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Cattlemen's Convention

There were several distinctive features of Tuesday's session, which was much delayed because of the inability of Governor Lindsey to arrive before noon. There were the succinct remarks of President Morley to the effect that the packing trust should be made more subservient to the producer; the paper by Secretary Culberson, deploring provisions of the draft law which robs the range of its cattle raiders and sheep herders, thereby seriously crippling New Mexico's greatest industry; and former Governor W. C. McDonald's advocacy of a mounted police to guard cattle on the range.

In the evening there was much diversion for the visitors. The Commercial club held a smoker, which was a signal success. And then there was a talk relative to the next convention city, and who shall succeed W. R. Morley as president of the association.

Principal speakers at the morning session were Charles Springer, chairman of the state council of defense, and H. A. Jastro of Bakersfield. He is chairman of the market committee of the American National Live Stock association, and the only stockman from the Native Son state in attendance upon the meeting.

Many points on food conservation were received during the afternoon session by the remarks of Ralph Ely, the state food administrator; and the convention was in a constant uproar of enthusiasm during the remarks of Colonel R. E. Twitchell of Santa Fe, who spoke on "Patriotism."

The women in attendance upon the convention had just cause for self-satisfaction of their sex and the part they are playing in the war caused by the appearance upon the program of Mrs. Julia Brown Asplund of Santa Fe, who gave an interesting talk on "The Woman's Part in the War."

W. J. Linwood of Raton talked on "The Cattle Sanitary Board and Its Work in New Mexico." Col. R. E. Twitchell told of the entertainment of "Visiting Ladies by Ladies." It was a perfectly lady-like talk, from a cowman's point of view, and was duly appreciated by the cowman. The horseman sat up and listened attentively, and the sheepman showed signs of human intelligence throughout the colonel's remarks.

The New Mexico steer plays a mighty important part in the war, according to the remarks of B. F. Pankey of Lamy, and Hallett Reynolds took a sufficient amount of time to tell the delegates and others that they should not forget to purchase—he didn't use the plebeian word buy—just as many thrift stamps as they could carry home.

Robert P. Ervien of Santa Fe, state land commissioner, was called to Chicago Tuesday on government busi-

ness, consequently it was impossible for him to attend the Cattle and Horse Growers' convention, and read his paper on "The Relation of Present State Land Policies to the Live Stock Industry of the State." His place on the program this afternoon was taken by H. B. Henning, of the state land office, who read Mr. Ervien's paper.

One of the pertinent sections of Mr. Ervien's paper was to the effect that an "effort has been made to make it clear that the relation of the present state land policy to the live stock industry is one of mutual benefit and support. The livestock industry needs the state land and is prepared to make better use of it in production than is any other industry. The state needs the income from these lands, which only the livestock industry will, or can afford to pay."

There are more than 4,000,000 sheep and cattle in New Mexico, according to Mr. Ervien, 75 per cent of the owners of which "are users of the state land, either under lease or purchase contract or both."

At the close of 1917 there were approximately 7,500,000 acres of state land under grazing lease to active stockmen, while approximately 1,600,000 acres were under purchase contracts. More than 9,000,000 acres are now used by the live stock industry, according to Mr. Ervien.

The most successful convention in the history of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association, which has been meeting here for three days, came to an end shortly before 2 o'clock Thursday by the election of officers, the adoption of several resolutions, selecting Albuquerque as the convention city for next year, a decision to hold four meetings of the executive board before the next session of the association, and the appointment of a new executive board.

The newly chosen officers follows: President—Vic Culberson of Fierro, advanced from the secretaryship.

Secretary—Miss Bertha Benson of Albuquerque.

Vice Presidents—George Webster of Cimarron, and John A. Hicks of Santa Rosa.

Immediately following the adjournment of the convention, the executive board met in the rooms of the Commercial club. Mr. Culberson, as new president of the association, presided. He was presented by William R. Morley, the retiring president and one of the most active members of the association.

The old members of the executive board tendered their resignations, but they were asked by Mr. Culberson to continue in office. The personnel of the old board follows:

M. L. Cottingham, Roswell; G. M. Cooke, Carlsbad; W. S. Hopewell, Albuquerque; John Hicks, Cuervo; E. James, Chloride; H. A. Jastro, Ba-

kersfield, Calif.; W. H. Kelly, Watrous; J. A. Lusk, Carlsbad; W. W. Lyman, Watrous; J. V. Medley, Magdalena; Hugh McKeen, Silver City; A. B. McMillen, Albuquerque; W. A. Naylor, and J. O. Neafus, Las Vegas; B. F. Pankey, Lamy; C. W. Parks, Silver City; Cole Railston, Magdalena; R. H. Royal, Whitewater; C. C. Tennehill, Roswell; Charles E. Walker, Fort Sumner.

The following new members were elected: Henry Springer, Cimarron; Edward Mitchell, Clayton; Frank Bloom, Trinidad; T. A. Spencer, Carrizozo, and M. T. Everheart, Hachita.

For the purpose of stimulating an interest in the association, it was decided that the executive board should hold four meetings before the next convention. The first will be at Raton on May 1. The second and third will be at Roswell and Carlsbad. Where and when the last one will meet is to be decided by President Culberson.

The suggestion was unanimously adopted that every member of the association consider himself a committee of one for the purpose of each proposing at least one new member to the organization. The northwestern section of the state has the smallest representation, and special efforts are to be made to induce every stock and horse man in that section to affiliate with the organization.

The features of the oratorical portion of the morning and concluding part of the program were addresses by H. A. Jastro, of Bakersfield, Calif., chairman of the market committee of the American National Live Stock association, who talked on war prices and cattle values; Hallett Reynolds of this city, who advocated the purchase of thrift stamps, and S. E. Piper of the bureau of biological survey, Washington, D. C., who discussed the relations of work of his bureau to the live stock production. He urged the extermination of all animals which kill sheep, horses and cattle.

B. C. Moseman of Roswell, who, it is understood, is to be appointed captain of the mounted police force, operating under the supervision of the state sanitary board, attended the final session and the meeting of the executive board. He was to have delivered an address, but owing to shortness of time before his train left, was deprived of that opportunity, much to the disappointment of the delegates and visitors.

Although many of the delegates caught the first trains leaving after the convention had adjourned for their homes, a sufficient number remained in town to insure a large attendance upon the amusements arranged for this evening, including a boxing contest.

Before they departed the delegates adopted resolutions thanking the city of Las Vegas for its hospitality, the cordial reception and enjoyable entertainment of all guests, and the many other courtesies extended not only the visitors but members of their family.

CATTLEMEN WANT LONG-TIME LEASES

WOULD HAVE MORE LIBERAL
RENTALS IN THE NATIONAL
FORESTS

There is a feeling among the cattlemen of the state that there is not sufficient leniency shown permittees of national forest reserve lands to enable them to raise stock in such proportions as to do their proportionate "bit" when it comes to producing meat products.

The following resolution was presented to the convention Thursday:

Whereas, We believe it is the universal opinion of national forest permittees that the most essential requirements for the stability of their business and the full development of grazing on the national forests, is a regulation allowing long term permits, and

Whereas, Every effort should be made to immediately increase beef production and to protect and encourage permittees who with that end in view, desire to more fully utilize their allotments on the national forests, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association in convention assembled at Las Vegas, March 12, 13 and 14, 1918, that the district forester and secretary of agriculture be requested to adopt the following changes in the forest regulations:

1. To grant long term permits.
2. Pro rata payment by new permittees for all range improvements by which they directly benefit. This to apply to improvement on private as well as national forest land.
3. Permittees, who increase the carrying capacity of their allotments by water development, or in any other manner, shall be allowed to increase their preference rights, to a point commensurate with said increase in carrying capacity and this without regard to any maximum limit.
4. Range conditions permitting a temporary permit used continuously for three years shall become regular without restrictions by any established maximum limit.
5. When drift fences are natural divisions give a permittee practically sole control of his allotment, pasture and division fences may be erected on said allotment and no charge shall be made on such pasture or division fences. Where two or more permittees use such an allotment they may be allowed pastures and division fences free of charge, provided an amicable agreement can be made as to the location of said pastures and division fences.

Cattle and Horse Growers Here from Every Section of New Mexico to Discuss Needs of the Association.

There are cattle and sheep men here from more than half a dozen southwestern states in attendance upon the annual convention of the Cattle and Horse Growers' association. A more loyal body of men it would be difficult to find under any circumstances or conditions. It is upon their efforts, their productions, that the country relies for its meats, and the boys "over there" for sustenance to give them physical prowess to defeat the Hun and give the world democracy. Yet the stockmen and the sheepmen feel that there is a lack of cooperation with them by the government.

They feel that the government should exercise control over the packing industry of the country. These men are too loyal away down deep in their hearts to proclaim certain of their feelings from a rostrum, but there is that under current of expression that the government at this time does not dare any more to take over the packing plants of the country than it cared to fly into the face of the Standard Oil company and exercise a controlling supervision of the oil industry.

In this day of conservation the stock and sheep men would like to see government control of the packing industry, with the understanding that it would bring about permanent open competition, for it would mean the establishment of independent packing plants all over the west. These are now impossible because of the activities of the packers.

The feelings of the delegates and others in attendance upon the convention was thus stated by an officer of the association:

"Talking about conservation, did it ever occur to you that today stock is raised out here, shipped to the various eastern packing plants, killed and dressed, and then shipped back here again? What a saving there would be in railroad operation if these cattle could be dressed in this section.

"It would release for operation for other purposes thousands of cars, permit hundreds of engines to haul trains loaded with other kinds of freight. Train men used on these stock and refrigerator trains could be used on other trains. And look at the saving of coal.

"It could be done, but isn't because of the domination of the packers. They buy their cattle here in New Mexico; ship them east where they are dressed, and then ship the chilled beef back again. The consumer pays for all this needless transportation. And at the same time millions of dollars worth of energy is wasted that might be conserved for other purposes.

"We appreciate what a hold the packers have on the country, and how hard it is going to be to break it. But nothing is impossible. Big achievements have a small beginning. The beginning of a movement to break the grip which the packers have upon the country, and certain countries in South America, is found right here in Las Vegas. And we feel confident it is going to grow until such a time that independent packers will be able to do business.

"We do not want to disrupt the five big packers. All we ask is fair, open competition. Before the war a good yearling sold for about \$32.50. Today one is worth but a couple of dollars more, an increase of about 6 or 7 per cent. Other commodities and

staples of life have advanced in some instances more than 100 per cent since the war began.

"The stockman and the sheepman claim that they are entitled to more than they are getting. Feeders are going broke, others are retiring from the business and still others are not expanding because they are afraid."

This is a convention where to the stockman of the middle west the "lion and the lamb" lie down side by side. It is no uncommon sight to see a sheepman and a stock man laughing and talking together. Further east the average sheep man has about as much regard for a stock raiser as the latter has for the former. There are scores of men here who raise both sheep and cattle. And the third wheel is the horseman. There are lots of them here, and they fit in mightily congenially with the other two producers.

Las Vegas are doing everything within their power to make the sojourn of the delegates and visitors as pleasant as possible. Every kind of entertainment and amusement has been arranged, and is being carried out as proposed. Autos are at the disposal of those who care to ride around the city or visit points of interest on the outside. The convention badge admits the wearer to all amusement places. This evening the men will enjoy a smoker at the Commercial club. Thursday night there will be a boxing exhibition.

While the men are enjoying themselves there, the women of Las Vegas will entertain the wives of the delegates and visitors. Friday night will occur the "cow-man's" dance. It will be the concluding feature of the convention.

What Has Been Done

To further build up the association and make it one of the largest and strongest organizations of its kind in the southwest, it is proposed that during the year each member be made a committee of one to secure not less than one new member. Arguments advanced for membership include the following, being achievements of the association during the last year, indicative of what it can do and will achieve along broader lines in the future:

Secured an appropriation of \$50,000 from the government and the state council of defense for the extermination of animals which destroy stock on the ranges.

Helped keep down fees for grazing on government lands, as intended by the secretary of agriculture, thus saving 28 cents per head to stock and sheepmen.

Brought to bear sufficient influence to cause certain counties to pay up bounties which, in some instances, had been in arrears for years.

"It is the paramount duty of every citizen of New Mexico to kill a Hun."

That was one of the many thrilling and patriotic utterances made by Governor Lindsey in the opening remarks of his address before the Cattle and Horse Growers' association at the opera house this afternoon.

The chief executive elicited applause from the large and enthusiastic audience of delegates and visitors by declaring that the association is going to help kill the Huns by supplying the boys "over there" with meat.

"That is what you are assembled here for," continued the governor. "To lay plans for a larger production that you may support the son or bro-

ther who is over there making the fight; a fight that is to be continued for 40 years, if necessary, to kill the Hun."

The governor said that the only way to prevent thievery on the ranges of the state is by inducing every stock and sheepman and horse raiser to join the association.

He said that he had just returned from Linda Vista where he said so many New Mexico boys, fully uniformed, armed and well drilled, ready and anxious to go "over there," that they might "go over the top" and after the Hun.

"But the boys are asking," continued the governor, "are you going to be with us? Are you, meaning us, going to provide them with the necessary supplies to enable them to carry out successfully their great task, many of them, at a sacrifice of their lives? I felt no hesitancy in telling them that we are ready to stand up to the last minute for them, to devote our last penny in their support."

Former Governor W. C. McDonald aroused much enthusiasm by advocating measures which will do away with wild animals which destroy millions of dollars worth of live stock every year. He urged such land measures that will insure an influx of settlers to the state; laws that will insure something tangible to the lessee.

The speaker said that the live stock and sheep interests of the state would probably be greatly benefited if the two branches would get together, pool issues, and through united effort secure legislation that would prove beneficial to both. He said he was sorry not to see more sheepmen present, but expressed the hope that it was press of business and nothing else that had kept them away.

Governor McDonald said the association could become more effective if it had more working capital, and suggested that an assessment of one cent on every head of stock owned by each member be levied.

"I understand that there are 1,000,000 head of stock owned by members of the association," said the speaker, "That will give you \$10,000, and with much money you can accomplish much in the direction of making this the largest association of its kind in the southwest."

PRESIDENT TELLS OF WORK DONE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

W. R. Morley, president of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association, who addressed the opening session of the convention here made a very interesting speech on the interests of the association. Mr. Morley when interviewed by an Optic reporter today set forth the views of the association.

The permanent office of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association is in Albuquerque where all the records and books of the association are kept. The secretary who formerly was J. W. Miller, was called to the army recently and his former assistant, Miss Benson, has succeeded him in office.

There have been executive board meetings of the association within the last year in Albuquerque in May; Carrizozo in July; Albuquerque during the patriotic week in October and in Tucumcari during January.

During the course of the year the association has rendered service to their members in the following matters:

The establishment of driveways over the public domain. The securing of an extra appropriation of \$50,000 from the government and state council of defense for the extermin-

ation of predatory animals and rodents. They have held frequent conferences with the national forest officials relative to grazing cattle on Forest reserves and among other things accomplished in this line was keeping the forest reserve fees from being raised as originally planned by the secretary of agriculture. A saving of 28 cents per head this year on cattle.

"The influence of this association," Mr. Morley continued, "was used on county commissioners and state tax commission to the end that the wild animal bounty claims are being paid up in many counties now where formerly they were many years behind.

"The association has rendered a valuable service not only to the members of the association but to all cattlemen of the state in the matter of the value placed on cattle by the state tax commission. We were able as an association to convince the state tax commission that 10 per cent reduction in the value was fair to the cattlemen. This saved approximately five and one half cents per head to the owners of all cattle on the tax rolls.

"The affiliation of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers association with the American National Livestock association helps that association to carry on the great work which it has done and is doing in the interest of the live stock producer."

In reference to the packing industry investigation which has attracted so much attention lately Mr. Morley said: "The Borland resolution and consequent investigation of the packing industry now being conducted by Mr. Heney is one of the direct results of the activities of the American National association.

"The New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers association helped finance the first marketing committee appointed and has helped to maintain that committee ever since."

Mr. Morley spoke on the uniting of the association and the national forest service. "Many questions affecting the interests of the New Mexico cattlemen in the use of public domain ranges have been taken up by the association with the secretary of the interior and solved beneficially and satisfactorily to both," said Mr. Morley. "The co-operative work between the association and the national forest service is being carried on with the view of increasing the production of the present meat supply of the state and nation. The members of the association and the association itself are putting forth every effort in a patriotic endeavor to meet the demand of our government in this respect. And the cattlemen of New Mexico have shown themselves to be among the most liberal purchasers of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps as well as contributors to many other calls for help in patriotic work.

"The draft has called many cowboys to the colors, taking them out of important and productive positions which will be a great hardship to the cattlemen if they did not realize the urgent national necessity at this time. The cattlemen are, however, endeavoring to carry on their work without this experienced help with fortitude and determination.

"The meatless day regulation which was for some time very drastic, has been modified by the food administration. This was largely due to the showing made by the American Livestock association that the meat supply of the country at this time did not justify the ruling.

"The range conditions for the past 12 months have been on the whole, bad. 1917 was one of the driest years the cattle men of New Mexico have ever had to face. The calf crop was

the largest and the cattle for the most part were thin while the death loss among grown cattle was not on the whole heavy, loss due to lack of flesh was very serious. That there wasn't extremely heavy losses during the present winter and spring was due to the fact that the last winter was one of the mildest ever known in New Mexico. Considerable hardships and losses are occurring among the cattle which were shipped in last fall from the drouth-stricken sections of Texas. Thousands of poor cattle were brought here by men seeking the 640-acre locations in the belief that they would find plenty of grass and water after they got here. Many of these men were disappointed and failing to get water as they had hoped their cattle have suffered. The 640-acre act has lured a good many men to their ruin."

Mr. President and gentlemen of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse growers' association: I have been asked by your committee to talk to this convention on the 'Cowman's War Problems and How to Solve them. Certainly this is a broad subject, for we truly have many problems confronting us at this time.

We have been hurled into one of the most cruel and bloodiest wars in the history of the world. We must furnish men and we must furnish food. One of the keynotes of the international situation is the food problem.

All the bravery in the world cannot conquer on an empty stomach, therefore the necessity of food stuff is the dominant element in the world today.

This country has for the past 60 years been the reserve granary for the world. This granary is being strained, we are called upon to feed the world, and we must do it if we win. Here is a real need and a real opportunity for patriotic men to be useful to the country.

The men that we are constantly sending to win this war for human rights must be supplied with meats. Gentlemen, I say to you that it is necessary and imperative that we devise the most efficient methods to supply the demand.

We are just now passing through one of the worst droughts that we have had for four years which makes it all the more necessary to solve some of the many problems that confront the live stock industry.

The question of producing enough beef to supply the demand is now recognized as one of world wide importance. We must meet the demand. We cannot do this by increasing our herds on our various ranges, for most of them are stocked to their fullest capacity. But we can increase the number of pounds of beef materially by improving our herds. Put on good bulls. I tell you gentlemen, it pays. The scrub is a cheap animal, which never sells well on account of his poor killing qualities, and it takes just as much grass, if not more, to feed him. Again, I say to you, eliminate your ill bred bulls and put on good ones. If you do this you will certainly increase the output of beef which is most necessary.

Now, gentlemen, Mr. Hoover is very busy in his efforts to conserve and control the consumption of food, which is most essential, but so little is being done along the line of increasing the food products. Although Secretary of Labor Wilson has issued a statement to the effect that only one-third of the laboring men of the country had been taken in the draft. It is nevertheless true that some of us have lost a greater percentage than that, either by draft or by volunteering. We who may occupy the rough breeding ranges of the south-

west are beginning to realize what it means to have our foremen and trained cowboys taken by draft. Gentlemen I am speaking from personal experience when I say it is next to impossible to handle a stock of cattle in rough mountain range with novis labor. It is true that we need an army, but it is also true that this army must be fed. Let me impress upon everyone here the importance of bringing all the pressure possible to bear upon those in power, to have our foremen exempted so that we will be able to handle our business in a way so as to get the best results.

The predatory animal is another element of destruction. These must be exterminated, for they are eating thousands of pounds of beef annually. Few people realize how much beef these wild animals consume unless they come directly in contact with the ranges infested with them. It is true the biological survey is and has done a great deal to relieve the situation as far as being perfected, they have not the funds to employ the trappers that are necessary. With the available funds we are just able to hold them down, and retard their breeding. In my judgment we will never handle this question unless we have sufficient funds to employ trappers enough to cover the entire infested sections at once. As we are now fighting them, they are being driven from one section to another, but if we could cover all of these sections at one time I am positive we could obtain better results.

Another great loss to the beef production of the country is blackleg among the calves among our breeding herds. I am pleased to say and I speak from personal experience that I think the germ-free vaccine has come to our rescue. Prior to using this vaccine we had used the government vaccine, also the Park Davis, but had very little relief. With the germ-free we have vaccinated better than 5,000 head, ranging from ten days old up to 13 months old, and have yet to record a single death after vaccinating. If you are loosing anything from blackleg let me urge you to use this vaccine, for with us it has been most effective.

The drouthy condition has been most hazardous. It has demonstrated to me that it is most important for all occupants of the rough mountain ranges to devise some means of fortifying ourselves against such losses. Many of us this year are buying cake and packing it in the mountains to save our breeding herds. The expense of packing such feed coupled with the enormous waste that naturally goes with packing makes this almost prohibitive. To me the most feasible method of guarding against losses in this character of a country, is by having small pastures held in reserve to meet this condition. But all occupants of the national forest refrain from making these preparations for the reason that they are charged for such enclosures in addition to their regular grazing fee, for the same cattle in these pastures. I would suggest that we try to show these forest officials the necessity of the pastures and the injustice of the double charge. If we are granted the privilege of building pastures our losses will be greatly reduced. Neither would it be necessary for us to throw our breeding and immature stock (that should stay on the range) on the market and thus lessen the future supply of beef.

Now, gentlemen, let me say to you that to feed the millions of soldiers which are now upon us is the biggest job we ever undertook. The supply of meat from Europe and Australia, South Africa and Argentine, which were formerly great, are now almost

entirely cut off by difficulties in transportation. It is up to us to furnish the allies the great bulk of their meat. No matter how much we produce there is bound to be a great demand as long as the war lasts. We do not want our army to starve, therefore it behooves us, every patriotic citizen, to put forth every effort to produce as much as we can. We can help by conserving. But gentlemen, let me tell you the world's salvation from famine lies in greater production. Let me say that we must furnish men and we must furnish food. Let us, as individuals and as a body of patriotic men do all in our power to solve the many problems that confront the live stock industry and by so doing assist the allies in winning a speedy victory.

Captain Clark M. Carr, of Albuquerque, is here and is making a strong effort to land the next meeting of the convention at Albuquerque. Captain Carr said today: "Albuquerque is the logical place for the cattle growers to hold their next convention and we hope to persuade this meeting of this fact."

Antonio Lucero, secretary of state, arrived on the noon train today from Santa Fe and expects to be here during the meetings of the cattlemen.

Eugene A. Baird arrived on the noon train today from Tularosa, to attend the stockmen's meeting and also the meeting of the New Mexico Cattle sanitary board of which body he is a member.

Raleigh R. Hare, connected with the United States department of agriculture, arrived here on the noon train from Las Cruces to attend the meetings of the cattlemen.

J. C. Medina, one of the large cattle owners of the Wagon Mound district, is a visitor here to attend the meetings of the cattlemen.

Governor W. E. Lindsey arrived here on the noon train coming direct from a visit to Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, California, where he visited the New Mexico boys encamped there, and delivered the address of welcome at the opening of the meetings of the New Mexico Cattle and Horsegrowers' association this afternoon.

Ex-Senator B. F. Pankey, the cattleking of Santa Fe county, is taking a prominent part in the meetings of the cattlemen's convention. The senator, it is said, has ordered several airplanes to use on his extensive ranches and will probably be asked to give the boys some of his ideas as to how he will use them.

Thomas Taylor is a visitor here from Mora to attend the Cattlemen's convention.

J. H. Kelly is one of the prominent cattlemen from the Watrous section attending the Cattlemen's convention.

Joe Stewart, one of the old-time cattlemen of the San Pedro mountain district, in south Santa Fe county, is a visitor here in attendance at the New Mexico Cattle and Horsegrowers' association.

P. M. Shelly and W. P. Doyle, of Cliff, N. M., are visitors here attending the Cattlemen's convention.

J. J. Herringer, Chas. Bushnell and J. H. Knox are visitors here from Union county attending the Cattlemen's convention.

Ex-Governor W. C. McDonald, of Carrizozo, one of the big cattlemen of the Captain mountain district, and also state Fuel inspector for New Mexico, arrived Monday night to attend the Cattlemen's meetings.

H. B. Hening, one of New Mexico's prominent newspaper writers, at present secretary and publicity manager of the state land board, is here taking in the proceedings of the cattlemen's convention.

A. E. Wilkes, of Variadero, is one

of the southern county visitors at the cattlemen's convention.

Wm. R. Morley, president of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association, is here from his home at Datil, western Socorro county, and called the convention to order this afternoon.

Jose R. Lucero, of Isadore, is another visitor here from the south end of the county attending the convention.

D. H. MacGibbon, one of the prominent cattlemen from northern Colfax county, arrived here Tuesday to attend the cattlemen's convention.

Chas. E. Liebschner came over from his ranch west of town, to attend the meetings of the cattlemen.

J. W. Leonard, the veteran cow man of Trout springs, is here this week, taking in the cattlemen's meetings.

E. M. Lucero, of Chacon, is here attending the cattlemen's meetings.

W. H. Hitson, of Santa Rosa, is one of the visitors at the cattlemen's meetings from Guadalupe county.

Vic. Culbertson, one of the old-time and prominent cattlemen of southern New Mexico, is here from Fierro, Grant county, attending the meetings of the cattlemen.

M. T. Stone, of Carlsbad, Eddy county, is one of the visitors of the southeastern counties attending the meetings of the cattlemen.

A. C. Hicks, the veteran cattleman of the central section of the state is here from Albuquerque attending the cattlemen's convention.

George Stacey is another prominent cattleman visiting here from Raton this week.

W. G. Hamilton is here from Hillsboro, Sierra county, attending the meetings of the cattlemen.

R. F. Wright, J. C. Berry and R. C. Downs are visitors here from Amarillo, Tex.

W. F. Full and W. J. Wolff are visitors here from Dallas, Tex., today.

EXPLORER MAY DIE

Vancouver, B. C., March 12.—Dispatches today from Dawson, Y. T. said fears were expressed in the northern city for the recovery of Vihjalmur Steffansson, the Arctic explorer, now wintering at Herschel Island, in the Arctic ocean. A royal northwest mounted police patrol arrived at Dawson recently from the Arctic and said Steffansson was suffering from fever and was delirious at times.

W. E. Gortner, of the local board, last night received a letter from Claire V. Koogler, from Fort Riley, Kansas of date March 9th in which Mr. Koogler announced the safe arrival of the San Miguel county quota, entrained from Las Vegas on the afternoon of March 5th. In his letter Mr. Koogler says: "We have been busy since our arrival here and this is the first time I have had an opportunity to write and tell you of our successful trip. I used all the meal tickets furnished by the board. Supper March 5th, 46 meals at Trinidad; breakfast March 6th, 46 meals at Dodge City; dinner March 6th, 46 meals, Newton; supper March 6th, 46 meals, at Topeka.

"After we had been on the train sometime I found that John J. McCoy, of Rio Arriba county, and who entrained with us was not on the transportation list, although his name appeared on the official papers. I wired to Las Vegas in regard to this and the transportation for Mr. McCoy was arranged for.

"The rest of the trip was uneventful and we all arrived at Fort Riley safe, and bid well to become good soldiers.

"Very truly yours,

"CLAIRE V. KOOGLER."

OBJECT TO EXTENSION OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN STATE

Telegraphic protestation was last evening made to officials of the bureau of Indian affairs at Washington, D. C., against the enlargement of the Navajo and Zuni reservations by the segregation of adjacent territory which is now or can be utilized for ranging of cattle or sheep by the Cattle and Horsegrowers' association.

The protest, in the form of a resolution, which had been formulated at the morning session of the executive committee, was presented to the convention just before it adjourned late yesterday afternoon. Its adoption was unanimous. President Morley and Secretary Culberson were empowered to wire the protest to the Washington authorities at once, which they did.

Their text of the resolution follows:

Resolution

Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of this association that the bureau of Indian affairs has requested that additions be made to the Navajo and Zuni reservations, located in this state, and

Whereas, These Indian reservations are already extremely large and as yet undeveloped—the Navajo reservation comprising an area of more than 14,000,000 acres with a population of only 32,488 Indians and 521 whites, and

Whereas, All of the area proposed to be added to these reservations is now stocked and grazed to full capacity by resident stockmen who have erected extensive improvements thereon, and who are conducting their business with much more efficiency than that now followed by the Indians and

Whereas, This action if approved would drive both cattle and sheepmen out of business, causing unwarranted distress and much curtailment of production at a time when our country appears to be facing a serious shortage of all meat products, now therefore be it.

Resolved: By the New Mexico Cattle and Horsegrowers' association, in convention assembled at Las Vegas, March 12, 13 and 14, 1918, that fully cognizant of the seriousness of this situation, we instruct the president of this convention to immediately telegraph our senators and representative at Washington, an earnest protest against such action and request that this resolution be brought to the immediate attention of the proper authorities.

VISITORS ENJOY HOSPITALITY OF LAS VEGAS CITIZENS

They held a smoker at the Commercial club Tuesday. It was for the edification of the cow men. The horse raisers were tolerated, and the sheepmen had a slight "look in."

In the years gone by, before the packers' trust thrust itself upon the unsophisticated public, a "smoker," or to be more explicit, a smoke house was a place where hams were cured for future use.

The rooms of the Commercial club Tuesday were converted into an old fashioned smoke house. The visitors were cured. They were cured of the belief that Las Vegas did not know how to royally entertain.

They say that in the eating of the pudding, there is the proof thereof. In this instance the word "thereof" is perfectly good.

It is because of the "thereofness" that the Las Vegas friends of the visitors in attendance upon the big convention proved that they are good. They perfectly "cured" the "hams."

To this little modest affair the wives and other relatives of the vis-

itors were not invited. Not that they would not have been welcome, but because—

But why go into details?

One of the features of the evening was the work of the Harmony Singers. They were liberal with their songs and it is needless to say that the words were catchy, being original stuff adapted to any old song they decided to sing. This splendid new musical organization is composed of J. K. Burks, J. B. McCoy, R. D. LaPine, S. L. Moore and F. W. Nichols.

A redeeming feature of the smoker was that everyone "among those present" got back to the hotel in ample time for breakfast.

And that was a feat, everything being taken into consideration.

Nuf sed.

"THE BILLY SUNDAY OF THE TRENCHES" MAKES DECIDED HIT LAS TNGHT

The self-centered thoughts of the stockmen, horse breeders and sheepmen were patriotically diverted for several hours Tuesday evening, while Lieutenant J. A. Crozier of a Canadian command, back from the trenches because of a wound received in action somewhere "over there," recounted experiences of the war, and incidentally suggested that men qualified for the service enlist.

Lieut. Crozier—from a rostrum point of view—is a second Billy Sunday. That is, while he is talking, he prances up and down the space just back of the orchestra pit, supposed to be reserved for electric lights. Then he charges up and down the platform, using his arms, and talking so that the gallery gods can hear him. And when he is through with the exhibition and explanation of a war trophy, he very spectacularly tosses it in a most nonchalant manner to his aide.

And his aide, by the way, is a mighty interesting chap. He is a sergeant major, who has been wounded in the trenches, and carries in his "boot" a thrust. His name is Smith. No kin to any other member of that distinguished family anywhere in civilization. He is the top-most leaf of a tree all his own, because he is original.

The originality lies in the fact that although Sergeant Major Smith has been through weeks of desperate fighting in France, he hasn't yet admitted killing a Hun in cold blood.

He did it several times with malice aforethought.

But the grand jury hasn't as yet returned a verdict.

Perhaps soon.

Maybe never.

In the interim he and Lieutenant Crozier are traveling through New Mexico telling audiences of the awfulness of the kaiser's war of kulture, and what the Americans must do to circumvent him and a realization of his dream of several decades to the ruler of the world.

The opera house was crowded. Lieutenant Crozier perhaps never faced a more appreciative audience. It drank in, as a cup of water is to the desert-fagged traveler, every word that he had uttered. And frequently interrupted him with applause.

In presenting the lieutenant, Judge D. J. Leahy turned loose a bunch of patriotic oratory that was not surpassed by the man introduced.

T. W. TOMLINSON SAYS HOOVER MAY SOON CANCEL ORDER

That the American public never does anything by halves, but throws its whole heart and soul into anything that it undertakes, is again proven by the statement made Tues-

evening by T. W. Tomlinson:

"There is so much meat food stuff in the country that I expect to see a revocation within a few days of the meatless day order."

The significance of that statement lies in the fact that Mr. Tomlinson is secretary of the American Live Stock association. He arrived in Las Vegas last evening from Washington, D. C., where he spent a month in consultation with Food Administrator Hoover and other national officials who have much to do with the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Tomlinson was met at the train by a deputation of Las Vegas and officials of the convention in session here, and was entertained during the evening in accordance with the position which he holds in the live stock circles of the country. He has been asked to address the convention, which he said he would do. His remarks will receive undivided attention because what he says will have a national bearing.

Commenting upon the food condition of the country, Mr. Tomlinson said in substance:

"I have reasons for believing it will be but a short time before Mr. Hoover will see his way clear to abolish meatless days throughout the country. It will be due to wonderful conservatism shown by the American people when he asked them not to waste meat. He told them the boys 'over there' wanted meat, and the American public gave it to them by denying themselves.

"There is sufficient meat in the country today for the ordinary needs of everyone, and more than enough to supply our boys in the trenches in France. Without violating any confidences I can say that meat and other live stock supplies are being sent to the boys in quantities more than sufficient to supply their every need. And the supply comes from a source that, under present conditions, will be more than sufficient as long as the war may last."

If there was a member of the Cattle and Horse Growers' association who entertained the idea from press dispatches that T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Live Stock association, had proven untrue to his trust by sending certain telegrams to Attorney McManus of Swift & Company, packers, it must have been dissipated by the explanation of the affair by H. A. Jastro of Bakersfield, Cal., chairman of the market committee of the national organization, at Thursday's session of the convention.

"I have known this man for fifteen years," said Mr. Jastro. "I have always found him to be a man of high ideals, true to his trust, always above suspicion, and the attempt to besmirch his reputation is an outrage, and I resent it.

"I could not in ten years tell you what Mr. Tomlinson has done for the live stock business of the country. He has worked untiringly for your interests, and the idea that he has proven false by the sending of the telegrams which he did, is infamous. I saw many of the messages he sent before they were placed upon the wires. He did only as would one attorney do for another. He has not played the national association false, and we have the utmost confidence in him."

In substantiation of his assertions that the American National Live stock association has the greatest confidence in Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Jastro read a letter from the members of the market commission, of which he is chairman, in which they said the crooked imputations placed upon Mr. Tomlinson are false. They arrived at that conclusion after a careful investigation of the whole matter.

The defense of Mr. Tomlinson by Mr. Jastro was enthusiastically received by the members of the convention. They heartily applauded Mr. Jastro's remarks.

The New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association has decided to take up with the government officials at Washington, the advisability of exempting from draft or war duty certain classes of like stock and sheep men whose presence at home is essential to the care and perpetuation of those two vast industries.

The association asks that range foremen and cowboys, together with sheep herders, be exempted from any kind of service that will take them from their regular duties.

Already so many stock and sheep men have been rallied to the colors that the biggest industry in the state has been seriously crippled by their absence.

It is generally admitted that the stock and sheep industry is one that requires years of experience on the part of hired help to become efficient. A foreman, called to the front, leaves a vacancy that is not easily filled by others immediately under him, and a promotion leaves a vacancy further down the line that is not easily filled from an experience point of view.

Inasmuch as the government and the allied European nations look upon this country, more than Argentina, to supply an inexhaustible supply of meat for home and trench consumption, it is the contention of the live stock men that the authorities at Washington should protect them to the extent, at least, of not disrupting range conditions by drafting men so essential to the industry, and whose places are not easily filled.

This protest to the government was fathered by Vic Culberson, the secretary of the association. He has given it careful consideration, and the action of the association endorsing his ideas, was largely due to the clear, concise manner in which he presented them.

"The Cattleman's Part in Defending the Nation," one of the most patriotic addresses of the convention, was delivered by Charles Springer. He is chairman of the state council of defense.

There are few men in the state who have worked harder and longer for the true cause of democracy since the war was carried 3000 miles across the Atlantic to the shores of the United States, than Mr. Springer. His state position has brought him in personal touch with people throughout New Mexico, and he is recognized as one of the most stalwart and patriotic citizens of the state. Therefore his remarks were attentively listened to, and carried great weight.

The general theme of Mr. Springer's remarks were to the effect that if it were not for the meat production the country, in these days of conservation, would be in dire distress. He most forcibly brought out the fact that the cattlemen—the producers—are in the supply way, the bone and sinew of the war.

Despite the fact that aside from munitions the beef industry is the most essential adjunct to defeating the Huns, and although all other products have materially advanced in cost, the cattle men and the sheep men have so far derived the least benefit.

There is hardly a product that has not advanced phenomenally in cost, still live stock has been the least affected. There has been an advance of not to exceed six or seven per cent since this country actively entered the war in the price of live stock, yet the products incidental to fattening of beef have been more than doubled.

ARTILLERY FIRE OF SAMMIES IS TOO MUCH FOR VASSALS OF KAISER

With the American Army in France, March 12, (Tuesday) (By the Associated Press)—There was greater artillery activity by the Americans on the Toul sector today than at any time since they took position there. American shells have obliterated at least five groups of gas projectors which had been set up by the enemy in preparation for an attack. Fires back of the German lines also were caused and any number of explosions were heard.

The American troops on the Toul sector again raided the German positions, penetrating to the second lines. No prisoners were captured but a number of the enemy were killed by shell fire and rifle fire. Along the Chemin des Dames, the crew of a German raider which fell at Clamecy Monday night was made prisoner by American soldiers. The Germans later were turned over to the French.

In the Woevre and in Lorraine the American troops are giving the Germans little rest and raids are being carried out successfully. The artillery especially in the Toul sector, also has been active.

South of Richecourt, on the Toul sector, General Pershing's men penetrated to the second German line in a raid Tuesday. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy by shell and rifle fire. The raids in this sector began Saturday and probably are in answer to German activities which had indicated the enemy was preparing for a movement against the American lines. The artillery activity in this sector has been most intense, the American gunners causing fires and explosions behind the enemy lines.

The American troops east of Luneville, in Lorraine, which places them very near the Franco-German border, went into the German positions Monday and found that the enemy had not yet returned to the trenches he evacuated the day before. Despite German artillery fire against them, the raiders came back without a casualty.

On the line between Armentieres and La Basse, which has not changed in 18 months, the Germans continue their powerful raids. Their latest effort was made against Portuguese positions near LaVentie. The Germans were checked by machine gun fire which caused heavy casualties and left prisoners in the hands of the Portuguese. British troops repulsed small raids in the Ypres area, where the enemy artillery fire is intense. On the French front bombardment has been violent in Champagne especially east of Rheims.

In aerial French and British machines have accounted for 21 enemy machines while French gunners have destroyed three others. In addition to attacking military targets close behind the German lines, British airmen have bombed the city of Coblenz on the Rhine, in daylight. A ton of bombs was dropped, causing two fires and a violent explosion.

The Bolshevik government has removed to Moscow, where the all-Russian congress of soviets will meet on Thursday to take action on the German peace treaty. In Petrograd two committees are preparing to take over the government. One is headed by Trotzky, dismissed by Premier Lenin as foreign minister and the other by Zinovieff, chairman of the delegation which assented to the German peace terms. In eastern Siberia General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has been driven across the border into Manchuria by Bolshevik troops, aided by released German prisoners. China has warned the Bol-

sheviki against infractions of their neutrality in Manchuria.

German air ships have raided the coast of Yorkshire in eastern England and have dropped bombs. What damage the raiders did has not yet been reported.

SON OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT IS INJURED BY SHELL FIRE

New York, March 13.—Captain Archibald Roosevelt, a son of Theodore Roosevelt, has been wounded in action with the American forces in France. A cablegram was received today at the colonel's office here from Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a major with the American expeditionary forces. It reads:

"Archie wounded by shrapnel slightly in leg. Arm broken but not badly. No danger. Ted."

"I am as proud of my four boys as I can be," Colonel Roosevelt said, when informed by his secretary, Miss Josephine Stryker, over the telephone at his home in Oyster Bay, where the former president is recuperating from his recent illness. "As long as Archie was not killed, everything is all right."

Decorated With War Cross

Earlier in the day the colonel had received information that a French general had decorated "Archie" with the cross of war for gallantry in action. With details lacking as to how "Archie" received his wounds, the colonel said, he associated the receipt of the cross with this exploit.

Before Major Roosevelt's cablegram regarding his brother was received it had been assumed that the cross was conferred upon "Archie" in connection with an experience he had earlier in the war. Regarding this earlier experience the colonel took a few newspapers into his confidence some months ago. The colonel said then that he had received word that "Archie" had led a raiding party into No Man's Land at night and that he was under fire. At the time the colonel was talking, announcement had been made that "Archie" had been jumped from second lieutenant to captain and the colonel assumed that it was for that action. A few weeks ago the former president sent a cablegram to his son informing him that a baby, named Archibald B. Roosevelt, Jr., "had been born to the captain's wife," who was Miss Grace S. Lockwood of Boston.

RECUPERATION CAMP FOR THE WOUNDED AND ILL WHO RETURN FROM FRONT

Denver, March 14.—The Railroad Men's Mountain Home association, formed to build a recuperation camp near Denver for railroad men wounded or incapacitated in the war filed articles of incorporation here yesterday.

The site for the camp will be 40 acres on a ranch near Morrison, Colo., of Guy Adams, mail traffic manager for the Union Pacific railroad, who originated the idea and donated the ground. Construction of the camp will depend on voluntary contribution of railroad men over the entire country. The purpose of the association is to take care free of charge of any of the 80,000 railroad men now in military service who may be sent back wounded or sick.

CASUALTIES

Washington, Mar. 14.—Today's casualty list issued by the war department carries the names of six men killed in action, three dead of wounds seven dead of disease, two wounded severely and eleven slightly hurt.

The only officer in the list is Captain Archibald Roosevelt, who was slightly wounded. News of his wounding was told first in private cable dispatches.

BETTER WEATHER MAKES MEN ANXIOUS TO START THE MUSIC

Favorable weather on most of the western front has led to increased fighting but none of the armies have yet made an attack in great strength. All apparently are keyed up to the highest pitch and the raids into opposing trenches are becoming stronger each day. In the Champagne where the German artillery has been very active, the French have withstood a German attack. The effort was repressed by the French with severe losses to the attackers. American raiding parties and American gunners both are busy on the sectors northwest of Toul and east of Luneville. The Germans do not remain in their trenches to fight the Americans, but flee to the rear lines when General Pershing's men appear.

An important shipping agreement has been reached between the United States and Great Britain by which Dutch ships in American, British and other allied ports are to be taken over next week for allied uses, the ship owners only figuring in the transaction. The slowness of the Netherlands government in the long pending negotiations it is said, led to the dropping of the negotiations and the agreement to take the ships under international law with compensation for the owners and the safeguarding of their rights. The new arrangement will mean the addition of about 1,000,000,000 tons to the shipping resources of the allies.

Advices today supplement the London dispatches which announced the allied move by disclosing that there is still a chance that the Dutch government may sanction the agreement for taking over of the merchant fleet in question. The ships, however, it is indicated, will be taken over on March 18 if no acceptance is secured from Holland before that time.

Berlin today announces that the German troops which occupied Odessa were sent thither in agreement with the Rumanian government. This patently refers to the clause in the peace treaty with Rumania in which that nation was required to give all possible aid to the transport of troops of the central powers through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

In last night's air raid on England only one Zeppelin crossed the coast, dropping four bombs on Hartlepool which damaged residence property and caused the death of five persons and the injury of nine others.

In an engagement between two British and five German seaplanes on Tuesday, one of the German planes was destroyed and another compelled to descend. The observer of another machine was killed. The British planes went out of action when they had examined their ammunition and returned safely.

An unsuccessful attack by a submarine on a British hospital ship, Gullford Castle is reported by London today. The attack was made in the Bristol channel where the hospital ship Glenart Castle was sunk a fortnight ago with the loss of some 150 lives.

AVIATORS' PAY UNCHANGED

Washington, Mar. 14.—Legislation to repeal laws giving extra pay allowances averaging fifty per cent to men in the aviation service, recommended by General Pershing to Secretary Baker, was unanimously disapproved today by the senate military committee. A clause in the omnibus bill amending the national defense act providing for repeal of the allowances was stricken out.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Ira L. Ludwick, Estancia, N. M.: One past two year old dark red heifer, weight 350 lbs.

Branded
Right hip

Branded
Left shoulder

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 8, 1918, said date being 10 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. 247-B-6-184-C

1st. pub. Mar. 14, last pub. Mar. 29, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector Lawrence Welsh, of Aztec, N. M.:

One ten months old red white face steer, medium grade, very gentle.

Branded
Left ribs

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 8, 1918, said date being 10 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. 248-B-6-184-D

1st. pub. Mar. 14, last pub. Mar. 29, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One long yearling red muley heifer, weight 375 lbs. Unbranded.

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 8, 1918, said date being 10 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. 249-B-6-185-A

1st. pub. Mar. 14, last pub. Mar. 29, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One coming two year old red white face heifer, weight 350 lbs., low grade Hereford.

Branded
Left shoulder

Branded
Left ribs

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 8, 1918, said date being 10 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. 246-B-6-184-B

1st. pub. Mar. 14, last pub. Mar. 29, '18.

On a clear day it is not possible to go up in an aeroplane anywhere in England without seeing the sea.

ATTACK ON VILLA AHUMADA REPULSED BY SMALL GARRISON OF LOYAL SOLDIERS

Juarez, Mexico, March 11.—Villa followers attacked Villa Ahumada, 63 miles south of here last night. After a brief skirmish the attackers were driven off by the federal garrisoning that station. The Mexican Central railroad was cut near Villa Ahumada a bridge burned and the telegraph line between there and Chihuahua City is also out of commission. Epifanio Holguin was believed to be in command of the Villa followers.

Private and military messages were received here last night before the telegraph line was cut telling of the attack on Villa Ahumada but no details were given in these messages. It was reported here unofficially that a federal major at Villa Ahumada was killed but this could not be confirmed at military headquarters. Holguin, after disarming the federal garrison at Gallego, March 2, left with his loot for the Carmen ranch which is near Villa Ahumada. He has about 60 men, and it was thought this band was believed to have attacked the small federal garrison at Villa Ahumada.

REFUSAL TO DO DUTY DRAWS LONG TERMS IN PENITENTIARY

Camp Dodge, Iowa, March 11.—Found guilty by a general court martial of refusing to obey orders, eight national army men from St. Paul, Minn., all professed socialists, have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the Leavenworth penitentiary, it was announced today. One of the men—A. S. Broms, was given 20 years and the other seven were sentenced to 25 years confinement, all at hard labor.

The seven are W. P. Treseler, R. A. Carlson, Carl W. Johnson, Axel W. Carlson, Gunnard Johnson, F. Orris Kamman and Nicholas Ungar.

The men were tried and convicted in less than 24 hours, it was stated. Broms and Treseler are the only native born Americans. The rest are natives of Sweden but had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

The men were brought to Camp Dodge and assigned to the 351st infantry. Here they refused to recognize the authority of their officers and would not perform duties required of them. Court martial proceedings were instituted and the eight socialists were represented by G. L. Siegel of St. Paul, a member of the Minnesota legislature.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY A FAVORITE FOR COLDS

J. L. Easley, Macon, Ill., in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says, "During the past fifteen years it has been my sister's favorite medicine for colds on the lungs. I myself have taken it a number of times when suffering with a cold and it always relieve me promptly."—Adv.

FARM LAND DEALERS

San Antonio, Texas, March 11.—The organization of a National Farm Land Dealers' association is expected to result from a conference of land dealers from all over the country which has been called to meet in this city this week.

DESPONDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION

Women often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect.—Adv.

HAS EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THE GOOD FAITH OF JAPAN

Osaka, Jana, Friday, March 8.—According to a dispatch to the Mainichi of this city from Washington, the United States is demanding a guarantee for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia immediately the Russian crisis is over.

Washington Denies Story

Washington, March 11.—It was authoritatively stated here today by officials in close touch with the situation that such demand as referred to in the foregoing dispatch was not made upon Japan by the United States and that such demand would be considered as impugning Japan's good faith which the United States already recognized. It was also stated that if Japanese troops go to Siberia the question of their withdrawal is expected to go before the peace conference.

China Will Help Japan

Peking, March 11 (by the Associated Press).—China, in response to an inquiry at Tokio has signified her intention to co-operate with Japan in the protection of allied interests in the far east. The Chinese war bureau has been requested to arrange for the sending of two divisions to northern Manchuria. Japan will bear the expense pending the completion of a proposed American loan to China.

TAKE CHILDREN OUT OF DANGER

If you saw a child on a railroad track you would endeavor to remove the little one from danger. When a child is "snuffling" or coughing, isn't it your duty to get him out of danger of severe consequences. Foley's Honey and Tar gives relief from coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiates. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

MEN WHO VIOLATED SHIPPING LAWS WILL GO TO ATLANTA

Washington, March 11.—Conviction of Karl Bunz, manager-director and two other officials of the Hamburg-American line for violating the shipping laws by sending supplies to German cruisers from American ports were in effect sustained today by the supreme court which refused to review the proceedings. Bunz and Geo. Kotter, superintending engineer will be compelled to serve 18 months and Walter Poppenhouse, a second officer one year in the Atlanta penitentiary. Adolph Mackmeister, purchasing agent for the line, died after he was convicted.

AMERICANS ROBBED IN CHINA

Peking, Friday, March 8.—Two American engineers, Nyl and Purcell, have been robbed and captured by bandits near Yeh Sien in the province of Horan. They were on their way to inspect a survey, the site of a proposed railway between Chow Kaikow and Siang Yangful. They were carrying a large sum of money to pay survey parties. An escort of 20 soldiers resisted the bandits until their ammunition was exhausted, when the party surrendered.

"IT SURE DOES THE WORK"

Mrs. W. H. Thornton, 3522 W. 10th St., Little Rock, Ark., writes: "My little boy had a severe attack of croup and I honestly believe he would have died if it had not been for Foley's Honey and Tar. I would not be without it at any price, as it sure does the work." Best remedy known for coughs, colds, whooping cough. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

DEPARTURE IN FEBRUARY KNOWN ONLY TO OFFICIALS AND PRESS

Paris, Mar. 11.—Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war arrived in Paris this morning. He was received by General Pershing, General Tasker H. Bliss, the American chief-of-staff; French officers representing Premier Clemenceau and Ambassador Sharp. The Secretary's voyage was without incident.

Washington, Mar. 11.—Secretary Baker has arrived in France for an inspection of the American armies and a conference with military officials. The news of Mr. Baker's safe landing at a French port, conveyed in an Associated Press dispatch last night brought a formal announcement from the war department emphasizing that the Secretary's visit was purely military and not diplomatic. The war department announced that Mr. Baker sailed from the United States about February 27, accompanied by Major General Wm. M. Black, Chief of Engineers Lieutenant Colonel M. L. Bratt, and Ralph Hayes, his private secretary.

"Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France," said the announcement, "but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and hold important conferences with American military officers."

Secretary Baker and his staff reached Paris at 6.30 a. m., from the French sea port where they landed. Their trip to Paris was made in a special car attached to the regular train. Few people knew of the secretary's arrival, there being only a small crowd at the station. The members of the party were taken to the hotel Crillon, which will be their headquarters during their stay in Paris.

No submarines were sighted during the voyage across and the weather was fine except on two days, when stormy conditions were encountered.

SPRING IS NICE, BUT—

Lack of fresh vegetable food and interrupted, changing habits make these trying weeks for any one inclined to constipation. Foley Cathartic Tablets are just the thing for indigestion, biliousness, gas on stomach, furred tongue, headache, or other condition indicating clogged bowels. Cause no bad after effects. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

LUMBER MEN ARRESTED

New Orleans, Mar. 11.—Four lumber exporters of this city were arrested by agents of the department of justice Saturday suspected of being dangerous enemy aliens and of violation of the espionage law. They are Hans S. Forchrmer, general manager for Hugo Forchrmer; Ernest Albrecht, chief assistant to Forchrmer, Philde I. Adam and his brother, M. Adam.

A BILLIOUS ATTACK

When you have a billious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and your will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.—Adv.

J. C. Holbrook, of Cuervo, is here attending the stockmen's convention.

CASUALTY LIST DOES NOT GIVE HOME OR RELATIVES OF THOSE REPORTED

Washington, Mar. 11.—General Pershing's casualty list today shows four privates killed in action; four severely wounded; 21 slightly wounded; four died of wounds, eight of disease and two from other causes.

Killed in action—Private Frank J. Osgood, Cook Linnie G. Fillingen, privates Francisco Disabatine, Otis D. Green.

Wounded severely—Privates Joe E. Bush, John E. Frayne, Hancel Van Hoose, Charles Goodisky.

Wounded: Privates Antoni Kullig, Charles B. Sandridge.

Wounded slightly—Corporal Edward J. Smith; Privates Charles A. Roberts, Floyd R. Leseman, Nazzareno Faghetta, Emery Wolfe, Henry E. Stedman, Elmore Murley, Corporal Herbert L. Livingstone; Private Joseph Marcyan; Chief Mechanic Sidney G. Land, Private Ben A. Kosse, Sergeant George H. Bradley, Corporal Hi G. Whiting, Privates Harold J. Jenkins, Carl R. Hanson, Paul O. Nelson, Verd F. Smith.

Died of wounds: Privates Lawrence Wenell, Henry J. Sweeney, Sergeant Theodore Peterson, private Jim F. Edgar.

Died of pneumonia, private William Rhodes.

Died from fractured skull, Wagoner John Collins.

Died of meningitis, Private Fell Hall.

Died of pneumonia, Sergeant C. Howard Peck, Jr.,

Died from accident, First Lieutenant Arthur J. Perrault.

Died from pneumonia, Privates James Magee, Herman Pape, Thomas J. Cate, George Glenn.

Died from pneumonia, Privates William R. Taylor.

The war department's new plan of issuing the casualties may be investigated by the senate military committee. Senator New, of Indiana, today had his resolution calling upon the department for information, referred to the committee, stating that he and other senators had received criticisms of the order.

HERBINE cures constipation and re-establishes regular bowel movements. Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

OFFERED TO AID MAN TO AVOID DRAFT BY FIXING EYES

St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 11.—Eugene J. Deane of Mexico, Mo., today was sentenced in the federal court to imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., for a year and a day, for violating the espionage act. He was found guilty of having offered to put a drug in the eyes of Wm. Otis Johnson, of Mexico, Mo., so that Johnson would be rejected in the army draft.

Letters read in court today by the government attorney, said Deane had been a methodist minister at Emmett, Ida., and that on one Sunday he filled a methodist pulpit at Seattle, Wash., but was not allowed to continue as pastor.

A SHORT BUT

STRONG STATEMENT

Women with backache, rheumatic pains, sore muscles, stiff joints or other symptoms of kidney trouble should read this statement from Mrs. S. C. Small, Clayton, N. M. "Foley Kidney Pills have done me more good than all other medicines." They strengthen weak kidneys and banish sleep-disturbing bladder ailments. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPRESSES HOPE THAT ALL SCHOOLS WILL HAVE THEM

Washington, Mar. 11—President Wilson, in a letter to Secretary Lane expresses the hope that "every school will have a regiment in the volunteer war garden army"—the army of school children, it is estimated may raise this year products valued at \$500,000,000. The president's letter said:

"I sincerely hope that you may be successful through the board of education in arousing the interest of teachers and children in the schools of the United States in the cultivation of home gardens. Every boy and girl who really sees the purpose with high spirits, because I am sure they would all like to feel that they are in fact fighting in France by joining the home garden army. They know that America has undertaken to send meat and flour and wheat and other food for the support of the soldiers who are doing the fighting for the men and women who are making the munitions and for the boys and girls of western Europe and that we must also feed ourselves while we are carrying on this war. The movement to establish gardens, therefore, and to have the children work in them is just as real and patriotic an effort as the building of ships or the firing of cannon. I hope that this spring every school will have a regiment in the volunteer war garden army."

It is Secretary Lane's idea that is being worked out through commissioner Claxton of the bureau of education to have five million boys and girls of the schools in every city, town and village in the country, captained by 40,000 teachers, produce as nearly as possible all vegetables, small fruits and eggs for their home consumption.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT?

Washington, March 11.—Just as the present chief executive of our country has the "lucky thirteen" letters in his name, so is the present arch-foe of freedom and democracy burdened with a title that includes the "unlucky 13." The numeral "13" was regarded by the Romans as exceedingly unlucky, and, when reading history, it would show that it has proved so with dynasties.

It is recorded in English history that Ethelred II, the Unready, brought disaster upon himself and upon Britain. Harold II was killed at the battle of Hastings. William II of England was killed by an arrow in the New Forest. Edward II was defeated at Bannockburn, Charles II had to fight for his throne, and James II was deposed.

The same thing is noticeable in French, Russian and German history. John II of France was captured at the battle of Poitiers. Charles II of Anjou was in captivity most of the life. Alexis II son of Peter the Great of Russia, was condemned to death for treason, and died in prison. Alexander II of Russia was assassinated, and Nicholas II of Russia has been driven into exile.

Francis II of Germany was beaten by Napoleon, and if the superstition concerning the evil influence of the numeral "13" upon kings holds good, William II of Germany, who is responsible for the present war, is certain to come to a bad end.

MINNESOTA GOVERNOR SPEAKS PLAIN ENGLISH TO ORGANIZATION

St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 11—Declining an invitation to address a campaign

rally of the non-partisan league, Governor Burnquist today made a scathing arraignment of the league and some of its members in a letter to Arthur Leseur, executive secretary. He charged the league members has opposed the entrance of the United States into the war and said:

"When it became apparent that this course would result in disaster for their organization they changed their course and made an eleventh hour claim to loyalty, but notwithstanding this claim the national non-partisan league is a party of discontent."

"It has drawn to it the pro-German element of our state," the governor continued. "Its leaders have been closely associated with the lawless I. W. W. and with the red socialists. Pacifists and peace advocates whose doctrines are in benefit to Germany, are among their numbers. Addressing Mr. Pesseur, the governor wrote:

"You, who signed yourself executive secretary of the league, were connected with the people's peace council, which, through my proclamation of August, 28, 1917, was barred from meetings in this state, but which was invited to North Dakota by its governor, who was elected through the votes of your league."

"The cheering and applauding of the unpatriotic utterances of Senator LaFollette at your last convention put a stamp of disloyalty upon it that can never be erased. In declining to speak at your party's rally, I wish to say further that for me there are, during this war, but two parties, one composed of loyalists and the other of disloyalists."

London, Mar. 9 (By Mail)—When one's vessel is in danger from enemy submarines anything will do as a weapon of defense, as is shown by the story of a captain of a British trawler who used a coal shovel to good effect against a German submarine. The trawler, according to the story told by one of the crew, was in the North sea in a stiff breeze when the skipper saw a periscope crawl through the breaking surface of the sea about a hundred yards off. There was no gun aboard and the trawler's best speed was less than eight knots.

"It was a situation to dismay most men," said the sailor. "Our skipper, however, has a fighting spirit a touch of the wheel sent the trawler's blunt bows pointing at the submarine's whaleback and we wallowed menacingly toward the pirate."

"The u-boat swung around to avoid the impact and the sides of the trawler scraped along the side of the submarine. The periscope was still well out of the water but was beginning to slip down as the submarine dived."

"The skipper bawled for a hammer, a crow bar, anything that would hurt. One of the crew thrust a coal shovel into his hands and he scrambled on the bulwarks and leaned over, two of the crew hanging onto his coat so that he would not fall overboard. Backwards and forwards he swung the heavy scoop at the fragile periscope and the third blow reduced it to fragments. The submarine commander, hearing the noise and wonder what new and terrible device the enemy had invented, crept to his periscope to have a look, but all was black. He was blind, and the trawler got away in safety."

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.—Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

AMERICAN SOLDIER HEARS AMUSING CONVERSATION IN TEUTON TRENCH

With the American Army in France, March 8 (By the Associated Press.)—The enemy apparently has something he is planning against our troops in the sector northwest of Toul. His camouflage at certain places suddenly have been doubled in height and much work is going on within the enemy lines.

Last night an American patrol who understands German heard this conversation within a German trench:

"Come here Fritz, take this pick and pry that stone loose and then throw that dirt out. These—over there. We work all night to fix things here and they blow them to hell in the daytime."

The nine men in the American patrol who made a sudden dash for the American lines from a shell hole near the German trenches where they had been hiding, explained why they started in broad daylight on their backward sprint. They had lost their way in the dark in No Man's Land and got into the shell hole after wandering for several hours. Finally the men got hungry and all of them decided they would rather take a chance with German bullets than go any longer without food and water.

The sun came out today, drying out the ground and the trenches and the men's damp clothing.

An American patrol of five men three nights ago outfought an enemy patrol of ten men. They met in No Man's land and the Americans opened fire. The Germans replied and for three minutes there was a sharp skirmish. The enemy retreated leaving two dead and two wounded Bavarians, who were made prisoners. The American patrol returned to its own line without having received a scratch.

Officers report that despite the fact that the Germans fired many shells to prepare the way for a raid, not a single enemy soldier got into position to carry it out, the American automatic rifles, machine guns and rifles stopping the Germans in their tracks.

OPEN SEASON FOR HUNS OFFERS GOOD SPORT FOR SAMMIES

With the American Army in France, Thursday March 7 (By the Associated Press.)—A lone American sentry this morning attacked an enemy patrol of about 40 men some of whom had stealthily entered an advanced American trench. He drove them off, killing the leader and wounding others. The name of this man is mentioned in all reports of the affair and he has been congratulated heartily by his officers and comrades for his courage and levelheadedness.

The sentry saw the patrol advancing and looked on as the Germans began to drop cautiously into the trench. He knew that an American patrol was out along the wire not far away and counted upon its help after he opened fire. There were four men in the American patrol. By the time five Germans had entered the trench the sentry thought he should delay no longer, especially as the under officer who was leading the Germans had approached within a few yards of him. The sentry opened fire rapidly without challenging. The German leader fell at the first crack of the rifle. The others in the trench hurriedly sought protection but they were not quick enough for the sentry's bullets caught some of them.

As the American began firing a German some distance outside the

wire shouted "come out, come out." The Germans needed no second invitation. In fact those who were still in the wire already had started out. The small American patrol saw the enemy trailing back across No Man's Land under fire from the sentry and from Americans at points further along the line. The patrol joined in the fray and helped to speed the Germans on their way by hurling a large number of hand grenades, some of which probably took effect. Four rifles were found in the American lines.

London, Mar. 9—The social revolutionists have decided to organize a national guard to overthrow the Bolshevik regime in Russia, according to Dr. Eleff of Moscow university who is quoted in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph as saying that the decision was reached at a recent conference in Moscow. A great army is now being organized in the Don district supported by cosacks, the dispatch adds, and it is also planned to introduce a republic in Russia with a coalition government which would not accept the German-Bolshevik peace. Professor Eleff asserted that the news of the new movement had been suppressed by the Petrograd Bolshevik news agency.

Washington, March 9.—Oregon and Washington can furnish between 400 and 500 wooden ships a year, witnesses from the Pacific coast today told the senate commerce commission, if the emergency fleet corporation would furnish the lumbermen with a standardized program. Fears of the shipping board that the lumber supply in the northwest is inadequate are unfounded. H. Vanduzer of Oregon declared the mills in his state had not reached the maximum capacity and said production of wooden ships on the west coast could be accelerated. He praised the loyalty of Oregon lumber men and asserted there is no necessity for the commandeering of timber.

The car situation in that state, he said, was very bad and he knew of several mills that will be compelled to close unless the situation improves.

J. H. Bloedel of Seattle, chairman of the fir production board, said he had just completed a survey of the lumber supply in the state and has submitted the information to the shipping board. He said there must be a standardized schedule for shipment but believed one would shortly be prepared. Sawmills in Washington, Mr. Bloedel said have ample capacity to produce what timber the government needs for ships.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. J. Schaefer.—Adv.

Santa Fe, March 11—Edward Springer, son of Frank Springer, has been for some weeks now in command of a battery of the Twenty-sixth Field Artillery and according to all reports is one of the New Mexico men who is making good, in fact, having been complimented by the commanding colonel for the manner in which he handled his battery. Lieutenant Springer, together with Lieutenant Waldo Twitchell, who commands an aerial company somewhere on the Atlantic coast, received their preliminary training at Leon Springs, Tex., last fall.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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

At this time, when every effort is being exhausted to conserve beef and pork for our soldiers and the soldiers of our allies, it is only just to consider briefly the attitude of our state game warden. Under his ruling the millions of ducks that are now inhabiting the waters of New Mexico, cannot be shot. He makes this ruling under a law that has been held unconstitutional in every state in which it has been tested, and with the full knowledge that it would be practically impossible to secure a conviction in this state. It is admitted by the best authorities that the federal law is unsound, unjust, and unconstitutional. There is no duck shooting in northern New Mexico after December 1. In any part of the state from Albuquerque south, there is good shooting all winter. In this part of the state, practically all the lakes are covered with ice until after January 31, when the federal law says the season is closed. Just now every lake in this locality is covered with ducks. Nice, fat juicy birds that would go far toward conserving meats suitable for export. But the sportsmen are not killing them. Not because they think it is right that they should not; not because they think the law is sound, but because the game warden has asked it, and because all sportsmen are good sports. The game warden could make himself an equally good sport by saying "kill the ducks and conserve the meat."

If you are not 100 per cent American and were in the opera house last night you felt uncomfortable during Lieutenant Crozier's address. Those who are up to the standard, spent a pleasant evening and went home feeling that they had a better knowledge of conditions in France and Belgium, and a keener insight into the atrocious nature of the Hun. We have among us a number of people claiming citizenship who are not up to the standard. Who are not 100 per cent American. Everybody knows them. They walk our streets every day. They illy disguise their real feelings. They feel safe behind the great American weakness—toleration. But a few more speeches like that of Lieutenant Crozier and that toleration will give way and a real reckoning be demanded. If you are one of those who has failed to measure up to the requirements, it is high time to change your condition of mind and get right.

Hoboken saloon keeper who sold liquor to soldiers, gets three years. That'll please Secretary Baker and Mr. Bryan, of course, but it's more than alien spies and bomb planters get.

A strange and beautiful proprietorship is that which we feel in our soldier boys in France. "Our" boys! It is as if they all were our sons or brothers. In their valor, their loyalty, their efficiency our honor is at stake and our hopes are centered. In their glorious deeds we feel that we have a personal share. So great is the sense of unity, of solidarity in a tribe of American Indians that, when a single member performs a great exploit, the others seem to themselves to have actually participated in it. "We have killed a bear," they say.

Our sense of participation in the achievements of our soldier boys "somewhere in France," is the equivalent of that primitive instinct of the Indian. We feel as if we, ourselves, had met the Germans face to face; had dared their skill at arms; had driven them back to their trenches. They have met our highest expectation, these scions of the heroes of the revolution and the civil war. They have gloriously maintained the traditions of their fathers and have given a good account of themselves in the fiery trial for which they have been so long preparing.

From every source of information it appears that the Germans attacked them with a special fury. Enraged because America has taken a hand in the fray, their determination to "strafe" our soldiers seems to have been a mania. Against them they sent the bravest of their braves; the veterans of innumerable battles; those celebrated "shock" battalions, reserved for desperate emergencies. With all the arts of modern warfare, with all its terrible instruments of death, with all the bitterness of hate, the enemy came on, to be met by a skill and courage as great at least as their own.

We are in no boastful mood and make no claims to a monopoly of heroism. This war has proven the absolute universality of individual valor. It would be worse than folly to expect our soldiers to surpass, in the majesty of their performances, the immortal achievements of the British Tommies; the Poilus of France and the "Anzacs" of the islands of the southern seas. But our hearts have leaped with joy and tears of pride have mingled with those of sorrow when we have read how the lads in khaki have proven themselves the peers of the heroes of Thermopylae and Marathon; of Tours and Hastings; of Blenheim and Waterloo; of Gettysburg and Appomattox; of the Marne and Ypres. They have justified our faith. God bless them!

Most of those who complain of the food at our army camps eat elsewhere.

GETTING HIT BY A SUBMARINE

(Clarence Cisin, in Leslie's)

We pulled out of New York at 6 p. m. the evening of October 29th. It was a dark, gloomy, misty sort of night. Miss Statue of Liberty seemed to be saying, "I hope you make it, but—"

Wednesday, November the 28th, made its appearance exactly the same as any other Wednesday night. At 7:45 a. m. we were just about off the much "beware" Cape Berta where the "subs" were known to lurk. The knowledge that we had only 40 miles further to travel lent an air of false security to the atmosphere. At 8 a. m. a submarine's periscope was sighted by one of the destroyers of our convoy which immediately opened fire upon it. That was the beginning of the end of a perfect day. Two armed merchantmen began shooting at what appeared to be the wake of a submarine, moving swiftly under water. The other destroyer joined in the fray with two large-caliber guns and a depth bomb dropped in for luck. Hardly 50 yards astern of us we sighted a submarine running just beneath the surface of the water. It looked like a huge dark animal running wild. Our after guns spoke up with a thunderous crash. We fired six shells in rapid succession. The lookout on the forward gun reported a moving object, directly ahead of us and our forward gun opened fire upon it. The S. S. Westoil, an American oil tanker in our convoy also commenced shooting and one of her shells struck the water directly above the spot where the submarine had been sighted. Dark smoke arose from the water, above this place for the next few minutes. We didn't linger around and look for pieces of wreckage, but it is probably that the u-boat had been struck. The destroyers continued swiftly maneuvering around us, and the merchantmen kept up an almost continuous firing at every suspicious activity in the water. Cape Berta was making good and living up to her reputation.

Around 9 o'clock there was a lull in the firing and several of us went below to get our unavoidably delayed breakfast. But the German schedule read differently. We were hardly seated before a severe shock rocked the ship. The vessel felt as if it had struck bottom but that was not the case; a destroyer had dropped a depth bomb in our vicinity and the shock we received was due to its extremely powerful discharge. We decided that breakfast was a luxury after all and came up on deck hungry. Undoubtedly there were three or four submarines operating in our locality.

At about 10 o'clock we were heading the convoy and the firing had died away to an occasional shot or two, when suddenly we felt a terrific explosion. The whole forward part of the ship was lifted into the air, as if it were in the clutch of some giant hand, and an immense cloud of dark smoke rolled back over the entire ship. The vessel quivered and tingled as if its every sea mwere about to give away. A heavy wash-basin, clamped securely on the wall of the wireless cabin, was completely snapped from its pipes, lifted from its fastenings, and thrown upon the floor. A geyser of water from the broken pipe drowned everything in the room. Pictures, lamps, books, and chairs tumbled around the cabin and upon the floor. Fumes of benzine and gasoline penetrated everything. Most of

us felt a queer dizziness and breathing was very difficult.

We had been struck in the forward tanks on the star-board side and the vessel began to sink slowly, taking a heavy starboard list. The ponderous eight-inch shell decking was literally ripped apart and pieces of the exploded torpedo flew in all directions.

There was a cry of all hands to the life boats. Every one expected the gasoline to ignite and there was a mad rush to the boats. The wind was blowing aft, and had fire started, a boiling sea of flames would have made escape impossible. Several of the seamen and firemen commenced to lower their life boats before the command to abandon ship was given. They succeeded in getting half-way down the side of the vessel, when the lines fouled in the davits and they were suspended where the fumes were strongest. Two of them were overcome by the poisonous gases and fell into the water, and the two remaining ones fainted dead away away in the life-boat.

The ship, badly damaged and leaking excessively, gradually righted itself and as the sudden rush of air had damped the explosion in the tanks, the danger for the moment was over.

The men who had fallen into the water were picked up by a destroyer. We succeeded in hoisting aboard the other men who had been overcome in the life boat. Their faces were a chalky white with several blotches of purple. By administering artificial respiration they were brought back to a normal condition.

If the torpedo had struck us 15 yards astern of the place that it did, it would have entered the engine room and burst the boilers. As we had 150 pounds of pressure to each square inch of decking, the remains of the ship and its crew, had this happened, would have been too small to mention.

We decided to reach our destination and got under way about two hours after the torpedoing. The water around us was covered with gasoline and benzine and as we steamed ahead, we left an ever-flowing trail of it upon the water's surface.

These are the three junior Las Vegas who were chosen for first place for having the prize garden clubs of the county. They are Charlotte Clevenger, Frank Fries and Robert Parnell. Frank Fries won the distinction of landing first prize and Robert Parnell and Miss Clevenger were honorably mentioned.

It is expected that as much interest will be taken in the garden clubs of Greater Las Vegas by the boys and girls this year as was showed last year by the young people.

Dr. F. H. Roberts has already received seed from Senator Jones for the boys' and girls' garden clubs but this is not all the seed that will be obtained for the these clubs. The Commercial club, which is interested in these organizations will encourage the young people as they did last year by offering a first and second prize for the leading club. Not only gardens are included in this contest but a boy or girl can win a prize for a choice lot of pigs or being the owner of prize chickens.

Joseph Neilson has been appointed this year to superintend and instruct the garden clubs of the boys and girls.

If we ever do have socialism we want a considerate, sensible, kindly, thoughtful man like William Howard Taft, to administer it.

NEW ASPIRANT FOR HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP IS EAGER

St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 13.—Fred Fulton, heavy weight fighter, and his manager, Mike Collins, will leave here tonight for Kansas City, where they expect to sign for a championship bout between Jess Willard and Fulton on July 4. Telegrams to Collins from J. C. Miller, who will meet Fulton and Collins in Kansas City on Thursday, says Willard has agreed to meet Fulton on July 4. Collins said that while he did not know what terms would be offered to Fulton, the Minnesota fighter would be willing to accept one-third of the receipts rather than miss the chance to fight the champion. A New Orleans promoter, it was stated, has offered \$120,000 for the fight.

LAS VEGAS BOY IS ATTENDING OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL IN FRANCE

A letter just received from Leonard Hoskins, who has been in France for the last seven months, states that he has been attending the heavy artillery officers training school since the first of January; that the students are 125 commissioned officers and 38 privates; that most all of the privates are college graduates; that the school will last until the last of April. He also states that he received his Christmas box from the ladies of Las Vegas and that he saw a number of similar boxes sent from various sections of the United States, and without exception, his box was the most complete of any that he saw. He states that the ladies who got up these boxes certainly used their heads in the selection of articles sent, and that all the articles were most useful and necessary and that he wishes to thank the ladies for their kindness and says he will thank them by letter as soon as he has the time.

UNEXPECTED DECISION TO MEASURE DEVELOPS THAT MAY DEFEAT IT

Washington, March 13.—Vigorous opposition to Provost Marshal General Crowder's plan to change the basis of Crowder's plan to change the basis of the national army to the number registered in class one instead of population of the states was launched in the house today with the filing of a minority report from the military committee on the pending resolution for that purpose.

The provost marshal general already has announced that he will not go ahead with the second draft until the law is changed. A favorable report on the resolution which has already passed the senate, has been made but will not be brought up in the house until Secretary Baker returns from Europe.

POWERS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MAY BE CURTAILED

Washington, Mar. 13.—Pending bills to take from the interstate commerce commission its discretionary powers to suspend the long and short haul clause of the rate law were endorsed today at a hearing before the senate interstate commerce committee by former Senator Bristow, chairman of the Kansas state public utilities commission, and J. F. Shaughnessy of the Nevada state railroad commission. Both declared the present law works an injustice on the shippers, especially in the intermountain territory.

TOURIST HOTELS FOR REFUGEES

Taormina, Sicily—Fourteen hundred refugees from the country north

of the Piave have found shelter in this old Sicilian mountain town, described by some Americans as the most beautiful place in the world. The hotels which cared for tourists before the war, have been thrown open to refugees. They have rooms generally by families, and club together for their meals in much the same way that Italian immigrants make shift on the emigrant steamers.

English and American residents joined with the townspeople in providing clothing. The two problems are food and employment, and representatives of the American Red Cross who visited here left a fund with the local war committee to purchase wool and pay the refugee women for knitting warm socks and gloves for the Italian soldiers.

Five hundred refugees arrived at midnight at the Giardini station two and a half miles below on the coast line railroad, in the midst of a torrential downpour. The feeblest and eldest were brought up in carriages, hundreds climbed the steep footpath in utter darkness and in fear of the height to which they were taken. A very few had bundles of simple clothing, the majority only clothes they were standing in. Some had escaped in the night barely clothed.

Many had walked continuously for five days and nights before reaching the train which took eight weary days and nights to bring them here. It was so packed that many stood up the entire distance. Two little children succumbed to the hardships of the journey. Many of the families have missing members. Before reaching their trains they endured almost cloudbursts of rain, the difficult crossing of swollen streams and sodden plains, with ever the horror of the pursuing Austrians. During this time families became separated, children lost their parents and the few little treasures from their homes were gradually dropped aside to make easier their hurried journeying.

CATCHING A SUBMARINE

London—One of the methods by which, as the first sea lord, Sir Eric Geddes said recently, the submarine menace is being "held" is vividly described by a writer in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

A seaplane had "spotted" a submarine lying on the sea-bed. Instantly, the observer's finger commenced to tap a key and ten miles away a long, lean destroyer and four squat trawlers detached themselves from a pack of hounds working a covert and hastened to the kill. Meanwhile the seaplane circled around, but when the surface ships arrived for instructions delivered by wireless were curt and precise. Acting upon them the trawlers stationed themselves at the four corners of a wet quadrangle, while the destroyer kept her guns ready to talk to Fritz should he appear above the surface.

The trawlers at the corners of the wet quadrangle got out their sweeps—long wire hawtizers of an incredible stoutness, with a heavy "kite" in the center to keep their bights down on the seabed—and commenced to steam towards each other. As the pairs of vessels met their wires simultaneously engaged themselves under the u-boat's bow and stern and commenced to work their sinuous way between her hull and the sea-bottom.

Then the strange thing happened. Two round, black objects seemed to detach themselves from her hull and

float surfacewards, to hover a second and then to commence bobbing down the tide—bobbing down a lane much frequented by those ships that brought food, munitions of war, and hundreds of other things to England's shore.

"Minelayer, eh?" called the seaplane's observer.

"That's it, lad," came the telephoned answer, "but her eggs can wait for a minute."

The trawlers now crossed their dependent cables and thus held the u-boat in a kind of a wire cat's cradle. She seemed to suddenly wake from her danger, for with a bound she tried to disentangle herself from the meshes which held her. But it was no use; the trawlers had been too long at the game to leave any loopholes and the submarine was doomed.

"Got him," signalled the seaplane. "Thanks," replied the destroyer. "We'll give him five minutes to come up and breathe, but no longer." That time passed but still Fritz made no further move.

At a flagged signal from the destroyer the port foremost trawler and the starboard after one clipped a small red tin of high explosive to bar-taut wire, and allowed it to slide down till it touched the u-boat's hull. It was the seaplane's turn to wave a flag, and immediately there followed the crashing of two fists upon two firing keys; the uprising of two grey mounds of water and a rumbling, muffled explosion.

"The seaplane circled twice above the patch of rising oil, ascertained that Fritz had been destroyed, and notified the destroyer of the fact. Then, with her observer slipping a drum of cartridges into his machine gun, she sped on after those objects bobbing down tide. A burst of rapid firing—and the first of the devil's eggs, its buoyancy punctured, sank with a gurgle; the second gave a better show for it exploded grandly—and harmlessly—as the bullets reached it.

ASSURES CATTLEMEN THAT MORE MOUNTED OFFICERS WILL BE APPOINTED

What many of the cattlemen consider the greatest achievement of the convention is the assurance of Governor Lindsey that he will increase the personnel of the state mounted police to 16 members. They are to be commanded by a captain, whose powers will be similar to those of an officer in the army.

The duties of these men will be to ride the ranges and protect the tens of thousands of cattle which are now practically unguarded.

Before Governor Lindsey returned to Santa Fe, he held a protracted session with the members of the executive committee of the Cattle and Horse Growers' association, and other state officials. The imperative need of more mounted police to guard the cattle was discussed at length. The question was how these cattle could best be protected. It was thought that if there were more mounted police, and that if they gave more of their time to the care of cattle, that the theft of cattle would be greatly reduced.

It was made clear to the governor that the cattlemen lose thousands of dollars annually through the are to be commanded by a captain, could be avoided if better protection is given.

The governor was quick to see the justice of the cattlemen's contentions and gave his assurance that as soon as possible after he returned to Santa Fe that he would make the appointments suggested.

The point was made that a grocer finds protection to his property by the

city or town police, but that the largest industry of the state has practically none at all. The sheep on the ranges are guarded by the herders, while many millions of dollars worth of cattle and horses range at will without protection against rustlers or settlers who kill for the sake of providing themselves with meat.

TRIAL SET FOR MONDAY MAY BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE NEXT TERM

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—The trial of Mrs. R. H. Case for the murder of her husband has been set for next Monday, March 18, by Judge Reed Holloman. Mrs. Case was arraigned Tuesday and pleaded not guilty in calm and self-possessed, but low voice. For two hours preceding the lawyers had made motions and presented arguments appertaining to the indictment. Attorney A. B. Renshaw for Mrs. Case asked for time until March 25 for the trial to begin, but Judge Holloman said he could not hold the petit jurors that long, and asked the attorneys to make every effort to be ready by next Monday. If this cannot be done, then the case may go over until the next term, which is in the fall. The trial will be for first degree murder, the indictment charging that Mrs. Case, "with causing the death of her husband by firing a shot gun at him, the shot and powder taking effect in the head."

DEMONSTRATION ROOM EQUIPPED ON SIXTH STREET

H. J. Krackowizer has started a salesroom at 523 Sixth street and will represent this district for the Lally Light and Power company. The building was formerly occupied by the Parisian dry cleaners and has been remodeled into a neat and attractive salesroom and office of the Lally Light company. These lighting machines which have been adopted by the United States government for the lighting of the many army cantonments throughout the country and which are being used also for the boys' convenience in the trenches are the most perfect and cheapest system of lighting and furnishing electrical power not only to the rancher and farmer but for the town resident also.

Some recent purchasers of the Lally product are Wm. Kroenig, a well-known cattleman of Watrous. A lighting plant was installed at his ranch and he will soon install an electric iron for the branding of cattle. The Lally Light company is also known in Anton Chico where a plant has been completed for Salome Martinez.

H. J. Krackowizer, manager of the local branch was for three and one-half years chief of the experimental department of the Pope-Hartford manufacturing company of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Krackowizer has had extensive experience with various factories of the national corporation which operates a string of factories throughout the east. The Lally light company is well known in the east and the local representative, Mr. Krackowizer, will be glad to show any one its accomplishments if they call at the show rooms at 523 Sixth street.

MRS. GARFIELD DIES

Los Angeles, Calif., March 13.—Mrs. Lucretia Rudolph Garfield, widow of James A. Garfield, twentieth president of the United States, died at her winter home in south Pasadena early today. Mrs. Garfield would have been 86 years old April 19. Mrs. Garfield had been ill recently. Pneumonia developed Sunday night and she died at 4:10 this morning.

Send Comfort to Soldiers in Hospital at Camp Cody

Mrs. Cecilio Rosenwald, county chairman of the woman's defense council begs leave to call the attention of all the women in the county to the following letter appearing in the latest issue of War News. Mrs. Rosenwald asks that the women of all church and war societies take up immediately the mater of necessities for the soldiers in the hospital at Camp Cody.

All articles must be finished within the next two weeks and are to be sent to Mrs. F. L. Myers, 919 Sixth street, East Las Vegas.

Garden Grove, Iowa,

Feb. 18, 1918.

Madam Washington Lindsey,

Santa Fe, N. M.

My Dear Madam:

As I was on my way to visit my son at Camp Cody, you came to me and my lady friend to ask us to investigate the conditions at the camp, especially the rules and customs of the "Hostess House." You had heard conflicting reports, so we took the privilege of visiting all the branches of service in the camp. We were always received with the greatest of courtesy, both from the officers and privates, also every one who was in any way connected with the running of the great camp, which has been given a great notoriety over the country on account of the amount of sickness and fatalities. The Y. W. C. A. have every convenience for the lodging of mothers, sisters and lady friends of the soldiers. The cots are very comfortable, clean, with plenty of the best of blankets. Bath rooms, also toilets immaculate, towels furnished, at the nominal price of 75 cents a day. The Hostess House, which is just across the street is open to all soldiers. There was absolutely no distinction between private and officer. The hostess is a charming, refined lady, and no one entered the door but what she saw them, and with her quick perception of the wants showing in their countenance, would go to them and was ready to grant any wish that they might make. There were dozens of mothers there, also fathers, sisters, brothers and sweethearts. We were as one great family, sympathizing with those in sorrow and laughing with those who could laugh. There was always a big cheery fire in the brick fire place, a piano which was always open and inviting people to bring forth the beautiful strains of melody that are hidden behind the keys also a phonograph and records innumerable. A fine bill of fare was presented three times a day at the Cafeteria at very reasonable rates. The service was of the best. Through the kindness of some of the mothers who were there to help care for their sick boys, we had the privilege of visiting the base hospitals. Also had the privilege of talking with the nurses and made an appointment with the superintendent nurse, so that we might ascertain in what way we might help them in their great task of caring for the hundreds of sick boys in the two big base hospitals in Camp Cody. We found the supply of nurses much better than had been reported, and in fact had all the nurses they had room for; but more beds for the nurses, and more nurses, are absolutely necessary also supplies. They need handkerchiefs, wash rags, tooth brushes, tooth paste rags, clean white rags that they can tear in sizes to suit the occasion, old sheets, old outing flannel, old table linen—send it as it is and let the nurses cut to suit themselves. Of course you understand the majority of the cases are pneumonia and the boys expectorate a great deal, while

they have cups for the purpose it would be a great comfort to the boys if they could have a rag for a handkerchief and the nurse could burn it and avoid the danger of infection. It is impossible for them to get any air pillows to be used for bed sores. Some of the patients have as high as five bed sores on their backs. If the ordinary cotton could be made into rings to use in place of the air pillows that would be a help. They also made a wish for a big bag to hang on each bed for the patient to put his belongings into. There are no tables or chairs, absolutely no place to lay a letter or paper or picture. Now a bag about 18 by 27 inches, with strings to draw up and hang on the bed would be a great comfort and convenience to the soldier patient. It can be made of any kind of material, no regulation color or size. The many mothers from the different states are intent on helping in this great work and I trust that the simple things that these nurses are soliciting will pour into the base hospitals and blessings will follow the efforts. You asked us for a report, and I know you will be glad to learn how to help care for those who are called on to suffer for humanity's sake.

I am, sincerely yours,

MRS. MARY E. STEARNS.

MEASURE WILL GIVE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MONEY TO LOAN

Washington, Mar. 9.—In favorably reporting Representative Baer's bill to purchase seeds for farmers and mobilize farm labor or the 1918 crop the house agriculture committee conceded that it is an unprecedented proposition to meet unprecedented conditions. As amended by the committee the bill carries a total of \$10,000,000 of which \$7,500,000 is to enable the secretary of agriculture for the 1918 crop, to make advances or loans to farmers in spring wheat areas wherever he finds special need for assistance in purchasing of wheat oats and barley for seed purposes, or where necessary to procure seed and sell it to farmers, and \$2,500,000 is for voluntary mobilization and distribution of farm labor for production and harvesting the 1918 crops.

CUT THIS OUT—

IT IS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS—Cut out this slip, enclose with 5 cents to Foley and Co., 2335 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.

TO REVISE CONSTITUTION

Concord, N. H., March 12.—Delegates are being elected in New Hampshire today to the convention which is to meet here in June to frame a new constitution for the state. The convention will consist of 438 delegates, and it will be the largest public body ever assembled in this state.

ALMOST A YOUNG MAN AGAIN

E. R. Whitehurst, R. F. D. No. 1 Norfolk Va., writes: "I had been suffering for more than a year, but since taking Foley Kidney Pills I feel almost a young man again." They strengthen and heal weakened or disordered kidneys, stop sleep-disturbing bladder ailments, banish soreness. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

AMERICAN ARMY CAN HOLD A HUNDRED MILES IN FRANCE

Washington, Mar. 11.—With men, material and supplies moving forward to General Pershing in full accordance with the prearranged schedule the war department has taken up the organization of the first field army, the largest tactical unit ever used in modern warfare. Until General Pershing has under his command a complete army, no further organization of fighting units will be started.

It was originally the intention of the department to form the "typical" field army by combining three army corps but it is understood that this plan had to be abandoned for one which calls for five or six. The purpose of this is to reduce the number of men required for organizing the army corps—the special units attaching specifically to the field army for use in controlling the lines of communication from the port of debarkation to the army corps rail heads. The army troops include also the great artillery reserve of eight, ten and twelve inch guns, both of fixed emplacements and mobile type, the anti-aircraft guns and the other units which the commander-in-chief is given to throw against an enemy offensive.

An army corps under ordinary conditions of terrain can be expected to hold a 16-mile front of trenches, or about 90 miles of geographical front. The first American field army therefore may be able to take over one hundred miles of French line. Censorship regulations prohibit the publication of approximate date upon which this may be expected. If the present schedule is maintained, it is safe to say by January, 1919, or earlier, American troops will be holding a longer stretch of front than was held by the British after more than two years of war. Under the six corps field army plan, auxiliary troops numbering more than 300,000 would be required, each army corps having about 30,000 and the field in the army 130,000 the same number of fighting men under the three corps plan would have required between 450,000 and 500,000 corps and army troops. While it should be stated that no definite plan of organization has yet been approved, it is known that General Pershing has expressed himself in favor of a larger unit.

BOND BAKERY MOVES

Santa Fe, Mar. 11.—The Bond Bakery company of Roswell today filed an amendment to its charter transferring its official headquarters from Roswell to Albuquerque, this being the eighth of the so-called "bond" corporations, to make Albuquerque its legal headquarters where the annual meeting is to be held.

The Citizen's bank today filed an amendment adding the words "of Aztec" to its corporate name and increasing its capital stock from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

FATAL TOY BALLOONS

Paris, March 11.—Stories of germ-laden balloons that floated across the lines from the German front are related by members of the American ambulance service. Crimson toy balloons are a favorite instrument of unofficial communication with the allies in the trenches when the Germans have depressing news to make known. It has been discovered, however, that the little red messengers frequently carry also deadly germs intended to breed epidemics, and now no soldier is permitted to touch one until it has been subjected to careful examination by the medical corps.

NEW MEXICO'S FAME TRAVELS

Santa Fe, March 11.—"You have no idea how effective the publicity given New Mexico by the new museum and the art colony," declared Artist Julius Rolshoven, who after spending the winter in the great cities of the east, has returned and today moved into his studio at the Palace of the Governors. "Whether it was in the Cliff Dwellers' club in Chicago, or in other places where men of culture and affairs gathered, everywhere I heard Santa Fe, Taos and New Mexico discussed. Hardly a conversation but which ultimately reached the point where I was asked all about the new museum and the artists and hardly a man or woman but expressed a desire to visit New Mexico and spend some time there. I felt confident that after the war there will be such an influx of well-to-do people on account of the publicity given the state by the museum and the artists, as to usher in a period of great prosperity."

Wants to Know in Guaymas

United States Consul Frederick Simplick, Guaymas, Mexico, writes: "I am much interested in obtaining any available bulletins or printed matter on the archaeology of the southwest. I would appreciate it enormously if you would be good enough to mail me some of your bulletins."

Another Parsons Painting Sold

Another one of the beautiful Parsons paintings on exhibit just now, was sold today and will remain in Santa Fe, for the present at least. Two more are spoken for and a fifth is likely to go to Albuquerque.

HAS UNIQUE BANK

Santa Fe, Mar. 11.—State Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone yesterday examined the most unique bank in the state. It is the Student's bank of Wagon Mound High school. The board of directors and officers are selected from the student body. The bank is thoroughly equipped and occupies nice quarters in the high school room. The board of directors has backed Superintendent W. Fremont Osborne in the move. Van Stone impressed upon the directors of the Student's bank the approaching Liberty Loan and the board adopted a resolution tendering to the Liberty Loan committee of federal reserve district No. 1, the service of the high school pupils in selling liberty bonds. The tender was telegraphed to the Federal Reserve bank at Kansas City. The Student's bank will work in cooperation with the two state banks at Wagon Mound. It is believed that New Mexico leads in having a high school bank tendering its services in that manner.

WHETHER FARMER HAS CONTRACT OR NOT, HE CAN SELL FOR CASH

The United States food administration has announced that the entire 1917 Pinto bean crop will be taken at once. It is not necessary to have a contract in order to sell your beans. Just bring them to market and you will receive eight cents for them. This price, of course is on a cleaned basis. The merchants who buy the beans will receive 10 per cent more from the government as compensation for handling, cleaning and sacking.

This plan of the bean decision of the United States food administration will be the means of creating greater demand and a stable market for the Pinto.

SHRINERS RETURN

El Paso, March 11.—Local members of the Mystic Shriners returned today from Deming, N. M. where they assisted the Albuquerque, N. M., Shriners to initiate a number of the soldiers of Camp Cody. A parade and review was held there Saturday.

HOPING FOR HIGH PLACES THEY MUST AGAIN TAKE DISCARD

(Special Correspondence)

Santa Fe, March 8.—The democrats of the Pecos Valley are now indulging in their usual before-the-nomination plan laying. The cheerfully announce their belief in receiving a division of the state offices according to their democratic majorities. Such simple faith is truly wonderful, in men who have been so often thrown down by the political firm of Burkhart, Hudspeth, Jones and Company. It is true that the Pecos country casts a strong democratic vote, but the democrats of the western half of the state are stronger on holding office. When the first division came, after the election of Wilson, the ripe plums within the state were the United States attorney, the United States marshalship, a good cabinet position in Washington and the directorship of one of the great reserve banks. How many of them did the Pecos valley get?

Later, when there were more plums ripe, Lucius Dills was given a job, because he was known to the "old families" in the New Mexico political game, having been properly introduced and accepted member of the political four hundred, also, as there was a land office in the Pecos valley, those places were handed over to the newcomers, with some strings. This is about all for the Pecos country, except that Sir Stewart threatened to kick over the apple cart last convention and was promised the United States marshalship, and then double-crossed. He was recently handed the position of explosive administrator, which is expected to keep him quiet until after the war in Europe, and his selection was not because of wish to reward the Pecos voters, but to keep Sir from making trouble.

Just now the Pecosites are announcing for the United States senate and the supreme court, but it can't be did. They can have a couple of minor places, especially one of those places to which the democrats have no intention of electing a man, anyhow, but if the unexpected happens it will be all right with the westsiders, so the Pecos valley candidates for the small jobs need not hang back because of anything said.

Their democratic bosses are not for Billy Walton for the United States senate, and if Billy's friends have been communicating with Washington he knows it long before this. The bosses have a first choice in McDonald, ex-governor, who was defeated two years ago in an attempt to get back into the governor's mansion by the back door route. If they can not put him over they have another man ready.

It is a good guess that the bosses would like to see E. E. Veeder nominated and elected governor of this state. Just why, we don't know but they have a reason. However, they had no luck with a recent attempt to do a little press agent work for him, because of the bum class of press agent snuff handed out to the state newspapers, and not because Veeder did not have a lot of friends.

The democratic bosses are going to have trouble with their schemes to line up the Walton men for McDonald and re-nominate Billy, because Secretary of State Lucero is expected to butt in for the congressional job. There are many denials but they believe the secretary is strong for the gum shoe stuff, and they are nervous. However, if he can show them where

it will bring about certain conditions they are willing to throw Billy into the lumber room and give Lucero the congressional place, but they do not want him getting into the game if it results in forcing Walton's friends into the fighting that much harder to nominate him for the big place. And then, there is always the chance that Lucero might line up to make the ticket read Walton and Lucero.

The Santa Fe county republicans seem to have found permanent peace and will roll up their usual majorities in the county this fall.

There is an increasing sentiment for men on the next state ticket who have been more or less prominently identified with the war work going on it being argued that public men who will refuse to work for their country now need not ask for office.

The democratic leaders are having an awful time keeping the name of "Bob" Putney out of the gubernatorial fight, as there is a constantly growing demand for his nomination out among the voters. "Bob" is no politician, and does not get along very well with the bosses of his party, and therefore will not be nominated.

WEST SIDE SUES FOR \$5,000 DAMAGES FOR INFERIOR PAVING ON BRIDGE STREET

A suit has been filed in the district attorney's office by the town of Las Vegas against the municipal paving company of Dallas, Tex., in which judgment is asked for \$5,000.

The contract for the paving of the West side was entered into on August 16, 1915, and work was completed sometime after by the Municipal Paving company.

The work, it is alleged is not up to contract specifications and it is found after an investigation by Engineer Vincent K. Jones that extensive repairs will be necessary. Mr. Jones' report of the condition of the Bridge street paving to the town officials is as follows:

"I find the pavement on the south side of the street to be in so bad a condition that only reconstruction of the wearing surface is feasible.

"On the north side of the street car tracks the surface from a point opposite the west side of the N. C. Baca store down to the bridge can be easily and satisfactorily repaired.

"The amount of pavement involved is 2,596 square yards. Of this amount 1,514 square yards should be reconstructed and 1,082 square yards be repaired."

Mr. Jones estimates that the cost of reconstruction and repairing these sections will be \$1,578.96. Other repairs found necessary by the engineer includes sidewalks.

Altogether the repairing the reconstruction of sidewalk and pavement will amount to about \$5,000, according to the engineer's estimate.

San Antonio, May 9—Lieutenant L. Leslie G. Chandler, of Hillsdale, Ill., was killed in an airplane accident at Kelley field last night. Cadet Henry K. Huber, in the plane with him escaped with slight injuries.

The death of Lieutenant Chandler in an airplane accident at San Antonio today makes a total of 55 air plane fatalities in the Texas camp according to unofficial records. Fort Worth with the greatest number of deaths in the British camp of the Royal Flying corps, has had a total of 36 deaths, Houston is second with eight, San Antonio, six, Love Field, at Dallas, has had three, Wichita Falls, one and Waco one. Two deaths while flying were reported from Fort Sill, near Lawton, Okla., March 4, when Lieutenants Pauly and White were killed.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND HOBO COLLEGE HEAD FIFTY FIFTY

Chicago, March 9.—An indictment charging former Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin with interfering with the United States prosecution of the war was handed down today by the federal grand jury.

Others indicted were Adolph Gerner, national secretary of the socialist party, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse and Irwin St. John Tucker.

The men are charged with obstructing recruiting, causing disloyalty and interfering with prosecution of the war. The indictments were returned February 2 but suppressed until today.

Rev. St. John Tucker is head of a so-called hobo college in Chicago. He has been prominently identified with socialists here.

Mr. Clyne stated that those indicted conspired to violate the espionage act "through public speeches, articles written in certain newspapers among others the Milwaukee Leader and the American Socialist and through certain pamphlets, among others a pamphlet entitled, "Proclamation and war program," a pamphlet "Down with war," a pamphlet "The Price we pay," a pamphlet, "Why you should fight," and by means of cartoons, illustrations, pictures, etc., to do the following:

"1. When the United States is at war wilfully to cause insubordination, disloyalty and the refusal of duty in military and naval forces to the injury of the service.

"2. Willfully to obstruct the recording and enlistment service to the injury of the service and of the United States."

The indictment sets forth that the speeches, etc. were such as persistently dwell upon the evils and horrors of war without mentioning any consideration in favor thereof and upon desirability and necessity of avoiding and stopping said war and opposing further prosecution thereof at all costs and regardless of the patriotism of said persons constituting the military and naval forces of the United States. The indictment charges 26 overt acts.

Engdahl is former editor of the Chicago Socialist and at present editor of the American socialist of Chicago. He is an active worker in the socialist party.

Mr. Berger, a socialist, is a candidate for the nomination of that party for United States senator from Wisconsin. There will be an election on April 2, to elect a successor to the late Paul O. Husting of Wisconsin. Kruse is editor of the Young People's Socialist magazine, published in Chicago. It is alleged among other things that this publication teaches socialist party.

U. S. CAVALRY PICK THEM UP ACROSS THE BORDER IN MEXICO

Hachita, N. M., March 9.—Their feet wrapped in gunny sacks, footsore and discouraged to the point of returning to the American side of the border and surrendering Tom and John Powers and Tom Sisson were brought here on cavalry horses today and placed in the government guard house, later being taken to Safford, Ariz., to answer charges of having murdered Sheriff H. F. McBride, of Graham county and his two deputies. They were captured yesterday south of the American border. The men told Lieutenant Hayes, in command of the cavalry detachment, that they would never have surrendered alive to the Arizona state officers, but they would surrender rather than shoot a United States soldier.

According to the cavalrymen who brought the outlaws to the border, the younger of the Powers boys wanted to resist arrest but was prevented and prevailed upon by his old-

er brother and Sisson to give up. The three men were heavily armed, each having a high power rifle and there were also two pistols between the three of them with 200 rounds of cartridges in each of the men's belts.

The three outlaws were found sitting beside a clump of mesquite brush resting. Their provisions had been exhausted and they were without water, having been unable to locate any water holes on the Mexican desert. They were making their way back to the border, having decided to surrender rather than die of thirst in a country where they had been wandering for days without finding water.

The prisoners were placed on the three cavalry horses, the soldiers riding mounts behind three of their comrades. The little detachment with its prisoners reached the international lines about sunset last night and reached here at 9 p. m. The men were heavily guarded until they were delivered to Sheriff Stewart today.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION BUYS PINTO BEANS

Pinto Bean Growers Having Contracts:

You are hereby notified that the plan of the grain corporation of the United States food administration to take over such Pinto beans as have been contracted; becomes effective at once. You will therefore receive 8c for your beans on reclaimed basis in bulk.

The grain corporation of the United States food administration will take beans handled by a licensed shipper with whom they have a contract. This is necessary to guarantee a standard quality for every bag of beans put out.

Contractors of beans in San Miguel county may deliver their beans at once at either Gross, Kelly and Company or Charles Ilfeld Company both authorized shippers who have agreed to receive the beans and pay cash on delivery. This is a great accommodation to our farmers who are anxious to haul the beans to the station ready for shipment before planting time comes.

The county agent has been authorized to continue contracting beans at 8c per pound on reclaimed basis.

M. R. GONZALEZ,
County Agricultural Agent.

BRAVES HIT THE TRAIL

Boston, March 12.—The Boston Braves today hit the trail for the spring training camp at Miami, Fla. Manager Stallings expected to have the full squad of 28 to 30 men at Miami by the end of the week and will start at once to work them into shape for the coming pennant drive.

M. A. Van Houton, of Shoemaker, is here attending the Cattlemen's convention.



You'll Be Sorry

There is no worse folly nor one more certain of distressing consequence than to neglect a cold. If it leaves "a cough that hangs on," it threatens you with a most serious condition.

Foley's Honey and Tar

gives the curative influence of the pine balsam, together with the mollifying effect of the honey and other healing ingredients. It stops the cough, eases the sore feeling in the chest, and raises phlegm easily. It imparts a pleasant feeling of warmth and comfort.

J. D. Enterkin, Winston, Ga., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar took all the cough away and cleared my lungs of all mucus."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PROVOST MARSHAL CROWDER GIVES IN DETAIL JUST WHAT HE PLANS

Washington, March 13.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today made the first official announcement of the time of the second draft. It will be ordered as soon as congress amends the law to compute the basis of apportionment among the states on the number of registrants in class 1 instead of population. For purposes of computation 800,000 men will be considered as composing the second draft although no such number will be called to the colors at any one time.

Men in deferred classifications, the provost marshal general announced, would be called in small numbers as well as men in class one for the purpose of utilizing special technical qualifications or sending them to schools to acquire such qualifications.

The provost marshal general makes the definite statement, however, that there will be no sudden withdrawal of great numbers of men from industry and agriculture during the coming summer but that they will be drawn in relatively small groups spread throughout the year. To give the exact numbers, he says, would be to give the enemy military information.

While General Crowder sets no time in his statement, it has been stated previously that supplies and equipment for the men of the second draft would become available in April and action on the desired legislation is expected before that time, the first calls, are expected soon afterward.

"The next national quota will be announced and apportioned among several states as soon as pending legislation authorizing a change in the basis of computation is enacted by congress," says the provost marshal general's statement.

"The number that will be assumed as a basis for computation will be 800,000 which is well within the authorization of clause 4 of section 1 of the selective service act of the second increment of 500,000 men, increased by the recruit training units authorized by clause 5 of said section 1 and by the special and technical troops authorized by section 2 of said act. It cannot now be announced what the total number to be called to the colors each month will be but it may be stated that no more men will be called than can be properly accommodated and promptly assimilated.

"There are difficulties confronting the nation in the supply of labor appurtenant to agriculture. Class 1, from which new levies are to be withdrawn, will contain many more men than are at present required for the army. It would be a most unscientific and fatuous step if the men in class one were called indiscriminately without regard to the labor situation in agriculture. Therefore, the local boards will be directed to fill their quotas in the order of liability of men in class one as demonstrated by the national drawing, except that where it is shown to have been idle on the farm on which he is engaged or to have trifled with the deferment that has been accorded him, the boards will forthwith induct him into military service if his order number has been reached in the meantime. The effect of this expedient is to grant furloughs from service prior to actual call to the colors to the men so greatly needed in the production of this year's crop.

"This is not, however, the only expedient that is to be adopted to conserve the supply of labor appurtenant to agriculture and to mobilize all means for increasing the harvest for the agricultural season of 1918.

"There is now pending before congress a bill authorizing the secretary of war to grant furloughs, with or without pay to men in the army to

enable them to engage in industrial and agricultural pursuits. These furloughs will be granted after consideration of the circumstances of the individual case in which they arise and when the military situation is such that they can be granted without too great disruption and disorganization of the army or of any particular organization of the army.

"As to further means to protect agriculture a new regulation has been promulgated authorizing agricultural students in their senior year in land grant colleges to enlist in the enlisted reserve corps of the quartermaster's department provided their class standing is such as to place them in the upper third of their class. By this means it will be possible to defer the draft call of such young men in order to enable them to perfect themselves as agriculturists and thereafter to protect them in such services as it may seem that they should perform in the best interests of the nation.

"The whole industrial and agricultural situation is being subjected to a very comprehensive study in order to discover any means that may be taken to protect and augment the labor supply appurtenant to industry and agriculture without precluding the prompt and orderly progress of our military plans. It is confidently believed that great progress can be made along this line and that more effective measures than any yet devised can be put into operation to attain the desired effect.

It must be emphasized that this is a war of mechanics. The need of the several armed forces for men highly skilled in technical and mechanical pursuits is greater than in any former war. Yet this need of specially skilled men finds the nation under a necessity for increasing its production in almost every line of industry. Withdrawals of men from industry must be made and these withdrawals must take men who otherwise would be deferred on account of their special qualifications and skill. The numbers of such skilled men will be obtained in one of three ways: "First: Men already in the military service who have such special skill will be taken from the line regiments and assigned to staff organization and departments where their skill is needed.

Second: Men classified by the selection boards, even though they may have been placed in a deferred class will be withdrawn with great care particularly from the industries of the nation for service in staff corps and departments.

Third: Young men of draft age with certain educational qualifications will be inducted into service and sent to universities, colleges and technical institutions to be instructed in technical arts. Regularly thereafter an increasing stream of selected men will be sent through educational and other training institutions for this purpose.

"To sum up, it may be said that there will be no sudden withdrawal of great numbers of men from the ranks and industries during the summer but that men will be drawn in relatively small groups throughout the year in such a way as to create the least possible interference with industry and agriculture. Men in the deferred classes as well as men in class one will be selected in small numbers either on account of their special qualifications for the purpose of sending to schools where they will be given an opportunity to acquire such qualifications.

The race isn't always to the swift, but the slow are seldom favorites in the betting.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES WAIT ON PRO-GERMANS AND MAKE THEM BE GOOD

St. Louis, Mar. 13.—Enforced loyalty has been placed on a business basis in Macoupin, Madison and Montgomery counties in southern Illinois where the activities of pro-German propagandists recently became so pronounced that vigilance committees in numerous towns have forced hundreds of suspected persons to make public manifestations of their allegiance to the government. In one town two alleged leaders of seditious movements were tarred and feathered.

Branches of the American defense society operating through vigilance committees in practically every town in the district have taken the lead in stamping out disloyalty. The first move to oust the propagandists was made in Staunton where an alleged leader of the I. W. W. and a Chicago attorney were escorted to the city limits, coated with tar and feathers and started walking in different directions. The reason for this aggression is said to be the activity of the men is causing dissension among several thousand coal miners near Staunton.

On the same night more than one hundred persons were made to sign pledges of loyalty.

News of the use of such stern measures spread and within a week Wordes, Mount Oliver, Gillispie, Williamson, Hillsboro and several other smaller towns made demonstrations. In some towns scores of persons were taken from their homes and requested to make public profession of their loyalty. Several men were taken from their homes and were taken from their beds and kneeling on the sidewalk, were forced to kiss every star in the flag. Some were made to sing the national anthem while others were compelled to play patriotic airs on musical instruments. Protests against such actions were construed as evidence of disloyalty. In several such instances arrests were made and federal charges preferred against the men.

The most serious result of the demonstrations was in Hillsboro where Clifford Donaldson, 21 years old, was shot when the vigilance committee called at his father's home in search of I. W. W. members. Shots were exchanged. Donaldson was killed and E. B. Emory, city marshal, and Ernest Flath were wounded. Later it was learned Donaldson had enlisted in the navy only a few days before his death and that his father was unacquainted with any of the suspected persons.

Members of the vigilance committees deny that they counsel violence. They declare their action have the approval of civic officers. They insist that the district embraced by Macoupin, Madison and Montgomery counties for some time has been the objective of an active campaign by pro-German sympathizers.

As evidence of their success they point to a recent meeting of representatives of more than 1,600 members of a miners' union in Staunton. In less than one week after two alleged seditious leaders had been tarred and feathered, the union voted a contribution of \$810 per month to the Red Cross, purchased \$1,000 worth of thrift stamps, reinstated all members who had lost standing because of

army and navy enlistment, arranged for payment of their dues during the period of the war, and ended a mass meeting in such a burst of patriotic fervor that the singing of the national anthem was drowned in cheers for President Wilson and the government.

Reports from other cities where demonstrations were staged indicate that the same leaven of patriotism is at work and that prospects are bright for fulfillment of the wish of "loyalty" leaders that the district be made "one hundred per cent American."

SUPREME TRIBUNAL OF STATE SUSTAINED DECISION OF DISTRICT JUDGE

Santa Fe, Mar. 13.—Julian Romero of San Miguel county is to hang on April 11, under a decision handed down by the state supreme court today. Romero was convicted of killing Maria Carela de Jaure by shooting her. His defense was that he was drunk at the time. The opinion by Justice Frank W. Parker affirms the district court for San Miguel county. Other decisions handed down today were: State vs. Fred Lehman Hill, appellant, from Dona Ana county, affirmed by Justice C. J. Roberts; Julia F. Morgan, plaintiff in error, vs. R. H. Peirce, defendant in error, from Otero county, motion to quash granted, by Roberts; state, appellee, vs. Juan V. Lucero, appellant, from San Miguel county, affirmed, by Roberts; Francisco Trujillo, et al, appellees, vs. Thomas H. Tucker, and Allen Arnwine, et al, appellees, vs. Thomas H. Tucker, appellant, from Lincoln county, affirmed, by Justice Roberts.

OKLAHOMA VERY DRY

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 13.—In the one year which has elapsed since the act was adopted giving federal liquor enforcement officers power to confiscate vehicles used in introducing liquor to eastern Oklahoma, the United States marshal's office for this district has been more successful than ever before in discouraging the liquor traffic, according to the officers. While Oklahoma has statewide prohibition, the fight against the liquor traffic in what was formerly Indian Territory is carried on chiefly by federal authorities under the more stringent law against introducing liquor into that country. It was this law which was given its effectiveness by the act of March 4, 1917.

REED CHARGES EXTRAVAGANCE

Washington, March 13.—Charges of gross extravagance in the management of the affairs of the food administration were made in the senate yesterday by Senator Reed, of Missouri, who demanded that Food Administrator Hoover give an accounting of the department's finances. The charges were made after the Missouri senator had asked that the appropriation of \$1,750,000 for the food administration and the fuel administration be eliminated from the urgent deficiency bill.

In all the history of the government, there never has been such wastefulness as is now going on in the food administration," declared Senator Reed. "A drunken sailor never threw money around as this administration now is doing." Senator Reed said that at a hearing of January 21 before a house committee representative of the food administration testified that the department had then an unexpended balance of \$1,257,950 and added that with this sum on hand, it was difficult to understand why congress was called on to make an additional sum as an emergency appropriation.

BY PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE NEW BUILDING IS DECIDED UPON

Santa Fe, March 13.—The state board of education received word today that Anton Chico, Guadalupe county, by a vote of 86 to 2, has decided to issue \$10,000 in bonds for a modern, graded consolidated school house to serve lower and upper Anton Chico. Immediate application will be made to the state loan board to take the bonds as an investment for the permanent school fund. Something like \$60,000 altogether are to be voted in Guadalupe county this year for new school houses as the result of a campaign by Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction John V. Conway and County Superintendent Bonifacio Lucero, brother of Secretary of State Antonio Lucero.

Conway has just returned from the national school conferences at Washington, Atlantic City and Philadelphia. At the Atlantic City meeting, New Mexico was represented by 19 delegates. Their reports made it evident that while New Mexico is not yet up to the standard in its schools as compared with such states as California, New York or Massachusetts, yet, it is ahead of many of the southern states and considering its sparse population, lack of wealth and difficulties, is holding its own in school progress. "However," said Conway "that is the very reason why we dare not stand still. It is evident, that we must make a general advance in the wages paid teachers or else the best of them will be gobbled up by the federal government which offers \$1,200 to \$1,400 to beginners. Teachers in New Mexico should be employed on the same basis as other men and women, that is for 12 months with one month for vacation. Our children need supervision and guidance during vacation time just as much as during school time."

Mr. Conway with others went to interview United States Senator A. A. Jones who spoke for the administration and made it plain that Secretary McAdoo's caution about new construction did not imply cessation in the building of new school houses, for the government is continuing its building program for the Indian schools and recognizes that adequate school facilities are even more imperative in war time than during peace. Education and culture must be maintained, no matter what the sacrifice, for while the men are giving their lives on the battle front, those who remain at home dare not permit American ideals to fail or even to waver.

JUST AS BURGLAR IS GAINING STREET HE IS NABBED BY WELLS FARGO AGENT

Harry Praeger was arrested Tuesday night by officer Pierce Murphey when he attempted to burglarize the rooms above the Wells Fargo Express company's office. Praeger was arraigned before Judge Stewart in police court Wednesday and pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary.

E. T. Love, Wells Fargo agent who occupies the rooms above the office testified that he was awakened about midnight by the sound of someone prowling around in his room, and heard something which proved to be a tobacco can, drop on the floor. He must have frightened the intruder for he saw the man with a bundle which afterward proved to be Love's trousers, run toward the door which led to the stairway. Love sprang from bed and succeeded in catching the man just as he was opening the door which opened to the street. D. L. Batchelor, ticket agent was also aroused and the two men called

Pierce Murphey who placed the intruder in jail.

Love stated that his trousers contained \$10 and all his office keys.

Praeger was bound over to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of burglary. His bond will be fixed later.

He has been in town for the last three months, having come from San Francisco here. Praeger has been employed at the Merchant's cafe and lately has been working for the Novelty Candy company where he is known as "the Hawaiian."

SCHOOL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED

Santa Fe, March 13.—Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner today distributed \$85,280.30 of school funds among the various counties in accordance with the school census of 121,829, making 70 cents per capita. The sum allotted each county follows: Bernalillo \$7,749, Chaves \$2,082.80, Colfax \$4,177.60, Curry \$2,290.40, DeBaca \$1,037.40, Dona Ana \$3,671.50, Eddy \$2,240.70, Grant \$2,390.50, Guadalupe \$2,390.50, Lea \$1,516.20, Lincoln \$2,136.40, Luna \$1,905.40, McKinley \$1,382.50, Mora \$3,353.70, Otero \$1,939, Quay \$2,882.60, Rio Arriba \$4,266.50, Roosevelt \$2,341.50, Sandoval \$1,489.60, San Juan \$1,248.10, San Miguel \$5,644.80, Santa Fe \$5,999.70, Sierra \$1,010.10, Socorro \$3,798.90, Taos \$3,192.70, Torrance \$2,361.10, Union \$4,412.10, Valencia \$2,569.70.

UNIVERSITIES DEBATE

Seattle, Wash., Mar. 14.—Considerable interest is manifested in the triangular debate to take place tomorrow evening between teams representing the University of British Columbia, University of Oregon and University of Washington.

WOULD HAVE TOWN DESTROYED FOR EVERY BOAT TAKEN FROM THEM

Amsterdam, March 14.—The destruction of 400 English towns by German airplanes is demanded by the Berlin Tages Zeitung "as a reprisal" for the action of the allies in confiscating 400 German merchant ships. In a long article on the subject the paper says:

"If we are in a position to destroy the whole of London it would be more humane to do so than to allow one more German to bleed to death on the battlefield. To hesitate or surrender ourselves to feelings of pity would be unpardonable.

"More than 400 merchant ships have been stolen from us by Great Britain. Our answer should be that for every German ship at least one English town should be reduced to ruins by our airmen. Far better were it for us that Great Britain, France and the United States should call us barbarians than that they should bestow on us their pity when we are beaten. Softness and sentimentality are stupid in war times."

POWERS CAUGHT BANDITS

Word has been received from Robert B. Powers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Powers of this city, who is enlisted with Troop K, of the Twelfth U. S. cavalry, stationed at Hachita, N. M., that his troop participated in the capture of the Arizona bandits a few days ago. The bandits gave up without a fight, saying they would rather give themselves up than shoot a United States soldier, but that they would like to get a sheriff or two. The boys find it rather dull at Hachita now, but expect to find some diversion in the new Y. M. C. A. building which is being erected.

Patriotism was the predominant feature Wednesday night at the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association meeting. Although the night session was not on, the program, it was well attended, and much interest was manifested. It was held, at the instigation of President

Morley and Secretary Culberson, because of the general disarrangement of plans on the opening day by the inability of Governor Lindsey to come to Las Vegas and appear upon a designated place upon the program.

Hallett Reynolds, state director of the thrift stamp campaign in New Mexico, was one of the several important speakers. He succinctly told of the aims and objects of the work, how the stamps are sold, and for what purposes the revenues therefrom are used. He urged every one to buy stamps, to purchase one with the few dimes that they would otherwise practically throw away for momentary pleasures.

Mr. Reynolds dilated upon the theme that at this time the government is in need of money, and it is incumbent upon every citizen to curtail their general inclination to spend money for pleasures by investing that money in stamps. These stamps, he said, are an actual investment, and would be returned to the purchaser with interest at a specified time.

State Senator Thomas B. Catron also aroused the patriotic enthusiasm of the audience by his remarks on "Patriotism." He substituted for Col. R. E. Twitchell, who was called to Chicago on governmental matters.

The part that the women of the country are playing in this great war was interestingly told by Mrs. Julia Brown Asplund of Santa Fe.

"We are not only consecrating our lives to the cause," declared the speaker, "but are doing more. We are giving to the cause that which is far more dearer to us—we are giving the men that we love."

Mrs. Asplund made it clear to every woman present that their effort—whether knitting or working for Red Cross and other causes—are accomplishing such results that when "kulture" and "Prussianism" has eventually been crushed the world will pay its due homage to the women by admitting that had it not been for them results would have been different.

SAYS SAVING MEAT AT THIS TIME IS DOING NO GOOD FOR BOYS IN FRANCE

Washington, March 14.—The "morale" of livestock raisers has been destroyed and confidence must be restored if the meat supply next year is to be maintained, E. L. Burke, a livestock feeder of Omaha today told the senate committee investigating food conditions. Causes of the present situation he said are due to governmental agencies and to conditions which could not be controlled. Burke declared it a mistake to believe meat saved here would benefit the allies because it was impossible to get more to them than had been shipped before the United States entered the war.

"Supplies are being dammed up because of reduced consumption at home and inability to ship abroad, he said. Statistics he produce showed less beef sent to Europe in 1917 than in 1916.

LARGE SUM NEEDED FOR CARRYING OUT PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Washington, March 14.—A \$1,300,000 appropriation for the naval service for the next fiscal year, but immediately available in the navy department's discretion is provided in

the annual naval budget bill completed today by the house naval committee. The bill includes a lump sum appropriation to add to the naval facilities in the overseas program, continues the three year program of construction and increases the navy personnel and the number of officers and men in the marine corps.

Among others, the bill makes the following appropriations for yard improvements: At Mare Island, \$100,000, and structural shops \$1,000,000; at San Diego, marine station and development of marine corps base, \$1,500,000; at Puget Sound \$200,000; at New York, water front improvements \$650,000, central power plants \$200,000; at Philadelphia, to complete dry docks \$2,000,000, power plants \$300,000, other improvements \$100,000.

LEFT OFFICERS CAMP AT FORT RILEY TO ENTER AVIATION BRANCH

San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 14.—Howard Holaday, Denver, Colo., a flying cadet at Kelly field, was killed Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock when his airplane fell 4,000 feet. He was returning from a cross-country flight. His mother is Mrs. Howard Holaday of Denver.

Howard Holaday, aviator cadet, killed in a fall at Kelly field near San Antonio yesterday, was 24 years old, according to his mother, Mrs. Howard W. Holaday, of Denver. He attended the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kas., but gave up a commission in the infantry to become an aviator. He was a graduate of the University of Idaho where his brother, Charles Holaday, is a professor of chemistry.

GOMPERS EXTENDS SYMPATHY

Washington, Mar. 14.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on behalf of the American alliance for labor and democracy today forwarded to the Russian Soviet congress at Moscow a message of Sympathy to the Russian people "in their struggle to safeguard freedom."

COMMANDER OF NORTHEAST SAYS ONLY PRO-GERMANS OPPOSE PLAN

Boston, Mar. 14.—"It is significant that all the forces in this country opposed to sending Japanese troops into Russia are those that took a pro-German or anti-British stand on other issues," Brigadier General John A. Johnston, Commander of the department of the northeast said today in a statement on the American attitude toward the Russian situation. "Of course," he continued, "there are other considerations to be taken into account, but that these forces are opposed to it is one good reason, in my mind, why we should be in favor of it."

"It is a delicate situation. Russia is our friend and if the allies go into Russia we should make it clear that it is not to fight Germans there but to protect our property and our friends.

Lieutenant Colonel William V. Judson, who has just returned from Russia, told me that he had talked with many of the more intelligent Russians of all parties and that without exception they feared Japan's intervention because of the possibility that it might crystalize public opinion in favor of the Germans.

WEEDING OUT THE UNFIT

Washington, March 13.—Eight major generals and one brigadier general have been relieved from their present commands having been found by medical boards unfit for overseas work.

Bounties were applied for at the court house by Manuel Lucero of Las Vegas on two coyotes and one wild cat at Pino ranch and Juan Garcia of LeDux who killed one coyote at Hot Springs.

Los Angeles, Calif., March 8.—Johann Frederick Mein held as a suspect alien, federal authorities here said today, was arrested in connection with the alleged systematic poisoning of livestock near Fresno, Calif. Hundreds of cattle, mules and chickens, according to J. R. O'Connor, United States district attorney, were found dead from the same poison which was found in barley and corn in Mein's barn. Federal authorities said they were investigating the theory of ranchers who suffered losses that a stream also had been poisoned as some of the livestock was found dead beside them. Mein, according to O'Connor, is a German and admitted he has not been naturalized. Mein denied he was disloyal but said he disliked some of his neighbors.

Charles Rosenthal, local merchant, has received word from Antonio Gallegos, who formerly was employed here as driver for the Continental Oil company. Mr. Gallegos enlisted last summer and left for El Paso. He is now in France having arrived there two months ago. He states that he had a fine trip over and that France was a fine country with the exception that it rains most of the time.

A bounty was applied for at the court house today by J. M. Howe of Las Vegas who killed one coyote.

Mark Goldy left this afternoon for Fort Bliss, where he will enlist in the ordnance department of the army. He has been employed by the San Miguel bank.

There will be a meeting next Monday, March 18 of the San Miguel county board of education to be held at the court house. All members of the school board are requested to be present.

ENEMY HOLDING WILL BE CONVERTED INTO CASH FOR UNITED STATES

Washington, Mar. 12.—Legislation providing for the sale of enemy property in the United States was a step nearer completion today as the result of the senate's approval yesterday of the amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The amendment adopted by the senate authorizes the disposal of property in this country held by Germans in Germany as requested by alien property custodian Palmer, and also empowers the president to acquire title to the Hoboken piers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship lines.

Prompt approval of both provisions by the house is expected as soon as the senate finally disposes of the \$2,000,000,000 deficiency bill and sends the measure back to the house.

EL PASO, WETTEST CITY IN WEST MUST BECOME DESERT APRIL 15

Austin, Tex., March 12.—Texas will practically become a dry state April 15, as a result of the bill passed by the legislature in special session yesterday creating dry zones of all territory within 10 miles of army camps.

The bill received more than the two-thirds majority in each house to make it effective as an emergency measure. Not only will the saloons be closed by the law but residents in the ten mile zones are prohibited from

importing liquor into their homes or places of business for any purpose except sacramental, scientific, medical or mechanical necessity under pain of felony. Transportation companies are forbidden to transport liquor into such zones.

The law will close saloons in Galveston, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Houston, El Paso, Wichita Falls, Orange, Beaumont, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Brownsville, Laredo, and other smaller places where minor detachments of troops are stationed. Austin, Waco and Dallas, which are already dry come within the provisions of the zone bill. A statewide prohibition is practically sure of passage at this special session and will become effective about June 27.

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN CALLED FOR NEXT MOVEMENT OF MEN

Washington, March 12.—A movement of 95,000 drafted men to begin on March 29 and continue for five days was ordered today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The order calls troops from every state in the union with the exception of Iowa and Minnesota. It includes men remaining from the first draft and those liable to call in the second.

Just how many men of the second draft are affected by the order was not stated at General Crowder's office. It is understood the movement will complete the first draft and that it is part of the announced plan to call registrants in small groups as fast as they can be accommodated.

The apportionment by states includes Arizona 148, Colorado 323, New Mexico, 127.

Washington, Mar. 12.—The war department is prepared to supply clothing and other equipment immediately for all the men to be called out. Acting Quartermaster General Goethals is now pressing vigorously the deliveries of winter clothing to build up the reserves necessary for next winter. The original issue to men mobilized in April would be winter clothing but shortly thereafter they would be transferred into summer khaki. Supplies for summer outfits are on hand. Huge stocks are available both here and abroad. In illustration of the progress in the clothing stores lies in the fact that every man sent abroad is equipped with a complete new outfit before he boards the transport.

THE CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA ARE REGARDED AS VERY SERIOUS

Harbin, Manchuria, March 12.—General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader of Siberia, has retreated into Manchuria before the advance of a superior Bolshevik force, according to advices from the border.

The accuracy of the Bolshevik fire during the fighting is taken to indicate the co-operation of former German prisoners.

Officials of the allies at Harbin agree that the situation in Siberia is growing worse. Every plan proposed for the amelioration of conditions meets with opposition or apathy, they say, while 50 per cent of the railway workmen in Manchuria are now Bolshevik in affiliation, whereas a month ago the percentage was small.

Yesterday the workmen refused to move guns and trains to the aid of General Semenoff and were planning the destruction of the supply outfit. Loyal Cossacks, however, forced the movement of their field trains. Reliable observers according to reports received by the Associated Press correspondent have found that there is a widespread pro-German propaganda with speech-making by Bolshevik

orators, among them with never a word of a pro-ally nature. The American consul at Harbin has distributed 15,000 copies of President Wilson's speeches and a similar number has been scattered by the consul at Vladivostok. All concerned agree that a more effective allied propaganda is essential.

The growth of Bolshevism is said by some of the investigators to be in a measure to fear of the Japanese, with disbelief in the sincerity of American friendship, as another factor. They report that statements have been heard among the propagandists that any class of Germany was preferable to the Japanese, and the idea appears illusory to many that the Bolsheviks will oppose German influences.

China Serves Notice

London, Monday, March 11.—The Chinese commander at Harbin, Manchuria, has warned the leader of the Bolshevik forces in Siberia, that the invasion of Chinese territory will be considered an act of war, according to Harbin advices under Saturday's date, forwarded by Reuter's Peking correspondent.

Francis Not Located

Harbin, March 12.—Conflicting reports have reached here regarding the plan of the American, Japanese and other ambassadors now at Volodga. According to the understanding in Harbin they were to proceed to Vladivostok traveling by way of the Amur railway from Karinskaya, where eastbound traffic is now being transferred, because of the destruction of the Manchurian railway between the Manchurian border and Chita, in the trans-Baikal.

The ambassadors were expected in Vladivostok about March 14, has been understood here, but a rumor that they were being detained by the Bolsheviks has been current.

IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT SEVERAL GERMANS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED

American troops have again raided successfully German positions. This time the raid was made in sectors northwest of Toul, where the Americans held a long line. Also they made the effort alone and penetrated the German front lines for 300 yards without help from their French brothers in arms.

After an artillery battle of 45 minutes and behind a barrage, the American raiders went into the enemy lines and brought back much material and information. Most of the Germans apparently expecting the raid, had retired to the rear lines. There was some hand-to-hand fighting, however, with Germans who had been left behind in the dugouts and a number of these were killed and wounded. The Americans returned without the loss of a man, having spent 15 minutes within the enemy lines. Elsewhere on the western front the German raids are becoming more numerous and stronger, heavy bombardments now precede each attempt to penetrate the entente positions, but the enemy has not attacked in great force, although an engagement of battle proportions is not far distant.

In the Ypres sector, in Flanders and Arcross-Armenities between Sorces and Arras, the Germans have carried out strong local efforts.

At all points the British report said the enemy sustained losses. In Champagne, northwest of Verdun and north of St. Mihiel the trenches have checked strong German raid attempts.

Whether to ratify the German peace terms is the question before the all-Russian congress of Soviets which

meets in Moscow today.

President Wilson, in a message to the Russian people, to be delivered to the congress, assures them of American sympathy and support in restoring complete sovereignty and independence to democracy and Russia. The president does not attempt to sway the judgment of the congress with regard to peace. Some support is given recent reports that many of the Bolsheviks were prepared to refuse the German peace terms by the resignations from the Lenine government of Foreign Minister Trotzky and Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief.

Today also has been set for the convening of the German reichstag in Berlin to vote on the ratification of the treaty with Russia.

Sixty German airplanes descended on Paris Monday night and dropped bombs. One of the raiders was brought down in flames by the defenders and its crew captured. The raid lasted three hours. A number of buildings were destroyed or set on fire. The population of the French capital sustained casualties but final reports are lacking.

Many Suffocate

Thirty four persons were killed and 79 others wounded in Paris and its suburbs as a result of last night's German air raids.

In addition to the bomb victims 66 persons were suffocated by crowding in a panic into a metroplitan railway to take refuge.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Santa Fe, N. M., March 12.—"Not guilty" was the plea of Mrs. Maude R. Case, when arraigned today in district court for the murder of her husband, R. H. Case, February 21. Judge Holloman set the case for trial March 18. Attorneys for Mrs. Case announced they might ask a continuance. The woman wept when the indictment charging premeditated murder was read. Her bond of \$10,000 was continued.

SPIES EXECUTED

Juarez, March 12.—Three Villa spies were arrested at Torreon last week and executed by order of the federal commander there, according to a story appearing in El Universal, a Mexico City daily newspaper. The spies were captured on board a train coming to the border here and the story stated they carried papers containing instructions from Villa to his confederates for attacking several towns in the north of Mexico.

JAPAN UNDECIDED

London, March 12.—Japan has not yet come to a decision regarding the dispatch of troops to Siberia, Premier Terauchi declared in replying to a question in the house of representatives according to a Reuter dispatch from Shanghai carrying Tokio address under date of March 9.

LUXBURG GONE TO CHILE

Buenos Aires, March 12.—It is reported here today that Count von Luxburg, the former German minister, has fled Argentine territory, escaping to Chile.

Trinidad, Colo., March 12.—Word was received here today that Lamond D. Williams, aged 27, a ranch owner at Dalerose, in the extreme eastern end of Las Animas county, was shot and killed Sunday night by two men who rode up to the ranch house on horseback, called Williams to the door and blew off his head with a shotgun and then rode away.

Sheriff's officers are investigating. Williams was married last December and came from Texas two years ago.

The best way out of bad trouble is straight through.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector R. J. McCart, Silver City, N. M.:

One nine year old brown mare, weight 800 lbs. 14½ hands high, blotched or burnt brand on left shoulder.

Earmarks

One ten months old sorrel horse, light weight, unbroken. No brands.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before March 30, 1918, said date being 10 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. 245-B-6-182-A
1st. pub. Mar. 6, last pub. Mar. 21, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One red motley face Durham and Hereford 12 months old calf, weight 350 lbs.

Unbranded**Earmarks**

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before March 30, 1918, said date being 10 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. 243-B-6-182-D
1st. pub. Mar. 6, last pub. Mar. 21, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One six year old iron gray mare, weight about 650 lbs., 13½ hands high.

Branded**Right hip**

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before March 30, 1918, said date being 10 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. 244-B-6-181-B
1st. pub. Mar. 6, last pub. Mar. 21, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector R. B. Faulkner, Hermanas, N. M.:

One ten year old small brown Mexican pony about 13 hands high, weight about 600 lbs.

Branded**Right hip****Branded****Right shoulder****Branded****Left hip**

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before March 30, 1918, said date being 10 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. 242-B-6-183-A
1st. pub. Mar. 6, last pub. Mar. 21, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it

may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. L. M. Livingston, Mosquero, N. M.:

One four year old black mare, weight 800 lbs., unbroken.

Branded**On right hip**

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 25, 1918, said date being 10 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. 240-B-6-178-B
1st. pub. Mar. 1, last pub. Mar. 16, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mrs. W. C. Van Doren, Alto, N. M.:

One four year old mottled face Hereford cow, weight about 800 lbs.

Right hip**Branded****Branded****Left ribs****Earmarks**

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 27, 1918, said date being 10 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. 241-B-6-182-C
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LONG FLIGHT NECESSARY TO MURDER HOSPITAL PATIENTS

Rome, March 11.—Naples was attacked by enemy aviators early this morning. Twenty bombs were dropped in a residential quarter. The victims included seven occupants of the hospital of the Little Sisters, near Arcomierelli.

Naples is more than 300 miles south of the battle line. The nearest territory is the Albanian coast, about 250 miles to the east.

No attack has been made previously the war on Naples, the largest city of Italy, with a population of 600,000. Rome and the cities of northern Italy are within easier striking distance from the north and it is improbable that aviators from behind the Austro-Italian front would go to Naples on a raid, although flights as long as such a journey would involve have been made previously in the war. Austrian air attacks in the north hitherto have been confined to Venice and other points in the Venetian plains.

From the Austrian base at Durazzo, Albania, a raid on Naples would involve a trip of about 500 miles. German airplanes on their frequent raiding expeditions from the Belgian coast to London cover 300 miles or more.

With the American Army in France, Sunday, March 10 (by the Associated Press.)—American troops, co-operating with the French, have carried out three raids opposite the American sector in Lorraine. Two of the raids were executed simultaneously last night. The Americans swept past the German first line and penetrated to the enemy's second line 600 yards back.

The two simultaneous raids were made after intense artillery preparation lasting for four hours in which the German positions were leveled.

At midnight two forces, each one of—(deleted) with small French forces on their flanks, moved upon the German objectives behind a creep-

ing barrage each on a front of 600 yards. When the Americans reached the enemy first lines the barrage was lifted so as to box in the German positions at both points.

The men dropped into the enemy's trenches expecting a hand to hand fight but found the Germans had fled. Continuing the advance, they went forward 600 yards to the second German line. One French flanking party found two wounded Germans in a dugout and took them prisoners. The Americans found none.

The Americans remained for 45 minutes in the enemy lines. They found excellent concrete dugouts, which they blew up, and also brought back large quantities of material and valuable papers. While they were in the enemy lines, German artillery began a vigorous counter barrage. It was quickly silenced by American heavy and light artillery which hurled large quantities of gas shells on the batteries. Soon after these two raids had been carried out the Americans staged another at a point further along the line to the right. They went over the top after artillery preparation of 45 minutes in which the enemy's positions attacked were obliterated. At this place the dugouts were found to have been constructed principally of logs. Engineers accompanying the raiding party completed the artillery's work of destruction. The American infantrymen who took part in this raid are from—(deleted) and the engineers from—(deleted). The raid are from—(deleted) and the but for the fact that the Germans fled more prisoners doubtless would have been taken. Shells are believed to have caused many casualties among the enemy. No Americans are unaccounted for.

Some of the Americans in a listening post in front of their line north-west of Toul early this morning discovered an enemy patrol fixing their own wire and promptly opened fire. The Germans retreated, leaving two of their number hanging on the barbs.

WILL NOT GIVE NAMES OF RELATIVES OF THOSE KILLED OR INJURED

Washington, Mar. 11.—The war department gives no indication of yielding in its determination to withhold the home addresses of soldiers killed or wounded, or who died of other causes in France.

Its position on the objections the French government made to General Pershing against the American method of issuing casualty lists, the department intends to meet objections in congress and from the public with the answer that the old system betrays various military information to the enemy and the fact that nearest relatives of soldiers are officially notified hours before they could get the information from newspapers.

The committee on public information maintains its stand that the mere names of soldiers, without home addresses to identify them to neighbors and friends, or prevent confusion with other men of similar names, are so devoid of news value that it will not issue the lists. Therefore, the lists will continue to be issued once a day from the office of Adjutant General McCain.

Pointing out that the French publish no casualty lists at all, but merely notify the relatives, war department officials give as their explanation of the move that the enemy by scanning the complete casualty lists as they have previously been issued is enabled to piece a fair idea of the troops confronting them.

Although under the new plan relatives will be notified and official publication of names of troops will find their way into local newspapers it is felt that the task of assembling the names from all the newspapers of the country and consolidating it

into military information would be such a task that from aspects of the spy system it is impossible.

In the smaller cities and towns it is assumed that the mere mention of a soldier's name will lead to ready identification and publication without a great effort, but in the great cities this is accounted well nigh impossible, unless relatives themselves notify the newspapers as they receive telegrams from the war department.

New York, Mar. 11.—Organization of a new national and patriotic body to be known as "The Soldiers' Families of America," has been started here by Judge William H. Wadhams and other prominent New Yorkers. The object, primarily, is to see that no family of a soldier is neglected.

Relatives of soldiers will be entitled to membership. The motto of the organization is "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and to secure this object Judge Wadhams said: "We need the co-operation of every true American."

LA FOLLETTE AGAIN

Washington, March 12.—Consideration of disloyalty charges against Senator La Follette of Wisconsin soon will be resumed by the senate privileges and elections committee, Chairman Pomerene said today. The committee also will consider a protest filed by former Senator Chilton of West Virginia, against the seating of his successor, Senator Sutherland. No action in this case is looked for.

BIDDLE WILL COMMAND

Washington, March 12.—Major General John Biddle, who recently was relieved by Major General Peyton C. March as acting chief of staff, is to command all American troops in England, it is understood.

AFTER BAD YEAR THEY WOULD LIKE AN AVERAGE COMPENSATION

Washington, Mr. 12.—Government control probably will be extended shortly to the leading express companies, it was officially intimated today at the railroad administration. The companies that would be affected are the Adams, American, Wells Fargo, Southern, Great Northern, Northern, Canadian and Western.

Most express companies earnings last year were far below the record of the year before and some, notably the Adams, recorded an actual deficiency in the latter months. Government operation and compensation on the basis of the average earnings for the last three years is sought by most companies. Since the government took over the railroads, representatives of the companies have conferred repeatedly with railroad administration officials urging that the government take over their interests. Some decision probably will be reached within 10 days. Action has been delayed by discussion of the proper basis of compensation.

An application of the express companies for a 10 per cent increase in rates is pending before the interstate commerce commission.

The Pneumonia Season

The cold, damp weather of March seems to be the most favorable for the pneumonia germ. Now is the time to be careful. Pneumonia often results from a cold. The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger. As soon as the first indication of a cold appears take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. As to the value of this preparation, ask anyone who has used it.—Adv.

The fact that a bluff sometimes works is what makes it dangerous.

MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING WILL BE ADDED TO PRESIDENT RESOURCES

Washington, Mar. 14.—After months of delay and unsuccessful negotiations with the Netherlands the United States and Great Britain have decided to take over on March 18 for allied use all Dutch ships in allied ports unless the Netherlands government accepts an agreement to that purpose before that time.

This will bring practically a million tons of shipping to the aid of the allies at a time when they are sorely needed. The Netherlands minister, Augustus Phillips, had an engagement with President Wilson today and it was said he would present from his government a final appeal that the action be delayed or at least modified.

There are no indications, however, that the allied governments will recede from their decision. In fact, a final communication is understood already to have been presented at the Hague by the British and American diplomatic representatives. In addition to being recompensed for the loss of any ships the Dutch are to receive liberal compensations in export privileges of breadstuffs which they need badly.

German pressure is expected to deter the Netherlands government from accepting the agreement the allies propose and the taking over of the ships under international law is looked upon as a logical solution and not entirely an unfortunate one for Holland.

Officials and diplomats here have no fears that the taking over of the Dutch ships will force Holland into the war as has been predicted in some quarters. They are certain that Holland will continue her policy of neutrality.

The taking over of all the Dutch fleets is the greatest move of its kind since the beginning of the war.

Will Affect 75 Per cent of Shipping

New York, March 4.—The American-British decision to take over all Dutch ships in allied ports for the duration of the war will affect 75 per cent of the shipping controlled by the Dutch, according to Adrian Gips, managing director of the Holland-American line.

Mr. Gips expressed a belief that the *Neuw Amsterdam* a vessel of 17,250 tons gross and the largest passenger liner of Dutch ownership afloat would be excepted from the ruling as this ship but recently arrived in the United States under a guarantee that was given by the American minister to the Netherlands that it would be permitted to return to Holland.

Twelve Dutch ships which had been unable to secure clearance because of the embargo on neutral shipping imposed by the American government are now on voyages to South America and other ports in the coastwise trade under special agreement which calls for their return with cargoes of sugar and nitrates for American use, Mr. Gips said.

CREW OF DESTROYER PARKER SHOW SKILL IN RESCUE WORK

London, Mar. 14.—Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, member of the Maldon division of Essex, has announced that he would call the attention of the first lord of the admiralty today in the house of commons to the remarkable heroism and seamanship displayed by the American crew of the destroyer Parker in rescuing mine survivors, including the unconscious navigating officer of the hospital ship *Glenart Castle*, sunk in the Bristol Channel late in February. The member said he would suggest that the admiralty suitably recognize the skill

of the navigator of the Parker and the gallantry of the eight American sailors who jumped into the sea and swam to the rescue of survivors on rafts and wreckage. The *Glenart Castle* sank at 4 o'clock in the morning of February 26. The destroyer, although far distant, picked up a wireless message and hurried to the scene where she searched the choppy sea for survivors. The first one was sighted at one o'clock in the afternoon—a lone man on a raft—in these submarine infested waters it was impossible for the destroyer to halt and launch boats. We threw a line to the survivor but he was so weak that he became entangled in the line and was carried astern of the destroyer and severely cut by her propellers. He managed, however, to climb back on the raft.

The destroyer circled the scene and as it passed the raft again quartermaster J. C. Cole jumped overboard, succeeded in swimming to the raft and brought the man back to the destroyer. He was a fireman, Jesse White of Southampton. He died later on board the destroyer which continued her search and in the course of the afternoon sighted three more groups of survivors clinging to rafts and wreckage, all of whom were similarly rescued.

DEAD MAN'S WIFE IDENTIFIES OWN MOTHER AND SISTER AS MURDERERS

Trinidad, Colo., Mar. 14.—W. T. Barneycastle, a ranchman of Dale-rose, Colo., his wife and twelve-year-old daughter, Sallie, were this afternoon ordered held for the murder of Laymon D. Williams, a son-in-law of the Barneycastles by the coroners' jury, following the inquest held this morning. Williams was shot and killed with a shot gun Sunday night at his ranch house. The wife of the dead man identified her mother and small sister as the two persons who dressed in male attire came to the house and when her husband appeared, shot him. A letter was read from Barneycastle, a brother of the wife of the dead man and who was aboard the transport *Tuscania* recently sunk off the Irish coast, urging his father to kill Williams for alleged mistreatment of his sister, the dead man's wife.

FORMER U. S. MARSHAL DEAD

Tombstone, Ariz., March 14.—William Kidder Meade, United States marshal for the territory of Arizona during the Cleveland administration died here today after a brief illness. The former United States marshal was well known throughout the state as a peace officer and pioneer mining man. He was active in running down bandits who operated in the territory during the time he was marshal and arrested many famous criminals. His political influence was also extensive and he participated in political campaigns in Arizona for many years. His brother lives in Waco, Texas.

PLENTY OF WATER THERE

Dover, Del., March 14.—The Delaware house of representatives today adopted a joint resolution ratifying the federal prohibition amendment by a vote of 27 to 6. The measure now goes to the senate for consideration.

"Promising!" exclaims M. Clemenceau of the American soldiers in France. "Why, they have arrived!" Being merely a man on the spot, of course he does not know what he is talking about. Any Copperhead critic over here can assure him that, far from having arrived, our army is not even functioning.

GERMAN PRESS CLAIMS WAR POLICY OF GERMANY WILL AID ALLIES

Amsterdam, Wednesday, Mar. 13.—Some sections of the German press are becoming uneasy over developments in the far east. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, considers that the breaking up of Russia into a number of independent states is a bad policy for Germany and urges that the greatest tact and prudence be used in dealing with the border states so that they will not "in the future sigh for a reunion with Russia and become so many thorns in Germany's side."

The Newspaper adds: "Clearly, the entente policy is to use the Japanese alliance to shove Germany out of Asiatic markets forever. Germany played their game by breaking up Russia. Germany now has more hope than ever of being able to conduct a far eastern policy except in conjunction with Great Britain and Russia. That is why a weak Russia will not contribute to Germany's ultimate welfare."

Captain Von Salzman, the military critic of the *Vossische Zeitung*, writes:

"Germany too late began to realize that the time might come when the United States and Japan would see that war is not always the most profitable way of settling differences. Germany's Russian policy has played the game brilliantly for Great Britain and the United States. In the same way Germany has increased Holland's debt of gratitude to Great Britain."

"It should have been Germany's game to earn Holland's gratitude by guaranteeing her the safe possession of her East Indian colonies, but instead of this she cemented the Anglo-Japanese alliance and delivered the Dutch colonies from Japanese pressure southward by opening the door to Japanese enterprise in Russia."

"Only the most limited intelligence can believe that the break up of Russia will be to Germany's advantage. The true results of Germany's Russian policy already are patent in the lessening of the differences between Japan and the United States and the cementing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the consequent security of the Anglo-Indian and Australian colonial possessions as well as the Dutch and French colonies in south-east Asia."

"The consequences are that Germany again finds herself without friends in the world while Great Britain laughs in the background."

NO MORE MOVIES FOR SHERMAN

El Paso, Texas, March 14.—B. E. Sherman, charged with aggravated battery upon the person of Lillian Ginder, was sentenced to serve one year in the county jail late yesterday by a jury in the 34th district court. Sherman was alleged to have represented himself as a moving picture manager seeking young girls for his company.

AUTOMOBILE MONEY

Santa Fe, March 14.—The sum of \$7,037.04 of automobile fees was distributed today among the 28 counties. A total of 12,700 automobile licenses for 1918 has been given out thus far by Secretary of State Antonio Lucero attesting to New Mexico's great wealth and auguring well for the third Liberty loan drive.

France set her clocks ahead for daylight saving at 11 p. m. March 8. A few hours later Representative Martin Madden of Chicago objected to a special session for even considering the same great economy in this country.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, March 14.—Corn prices had a downward tendency today, influenced more or less by the uncertainty to a meeting here to discuss enlarged facilities for hedging trades. Bears put stress also on the fact that primary receipts continued in excess of last year. After opening a shade lower with May \$1.27½, then the market rallied a trifle, and then sagged lower than before.

Oats receded on account commission house selling due rapid progress of seeding. Opening prices, which varied from unchanged to an ⅛ advanced were followed by a moderate general decline.

Strength of hog prices made provisions ascend. Offerings were readily absorbed. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, March \$1.27½; May \$1.26 1-4.
Oats, March 89¾; May 87¾.
Pork, May \$48.42.
Lard, May \$26; July \$26.20.
Ribs, May \$24.87; July \$25.25.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, March 14.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market higher. Bulk \$16.80@17.20; heavy \$16.75@17.15; lights \$17@17.40; pigs \$12@15.50.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$12.50@13.50; dressed beef steers \$10.50@12.75; western steers \$9.50@12.75; cows \$7.25@10.75; heifers \$7.50@11.75; stockers and feeders \$7.75@12.50; bulls \$7.50@10; calves \$7.50@12.50.

Sheep, receipts 1,000. Market steady. Lambs \$17@18; yearlings \$13.50@14.50; wethers \$12@13.50; ewes \$11.50@13.

PRESIDENT MAKES PROMISE

Washington, March 13.—President Wilson, in a message to the congress of societies made public today, assures the people of Russia that the United States "will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of European and the modern world." The message was sent to the American consul at Moscow for delivery to the congress which convenes today to pass judgment on the German peace terms accepted by the Bolsheviks.

BATTLE IN MEXICO

Chihuahua City, Mex., Mar. 14.—Federal troops in command of General Joaquin Amaro, defeated Francisco Villa's personal command at Tepehuanes, Durango, taking prisoner Villa's physician, Dr. Ciro Santellices, of Torreón, who has been with Villa for two years. The news of the battle was received here today but no date was given in the military message. The battle lasted two hours during which many Villa men were killed and many elements captured. The Villa followers were pursued for 18 miles. Colonel Joaquin Ortíz, of the federal command was fatally wounded.

GRAPPLERS TO MEET

New York, March 14.—Intercollegiate grapplers will gather in the gymnasium of Columbia University tomorrow night for the opening of the annual tournament to decide the eastern intercollegiate wrestling championships.

In a recent speech Mr. Bonar Law stated that 14,120 non-combatants, including men, women and children and merchant seamen, had been killed by German submarines and aircraft. Practically all of these were murdered according to the laws of war as interpreted before kulture undertook to civilize the world.