress. Mr. Hannah's remarks were concise and pithy, and no words were wasted, so that the duration of his speech was little over fifteen minutes.

After reviewing briefly the income tax laws previous to the one now in use, and comparing their workings to the 1917 law, Mr. Hannah proceeded to explain exemptions and deductions allowable.

"Under the present law," said Mr. Hannah, "the income of a single person is exempt to the extent of \$1,000, and the income of a married person is exempt up to \$2,000. Where there are children \$200 may be deducted for each child. The tax on all income over these sums is four per cent.

"It is permissible to deduct from gross income, all losses corresponding to similar gains. That is, if a man loses \$1,000 on one deal, and gains \$1,500 on another, he may turn his profit in as only \$500. Incomes derived from stock dividends are not taxable under the normal tax, but may be reached by the section of the law known as the super-tax.

"All contributions to the Red Cross, and charities of similar nature, may be deducted from the gross income, provided that such contributions do not exceed fifteen per cent of the net income.

"It is not permissible to deduct premiums paid on insurance policies, but benefits derived from such policies must be turned in as income. However losses incurred by fire or theft may be deducted from the gross income.

Interest on mortgages, and borrowed money is deductible from the gross income, provided that such money is not used for the purchase of taxable bonds. In such cases interest on money borrowed may not be deducted from the income reported.

"A great number of persons labor under the apprehension that the income tax is levied on what they possess. This is entirely erroneous. The income tax is levied at what you receive—not what you have."

TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF DETAIL WORK INVOLVED IN RECORDING REGISTRANTS

That the work of classifying the questionnaires of San Miguel county may be completed by January 18 was the statement of Secretary William E. Gortner of the exemption board today. The local board's three members are holding nightly sessions in the office of the county clerk for the purpose of classifying, and sorting the questionnaires returned during the previous day. Inasmuch as this part of the work requires the most minute care by the board members, and each questionnaire must be thoroughly examined, the nightly session is an exceedingly long and tiresome one. For this reason it is not expected that the board will be through with the questionnaires until the

eighteenth of the month at earliest, and possibly not then.

An idea of the detailed and strenuous work that must be accomplished by the board and its clerical assistants may be gained from the illustration given by Mrs. P. C. Carpenter, who is in charge of considerable of the work of dispatching and recording questionnaires.

Mountains of Work

Leading the way to a big ledger, Mrs. Carpenter opened it and showed The Optic representative how each registrant's number is recorded, and placed before a row of 30 columns, each of which must be filled out with information gleaned from the registrant's questionnaire. This means that each questionnaire must be gone over by the recording official, and such questions as to physical fitness, dependents, and a mass of other information must be transferred to the record from the questionnaire. The government figures that it is possible for a clerk to handle 12 questionnaires an hour, so that it may be imagined how much work confronts a board which issues 85 questionnaires a day.

Mrs. Carpenter then turned to four great piles of questionnaires which had been completed by the registrants and returned to the board. Each of the questionnaires must be indorsed by the board either allowing or denying exemption in case it is claimed. Further than this, there is a series of four postal cards, one of which must be filled out by the board for each questionnaire, and mailed to the registrant notifying him what action the board has taken with regard to his questionnaire.

Altogether Mrs. Carpenter efficiently illustrated that the work of being an attache of the exemption board is more labor than honor and more grief than glory.

PEARL IS PARDONED

Santa Fe, Jan. 9.—Pearl H. Bailey, sentenced in 1916 to 30 days in the county jail and \$100 fine by Judge E. L. Medler and gave notice of appeal which she failed to perfect, was granted a pardon today by Governor W. E. Lindsey.

15,000 GUARDS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO RELIEVE GUARD DUTY SOLDIERS

The local recruiting station is just in receipt of instructions from the adjutant general that a new force of 15,000 men to be designated United States Guards, national army, is to be recruited at once.

This force is to be used for guard duty principally in the protection of public utilities throughout the United States, though it is probable that in border states many of these men will be used for border patrol duty. Applicants must be beyond the draft age and married men may be accepted for enlistment, and such married men will be entitled to the liberal allowances being made by the government for families of soldiers.

The recruiting officer is instructed to secure as far as possible men of former service in the Spanish-American war, Philippine insurrection, boxer campaign, army, navy or marine corps, and men with experience in well-organized fire and police departments. Where practicable, these men

will serve in the vicinity of their homes, and they of course will be under federal control and may be sent elsewhere. Men over the draft age and without prior service can be accepted provided they are not over 40 years of age. Men with prior service, may be enlisted, regardless of age, provided they pass satisfactory physical examination. It is expected that a great many applicants who have recently been rejected on account of being over age will be able to enter this branch of service. The pay will be the same as for the regular army.

The guards will be clothed in the old regulation army blue uniforms and will be armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

MRS. TWITCHELL HONORED

Santa Fe, Jan. 9.—Mrs. R. E. Twitchell has been named publicity chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary of the state council of defense to succeed Mrs. W. P. Henderson who resigned on account of ill health. Mrs. Walter Danburg was named delegate to the meeting at the State College on January 17. Mrs. Antoinette Funk addressed the executive committee about the work of the woman's Liberty Loan committee.

MANY SEEK EXEMPTIONS

Santa Fe, Jan. 9.—A large number of appeals and claims for exemption are being received by district board No. 1 in session in the hall of representatives. The claims for exemption on industrial grounds are as heavy thus far as exemptions on account of dependents. San Juan, Taos, Guadalupe, Sandoval and Bernalillo county cases were under consideration today.

SEARCHING FOR COSTS

Santa Fe, Jan. 9.—The systematic effort to list every piece of property that has been transferred by deed within the past ten years and the price given for it if recorded, has been undertaken by the state tax commission, so as to guide assessors in making their valuations. As under the present federal law, the revenue stamp affixed to the deed, gives a clue to the price paid, it will not be so difficult to ascertain the price paid for property that changed hands in recent months. Similarly, every automobile for which the secretary of state has issued a license will be listed. Last Year's assessment returns had only 7,191 motor cars listed although 14,000 licenses were issued.

BOUND TO BE VIVID

Santa Fe, Jan. 9.—Vivid are the descriptions that Col. Ralph E. Twitchell gives of Uncle Sam's war preparations in the six Texas camps, especially at Leon Springs and Camp McArthur, at both of which a number of New Mexico men have received or are awaiting their overseas orders, it being evident that they will be on the way shortly. Lieutenants Waldo Twitchell and Edward Springer are among these and are awaiting their captain's commissions. Eighty thousand men are in training for the aviation service in Texas under the leadership of the Royal Canadian Aviation corps.

Colonel Twitchell, who was at Dallas, attending the conference of railroad officials and federal officials, was much impressed by the contrast

between the Texas cities that had prohibition and those that did not. At Waco, which is dry there was only one drunk in jail on Christmas eve as against 74 the year before when Waco was wet, as prohibition went into effect only on December 1 of this year. In November there were 340 arrests for drunkenness, in December only 38, and that in a city of 60,000 civilians and 40,000 soldiers. On the other hand, in San Antonio, conditions on account of liquor selling are so deplorable, that the city may be put under martial law. Says Colonel Twitchell: "In the midst of a great war, the American people may thank God they began putting whiskey out of the game several years ago. No matter what one's idea may be as to making a man sober by law—if he is one hundredth part of a man he will vote for prohibition and thank God New Mexico did."

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Four firemen were killed and four injured, probably fatally early today, when the walls of a moving picture theater at Chicago avenue and Levitt street collapsed while they were fighting a blaze there. The deaths were laid indirectly to the recent blizzard by officials today. Great drifts of snow which still block the streets prevented fire apparatus from reaching the scene of the fire until the blaze was beyond control.

BRITISH LABOUR APPROVES

London, Jan. 9.—Representatives of British labor issued a manifesto today giving whole-hearted support to the program presented in President Wilson's speech yesterday. The manifesto says: "In essential respects it is so similar to that which British labor put forward that we need not discuss any points in detail.

ALIEN ENEMY ARRESTED

El Paso, Jan. 9.—Ernest Kruger, alias Henry Globe, a German sailor of a German boat in Mexican waters, was interned at Fort Bliss today as an enemy alien. He was first arrested at Eagle Pass, Texas, after crossing from Mexico. He escaped and attempted to return to Mexico when he was re-arrested.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Washington, Jan. 9.—Two men from the destroyer Jacob Jones submarined on December 6, now are held prisoners in Germany, it was officially announced here today. Through the Red Cross the navy has learned that one is Albert De Mello, seaman, and the other John Francis Murphy, cook. De Mello's address was 121 Hathaway street, New Bedford, Mass. Murphy, whose name was given previously as "Marfe," lived at 53 Hallaven, Newport, R. I.

AFTER PROFITEERS

Washington, Jan. 9.—Profiteers who extort excessive prices for military supplies were denounced in the senate today with the introduction of a bill by Senator Jones of Washington to correct the evil. The Washington senator said officers now must pay "profiteers" two or three prices for uniforms and read a letter from an officer. The Jones bill would authorize that all uniforms be furnished officers by the government at cost.

EUROPEAN WAR

Fred Frecke, coming from Toledo, O., was arrested Friday by Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado, upon information from Hillsboro, N. M., where he is wanted for forgery and uttering false checks. While in Hillsboro he gave the name of W. N. Brown. He carries a registration card from Toledo where he gave the name of Frecke. He is German and speaks very broken. Sheriff Bojorguez, of Hillsboro, will come here this evening for the prisoner. Frecke, or Brown does not admit that he is the man, but he answers the description perfectly.

IS CHARGED WITH MURDER OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS IN GUADALUPE COUNTY

The hearing John D. Middleton, on a writ of habeas corpus proceedings, was held before Judge David J. Leahy last Friday. It was testified by Drs. Des Marias and Mueller, who examined Middleton, that he was suffering from tuberculosis and could not stand the confinement of a jail for three months until his trial by the grand jury of Guadalupe county. Judge Leahy fixed Middleton's bond at \$20,000 this morning.

Middleton was brought here by Sheriff Jose Marquez of Guadalupe county from Santa Rosa Friday. Middleton has been held in the county jail in Santa Rosa for a month. He is charged with the murder of two deputy sheriffs, Moises Barela and Francisco A. Serna, whom he killed when they attempted to arrest him at his home near Santa Rosa on November 27. After the murder of the two deputies, Middleton was brought to Las Vegas and placed in the county jail, but was later returned to the jail in Santa Rosa. His trial will take place at the next session of the grand jury for Guadalupe county. It is believed that friends of Middleton in Santa Rosa will help furnish his bond.

Three horses supposed to be a part of a bunch of horses stolen in the southern part of the state were recovered Sunday by Sheriff Delgado, at a ranch about 30 miles from Las Vegas.

Word of the theft of the stock was forwarded to the local authorities some time ago, and a description of the animals supplied. A few days ago, Nick Chaffin, who operates a livery stable here, purchased some horses from strangers who were passing through, and who are believed to have been the persons guilty of the southern New Mexico theft. It is said that no arrests were made by the sheriff yesterday, although additional developments are expected hourly. Particulars as to the identity of the owners of the stolen horses, and the exact locality from which they were taken could not be obtained from the sheriff's office.

A bounty was applied for by S. L. Fisher of Porvenir, who killed four coyotes.

A marriage license was granted at the court house to Antonia Garcia aged 16, and Andres Madrid, aged 21, both of Las Vegas.

W. T. Reed has sold his residence and lot at 910 Fifth street to Rev. Mr. Bolton, pastor of the Christian church. W. K. McKinley consummated the transaction.

Berlin, (via London,) Jan. 5.—Today's official statement says:

"Western front: There were lively artillery duels at times in Flanders east of Ypres in isolated sectors between the Scarpe and the Somme, and in the neighborhood of Avocourt and St. Mihiel. On the remainder of the front the activity of the artillery was limited to harassing fire. east of Bullecourt a strong reconnoitering was completely successful and a good many British prisoners were brought in.

"Italian front: The artillery fire was revived intermittently between the Brenta and Montello."

Rome, Jan. 5.—"There were spirited artillery duels in the eastern sector of the Asiago plateau and astride the Brenta valley," the war office announces. "In the Seren valley an enemy column was surprised and dispersed by our batteries. At the head of the Calcino valley hostile patrols advancing toward positions were driven back by rifle fire.

"On the middle Piave the enemy artillery showed increased activity and our own replied energetically.

"British airmen destroyed a hostile captive balloon and brought down an airplane. By day and night there is considerable aerial activity on the front lines and in the rear areas. Our airmen bombarded with good results enemy encampments and aviation camps. The station at Levico and adjacent magazines were bombarded with 1200 kilograms of projectiles. Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Metsra, Bassaco and Castel Franco. Slight damage and some casualties resulted."

Socialist Arrested

London, Jan. 5.—Orders have been issued by the Petrograd revolutionary tribunal for arrest of the revolutionary leaders Tserteli Gotz, Tskerouff and others, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company at Petrograd, for collaboration in the publication of The Alarm Bell, a revolutionary newspaper, suppressed by the Bolshevik government.

Referring to the report that the allies are shortly to recognize the Bolshevik government and that Great Britain will accept the appointment by the Bolsheviks of Maxim Litviroff, as Russian ambassador in London, the Times, says it has reason to believe no change has occurred in the attitude of the British government.

Moreover, the government has received no intimation of M. Litviroff's appointment. The Daily Telegraph says it ought not to be necessary to deny this report but that anyone who needs to be reassured may take it that the story is baseless.

Air Planes Wanted

Germany's plans for aerial warfare on a larger scale than heretofore, is indicated in documents taken from enemy prisoners are founded upon published statements regarding the aerial warfare plans of the United States. Information to this effect has reached the American expeditionary forces.

It is indicated that the Germans, believing that America intended putting machines by the tens of thousands into the battle area, immediate-

ly enlarged their own plans in the expectation of offsetting the increased forces. Just when the enemy's program will be realized is uncertain, but the information obtained in captured documents is regarded by ranking officers as making it extremely desirable for a speedy and complete development of American air service.

Bolsheviki Strengthening Front

London, Jan. 7.—The Bolsheviks are definitely strengthening the front, Petrograd advices say. The correspondent of the Daily News obtained this information from M. Radek, one of the Russian delegates who took a prominent part in the negotiations with the Austrians and Germans at Petrograd. He said the Bolsheviks were intending to send home all who did not wish to fight, so that they would have an army which was willing to fight for an ideal.

The correspondent asked: "What would be the attitude of the Bolsheviks in case of actual war, with relation to help from the allies?"

M. Radek replied: "We do not desire their help. Our strength lies in our weakness, and if we accepted help from the allies the significance of our position would be destroyed. The weaker we are the stronger we are. The Germans can drive us back, but what good would it do them?"

"The country behind the front has been stripped bare. There is not enough here to feed a single horse. The Germans will not wish millions of starving people on their hands.

"We stand for a democratic peace. So do the German working classes.

"If the German government attacks us it will display itself to its own people in its true light."

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.—Vorwaerts publishes speeches by Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the majority socialists and Hugo Haase, minority socialist leader condemning what they term the annexationist projects of the German government as disclosed at Brest-Litovsk. The speeches were delivered before the reichstag main committee. Herr Scheidemann said there was no doubt that the reichstag majority adhered to its declaration of last summer against forced annexations and contributions and that the socialists and other large circles in Germany saw contradiction between the statements of the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk December 25, declaring for peace without annexations and indemnities, and December 28, when the German proposals regarding occupied Russian territory were made. He asserted the position of the chancellor would be untenable if he departed from the standpoint of the right of self-determination of peoples.

Herr Scheidemann declared the socialists "stand for unrestricted self-determination of peoples," adding:

"Just as resolutely as we oppose the annexationist politicians of the entente to combat the annexationist politicians of our own country."

Herr Haase said the German proposals of December 28 constituted a veiled claim to annexations.

Admiral von Tirpitz, voicing the demands of the fatherland party and the Pan-Germans regarding the negotiations that Brest-Litovsk has telegraphed to Chancellor von Hertling formally commending the firm stand taken by the chancellor toward the Rus-

sian demands. In the position taken by Russia, says the admiral, is seen "the fruit of ten days' work of the entente." He claims the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm would constitute a decisive step on the path to a general peace which would have no regard for Germany's vital needs.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung violently attacks Dr. von Kuehlmann's conduct at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, which it considers responsible, it says, for the intention of General von Ludendorff, right hand man of Field Marshall von Hindenburg, to resign.

(An official dispatch last night denied a report published in several German newspapers that General von Ludendorff had tendered his resignation.)

The newspaper regards any further co-operation between the army command and Dr. von Kuehlmann is impossible.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Secretary Baker announced today that in addition to his duties as acting quartermaster general, Major General Goethals has been designated to be director of transportations and storage of the war department.

London, Jan. 6.—An official statement issued at Berlin yesterday and forwarded by the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company announced that because of the Russian request to transfer the peace pour parlors to Stockholm, the central powers had temporarily suspended the negotiations with Russia.

An armistice has been declared in the Ukraine region, the Raga, the Ukrainian executive body and the Bolsheviks having agreed to compromise their differences. The Raga is said to be ready to decline to give support to General Kaledines and his cossacks in return for the withdrawal of the Bolshevik troops from the Ukraine.

London, Jan. 7.—British troops last night recaptured from the Germans a trench which the teutons had occupied earlier in the day to the west of Bullecourt the war office announced.

ALLEGED ROBBERS ARRESTED

Denver, Jan. 8.—John Evans, proprietor of a roadhouse near here, at which Mrs. Harry T. Nolan, wife of a Denver business man says she was robbed of \$3,000 worth of diamonds, was arrested today, with his brother, Sidney Evans, a chauffeur. The warrants against them charge grand larceny. The Rev. Garrétt J. Burke, who said he had gone to the place to protect the woman and induce her to return to her home, was removed from the pastorate of a local church after reporting the affair to his bishop. Frank Mulligan, a city detective, was arrested late yesterday in connection with the case. One warrant concerning it remains to be served, peace officers said.

OLD DETECTIVE DEAD

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Thomas Furlong, head of a private detective agency, and widely known as a catcher of thieves, died Sunday of intestinal troubles aged 74 years. He entered the United States secret service in 1864. Among the famous criminal cases on which he worked were an arson case at Dallas, Texas and the Texas cotton swindling.

FORMER ADJUTANT AND PRES- ENT INCUMBENT CHARGE AND COUNTERCHARGE

Denver, Colo., Jan. 7.—John C. Overmyer, at one time adjutant general of Colorado, and until August, 1917, connected with the quartermaster's department of the Colorado National Guard, today filed formal charges against Frank D. Baldwin, adjutant general of Colorado, charging irregularities. Filing of the charges followed closely the naming of a court of inquiry to investigate Overmyer in connection with allegation of irregularities in the handling of funds in recruiting the Second Colorado regiment last summer.

Overmyer made several charges, both official and personal, including these:

That Baldwin wilfully and premeditatedly "deceived Governor Gunther in having the National Guard mobilized last July," when he had positive information from the war department "that the government would not defray any of the expense incurred prior to August 5, 1917."

That Baldwin "issued false and fraudulent orders and certified to their correctness, namely: General Order 75, which was issued after the National Guard of Colorado had passed into national service, and in which he attempted to make certain promotions, and certified to the commanding general of the central department and to the adjutant general of the United States army, that these promotions were regularly and legally made on August 4, 1917, when the order was not issued until August 8, 1917."

Overmyer alleges he (Overmyer) was suspended from duty August 24, 1917 by Baldwin "without a chance to defend myself," and that Baldwin has withheld his pay for August, 1917, "which was allowed me by the state military board at the August meeting."

General Baldwin said:

"The charges are so scandalously false that I refuse to make any comment at this time. I will submit the charges to Governor Gunther at once for any action he may deem necessary. All promotions were made according to law, as my records will show. Of my 56 years of service this is the first time charges ever have been filed against me."

General Baldwin is a brigadier general, retired United States army, in addition to being adjutant general of Colorado.

MADILL M'CORMICK TELLS HOUSE WHAT'S NEEDED TO LICK KAISER

Washington, Jan. 7.—Cannon, coalition and speed are the three elements needed to win the war in the shortest possible time, Representative Madill McCormick, of Illinois told the house today in a speech reviewing his three months' tour of the battle fronts. The allies, he said, want at least 25,000 great guns, first of all; then they want men and want the heartiest co-operation of all political elements in America for its effect on morale to win the war.

Mr. McCormick was the first American congressman to go to the war zone after war was declared, visiting the fronts of the French, British and Italian armies and talking with the commanding generals of the allies

and ruling officials. The drive into Italy, he said, accomplished nearly all expected of it, and now Germany is assembling great forces to move against the French and British armies in the west, where a real decision must be had before America can make ready.

"The German staff," he said, "must strive to induce France to make peace on the score that America will not make ready in time. That is why the front from the Alps to the Channel has resumed a greater importance than at any time since the battle of Verdun."

German soldiers deserted in increasing numbers last summer, he said, and among the captured during the last few months there were many youths of sixteen and seventeen.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Statements that "the United States is planning to have receivers take over and run the packing business," as reported from Philadelphia, were denied today in an announcement by Francis J. Heney, special counsel who conducted the federal trade commission's investigation into the meat packing industry.

KILLING OF CHARLES QAULEY MADE BASIS FOR CAMPAIGN BY PROHIBITIONISTS

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 7.—As a result of the killing of Charles Qualey, a well known mining man of Mexico and New Mexico on the night of January 2, petition for a local option election to be held here at once were circulated in the city and at all of the churches yesterday. The Qualey shooting was said to have been the aftermath of a New Year's drinking party at a local hotel. These petitions will be presented to the county commissioners as soon as sufficient signatures have been obtained. The election will then be called by the commissioners. The hearing of Wm. G. Russell of Lubbock, Tex., who is being held in connection with the killing of Qualey, was continued over Sunday and resumed this morning. An effort to obtain the statement of E. C. Houghton who was injured during the fight New Year's eve and who was supposed to have information as to the causes leading up to the shooting, was made Saturday night at the hospital but was unsuccessful because of his condition.

MOST SEVERE STORM IN YEARS TIES UP TRAFFIC—NOT MUCH SUFFERING

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Chicago began to dig itself out of the drifts today after one of the worst blizzards in its history. The wind, which blew from forty to sixty miles an hour during 24 hours abated at 2 o'clock this morning and in the calm of daylight, made brighter by the great drifts and fields of snow, the sun smiled, the bland smile of the cat which had just eaten the canary.

Everywhere were evidences of the storm. There was scarcely a block in the outlying districts without its stalled automobile, hood-deep in the snow, waiting to be shoveled out, their owners having left them last night, secure in the knowledge that no thief could move them.

The steamer, Missouri, plying between Chicago and Milwaukee, held fast in the ice and buffeted by the

gale, limped into port this morning like some stray iceberg. It was coated with ice and the crew after many cruel and sleepless hours, came out of her like esquimaux emerging from their igloos.

With abatement of the wind, snow plows on streets and railroads had a chance to do effective work but so great was the snow fall that with labor short it was predicted that days must elapse before the streets are in normal condition.

Street cars crawled as best they might with their belated passengers going to work. The railroads, all but stalled during the night, resumed a fairly adequate suburban service. Milk trains were late or absent. South water street, one of the most congested thoroughfares in the world, the center of the city's wholesale business, presented an unusual sight. Where normally wagons are parked hub to hub, and those in motion are compelled to pick their way through a lane of horses, there were only a few today. The drivers had been unable to make their way from the stables and the street was all but deserted. Great banes of snow at the curbs prevented the carts from backing up as usual for their loads. One really serious aspect of the situation was the delay in hauling fuel to factories which have been leading a hand-to-mouth existence in the matter of coal. There were supplies enough in the corner groceries and markets to supply all real needs for food and where milk deliveries failed condensed milk could be had.

ALMOST DOUBLE THAT OF PRE- CEDING WEEK IS EXPLAINED

London, Jan. 7.—British casualties reported during the week ending today totalled 18,998. The losses were divided as follows:

Officers, killed or died of wounds, 113; men, 3,832; officers wounded or missing, 448; men, 14,605.

For the virtual doubling of British casualties over the previous week when the total was 9,951, the sharp fighting just before New Year's day in the vicinity of Welsh ridge, on the Cambrai front south of Marcoing, may have been largely responsible. It is possible also that beated reports on casualties on the Palestine, Italian and other war theatres may have gone to swell the total considerably.

COMES TO UNITED STATES TO CO-ORDINATE AGENCIES FOR BETTER SERVICE

London, Jan. 7.—Lord Chief Justice will go to the United States as direct representative of the British war cabinet, according to the Daily Express. While Earl Reading will have the title of ambassador, purely diplomatic matters will be in the hands of a charge d'affairs, the earl controlling war activities.

Earl Reading's work will, according to the understanding in official circles, deal mainly with financial and general business matters. Col. E. D. Swinton, assistant secretary of war, and one of the originators of the British tank will accompany the lord chief justice as an attaché.

A Washington dispatch says: Combination of the three separate functions which have been exercised by as many different agencies, diplomatic, financial and war supplies, is the

purpose of the appointment of Earl Reading as British ambassador in Washington to succeed Sir Cecil Spring Rice, as the situation is understood by officials here. Some confusion has followed the independent operations of the Northcliffe war mission; the technical, military and naval attaches' bureau and the embassy proper. It has been found difficult for these separate missions and agencies to transact their business with the state, war, navy and treasury departments without overlapping and confusion.

HISTORIC PROPERTY AT SAPELLO PASSES INTO HANDS OF MR. BAKER

An important real estate deal was concluded last week, when the ranch known as the old Goke place, belonging to Mrs. Goke, widow of Henry Goke, was purchased by George Baker of Crosbyton, Texas. The ranch is located at Sapello, 13 miles north of Las Vegas. The W. K. McKinley real estate firm negotiated the deal.

The Goke ranch is well known to most of the old timers of northern New Mexico. The former proprietor, Henry Goke, made a fortune on the place in sheep and wool, and the ranch has been a landmark for years.

A. Lobato made application today in the county clerk's office for bounty on one coyote.

Marriage licenses were granted by the county clerk today to Alfredo L. Contu of Wagon Mound, and Leonor V. Kingsley of Las Vegas, and to Chas. W. Kelly and Frances Schwenkler of Las Vegas.

The board of county commissioners met Monday afternoon in regular session. The meeting was held in the office of the county assessor, and routine business was transacted. The board adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, until the next regular meeting, the first Monday in February.

C. N. Barber of Albuquerque, state agent for the Studebaker automobile and former owner of the Studebaker garage in Las Vegas, has disposed of the Las Vegas establishment to F. G. Montoya, and the Hon. B. C. Hernandez. Mr. Barber will confine his operations henceforth to the conduct of his statewide field.

Mr. Montoya and Mr. Hernandez took charge of the Studebaker garage today, and will operate it together. Mr. Montoya is well known in northern New Mexico, having been connected for a considerable time with the Albuquerque Motor company of Albuquerque. Mr. Hernandez is known throughout the state, having formerly been congressional representative of New Mexico at Washington.

SENATOR SMITH REJECTED

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 5.—State senator Grover V. Smith of Clayton, N. M., was rejected as a recruit for the army here after he had made application for enlistment as private in the infantry. The New Mexico state senator came here from Clayton with the intention of joining the army for service in France but the examining surgeon rejected him as physically unfit for active service. He has returned to his home.

EUROPEAN WAR

EMISSARIES OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS GATHER AT BREST-LITOVSK

Bulgaria and Russia have concluded a separate peace, according to circumstantial advices by way of Switzerland. If a separate adjustment between these nations has been reached it seems probable that it is because Bulgaria found no difficulty in subscribing to the Bolshevik formula of no annexations and no indemnities so far as Russia was concerned. Bulgaria has desired no Russian territory, seeking her acquisitions from Rumania and Serbia. It was for Serbia's assistance, however, that Russia prepared for war under the old regime, her mobilization coming after Austria has threatened Serbia.

Turkey likewise has been seeking a separate peace with Russia, but according to today's advices the Bolsheviks have declined to entertain the Ottoman proposals, requesting the Turks to participate in the general peace conference between the central powers and Russia.

From Bolshevik sources comes the report of the defeat of Generals Kaledines and Outoff, the Cossack leaders who have been resisting the Bolsheviks in the Don region and elsewhere in southern Russia. The latter general is reported in flight, with revolutionary soldiers and the red guard in pursuit, while General Kaledines is said to be in retreat.

Snow has come to the aid of the Italians and the Austro-German offensive apparently has reached a halt, if not an end. The whole mountain front, where the enemy has been making slight but steady gains, is buried under from three to five feet of snow, making infantry operations impossible and hampering the Austro-German supply lines seriously.

The bombardment of the northern front has slackened with the coming of the long expected snow and only patrol engagements have occurred.

On the western front the opposing guns have been active near the Scarpe in the Arras area northeast of Ypres and northeast of Verdun. The Germans have failed thus far to take counter measures against the successful French sorties in the Woevre. Peace emissaries of Russia and the central powers are meeting at Brest-Litovsk. It is reported that the first discussion revolves around the selection of a meeting place which has not yet been decided upon. It is added, however, that a settlement probably will be reached. The Russian government had refused Turkey's offer for a separate peace and has informed that country that she must participate in the general conference.

From Petrograd comes a report based on a newspaper statement that representatives of Germany now in Petrograd are seeking to have Sweden to act as a means of communication with Great Britain, France and Italy.

COLD WAVE TODAY

A fall of 1.6 inches of snow last night, combined with a cutting wind today, resulted in one of the coldest days of the winter here. Mercury in various parts of town conflicts in

registering the exact temperature, the official register at the Normal being three degrees above zero. Reliable thermometers in other parts of town indicated minus two at 7 o'clock this morning, and one above at 10 o'clock. The temperature over the northern part of the state is much the same according to telephonic reports. In Raton reports say it is still snowing slightly with a heavy wind. Poles were down on the Raton to Las Vegas telephone line today, 40 miles from Las Vegas, and communication was interrupted until 10 o'clock this morning.

COLD IN EL PASO

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 10.—Snow fell last night and today for the first time this winter in El Paso and the surrounding section. The snow was preceded by a cold rain during the night which followed a hard wind and dust storm that blew all day yesterday. Drills were suspended at the army camps today and the soldiers were given their first touch of winter in the southwest as the weather has been unusually warm and balmy here this winter. Snow also fell at Las Cruces, N. M., and at Deming, N. M.

Much suffering was reported among the Mexican people living in adobe huts and hovels on the south side of the city.

LOW SHOES ADVOCATED

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Low shoes and spats for women were advocated today by members attending the convention of the National Shoe Retailers' association as a war measure to conserve leather.

WHIP HIM AGAIN

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 10.—A large German flag was taken to police headquarters today by a man who said he found it tied to the door of the postoffice. The flag has printed on in large letters: "Compliments of one German whom it took 30 United States hogs to whip. Deutschland ueber alles." Von Hogen is the young lawyer who, because of his pro-German utterances was thrashed by a delegation of citizens last Saturday night and made to retract his disloyal statements. He disappeared soon afterwards.

WILL TAKE OVER OIL BUSINESS

Washington, Jan. 9.—The government is preparing to take control of the oil supply, under the fuel administration, a man has been selected to take charge and his name will be made public with the announcement of the government's decision.

It is understood that the government's plans are not fully matured and will not be until the new appointee makes an investigation. Licensing of oil industry from the wells to the wholesaler is contemplated.

ORDNANCE NEXT

Washington, Jan. 9.—Upon completion of its investigation of the army clothing situation expected today, the senate war inquiry probably will be turned to the subject of war ordnance and supplies.

THEY APPRECIATED IT

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Russian embassy today issued a statement of appreciation of President Wilson's references to the Russian people in his address to congress.

BIG STEEL ORDERS

New York, Jan. 10.—The unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel corporation on December 31, amounted to 9,381,718 tons, an increase of 484,612 tons compared with the orders on November 30 according to the month's report issued today.

AMERICANS CAPTURE YAQUIS

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 10.—A detachment of American cavalry sent into Bear valley, 25 miles west of Nogales, yesterday to observe trails, clashed with a band of Yaqui Indians, capturing ten, one of whom died in a hospital at Nogales of wounds, according to a telegram from the commandant at Nogales.

COAL SHORTAGE THREATENED

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 10.—Closure of the Dupont Power plants at Pompton Lakes and Haskell, engaged exclusively on war work, was declared to be only a matter of a few hours by the management today unless fuel was received promptly.

JOHN LIND NAMED

Washington, Jan. 10.—John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, will be one of the advisory commission to assist Secretary Wilson in mobilizing labor for war services.

PROHIBS ARE BUSY

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 10.—When shown Associated Press dispatches from Chicago, saying the prohibitionist call for a special national convention in March, had appealed to the governors of dry states to call a special session of legislatures to ratify the federal prohibition amendment, Governor Keith Neville of Nebraska said that no special session for such purpose will be called in Nebraska this year. Nebraska is dry under a state constitutional amendment.

WATER SUITS AGAIN

Washington, Jan. 10.—The suit instituted by the state of Wyoming against the state of Colorado to enjoin proposed diversion in that state of the Laramie river water for the Greeley-Poudre irrigation project was called for reargument today in the supreme court. Each side was allowed two days for argument. The conflicting claims of many western states to water from interstate rivers for irrigation purposes are involved.

The suit directly affects the development of 125,000 acres of land in Colorado and more than 400,000 in Wyoming, with property interests estimated between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

MANY PEOPLE INJURED

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 7.—Twenty-two passengers aboard a subway train for Boston were injured today at Kendall square station in a wild scramble to escape from cars which filled with smoke after a fuse blew with a roar that resembled an explosion. Only two were badly hurt.

SOLD "WHITE MULE"

Santa Fe, Jan. 7.—Held to the federal grand jury at Santa Fe under \$750 bond, James C. Lucas is not only charged with selling liquor to United States soldiers in uniform, but it is asserted that it was denatured alcohol which he sold, the villainous stuff being known as "white mule," in the parlance of the camp.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Prospects of a more plentiful distribution of cars in the west had a tendency today to ease down the corn market. Business lacked volume.

Oats displayed a little independent strength.

Increased arrivals of hogs weakened provisions. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, Jan. \$1.27 $\frac{1}{4}$; May \$1.24 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Oats, Jan. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$; May 76.
Pork, Jan. \$46.10; May \$45.50.
Lard, Jan. \$24.35; May \$24.75.
Ribs, Jan. \$23.90; May \$24.37.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Jan. 10.—Hogs, receipts 3,000. Market lower. Bulk \$16.10@16.35; heavy \$16.25@16.40; lights \$16.10; pigs \$14@16.

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market weak. Prime fed steers \$12@14; western steers \$8.50@11; cows \$6.25@10.75; heifers \$7@11; stockers and feeders \$7.50@11.25.

Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market strong. Lambs \$16.50@17.10; yearlings \$12.50@14.50; wethers \$11@12.75; ewes \$9.75@11.25.

BALL PLAYERS GRADED

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9.—Barney Drefuss, president of the Pittsburgh National league baseball club announced today that arrangements had been completed whereby Mamau, Ward and Grimes are going to the Brooklyn Nationals in exchange for Stegel and Cutshaw.

The death of Alfred Floyd Cutler occurred yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Cutler was born 59 years ago at Salt Lake City, Utah. He has been a resident of Las Vegas since 1861. Mr. Floyd was a well known painter and decorator here. The deceased is survived by three sisters and three foster brothers. The sisters are Mrs. P. C. Nisson of Port Clinton, Ohio; Mrs. F. A. Bringhurst of Salt Lake City, and Mrs. C. S. Rogers of East Las Vegas. The foster brothers are Eli Green of Trinidad, Colo., John Green of Salt Lake City and E. Z. Green of Salt Lake City. The funeral arrangements will be made later pending the arrival of relatives.

Mrs. Josephine Bertauche died this morning at 4 a. m. at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Pincetl, 829 Eighth street, after an illness of nearly four months. Mrs. Bertauche had attained a ripe age of 83 years. She was a native of northern France, coming to America 17 years ago, previous to which time most of her life had been spent in Paris. Since her husband's death 28 years ago she has made her home with her daughter. The family have lived here about six years, coming from Chicago. Besides one daughter four grandsons survive her. They are Rene M., Marcel, Stanley and Robert Pincetl, of this city. Three great-grandchildren also survive Mrs. Bertauche. The funeral will occur tomorrow morning. The cortege will leave the chapel of J. C. Johnsen and Sons at 8:45 a. m. and repair to the Church of the Immaculate Conception for services at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in Mount Calvary cemetery.

Wartime prices in the stock market certainly prove that there is plenty of room at the top.