

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918.

NUMBER 36

FOUR AMERICANS SENTENCED TO DEATH

ASLEEP AT THEIR POST WHILE
DOING SENTRY
DUTY

Washington, Feb. 28.—Four American soldiers, caught asleep while doing sentry duty in the first line trenches, have been sentenced to death, but General Pershing, although he has authority to carry out the sentence, has referred their case to the war department for review.

These are the first cases of the kind since the American troops went to France. One soldier has been executed there for an unspeakable offense on a French child, and in his case General Pershing acted swiftly without as much as referring to Washington. In these cases, however, some extenuating circumstances may be found for the men, tired and nervous by front line trench duty in a hitherto unknown manner of warfare, to save them from the death penalty at the hands of their own fellows.

President Wilson probably in the end will review their cases.

Going to sleep on sentry duty has long been recognized as an unforgivable offense, punishable by death, and such cases, rare as they have been in the American army, have furnished some of the most absorbing incidents of its history. One of the most touching recollections which attaches to the memory of Lincoln was his pardon of a country boy, who, fagged out by the hard duty of campaigning, went to sleep on a sentry post.

PARRAL NOW BECOMES BASE
FOR MURGUIA
FORCES

Juarez, Mex., Feb. 28.—The scene of military action on the north has shifted to the Parral-Rosario district of southern Chihuahua and northern Durango. General Francisco Murguia, commander of the northeastern zone, composed of four states, has established his base at Parral and will send troops against the Villa forces now believed to be in the Durango mountains near Canutillo.

General Murguia recently commandeered all of the horses and fuel supplies in Parral and shipped it south over the Parral and Durango railroad for the use of the troops.

Rumors of a fight between federal forces under General Francisco Gonzales and Villa forces at Paloma north of Rosario, were received here last night but were not verified.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 28.—Given their choice of swearing allegiance to the American flag or receiving a ducking in a nearby canal Elizabeth and Margaret Paine, sisters, chose the former and kissed the colors today at a local pottery where they are employed. The disciplinary action was enforced by their fellow workers, mostly women, after the sisters had been heard to make disparaging remarks about a contingent of national army men who yesterday marched away to camp from Trenton. The Paine sisters are American born of German parents.

MIGHT HAVE COME TO LAS VE-
GAS WHERE GAMBLING IS
SQUARE

New York, Feb. 28.—Gambling in New York cost a western millionaire oil man losses of between \$100,000 and \$500,000 according to Assistant Attorney Smith who is conducting a John Doe inquiry into vice and gambling conditions here. He said today the name of the man would come out during the investigation. The western man's money was taken from him, Smith added at a gambling place maintained in a hotel.

Juarez, Mex., Feb. 28.—Two regiments of Sonora troops which revolted recently while encamped on the hacienda of former Governor Jose Maria Maytorena, have been ordered to Mexico City under guard and are now en route by way of Guaymas and Manzanillo, Mexico City newspapers reports received here today stated. The regiment were former Villa commands given Amnesty. The rebels were overpowered by federal forces and ordered to Mexico City by the secretary of war. Rebel Yaquis were held responsible for the revolt.

A. B. TOWNLEE CHARGED WITH
EFFORTS TO INTERFERE
WITH DRAFT

St. Paul, Feb. 28.—A. B. Townlee president of the National Non-Partisan league, was arrested here today by Sheriff Carver of Marlin county on a warrant charging him with the conspiracy to discourage enlistments and to obstruct the draft. The charges were based on a section of a pamphlet issued last June in which the "war aims" of the league were put forth among other features included in its propaganda. Joseph Gilbert, secretary of the league was arrested on a similar warrant.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Unfavorable weather tended today to strengthen the corn market. After opening a shade higher with May \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$ @1.37, the market reacted a trifle and then rose a little higher than before.

Prices closed steady at the same as yesterday's finish to a shade higher with March \$1.27 $\frac{3}{4}$ and Mal \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$ @1.27.

Scantiness of receipts gave transient strength to oats. Opening prices which ranged from a shade to 1-4 higher were followed by slight further gains and then a sag to below yesterday's finish.

Sharp declines in the hog market weakened provisions. Arrivals of hogs throughout the west were on a large scale. Liquidating sales kept the market depressed throughout the day. The closing quotations were:

Corn, Mar. \$1.27 $\frac{3}{4}$; May \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Oats, Mar. 88 $\frac{3}{4}$; May 87 5-8.
Pork, May \$47.57.
Lard, May \$25.80; July \$26.
Ribs, May \$24.95; July \$25.40.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Feb. 28.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market lower. Bulk \$16.35@16.70; heavy \$16.65@16.80; lights \$16.35@16.70; pigs \$14@16.25.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$13@13.75; dressed beef steers \$11@13; western steers \$9.75@13; cows \$7@11; heifers \$8@12; stockers and feeders \$7.50@12.50; bulls \$7.25@10.25; calves \$7@12.50.

Sheep, receipts 2,000. Market steady. Lambs \$15.75@16.85; yearlings \$13@14.25; wethers \$12@13.25; ewes \$11.25@12.50.

LAS VEGAS MARKET

Potatoes—Offer retailer, \$2@2.25; price to consumer \$2.35@2.45.

Cabbage—Offer retailer, 3c pound; price to consumer, 3@4c pound.

Beets—2c pound; price to consumer, 2@3c pound.

Carrots—2c pound; price to consumer, 3c pound.

Onions—\$6@8 a hundred; price to consumer, 3 pounds for 25c.

Eggs, fresh—40c dozen; price to consumer, 45c dozen.

Butter, best—45c; price to consumer, 45c down.

Oats—\$3.50@3.75 a hundred.

Corn—\$3.50.

Wheat, soft spring—\$3.25; No. 2 hard red wheat—\$3.25 a hundred.

WILL TAKE PLATINUM

New York, Feb. 28.—Dealers in precious metals informed customers that they had received word from Washington that the government intends to take over control of supplies of platinum in this country and regulate its purchase and sale.

COLONEL ALLISON WAS NEW MEXICO POLITICIAN

ENTERED THIS FIELD AFTER
ROBBING SEVERAL BOSTON
PREACHERS

Boston, Feb. 28.—The death at Santa Fe, N. M., of Willard S. Allen, indicted here 15 years ago for embezzlement of \$110,000 from the Preachers' Aid society, a corporation formed to aid the sick, infirm and aged members of the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, was announced in a letter received here today. Allen, who was treasurer of the aid society, disappeared in 1904 and although country-wide search was made he never was apprehended. From Montreal he wrote to a minister here, laying bare the whole story of his peculations and admitting that his troubles had resulted from stock gambling.

News of Allen's death was sent in a letter to a lawyer of this city by a lawyer at Santa Fe, who asked that an effort be made to locate relatives. It was not known here until today that he had been in New Mexico for several years.

Was Known as "Allison"

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 28.—Willard S. Allen, who died here on February 5 was known as "Henry S. Allison" and lived here as a respected citizen for many years. It was not known until after his death that his name was Allen. He served as sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives and was employed in other capacities. Allen lived an exemplary life, and prominent state officials were his pallbearers.

El Paso, Feb. 28.—One Mexican may die as the result of the wind-storm yesterday which unroofed the machine shop at the city water works injuring five laborers. M. Morales, who was pinned under the metal roof when it was blown off was paralyzed and is in the hospital in a critical condition. The others will recover. The high wind blew down a number of tents at the carnival show here. When a tent containing a number of monkeys was blown down the monkeys escaped and one is still missing. Many tents and tent houses were blown down by the wind at Fort Bliss and along the border where patrol troops are encamped. The wind storm was followed by a cold wave.

EUROPEAN WAR

BEGS RUSSIANS TO ACCEPT ANY PEACE OFFERED BY KAISER

Petrograd, Feb. 24 (By the Associated Press.) Acceptance by the bolshevik government of the German peace terms followed a stormy, argumentative night meeting at the Smolny institute. Leon Trotzky, the bolshevik foreign minister, did not attend but Premier Lenine urged acceptance of the terms and the bolshevik delegates voting practically as a unit swung the tide with him.

A bolshevik party conference had previously voted 72 for peace and 28 against, with 12 abstaining.

The socialist revolutionary members fought against acceptance of the terms and insisted upon the assembling committee of a new constituent assembly to pass upon them in their final form. The bolshevik newspaper says the peace terms are unfortunate but unavoidable. It says the struggle is more imperialistic than domestic and that the Russian proletariat is not responsible for the harsh terms. The Bourgeois newspapers do not comment on the situation.

Petrograd, Feb. 25—"Their knees are on our chest and our position is hopeless," declared Nicolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, in the course of his long speech to the central executive committee of the all-Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, in which he insistently urged the acceptance of the Austro-German peace conditions, however oppressive and unfortunate they might appear.

"This peace must be accepted as a respite," he continued, "enabling us to prepare a decisive resistance to the bourgeoisie and imperialism. The proletariat of the whole world will come to our aid. Then we shall renew the fight."

M. Martoff contended that the proposed peace meant the end of Russia so far as her political independence was concerned and that the day after the signing of the peace, the soldiers and workmen's government would be in bondage to Germany.

M. Ziniyoff, supporting Lenine, insisted that the Soviet authority was too firmly established throughout the country to perish. It is announced by the bolshevik that their troops have entered Bostov-on-the-Don and that fighting is proceeding in the streets.

Leon Trotzky, bolshevik foreign minister, will not go to Brest-Litovsk to sign the new peace terms, nor will any of the other members of the Russian delegation which conducted the earlier negotiations there with the exception of M. Marakhan, secretary of the former delegations.

The workmen's and soldiers' delegates today chose for the new delegation M. Zinoviff, president of the Petrograd council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, M. Aleveiff acting commissioner of agriculture and M. Sokolokoff. This delegation accompanied by naval and military representatives, will leave tonight for Brest-Litovsk.

Will Restore Monarchy

London, Feb. 25—Germany plans to restore the monarchy in Russia.

according to a telegram dated Friday in Petrograd, to the Morning Post. It says the Grand Duke of Hesse has been appointed, the commander in the Riga sector of the German front.

"His sister," the dispatch adds, "the former Empress Alexandra, is the guardian of her son, the former Tsar-evitch is the favorite German candidate for the throne. The former emperor will not accept the throne from German hands. The bolshevik provided a form of government which the Russians alone understand—pure despotism. They have paved the way for the return of monarchy."

Americans Capture Germans

With the American Army in France, Sunday, Feb. 24 (By the Associated Press)—An American patrol in the Chemin des Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol early yesterday, penetrated a few hundred yards into the German lines and captured two German officers, 20 men and one machine gun.

There was some sharp fighting and a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. There were no American casualties. The Franco-American patrol was under command of a French officer.

Germany, through her chancellor, Count von Hertling, declared that a general peace can be discussed on the basis of the four principles laid down recently by President Wilson. However, the chancellor's acceptance was followed by the statement that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples, which stage he said had not yet been reached.

A court of arbitration is lacking, he said, adding that the tribunal of the world is prejudiced against Germany which declines to be judged by it. He insisted that the entente war aims were still imperialistic although admitting that the president's message is a "small step," toward peace.

The abject surrender of Russia was gloried in as leading to peace on the eastern front and a hint was thrown out to the Belgian government to enter into separate negotiations with Germany. The problem of Alsace-Lorraine continued to be held as having no international aspect.

Meanwhile, although Russia is ready to conclude peace, the Teuton conquest of her territory goes on apparently unimpeded.

Reval, the Russian naval base on the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland, and Pskov, 175 miles southwest of Petrograd, have been occupied. The rapid advance of the Germans continued along the line southward, especially in Volhynia and the Ukraine.

In Siberia the situation is serious and Japan is reported to be preparing to intervene there soon. The non-Bolshevik forces there have to contend not only with the Bolsheviki but also against released Austro-German prisoners.

Activity on the western battlefield is still confined to minor fighting.

Another German raider, the Wolf, has arrived in port after harassing entente merchant vessels in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. The total number of vessels destroyed by the Wolf has not been disclosed but the loss of 11, three of them American, in the Indian and Pacific oceans, is assumed by the British admiralty to be due to her activities. Unable to break the British blockade around the chief North sea the Wolf slipped into the Austrian port of Pola, on the

Adriatic. She brought 400 prisoners and a large cargo taken from her prizes. A second auxiliary cruiser which the Wolf equipped, was sunk by her crew which was captured by a British warship last February. While the Wolf was gone 15 months she apparently did not do as great damage as her famous sister ship, the Moewe, which carried out two raids in the Atlantic in 1915 and 1916.

Germans Defeated

London, Feb. 26.—Pskov, 175 miles southwest of Petrograd has been recaptured by the Bolsheviki and street fighting is going on there according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, dated Monday. The red guards are resisting the German advance everywhere.

The capture of Pskov by the Germans was announced in the official statement issued last night at Berlin.

German Boasting

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—The central powers intend to give self government to the provinces of Courland and Lithuania, Imperial Chancellor von Hertling declared in his address to the reichstag yesterday.

The operations of the central powers in the east, the chancellor said, were being carried out with the sole aim of securing the fruits of the peace with Ukraine. He added: "We do not intend to establish ourselves in Esthonia or Livania."

The chancellor asserted the central powers had freed Poland with the intention of calling an independent state into existence. The constitutional problem involved was still being discussed in its narrower sense he said by the three countries involved.

"Our war aims from the beginning were defense of the fatherland, maintenance of our territorial integrity and freedom for our economic development," said the chancellor. "Our warfare, even where it must be aggressive in action, is defensive in aim. I lay especial stress upon these just now in order that no misunderstanding may arise in regard to our operations in the east. Their sole aim is to secure the fruits of our peace with the Ukraine."

Washington not Impressed

Washington, Feb. 26.—German Chancellor von Hertling's speech to the reichstag was studied today by President Wilson and state department officials without any official indication of how it was regarded, or that it would be made the basis for a further step in the president's custom of discussing the subject of peace before congress. Von Hertling's suggestion of a conference of the belligerents apparently meets with no greater favor than heretofore and officials see not the slightest hope of a "round table discussion" in advance of a complete acceptance by the central powers of the broad principles upon which the entente is willing to consider peace terms.

Washington, Feb. 26.—A Browning machine rifle adopted for the American army in France and declared by ordnance experts to be the greatest weapon of its kind yet developed, is now being turned out in three factories, Secretary Baker announced today, and more than one hundred ready have been delivered.

The department estimates that high production mark will be reached in June when several thousand will

be turned out each week.

"This is gratifying," said Mr. Baker, "as it has been the experience of the government that machine gun production has rarely met predetermined schedule. It also was announced that production of the Colt-Browning machine gun, the heavy type, soon will be in progress on a quantitative basis."

SPANISH VESSEL HELD BY THE ENEMY FOR NINE LONG MONTHS

Copenhagen, Feb. 26.—The Spanish steamship Igotzmeni, with a German prize crew from the Pacific ocean on board, is ashore near the Skaw light house. Two of the prisoners aboard are Americans. The prisoners on the ship were taken from ships which had been sunk. Several of the prisoners had been aboard the vessel for eight months while she cruised in the Pacific ocean. Twenty persons, including nine women, two children and two Americans have been landed by a life boat from the Skaw.

The Danish authorities have interned the German commander on the Igotzmeni. The German prize crew refused to leave the ship. There had been an epidemic of beri-beri and scurvy on board the vessel.

The steamship Igotzmeni, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company was captured by the German auxiliary cruiser Wolf nine months ago in the Gulf of India. The German navigators who were placed aboard had been following the Wolf ever since. All the persons who had been held prisoners on board the vessels, the correspondent adds, have been taken ashore.

The German auxiliary Wolf has reached port after a raiding expedition of 15 months in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, the German admiralty announced yesterday. A British statement gave the names of 11 ships assumed to have been destroyed by the Wolf one of which was the Igotzmeni, 4,648 tons gross. In addition to this vessel another captured ship, the Turritella, was fitted out as a raider but was quickly sunk. The Skaw, where the Igotzmeni has grounded, is the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark.

WOULD DISCOURAGE STRIFE

Denver, Colo., Feb. 26.—Officers of the Colorado Division of the United States fuel administration today asked Washington officials to discourage the wrangling that has arisen among factions of the United Mine Workers of American in Colorado. The action was taken because it is feared the break in the ranks of the miners may seriously impair the coal output of the state.

There are 10,000 miners involved in the controversy over elections held in district number 15 by the United Mine Workers.

A convention of dissatisfied miners is being held in Pueblo.

SEED GRAFT DEFEATED

Washington, Feb. 26.—Efforts to have congress appropriate \$50,000,000 to finance farmers in the purchase of seer faded today when the house agriculture committee voted by a majority of one not to report the bill to house. It was introduced by Representative Baker of North Dakota.

CAN ECONOMIZE IN EXPENDITURE AND SAVE MANY SEEDS

Washington, Feb. 26.—With vegetable seeds scarce and dear, and transportation troubles hindering the delivery of the stocks that are available, the garden propagandists are opening a campaign against waste in the hope that there will be enough to go around. Recognizing that war gardens last year produced millions of dollars' worth of food, and that with proper encouragement there will be more and bigger war gardens this year, the importance of the seed situation becomes apparent.

One of the first and most important conservation measures proposed is community buying. There are some things that every gardener wants, and which might as well be purchased under a co-operative scheme as individually, and it is suggested that neighbors' clubs together and buy jointly those seeds that all want. Nearly every gardener grows swiss chard, but few families have used for more than a dozen plants. A packet of seeds, the smallest quantity that can be bought, will produce at least 150 plants, so that more than 100 of them are wasted. It is not safe to keep them over to plant next season, for nearly all seeds rapidly lose their germinating vigor after the first year.

Most gardeners want from a dozen to three dozen tomato plants (and a packet of seeds will produce probably 500. Besides, few experienced gardeners care to risk planting only one kind, so that to get several dozen plants of several varieties, the gardener buys enough to produce 1,050 plants. Tomato seeds are not particularly scarce this year, but cabbage seeds are. A house garden will have room for perhaps 25 heads of early cabbage and 50 or 60 of a winter variety. By individual buying enough cabbage seeds are purchased for those 75 heads to produce 300 or 400 plants. The department of agriculture is therefore urging gardeners to organize clubs among themselves not only to buy seeds but to meet at regular intervals to discuss experiences and to impart to each other information gleaned from other sources.

Another conservation measure suggested is more careful planting. Nearly all seeds are sown too thickly. This is necessary with some varieties, but where stock is bought from a house that tests the germination and which has a reputation to maintain for selling seeds that grow, they may be safely planted about as the plants are expected to appear.

It has long been the rule among home gardeners to plant corn in rows, the seeds four inches apart and thin the plants to 21 inches apart. It is now recommended by the agricultural department experts that corn be planted in hills, six seeds to a hill, and thinned to three, which the experts declare will save a lot of seed, and give more return. Lima beans, planted two to a hill and thinned to one, the hills a foot apart, the experts say, will give more beans than the old way of putting a seed every four inches and thinning to eight inches. As for lima beans, which are the scarcest and dearest seeds of all this year, it is entirely safe to plant single beans a foot apart late in May and replant any hill that fails to thrive. The same is true of all bush beans.

Radish and turnip seed, which are among the hardest to get this year, are also subject to great waste. The average gardener does not usually plant them too closely, but he plants so many more than he needs or can use. It is suggested that they be planted in small areas and in succession rather than to have a superabundance early in the season and none later on. But to do this the gardener must plant several varieties, and here again comes waste unless the seeds are bought on the club plan.

With onion seeds soaring the garden wisecracks recommend this year that instead of planting in drills and thinning that small gardeners sow the seed early in boxes indoors or in the hotbed, and transplant them when the size of a pencil. Although this method would seem to entail a lot of extra work, there is a compensation. The seedbed can be cleared of all germinated weeds before the transplanting is made, which reduces the price of last year, and they were high then, but that need not provide the enjoyment of scallions if the gardener will plant the right variety of quick-growing seed in well enriched soil just as soon as he can work the ground.

BEULAH BUDGET

Beulah, N. M., Feb. 26.—Beulah is quiet as a defeated candidate the day after election, and weather conditions are ideal after some severe cold weather.

Farmers are laying out work for greater efficiency, to do their "bit" to win the war.

Miss Grace Barker is home for a few days from Santa Rosa. She, in company with Miss Ella Doty drove the distance of 91 miles in a little over four hours.

A carload of Missourians were on the upper Sapello yesterday taking in the mountain scenery and breathing mountain air. The party was chaperoned by Mr. McKinley of the Sixth Street Realty company, who was "showing" them.

S. L. Barker is just in receipt of two letters from his son, Omar, who is with the boys "somewhere" in France. Omar is in good health with plenty to eat and all the work in the forests that he is willing to do. But he is not able to see the last end of the war.

RUSTICUS.

Washington, Feb. 26.—An official record of how the Louisville & Nashville railway spent many thousands of dollars in political activity and supporting newspapers in other states between 1907 and 1914 was made public today by the interstate commerce commission.

The disclosures were based on an affidavit recently filed by Milton H. Smith, president of the road answering questions to which he had refused replies during the interstate commerce commission inquiry in May, 1916 and to secure which the commission obtained from the supreme court last November an order requiring Mr. Smith to give answers. This affidavit now has been made public.

Gainesville, Tex., Feb. 26.—What is believed to have been an effort to wreck a troop train by removing spikes and bolts from rails, resulted in the wrecking near here late last night of a North bound Santa Fe freight train. The engine and two

box cars went down a 32-foot embankment. The troop train passed over ahead of the freight without mishap.

WILL SEND THEM HOME

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 26.—Ten Germans, said to have been consular employes of their country in the Virgin islands prior to the purchase of the islands by the United States government, arrived here today on a steamship from St. Thomas. It is understood they will be furnished safe transportation to Germany.

BOND FOR ENEMY

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 26.—William Stein, a German, who was arrested late yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to aid enemy aliens to leave the United States, was released today on a bond of \$5,000. Stein was alleged to have assisted Oscar Kaufman, an enemy alien, in his efforts to go to Juarez from here. Kaufman is interned at the stockade at Fort Bliss.

ALL MUST FIGHT

Washington, Feb. 26.—France and Italy have accepted in substance the proposed treaty with the United States respecting military service of nationals similar to that signed with Great Britain and Canada. Secretary Lansing sent word to Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee today that he has received that word in cablegrams from the American ambassador in Paris and Rome.

TALKING CESSION

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 26.—Delegates from unions of the United Mine Workers of America continued their debate today on the proposal to secede from the organization.

When noon adjournment was taken it was said that a decision would be reached by night.

A FEW MILLION MORE

Washington, Feb. 26.—Final action was taken today on the bill authorizing expenditure of \$75,000,000 by the shipping board for housing facilities at ship building yards when the senate adopted the conference report approved last week by the house. The measure now goes to President Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Examination of books and records of the American International corporation in connection with the building of the ship yards at Hog Island will be started tomorrow by expert accountants of the department of justice. C. C. Carroll Todd, assistant to the attorney general in charge of the inquiry will go to Philadelphia tomorrow with the examiners who for the last week have investigated records of the shipping board.

Senator Ransdell, acting chairman of the senate commerce commission which returned today from an inspection of the Hog Island ship yard, said he thought the work had progressed so far that it probably would be inadvisable for the government to cancel its contract with the American International Shipbuilding corporation and continue the work itself.

MRS. CASE GIVES BOND

Santa Fe, Feb. 25.—Bond of \$10,000 has been furnished by Mrs. R. H. Case, held for the murder of her husband, whom she shot and killed last Thursday, allegedly in self defense.

W. J. Rand of El Paso, a brother, and local bankers are sureties. Tom Lea, former mayor of El Paso, is here, and may be engaged as counsel for Mrs. Case. Mr. Case was buried yesterday.

The following interesting letter was received from Roy E. Seelinger, tells of his life in the army and has the ring of true Americanism:

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
The Las Vegas Daily Optic, East Las Vegas, N. M.:

Dears Sirs—I don't want you to take up too much space in your paper with anything I might say, but would like you to publish to my many friends that the army is a fine place. It's no place for kickers and grouches. Everyone knows that the service in a home is much better than it is in a hotel. Well, the service in a hotel is much better than it is in the mess hall of a company feeding 210 men. When the company is filled up to strength it will be 250 strong. It won't be very long before we are filled up, as recruits are coming in daily.

We get good eats and the quarters are fine and are kept clean and well ventilated. This, combined with having the best of officers and a clean bunch of fellows makes us think that if every company gets the attention and training that we do, that the war is sure going to end soon and end right.

I want to say one more thing, and this is to the ones who contributed to the Y. M. C. A. war work. You sure done more for the soldiers than you can possibly realize. You helped give us boys picture shows, magazines, writing materials and lectures that would be hard to get along without but we would have to do without if it were not for the Y. M. C. A.

I get the Optic daily and want to say that there may be larger papers in the world but I don't know of any I would rather receive than the Las Vegas Daily Optic from my home town. Thanking you in advance for giving my friends my address in your columns, I am,

Yours truly
ROY E. SEELINGER,
318th Engineers, Co. D.
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

FRANCIS TO LEAVE CAPITAL

Washington, Feb. 26.—The state department was advised by Ambassador Francis today that on yesterday the German army was only eight hours' march from Petrograd and that he was preparing to leave the Russian capital with his staff. The message, which was dated yesterday and sent by way of Peking, said Mr. Francis would join the Chinese and Japanese diplomats, also preparing to leave. It did not refer to plans of the European diplomats.

SELL BEANS TO UNCLE SAM

The food administration wants to buy New Mexico's pinto beans at eight cents net to the farmers. The county agents are coming with contracts to all the producers and shippers. The food administration has asked that all selling of beans be suspended until these contracts are laid before the farmer. The shipper is allowed ten per cent; the beans are to be \$8.80 per hundred on board cars and the food administration undertakes to market the beans at not to exceed two pounds for a quarter at

EUROPEAN WAR

NEW DEMOCRACY TO BE THE
VICTIM OF KAISER'S IM-
PERIALISM

Although Chancellor von Hertling has declared Germany's intentions in the east were not aggressive and aggrandizement, German military authorities have declined to grant an armistice on the Russian front in view of the Bolshevik offer to accept peace and the German troops continue their onward march. The Bolsheviks are now bending every effort to save the revolution and Petrograd.

It is rumored that the Germans have reached Luga, midway between Pskov and Petrograd. This is unconfirmed as is a report that the enemy has advanced to a point half way between Luga and Pskov. Meanwhile the street fighting in Pskov goes on, the city changing hands alternately.

Workmen and troops from Petrograd and troops from Moscow are being sent to check or stop the advance on Petrograd. Women and men are busily building trenches and defensive positions around Petrograd.

The Bolshevik government, it is declared, will retire to Moscow if the Germans take the capital. Disagreement in the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates is reported and it is added that Foreign Minister Trotsky will resign.

A provisional government has been formed in Esthonia with headquarters at Reval and the independence of Esthonia has been proclaimed. Chancellor von Hertling said that Germany would give self government to Courland and Lithuania but it is reported from Switzerland that a Saxon prince is to be made king of Lithuania which will be united to Saxony.

Artillery bombardments on the western front have increased in intensity, especially in the Ypres sector, along the Chemin des Dames and on both banks of the Meuse near Verdun. On the American sector northwest of Toul the Germans have attempted unsuccessfully to wipe out the Americans, with flaming gas and gas shells. Three American soldiers were killed in two such attacks and nine suffered seriously from the effects of the gas. The American artillery is shelling the positions.

Aerial activity on the Franco-Belgian front is reaching a state of great intensity, the Germans claiming to have brought down 15 entente airplanes.

Raids on a large scale are continuing and in one case the Germans attempted a real attack. This was upon the new French positions near the Butte du Mesnil, in Champagne, which American artillery aided in capturing recently. The artillery on the French side broke up this attack before the Germans reached the French lines.

Whether the American batteries are still in service there is not brought out by the Paris statement.

North of Chemin des Dames where American troops were recently reported in the lines, two raids in force were attempted by the Germans last night. In neither case did the raiders achieve their objective.

On the water the sinking in the Bristol channel of the British hospital ship Glenart castle, a 6,800 ton vessel with 200 persons on board. None of the patients is reported by London. An American torpedo boat destroyer landed some survivors. Oth-

er advices announced the landing of 34 survivors at Swansea, Wales.

Berlin today claims that at least 35 vessels were destroyed by the German raider Wolf, in the Pacific. Estimates in entente quarters had figured not many more than a dozen ships sunk by the Wolf.

Russians Will Fight

London, Feb. 27.—The Russian revolution will defend itself against Germany, says an official Russian statement sent out by wireless and which announces that Germany has refused to grant an armistice. The announcement says:

"A peace delegation is now on the way to Brest-Litovsk. The German government had formally refused an armistice and German detachments continue to advance.

"We are prepared to sign their peace of usurpation. We have already declared this but there are many in- declared this but there are many in- istis do not desire peace at the present moment, but rather an immediate strangling of the workmen's and peasants' revolution.

"Resistance to the German hordes thus becomes the principal task of the revolution. Every position, every railway station, every locomotive must be defended. Every possible obstacle must be put in the way of the enemy.

"Our greatest strength is in our wide territories. Enemy detachments still very small, have occupied Reval and Pskov. Even Petrograd itself, which is still far distant, can in no way decide the destiny of the revolution. The government of the people's commissaries can, and if need be, must gather its forces and must appeal to the country to use its whole strength. Should the threat to Petrograd increase the government will move to Moscow or any other city of Russia."

BALFOUR SEES NOTHING NEW IN GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

No basis for peace is found in the speech of Count von Hertling by A. J. Balfour, the British secretary of foreign affairs. In making the first official reply to the German chancellor in the house of commons, he rejected the German suggestions concerning Belgium and said that the chancellor's professed acceptance of President Wilson's four principles was only "lip service."

There was nothing to indicate that in the diplomatic conversation with the central powers in their present frame of mind would bring a lasting peace. To undertake the negotiations unless they would lead to the righting of the wrongs committed by Germany would be "the greatest crime against the future peace of the world."

Secretary Balfour declared that Germany changed her policy to suit her needs and that von Hertling offered no new proposals.

In their advance into Russia the Germans are meeting with more resistance and apparently they have been unable to make much progress toward Petrograd or Pskov. Petrograd is declared to be the Teuton objective in the north. Tuesday the Germans made no progress there or at least Berlin reports none while in the south the greatest gains were made in the Ukraine. A German attempt to take Vitebsk near the center of the front, failed before Rus-

sian resistance which forced the enemy to retire, Petrograd says. The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph wires London he has information the Germans have been ordered to halt their advance into Russia.

The American sector in France on Wednesday again was subjected to an attack by gas shells which had little effect. Tuesday's two gas attacks caused five deaths and the poisoning of about 60 American soldiers.

Those affected are not in a serious condition.

Aerial and artillery fighting on the British and French fronts is more severe. Eighteen airplanes were brought down by the French.

British shipping losses for the week show an increase over the previous period. Eighteen merchantmen, 14 of more than 1,000 tons, were sunk by submarines or mines as compared with 15 including 12 of larger tonnage the week before.

Another Spanish ship, the Saniero, the sixth in five weeks, is reported to have been torpedoed by a German

Russians Will Fight

London, Feb. 28.—The council of people's commissaries, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, have issued another call to arms in the course of which it is declared the German invaders are arresting the workmen's and soldiers' councils, shooting captured Red Guardsmen and arming German and Austrian prisoners in the Ukraine.

The proclamation asserts that the troops on all the fronts have now pulled themselves together and are resisting the invasion.

Enrollment of the new army is proceeding successfully, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch says. Cossack regiments in Petrograd are being sent in the direction of Pskov and other regiments formed of mixed detachments are marching to the front.

Nothing has been received in London of a later date than Tuesday in reference to the situation at Pskov or the German advance toward Petrograd.

Japan Would Help

Washington, Feb. 28.—Japan's move to develop the feeling of the allies toward a proposal for joint military operations in Siberia to keep the vast stores at Vladivostok and also the trans-Siberian railway from falling into the hands of the German invaders of Russia was widely discussed today among diplomats and officials but all were reluctant to give opinions for publication.

Opinion in London that the declaration by the Japanese foreign minister, Count Motono in the Japanese diet could only be interpreted as a declaration that Japan was about to intervene, was regarded as further evidence of the negotiations now proceeding between the co-belligerents to make action of an international character probably including the participation of American forces.

While all officials here are silent and disposed to minimize discussion of the subject it is known that exchanges of opinion are going on with the object of a perfect understanding between Japan, the United States and the other co-belligerents which would make the plan of joint action wholly acceptable to all and thoroughly define its extent and duration. Russian representatives here oppose action by the Japanese in Siberia but the co-belligerents are thoroughly

alarmed lest the vast quantities of supplies piled up at Vladivostok bought and paid for with American cash, should fall into the hands of the Germans.

Announcement was made in Washington Wednesday that Japan had sounded the entente powers and the United States concerning joint military operations in Siberia. Negotiations on the subject between the United States and Japan are still in progress.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 28.—Since sniping became general along the Mexican border, the patrols have been increased in size and small patrol parties are no longer sent out. When the Mexican fired across the river, the bullet striking near one of the cavalymen's horses the eight men returned the fire, driving the Mexicans into an adobe house to seek cover. Some of these men were in uniform while others were in civilian clothes but all were armed with rifles according to the official report received at headquarters. When the American soldiers continued firing into the house the Mexicans abandoned it and ran, leading one of the wounded soldiers as they went. Later it was learned in Juarez that two soldiers were hit. No Americans were wounded.

Official representations to the American authorities are expected to be made by Mexican officials as a result of this shooting affair.

The situation along the border has grown critical as a result of the firing across the line and a clash of larger bodies of troops is feared. Sniping is a daily occurrence now and a score of men have been killed and wounded as a result of the firing across the border from the American and Mexican sides of the river. Efforts are now being made by American and Mexican officials to stop this practice before such a clash occurs.

Lake Charles, La., Feb. 28.—Lieutenant William L. Magill of Jersey City, a member of the army aviation corps, was fatally injured and Lieutenant Telland L. Colman of the marine corps was slightly hurt when their airplane fell 250 feet late yesterday, according to information today at Gerstner field. Lieutenant Magill died soon after at the field hospital.

The two lieutenants were engaged in target practice about fourteen miles from Gerstner field when the accident occurred. Officers at the aviation camp made no announcement regarding what caused the accident. Coleman escaped with a few bruises. His home address was not given.

SPARROW RELIEVED

Washington, Feb. 28.—Commander H. G. Sparrow, who has been acting as naval censor for several months has been relieved and ordered to a seaport. His successor has not been selected.

NO DIVIDENDS

New York, Feb. 28.—Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road today took no action in the matter of semi-annual dividends on the common and preferred stock due to be selected at this time. This was announced after discussion of the dividend question.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS MANY MORE MEN TO RUSH CONSTRUCTION THROUGH

Philadelphia, Feb. 27—More than one-third of the war vessels and merchant ships called for by the program of the United States government are building in ship yards along the Delaware river, according to figures which have just been made public with the permission of the emergency fleet corporation. The tonnage contracted for, according to government officials, has transformed the Delaware valley into the greatest ship building center in the world.

W. B. Ferguson, a representative of the emergency fleet corporation, estimates that an army of about 85,000 ship workers will be required to complete the 272 ships, including war vessels, contracted for by the eleven shipbuilding plants between Trenton and Delaware City.

Work on 120 cargo carriers at the new government yard at Hog Island is progressing and this plant is engaging to turn out 6,000,000 additional tons in 1918. More than 2,250,000 tons will be the Delaware river's first quota in the fleet which Uncle Sam relies on to help win the war.

At the new shipyard at Bristol, Pa., 40 ships are contracted for. Here more than 5,000 men are at work and it is expected that 10,000 more will be necessary to complete the vessels on schedule.

Ten vessels are being constructed at another new yard at Cornwells, Pa. The force there of 500 men will be increased to 2,000. At a well-known Philadelphia shipbuilding plant more than 60 ships are to be turned out. Most of these are government craft on which more than 5,000 men are engaged. Another thousand is needed.

In the big yard at Camden, N. J. across the river from Philadelphia, 7,200 men are building twenty-four ships. More workers are needed here also.

Two yards at Gloucester, N. J., are turning out sixteen ships with a force of about 3,000 men. Twice this number of shipworkers is needed.

Two large plants, one a new one, at Chester, Pa., have contracted for 18 and 26 ships respectively. One plant has only 1,700 men on the payroll and requires at least 3,000 men whereas, at least 5,000 are necessary to complete its contracts.

The plant at Hog Island is now employing about 10,000 workers and officials there estimate that at least 32,000 are needed.

Work in one plant at Wilmington, Del., is progressing on 13 ships on which 2,800 men are employed. This company is in the market for another 1,000 workers. At another plant in that city eight ships are being built by a force of 1,000 men and officials require 1,600.

A drive under the auspices of the government, is now being conducted throughout the country to register all men in the 87 trades allied with shipbuilding. Many of these mechanics are now engaged in other occupations and it is planned to transfer them to the seaboard without disturbing industry.

Labor difficulties and shortage of steel and other materials, it is expected, will treble the original estimate of the cost of ships contracted for. Recent investigation of the Delaware river plants indicated that

most of the vessels being built will be completed on schedule time.

HIS DUEL WITH DEATH

London, Feb. 27.—London papers are printing the story of one of the most miraculous escapes of the war, that of a submarine sailor who was locked in the vessel as she sank to the bottom of the English channel. The rest of the crew and the officers escaped by way of the conning tower rising up through 100 feet of water to the surface, where destroyers picked them up.

One man, however, was locked away in the engine room, so that he could not avail himself of the conning tower exit. A hatch above him would not open owing to the weight of the water bearing down upon it. The sailor made a last desperate effort to force it by opening the seacocks and letting the water flood the compartment.

Gradually the water rose about his knees, his waist, his shoulders. The air compressed in the narrowing space between the water and the roof of the submarine made him almost lose consciousness.

But the "long chance" he had taken proved wise, for just as the water reached his mouth he managed to throw his last strength into another effort at raising the hatch. The compressed air lifted the hatch with a bang and shot the man like an arrow up through the water to the surface of the channel. Not long afterwards he was rescued by a passing vessel.

ARMY WANTS COWBOYS

Young men of the southwest who have had experience with horses, such as cowboys and ranchers, are desired especially by Major R. Vans Agnew, division veterinarian, for the veterinarian detachment of the 15th cavalry division, now in the process of organization.

Major Agnew was 144 men for duty. There are 18 officers in the group, and all of them have been selected, and now Major Agnew is looking for men especially fitted for the care of horses.

The veterinarians of the 15th division form part of the veterinary corps of the United States, which will be composed of 1,800 officers and 12,000 enlisted men. The veterinary corps will be assisted in its work by the American Humane society and by the Animal Red Star organization, which does similar work among horses that the Red Cross with soldiers and sailors in the army and navy.

The purposes of the veterinary corps, as stated by Major Agnew, is to keep the horses of the cavalry division in the most efficient condition. For this reason, it is important to get men who know and love horses, it was stated.

Men interested should apply at the El Paso recruiting station, or at substations at various cities of the southwest. Young men of from 18 to 35 are wanted especially.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Thirty officers and enlisted men of the naval tug Cherokee are believed to have been lost when the vessel foundered yesterday morning during a fierce gale off Fenwick island light ship, 22 miles from the Delaware capes.

Ten survivors who got away on the first life raft were safely landed; four other men got away on another raft but two were washed overboard and drowned and the other two died probably of exposure.

The four bodies were taken into Philadelphia.

The navy department issued this statement: "Following the the names of the known survivors: Boatswain E. M. Sennott, U. S. N. R. F. Boston, Mass; L. P. Ackerman, seaman; H. P. Poynter, fireman; R. J. Hall, seaman; C. E. Barker, chief machinists mate; R. A. Kozeck, fireman; P. H. Warmack, fireman; A. A. Wilim, oiler; G. L. Gudgel, fireman; and B. F. Brumfield, radio electrician.

London, Feb. 27.—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle was sunk yesterday in the Bristol channel, it is announced officially. There were no patients aboard. Survivors were landed by an American Torpedo boat. Eight boats are still adrift.

Thirty-four survivors of the Glenart castle have been landed here. The number of persons on board is said to have been 200.

According to the Exchange Telegraph company 164 persons are missing from the Glenart Castle.

BORDER PATROL WAS ATTACKED BY MEXICANS ON U. S. SIDE

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 27.—An official report of the shooting of private John Coleman of the United States cavalry yesterday morning by Mexican soldiers near Fabens, Tex., 32 miles east of here, was received today at Military headquarters. This report stated that Private Coleman and Private John Ross were riding the patrol line near Monument number 18 when Private Coleman stopped at a Mexican house to inquire of two men the least way to Fabens. The Mexicans, who had concealed their rifles behind them drew them, covered the two American soldiers and ordered them to dismount and surrender, cursing them in English as they talked. Coleman refused and wheeled his horse and rode away with the Mexicans firing at him. One bullet struck him in the upper arm, knocking him from his horse. Ross escaped during the firing and carried Coleman to cover.

In his statement Private Coleman declared that were six men in the party, four having joined the two he first approached after the first started. He also said the Mexicans pursued him for one mile into American territory. Both men said they were on the American side of the boundary and the Mexicans crossed the border to pursue and fire on them.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 27.—Because of the illness of his attorney, H. B. Holt of Las Cruces, the rehearing before the supreme court of J. O. Starr's appeal from the judgment of the lower court sentencing him to hang, has been deferred. The supreme court some time ago denied the appeal and affirmed the lower court. Later it granted a new hearing, an unusual proceeding, it is said.

TROOPS SENT TO QUELL DISTURBANCES IN COUNTY CLARE

London, Feb. 27.—Much prominence is given the situation in Ireland by the morning newspapers in connection with the official announcement that troops have been sent to assist the police in county Clare. Various acts of lawlessness are reported.

Some correspondents assert that unrest is deepening in the west and south of Ireland and that the situation is getting beyond control. On the other hand, the Daily News, whose Dublin correspondent the other day represented the situation in the west and south as alarming, today prints a dispatch from Limerick that there is no cause for alarm.

The position of H. E. Duke, chief secretary for Ireland is the subject of many rumors. The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Express sends a report that he has resigned.

The Daily Mail says the government had decided in the future to disregard hunger striking by prisoners. Several Sin Feiners recently were released after going on a hunger strike. A man under sentence to a year in prison for theft was released Saturday after a hunger strike. Three men awaiting trial for murder have declared their intention to try the same means of being released.

HARMONY PROGRAM HAS APPROVAL OF PARTY MEN

Washington, Feb. 27.—Chairman Hays of the republican national committee began a series of conferences here today with party leaders at national headquarters after a formal call at the capital on Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, republican leader in the senate, and representative Woods of Iowa, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee. Chairman Hays will meet Senator Johnson, of California and other progressives. After the conference representative Woods said he was in complete accord with Mr. Hays' harmony program and that he would co-operate with the national committee in the republican congressional campaign.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 27.—Three Mexican laborers were seriously injured at the city water works plant near Fort Bliss this morning when the wind unroofed a machine shop and blew the metal roofing against the Mexicans who were to hold the roof in place. All of them will recover.

The windstorm which swept over the city and the army camps at Fort Bliss today was the most severe of the year. Tent houses in the army camp were overturned, several buildings were unroofed in the suburbs adjoining the fort and temporary structures blown down at the fort.

The wind carried clouds of alkali dust which made drills at the fort and walking downtown difficult. All but the necessary routine which required men to remain out doors was suspended today at the fort and camps.

PLAN TO DRIVE REBEL FORCES FROM EASTERN COAST

Juarez, Mex., Feb. 27.—Three thousand federal troops embarked recently from Tehuantepec for Tuxpam in the east coast oil district to fight Manuel Pelaez and his rebel forces now controlling a part of the Tampico district, according to a dispatch received here today. The date of the embarkation was not given. This was the first consignment of troops to be sent against Pelaez in the campaign planned by the government to drive Pelaez from the east coast oil fields.

**MEXICAN SOLDIERS EXCHANGE FACTORY WILL BE COMPLETED
SHOTS WITH AMERICAN PATROL**

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 23—Mexican federal soldiers were reported responsible for the sniping across the line below Socorro, Tex., Thursday, which resulted in the death of one United States cavalry horse, according to report received at military headquarters. The Mexican soldiers were said to have fired on an American patrol riding his beat along the river.

Mexican soldiers also fired on American soldiers Wednesday near Socorro, according to the report. The snipers fired from ambush, then jumped on their horses and rode away. One Mexican was believed to have been killed by the American soldier who returned the fire.

Captain Joseph N. Marx, of the United States mounted patrol on the river front, was fired upon by Mexican snipers this afternoon, one bullet striking him in the left leg. He was taken to Fort Bliss hospital. An enlisted man of the mounted patrol is reported missing and a troop of cavalry has been sent to search for him. The enlisted man's horse was shot and killed.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 23—The firing came from the Mexican side of the border on what is known as "The Island" or the Cordova cut off opposite the eastern suburbs of the city. This land is on the Mexican side of the boundary, but on the north bank of the Rio Grande.

While riding the line the Mexicans, believed to have been federal soldiers, opened fire. The enlisted man's horse was shot and killed and Captain Marx was hit in the leg. The firing was returned by the American patrol. A troop of cavalry was rushed to the scene of the shooting and started a search for the missing soldier.

Firing across the border has occurred several times recently and retaliatory measures have been threatened by the United States military authorities if it is not stopped.

Recommended

"I'm thoroughly convinced that if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given a fair trial it will cure the most severe cold. I cannot speak too highly of it as it always cures and is pleasant to take," writes Mrs. Charles Saxby, Litchfield, Ill.—Adv.

Washington, Feb. 23—While war department officials reiterate that no date has been definitely fixed for the calling of the second draft of the national army, all available outward indications would seem to point to some time during the month of April or at the latest early in May.

Such an estimate is based on the known preparations of equipping and housing men. It is no military secret that equipment and supplies for men of the second draft will become available soon after April 1 and careful observers look for the first increments to be called soon afterwards.

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

**IN MAY, EMPLOYING
15,000**

Detroit, Feb. 23.—Announcement was made today by the Ford motor company that work was started yesterday at River Rouge, a suburb, on a ship building plant that is to turn out submarine killers. The buildings which are to cover five acres will be completed in May. It is understood that the plant will employ between 10,000 and 15,000 men. The boats can be launched in a canal at the plant and taken to the Atlantic ocean via the Detroit river and Great Lakes.

Secretary Daniels recently authorized announcement that the Ford motor plant was about to engage in mass production of an anti-submarine boat, generally declared as a combination of the features of a submarine chaser and a destroyer. It will not be so large as a destroyer but will have many of the advantages of the smaller craft. Details of the new submarine killers are being withheld for military reasons.

An Excellent Remedy for Coughs and Colds

You will look a good while before you find a better preparation for coughs and colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. George Bryant, Charleston, Ill., in speaking of this preparation says, "My husband caught a hard cold that settled on his lungs and he coughed terribly. A neighbor advised him to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He bought a bottle of it at the drug store and the first dose relieved him. Before he had taken the contents of the one bottle his cough and cold had entirely disappeared."—Adv.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Highly

Washington, Feb. 23—Seven hundred thousand army rifles have been produced in the United States since this country entered the war, according to a statement made public today by the ordnance bureau of the war department. During the week ending February 3, the daily production was 7,805 Enfields and 1,442 Springfields or a total of 9,247 service rifles added to the stock every day. In addition the government received 13,115 Russian army rifles during the week, making a total weekly 72,152 weapons of this class. The total output of all types for the week ending February 10 was 71,192.

This production, the statement says, is the greatest ever achieved by any country in a similar period of ten months. It is four times greater than the British output after ten months of war and twice as large as the British output after two and one-half years of war.

Rifle cartridge production is on a similar scale, the statement showing a total of 7,300,000 as the daily average output in January.

A Word to Mothers

Mrs. E. J. Bedard, Cowich, Wash., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar is the best I ever used. I always keep a bottle in the house for the children. A quick cure for coughs and colds." It heals raw, inflamed surfaces, loosens phlegm, eases hoarseness and difficult breathing, checks racking coughs. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**LACK OF EFFORT TO PREVENT
SPREAD OF DISEASE IS
BLAMED**

Boston, Mass., Feb. 23—The pneumonic plague has broken out in Shansi Province, China, and has assumed such proportions that all north China is seriously threatened. Advices to this effect were received today by the American board of commerce for foreign missions from members of the staff in North China.

The reports of the missionaries express the fear that was felt in this country when the appearance of this deadly pestilence was first reported in dispatches to the Associated Press in December.

Unchecked in northern China, it would prove, in the opinion of the board, more devastating than famine, flood and war combined. Today's mail advices from missionary centers had been awaited anxiously.

A statement issued by the board says:

"This pneumonic plague is particularly virulent. Practically no one who becomes a victim of it recovers. It is the same disease that ravaged Mongolia five years ago and carried off 30,000 or 40,000 people before it was checked.

"It seems to have started in Mongolia this year and has been devastating the part of Shansi province north of the Great Wall and now has broken through the wall. If all but one were closed to travel and that one carefully guarded with a medical station, with proper inspection and quarantine, the problem of keeping the plague out of Shansi and the rest of China might be solved. Such preventive measures were urged but there is as yet no guarantee that such protective measures will be employed.

"The American board's nearest station to the infected region is Fenchow. Its medical missionary there, Dr. Percy T. Watson, at the head of a unit made up of Chinese assistants left upon receipt of a telegram from the capital of the province, Tai Yuan Fu asking for aid, with the expectation of going north to help fight the plague at Taicho, 15 miles from one of the main passes through the Great Wall.

"Signs of the plague near the capital had held him there as that city had been stripped of doctors who had gone to the north. There were even rumors of cases of the plague near Fenchow and the mission there was busy preparing to attack it.

"Plague suits and masks are being made and directions were being given for the proper disposal of bodies of the dead in case need arose. The Chinese customarily disregard such epidemics as diphtheria and scarlet fever, but they are afraid of this most deadly plague which may help in the enforcement of measures for stamping it out. If it should gain unchecked opportunity in northern China it will be more devastating than famine, flood and war combined. Here again the missionaries are able to do much through the confidence of the people in them."

The pleasant purgative effect experienced after taking Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind to which they contribute, makes one feel that living is worth while.—Adv.

**PROBABLE THAT AN ADVANCE
TO \$2.20 WILL BE NAMED
FOR 1918 CROP**

Washington, Feb. 23.—There were indications today that the price of the 1918 wheat crop would be increased soon by presidential proclamation. Under the food control law the price for wheat of the 1918 crop was set at \$2 a bushel but that is construed to be a minimum giving the president authority to increase the price if he consider conditions warrant it. Upon recommendation of the special wheat commission headed by Mr. Garfield, the president last August fixed \$2.20 a bushel as the price of wheat of the 1917 crop now being marketed.

Several bills are pending in congress to raise the price of the 1918 wheat crop, some of them proposing to put it as high as \$2.75 a bushel. It was pointed out today that an obvious advantage in fixing the price of the 1918 crop at \$2.20 would be that it would release quantities of wheat which might be held in the expectation of a higher price being fixed by congress and would encourage planting by farmers who are inclined to delay, feeling that the price might be only \$2.

**FORMER SENATOR TELLS MEXI-
CANS THIS COUNTRY IS
FRIENDLY**

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 23—Former Senator Thomas Catron of New Mexico is now in Mexico City on a special mission for the United States government. Newspapers received today from Mexico City tell of an address made by the former New Mexico senator at the American Chamber of Commerce recently in which Mr. Catron told his audience that the United States has no designs upon Mexico and that the country wished only the most friendly relations with the southern republic.

He was accompanied to Mexico City by Edward Mooser, of the bureau of public information at Washington, D. C., and is expected to make a tour of the republic to advocate closer relations between the United States and Mexico.

They Make You Feel Good

Snow, wind and extreme cold caused more colds this winter than in years. Foley's Honey and Tar proved its worth in thousands of homes. Mrs. Edward Strevy, R. 37, Clinton, O., says: "I think Foley's Honey and Tar is the only medicine for coughs and colds and recommend it highly." Fine for children. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

DAVIES RESIGNS

Chicago, Feb. 25—Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the federal trade commission announced today that he will resign to enter the senatorial race in Wisconsin.

Constant Sufferer Finds Relief

"I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble and was down sick in bed," writes C. F. Reynolds, 412 Herrick St., Elmira, N. Y. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills. In a few days I was up out of bed." Recommended for rheumatic pains, backache, biliousness, sore muscles, stiff joints, "tired out" feeling. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

RECORD OF WISCONSIN SENATOR IS BEING AIRED IN THE LEGISLATURE

Madison, Wis., Feb. 25.—Senator Robert M. LaFollette is the big issue before the senate of the Wisconsin legislature today. This house is under a call to bring back all absent members to vote on an anti-LaFollette resolution. Senator I. P. Witter of Grand Rapids, Wis., today drew the republican army resolution and announced that LaFolletteism on the war has been made an issue. A defense of Senator LaFollette's war record made Saturday by Senator Haber, precipitated the clash.

"If Wisconsin is as black as he is painted; if we are as disloyal as others think we are, we shall have an opportunity to show," said Senator Witter, "if we are disloyal the country should know and let the other 47 states train their guns on us, until the decks have been cleared."

ROMERO AND LEYBA FOUND TO HAVE BEEN TAKING FODDER FROM RAILWAY

Alfonso Romero and Crestino Leyba, both of whom live a short distance from Las Vegas, pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny this morning before the police magistrate and were given a fine of \$10 each and 90 days in the county jail, the 90 days being suspended by Judge Stewart on a promise by the men of good behavior, hereafter.

On the night of the twenty-second a shortage of hay at the Arriba stockyards was reported to Officer P. L. Barnett, by J. B. Floyd, who has charge of the yards. Saturday morning Officer Barnett after investigating the theft of the hay discovered it stored in the barns of the two men, Alfonso Romero and Crestino Leyba.

Both men, who were found guilty of petty larceny said they had taken the hay from the Santa Fe stock yards and used it to feed their horses. One of the men, Romero, is the owner of a small ranch. Much of the hay was recovered.

The jail sentence of both men was suspended mainly because they are poor and barely making a living. The men are married and have families.

BURGLARIZED KAISER'S CASTLE

Amsterdam, Feb. 25.—Karl Wilke, a 17-year-old school boy who burglarized the German emperor's castle at Wilhelmshohe last November, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the German courts. At the trial he stated that he needed money to pay a \$50 restaurant bill incurred in celebrating his birthday. He then committed seven successive burglaries at the imperial castle, obtaining art objects and other valuables worth \$25,000, which he took from the private apartments of the emperor and empress. The whole lot was sold to an antique dealer for \$65.

Cut This Out—It Is Worth Money

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

SENATOR M'CUMBER POINTS OUT THE WEAK PLACES

Washington, Feb. 25.—Denouncing the bolsheviki surrender to Germany, Senator McCumber, republican, of North Dakota told the senate today that a "bolsheviki" sentiment in America was of no less danger to the cause of democracy against autocracy profiteers, labor stackers and government officials who fail to stand against them were assailed by the senator in vigorous terms.

Unless conditions change, the senator declared, only a collapse of the central powers can save the allies from defeat. The senator began with denunciation of the Bolsheviki surrender.

"Search the world's history," declared Senator McCumber, "and nothing can be found to even approach this most damnable treachery to the faithful, bleeding allies—this blackest treason to country and national honor. For this ignominious surrender under Bolsheviki reign let every Russian patriot for a thousand years wear branded on his cheek the blush of shame."

"So, too, we have seen the effect of this Bolsheviki sentiment in the shameful delay in ship construction on which the very life of a great world principle depends, and we are told all munition plants, every line of industry upon which the life of the government depends will soon be reduced to the same condition of impotency as the shipbuilding program.

"The time has arrived for the American people to accept this challenge.

"While this bolsheviki cancer, which is sapping our strength and jeopardizing our safety is not confined to any one class, it nevertheless manifests itself in its most malignant form in supply profiteering and in labor profiteering in our ship yards."

In supply profiteering, Senator McCumber said, he would name only one ship yard, Hog Island. The foundation of that yard, he said "is laid on graft" at the cost of construction "will be three or four times the government's original estimate," adding, "this single hold-up of the government probably will cost not less than \$30,000,000."

COMMANDER SHOT

London, Feb. 25.—Ensign Krylenko, the Russian commander in chief, was shot and slightly wounded on Saturday in Petrograd by a socialist, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Krylenko's wound was in the neck. His assailant was arrested. The report of the shooting was received in a telegram from German sources.

GERMAN BLACKLIST IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Feb. 25.—The Germans naturally, are included in this list, their own, which was published recently in the local Tages Zeitung. here have issued a "blacklist" of Virtually all entente firms and agents but interest centers mostly in the effect the compilation will have on natural commercial houses that have been included, apparently after careful consideration.

It's a good plan to make haste slowly. Many a young man is so fast that he never gets to the front.

BASE IS NOW ABLE TO HANDLE MORE TONNAGE THAN REACHES IT

A Port in France, Feb. 25. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A little more than six months have wrought a mighty change in the base at which, last June, the first division of American troops landed to go into training for their fight with the Germans.

The docks have been and are being enlarged, storage warehouses have been and are being built, the harbor has been dredged out to accommodate more and larger ships and their railroad facilities have been nearly doubled and are being increased day by day.

The enlargement of the port has created a somewhat anomalous situation. For whereas up to about the end of last year troops landed more regularly and quickly than supplies, so that it was sometimes feared it would be necessary to draw temporarily on the French for their support, the base is now in the position of being able to handle more tonnage than is at present coming to it, either in the form of supply or troop ships.

The capacity of the port would, however, be almost reached with the completion of the docks and storehouses now under construction if it were not for far-reaching engineering plans that are under way.

The American authorities early foresaw that even comprehensive dock enlargements would inevitably result in congestion and confusion if some outlet were not arranged for the increasing supplies expected to arrive when they are needed, and which even increased storage space could not be expected to accommodate. The problem resolved itself into one of transportation.

Therefore, while the railroad tracks at the port itself are vastly more numerous than they were six months ago, the American engineers have conceived a plan whereby a vast tract of land three or four miles back of the port has been taken over, and is being developed coincidentally with the port itself.

On either side of a huge basin into which ships can if necessary be towed and unloaded, dozens of parallel spur tracks are being laid. They will serve a dual purpose, for cars either can be filled from barges and vessels brought into the basin, or cars loaded at the port itself can quickly and easily be hauled to the spurs and there made up into trains.

The Americans already have taken over on lease from the French certain lines of railroad which will be fed from the yards of the port and of its complementary station in the rear. They are increasing constantly the efficiency and capacity of the port itself by helping the French to economize in dock and transportation space.

The American plan which envisages caring for vastly more volume than the port would normally accommodate, even with the enlargement of docks and storehouses, is not original with them but is more or less a copy of what the English have done at another port, where they have increased the daily output of merchandise from about 200 cars or less to more than 700. This they have been able to do by laying out huge yards

to the rear of the actual port to avoid congestion and to facilitate making up trains.

The steady development of the American port has made it necessary to rearrange the manner in which the work is done. Last July a comparatively small branch of the quartermaster's department was amply able to superintend and manage the unloading and distribution of supplies. Today the work has grown so that it has had to be entrusted to a railway transportation department that is growing in size every week and which now merely turns over to the quartermaster, as it does to the engineering, the aviation and all the other departments such material as belongs to each.

To keep pace with the increasing volume of supplies that arrive, a huge force of workmen has been found necessary. Two regiments of colored soldiers, numbering three thousand men and most of them husky stevedores and longshoremen from New York and southern ports in times of peace, now do the bulk of the unloading from the ships and the re-loading of the trains.

A not inconsiderable force of German prisoners of war, with whom the negroes especially seem to enjoy fraternizing, are at work about the docks from early morning until evening. Every able male citizen of the port, and many not so able bodied, in addition to all the women who care to work, have found employment and of course at wages that were hitherto unknown. The city may be said to be in the heyday of its prosperity.

The somewhat chaotic conditions that naturally prevailed when thousands upon thousands of newcomers flooded into the city from the boats in late June have subsided. Those stationed permanently in the port have gradually settled down, in the few hotels and in many private families. The officers have established messes for themselves at which they can avail themselves of American food, and the men who are not quartered in the town, itself, live at the original camp where General Sibert and his first division stayed until it was time to go to the training camp behind the front.

Talk is cheap, until you have to take it back.

Just because you save the daylight, don't squander the dark.

Patriotism reigns when there is a perfect storm or applause.

The prohibitionist's idea of first aid to the injured would be a lemonade.

Men accomplish most when they are tireless, but automobiles are different.

Even when a woman's husband is the light of her life he might go out once in a while.

Application for bounties were made at the court house today by Pedro Laumbock of Roy who killed four coyotes and Hipolito Baca of Chapel, who killed one coyote and one wild cat.

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

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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Arthur Henderson gives British labor a good word when he speaks of the futility of holding out the olive branch to an enemy clutching the sword with both hands. In supporting the British peace terms the inter-allies labor conference has taken ground wholly consistent with its principles, and almost the only ground which was possible in view of the recent fresh revelation of Germany's voracious war aims.

It would of course be difficult to prove that the recent flurry of agitation in entente countries aided the forces of reaction in Germany, but there is considerable reason for thinking that it had just that effect. That the war party is now in the saddle and more insolent and uncompromising than ever is not denied. It shows in the rasping tone of the chancellor's speech, in the strident utterances of the kaiser, in the recall of the fine promises for electoral reform in Prussia. It shows above all in the contempt for the opinion of mankind with which Germany has revealed its aggressive purposes in the east, and in its ruthless treatment of the Russian peoples seeking peace.

The treatment of Russia should make an end once for all of the delusion that what stands in the way of peace terms of the allies; to the restoration of peace the one obstacle is the war aims of Germany and Austria-Hungary. They have not been studying proposals of revision to see whether they gave a basis for compromise. Instead they have been looking eagerly for a show of the white feather. Let the allies concede that Germany is the victor, bluntly says the kaiser, and they can have peace. What kind of peace the plundering of Russia clearly enough shows. "The good German sword is at work again," chortles the vice-chancellor as the invaders, spurning tenders of peace, push on into defenseless Russia.

It is difficult to believe that this steady rise to power of the pan-Germans and annexationists which has been going on for some months has no connection with the agitation in the countries of the alliance for propitiatory peace terms. To take it for a display of the white feather was a mistake, but it is a mistake which German reactionaries would almost inevitably make. Of conscientious scruples they themselves know nothing; to them war does not lie in the moral plane, and they conceive of it simply as a contest of strength and cunning. Nothing short of an actual demonstration will

convince them, apparently, that there are millions upon millions of people in the great league of nations arrayed against Germany who loathe war and would gladly see a "clean peace" signed at once, but who will stick to the end when they reluctantly decide that only under duress will Germany make such a peace. Even the pacifists are silenced by the revelation of Germany's fell purposes, and labor shows at the international conference in England that it comprehends what the allies are "up against."

A phase of the reaction of Germany which has no little significance has been the progressive elimination of the public men still left who, like Bethmann-Hollweg, still hoped for a reconciliation with England. One of the latest to go was Herr von Valentini, chief of the Prussian civil cabinet, whose dismissal gives the pan-Germans great satisfaction. Some of their comments throw light on a rather puzzling phase of the annexation controversy. The true issue now, it appears, is not expansion toward the east, which meets no effective opposition, but expansion toward the west as well and the removal of Herr von Valentini is one of the many indications that the navalists, the big business interests, and the Catholics of the Rhine and of south Germany have been carrying the day for expansion on their side to balance those in the east. Whether an anxious show of conciliation on the part of the allies would soften or reinforce that temper in Germany the experience of Russia should make tolerably clear. A "clean peace" is not to be got by the show of the white feather, and at the faintest sign of weakening Germany only increases the demands. Now that everyone sees this, let us get on with the war. As Mr. Henderson pithily says, it is useless to extend olive branches while "the good German sword" is clutched with both hands.

Reports that "the Germans are taking no prisoners" may have quite opposite senses. Just now it means that the raiders, encountering no resistance in Russia, disarm soldiers and turn them loose. If the guerrilla war ordered by Lenine begins, it will have a very different meaning. From the case of Belgium it can be seen how the Germans would treat the red guard.

Human curiosity will never be satisfied until the names of the heaviest income taxpayers may be lawfully published but the publication

of the surtax receipts by states gives some comfort. A table appearing in the New York Annalist gives much interesting information. All the states and Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia have residents paying surtaxes on individual incomes up to \$200,000. Then Alabama, Alaska, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming drop out. Arkansas, New Mexico and Utah have nobody paying on incomes between \$250,000 and \$300,000. Iowa has none with an income above \$300,000. Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Montana and New Hampshire have no individual incomes above \$500,000. The District of Columbia, Oregon, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin have no incomes in excess of \$1,000,000. California, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Vermont and Washington have no incomes in excess of \$1,500,000. Only thirteen states pay on incomes in excess of \$2,000,000, ranking in the following order, as to surtaxes from this class: New York, Oklahoma, Delaware, Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Rhode Island, Illinois, New Jersey and Florida, the latter getting in by the skin of its teeth its payment being 13 per cent on \$44.

New York leads in every class in the total. The surprise is that Oklahoma, the baby state, should stand second in the highest class, its payments more than doubling those of Delaware and of Texas, trebling those of Pennsylvania and being nearly six times those of Ohio. In fact, its surtaxes from this class equal the total of all the other states, after excluding New York and Pennsylvania. It stands seventh in total payments of individual income taxes, the rank being: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey and Oklahoma. The answer is oil; nothing else could account for such a showing either in the highest surtaxes or total individual income tax. The surtax on the class of \$2,000,000 and over furnishes \$16,000,000 of the \$167,000,000 total from individual income taxes.

The Nebraska state council of defense recently made an exhaustive investigation of foreign language teaching in the school of that state, with the result that the question of whether the language of Kultur or the language of Shakespeare is to be the language of Nebraska's rural population would seem to be at least open to debate. At present it would appear that Kultur has Shakespeare about on the run.

In 59 Nebraska counties there are between 200 and 300 Lutheran parochial schools, employing 357 teachers, and in these schools German is either taught exclusively or with a little English instruction thrown in as a sort of negligible side issue. And not only the German language but German patriotism, as opposed to patriotism to our own country, is taught. In schools of Deuel, Fillmore and Jefferson counties the defence society investigators found that the German national hymn is sung as part of the school routine, while in about 100 schools American national songs were never sung and the American flag was never flown.

One of the peculiar features of the report is the facts it exhibits as to the surprisingly large number of Eng-

lish taught public schools which either have been forced by the encroachment of the German schools to abandon the field altogether and close up or have been reduced to so meagre an attendance that two or more districts have merged into one. In Cedar, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Gage, Johnson, Platte, Saline, Seward, Stanton and Wayne counties no less than 19 district public schools had to abandon the field to the German taught Lutheran schools.

It is to be said for the Nebraska German schools that thus far none of the more drastic measures for the suppression of other than the language of Kultur, as applied for instance in Poland, has as yet been adopted. In Poland little children who either from ignorance or any save their native tongue or from inadvertence replied to the herr professor in Polish were kicked and struck with the fist in the face. Sometimes they were knocked down with chairs. A jocular way of dealing with them was lifting them up by the ears until the ears were half torn from the head. Now and then a little shaver, driven frantic by torture dove bodily through a window, leaving a trail of blood behind him. Deaths from cerebral inflammation now and then occurred.

SO SHALL WE FIGHT (New York Times)

The days are long that lead to victory,
And on the hours are strung a million woes.
What more may come, none, not the wisest, knows,
But the keen eyes of every dawn shall see
Our nation waiting with unbending knee
For that wide flag to be at last unfurled
Which shall mean safety for the peopled world.
Suns may go down on miseries untold
And every wind bring tidings of dismay;
The wrath of death may lead us on our way,
But when the tale of humankind is told,
Our history's pages shall this truth unfold—
We stood erect, complacent, unafraid,
Fighting the fight by which world peace was made!

Brave hearts may break with weight of sacrifice;
Homes, lands be shorn of all we hold most dear;
Outrageous doom may thrall with terrors drear
Yet shall no coward counting of the price
Dissuade our wills nor love of ease entice.
Firm as the rocks that baffle wind and sea,
We shall fight on til the world is free.

John McNierney on his way to town last night became stalled in the snow storm about five miles from Las Vegas. He was about giving up hope when Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado happened along in his car and threw out a rope to the stranded machine and hauled Mr. McNierney to town without further mishap.

ONE WITNESS SAYS MANY OF THE FARMERS LOST HEAVILY

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The marketing of 75 per cent of cheese made in Wisconsin is controlled by the big packers—Armour and Company, Swift and Company, Morris and Company, Cudahy and Company and Wilson and Company, Henry Krumrey, general manager of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' federation testified at the federal trade commission's investigation here today. Krumrey also charged that prices for the cheese were fixed by the Plymouth cheese board, under control of the "cheese combine." He said farmers in Sheboygan county alone had lost between \$10,000 and \$15,000 in 1911 through prices fixed by the board.

Krumrey declared that present conditions are somewhat improved through the organization of the producers' federation and the establishment of a co-operative selling association. "We found trouble in getting storage facilities and I believe the cheese combine prevented us from renting cold storage warehouses. We also had trouble buying land on which to build a warehouse. When we got our warehouse in 1914 we had trouble selling our cheese. There seemed to be a boycott against us."

Quoting low prices and then declaring they could not fill the orders was a method of the cheese combine dealers to attack the farmers' co-operative association, the witness said.

Milk condensaries which pay high prices for milk, Krumrey said, were being established by the packers in different Wisconsin plants.

"I suspect," said the witness, "that they are trying to knock out the co-operative movement."

Letters from the files of Armour and company were read into the record by Mr. Heney. Several of them told of the purchase of creameries in Wisconsin, and the establishment of condensaries. The taking over of a butter and poultry concern at Winfield, Kan., and a "kraut factory" at Bloomer, Wis., was also referred to in letters from F. E. White of Armour and Company to the main office.

Letters from the files of Swift and Company were read into the record discussing the strike of packing house employes in Denver and the settlement of the strike by the state industrial board. One letter referred to the employment of workers where labor troubles were imminent as "food conservators" under the direction of federal authorities. This plan was used at the Nuckols packing plant at Pueblo, Colo., and the Denver manager for Swift and Company suggested its adoption at other points, according to letters put in evidence.

Of the suggestion a letter from Henry Veeder counsel for Swift and Company, to whom it was referred, said "It would be well to hold the employment of food conservators as a last resort and not be in a hurry to place them."

Correspondence regarding the labor trouble at Pueblo and Denver was voluminous. W. B. Traynor, representing Louis F. Swift of Swift and company, wrote from Denver August 2, 1917, recounting that the first inkling of trouble at the Denver yards, where the men wanted an eight hour day, came on July 13. He wrote:

"Armour and Company and ourselves have been in the same position in this matter and have worked together. It was agreed by both firms

that on Monday morning July 13, we would reduce the killing gang 25 per cent. This was done and in making the cut we were careful to drop some of the most active agitators, but also some men who are not identified with the union movement."

The following Wednesday the men walked out without making formal demands upon their employes.

The information which we had at the time," continued Mr. Traynor's letter, "was that the I. W. W. people were back of the movement—a general movement for organizing packing house employes all over the United States."

The letter then speaks of the shutdown of the plant, the recruiting of workers and Secretary of Labor Wilson's appointment of J. Musser and Verner Z. Reed of Denver as mediators.

"This," continued the letter, "made it look to us as if the American Federation of Labor had succeeded in enlisting the support of the secretary of labor."

"The plants were picketed and teamsters and chauffeurs were forced out. We were asked to meet with the mediators and agreed to do so without having organized labor committees present."

It appeared from the letters that by the intervention of the Colorado industrial board the men were ordered back to work on July 24 and did so by the 25th.

Mr. Traynor wrote that most of the men "thought that they were out on strike for the eight hour day and were disappointed at the result of the negotiations."

WOULD HAVE CONGRESS MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO GET FACTS

Washington, Feb. 28.—Special and speedy legislation to lay bare the confidential files of the great meat packers and disclose what government investigators believe will show plans to take complete control of the meat industry was asked of congress today by the federal trade commission. On recommendation Francis J. Heney, special counsel conducting the commission's investigation, who has been restrained by court orders from taking further papers and also from using those already seized by his agents the commission laid bare the facts before congress and asked for action.

Charging that Henry Veeder, counsel for the packers, "is still the custodian of many papers which have been used as instrumentalities in the commission of felonies," Mr. Heney asked for a supplement to the espionage law to facilitate the government's inquiry into the industry.

After Federal Judge Landis of Chicago has issued a search warrant authorizing the seizure of important documents in the possession of Mr. Veeder, the federal circuit court of appeals restrained a marshal from removing or examining any papers in Veeder's vault and further from examining or in any way using papers already seized by the government. The action of the appellate court in issuing the stay said Mr. Heney, prevented the government from even examining papers already in its possession and which a federal district court had found had been used "as a means of committing felonies by Swift and Company and other corporations."

Heney in his letter declared that Mr. Veeder at the beef trust trial in

1912 after the statute of limitations had expired, had testified that for many years his office was the clearing house for the five big packers, in a criminal conspiracy which they maintained for the fixing of prices, and the control of the meat industry.

"The evidence which we have gathered in the present investigation," continued Mr. Heney, "strongly tends to prove that this conspiracy with some slight modification to its scope and purpose has continued in existence ever since, and is still active and that Veeder is still the custodian of many papers which have been used in the pursuance thereof as instrumentalities in the commission of felonies."

The Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy packing companies are specifically mentioned in the alleged "commission of felonies."

Would Cheapen Meat

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Various angles of packers' activities were treated today by Francis J. Heney, counsel for the federal trade commission in its investigation of the meat packing industry. Letters were read telling of efforts made by Cudahy and Company to obtain permission from the food administration to include "cheek meat," in deliveries on army contracts. This meat ordinarily is not included in the grades on which bids were asked for the army.

A letter to W. R. Murphy, Omaha manager for Cudahy and Company, from the Chicago headquarters of the concern directed him to include "cheek meat" in corned beef cans in proportions of 25 per cent, 30 per cent and 40 per cent for submission as samples to the food administration. Conferences of representatives of Armour, Swift and Morris with Colonel Kniskorn of the Chicago depot of the quartermaster's department, relative to changing the grades of bacon so that backs and shoulders might be included in army bacon, were also mentioned.

The letter said that such a change in the bacon specifications was necessary because of the vast amount of meat which must be used. It was suggested that samples of the bacon be made up for submission to the federal authorities.

Details of the manner in which contracts for meat were to be filled were contained in other letters read by Heney. The letters showed that the requirements of the government were 4,368,000 pounds of bacon a month.

Under date of August 21, 1917, one of the letters from the Swift files written by A. B. Swift to L. F., E. F. and K. C. Swift, said the quartermaster's department would ask the smoke house capacity of each packer and the amount of bacon available each month. The department would then figure the requirements and advise the packers how much bacon to put down for the several deliveries, the packers to keep track of the cost and then furnish the department with the cost of the amount delivered the cost to include "whatever profit" they might care to add. The bids were to be accepted at the first month price but as a check on too high price, subsequent orders would be given to the low bidder up to the extent of his ability to deliver, the letter said.

The letter said the idea of the government was to "favor the packer having the lowest cost."

Another letter introduced referred to the army beef supply and told of a conference between Colonel Kniskorn

and representatives of Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris and Wilson companies. At the conference the letter said the amount of beef needed for October delivery was placed at 10,000,000 pounds of which, on the basis of capacity, Swift and Company would furnish 30 per cent, Armour and Company 30 per cent, Morris and Company 15 per cent, Wilson and Company 15 per cent and Cudahy and Company 10 per cent. The plan for beef bids differed from the bacon bidding. Each bidder was asked if he could furnish a large amount that the percentage and the low bidder was to be awarded the full amount which he could furnish regardless of the percentage basis.

Reference was made early today to a ruling of W. F. Preibe of the food administration in charge of poultry and eggs and declared by Mr. Heney to be receiving a salary from the W. F. Preibe Company listed as a Swift and Company subsidiary.

The ruling permitted packers to place in their warehouses March 1, 1918 poultry ordered out of cold storage houses on that day.

"The effect of this rule," said Mr. Heney, "was to give the packers an advantage over the producer who had to take his poultry out of storage and sell on the open market while the packers transferred his cold storage poultry to his branch houses and could sit and wait for a better price."

Another letter read, signed by Cudahy and Company and directed to its Omaha branch house manager, told of the desire of Colonel Kniskorn to use all the available bacon in the country in feeding the greatly enlarged army and of his fear that there was not enough bacon available under the ordinary specifications. The letter contained a suggestion that more of the hog be used for bacon and it was suggested to the branch house manager that he prepare bacon, utilizing more of the hog and be ready to submit the meat for inspection if the ruling were changed.

VON L. MEYER ILL

Boston, Feb. 28.—Von L. Meyer, formerly secretary of the navy, is seriously ill at his home here. Beyond the statement that he has been under the care of a physician for several weeks, members of the family declined today to say anything about the nature of his illness.

NOTED MISSIONARY DEAD

Montreal, Feb. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Harrington, for 25 years a missionary to Japan and widely known for his translation of the Bible and a number of English classic into Japanese, is dead in a hospital here. He was born 61 years ago at Sydney, N. S. W.

READY TO RACE

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 27.—With stables filled with strings of fast horses from New Orleans and elsewhere everything is in readiness at the Oak Lawn track for the opening of the racing season there tomorrow.

PHILADELPHIA BENCH SHOW

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—With an entry list larger than ever before the seventh annual bench show of the Kennel club of Philadelphia was opened today in the First regiment armory.

What Hog island needed, it is now agreed, was publicity before the publicity became pitiless.

THINGS ARE CHEAPER NOW THAN IN THE DAYS OF '60

Santa Fe, Feb. 25.—Of much interest at this time especially, is an old record book brought to the museum by Historian B. M. Read. It is the record kept by Captain Jose Gutierrez, of his company during the civil war. Incidentally he used it also as an account book in his store and one finds such entries as two pounds of sugar 75 cents, showing that sugar was quite expensive in those days already. Coffee was cheaper, only 50 cents a pound, and boots sold for \$3.50 a pair. Whiskey, too, was cheap, for it sold at 50 cents a quart, and it is astounding how frequently purchasers would take as much as six quarts of whiskey for every pound of coffee and two pounds of sugar they purchased at Santa Fe. In fact, there is not a customer in the entire book, he did not have a quart charged up to him at least once a week. The Gutierrez company numbered 80 men but averaged about 40 on duty because of sickness and for other causes, such entries as these being rather frequent: "Private Lorenzo Garcia dropped for desertion;" "Private Jose Maria Tapia dropped for desertion;" "Private Inocencio Arellanes arrested at Albuquerque for desertion;" "Private James Kenrey dropped for desertion;" "Private Juan B. Romero dropped for desertion," and thus down one column and up another.

Captain Gutierrez had written into the book in English and in Spanish for the guidance of his children, certain maxims which guided his life, such as: "Without temperance there is no health; without virtue no order; without religion no happiness;" "The aim of our being should be to live wisely, soberly and religiously;" "Never give out that which does not first come in;" "Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity;" "Never bid another do what you can do yourself;" "Labor then to the last day of your existence;" "Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice." Especially severe was Captain Gutierrez on gossips and backbiters. On the last page of the book, there is written by the Right Rev. J. A. Truchard, then vicar general, a defense of the Roman Catholic religion. The book will be exhibited at the new museum on some museum night together with other precious volumes from Mr. Read's collection of New Mexicana.

Indigestion and Biliousness

You should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. By the following morning you can eat sparingly of dry crusts of bread, vegetables and cereals, but should eat no meat until the next day. Mrs. Wm. J. Tillman, Paris, Ill., says: "I have found Chamberlain's Tablets splendid for indigestion, headache and bilious attacks."—Adv.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 26.—Prize products from every county of Florida were placed on display here today at the opening of the annual Florida state fair and exposition.

EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT MEN TO GRAB BOUNTY MONEY OPPOSED

To pay bounty or not to pay it, that will be one of the questions which will be vehemently debated at the annual meeting of the Cattle and Horsegrowers' association of New Mexico, which will be held here March 12 to 14. There is much to be said on both sides and there isn't a person in New Mexico who is not vitally affected by the answer. It has been said that the only way to get rid of the predatory animals is to pay each man who kills them a bounty for every animal he kills. That gives young men and skilled trappers an incentive to go out on the range or into the hills to kill the lobos, the lions, the coyotes, the predatory animals that cut down the nation's food supply. One lobo has been known to kill as many as ten calves in one night and multiply that by 365 nights a year and you have the measure of possible damage by one animal, that runs into the thousands of dollars, making it well worth a bounty of \$10 or \$50 or even a \$100 on the marauder, especially in these days of necessary consternation.

On the other hand, there is the United States biological survey which believes the proper method is to employ a professional trapper at \$100 to \$125 a month to clean the range of predatory animals. Some of the cattlemen have strong arguments against this system and they will voice them at the convention. Others are heartily in favor of it—and there you are! It's a nice little storm that is brewing, since practically every cattleman in the state will be here to have his say on this and other questions—from taxation to markets, from price fixing to drift fences—and what is said and done at the convention is bound to have a great effect on the nation as well as on the coming legislature. No wonder the railroads have made a one and one-third rate for the round trip to the convention.

GAME WARDEN WILL ISSUE SPECIAL PERMITS TO HELP OUT IN LIVING COST

In order to help out with the food situation, and to assist in reducing the cost of living in New Mexico, Game Warden Rouault states that he will, on application, issue special permits to fishermen permitting them to use seines and nets in the various streams and lakes in the state.

These permit will allow the seining of all varieties of catfish, carp, buffalo fish, tinch, suckers, softshelled turtles, and eels.

These permits will be issued to bona fide fishermen and will apply to any of the streams and lakes of this state, excepting Lake B. M. Hall, Lake Arthur and all privately owned lakes, unless permission is granted by owners.

The fish are to be sold at a minimum price to fish dealers or meat markets within the state. No cat or buffalo fish under seven inches are to be retained. There is no limit size on any of the other varieties mentioned. No protected game fish, i. e., trout, bass, crappie or perch may be seined, nor will any seining be

permitted where the above mentioned fish are found.

The proper permit will be issued upon application to T. Rouault, Jr., State Game Warden, Santa Fe, N. M., the applicant giving the name of the water, where the seining is to be done, and the kind of fish that it is proposed to seine. The applicant will also agree to sell all the fish he can catch, excepting that which is necessary for his own requirements.

The department of game and fish, according to information given out by Theodore Rouault, Jr., state game warden, will have a limited number of Chinese Ringneck Pheasants and eggs for distribution in the next few days. Applications for these birds will be entered and the order filled in the rotation in which the requisitions are received. It is therefore advisable that those who are really interested in the propagation of these splendid game birds file their requisition without delay.

Due to the fact that a number of applications have been received from parties in different sections of the state who are wholly interested in securing these pheasants for the sake of merely having them as pets and not because of any great interest in game propagation or protection, or because of any desire to assist the department in the increase of our game resources, the game warden's office has, therefore, deemed it best to furnish pheasants only on written request, and only to those who will agree to abide by the conditions as set out by the game warden. All this information will be found printed on the back of the requisition blanks.

The proper application form may be obtained by addressing T. Rouault, Jr., State Game Warden, Santa Fe, N. M.

IRELAND DOING ITS BIT

Dublin, Feb. 25.—Food production in Ireland this year is expected to exceed all records, according to the announcement of Sir Thomas Russal, of the Irish department of agriculture, who has made arrangements for the tilling in 1918 of 500,000 acres of land in addition to that under cultivation last year, when 750,000 more than in 1916 were planted. The increase this year will be compulsory.

The government has guaranteed the farmers against loss. Sir Thomas reported that there had been no serious difficulty in forcing the increase in planting last year and that only 1,064 farmers had refused to carry out the instructions of the government. Of these 800 had yielded, under pressure, and he stated that the farms of the remaining 264 would be operated by the department of agriculture.

There has been a considerable shortage of butter and its export has now been prohibited by the government. English buyers came over here and went into the country buying at a higher price than the maximum and there was not enough left for the Irish market.

Ireland has begun to develop a margarine trade and factories have been set up in various places notably Cork and Waterford.

The general impression made on English visitors to the Dublin hotels, is that Ireland is better off for food than England and the restrictions have had much less effect.

SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY HAS PLAN FOR BIG SAVING

The Santa Fe Railway company makes the showing that 25 per cent of the country's perishable products are wasted because of lack of proper farm and town home storage facilities.

Co-operating with the United States food administration, the company has started a movement to overcome this difficulty by increasing farm and town home storage capacity, and by improving facilities already installed.

In a bulletin on the subject, H. M. Bainer, of the Santa Fe's industrial department, says that four factors must be considered for satisfactory results:

1. Temperature.
2. Humidity.
3. Ventilation.
4. Drainage.

These factors, the bulletin says, generally have been neglected in the past, causing much trouble. As the bulk of the farm and town home storage is in outside caves and house cellars, these will be the popular methods for the immediate future. The outside cave is favored, owing to the difficulty of maintaining proper temperature in the house cellar, especially the one containing a furnace; and also because of the odors from cellar-stored stuff penetrating the rooms above. However, these objections to the cellar can be partially met, and the bulletin goes into detail about how to do it; also how to make a perfect outside cave.

The Santa Fe has tried out the plans recommended, and makes the claim that if they be followed by those who store perishables, practically 100 per cent of the production can be saved, thus going a long way toward winning the war.

The industrial department of the Santa Fe will send the bulletin free to anybody sufficiently interested in the subject to write for it, at either Chicago or Topeka.

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

GEORGE STIDGER DEAD

Denver, Feb. 25.—George Stidger, former district attorney in Denver, and well known in republican political circles in Colorado fell dead in his office here late today. He was 58 years old.

When the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using HERBINE. Take a dose on going to bed and see how fine you feel next day.—Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

EXPLODING LAMP KILLS CHILD

Olathe, Colo., Feb. 25.—One child was killed and three other members of the family of Henry Morland were severely burned here last night, by a lamp explosion. The lamp exploded while the family were eating. It is believed Morland will lose the use of his right hand from burns caused by trying to extinguish the flames.

FARMERS CAN MAKE MONEY IN RAISING MILO, KAFIR AND FETERITA

Santa Fe, Feb. 22—The silver lining to the food shortage war-cloud in New Mexico is the fact that the search for wheat flour substitutes has developed into big money crops and popular foods three cereals that 10 years ago were curiosities and regarded fit only for stock feed.

These are milo maize, kafir corn and feterita.

Under stress of war New Mexico has learned that these great drought resistant, which can be grown practically anywhere in the state, are splendid for human food; mills are grinding them, consumers are smacking their lips over them and New Mexico has a tremendous opportunity to save wheat to win the war.

Commercially New Mexico will benefit materially from this phase of the war emergency.

A few years ago when growers of milo maize tried to sell it in the Deming district, merchants and stockmen alike were ignorant of its feeding value and its price was two-thirds to one-half that of Indian corn. The three "little strangers" met with a cold reception; buyers were more interested in kafir and feterita than milo.

Now it is recognized that they are even more palatable as human food than corn and they command a higher price than corn. These non-saccharine sorghums are raised successfully anywhere not over 6,000 feet of elevation; with careful cultivation, seed selection and adaptation, the food administrator is confident they can be raised in any agricultural district in the state. "Farmers," says the administrator "can produce an average of 35 to 50 bushels an acre safely, under reasonable conditions and with good cultural methods. They should contend with beans for the distinction of being the big cash money crops of New Mexico. The war has brought both New Mexico pinto beans and sorghums into their own.

"Feterita flour," says Mr. Ely, "is as tasty as buckwheat, it is not as heating and is less disturbing to the digestive system."

Attitude of Business Men Most Gratifying

The state food administrator is deeply gratified at the splendid spirit of cooperation by New Mexico business men in the task of conserving wheat.

While the job of procuring substitutes to follow the 50-50 rule has not been easy, there has not been a single complaint nor protest; everyone has been cheerful and everyone is working his level best to comply with the rule.

The Deming roller mills have installed a process for grinding milo maize flour and the flour is increasing in popularity by leaps and bounds. This plant bought from G. D. Garfield of Miesse a carload of milo at \$2,200 and the same grower has three more carloads available.

The Globe mills at El Paso wired the food administrator they had 60,000 pounds of white corn meal over local demand which Los Angeles wanted. The administrator wired merchants in the southern part of the state urging them to order small shipments at once to supply the local trade.

It is believed that as soon as the temporary demand is satisfied and car shipments can be made the price of corn meal will come down. While there was a big eastern crop early frosts and wet weather produced much "soft corn."

The Forty-Eight Star mill in Albuquerque is grinding corn and will soon be able to supply the demand in Albuquerque and outside points.

Bond & Nohl at Espanola have located a good supply of corn. They are grinding native corn for local consumption but as soon as the other arrives will be able to supply outside demands. This will be a big help in the Upper Rio Grande country.

Two mills in Las Vegas are grinding native corn as fast as they can procure it. They are not yet able to handle all the local demand but the situation is relieved there.

The Clovis Mill and Elevator company while it has had difficulty in getting enough milo, is grinding milo Feterita and kafir and will soon be able to care for the outside trade.

The shortage of substitutes has been decided in the Pecos valley but several mills are ready to grind as soon as they can get substitutes. The same drouth that hit the livestock last year impaired the cereal crop.

"Many smaller plants are serving just as efficiently as the larger mills," said Mr. Ely today. "Our people are keenly realizing the national wheat emergency and are meeting the crisis magnificently. They are going on the 50-50 basis cheerfully and making good. New Mexico should be proud of her efficient resourcefulness and practical patriotism."

STATE WILL CLAIM SHE SHOT HER HUSBAND IN THE BACK

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 23.—Mrs. R. H. Case, who shot and killed her husband at their home here with a shotgun Thursday afternoon will be arraigned in the district court Monday to answer an information filed by the district attorney charging murder, degree not being specified.

No preliminary hearing before a justice of the peace will be held. The district attorney's office made a careful survey of the apartment where the shooting occurred with numerous photographs and while no statement is made officially it is known that the state will hold that Case was shot in the back of the head while lying on the bed. Mrs. Case has claimed that she killed her husband when he threatened her with a revolver. A revolver was found lying on the floor near the bed. The state, it is said, will seek to prove that the positions of the blood smears and brains showed Case was shot as he lay prostrate.

Women Want the Best

Woman is more finely constructed than man and she requires the best to be had in medicines when her system becomes disordered. Foley's Kidney Pills help the kidneys cleanse the blood of impurities that cause aches and pains in muscles and joints, backache, rheumatic pains and puffiness under eyes. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

NEW SOLDIERS FIND CONDITIONS MUCH BETTER IN ARMY CAMPS NOW

Camp Funston, Kan., Feb. 25—

Again Camp Funston is opening its doors to incoming national army men, this time to those of the last increment of the first draft. Men from seven middle states—Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico and South Dakota—will make up the new comers. It is expected the first men from Kansas and probably some from Nebraska and Missouri will arrive late today.

When the movement of this increment of troops is completed, the seven states named above will have their complete quotas, called on the first draft, in camp. The movement of men will continue until March 5. Following are the quotas to be sent from each state at this time: Arizona, 490; Colorado, 656; Kansas, approximately 700; Missouri, 1,331; Nebraska, 1,130; New Mexico, 330; South Dakota, 299; total, 5,036.

Extensive preparations have been made at Camp Funston for the new men, who will find accommodations vastly better than did those men who came to the cantonment with the first increments last fall. A special receiving camp has been prepared for the new men and here they will receive clothing and equipment and be instructed in the rudiments of military training. The men will be kept in the detention camp for two weeks. This is a precaution which was not taken with earlier movements of troops and is expected to result in better health conditions at the cantonment. Men found to be carriers of contagious disease will be sent to isolation camps.

The incoming recruit will find himself being "assembled." He will leave the train at Artillery boulevard on the west line of Camp Funston proper. From this point he will be conducted to building No. 430, where the curtain will be lifted on a new life and the first act will be staged. After bathing at building No. 430, the recruit will check in his civilian clothing, then proceeding through a boarded gangway to building No. 427, where he will undergo his physical examination. If he is rejected, he will be dispatched to a nearby office where a discharge will be filled out for him, after which he may take the train home. The man passing the examination successfully, however, goes to a lower floor to the outfitting rooms, where he receives his complete outfit. Clothed as a soldier, he then proceeds to building No. 430. Arrived here, his service record is made out at one table; at another his enlistment and assignment cards are filled out, while at a third he will be given an opportunity to allot a portion of his pay to home folks. The recruit then proceeds to a floor above where his qualifications along certain lines are ascertained and a card filled out accordingly. Downstairs he goes again, this time to an express office where he may make a parcel of his civilian clothes and send them home.

After making the foregoing rounds the recruit is ready for the detention camp. Here, perhaps, will come the first unpleasantness of his new life, for here it is that the vaccinations and inoculations are administered. Examination also is made for con-



Mothers Thank Us

Keep your growing girls free from colds and weakening coughs and you are helping them to healthy vigorous womanhood. Thousands of mothers have written letters of thanksgiving telling what

Foley's Honey and Tar

has done for their daughters in ridding them of coughs that "hung on" and weakened them just at the age when the young girls required all the physical strength they could command.

Foley's Honey and Tar is noted for its quick effect on coughs, colds and croup. Mrs. Ada Sanders, Cottontown, Tenn., writes:—"We use Foley's Honey and Tar as our best and only cough remedy. It never fails to cure our two girls when they have colds."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

tagious disease, and if the man is found to be a carrier he is sent to an isolation camp. When the man is finally assigned to an organization, he is ready for duty and then it is that his military training begins in earnest. Only one thing remains to be done—take advantage of the government war risk insurance. The national army man subscribes for this through his company commander.

In conducting tests recently of this system of receiving new men, it was found that 400 men could be handled a day. A soldier a minute fully equipped and with records filled out, is the goal.

A New Y for Fort Riley

Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 25—Construction work is to begin this week on a Y. M. C. A. building camp on Republican flats, on the Fort Riley military reservation. Incoming national army men will be kept at the detention camp for a period of two weeks before being sent to Camp Funston, national army cantonment, east of here on the reservation.

Now is the Time to be Careful

Avoid imitations or substitutes, get the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar, and you have a cough medicine you can depend upon. It gives prompt relief, clears throat, loosens phlegm, soothes, heals. Checks coughs, colds, whooping cough, la grippe, bronchial coughs. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

MORE LIGHT ON BOMB PLOT

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 25.—Further evidence of what is believed to have been a plot on the part of the German civilian prisoners in the Third war prison at Fort Douglas to kill the officers and guards of the prison camp and to consummate a delivery of the aliens through the use of high explosive hand grenades came to light today when another bomb was discovered in the compound.

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

WOMAN HAD BEEN TOLD BY HUSBAND SHE MUST DEFEND HER LIFE

Santa Fe, Feb. 27.—Paul Case, brother of R. H. Case, the slain engineer and attorney, whose funeral took place yesterday, left last night for his home at Deming, expressing himself as reluctant to urge prosecution of Mrs. Case who is out under \$10,000 bond. Mrs. Case was urged by friends not to attend the funeral, on account of her physical condition, and finally yielded. It has been brought out that a few days before the tragedy, a local physician was urged to do something for Case, who appeared in a great nervous tension. The physician was told that unless Case was quieted that a tragedy would ensue. However, the physician could do nothing, as outside of his home, Case was calm and apparently self-possessed. Both Case and Mrs. Case were dead shots and often would go out hunting together. Mrs. Case could wing a bird with the same precision as her husband. A few days before his death, Case came home, so it is related, saying to Mrs. Case as he handed her a revolver, "one of these days one of us must die for this can not go on much longer, and you better be prepared to defend yourself." On the day of his death he came home and went to the bedroom, where Mrs. Case was, according to the same informant, and seating himself on the bed, declared: "The time has come, one of us must die now." Mrs. Case sought to argue with him coaxing him and saying: "Now, Casie, let us talk this over," but Case drew his gun declaring: "It's too late." While very generous, at times bringing home half a dozen hats and several coats for his wife to wear and in one instance a hundred yards of fine dress goods, it is reported that he seldom if ever gave her cash. Many stories that indicate that Case's mind had been failing ever since the Spanish war, of which he was a veteran are now being told by neighbors and intimates.

The Las Conchas public school does not figure largely in point of numbers enrolled. Among those of San Miguel county, but we think the exercises held there in honor of Washington last Friday evening will compare very favorably with any that were presented by schools elsewhere. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and the national colors, wreathed portraits of Washington and Lincoln being prominently placed. Recitations, dialogues and excellent music from a fine victrola, kindly furnished by its owner for the occasion, made up a program at once enjoyable and instructive, and one which certainly confers much credit on the competent teacher and her pupils.

CONSOLIDATING BREWERIES

Amsterdam, Feb. 27.—The German government has issued an official decree providing for the "consolidation" of the brewing industry. Breweries, selected on the principle of highest efficiency, are to take over the production of others that are to be shut down, and are to pay the latter monetary compensation.

The breweries naturally complain of this measure, calling attention to the fact that more than 3,000,000,000 marks of German capital is invested in this industry, which thus outranks even the chemical industry, iron

smelting or coal mining. The number of breweries in Germany is more than 12,000, closely connected with which are 330,000 hotels and restaurants, which employ 800,000.

PUTTING LOAFERS TO WORK

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 27.—"When the nation is at war, no man's time is his own. It belongs to the government."

With this statement the Idaho state council of defense has appealed to the people of the state to see that the loafers and idlers, rich as well as poor be put to some useful employment.

"If there is no state law to reach this class which is not contributing to the nation's needs, the first act of the legislature, in the event it is called into special session, should be to place one on the statute books," says a statement issued by the council.

It recommends that the municipalities pass ordinances to meet the situation until the legislature can act, and that a census of the idle men in the state be taken at once.

LIVESTOCK VALUATION

Santa Fe, Feb. 27.—One hundred and seven million dollars is the value placed by the department of agriculture upon livestock, that is cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules, in New Mexico, being almost one-third of the entire assessed valuation of the state. The grazing lands and improvements are value at another \$100,000,000. No wonder that the annual convention of the New Mexico Cattle and Horsegrowers' association at Las Vegas, March 12 to 14, looms up with such importance. The department of agriculture estimates the number of horses in the state at 272,000 valued at \$16,864,000, each horse averaging 1,080 pounds in weight; the number of mules reported is 19,000 valued at \$1,691,000, averaging 920 pounds in weight; milch cows number 88,000 valued at \$4,182,000; range cattle 1,179,000 valued at \$49,400,000; sheep 3,135,000 valued at \$31,350,000 or almost three times as much as in 1915; swine 86,000 valued at \$1,350,000.

COAL PRICES IN GALLUP

Santa Fe, Feb. 27.—A retail price of \$14.86 a ton for Gallup coal, \$15.86 for Cerrillos bituminous coal and \$21.15 a ton for Cerrillos anthracite coal at Los Angeles was fixed by the federal fuel administration. Violation of these prices by coal dealers subjects them to two years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine as maximum penalty.

VIOLATORS IN JAIL

Santa Fe, Feb. 27.—J. B. Reilly, B. J. Laramy and Burt H. Pearson charged with draft evasion, Myrtle Beavers, W. B. Lewis, E. B. Taylor and George Stull charged with bootlegging; Henry Smith, charged with having stolen government property in his possession, and Mrs. Florence Stone, charged with postal violation, were brought up from Deming by Deputy United States Marshal George Ramsay and lodged in the Santa Fe county jail to be held for the action of the federal grand jury.

ALLEN MAY RUN

Washington, Feb. 27.—While negotiations were in progress today for a largely attended conference of republicans in Wisconsin, to determine upon support of some candidate for the United States senatorial campaign, members of the Wisconsin delegation in the house urged Representative Henry Allen Cooper to run and he took the matter under advisement.

Fishermen Make Some Rich Catches Off Ireland's Coast

Base American Flotillas in British Waters.—Irish fishermen along the coasts where the u-boats operate, have made some remarkable catches during the past year. The story of the fisherman who found a \$15,000 box of diamonds from the Lusitania in his nets one day, and whose honesty in returning them to their rightful owners was rewarded by a check for \$1,000, is well known. There is another fisherman who came home from a fishing expedition with a fine new American automobile lashed to the deck of his little trawler. There are hundreds of fishermen who have made modest fortunes out of salvage of one kind or another. Wheat, flour and coal salvage are all profitable businesses in the coast towns nowadays.

The story of the man who came from the sea with a brand new automobile is a household favorite in the Irish ports. Accompanied by his son he was mackerel fishing when he was aroused by the report of an explosion. On the horizon a cargo steamer from America was settling by the stern. It had been torpedoed. The fishermen headed for it and soon met the captain and crew in two open boats. "She's loaded with American automobiles, you might get one before she goes under," said the skipper jokingly as he and his shipmates passed on toward shore.

The torpedoed ship was still well above water when the fisherman came alongside. He at once sent his son on board to look around. The latter found the hold full of automobiles. "Run one out through the gangway," directed the father. With the aid of some tackle the machine was dropped into the fishing vessel. A few moments later as the trawler steamed away the ship disappeared. The fisherman with a nautomobile is now the envy of his village.

Many torpedoed vessels manage to reach shore where they are usually pounded to pieces on the rocks. But before the cargo is lost forever people come from miles around to salvage it. Anything that will float is used and everyone helps himself. Men, women and children attack cargo and ship, removing brass fittings and anything else of value. Flour and canned meats, fruits and vegetables form the larger portion of the salvaged articles.

One village has had the good fortune to have a couple of foodships bring up on its very doorsteps. Most of the ships of course go down at sea. But this does not dishearten the alert fishermen who have been known to transfer several hundred sacks of the best American flour from a vessel while it is sinking many miles from land. If the explosion tears a big enough hole in the victim much of the cargo will become loosened and wash ashore where it is quickly spied by the watchful eyes of the natives.

Salvage companies also are very active and are making huge profits. Some have transferred their whole staffs to this coast. Their agents can bid on a wheat cargo without seeing it and can tell just how far into a sack of flour the water will have penetrated in a given period.

WAS ACTIVE LODGE WOMAN

Santa Fe, Feb. 27.—One of the most active women in the Eastern Star and Masonic circles, Mrs. J. J. Kelly, who died two nights ago in a Pueblo hospital as the result of an operation, was widely known throughout the state. For 30 years she was a resident of Grant county and was one of Silver City's pioneers. She was aged 55 years and first settled in Las Vegas with her husband, who was a harness maker and grand lecturer of the Masonic order. Mrs. Henry Essinger of Santa Fe is a sister and besides the husband, two sons, Lieutenant Mason J. Kelly of Camp Kearney and H. H. Kelly of El Paso, survive her.

PROHIBITION EFFECTIVE

Concord, N. H., Feb. 27.—To make prohibition effective when it becomes operative in New Hampshire next May, leading manufacturers and business men from all sections of the state have been called to a conference to be held at the state house in this city tomorrow. The New Hampshire Anti-Saloon league, which took the initiative in calling the conference, has received assurance that some one representing practically every industry and occupation will be present, in addition to Governor Keyes and other state officials.

The idea of the conference will be to present to the business and commercial interests this question: Shall New Hampshire have real prohibition? Officials of the Anti-Saloon league have collected from several prohibition states a mass of testimony from employers of labor and other leading men in industry regarding the good effects of prohibition upon their business.

New Hampshire had a prohibitory law previous to 1903 but it was not enforced, and the general public, disgusted with a prohibition that did not prohibit, repealed the law and adopted local option. Last year the local option law was repealed and a bone-dry prohibitory law, said to be one of the strictest laws of its kind in the country, was enacted. To maintain the law against the campaign that is already under way to repeal it, the Anti-Saloon league believes a vigorous enforcement is necessary and this enforcement can only come through efficient public officers backed by strong sentiment.

Proximity of licensed saloons in Massachusetts cities to the southern part of this state will be an obstacle to proper law enforcement. It is expected that liquor will be carried over the state line in automobiles unless officials are alert. The law provides for the appointment by the governor of an official whose duty will be to enforce the law and who will have great authority in doing so.

RAIDER SUNK MANY SHIPS

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The German raider Wolf, which has returned to a home port after raiding entente shipping in the Pacific destroyed at least 35 vessels, it was officially announced today. Some of the steamships, it is stated, were loaded with English troops, and the sinkings therefore caused a corresponding loss of human life.

CLAIMS MEN IN COPPER MINES WILL NOT GO ON STRIKE

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 27—Rumors of a possible strike in the big Arizona mining camps where it is said the men will demand a seven hour six dollar day, reached Governor Hunt today. "There won't be any strike," said the governor, "if those behind the mining company who are itching for a strike will be on the level and play the game squarely."

"I do not think that there will be a strike, but if there is and the situation becomes critical I will not hesitate to recommend to the president that he take over the mines, declare martial law and send in troops."

"I shall further recommend that when these troops are sent that they be put in command of an officer amenable to the president himself instead of to Wall street."

"There is no need of a strike of the copper miners in Arizona, the men don't want to strike but there are those who would like to see a strike in this state. But there won't be any fooling about the measure I shall take just as soon as I deem it necessary. I suppose that my request to the president that the troops be withdrawn from the Globe-Miami district has had something to do with these rumors of strikes to be inaugurated. There is no need for these troops there now. I can go before the world and show that the copper miners here are patriotic and loyal to the government. If the mine owners themselves were even half as loyal as the men there would be no rumors of strikes." Labor leaders in Phoenix say that they do not think a strike is eminent.

BAKER SAYS DESERTERS FROM TRAINING CAMP MUST NOT BE SHOT

Washington, Feb. 27—Recommendations by Major General Charles G. Treat, commanding the 37th National Guard Division that the death penalty be imposed to check desertions and to bring soldiers to a realization of the gravity of the offense have been disapproved by secretary Baker General Treat based his recommendations on the number of desertions from his command composed almost entirely of Ohio troops and stationed at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama.

It would be unwise at this time, Secretary Baker held, for the war department to formulate a definite policy, but he instructed the adjutant general to issue a bulletin to the army pointing out the seriousness with which deserters must be regarded in time of war. The secretary acted on an opinion by the judge advocate general which held there is a clearly defined difference between desertion from training camps.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier, was presented to President Wilson today by Lord Reading, the British ambassador. The premier is here conferring with officials of the British and Canadian war missions regarding transfer of British credits here to Canadian account.

CANNERS MUST SAVE

Washington, Feb. 27—All canners were advised today by the food administration to hold for war purposes-

until further advised, all canned corn, peas, tomatoes, string beans and salmon now on hand.

MILLIONAIRE MAYOR OF ATLANTA CITY SAYS HE WAS BEING JOBBED

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27—Mrs. H. H. Hirsch and J. W. Cook came up for trial today on the charge of attempting to blackmail Mayor Asa Candler from whom it is charged they sought to extract half a million dollars by threats. Mayor Candler on the stand denied he had ever received Mrs. Hirsch in his office except on what he supposed to be a visit connected with Red Cross work. Mrs. Hirsch and Cook have maintained a strict silence concerning the case.

Telling Mrs. Hirsch's call, the mayor said.

"She came to my office in the Candler building. She removed her coat and sat down beside the table. The door from my private office into the hallway was locked on the outside, as it always is. She had hardly seated herself before she sprang up and exclaimed that she saw a man outside the window. I remarked that it was probably a window washer, and turned around to look but saw nobody. Mrs. Hirsch calimed it was a well dressed white man standing on the ledge. I again turned my head to the window. When I turned back to Mrs. Hirsch she had removed her hat and had opened the door leading into the hall way. A man was standing in the door and immediately entered the office. I had never seen him or heard of him before. He said: "Our honorable Mayor this is nice." I at once suspected that a trap had been laid for me."

Attorney John R. Cooper of counsel of the defense objected to what Mayor Candler suspected. The objection was sustained.

BAN ON COMMON HAIR BRUSHES

New Orleans, La., Feb. 27.—Patrons of barber shops in Louisiana may be put to the necessity of carrying their own hair brushes with them when they visit the tonsorial parlor to get their hair trimmed and a general "slicking up." By order of the state board of health the common hair brush is to come under a ban in this state next Friday. Official pronouncement has gone forth that the prohibition will apply to barber shops as well as to railroad and hotel lavatories and other places where the common hair brush is in vogue. Just how to meet the requirements of the new ruling and at the same time cater to the wants and convenience of their patrons is a problem that is causing the Louisiana barber to lie awake these nights.

LABOR NAMES WALSH

Washington, Feb. 27—Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, Mo., formerly chairman of the federal industrial relations commission, was today selected by Labor as assistant representative in the public interest on the board framing a national labor policy for the government. Employers already have selected former President Taft to represent the public interest for them.

ANNUAL TRIBUTE TO HONUS

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 27.—Many bright lights of the baseball world, including club owners, managers and players, have gathered here for the

annual birthday banquet given in honor of Honus Wagner, the veteran infielder of the National league team of the Smoky City and one of the most celebrated players in the entire history of the national game.

CANCELLED STAMPS ARE USELESS TO RED CROSS

Washington, Feb. 28.—No cancelled postage stamps are wanted by the Red Cross, which today issued a statement advising people not to waste time and energy in saving and forwarding them.

"Somebody, somewhere, started one of those pleasant, but likely to be annoying fictions and the idea has spread that the American Red Cross has devised a method of extracting the dyes from cancelled stamps and using the dyes," said the statement. "Large quantities of such stamp have accumulated through the good will of persons who have thought they were doing something to help win the war. Scores of letters have been received asking information. The stamps are of no use to the Red Cross."

BEAN CONTRACTS NOT ALL IN

County Agriculturist Gonzalez has secured an extension of time for the signing of food administration contract for the sale of pinto beans to the government. Mr. Gonzalez has received the information from Denver, that at least five days will be given to complete the work. Merchants are asked to assist in having the farmers get their contracts in before the expiration of the time limit.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The office of the food administration will move from Santa Fe to Albuquerque and we request that all persons who have business with the food administration to direct all mail to Ralph C. Ely, federal food administrator, Albuquerque, N. M., from and after this date. The food administration has secured offices on the second floor of the Luna-Strickler building in Albuquerque.

RALPH C. ELY,

Federal Food Administrator for New Mexico.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 28.—The first session of the independent union of mine workers of America was set here today following the secession from the United Mine Workers. Officers will be elected at a state convention to be called later.

Various resolutions were adopted today, one pledging "that this convention representing 4,000 miners of Colorado, pledge our loyalty and devotion to the cause of the United States of America to the end that victory and democracy shall prevail."

Other resolution condemn John McLennan, former president of the Colorado Federation of Labor for surrendering the charter of the district union of miners, also the watchers of the count of ballots made here at which John R. Lawson and E. L. Doyle were defeated. The membership of the new organization will be \$1.50 one-third of which will go to the American Red Cross.

Irvine L. Lenroot, who has been named by Governor Philipp of Wisconsin as his choice for the vacant United Sstate senatorship, is the present representative in congress from the eleventh Wisconsin district. Mr. Lenroot first attracted public notice while a member of the Wisconsin legislature, where for six years

he sat as a leading factor in procuring much of the advanced legislation which made Wisconsin famous during the early years of the present century. Running for congress for the first time in 1909, he has been re-elected for each term since, and has steadily grown in rating among the shrewdest, most courageous and most independent of the national law makers. As a parliamentarian he has few peers on the republican side of the house.

In Nebraska the herr professors have not as yet adopted these methods. They only whip children who speak English in German schools. Sometimes this works a hardship. In Thayer county, for instance, eleven children were reprimanded for replying in German to questions put to them in an English taught district school which they attended on Fridays. They pleaded that in the German schools which they attended on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays they were whipped if they spoke English. Naturally it was all a little confusing.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The house today amended the railway control bill to place the rate making power in the interstate commerce commission. The vote was 164 to 157. As reported by the house interstate commerce committee the bill reposed that power in the president. The senate made a similar amendment.

The house bill now virtually conforms with that passed by the senate on the compensation and rate making features bust as they stand they differ on tenure of government control after the war. The senate measure limits the time to 18 months, while the house bill proposes two years.

El Paso, Feb. 28—Seventy-nine men have enrolled at the city hall here for service as ship builders in answer to the call made by the government for 250,000 ship builders. It is expected to increase this number by one hundred by the end of the week, many timbermen from the southwestern mines enrolling for government ship building work.

Washington, Feb. 28—Senator Galling of New Hampshire, the republican senate leader, declared himself in favor of woman suffrage, constitutional amendment today and told the senate he hoped it would pass.

It already has passed the house. Some other republicans who were counted in the doubtful column were said today to be leaning toward supporting the amendment. There was a short debate on the resolution today but it was not before the senate for action because its supporters have been holding it off until they are assured of votes for passage.

Chicago, Feb. 28—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here today to testify in behalf of the employes' side in the stock yards wage arbitration. He is to be one of the chief witnesses for the men and will, it is said, plead for adoption of the basic eight hour day and higher wages for the employes of the packing industry.

Gompers testified during the afternoon that "the evidence of both employes and employers agree that the eight hour day improves the health, comfort, happiness, morale and character of the country's citizenship."

Howard B. Connelly, was almost instantly killed in an automobile accident Friday night and the driver of the machine, Frank Smith, of Roy, suffered a broken wrist. The party, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Connelly, a daughter, Miss Foryst Connelly and Frank Smith were on their way from Fort Sumner where the Connelly's had formerly resided, to Roy where they had made arrangement to make their home.

While rounding a curve in the road near Romeroville the driver of the car changed gears, it is thought, and for a minute lost control of the machine. The car followed the edge of the road for a time and partly due to a large amount of baggage strapped on the side became overbalanced and toppled over into the ditch.

Mrs. Connelly and her daughter, who occupied the rear seat, were uninjured, the daughter being thrown from the car when it turned over but Mrs. Connelly remained pinned under the machine. Mr. Connelly occupied the seat beside the driver and when the machine turned being on that side, was in the most dangerous position. It is said that he lived but five minutes after the accident. The daughter who was beside him said he inquired as to whether anyone was injured.

C. C. Passmore, who was driving a car and passed the Connelly party near Anton Chico before the accident and who several times met the party on the road, was the first to arrive at the scene of the accident. Passmore brought the body of Mr. Connelly and the remainder of the party to Las Vegas.

Dr. George Fleming, who was summoned, said that Mr. Connelly had died from a broken neck. Frank Smith, the driver, had his injured wrist attended to by Dr. Fleming.

The remains of Mr. Connelly, who was 46 years old, will be sent to Hicksville, Ohio, his former home tonight for burial. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Chas. Day.

Registration of Women

It is necessary to make clear to every woman in the country what the woman's committee really is. One member society in Nebraska addresses its members about the position of the woman's committee in an admirable way: "The woman's committee of the state council of defense is a sort of clearing house for the patriot-

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Lawrence Welsh, Aztec, N. M.
 One coming two year old red white face heifer.
 Branded
 Right ribs
 Branded
 Right shoulder
 Earmarks
 Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
 Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 226-B-6-179-B

1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

ic activities of women. It is in no sense a rival of any organization nor has it any desire to detract from the activities and prerogatives of any other. The intent, from the national committee down, is to make use of other existing organizations that are in the field. Not a woman in its officary receives a penny of salary, and only add this burden to those they already bear as an act of patriotic service. Certain legitimate expenses are inevitable, and must be borne as will every call that comes to a liberty-loving people. When the opportunity comes we trust that every member will cheerfully do her bit."

We wish to know the number of women and the kind of service that each is willing to give should the war continue and necessity demand this service.

While the signing of the service card is voluntary for any girl or woman over 16 years of age, yet after signing it, each woman should consider that she is in duty bound to perform the service when called upon. The card should be carefully filled out according to the simple instructions which are found upon its face.

Each county chairman is urged to have her organization work diligently on the registration for service until the end of the present month in an effort to complete the registration of women in the state. --New Mexico War News.

MANY FARMERS SIGN CONTRACTS AND CROPS ARE FOUND TO EXCEED ESTIMATES

The county agent, M. R. Gonzalez, has returned from his visit to the farmers of this county and a part of Mora county where he disposed of many of the contracts for the selling of the crop of pintos to the government. The farmers all seem with few exceptions to be glad to grasp this opportunity to dispose of their crop for the price offered by the government, says Mr. Gonzalez. The large amount of beans which has been held by the farmers up until this time is surprising according to the county agent. Even considering that farmers had previously disposed of their crop still the large amount brought to light by the signing of the government contracts is astonishing.

Cherryvale was one of the communities where Mr. Gonzalez found plenty of pintos. Here the farmers taken as a whole had for market approximately 120,000 pounds. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the bean crop is now or soon will be in the government's market.

It is said by the county agriculturist that from 11 to 13 cars of beans will likely be shipped out from points such as Las Vegas, Watrous, Shoemaker, Optimo, Levy and Nolan. This is the last call for the farmers who still want to sell their bean crop and procure contracts. Tomorrow or at the latest the day after all contracts should be sent to Denver. If farmers will communicate with Mr. Gonzalez at his office in the Commercial club rooms they can still obtain contracts.

Due to the bean campaign the farm organization bureau has been retarded somewhat but interest is not found lacking among the farmers. Returns from all districts will soon be completed and afterward the complete organization of the bureau.

LOCAL CHAPTER PLANNING TO FURNISH BOYS FROM HERE

The San Miguel county chapter of the Red Cross is considering the possibility of furnishing each of the selectives for the national army, a sweater before the contingent leaves for its cantonment within the next week or ten days.

To enable the chapter to supply each of the selectives with a sweater at least fifty sweaters must be completed and turned in within the next week. This should not prove an impossible undertaking for the knitters of the chapter.

Consequently, the chapter urgently appeals to the knitters that they hasten the completion of sweaters so that the required number may be available for distribution by March 3.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LOYAL

The Typographical union has just issued a pamphlet showing that there are now nearly 2500 union printers in war service with the United States and Canada. The union printers have answered the call of their country well. Sixty-eight soldier members of the union have been killed or died on the battlefields of France since the war began and the union has paid to their relatives \$20,900 mortuary benefits. The individual members and union bodies have invested \$2,060,000 in liberty bonds.

MANY REQUESTS FOR ROOMS ARE BEING RECEIVED DAILY

Present indications are that Las Vegas will entertain a large number of visitors during the annual convention of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers association March 12, 13 and 14. The Castaneda hotel reports that already reservations have been made that hotel completely and they have had to turn down additional requests for rooms. Secretary Searight of the Commercial club, this morning received requests for seven reservation by wire and he states that all residents of Las Vegas who will have rooms to rent during the three days' convention, should list same with him at once.

It is up to Las Vegas to show the true spirit of hospitality in this instance, and while the cattlemen will pay for their rooms the citizens should respond at once stating how many rooms they will have for rent, charge for same, together with street address, and telephone number so that a list may be made up in order that no delay will result in placing our visitors on arrival here.

The business interests are preparing a splendid program of entertainment and will do their share to make the state convention a pleasant one. The business program is par excellence and the citizens should now do their part in listing their rooms so that he visitors may be accommodated. Phone S. A. Searight, Telephone 100 or call at the Commercial club rooms and list your rooms at once.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Santa Fe, Feb. 26.—The district court for Bernalillo county is affirmed by the state supreme court in the case of Lorenzo Gradi et al., vs. Arthur O. Bachechi, et al., appellants,

in an opinion by Associate Justice Frank W. Parker. The appeal is from a judgment against defendants enjoining them from selling keg beer not the product of the W. J. Lemp Brewing company and further using the fixtures furnished them by appellees for accounting of profits lost through breach of contract and to recover balance on promissory note.

The district court for Curry county is affirmed in an opinion by Judge Parker, in the case of J. W. Morgan, appellee, vs. C. F. Doughton, appellant, a judgment of \$112 for labor and feeding cattle being involved.

In the case of the American National Bank of Silver City, appellee, vs. E. J. Wood and Elizabeth deMoss, appellants, from Grant county, the judgment of the court below is reversed as to deMoss and affirmed as to Wood in an opinion by Judge Parker. The action was by the bank against a co-partnership for breach of contract to deliver Angora mohair.

"Butch" Jones and K. J. Moye have received commissions and are assigned to the veterinary service at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga. Both boys are well known here and their many friends will be pleased to know that they are lieutenants.

EDWARDS-LEWIS WEDDING

I. K. Lewis, Jr., and Miss Mabel Frances Edwards were united in marriage this morning at 10 o'clock at the Methodist Episcopal church. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. M. O. Stockland, in the presence of only the immediate relatives of the couple.

Miss Edwards is the daughter of Mrs. A. G. Edwards, who is proprietor of the Plaza hotel, being a charming young lady. The bride came here only recently from Suattuck, Oklahoma, where she was a teacher of a public school. The groom, I. K. Lewis, Jr., was born and reared in Las Vegas, and completed his education in this city in the public and Normal schools. He is known by all and has many friends.

The wedding came as a surprise to everyone. Mr. Lewis has enlisted in the United States army and expects to leave soon for a training camp in the east. The couple have the sincere wishes of their many friends of a long and happy life together.

New York, Feb. 26—New York and New Yorkers staggered today under the force of an 84-mile gale that blew out of a clear sky. Pedestrians were blown about almost helplessly. Two girls trying to get by the Woolworth building were knocked down and injured so severely that they required hospital treatment. The front wall of a three-story building in the downtown district collapsed.

The gale followed a heavy rainfall during the night. The gale was responsible for a collision between two tugboats which caused one of them to sink. Aboard this tug was Captain J. Turnbull, commander of a British steamship now in port. He was not among the rescued and is believed to have been drowned.

Where one person is satisfied to tell the whole truth, another wants to stretch it.

words as the French language. How could Marse Henry ever speak his mind about the Kentucky legislature in French?

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. John McGillivray, Lucy, N. M.:

One seven year old buckskin horse, 13½ hands high, weight about 750 pounds.

Branded
On left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 26, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 233-B-6-181-A
1st. pub. Feb. 25, last pub. Mar. 12, '18.

may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. T. H. McCullough, Perea, N. M.:

One eight year old red white face cow.

Branded
Left shoulder
Branded
Left hip
Earmarks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 26, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 228-B-6-172-D
1st. pub. Feb. 25, last pub. Mar. 12, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector J. B. Baird of Carrizozo, N. M.:

One three year old red white face cow, weight 650 lbs.

Branded
On left jaw
Branded



On left shoulder, ribs
and hip
Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 227-B-6-176-A
1st. pub. Feb. 21, last pub. Mar. 8, 1918

of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 223-B-6-180-B
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. L. T. Stallings, Farmington, N. M.:

One 18 months old black steer, weight about 460 lbs.

Branded
Left hip



Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 1918, said date being 15 days after the last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 224-B-6-169-A
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. F. D. Bowman, Berino, N. M.:

One dark red cow about six years old, weight about 800 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder



Branded
Left hip



Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 225-B-6-172-A
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Lewis A. Little, of Garrison, N. M.:

One red white face calf about six months old, weight about 150 lbs.

Branded
Left ribs



Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 22, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 221-B-6-179-D
1st. pub. Feb. 19, last pub. Mar. 6, 1918

F. O. Blood, Mrs. Blood and their niece, Miss Glenna LaNaster, narrowly escaped injury yesterday afternoon when their car overturned, a short distance this side of Watrous. Mr. Blood was driving. As he approached a high bridge that spans the Kroe-nig irrigation canal, he ran into loose dirt, causing him to lose control of the car. Missing the bridge, the machine fell on its side, in the canal. Just how all the passengers escaped injury is a miracle.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. J. P. McDonald, Las Vegas, N. M.:

One five year old brown horse.

Branded
On left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 26, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 234-B-6-171-C
1st. pub. Feb. 25, last pub. Mar. 12, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. W. J. Wamel, Deming, N. M.:

One ten year old pale red white face cow.

Branded
Left hip



Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 26, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 229-B-6-170-A
1st. pub. Feb. 25, last pub. Mar. 12, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. W. J. Wamel, Deming, N. M.:

One three year old red white face cow.

Branded
Left hip



Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 26, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 230-B-6-170-B
1st. pub. Feb. 25, last pub. Mar. 12, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector L. J. Richards, Roswell, N. M.:

One sixteen year old bay mare, 14 hands high.

Branded
Left shoulder



Branded

On left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 26, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 231-B-6-175-D
1st. pub. Feb. 25, last pub. Mar. 12, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it

may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. F. George Herlihy, Taiban, N. M.:

One coming three year old red and white cow, weight about 550 lbs.

Branded
Right hip



Branded
Left hip

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 26, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
No. 236-B-6-178-C
1st. pub. Feb. 25, last pub. Mar. 12, '18.

Applications for bounties were made at the court house yesterday by Chas. Vincent of Onava, who killed one coyote; J. D. Johnson of Park Springs, who killed one wild cat; Chris Goke, of Park Springs, who killed 35 coyotes, five wild cats and one lobo wolf, and Ruperto Lopez of Trujillo, who killed three wild cats.

J. H. Bell engine dispatcher at the roundhouse, has received word from George Robinson, once an engineer, that he was at present in France with other railway boys of Las Vegas. Robinson said that some of the boys had been sent to the front lines, but that he had been kept in the rear. Robinson belongs to the 503 Engineers, Company B and said the boys' main want was cigarettes. The engineers and firemen and trainmen of the Santa Fe have sent 14 cartons of cigarettes to the Santa Fe boys in France.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 28—An attempt to blow up machinery in the plant of the Newburgh ship yards company here today was frustrated but only after a guard had picked up a bomb and hurled it out of danger. It exploded and did some damage but not enough to delay work at the plant.

The bomb was placed under a compressor machine in one of the buildings by a stranger who escaped after beating the guard, Wm. Hogan, who discovered him near the machine and demanded his workman's badge.

The man was bending over and suddenly straightening up, struck the guard over the head with a club. Hogan was dazed, but on recovering from the blow started his search which resulted in discovering a suspicious looking object under the machine. He hurled it as far as he could and the bomb exploded when it struck, tearing the floor and breaking about thirty windows.

The attempt to damage the machinery evidently was intended to delay construction work on ships for the emergency fleet corporation which is about to begin.

CLAIM THAT CHEROKEE WAS UNSEAWORTHY WILL BE PROBED

Washington, Feb. 28.—Investigation by a naval board of the sinking of the naval tug Cherokee, with a loss of 29 lives was ordered today by Secretary Daniels. The secretary said he had called the attention of the board particularly to published reports that the navy has been warned that the Cherokee was unseaworthy.

Investigation Commenced

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—Rear Admiral Tappan, commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, has begun an investigation into the sinking of the naval tug Cherokee on orders from Washington. Twenty-nine members of the crew including Junior Lieutenant Newell, the commander of the vessel, were lost when it foundered off the Maryland coast. Lieutenant Newell's wife and Mrs. Elvira Martin, wife of A. A. Martin, a second class petty officer, who were rescued from the sea after the disaster, declared here today that their husbands had repeatedly informed them that the Cherokee was unseaworthy.

"Many a time my husband told me the Cherokee was not safe," testified Mrs. Newell. "He protested over and

over again of the danger to his crew, to the navy yard here and in New York. He said the boat was not fit to go up and down the Delaware river." Mrs. Martin gave out a letter from her husband, written yesterday in which he reminded her of a prediction that the Cherokee would go to the bottom.

"Remember I told you she would sink," Martin wrote.

A board of investigation and appraisal which examined the vessel last, reported that her engines, boilers and hull were in fair condition and needed only minor repairs.

Washington, Feb. 28—Great quantities of food stuffs will go to waste in north western states unless immediate steps are taken by the railroad administration to furnish cars so they can be transported to markets, according to a telegram read in the senate today from producers in Idaho, and Washington. Senator Borah of Idaho said he had received a large number of telegrams declaring it is impossible to transport thousands of car loads of apples and potatoes to markets.

Senators Poindexter and Jones of Washington, said they also had received many similar telegrams from the Yakima valley.

The senators declared they had taken the question up with Railroad Director McAdoo and with Food administrator Hoover both of whom had promised to see that immediate relief was furnished.

SENATOR HUMBERT TRIES TO CLAIM CASH IS ALL HIS OWN

Paris, Feb. 28—Senator Charles Humbert, owner of the Journal, who was arrested last week in connection with the investigation of German propaganda, in France, has written to Captain Bouchardon of the Paris military court, a letter saying that he has been placed in a false light by the cabled dispatches from New York regarding funds on deposit to his credit with J. P. Morgan and Company. (An investigation made at the request of the French government by Attorney General Lewis of New York state showed that Senator Humbert had cash and bonds to the value of \$324,000 to his credit.) The senator asked a hearing on this subject.

Part of the money in question, he writes, came from his personal fortune, being deposited in August, 1915, for the purpose of purchasing print paper for the Journal. Another account was opened with the Central bank of Norway for the same purpose. As a matter of fact, he says, no paper was bought in America, better terms having been obtained in Norway.

The remainder of the money, consisting of \$170,000 placed to his credit by Bolo Pasha, recently sentenced to death for treason, was paid over, the senator asserts, to enable him to reimburse Madame Lenoir.

Pierre Lenoir, a Parisian capitalist with William Desouches, bought the Journal in 1915 for ten million francs and later sold it to Senator Humbert. This money was believed to have come from a German source and that Lenoir was arrested last October charged with trading with the enemy. Previous dispatches concerning the Humbert case have mentioned

no payment by the senator to Madame Lenoir.

CHOBAR GETS LIFE

New York, Feb. 28—Louis W. Chobar today was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Albert Blender at the latter's home in York county November 28, 1917. Chobar's defense was the unwritten law. Chobar and his wife were employed by Blender, who was a bachelor. Mrs. Chobar testified in her husband's behalf, confessing to improper relations with Blender.

STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 28—Thomas J. Croaff, in charge of the workmen's reserve enlistments for Arizona is of the opinion that the threatened mine strike will not be precipitated at this time. No news has been received at the governor's office of any further developments of strike sentiment in the Globe-Miami district although telephonic advices from Globe indicate that there is considerable activity among the more radical element.

Washington, Feb. 28—Lucius Dills, of New Mexico, was nominated as surveyor general of that state by President Wilson today.

MURRAY PLEADS GUILTY

Denver, Feb. 28.—John F. Murray, former cashier in the office of the city treasurer, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling \$1,100 from the city in the West side court today. Murray was arrested some time ago. He was allowed to renew the bond under which he has been at liberty since his arrest, pending his appearance for sentence Saturday.

A marriage license was granted at the court house to Julianita Crespino aged 20 of Las Vegas and Frank Montez age 27 of Lafayette, Colo.

Miss Blanche Sena, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. A. A. Sena, was operated on for tonsillitis this morning by Doctors Losey and Kaser. At last accounts the young lady was doing well.

STOLEN COWS RECOVERED

Juarez, Feb. 28—The few remaining cows of a herd of cattle stolen from La Union, N. M., and smuggled across the border last Saturday, have been located at Bauche, eight miles south of here. There were 67 of the stolen cattle when they were driven away from the Robert Evans and the Mobley and Blevins ranches at La Union.

SPECIAL RATES

TO THE

CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION AT ROSWELL MARCH 5 TO 7, 1918

One and One-third Fare for
Round Trip

(8% War Tax in Addition)

Tickets on sale March 3, 4, and 5.
Return trip must be completed before March 10, 1918.

Children under 6 years of age when accompanied by parent or guardian, free; 6 years of age and under 12, half fare; 12 years of age and over, full fare.

For further information ask

D. L. BATCHELOR, Agent.