

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918.

NUMBER 35

UNITED STATES TAKES DUTCH SHIPS

FAILURE TO HEAR FROM THE NETHERLANDS CAUSES ACTION

Washington, March 21.—The 6,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping, or 77 ships, seized in American ports last night on orders from President Wilson, will be put into service, it was stated today as soon as they can be made ready for sea and cargoes are loaded. The vessels will be armed by the navy department.

Most of the vessels will go into the trans-Atlantic service transporting food to the allies. Some unfitted for cargo work may be used as transports.

Reports to the navy department, Secretary Daniels said today showed that the taking over of the ships proceeded according to schedule and without the slightest hitch. As soon as the official order was received from the White House as previously prepared, telegrams were flashed to the commanding officers of naval reserve forces gathered in readiness near the wharves where the ships were moored. The officer assigned to each boat boarded her, notified the commander that he had taken charge and hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

The navy department will remain in control of all the ships until their final allotment has been decided.

London, March 21 (By the Associated Press.)—The Associated Press learns that the United States having authorized the requisition of Dutch ships, Great Britain will immediately order similar action in regard to Dutch vessels in British ports. Notwithstanding the statements which have emanated from Holland, the British government thus far has received no communication from the Netherlands government regarding acceptance or rejection of the allies' note.

Washington, March 21.—President Wilson last night authorized a statement regarding the seizure of Dutch shipping in which he reviewed the negotiations which had been in progress with Holland and the apparent agreement on them which the Dutch officials failed to ratify.

In the negotiation it was proposed to charter the vessels to the United States, this country agreeing to virtualize Holland. Continuing, he said: "Nearly two months have lapsed since the making of the temporary chartering agreement and the proposed general agreement has lain by even longer without reply on the part of Holland. Meanwhile, the German threats have grown more violent, with a view

to preventing any permanent agreement and forcing Holland to violate any temporary agreement.

"On March 7 through Great Britain a final proposal expiring on the eighteenth, was submitted to Holland. A reply has been received, which while in itself unacceptable, might under other conditions have served as a basis for further negotiations. But the events to which I have alluded has served to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate where the essential basis for an agreement, namely the meeting of free wills, is absent. Even when an agreement concluded there is lacking that power of independence action which alone can assure performance.

"I say this not in criticism of the Dutch government, I profoundly sympathize with the difficulty of her position under the menace of a military power which has in every way demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights. But since coercion does in fact exist, no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, through the exercise of our indisputable right as a sovereign that which is so reasonable that, in other circumstances we could be confident of accomplishing by agreement. Steps are accordingly being taken to put into our service Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction. This action on our part and the similar action which is being taken by governments associated with us, leaves to Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial needs.

"We have informed the Dutch government that her colonial trade will be fairly facilitated and that she may at once send ships from Holland to secure the bread cereals which her people require. These ships will be freely bunkered and will be immune from detention on our part. The liner Nieuw Amsterdam which came within our jurisdiction under an agreement for her return will, of course, be permitted at once to return to Holland. Not only so, but she will be authorized to carry back with her the two cargoes of foodstuffs which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented.

"Ample compensation will be paid to the Dutch owners of the ships which will be put in our service and suitable provision will be made to meet the possibility of ships being lost through enemy action.

"It is our earnest desire to safeguard to the fullest extent the interests of Holland and of her nationals. But exercising in this crisis our admitted right to control all property within our territory we do no wrong to Holland. The manner in which we propose to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland concurrently do not, I believe fail to evidence to Holland the sincerity of our friendship toward her.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Few people realize how well they are off until they have become worse off.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, March 21.—Continued falling off in receipts here put fresh strength today into the corn market. It was generally accepted that favorable conditions for field work would still further restrict the crop movement. Buying, however, was only of a scattered character. After opening unchanged with May \$1.25 $\frac{1}{4}$, the market scored a substantial advance.

Active demand from exports carried the oats market up grade. The pit was bare of offerings.

Provisions averaged higher, on the strength in the hog market. Most of the buying was of lard. The close was:

Corn, Mar. \$1.27 $\frac{3}{4}$; May \$1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Oats, March 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; May 86 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Pork, May \$48.75.
Lard, May \$26.27; July \$26.30.
Ribs, May \$25.07; July \$25.35.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, March 21.—Hogs, receipts 16,000. Market higher. Bulk \$16.80@17.50; heavy \$16.80@17.10; lights \$17.30@17.60; pigs \$12.50@16. Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$13@14; dressed beef steers \$10.50@13.25; western steers \$10@13.10; cows \$7.50@10; heifers \$7.75@11.75; stockers and feeders \$8@12.60; bulls \$7.50@10; calves \$7.50@13.25.

Sheep, receipts 7,000. Market steady. Lambs \$17@18.40; yearlings \$14@15.50; wethers \$13@14; ewes \$12.50@14.

MUCH MONEY DISTRIBUTED

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 20—State Treasurer H. L. Hall today announced the following distribution of \$224,896.75 of taxes received during March thus far: University of New Mexico \$12,990.04; State College \$7,502.56; current school fund \$20,823.19; highways \$41,639.63; war certificate \$16,658.10; series A bonds \$4,698.09; principal and interest, certificates 1917, \$9,162.30; armory bonds \$236.14; charitable institutions \$4,376.49; salary fund \$33,446.64; miscellaneous fund \$7,126.68; School of Mines \$3,000.12; Military institute \$6,490.52; Normal university \$11,280.82; Normal school \$8,541.58; El Rito Normal school \$1,360.63; Deaf and Dumb school \$2,728; blind asylum \$4,340.90; Hospital for the Insane \$8,883.42; reform school \$2,111.78; miners' hospital \$1,018.78.

San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 20—First Lieutenant Walter J. Johnson, 22 years old, of Belleville, Ill., was instantly killed this morning when the Canadian Curtiss plane which he was driving, fell 1,500 feet at Kelly field. His mother lives in Jersey City, N. J.

Lieutenant Johnson has just started on an advanced cross country flight and had risen to a height of 1,500 feet when his plane was seen to falter and then dive. At 300 feet above ground he partially regained control but only for a moment and the machine again plunged down.

Lieutenant Johnson was an instructor at Kelly field.

BAD MEXICANS HELD BY U. S. OFFICIALS

SPECTACULAR REVOLUTIONISTS HELD FOR PRINTING SEDITIOUS MATTER

Los Angeles, Mar. 21.—Ricardo Flores Magon, once known as active in a proposed Mexican revolution against the late Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico, and found guilty here in June, 1916 of misuse of the mails through printing a revolutionary paper, was arrested today charged with sedition. He was held under \$25,000 bond. He had been at liberty pending appeal in the postal case.

Magon, federal authorities alleged was responsible for an editorial in El Regeneracion, which it was charged, was an appeal to Mexicans, radicals and anarchists to rebel against the United States. It was alleged the article asserted the time had arrived for the destruction of existing governments all over the world.

Magon, his brother, Enrique Flores Magon and Wm. C. Owen, an editor of El Regeneracion, a Mexican paper published here, were indicted charged with using the mails to incite murder and revolution. Owen never was arrested.

The Magon brothers, editors of the paper, came to the United States in 1903 and established El Regeneracion at Laredo but later removed to San Antonio where it was called El Progreso. El Regeneracion was published again at St. Louis. Later the brothers went to Toronto, Can., and subsequently and finally California, remaining here for 12 years. They became active in the leadership of the radical movement in the Mexican colony. Both served terms in a federal prison, having been convicted here several years ago on a charge of violating neutrality laws.

THEY SHOULD FIGHT OR LEAVE

Washington, Mar. 21.—An executive order issued today by President Wilson provides that all conscientious objectors to the selective draft shall be given non-combatant service. The non-combatant branch outlined by the president includes the medical corps, quartermaster corps and the engineer service. The order provides that as far as may be feasible assignments of objectors to non-combatant service will be restricted to the several detachments and units of the medical department, unless request is made for assignment to other branches of non-combatant service.

Most of us are glad to welcome the spring, but Dr. Garfield must be wildly elated.

MUCH FIGHTING IN AMERICAN SECTOR RESULTS IN LOSSES TO GERMANS

With the American Army in France, Sunday, March 17 (by the Associated Press.)—The American troops who have been in action along the Chemin des Dames are a division composed exclusively of New England units. The division contained units from all the New England states, troops from Massachusetts, having been especially active.

American intelligence officers reported evidence leading to the conclusion that an enemy spy may be at work within the lines northwest of Toul. Early this morning an American sentry saw flashes of a signal light from a window facing in the direction of the enemy line. He fired through the window and dashed into the house but failed to find anyone. Four hours earlier important telephone wires within the American lines were found to have been cut.

An American patrol last night entered the enemy trenches at one end of the sector and penetrated them for some distance without difficulty. Much valuable information was gathered. As they were about ready to return they established contact with the enemy, who opened fire with a machine gun. The Americans jumped to a safe position and hurled grenades at the enemy gunners, silencing the gun.

Returning to the American side of No Man's land, the raiders brought back with them a German rifle breech protected by a metallic cover over the muzzle and a snap slip cover, both of which operate quickly and efficiently. Officers declared it was the best thing of the kind they had ever seen for protecting rifles. The mechanism was turned over to the intelligence department with a recommendation that the attachment be furnished the American troops. An other patrol on the other end of the sector reported that the enemy first line was held strongly while the raiders were inspecting the German position, the enemy fired upon them several times with rifles and machine guns, which are unusual at that point.

Our artillery bombarded effectively billets, troops and new enemy works at LaHayville, St. Maussant, the village of Montzec, Richecourt, in the Quart de Reserve, along the Pannes-Monsard road and a considerable body of troops northwest of Barieres. They also battered to pieces another battery of gas projectors, which had been set up in a double line of trenches.

The enemy has shelled various parts of our positions rather heavily, many gas shells being mixed with high explosive ones. Some American soldiers who happened to be near or who walked through the shelled areas afterward said there were indications that the enemy was trying to isolate one of our positions with shell fire. The visibility was exceptionally good today and the weather was like summer.

Several times during the day the air was crowded with airplanes. American observers succeeding in accomplishing much work which the recent ground haze had prevented. They obtained badly wanted photographs and observed certain things back of the German lines.

American troops in the Luneville sector have been subjected to fairly heavy bombardments during the past 24 hours, but have been giving the enemy as much as received. Patrols at two points established contact with the enemy last night and early today. After brief firing, the Germans retired.

American soldiers are still holding the Mechenburg trenches taken two days ago, and which it is now permitted to name. The anti-aircraft guns

east of Luneville were extremely busy today in driving off enemy airplanes. the greatest Russian wheat storage center. It has a large navy yard.

HUNS DRIVEN OUT FROM A LONG STRETCH OF THEIR FRONT LINE

French and German troops have been engaged in heavy fighting on both sides of the Meuse in the Verdun sector. West of the river the French have gained the enemy positions on a front of about 1,400 yards to a depth of 800 yards, while east of the river the Germans were unsuccessful in their attack on a six-mile front.

Sunday the Germans sent heavy forces against the French positions at Samogneux, north of the Bois de Caurieres and near Bezonvaux. They entered the French line at various points. Violent French artillery fire inflicted casualties and they were unable to hold onto the trenches they had gained. The front east of the Meuse has been the scene of much violent artillery fire during the last month. The French successes west of the river was made at Malancourt, west of Dead Man hill. At the Cheppy wood, immediately west of Malancourt the French late Friday penetrated German trenches on a front of 800 metres to a depth of 300 metres. After destroying the positions the French returned with 80 prisoners and seven machine guns. East of Rheims, in the Champagne, German troops gained momentarily a footing in French positions west of Vaudeincourt but suffered heavily under a French counter attack which restored the situation.

Raiding activity on the British front has died down somewhat and the Germans, for the moment, at least, have given up their strong raids on the Ypres-Arras line. The artillery fire here and in the Cambrai areas, is intense.

British airmen persist in their bombing raids against military targets and have accounted for 23 more German machines.

On the American sector at Toul and Loneville there has been no change in the situation. American patrol parties are still visiting the enemy lines and returning with valuable information. On the Toul front the American artillery fire has been heavy, the gunners shelling billets, troops and works over an area approximately four miles wide and two miles deep. East of Luneville also the artillery bombardment has been heavy.

Having occupied Odessa and Nikolaiev, important naval and grain ports, the Germans in southern Russia, continue their advance northward from the Black sea toward Kherson, an important commercial center and capital of the province of the same name.

The all-Russian congress of Soviets has declared Moscow to be the Russian capital and it is said that all government and military effects have been removed from Petrograd. The Bolshevik leaders, although, they urged and obtained ratification of the German peace treaty, are said to have little hope that the treaty will bring peace and are calling upon the local Soviets to form military organizations with which to combat the Germans should their invasion continue further into the heart of Russia.

GERMANS ACTIVE IN RUSSIA

Berlin, March 18.—In southern Ukraine Nikolaiev has been occupied the war office announces.

The official German statement confirms a dispatch received yesterday from Petrograd saying in Odessa the Germans occupied Nikolaiev. It is a city of about 100,000 inhabitants 70 miles northeast of Odessa, and is

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL SO DECLARES DURING SESSION IN LONDON

German-made peace treaties forced on Russia and Rumania will not be recognized by the entente allied powers, the supreme war council has decided at a session in London. The German policy of plunder is denounced and the declaration is voiced that the allied powers "are fighting, and mean to continue fighting" to put an end to this aggression.

The treaty with Russia is called a political crime in the statement issued by the council, and Germany's attitude toward Russia at present is declared to be tantamount to annexation. Germany is declared as a "destroyer of national independence and the implacable enemy of the rights of man." In persisting in the fight for right and justice the statement says, the peoples of the allied nations may place their trust in the armies now facing the central powers. The conference was attended by premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy. The United States was represented by General Bliss and Vice Admiral Sims, charging the allied powers with hypocrisy and declaring he does not wish to discuss their opinion concerning the treaty with Russia. Chancellor von Hertling has informed the reichstag that Courland and Lithuania are united to Germany politically, economically and militarily. In his previous speech in the reichstag, the imperial chancellor had said Courland and Lithuania would have autonomy.

Holland has given conditional consent to the demands made by the United States and Great Britain with respect to the use of Dutch ships.

In a statement to the second chamber the Dutch foreign minister said his government found itself compelled to accept the Anglo-American offer. Germany having declared that it could not furnish the wheat required for feeding the Dutch people. Holland is now awaiting the Anglo-American reply to its conditional acceptance. All preparations for taking over Dutch vessels in American ports today have been completed by the American government.

Although raiding activity is not as marked as during last week, the artillery on both sides along the western front is unusually active. German troops have been checked in an attack against position on the sectors nearest the North Sea by the Belgians. Elsewhere there have been only minor raids.

On the British front, the artillery bombardment has been most intense around Ypres and in the region of Armentieres. British airmen have accounted for 26 more German machines and have dropped bombs on air-dromes, ammunition dumps and billets.

On the French front the artillery has been most active northeast of Verdun and in the Vosges.

American artillery continues to bombard effectively German positions and towns on the Toul front. East of Luneville the artillery firing has not been so violent. There have been patrol encounters on both sectors but no serious fighting ensued. Northwest of Toul the Germans have virtually abandoned their first line trenches in many places and are strengthening their second lines.

In their raid on Coblenz, Rhenish Prussia on March 12, British aviators dropped bombs which resulted in 50 deaths and great damage to property, according to a neutral traveler who has arrived in Holland. Residents of Mulheim north of Coblenz, were convinced that the raiders were Americans, the traveler said.

Copenhagen, Monday, March 18.—Chancellor von Hertling, on the first reading in the reichstag of the peace treaty with Russia today, declared that he did not wish to discuss the opinions of Germany's enemies regarding the treaty.

"Hypocrisy, the chancellor added, "has become second nature to the enemy whose untruthfulness is made worse by its brutality. Every attempt at calm explanation and every real deliberation must fail when the enemy, at the very moment they are laying a heavy hand on a neutral country, dare to speak of a policy guided by complete unselfishness.

"The treaty with Russia contains no conditions disgraceful to Russia, if the provinces breaking away from Russia say it is in accordance with their own wish and the wish is accepted by Russia."

The imperial chancellor declared that Courland and Lithuania were united to Germany politically, economically and militarily, and added:

"If the reichstag adopts the peace treaty, peace on the whole eastern front will be restored, as I announced February 24, but among the entente powers there is not the least inclination to finish this terrible war. The responsibility for bloodshed will be upon those who wish a continuation of the bloodshed."

ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY WILL ERECT BIG PLANT AT GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Washington, March 19.—Construction of a plant at Great Falls, Mont., for the production of ferro manganese which will release 50,000 tons of shipping now carrying manganese to this country from Brazil, has been determined upon by the Anaconda Copper company. The announcement made public today in a letter which Secretary Lane received from John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda company saying the shipping thus released would be capable of carrying 300,000 tons of good and material annually to Europe for the American armies.

The offer of the Anaconda company to erect and equip the plant in about four and one-half months and go into the ferro manganese business was made to the war industries board which promised every encouragement and help.

The ferro manganese is to be manufactured through the utilization of low grades of manganese ores in the Butte mines never worked before and a large tonnage has been developed in opening up mines for ores of other character. In ordinary times these ores would have no value but the Anaconda company considered it a war time necessity to undertake their conversion. In the manufacture of these low grade ores into an 80 per cent ferro manganese product, hydro-electric power is available without taking it from any other use.

GARMENT MAKERS STRIKE

Chicago, March 19.—More than 4,000 members of the United Garment Workers employed by 50 firms went on a strike this afternoon because their demand for a ten per cent increase in wages was refused. The employers offered an increase of 7½ per cent. The workers at first demanded a raise of 15 per cent but at a mass meeting held at noon this request was changed to a ten per cent increase. Shops doing government contract work are not affected by the strike.

London, March 18.—Maximalists in Siberia have murdered 150 Japanese at Blagovestichen capital of the Amur province, according to a report printed in the newspaper Hochi Shinbun Friday and forwarded by Reuter's limited.

HON EFFORTS TO BOMBARD POSITION RESULTS IN PROMPT, AND EFFECTIVE ACTION

With the American Army in France, Monday, Mar. 19, (By the Associated Press)—It is now permissible to announce that American artillery in the Luneville sector has located and blown up a battery of mine throwers one of which a few days ago obtained a direct hit on a dug out in which were American soldiers, most of them of Irish descent.

The battery has been causing a great deal of trouble for several days and the Americans were determined to put it out of action. It was located after considerable trouble and the artillery concentrated high explosives on it.

A patrol of 24 men, half Americans and half French, last night went into the German lines from an isolated portion of the sector. It carried out its mission of a reconaissance, bringing back the desired information. The patrol had a short skirmish but brought back no prisoners.

Yesterday's artillery activity developed in the Chemin des Dames sector where some troops from New England are in training. The enemy began a gas bombardment late Saturday and continued it until yesterday. A vigorous reply was made by batteries which gave the Germans about four times as much as they sent over. Massachusetts troops bore the brunt of a portion of the bombardment. Six thousand shells were fired yesterday from the sector in which the Americans are stationed, a large portion of them being gas shells.

Citation of three more American soldiers, carrying with it the French war cross, was announced at American army headquarters, while on the Luneville six officers, six sergeants and two privates were receiving the war crosses at an impressive ceremony just back of the fighting line. Private A. A. Crawford, of Alabama; Corporal Harry W. Fleming of Baltimore and Private Bernard Black, of Baltimore were the men cited today. Private Crawford was killed while carrying dispatches through a German barrage. His citation says that he was "an excellent soldier, courageous and devoted and was killed in the trenches in the performance of his duty."

Corporal Fanning received a cross for the following act: "During a heavy bombardment a bomb fell on a parapet. Corporal Fanning threw himself upon it and prevented it from falling into the trench, thus saving his comrades by his presence of mind and preventing a very grave accident."

Private Black pulled a lighted igniter which was about to fire a shell gun when an enemy shell struck the gun. "Thus," says the citation, "his courage and presence of mind prevented a mortal accident to his comrades."

ON MARCH 30 EVERY CLOCK MUST BE ADVANCED ONE HOUR

Washington, Mar. 19—The daylight bill was signed today by President Wilson. It puts all clocks forward an hour on the last Sunday in March and turns them back again the last Sunday in October.

The daylight saving plan will go into effect and be observed without the slightest disorganization or impairment of existing conditions. Trains will run as usual, and every feature of daily life into which the element of time enters will remain unchanged.

Before retiring on the last Saturday of this month the American house-

holder will set his clock an hour ahead and then may go to sleep and forget entirely about daylight saving until the last Saturday of October. On that date he will reverse the process, turning back the hands of the clock an hour and next day the nation will again run on "sun" time. In the summer the American man actually will rise, transact his daily business and retire an hour earlier than has been his custom, but with his clock an hour fast he will not know the difference. An hour of daylight thus will be conserved in the afternoon. The plan's practicability and efficiency have been demonstrated in 12 European countries.

OCCUPIES THIRD PLACE FOR FEBRUARY CAMPAIGN—IS FIFTH IN LIST

Washington, March 19.—Missouri with a total of \$9,015,880, leads the country in the sale of war savings stamps, according to the first detailed statement of the campaign issued by the national war savings committee. The statement, made public today, and including sales from the beginning of the drive in December to the end of February also shows the Missouri river states, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas leading in the order named in per capita subscription. Maryland advanced to second place in the per capita sales for the month of February alone, with New Mexico, Kansas and Missouri following in the order named.

The total and per capita sales of war savings securities for the states to the end of February are as follows:

State	Total Sales	Per capita
Nebraska	\$5,689,711.03	\$4.39
Missouri	9,015,880.68	2.54
Kansas	4,365,804.16	2.31
Maryland	3,013,071.75	2.13
New Mexico	728,887.84	2.08
Colorado	1,633,639.10	1.61
Texas	5,311,375.17	1.16
Nevada	129,022.49	1.15
California	3,109,664.05	1.02
Arizona	261,327.02	.99
Utah	390,848.59	.87

CATHERINE SMID GOES TO JAIL IN EL PASO TO AWAIT GRAND JURY

El Paso, March 19.—In default of a bond of \$10,000 Catherine Smid, held to the United States district grand jury here late yesterday on a charge of espionage, was remanded to jail to await the action of the federal grand jury here in April. At the conclusion of her preliminary hearing late yesterday before United States Commissioner Samuel L. Kelly, Miss Smid was held and her bond fixed at \$10,000, which she announced she was unable to furnish.

It developed at the hearing that she had a code for communicating in the Spanish language and had applied to the army for service as a telephone operator behind the American lines in France. She claims to be a citizen of Switzerland.

Home in Denver Raided

Denver, March 19.—Denver agents of the department of justice raided the home at 50 West Eleventh avenue of Catherine Smid, who was arrested at El Paso, Texas on the charge of violating the espionage act, and seized a trunk said to contain plans and photographs of many United States defenses. It is said that plans and photographs of aviation camps were discovered. Mrs. Smid was under investigation by local government officials last summer when she resided here, but nothing definite was learned concerning her activity to warrant arrest, it is said.

HENEY SHOWS UP METHODS USED TO THROTTLE THE CATTLEMEN

EVERY MEMBER OF THE BIG COMBINATION GIVEN INSIDE ON MARKET NEAREST HIM

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 19.—Letters to show an agreement between the "Big Five" packers to divide the livestock receipts at Omaha, and other points on a percentage basis read by Francis J. Heney, general counsel of the federal trade commission, with the resumption of the investigation of the packing industry in Omaha today.

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 19.—Francis J. Heney, general counsel for the federal trade commission, resumed his investigation of the big packing industries of the country in Omaha today. Evidence was introduced at the hearing designed to show the effect of the control of the stock yards by the packers, on the prices paid to the producers and ultimately on production. As in previous hearings in Chicago, no representatives of the packers were called as witnesses, most of the evidence consisting of documents taken from the files of Omaha and Sioux City packing firms and the testimony of Nebraska and Iowa producers. A. F. Stryker, secretary and traffic manager of the South Omaha Livestock exchange, the first witness said that the general understanding among cattle producers was that Armour and Company dominated the Omaha stock yards, Swift and Company, St. Paul; Morris and Company, Oklahoma City; Swift and Armour, Fort Worth; Swift and Armour, Denver; Morris and Company, Kansas City; Armour, Chicago and Morris and Company, St. Louis. The earnings of the Omaha yards last year were given as eight per cent.

Mr. Heney then read from the records of the federal trade commission figures showing huge sums paid by the union stock yards of Omaha to the packers as an inducement to locate their places in Omaha. According to these figures the total cash investment in the yards does not exceed \$750,000 while of the approximately \$7,400,000 capital stock outstanding more than \$5,512,000 represents stock issued without cash payment in the form of stock dividends to various packing firms.

According to figures given by Mr. Heney which covered the period from the beginning of the union stock yards in 1883 up to the present year, \$350,000 was paid for the yards at Council Bluffs, which were subsequently put out of business. A dividend of eight per cent was paid by the Union Stock yards in 1917.

W. B. Tagg, president of the South Omaha livestock exchange, the next witness, told how the livestock market quotations were gathered, declared he was satisfied that the quotations supplied from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joe and other points were fair and were not dictated in their own interests by the packers.

M. R. Murphy, general superintendent of the Cudahy Packing company, testified that he is in direct charge of the purchases of live stock for his company at Omaha, Kansas City and Wichita. He declared he knew of no arrangement between the big packers to divide the cattle receipts at Sioux City and South Omaha and that on the contrary the purchases were dependent solely on market conditions. Mr. Heney then read a letter dated Chicago, June 30, 1911 from E. A. Cudahy to Mr. Murphy which referred to an "agreement" under which Cudahy was to buy 50 per cent of hog receipts at Sioux City and 30 per cent at South Omaha. The letter gave the percentage of purchases

allowed the four big packers at South Omaha as follows:

Armour, 30 per cent; Cudahy, 30 per cent; Morris, 15 per cent, and Swift, 25 per cent.

Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.—Athletic training of the soldiers at Camp Lewis, providing healthy recreation and physical development of some sort for every man at camp, is one of the big features of military training. The work here is being directed by Captain Cook and every man is director, and a corps of assistants in whose number are some of the best known athletes in the sporting world.

Every recognized branch of athletics is embraced in the field covered by Captain Cook and every man is able to find some particular branch of athletics for which he is fitted and in which he can find enjoyment and recreation.

Last fall there were between 50 and 60 football teams, fully equipped and kept in the pink of condition by frequent scrimmages. In the 361st and 362nd Infantry there were 30 teams alone, 15 in each regiment. There was a 16-team regimental league in which eight games were played every Wednesday and Sunday. The 316th Sanitary Trains won the championship and trophy which went with it. There are 14 complete gridirons at the camp and the games were played simultaneously. The 91st Division team, composed of the pick of the regimental teams, met outside aggregations and there was always keen interest.

In soccer there is an eight-team regimental league playing four games every Wednesday afternoon. Several times the games assumed an international aspect when the 91st Division team met teams from Victoria and Vancouver, across the line in Canada.

Rugby football has been launched in camp, by Captain Cook, one of the principal reasons being to select a representative divisional team which can meet the British teams when the division goes across to France. There are eight all American Rugby players on the divisional team, including Lieutenant Daniel Carroll, famous Australian player from the All-Backs; Charles Austin of Stanford and Lieutenant Deke Garde, also of Stanford university and sometimes called the world's greatest half back.

PATRIOTIC GOVERNOR

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 19.—Governor Neville has issued a proclamation making Friday, March 22, a holiday and urging the people of the state to meet at school houses and other public places to subscribe for war savings stamps.

PRICE FIXING COMMITTEE

Washington, Mar. 19.—Creation of a price fixing committee under the war industries board, which will pass upon prices for all basic raw material purchased by the government and establish a price fixing policy from time to time to be approved by the president was announced today by the council of national defense.

Amsterdam, March 19.—Count von Kayserling has been appointed commissioner for Lithuania, Courland and other eastern territory, except Poland, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin. He is authorized to "deal with all political matters as well as the development of these territories and their future form and relationship to Germany."

Once in a while we can run across the man who doesn't think other people are grateful to him for what he has done for them because they haven't slopped over.

THE WORLD WAR

WITH A PERFECTLY NICE GERMAN MADE PEACE, THE ADVANCE IS NOT OPPOSED

The fall of Petrograd is imminent. German troops, probably advancing along the Baltic coast from Narva and north of Pskov and Dvinsk are nearing the Russian metropolis according to dispatches received in London. The population is said to be awaiting the coming of the invaders passively and there are no indications that the Bolsheviki authorities will attempt to oppose the Germans before giving up the city.

Evacuation of Petrograd by the Bolsheviki government departments was ordered last week and all are now in Moscow, which the Lenine government had declared the Russian capital. When the order to move to Moscow was given, it was said that Petrograd probably would be declared a free port.

German possession of Petrograd would give the enemy complete control of the Gulf of Finland and all the important ports on its coast except those in Finland yet in the hands of the Finnish rebels, who are being attacked by the Germans and Finnish government forces. This would cut Moscow off from the Baltic sea. On the south the Germans have been reported within 350 miles of Moscow and they virtually control the Black sea.

Although they can advance in the east against disorganized Russia, the Germans have not yet displayed any intention to carry out their heralded offensive in the west. Except for most intense artillery bombardments on some sectors there has been no great activity on the western front, trench raids having decreased in number.

On the British and French fronts the German artillery has been most active on the sectors which were bombarded heavily last week—Ypres, Armentieres, Cambrai, the Champagne, Verdun and the Vosges. The aerial fighting on the British front continued and British airmen have accounted for 28 or more machines, making a total of 54 in two days, 37 of which were destroyed.

Entente aviators have been busy bombing enemy billets and airdromes and British airmen have dropped bombs on Mannheim, Germany.

On the Toul sector the Americans have been repaying the Germans for their lavish use of gas shells by throwing large numbers of the same shells into the enemy lines. The bombardment of the gas was not serious but the effect desired by the American gunners. Towns and positions behind the German lines also have been subjected to American fire while the enemy has replied with gas shells. East of Luneville the big guns also have been busy and in both the Luneville and Toul sectors American gunners have demolished more German gas projectors.

Secretary of War Baker visited the American trenches Tuesday and when he was returning a large German shell burst dangerously near the automobile in which he and his party were riding. The enemy shell caused no damage.

London, March 20.—Occupation of Petrograd by the Germans is a matter of hours only, dispatches to morning newspaper says. The Russian capital is said to be assuming a waiting attitude and is not displaying the slightest sign of organized resistance. The Germans are reported to have reached the vicinity of Don sta-

tion about 150 miles south of Petrograd. The Austro-German advance in southern Russia continues. The enemy has occupied Soumy, five hours march from Kharkov, the dispatch says.

No Explanation of Motives

Washington, March 20.—The continued advance of the German army into Russia despite the peace treaties signed at Brest-Litovsk is no surprise to American officials who all along fully expected the German high command to prosecute its designs in Russia to the fullest extent regardless of any considerations of good faith with the peace agreement. No formal explanation of the motives that impel the Germans to press their advantage to Petrograd and Moscow is available here, but it is known that officials regard the situation as filled with sinister possibility. There have been many recent hints at another peace effort by the Germans in the near future and if these predictions are fulfilled, it is pointed a vast section of Russia actually in German hands will furnish enough though undeveloped mineral and other resources for employment in the German war program, might well serve as a foundation upon which to erect a compromise peace proposal. It has been suggested that with these resources in her possession, Germany might offer even to restore Alsace Lorraine to France, hoping thereby to be left in undisturbed possession of the eastern field. With such a proposal could go an agreement to evacuate France and Belgium, the whole constituting an alluring prospect to the war-worn peoples of France and Great Britain, unless they look deeper and see the threat their statesmen point out in the sacrifice of Russia. Given time to develop Russian resources, many officials here believe the Germans could well afford to surrender all they hold in the west with perfect assurance of both their economic and military future. Some officials here even expect recruitment of the Russian peasantry into the German army. Others, however, believe the Russian people are so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the revolution that no great movement of that sort is to be expected. The rapid advance of the German forces through Russia, it is admitted here, is serving to cut off a great part of the Russian population from any effective means of counteracting German propaganda. Already all representatives of allied thought and purpose have been formed to abandon the field or be captured by the advancing Germans.

FIRST AMERICAN MILITARY CROSSES GOTO MEN FOR BRAVERY

With the American Army in France Tuesday, Mar. 19 (By the Associated Press)—General Pershing, the American commander-in-chief has approved the awarding of the first new American military crosses for extraordinary heroism. The recipients are Lieutenant John O. Green, Sergeant William Norton and Sergeant Patrick Walsh.

Lieutenant Green and Sergeants Norton and Walsh all have received the French war cross. Norton and Walsh being decorated personally by Premier Clemenceau on March 3.

The exploits of these men are described by the general commanding their division as follows:

"Lieutenant Green, while in a dugout, having been wounded by an enemy hand grenade, was summoned to surrender. He refused to do so. Returning the fire of the enemy, he wounded one and pursued the hostile party.

"Sergeant Norton, finding himself

in a dugout, surrounded by the enemy, into which a grenade had just been thrown, refused to surrender and made a bold dash outside, killing one of his assailants. By so doing he saved his company's log book.

"Sergeant Walsh followed his company commander to the first line in spite of a severe barrage. The captain being killed, he assumed command of the group and attacked a superior force of the enemy, inflicting severe losses upon them. Though of advanced age, he refused to leave the front."

To these recommendations General Pershing appended the following. "The commander-in-chief approves the recommendation for awards of distinguished service crosses. They are not on hand at present but will be forwarded when received and will be presented by you in the name of the commander-in-chief with suitable ceremony."

A German airplane, both last night and this morning flew over the American sector northwest of Toul and dropped rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter filled with liquid fire and mustard gas. This is the first time, so far as is known, that an airplane has been thus employed. The effect American troops were infuriated with what they termed the "dirty warfare."

A sample of one of the rubber containers has been obtained.

American artillery on the Toul front has heavily attacked the Germans with gas shells during the past day or so. It is now permitted to announce. Four different attacks were launched and from the manner in which the enemy was silenced it is evident they had the desired effect.

Washington, Mar. 20.—First Lieutenant Frederick O. Klakring is the only officer appearing in today's casualty list of 37 names. He was wounded slightly.

Today's list shows three men were killed in action, two died of wounds, two died of accident, eight died of disease, five wounded severely and 17 slightly.

Killed in action: Corporal Russell G. Hughes, Miles Edward Mitchel.

Died of wounds: Privates Lloyd Cuth, Frank Proist.

Died of accident: Privates John S. Smith; George Williams.

Died of disease: Sergeant Fred J. Rassach; Privates John V. Addams, Winton Clark and Hugh L. Gibson, all from pneumonia; Larkin W. Leach, Uraemia; Ronald Loban, pneumonia; Louis Mayland, cerebral fever. Major Terrel, pneumonia.

Wounded severely: Corporal Otto G. Abbott; Privates Earl Horton, John C. Huntington; Leonard Kostensky; Peter Paulson.

Wounded slightly: First Lieutenant Frederick O. Klakring; Sergeants Louis A. Zeman; Cook Charles J. Hoover; Corporals Berry W. Langston, Ollie Q. Marshall; Mechanic Leroy B. Hall. Privates Herbert D. Beale, Byron H. Dean, Clarence Flourney, Donald A. Gerard, John H. Hoke, Donald A. Hunt, Robert O. Leib, Crumlet C. McKay, Orten E. Myers, Ernest Van De Mark, Fremont S. Wells.

London, Mar. 21.—The Germans, shortly before dawn this morning began a heavy bombardment over a wide section of the British front, it is announced officially.

The statement said:

"A heavy bombardment was opened by the enemy shortly before dawn this morning against our whole front from the neighborhood of Vendeuil, south of St. Quentin to the river Scarpe.

"A successful raid was carried out by us last night in the section of St. Quentin and 13 prisoners and ma-

chine guns were brought back by our troops.

"The raid undertaken by the enemy in the neighborhood of Armetieres was repulsed.

The artillery action on the western front could be distinctly heard at Dover and other towns on the east coast of England. The doors and windows of the houses at Dover, for instance, were constantly shaken by the heavy concussions. The firing which was the heaviest that had been heard in this district from such a distance, began at 3:00 o'clock this morning and lasted at brief intervals until 7 a. m.

At Ramsgate the sounds of cannonading, bright flashes were seen at sea, while the vibration of the explosions shook the windows and dislodged tiles from the roofs.

From Vendeuil north to the river Scarpe is a distance of 50 miles and the beginning by the German artillery of a heavy bombardment along this wide front may mean that preparations for the much advertised German offensive in the west has begun. The preparatory work was about due to begin today if the advance announcements were to be taken at their face value.

Judging from the news of a day or two ago that a party of neutral correspondents had been invited by the German high command to start for the west front on Wednesday "to witness the offensive."

It is, of course, impossible to say whether the present burst of artillery fire on this front means that it is along the line indicated, or some where within its limits that the heavy German blow, if one indeed is coming, is to be struck. There is the consideration that the bombardment in this particular area may be a feint to cover a stroke in an altogether different sector. The most natural conclusion, however, is that the drive is to be made at some point in the area now under fire.

This area embraces most of the territory outside of Flanders, over which the British have been fighting, sometimes alone and sometimes in conjunction with the French, for the last two years.

It takes in, for instance, the entire field of the battle of the Somme fought in the fall of 1916 and a great part of the area evacuated by the Germans the following spring.

Within these limits also is the battle field of Cambrai where the British and the Germans successively won victories in last fall's fighting. Virtually all the territory fought over in the great battles of Arras, during the spring of 1917 also lies in the area under bombardment.

Washington, Mar. 21.—A letter to the Cudahy packing company written by E. Dana Durand at Chicago, January 18, directing that the price of meat to feeders be kept down, was written without the authority of J. P. Cotton, head of the meat division of the food administration. Mr. Cotton told the senate agricultural committee. Mr. Cotton said it had been his endeavor to pay a fair price to cattle feeders.

Stock raisers before the committee last week charged Durand, as the representative of the food administration purchasing for allies arranged with the packers to limit the price of meat at a time when large purchases were being made for the allied governments. Durand, who is one of Cotton's subordinates at Chicago, was called by the committee after the completion of Cotton's statement. He told the committee he believed the feeders of cattle and hogs are not making a profit but are suffering a loss.

Military Don'ts and Whys for Women

Men can not win this war without the help of women.

Don't confirm these old slanders: "Women talk too much"; "Women can't keep a secret."

Don't pass along any information that your men folk may carelessly or trustfully pass along to you.

Don't fail to report to the nearest officer disloyal or suspicious remarks or behavior on the part of anybody, native or foreign.

Don't forget that some of the most dangerous enemies of the country in time of war are native Americans of the greatest sincerity.

Don't forget that this war will end to our advantage only when it ends with victory.

Don't get discouraged. A short war and a hasty peace may cost another and greater loss of lives than cleaning up this war.

Don't let jealousy or other women whose men get to the front or are kept at home make you suspicious of motives or influences. The organizations and individuals are all parts of a complicated machine; each cog must fit in its place and move when needed.

Don't accuse the stay-at-homes of base motives. Many of them are more eager to be abroad than some that are there. The success of the men in France depends on the energy of the men at home. For every man in a trench a great many men are needed in the rear, or the fighting line will fail of ammunition, food, supplies, funds, equipment, and reinforcements.

Don't forget that cynicism and sarcasm are the cheapest things on earth, but may prove deadly in their result.

Don't forget that it is treason to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Nothing comforts the enemy more than the feeling that the war is unpopular at home and that the people are against it.

Don't spread the falsehood that this is a rich man's war. It is being fought for the welfare of the poor of the whole world. Rich men and their sons are making sacrifices of life, wealth, and comfort in due proportion to their number. Activities that tend to destroy, discredit, or discourage honest wealth attack the prosperity of the entire nation and cripple its power. Gigantic industries make this nation gigantic, and give it taxpaying, money-spending, money-lending powers equal to armies of soldiers.

Don't rail against conscription. It is the fairest, squarest, most democratic method ever devised. It was forced on the country by the terrific man power of the enemy, based on a conscription policy in force for generations.

Don't underestimate your own ability to help. The day has long passed when women were expected to sit idle and wait for wars to end. Women are invaluable not only at the front as nurses, ambulance drivers, clerks, and canteen managers, but just as valuable at home. Knitting and bandage making are important, and there are hundreds of activities of direct service, not to mention the numberless industries in which women are replacing the men at the front.

Don't stop hunting till you find your job.

Don't look for a niche or a pedestal, but find a job and work it for all it is worth.

Don't forget that "many mickles make a muckle." The little bit of information you have may seem utterly

unimportant, yet it may furnish a spy with just the confirmation he or she needs; or it may piece out some fabric that needs only a patch or two to be complete; or it may give him, or her, a hint or a clue leading to discoveries of fatal consequence to the ones you love, or to others, or to the nation.

Don't minimize the minor matters. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of the horse the rider was lost; for want of, etc., etc., the nation was lost." The news you know may furnish the nail to the shoe, to the horse, etc., which will help the enemy toward success.

Don't weary of thrift. The side whose grit and supplies hold out the longer will win. Watch your table, your kitchen, your market. The food you waste would strengthen one of our soldiers in the trenches.

Don't cavil at our allies. Their interests are ours and ours are theirs. It is a case of all for one and one for all. For three years they have poured out their precious lives and treasures and endured untold privations and losses. We have been enabled to organize our army and our fleet in the shelter of their living, dying rampart. They have taken a tremendous toll from our enemy. We should be patient with their impatience at our delays, and we should begrudge them no assistance—financial, physical, or spiritual. We should show them that we, too, can save and spend and fight.

Don't fail to reverse the peace-time rule. Remember that in war everybody is suspicious until he is proved innocent, especially in a country of such mixed population and such variety of tradition as the United States.

Don't forget that Germany has made use of spies to an extent far beyond the dreams of any other nation, in peace or war. This country contained thousands of secret agents of Germany long before the war began.

ALASKAN INDIANS HAVE QUEER LAWS

Sitka, Alaska.—Tribal customs, handed down from countless generations, so persistently conflict with federal and territorial laws regarding the distribution of property of deceased Alaska Indians, that the Alaska Native Brotherhood of Sitka has pledged itself to see that the laws are enforced hereafter—for the good of the Indians themselves.

Many Alaska Indians, it is said, heed the ancient law which says that when an Indian is left a widower, his late wife's relatives may rightfully claim to the surviving husband's money, clothing, furniture and even children, for the Indian law is matriarchal in this respect, and regards the children as property of the mother and not the father. Thus an Indian may be left penniless as well as bereaved of his help mate. The late wife's family, however, provides for her burial.

In the same manner, when a husband dies, his relatives strip the widow of her worldly goods. However, they are supposed to provide for the widow a second husband, who will bring her at least as much of this world's goods as they took from her. This part of the tribal custom, has been largely abandoned during recent years, it is said.

Instructors in local native schools are making it a point to instruct natives to safeguard the rights of the

matrimonial partners by making legal wills, according to the white man's law.

HUNS MISS BAKER'S AUTO BY A NARROW MARGIN; HE HAS EXCITING DAY

With the American Army in France, March 21.—Secretary Baker had his baptism of fire Tuesday in the front line trenches and while he was returning a German shell burst within less than 50 yards of his car. He was not injured. The secretary went into trenches in a sector the location of which must not be revealed, where American troops face the enemy nearby. For half an hour he plodded over the duck boards. The Germans maintained an active fire with heavy pieces and machine guns. Nevertheless Mr. Baker made his way to an advanced sap, entered a listening post and talked for several minutes with the soldiers on duty there.

But the narrowest shave was on his return to headquarters. The German shell of 105 millimeters, roared down and burst cleanly less than 50 yards from the automobile containing the secretary of war and the escorting officers. The shell hit a roadside dugout, digging a big crater. Mr. Baker wished to stop and ascertain whether there were men in the dugout, but the chauffeur, realizing the danger, opened the throttle and made his best speed until the danger zone was passed.

This was the secretary's hardest and most exciting day in France. On Monday evening, accompanied only by a general commanding a division and one other officer, he motored to a point accessible to the sector selected for his inspection. He dined and slept in the chateau of French friends of the officers. Retiring early, the secretary arose at 4 o'clock in the dark of an overcast, chill March day. Taking breakfast quickly, he drove through the misty dawn to his destination. As the lines were approached the steady reverberation of guns signalled great activity of the artillery. This was confirmed when, on arrival, it was found that the road selected for approach to the trenches was under brisk shell fire. Indeed, the firing was so active as to cause the general considerable apprehension for the safety of his distinguished guest. He endeavored to dissuade Mr. Baker from going on with the expedition, explaining the danger. But the secretary overrode his protest. According to another route reluctantly selected was taken. The party re-entered the motor and was driven to the selected point, as far forward as motoring was safe. With the general and other officers, Mr. Baker walked over the shell cratered region to a communication trench. He wore civilian clothes, covered with a trench coat, khaki breeches and boots borrowed from a colonel of about his size. He also put on a shrapnel helmet.

GETTING THE SUBMARINES

London.—The Germans have never attempted to challenge or contradict the statement of Sir Eric Geddes that between 40 and 50 per cent of the submarines operating around the British Isles since the beginning of the war have been destroyed. The percentage at the present moment, The Associated Press is informed, is even higher than the figures given by Sir Eric Geddes, and the new order of merit established by the German Emperor for submarine crews that have survived three undersea expeditions is believed to be designed not so much as a reward for successful achievement as a stimulus and encouragement to submarine crews to persist in their unequal combat with the British and American navies.

GERMAN BANKS STRONGER

Amsterdam, Netherlands.—"If it is true to say that our industry is twice as rich as it was before the war, it is equally true that our big banks are twice as strong." Thus commences the year's review of the German banking position in the Frankfurter Zeitung, the leading organ of German high finance.

According to the reviewer, 1917 was a year of amalgamations and extensions in the German banking world. Many small private banks have been absorbed by their bigger brethren and the latter have branched out in the allied countries and the occupied territories.

There was an enormous increase in the number of new companies organized and of new stock issues, according to the Berliner Tageblatt. One of the largest stock increases noted is that of the German Aniline combine.

ALASKA WOMEN KNITTING

Nome, Alaska.—Mail sleds pulled by dog teams over the snow trails between icebound Nome and the open water are carrying large quantities of knitted goods sent by the women of this section for use of the men in the national army. Through the long, half dark Arctic winter the men of this city have been busy working on sweaters, scarfs, socks, wristlets, helmets and other articles of wear.

OVERMAN BILL ADVANCED

Washington, Mar. 20.—Retaining substantially the conditions named by President Wilson to give him powers to reorganize and coordinate government departments and agencies in prosecution of the war, the Overman bill, advanced as an administration substitute for the senate military committee's war cabinet and munitions director measures was ordered favorably reported today by the senate judiciary committee by a vote of 11 to 7.

MUST PROVE CLAIM

Washington, March 20.—Farmers seeking to have their help given deferred classification in the draft must file affidavits with local draft boards the department of labor announced today. Attention was called to the fact that the boards have no authority to give deferred classification otherwise.

MORE SOCIALISM

Washington, March 20.—Representative Hilliard of Colorado today introduced a bill in the house to empower the government to acquire by eminent domain in the form of leases the telephone and telegraph facilities of the country.

BIG BANK DEAL

Montreal, Quebec, March 20.—Absorption of the bank of British North America by the bank of Montreal was indicated as pending in a statement

AMBASSADOR FRANCIS

NOT ON WAY TO KOREA

Washington, Mar. 20.—A dispatch to the state department today from Ambassador Francis of Vologda, dated March 17, convinced officials that reports from Tokio that he was on his way to Seoul, the capital of Korea, were untrue. Butler Wright, secretary of the embassy left Russia some days ago for Korea and it was thought his trip was the cause for the report.

CAN'T KEEP THE GIRLS DOWN

Austin, Texas, Mar. 21.—The bill to give women the right of suffrage in Texas primaries and elections was passed by the senate today by a vote of 18 to 5. The bill now goes to the house for concurrence in senate amendments.

VILLA'S MAIN FORCE BELIEVED TO HAVE PERFORMED JOB

El Paso, Texas, March 16.—Information was received here today from Torreon, Mexico, stating that "revolutionists had captured and occupied Durango City." No date or details were given in the meager news received here. As Francisco Villa's main force has been campaigning in the state of Durango, it is believed here the reported capture of the state capital was made by this command. No confirmation of the report has yet been received here.

Americans who have large interests in Durango said today the capture of the Durango state capital was possible as General Gabriel Gavra and General Joaquin Amaro, the two federal commanders in Durango were campaigning in the field and had left only a small garrison in the capital. General Francisco Murguia, commander in chief of the federal troops in the north, left Chihuahua City Tuesday night with his troops to go to Durango to start a campaign against Villa in that state.

GOVERNOR HUNT IS

KNITTING HIS BIT

Phoenix, Ariz., Mar. 16.—Governor G. W. P. Hunt, sitting behind his mahogany desk in the executive office, placidly knitted and hummed as he received the newspaper men for their daily talk a few days ago.

The interviewers watched the governor with surprise, and finally one of them ventured a query as to what he was doing.

"Just a minute," said the governor, "don't disturb me, or I'll drop a stitch."

"Yes," he continued when he had filled the row he was working on, "I'll make a pair of socks for some soldier. I find it restful, as well as a way of doing my bit. I knit during my spare moments, particularly after I have been reading a while."

"I used to knit when I was a boy. The fact is, the more socks and sweaters we turn out in Arizona, the less the burden on our knitting mills. If all of us here knitted, the Arizona soldiers would be assured of an ample supply of knitted things to wear."

TAX EXPERT CLAIMS SANTA FE BONDS HAVE BEEN PAID TWICE

Santa Fe, N. M., March 18.—That through various forms of illegality excess payments have been made by the state on old Santa Fe county bonds, totalling \$153,704.61, is alleged in a report, a statement of which was made public at the governor's office today, submitted by A. E. James director of the State Taxpayers' association. It is, however, stated that repayments have been made reducing the alleged excess to \$150,353.73.

The report declares that interest was ready; that coupons were paid delay in presentation after the state was ready; that coupons were paid after being barred by the statute of limitations, that two series of bonds were confused, that five bonds were fraudulent and that some claims were paid twice and even three times.

Congress granted the state a million acres of land on condition that it assume and pay the old railroad debt of Grant and Santa Fe counties and it is the payment of these bonds that is alleged to be irregular and excessive.

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

NEW JERSEY GERMAN GIVES RELIEF SHIP FOR BELGIUM PROMISED SAFE VOYAGE IS CAPTURED

New York, Mar. 16.—Testifying at State Attorney General Lewis' inquiry intended to determine whether Americans were allied with German interests in a scheme to evade American and British restrictions on shipments of textile to Germany during and after the war, Thomas Phren, naturalized German president of the Botany Worsted mills of Passaic, N. J., today admitted that a majority of the stock of the company is owned by citizens of Germany although a large part of this German owned stock is held in trust by Americans in this country.

Admission was made by Otto Kuhn, wool manager of the Botany Worsted mills, that notwithstanding an agreement with the British government and the textile alliance, his concern has acted as the agent of German interests in bringing colonial wools into this country in 1915.

This disclosure followed the reading into the records by Deputy Attorney General Becker of two affidavits made by Phren in March, 1915 when the company solicited the aid of the state department in Washington to procure the release of a shipment of wool to this country.

The first of these dated Passaic, March 20, said in part:

"More than one half of its capital stock (The Botany Worsted Mills) is held in the United States, though a portion of its capital is owned also by stockholders residing in Germany, Austria, France and Belgium."

Deputy Attorney General Becker introduced a letter which Forstmann acknowledged he had written to Hugo Schmidt, agent for the Deutsche Bank in New York and now interned as an alien enemy. The letter, dated March 23, 1916, requested Schmidt to purchase for the writer various German securities, saying that there would be paid into his account in the Deutsche bank in Berlin 350,000 marks.

"I pray you particularly to handle things in such a way and in such form that if a letter is intercepted one cannot read in it that I am a party concerned," Forstmann wrote.

Santa Fe, March 18.—The department of education has been informed that School District No. 43 has been organized in Quay county, with Glenrio as the site for the school house. The discovery of a four foot vein of coal at Rana, just north of Glenrio, and of oil indications have brought an influx of new settlers to that sections. The school is now attended by 27 pupils.

Deming, N. M., March 16.—A field battery was sent from Camp Cody here, to Lordsburg, N. M., Thursday to be used in wrecking an oil tank to prevent the spread of the oil fire here, to Lordsburg, N. M., Thursday before the arrival of the field gun and it was returned today to Deming. The Lordsburg fire destroyed the roundhouse, six locomotives and other property valued at \$1,000,000.

How to Avoid Stomach Troubles
Digestion begins in the mouth. Food should be thoroughly masticated. Your food should be suited to your age and occupation. People of sedentary habits should eat little meat, but should drink an abundance of water, especially when they first get up in the morning and between meals. When you feel dull and stupid after eating, that shows that you have eaten too much. The bowels should be kept regular. When needed take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They will improve your digestion and move the bowels.

London, March 16.—A number of large Swedish trawlers and one of the largest Gothenburg steamers have been captured by German submarines off the Skaw, the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark and forced to go to Germany, according to a report printed by the Gothenberg shipping gazette and forwarded from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph company. The steamer was the Princess Ingeborg from Gothenburg for Rotterdam, with grain for the Belgian relief commission, the Copenhagen ad-vice state. She was ordered to proceed to Kiel.

Before sailing, it is added, the steamer had the promise of a safe voyage to Holland.

PREMIER DECLARES NORTH AND SOUTH CHINA MUST FIGHT IT OUT

London, Mar. 16.—In reply to a question in the diet yesterday the Japanese premier, Count Jerauchi said, according to a Reuter dispatch from Tokio, that the dissension prevailing between north and south China was the source of serious concern for Japanese interests, but that Japan would take no steps in the way of mediation.

The premier characterized as untrue a report that a small body of entente troops had been dispatched towards Siberia.

SOME SEEK LOCATIONS OUTSIDE THE TEN MILE ZONE

El Paso, Texas, March 16.—Saloonkeepers have been visiting Vinton and other little settlements near here but outside the ten mile zone to obtain saloon sites when the state law prohibiting the sale of liquor within 10 miles of a fort or army camp becomes effective April 15. The saloonkeepers within this ten mile zone are making preparation to close their places and auction sales are being held to dispose of their stocks of goods. With the signing of the zone bill today by Governor Hobby, the saloonkeepers started offering their leases for sale as well as fixtures and stocks.

MORE MEN TRAVELING EAST

Santa Fe, Mar. 16.—Ninety-eight more applications were received last evening from Camp Cody for the masonic degrees during next week's reunion, so that the class will be nearly a quarter of a thousand or even more, taxing local officials to the utmost. The local masons are practicing day and night to perfect themselves in the degree work and the degree teams now number more than 79 men. The music for the degrees will be superb and impressive, the Scottish Rite choir being augmented and rehearsing daily.

SLACKERS APPREHENDED

Santa Fe, Mar. 16.—Attorney G. U. McCrary of Artesia, was this afternoon admitted to practice in the federal court by federal Judge Colin Neblett. Burt H. Parsons, charged with failing to register for the draft, was ordered sent to his home at Monte Vista, Colo. Bernard J. Larama, charged with refusal to show his resignation card to a United States official, was ordered inducted into the United States army.

LOTS OF MONEY

Washington, March 18.—An additional credit of \$11,200,000 was extended by the United States to Belgium making a total loan of \$104,600,000. The total amount of loans now extended to the allies is \$4,960,600.

Help for Bronchial Trouble and Cough

"Foley's Honey and Tar Compound acts more like a food than a medicine."

Mr. Will G. Richmond, Inglewood, Calif., says:—"I wish to recommend Foley's Honey and Tar Compound as it has greatly benefited me for bronchial trouble and cough. It acts so well in harmony with nature that it is more like a food than a medicine."

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound has a wonderfully quick way of soothing and healing the raw tickling surface of the throat and bronchial tubes. It eases the tightness over the chest, raises the phlegm easily, and helps the stubborn racking cough that is so exhausting and weakening.

It is the best medicine you can buy, and better than anything you can make, for coughs, colds, spasmodic croup, whooping cough, la grippe and bronchial coughs, hoarseness, tickling throat and stuffy wheezy breathing. It contains no opiates, and is acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.

*** Every user is a friend.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

HEAVY DEMAND FROM ALLIES WILL MAKE ACTION OF SOME KIND NECESSARY

Washington, Mar. 16.—Wheat holdings at country mills and elevators on March 1 were estimated today by the department of agriculture at 68,272,000 bushels. That is about 20,000,000 bushels less than was held on March 1 last year and 86,000,000 bushels less than in 1916.

Further limitation of wheat consumption in the United States is under consideration by the food administration to make certain that the sub-normal visible supply will tide over the American people and their allies until the next harvest.

Plans for accomplishing the additional saving are being worked out carefully and the only bar to success feared by officials is the senseless hoarding which may be practiced by unthinking and selfish people.

The seriousness of the wheat situation was shown today by a department of agriculture report on the supply in country elevators and mills which is supplemented by a frank admission at the food administration that existing flour stocks are only 30 per cent of the normal quantity needed until July 1. Food administration officials thought the department's estimate of 180,000,000 bushels of wheat in elevators and on farms March 1 was optimistic and their best information was that 125,000,000 bushels was the greatest amount that could be expected.

The allies have been promised 90,000,000 bushels of grain between January 1 and July 1. There is no intention of failing to carry out this program which is regarded as the most important duty now confronting the American people. Owing to shortage of transportation the greater part of the export program remains to be carried out and the wheat must be obtained from the scant supply in this country by curtailment of individual consumption. The only alternative, in the opinion of the food administration is further sacrifice.

YCdceGtg t
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.

DR. ROBERTS' HONORED

Santa Fe, Mar. 15.—Dr. Frank H. Roberts has been designated by Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner as a delegate to the national conference of American lecturers at Chicago.

WOOL GROWERS GATHER IN ALBUQUERQUE FOR TWO DAY SESSION

Albuquerque, N. M., March 18.—The annual convention of the New Mexico Wool Growers' association opened here this morning for a session of two days.

The future of the opening session was the annual address of the president, Eduardo Otero of Los Lunas. "It is generally believed that the sheepmen are piling up big fortunes," he said, "but gentlemen I want to tell you that when you go back into your books carefully and find the enormous expense that we are under, figuring out the enormous interest that we have to pay on the purchase or lease of state land, high wages to our men, the high price we pay for provisions and what it costs us to replace a ewe that may be lost, many of us, to our sorrow, even at the present high prices, will be surprised that our ledgers are top heavy on the wrong side."

FOUR PEOPLE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN NEW YORK MAY BE IMPORTANT

New York, March 18.—Two men and two women of foreign birth living in fashionable quarters here and said to have had code correspondence with diplomats and high officials of foreign governments, were today arrested by agents of the department of justice and turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation.

Federal officials later said the four together with others, some of them Americans, appeared to have been "connected with activities in behalf of the enemy."

The four were described as "Baron Henri Deille, Count Robt. DeClairmont, Madame Despine Davidovitch and Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Nix." Although each stopped at a different hotel or apartment they were said to have associated in activities objectionable to the government. Mrs. Nix is said to have admitted receiving \$3,000 from Count von Bernstorff, although she claims it was a loan. The government seized a safe deposit box rented by Madame Storch and it was said that codes and much correspondence was found which is expected to throw light upon the activities the exact nature of which the authorities did not disclose. Madame Storch is also known as Madame Nezie and is said to be the leader of the group.

SPECIAL SESSION CALLED TO MEET CONDITIONS THERE

Pierre, S. D., March 18.—Amending of the state constitution to prevent aliens, who have taken out only their first naturalization papers, from voting in South Dakota; ratification of the national prohibition amendment; legislation prohibiting the teaching of German in other than colleges and universities in the state; and measures to make treason an offense punishable under the state laws were recommended today by Governor Northbeck in his message delivered at the opening of the special "war" session of the South Dakota legislature.

SOCORRO COUNTY BANKER SAYS IT WILL ROUND OUT AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Albuquerque, N. M., March 14.—"I am an enthusiast in regard to the War Saving stamp campaign. It is that has come from our government the biggest idea in character building in many years. It is the introduction of the one element needed to make of the American people a well rounded, solid citizenship; the introduction of the element of thrift." This was the

statement made here last night by J. S. Mactavish, widely known banker and merchant of Magdalena, N. M., and chairman of the War Savings campaign for Socorro county. Mr. Mactavish was on his way to a meeting of bankers in Chicago and had just come from a successful two days' drive in his home county in which in the towns of Magdalena and Socorro alone \$50,000 were invested in War Savings stamps; one-sixth of Socorro county's quota for 1918.

"We will reach our quota of \$20 per person in Socorro county," said Mr. Mactavish. "Of course we will! The saving of \$20 a year is possible for every person in New Mexico. The father can save it for his infant child, for his wife, for himself and never feel the amount taken from his income, no matter how small it is. The saving of this \$20 each by all of us is simply a matter of doing without small unessentials; little things all of us use and do not need, and in doing without those things we do two splendid things. First we release the labor necessary to produce the unessentials to our country which needs it and at the same time we furnish our country the money we otherwise would spend. Second, we build personal character for our own futures. Things obviously well worth doing usually are done, and this Thrift Stamp campaign is so clearly the right thing to do, even where we not at war, that our doing it while we are at war is a certain thing. It is a campaign in which every business man in this state should take an active, vigorous part, simply because it is building future resources, stability and profitable business fields for all of us. A thrifty population is a prosperous population. We can afford to get behind this campaign with the best that is in us."

PNEUMONIA LEADS

Santa Fe, March 18.—The Official Bulletin received today from Washington, D. C., gives the annual rate per 1,000 for special diseases among the troops in this country and the expeditionary forces and which should set at rest all rumors of unusual illness, for the rates are far below those per thousand in any large or small city in the United States. These are the rates for all troops in the United States: Pneumonia 19.7; dysentery .2; malaria .5; venereal 97.1; paratyphoid .0; typhoid .2; measles 34.7; meningitis 1.5; scarlet fever .12; regular army, pneumonia 22; dysentery .2; malaria .8; venereal 121.5; paratyphoid 0; typhoid .6; measles 54.7; meningitis 1.7; scarlet fever 14.6; expeditionary forces, pneumonia 21.3; dysentery .4; malaria .4; venereal 55.3; paratyphoid 0; typhoid, 0; measles 26.9; meningitis 6; scarlet fever 10.5.

FORMER NEW YORK REPUBLICAN LEADER ACCUSED OF DISLOYAL SPEECH

New York, Mar. 18.—For making a remark which two army officers in his company construed as being unpatriotic, William Barnes, formerly republican leader of New York state, was taken to a police station early yesterday. After Barnes made explanation the charges were withdrawn, it was learned from an examination of police records today.

During the discussion of the war at a local club, Barnes made a remark which his companions considered uncomplimentary to "Uncle Sam," the police were told. Barnes was accompanied to a police station where he explained that "Uncle Sam" was an impersonal term, that his criticism was that the country was not responsive to the alarms of war and that there was no reason to challenge his patriotism.

SECTOR FORMERLY HELD BY BRITISH NOW IN CHARGE OF KING ALBERT'S MEN

On the British Front in Flanders, Sunday, Mar. 17, (By the Associated Press)—The important coast sector of the western front which for a considerable time has been held by the French has been taken over by the Belgians. That King Albert's new army has been able to assume this additional burden, speaks highly for the condition of this comparatively small fighting machine which has battled so valiantly from the beginning. On a recent visit to the Belgian front the correspondent learned that the Belgians had effected a great improvement in their organization during the winter months and the morale of troops and officers seems at the highest pitch.

Lieutenant Colonel De Ceynincq, the minister of war informed the correspondent that it sometimes had been difficult to restrain the Belgian soldiers until the proper moment for action. The war minister seemed to reflect the general voice of the army when he said: "Whenever the call comes we shall be waiting to respond with every atom of strength we have."

FENCE CUTTING

Santa Fe, Mar. 16.—Charges of fence cutting are preferred against J. E. Alemany of the 134 Infantry and C. A. Freeman, a discharged soldier, by John Parrott, inspector for the cattle sanitary board. The men were arrested between Columbus and Deming. They were riding horses they had hired and were headed for Mexico. The charge is that they cut ten to twelve wire fences on their way. Alemany is to be turned over to the military authorities and Freeman is to be held for the federal authorities.

TOO MANY AGENTS

Bento Baca, Superintendent McFarland and Dr. F. H. Roberts all have received word from J. H. Wagner, state school superintendent that they have been appointed enrollment agents for the boys' working reserve for San Miguel county. It is believed that there has been a mistake made and that only one man should have been appointed for San Miguel county and two agents to represent East Las Vegas and the Normal. Dr. F. H. H. Roberts has communicated with Superintendent Wagner, who will adjust the matter in a few days.

The working reserve is an organization for the purpose of giving employment to school boys during the holidays on farms to fill the vacancies of the drafted men.

FRED SCHUTT FINDS HOME PAPER WELCOME VISITOR IN CAMP

Camp Kearney, Mar. 11, 1918. Editor of the Optic:

Dear Sir: I am receiving the Optic very regularly. Occasionally an issue is missed but owing to the large amount of mail handled in our division it is very satisfactory.

The Optic sure looks good to me. I read each issue over several times so as not to miss any of the news that keeps me in line at home.

Saturday we had our farewell review at Camp Kearney which was largely attended from all parts of the southwest. Our parade of 30,000 passed the reviewing stand in one hour and 15 minutes.

Enclosed find one of the many soldiers musings, entitled "Our Hitch in Hell," a real description of how some fell.

If you have extra space perhaps some of your friends would like to learn some of our evening musings.

Thanking you one and all for your kind attention to the boys in service. Yours very truly
FRED SCHUTT.

VERY LITTLE AMERICAN HOLDINGS IN HUN LAND EXCEPT STANDARD OIL

London, March 18.—The Spanish and Swiss ambassadors at Berlin have been directed by the German foreign office to notify the American government that Germany will proceed with measures against American property in Germany in the same proportion that action is taken against German property in the United States. Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent reports.

There is a hundred times as much German property in the United States as there is American property in Germany, according to estimates presented recently to a senate committee by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

The greater part of American property in Germany is represented in Standard Oil company interests. The German law now enables the German government to do with American property exactly what congress now is asked to do with German property in America. The senate has already passed legislation authorizing the alien enemy property custodian to sell the property holdings of great German organizations in the United States, so that they may not serve as the outposts of kultur after the war.

Santa Fe, March 18.—There are fewer than 50,000 real slackers in the United States, announces the provost general of the United States after analyzing the draft figures. Out of 3,082,949 persons called by local boards only 252,294 failed to put in their appearance, but this includes men who had already enlisted, men who had died, men who had been transferred to other districts, and men who are aliens and who slipped across the border leaving only 50,000 who in reality are slackers.

A SNOWBOUND CHAPTER OF THE RED CROSS

Denver, Colo., March 19.—Isolated Jackson Hole, in western Wyoming, famous as one of the last western retreats and havens of refuge for train robbers, cattle thieves and other outlaws embraces now a snowbound chapter of the Red Cross that is considered by Red Cross mountain division headquarters here the most unique in the country.

The membership of the chapter is 455 persons scattered over a wide expanse of territory. The only outlet to Packson's Hole for eight months of the year is a single wagonroad over Teton Pass. Through the winter months the members are much more accustomed to seeing herds of from 1,000 to 2,000 elk than they are a single human besides members of their own households. Today with the exception of newspapers and telephone, "The Hole" is like the rest of the west was 50 years ago.

But it is not only for the soldiers that the Red Cross chapter has been a benefit. Until it was organized, Lee Cooper, its secretary, says that motion pictures, lectures, Y. M. C. A., or Red Cross organizations never had penetrated the valley. Most houses are built of logs and snow makes travel difficult in winter but the chapter has a record with the division headquarters for knitting and giving other supplies for the troops.

Jim Whitmore caused quite a little excitement in Mora Saturday night. He drove his car into a telegraph pole knocking it over which resulted in the suspension of telephone service at Mora until the wires could be repaired.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M. under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY THE OPTIC PUBLISHING CO. (Inc.)
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

Business Office Main 2
Editorial Rooms Main 9
Society Editor Main 9

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier \$7.50
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier65
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier 15¢
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail 2.00
Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

We are no longer able to either read or hear the phrase in status quo ante without a sickly smile, so ridiculous is the idea of trying to put the world back where it used to be before the war.

Can you put a river back into a spring, an eagle back into an egg, or an oak back into an acorn, or a giant back into a cradle? We are not able yet to realize with what prodigious strides the race has gone forward upon the path of progress toward its unknown goal. There is not an important phase of human life in which the alterations have not been so radical and so unalterable as to make the thought of return to past conditions utterly absurd. Try to imagine the return of Russia to its status quo before the revolution.

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall;
All the King's horses and all the King's men
Couldn't put Humpty Dumpty back again!"

Try to imagine the restoration of Germany to its old place in the honor and respect of the world! It will be as easy to make us think kindly of Mamelukes or thugs! The passage of a thousand years will not obliterate the memory of Germany's crimes! She will get her good name back when Judas does.

Can we be any more successful in trying to turn the hands of the clock back in the mechanical world? We shall no more go back to methods of transportation or manufacture before the war than before the flood.

And how about the economical and social aspects of the life of man? Does any one believe that we shall slip smoothly back into the oldtime ruts, "when the battle flags are furled?" How about those wasteful habits of competition? How about those old, happy-go-lucky methods of food production, of the distribution of labor, of raising the revenues for governmental support, of the running of railroads?

Will the education of our youth be what it was? Will the ante-belum ideas of religion reassert themselves? It is to laugh!

And the strange thing is, that as individuals we do not realize the change! We plod along in the same old paths unconscious of the bouleversement of the ancient order. We do not realize the movement of the globe upon its axis nor in its orbit, and we do not realize the changes in the evolution of life. To do so requires perspective. Our descendants will see what we cannot. But the vast procession moving swiftly onward carries us all along. We shall go forward, but not backward. Re-adjustment always, but restoration, never. Such is the law of nature.

Nulla vestigia retrorea—never a step backward.

Folkstone, England—"Nothing else under heaven matters today except that the war shall go on to victory," declared Rudyard Kipling here today in a striking and picturesque speech in advocacy of war savings. "The money we loan to the government helps to set our land and our world free," continued Mr. Kipling. "Our security for our loan is not only the whole of the British empire but also the whole of civilization which has pooled its resources in men, money and material to carry on this war to victory."

What is the personal aspect of the case for you and me? We are fighting for our lives, the lives of every man, woman and child here and everywhere else.

"We are fighting that we may not be herded into actual slavery such as the Germans have established by force of their arms in large parts of Europe.

"We are fighting against 18 hours a day forced labor under lash or at the point of the bayonet, with a dog's death and burial at the end of it.

"We are fighting that men, women and children may not be tortured, burned and mutilated in the public streets, as has happened in this town and in hundreds of others. And we will go on fighting till the race who have done these things are in no position to continue or repeat their offences.

"If for any reason whatever we fall short of victory—and there is no halfway house between victory and defeat—what happens to us? This:

"Every relation, every understanding, every decency upon which civilization has so anxiously built up will go—will be washed out, because it will have been proved unable to endure. The whole idea of democracy—which at the bottom is what the Hun fights against—will be dismissed from men's minds, because it will have been shown incapable of maintaining itself against the Hun. It will die; and it will die discredited, together with every belief and practice that is based on it.

"The Hun ideal, the Hun's root-notions of life will take its place throughout the world. Under that dispensation man will become once more the natural prey, body and goods, of his better-armed neighbor. Women will be the mere instrument for continuing the breed; the vessel of man's lust and man's cruelty; and labor will become a thing to be knocked on the head it dares to give trouble, and worked to death if it does not. And from this order of life there

will be no appeal, no possibility of any escape. This is what the Hun means when he says he intends to impose German kultur—which is the German religion—upon the world. This is precisely what the world has banded itself together to resist.

"It will take every ounce in us; it will try us out to the naked soul. Our trial will not be made less by the earnest advice and suggestions that we should accept some sort of compromise, which means defeat, put forward by Hun agents and confederates among us. They are busy in that direction already. But be sure of this: Nothing—nothing we may have to endure now will weigh one featherweight compared with what we shall most certainly have to suffer if for any cause we fail of victory."

Amsterdam, March 21.—If there is one secret more than another about their private affairs that the kaiser and his family have kept carefully concealed from the German public it is the existence of the royal private food stores.

The story, as told by one who was in the personal service of the imperial family, is that some five years ago, when Germany was already speeding up her preparations for war, the kaiser had secretly laid by considerable quantities of various foods against the day when Germany's food supplies might be considerably reduced. These royal stores of food, with the exception of certain stores of food at the royal palaces, were laid down under the direction of the war office.

There are said to be six of these stores, in various places about Germany. The largest is at Frankfort. The contents of this store and another at Munich are reserved entirely for the use of the kaiser and the imperial household. The other stores, at Posen, Dantzig, Breslau and Karlsruhe, are for the benefit of other German royalties.

The foods at the Frankfort store consist of flour, rice, pork, mutton, chickens, hares, venison, rabbits, fish, eggs and Indian meal. At the Munich store there are raisins, currants, preserved peaches, plums and other fruits, jams of different kinds and there is also a well-stocked wine cellar.

Like everything the Germans do these foods were stored on a definite and methodical plan. Before laying down the stores at Frankfort and Munich which are reserved for the use of the kaiser and the imperial entourage, an estimate was made of the average quantity of various foods consumed daily in the imperial household by the royal family, members of the household and servants. On this basis sufficient food was stored to meet the requirements of the imperial establishment for 18 months. There is in these stores sufficient food to supply 215 persons daily with more than a pound of meat, a pound of bread and a pound of fruit for 18 months. The kaiser is said to have personally checked all the calculations that were made in preparing the estimates for the quantities of food to be laid down in the stores, and he later visited the stores from time to time.

At each of these royal food stores there is of course a system of cold storage by which food can be kept in perfect condition for years. The Frankfort store is probably the most elaborately and perfectly constructed storehouse of its kind in the world. The store was originally a mill and mill house which was purchased by the kaiser. Underneath the mill there was a very large cellar for the storage of corn. This cellar was very considerably enlarged and floored and lined throughout with white tiles. An electric generating plant was install-

ed and the stores are electrically lighted.

The making of this and other royal stores and the storage of food could not of course be carried out secretly, but the object of them was kept a closely guarded secret. Locally it was rumored that these stores were being constructed for military purposes, that is for the storing of food for the army, and as it was well known that at this period a good deal of food was being stored for this purpose in various parts of Germany, this version of the reason of these stores was credited.

The total cost of all the private royal food stores in Germany amounted to upwards of a million dollars; 50 per cent of the cost was borne by the war office. The other 50 per cent was paid by the kaiser, the crown prince, the king of Bavaria, the king of Saxony, the king of Wurtemberg, and the Duke of Brunswick.

The crown prince's food store is at Dantzig and the stores were laid down under the personal supervision of the prince when he was sent there by the kaiser two years before the beginning of the war.

Thus it will be seen that whatever turn the war may take the kaiser has taken very good care that he will not have to tighten his belt. But it is likely that the precautions he has taken to meet the demands of his stomach whilst his subject may be half starving would not strengthen his popularity if they became known.

THRONE ROOM FOR RED CROSS

Honolulu, T. H.—Hawaii's famous palace, the present territorial capitol, is now headquarters for much war work. One half of the lower floor, the old throne room, is used by Red Cross workers every week day, while the other half, the former dining chamber, is used for draft work. The so-called bungalow in the palace yard, where King Kalakaua was wont to relax from the cares of the kingdom in banquet and song with his bosom friends, has been turned over to the two medical examining boards of the local exemption bodies.

BRICK MEN STRIKE

Denver, Colo., Mar. 20—James R. Barawker, F. Howard Cowell and other prominent contractors of Denver today donned overalls and either shouldered the hod or took hold of a trowel to replace bricklayers who went on strike yesterday for higher wages. The state industrial commission yesterday decided the brick contractors association was justified in refusing a demand of the bricklayers for a pay increase of \$7 to \$8 a day.

MORE POWER FOR PRESIDENT

Washington, Mar. 20—Under a bill sent to the senate military committee today by Acting Secretary of War Crowell, the president would be empowered during the war to take over private property of any kind, personal or real estate, with compensation for the owner, whenever deemed necessary for the national security or conduct of the government.

PATRIOTIC DENVER

Denver, Colo., Mar. 20—The city of Denver will give every man in class one of the selective draft opportunity to learn the rudiments of military work and conversational French. It was announced today. The city already is paying the premiums on \$1,000 of war insurance for each man now serving in the military forces.

Drill and training will be held twice a week in the city auditorium. Veterans of foreign wars will be instructors and teachers of French will lecture to the young men. It is estimated 2,500 men will be affected.

IT URGES COUNTRY TO SHOW WAR SPIRIT AND HALT PEACE TALK

Loyal sentiment in this country, led by the American Defense society and the American Rights league, yesterday launched a nationwide campaign to put on unassailable record the national will to win the war.

Peace discussions and all talk of "victory by negotiation or compromise" were roundly scored. Resolutions affirming the people's determination to whip the kaiser in open fight were sent broadcast and these will be duly filled out and showered upon congress by the thousands within the next few weeks as an antidote to all the pacifist agitations which events of the last fortnight have brought so prominently to the fore.

Simultaneously, a vigorous campaign of display advertising will keep before the people the urgency for action and strict concentration on the main business before Uncle Sam just now.

Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Defense society, in a statement issued today in connection with this campaign held that in his opinion peace discussions at this time were highly inadvisable. Mr. Hurd said:

"Such discussions will prolong the war by weakening America's fighting spirit. The president's clear speech of January 8th was acclaimed as a splendid statement of America's determination to fight to the bitter end. His February speech, however, it is feared may have been misunderstood by some as not indicating with sufficient clearness his intention to continue the war to certain victory. Helpless Russia has given us a presentment of what negotiated peace with Germany means. It means Germany's enemy disarmed and Germany armed, conquering and victorious. It is a sharp lesson to the United States. Compromise with Germany is defeat. There is only one way out with either honor or safety and that is by fighting. In the language of James M. Beck, in a recent speech, 'the whole people are behind their chosen leader but they want him to lead them to victory not to compromise. They will tolerate mistakes but not a retreat from our high enterprise.'

We Must Wake Up

"The time has come," said George Haven Putnam, head of the American Rights league, in discussing the situation last night, "when the real Americans have got to take a stand. A little group of noisy pacifists, who represent nobody but themselves, have been making all the din. True Americans, meanwhile, the great rank and file of this nation, have stood by quietly, doing their duty. For the most part they have been content to do that. They have not thought it was necessary for them to talk. But now it is necessary.

"The recent discussion of peace terms has been a blow at national morale. It has been a double blow, in that it strengthens the determination of the German people for a big offensive. I have lived much in Germany, and I know what I am talking about. They listen very carefully over there for the voices raised in America, and every suggestion that we are in any way divided in our purpose simply reinforces their energy for fresh conquests and fresh atrocities. What we have got to talk is not peace but war.

"In a little while," he added, "we are told there is to be another speech from Washington on United States war aims. The object of our campaign is to show just how the American people really do feel in this matter before that speech is made. We want the president to know that we're behind

him to a finish—the finish of the German ruling powers."

The war platform which the American Defense society have drawn up and which they urge all patriotic Americans to sign and forward to their congressmen consist of five planks, as follows:

1. We are opposed to peace negotiations with an unbeaten and unrepentant Germany.

2. We believe that the war can only be won by fighting.

3. We believe that peace discussions while Germany is consolidating her success will only prolong the war by encouraging Germany and weakening America's will to fight.

4. In view of Germany's victory over Russia, we believe that a long and bitter war faces us, requiring millions of American soldiers in Europe.

5. We respectfully urge the president to organize the fighting forces of the American nation to the full limit of our powers, and to prosecute the war to a final victory which alone can secure an assured peace—a peace with justice.

The original signers of this petition include Dr. Lyman Abbott, James M. Beck, Samuel Harden Church, Charles Stewart Davidson, Charles S. Fairchild, Professor William Gardner Hale, William Guggenheim, Dr. John Grier Hibben, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Theodore Roosevelt, the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, Major George Haven Putnam, Cleveland Moffett, Henry C. Quinby, William Roscoe Thayer, Everett P. Wheeler and Richard M. Hurd.

NEW STAR ROUTE

MAIL LETTINGS

All persons interested are hereby notified, that all notices and action heretofore taken by the post office department relating to the letting of contracts for carrying the mails from East Las Vegas, has been set aside and rescinded and that new advertisements are posted in the lobby of the post office for new lettings. The distances, pay bonds and all particulars are as heretofore published except as modified by new notices. Bidders are requested to examine advertisement now posted for details. All bids must reach post master general not later than April 23, 1918.

Persons who have heretofore made bids should take notice and send in new bids if they expect consideration. It is important to get bids in as early as possible. Further information given at the post office.

Bids will be for carrying mail from East Las Vegas to following points, to Cleveland, Santa Rosa, Maes, Ferndale, Chaparito and return. January 19th, 1918.

E. V. LONG, Post Master.

Chicago, Mar. 20—Citizens of Chicago will not vote on the question whether the city shall be wet or dry territory at the election on April 2 unless the courts intervene. The election board has decided that the petition of the Chicago dry federation submitting the saloon question to the voters is invalid because it does not contain the required number of legal signatures. According to the board the petition should have 106,427 legal names. The board held that 98,912 legal signatures were attached. The Chicago dry federation threatens to appeal to the courts.

CAMP CODY STANDS AT HEAD OF ALL LOCATIONS IN THE COUNTRY

Santa Fe, Mar. 20—The splendid health conditions in the army camps are further emphasized by the official bulletin received today which shows that with but two exceptions

Camp Cody reports fewer cases of new sickness than any other of the 40 camps listed, only 267 new cases of illness being reported, or 11.6 per thousand, of which only 11 are pneumonia, two venereal disease and one case of measles, while the deaths numbered six, of which four were from pneumonia, one from diphtheria and one from septicemia. Camp Kearney at Linda Vista reports 481 new cases of disease of which two are pneumonia, two venereal disease and two measles. Lida Vista had only one death and that from mastoiditis. Says the surgeon general of the army: "The health of the troops continues satisfactory. The admission rate for all troops is slightly higher and the non-effective rate lower than last week. The death rate remains low. The highest sick rates are reported from the national army cantonments. All sick rates are lower in national guard camps than last week. Camp Pike leads all national army camps in the number of admissions to sick report and the number constantly sick for the week. The regular army group which includes the aviation section, national army reports the lowest non-effective rate of all camps." The new cases of pneumonia in all the camps total only 364, of venereal disease 1,966, dysentery 4, smallpox 4, diphtheria 1, malaria 21, measles 590, meningitis 34, scarlet fever 179.

POOR OLD DENVER

MUST CLEAN UP

Denver, Colo., Mar. 20—Denver officials have been admonished by the government to promptly clean up Denver, it became known today. The city officials were forwarded the order by federal agents who recently investigated social conditions here.

The nearness of Fort Logan to the city with its many soldiers constantly coming to Denver actuated the government to take protective measures to safeguard the men from vice conditions said to exist in certain downtown rooming houses.

MEATLESS DAYS HAVE NOT INCREASED VISIBLE SUPPLY OF BEEF

Washington, Mar. 20—Grain movements to western primary markets in the last five weeks have been 40 per cent higher than in the same period last year, mainly because of heavy corn offerings but deliveries of wheat have been less than one third of last year and in the past three weeks have been decreasing. A railroad administration report disclosed this today without offering explanation of the low wheat movement. Officials said that the roads were moving wheat offered and that slow deliveries were caused by the failure of farmers to release their wheat.

Meatless days have not conserved the meat supply, Joseph P. Cotton, head of the food administration's meat division, today told the senate committee investigation of food supplies, but, on the other hand, he believed that there had been more meat consumed on those days than usually. This was caused, Cotton said he believed, because while many persons observed the meatless days, others who previously had not used much meat were enabled to do so by the high wages they were receiving and this resulted in a net increase of consumption rather than a saving.

ANOTHER BLUFF

Zurich, Mar. 20—Another of the reports of an impending German blow in the west appears in the Koelnische Zeitung. It says the German blow in the west appears in the Koelnische Zeitung. It says the German headquarters staff is organizing a series

of conferences to be held at Cologne, Berlin, Karlsruhe, Hanover and Leipzig with representatives of the leading newspapers for the purpose of preparing the German press for operations on a great scale on the western front.

THREE PROVINCES PLACED UNDER MILITARY RULE IS REPORT

London, Mar. 20—The Ukrainian national council has declared martial law in the provinces of Poltava, Tchernigov and Kharkov according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. Freight traffic has been resumed on options of the railway lines near the Baltic held by the Germans.

The Russian orthodox church has presented a demand that the Russo-German peace treaty prescribe its authority over the orthodox population in the territories lost through the peace treaty.

The Austro-German advance north of the Black sea recently has been in the provinces of Poltava, Tchernigov and Kharkov. Parts of these provinces are not included in the Ukraine although the boundaries of the new country have not been fixed definitely.

ALLEGED GERMAN SPY HELD IN EL PASO SEEKING BONDSMEN

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 20—Catherine Schmid who is being held in jail here in default of a bond of \$10,000 on a charge of violating the federal espionage act, has made no effort to furnish this bond, federal officers said today, and she has announced her intention of remaining in jail until the federal grand jury convenes in April. Miss Schmid, who is also known as Mrs. Schmid was arrested here after she was alleged to have obtained military information from soldiers.

MANY MEN WILL BE GIVEN SPECIAL INSTRUCTION DURING SUMMER

Washington, Mar. 20—Provost Marshal General Crowder will begin within a few days calling out for special instruction the men in the draft needed by the army in technical positions. A general survey of the educational institutions of the country is in progress, it was announced today, to determine what colleges and industrial schools will be available for their training during the summer months.

Probably 60,000 men obtained principally from class one, will be ordered out for special training. Local draft boards will publish widely the opportunity that is afforded to registrants with a view to obtaining as many voluntary inductions into the service as possible.

El Paso, Mar. 20—German will no longer be taught in the public schools of El Paso and Spanish will be substituted wherever German has been taught. This was decided at a meeting of the school board here last night. The school directors announced that no more German courses would be required in the high school, those who have been required to study German would not be compelled to complete their studies after the present term.

ANOTHER PACAFIST

Washington, Mar. 20—An international peace plan both to effect immediate cessation of the war and to maintain future peace in the world was outlined to the senate today by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, author of a resolution proposing a league of nations to enforce peace.

MAN WHO KILLED THOMAS LYONS MUST SERVE HIS SENTENCE

El Paso, March 18.—Felix B. Jones was refused his motion for a new trial by Judge W. D. Howe in the 34th district court Saturday. Jones, who was brought here from Abilene, Texas for trial was convicted of the murder of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M., and sentenced to 25 years in the state penitentiary. Jones gave notice of appeal to the court of criminal appeals. He was convicted here recently in a sensational trial during which several witnesses were arrested on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder.

RECRUITING AGENT HERE IS READY TO RECEIVE VOLUNTEERS

Corporal, Louis L. Loneoak, army recruiting agent at East Las Vegas New Mexico, is in receipt of instructions from the main recruiting office at El Paso, Tex., authorizing enlistments in the 30 Engineers, gas and flame regiment.

This regiment is being recruited from men who want to go "over there," and get into the thickest of the greatest activities at once. For the information of those who may be interested Corporal Louis L. Loneoak has asked that the public be informed that the physical requirements for this regiment are unusually strict, but that the chances of advancement are unusually good. All men accepted for this must have good muscular development and be capable of undergoing active service at the front. These men will be required in the field of operations to supervise the American offensive all along the front in this most important work. This is a branch of the service in which men by quick thought and daring action may be able to paralyze the enemy's advance or demoralize his troops, consequently such men must be of the type who have the habit of doing things they set out to do.

Any red blooded young men (not registered) who is physically qualified, may enlist, men especially wanted are: chemists, powdermen, men experienced in the manufacture of gas, machinists, automobile repair men, men able to repair and operate gas and steam engines, pipefitters, electricians, interpreters, carpenters, blacksmiths, plumbers, boilermakers, and chauffeurs.

The 30th Engineers regiment is composed entirely of volunteers.

Corporal Louis L. Loneoak.

DRY LAND PINTOS

Santa Fe, March 18.—"Dry Land Pintos a New Western Wartime Crop," is the leading illustrated article in Farm and Ranch for March 16, received by the new museum library received today. Another timely article for New Mexico is an illustrated article on "Soy Beans on Farms in the Southwest," while "Velvet Beans for Thin Land," and "The Peanut with Oother Crops," are also valuable to the farmers of this section.

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 ANTICCEPTIC** 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.

SIGN WILL INDICATE MAXIMUM LOAD WHICH MUST NOT BE EXCEEDED

The following resolution was made by the state highway commission on December 19, 1917:

"Resolved that a weekly bulletin be issued by the state highway department, copies of same to be mailed to the leading newspapers in New Mexico."

Circumstances have prevented compliance with the resolution, but the activities have been reported to the Santa Fe New Mexican and published thereon as news from the state highway department.

The county highway superintendents have been requested to report the road work done each month. Not all of them have complied with this request. The information has been made public as soon as it had been received. It is desired to give more publicity to the work on the New Mexico highways and in order to be able to do this satisfactorily. It is absolutely necessary to have reports for our superintendents, district engineer and road foremen.

The following resolution was passed by the state highway commission on July 11, 1917:

"Be it resolved, that all bridges and other structures upon the state highways bear a sign showing the maximum safe carrying capacity of the same, which shall warn all persons from attempting to pass greater than the safe load, notifying the public that any person who shall injure the structure by passing such loads, will be held liable to civil and criminal prosecution."

The following wording is suggested for use on the bridge signs:

The maximum safe carrying capacity of this bridge is tons on four wheels.

Any persons passing larger loads over this bridge will be held liable to civil and criminal prosecution.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Santa Fe, N. M.

Information concerning the maximum safe carrying capacity of the structures on the state highways will be furnished by this department.

It is recommended that the county highway superintendents post such notices immediately at such bridge structures as are liable to be overloaded and damaged thereby. It is the intention of the state highway commission, as soon as possible, to place permanent signs.

SANTA FE MAGAZINE

Santa Fe, March 18.—The Santa Fe Magazine for March received today has for its motto the resolution of Aldus: "I have resolved to devote my life to the cause of learning. In place of a life of ease and freedom, I have chosen a career of anxiety and toil. A man has higher responsibilities than the seeking of his own enjoyment; he should devote himself to honorable labor." The frontispiece is a superb photograph of a lone sentry standing guard over Ypres Cathedral, or rather, its ruins. The leading article is "Signaling on the Santa Fe," by Chas. E. Parks profusely illustrated. An interview with President E. P. Ripley of Santa Fe, is published under the heading "A Talk with the Wise Old Man of the Atchison." The Harvey House at Vaughn, and other New Mexico pictures are published in addition to a wealth of war photographs and war articles.

Quick Relief From Colds

"I have found Chamberlain's Cough remedy to give the quickest relief from hard colds and bad coughs of anything I have used," states Mrs. T. Bowman, Decatur, Ill.

INDIAN RELIGION PROTECTED

Santa Fe, March 18.—"I know of no disposition on the part of the government to deal harshly or radically with the innocent religious sympathies and convictions of the Indians, since that is not its policy toward any other race," is the word that comes from United States Indian Commissioner Caton Sells at Washington, D. C., in response to protests from the Archaeological society and other friends of the Indians against any policy or orders that would suppress the beautiful Indian dances and dramas that are enacted in the Rio Grande pueblos and which a few misguided and ignorant individuals have represented to Mr. Sells as being immoral instead of the magnificent nature dramas that they are.

OLD MAN STARVED

Santa Fe, March 18.—Two miles south of Cloudercroft, in his shack, T. H. Voigt, a citizen of Canada, aged about 65 years, was found dead, probably from starvation and exposure although the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes without calling in a physician. The body was found by Thomas Swope and Elmer McClure who went to the house to take the aged Canadian some provisions.

"GOING EAST" WINS

Santa Fe, March 18.—Walter Ufer's "Going East" has been awarded the much coveted Thomas B. Clarke prize of \$300 for the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen. The award was made this week at the National Academy of Design in New York city. Mr. Ufer's picture represents two Indian squaws, one carrying a Santa Clara olla, two Indian bucks and a burro traveling along the Santa Fe-Taos road. The Chicago Tribune says: "The Tribune first carried the news to Mr. Ufer of the Santa Fe-Taos art colony. He seemed pleased beyond expression—and just a little doubtful as to the possibility. 'Honest, you're not kidding me, are you?' he said. 'The news tickles me half to death. Of course, I entered the picture with the hope of winning—but it really sounds too good to be true.' The Tribune gives three columns to reproducing the painting and a portrait of Mr. Ufer. This is the third big prize and honor the past few months that has come to artists of Santa Fe-Taos and to pictures that were exhibited in the dedication exhibit last fall at Santa Fe.

ANOTHER NEW MEXICAN

Santa Fe, March 17.—New Mexico has furnished another aviator to Uncle Sam. Roy Burnett, aged only 18 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Burnett of Roswell, has successfully passed the examination for the aviation section at Denver and has been sent to San Antonio, Texas, for instruction.

Children's Coughs and Colds

For many years Chamberlain's Cough remedy has been a favorite with mothers for their children. That it has well merited the esteem in which it is held is shown by the following extract from a letter to the manufacturers by Mrs. T. H. Still, Charleston, Ill: "Last winter our little boy two years of age had a severe cold that settled on his lungs and we were greatly worried over his condition. He had a very persistent cough that hung onto him despite all the treatment we gave him until I got him a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough remedy. This preparation relieved him almost immediately and two bottles of it cured him."

Put by a little money for your old age, but it isn't necessary to fortify yourself to live forever.

EFFORT TO HAVE AIR RAID REPRISAL STOPPED IS PROPOSED

Paris, Saturday, Mar. 16.—An important debate appears to be in prospect in the chamber of deputies on the subject of reprisal for aerial attacks on Paris. Recently there has been a revival of the discussion concerning the possibility of an agreement on the part of the belligerents to cease reprisals of all kinds, especially air raids over open towns outside the fighting zones. This discussion originated in the report that the central powers had made a proposal to this effect through neutrals at the same time agreeing to give up the use of gas and liquid fire at the front. Since that time the Germans have intensified their air raids, instead of taking a step in the opposition direction.

In France there always has been a strong element hostile to bombardment of any but purely military objectives. This element though diminished in size, is still active and is certain to bring on a debate if it should appear that the government had decided to make reprisals.

Premier Clemenceau has been quoted variously on the subject but generally is understood not to be in favor of reprisals in the way of attacks on women and children in undefended towns. He is believed to favor air raids made as far as possible within the German frontier but strictly upon establishments of military value. The interpellation prepared by deputy Mayeras, radical socialist, will be presented on the return of the premier. Abel Ferry, radical socialist and an active member of the army committee, who has intervened frequently during the war in regard to the important questions announces he will ask the government to propose to the enemy through neutrals that all reciprocal action of the various aviation corps be limited to the zone of bombardment by cannon of the longest range. The objection is raised, however, that Nancy, Dunkirk and Rheims would thus be at the mercy of the Germans, whereas the allies could reply only against Belgian, French and Alsatian towns.

"IT SURE DOES THE WORK"

Mrs. W. H. Thornton, 3523 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, whopping cough. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

NEW VOLUNTEERS

Santa Fe, March 18.—The following are the latest New Mexico volunteers to be accepted by Uncle Sam for military service: H. P. Chandler, Deming, quartermaster, aviation; C. S. Mann, Albuquerque, electrician, radio; H. Kennedy, Mogollon, apprentice seaman; H. A. Robertson, Albuquerque, quartermaster, aviation; S. C. Trowbridge, Deming, quartermaster, aviation; J. A. Rominger, Deming, quartermaster, aviation; J. W. Tong, Columbus, fireman, third class.

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.

MRS. WEEKS IS HONORED BY ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE WOUNDING IS THE RESULT
 THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION
 WAS GETTING INFORMATION FROM MEMBERS OF BORDER PATROL
 SPARK FROM LOCOMOTIVE IGNITES FUEL IN TANK CAR

Boston, March 16.—Mrs. Alice S. Weeks, of Boston has been officially voted "Mother of the regiment" by the foreign legion of the French army after more than two years of devotion to the interests of the American boys in that famous fighting organization, it was announced today at the headquarters here of the home service for American soldiers abroad.

Mrs. Weeks began her "mothering" of the Americans fighting on French soil after the death of her son, Kenneth Weeks, who joined the foreign legion early in the war. In 1915 she followed him to Paris but he was killed before he could obtain a furlough to visit her.

Washington, March 16.—Investigation by a naval court of inquiry ordered today revealed that last month one man was killed and three were wounded on an American destroyer accidentally fired upon by an armed American merchant ship.

The report of the armed guard on duty on the steamer was received at the navy department. The name of the man who was killed was announced by the department at the time of his death was due to an accident. It is reported that the merchant ship was one of the American line steamers. Her guard fired on the destroyer it is understood thinking the warship was a German submarine. There was a haze over the sea at the time.

El Paso, March 15.—The preliminary hearing of Miss Catherine Smid, arrested late yesterday on a federal warrant charging her with violating the espionage act, will be held Saturday afternoon before the United States commissioner here. Miss Smid was alleged to have obtained information from soldiers of the border patrol and stationed in the international bridge which would be of value to the enemy. She claims to be of Swiss parentage and has a sister living in Worcester, Mass. The woman was placed in the county jail pending the preliminary hearing. She came here from Dawson and Raton, N. M.

Lordsburg, N. M., Mar. 15.—One hundred thousand gallons of fuel oil became ignited here yesterday while a Southern Pacific locomotive was taking fuel oil from a tank car. Eight locomotives were destroyed, the round house burned and the accessory store house belonging to the railroad company destroyed. The oil burned its way through the Mexican section of the town, destroying many houses as the liquid fire flowed from the burning oil tanks. No lives were lost.

KILL THE PRAIRIE DOG

The movement for the extermination of the prairie dog is under way. The biological survey at Albuquerque has already furnished the country agriculture agent with a formula to bring about these animals' downfall. The farmers' and stock growers' bureau of the county will unite with the biological survey in carrying out the campaign.

The slogan of the biological survey is "clear your range of prairie dogs." In this way it is said that grazing conditions can be improved from 5 to 50 per cent according to the degree of infestation. It has been proven that the cost to New Mexico annually for the feeding of prairie dogs has been \$3,000,000 and if nothing is done this will mount much higher each year.

S. E. Piper, of the biological survey, who is in town today states that poison to be used in wiping out the pest is offered cheaply by the government and can be obtained from any of the county agents.

LAND CLASSIFIED

Santa Fe, March 13.—During the first month of the year, 325,300 acres of land were classified by men of the United States geological survey and the bureau of plant industry, for stock raising homestead lands in New Mexico and were designated for entry in tracts of 640 acres each, but only 68,800 acres, or about one-fifth, however, are vacant and available for new entries, as follows: Quay country 31,100 acres; Roosevelt 18,700 acres; Union 9,000 acres; Curry 4,900 acres; Chaves 4,100 acres, these lands lying in the eastern part of the state. The four fifths not vacant are included in applications to enter which were made before their application and designation. These applications give the applicants a prior right of entry so that lands included in them are not available for new settlers.

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.

KANSAS MASTER PLUMBERS

Lawrence, Kas., Mar. 18.—This city is entertaining for two days the annual convention of the Kansas State Master Plumbers' association.

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.

WANTED FRANCE TO GIVE UP TOUL AND VERDUN AS GUARANTEE OF NEUTRALITY

Amsterdam, March 16.—In an interview published in the Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg admits the truth of the statement made recently by Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister respecting Germany's attitude toward France at the time of the outbreak of the war. M. Pichon said on July 1, 1914 Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, then German chancellor, instructed Baron von Schoen, the German ambassador at Paris, to demand that France, if she desired to remain neutral in the war between Russia and Germany she should hand over to Germany as a guarantee of neutrality the fortresses of Toul and Verdun, to be occupied until after the war. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg says: "The Russian general mobilization furnished indisputable proof that these factors which wielded power in Russia over the head of the emperor desired war in all circumstances. My instructions to Baron Schoen on July 31, 1914 have been brought to light. But what have these instructions to do with Russian mobilization and the attitude of France?"

"Russian regiments were on the march before these instructions were written and the French government had no knowledge of these instructions when replying to our question as to whether in case of a war with Russia it would remain neutral. The French government simply declared it would do what the interests of France demanded. It is well known that these instructions were never acted upon. Consequently they had not the slightest influence on the actual course of events."

PATRIOTIC NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, March 18.—New Mexico is far toward the top among the states of the Union in the number of men certified per 100 called in the draft, according to a graphic map published in the Official Bulletin received today, for it has certified 40 per 100, while Arizona on one side has certified only 28 per 100, Colorado to the north only 32 per hundred, and Texas to the east 36 per hundred. Oklahoma certifies 39 per hundred. Louisiana and Wyoming lead with 50, then comes Mississippi with 49, Oregon 48, Montana 47, Florida 45, South Dakota 43, North Dakota 42 and then New Mexico with 40. Delaware is lowest with 13 per hundred.

Best Medicine for Constipation

Mrs. Charles Crim, Charleston, Ill., states that Chamberlain's Tablets are the best medicine for constipation that she has ever used. There are hundreds of others who are of the same opinion. These tablets are easy to take and most agreeable in effect.

AFTER 200 YEARS HISTORIC TOWN BECOMES SEAT OF GOVERNMENT ONCE MORE

Moscow, Tuesday, March 12.—Moscow has again become the official capital of Russia. Peter the Great moved the seat of government from Moscow to Petrograd, which he founded, and after 200 years the government has been transferred by its present head, Nikolai Lenine, back to the historic capital in the heart of Russia.

Lenine and virtually all the governmental commissioners except Leon Trotzky arrived here today and opened the various ministries today. Many buildings in the ancient Kremlin, the leading hotels and other structures were requisitioned to accommodate the government officials. The subordinate employes have been in process of transfer for weeks but today the first anniversary of the Russian revolution marks the actual transfer of the new government and is being celebrated as a national holiday.

Some of the bureaus and many of the archives have been placed at Nijani Novgorodo. Trotzky remained at the head of the council of commerce of Petrograd which has organized its own ministry of the army, navy, finance and supplies. Delegates to the congress are arriving by every train.

The members of all parties and factions, however, are declaring freely that the peace will necessarily be only temporary affording a respite for the demobilization of the remaining fragments of the old army and the organization of the socialist army.

CUT THIS OUT—

IT IS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS—Cut out this slip, enclose with 5 cents to Foley and Co., 2835 Sheffield, Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup. Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SOLD BOOZE TO INDIAN

Santa Fe, March 18.—Frank Harris of New Mexico, has been arrested by federal officers at Los Angeles and placed under bond of \$500 on the charge of having sold half a pint of liquor to an Indian near Gallup. Harris had obtained employment as a bartender in Los Angeles.

BACK TO CITIZENSHIP

Santa Fe, March 18.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today restored to citizenship: Juan Arranaga of Santa Fe; Eligio Lucero of Santa Fe county and Prudencio Martinez of San Miguel county. The pardons were recommended by the state parole board.

ARREST OF AMERICANS AND BRITISH AT ALAND ISLAND CONDEMNED

Washington, March 18.—A report of the arrest on the Alan Island of Henry Emery, a former chairman of the tariff board, said to have been captured with a party of British by the Germans and taken to Germany was made to the state department today by Minister Morris at Stockholm. News dispatches have said the American and British legations at Stockholm had stated representatives for Finland carrying a formal protest against the arrest to General Mannerholm had started representatives for ernment forces. Mr. Emery, Mr. Morris' dispatch disclosed, holds a major's commission in the reserve of the American army. He was sent to Russia, it was said by the Guaranty Trust company of New York. While there he was commissioned at the request of Brigadier General W. V. Judson, the American military attache at Petrograd and was made a member of the American military.

Morris said nothing as to the final disposition of the prisoners although press dispatches said they were taken to Dantzig, Germany, aboard a German steamer. All women members of the party and men more than 50 years of age, were permitted to proceed to Sweden. The minister said the party was captured after it left Abot by sledge and that they were taken to Ekero.

American Minister Morris reported to the state department late today that he and the British and French diplomats at Stockholm had protested to the foreign office of Finland against the 15 "flagrant violations of neutrality" in the arrest of Major Emery and the others. Their immediate release was demanded, the minister said.

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.

CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Santa Fe, March 17.—Tomorrow a citation will issue out of the Federal Court summoning the city commissioners of Albuquerque before Federal Judge Colin Neblett at Santa Fe, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for failing to pay a judgment of \$1,000 against the City of Albuquerque. The citation would have issued yesterday but the application had to be returned to Attorney Isaac Barth for a minor correction in the affidavit.

With the American Troops at the Front

Washington, March 20.—Washington is becoming pretty well acquainted with the routine of the American soldiers now fighting at the front, thanks to the first hand stories brought back by the many high officers of the United States army who have paid recent visits to France. The business of fighting and the happenings on the actual battle line are already familiar to the public through descriptions furnished by press correspondents and others. Equally interesting are the accounts brought back of how the American soldiers spend their time when outside the trenches.

With a combatant unit one day is very much like the other. The red-letter day comes when the soldier, after taking his turn in the trenches is given leave to come out for a spell. Even in the quietest sectors, the strain of the front line is very great, on officers and men alike. Neither sleeping nor eating are indulged in with any great amount of regularity. The soldier cannot take off his boots. He can, it is true, get a wash, but if the trenches are bad and the weather unfavorable the inducement to undertake ablutions of one's person is not great.

In these circumstances a man looks forward to the day on which he is due to come out of the lines as a schoolboy to vacation time, as the bride to her wedding-morn, as the landlord to rent day. In rest the soldier can generally count on a bath and a change of uniform and linen, and the delight of a hot tub with plenty of soap and clean towels, followed by a change into clean clothes, is certainly one of the greatest compensations of the men in the fighting line.

The morning after coming out of the line is an orgy of laziness compared to the watchful and strenuous activity of life in the front trenches. All military duties are relaxed, except that in the course of the morning there may be a rifle and gas-helmet inspection, followed perhaps by a "feet parade."

Foot inspection is a solemn rite which inevitably follows a tour into the trenches. In wet or frosty weather even a few days of the front line will play havoc with the men's feet, though "trench foot" is no longer responsible for many casualties as it was in the early part of the war.

At foot inspection the men are lined up in their bare feet, their boots on the ground before them. Each platoon officer goes round his platoon and inquires of each soldier if his feet are all right.

The remainder of the first day "out" the men spend much in accordance with local conditions. If the position is quiet and the men can move about freely, there is a vast amount of washing and shaving, and cleaning of rifles and boots and equipment. Men who have been reported for misdemeanors when in the line—chopping off pieces of the timber work of the trenches for firewood and talking on the way up the line—are the most common offences—are marched before the commanding officer to be dealt with. But by the time the bugles sound the call for the mid-day meal, the day's work is done. After a hearty dinner, the more welcome because it is thoroughly hot, and may—sometimes, not always—be eaten in security, the men have the rest of the day to themselves.

When a large number of soldiers moves out of the line into rest in one

of the French or Belgian villages behind, the village street, in the afternoon hours, presents a wonderful sight. Khaki is everywhere. Every cafe that is not out of bounds—there are strict regulations regarding hours and the supply of liquor to the troops—is crowded. Almost every shop has its quota of extravagant and enthusiastic shoppers, for the needs of the American soldier on active duty are manifold and apparently he possesses the wherewithal to satisfy them. After more than three years of war, village shopkeepers in France and Belgium have come to calculate to a nicety the demands of their customers amongst the allied troops.

AN AVERAGE OF \$20 FOR EVERY PERSON IN THE STATE IS EXPECTED THIS YEAR

New Mexico is swinging into the stride with the rest of the United States in the War Savings campaign and is now headed straight for the goal of \$7,000,000 invested in war savings stamps during 1918, or \$20 for every man, woman and child in the state. In the opening days of the campaign well-informed men and women felt doubtful of the state's ability to produce this apparently heavy per capita. But as the working reports and organization matters have progressed, it has become clear that State Director Hallett Reynolds has a united state behind him and that the big campaign is going to win. This has been indicated during the past 10 days by the constantly increasing activity at thrift stamp and war savings headquarters here reflecting the increased activity in the various counties. As an indication of progress, Socorro county last week during a two-days drive invested \$30,000 in war savings. With 15,000 people the county's quota is \$300,000 for the year. One-sixth of this has been paid in and the county is right up to its mark. The same is true in San Juan county, where an energetic and resourceful woman, Mrs. H. H. Sammons, is pushing the work with original ideas and tireless effort. Her county is well ahead of its quota and will reach its full quota in the first six months of 1918, if the present pace can be maintained. At Roswell probably the best local war savings stamp organization in the state has been perfected. Every bank, every large business house and organization, has its war savings team. At the Home telephone headquarters, for example, a bulletin board is maintained and the record of each thrift stamp salesman is chalked up each evening. There is sharp competition among the teams. The same kind of an organization has been perfected in Albuquerque and in almost every county and locality in the state some kind of an active working organization is under way. The outlook today is for complete success in producing New Mexico's \$7,000,000.

SALARY BONUS IN STAMPS

Boulder, Colo., March 20.—A salary bonus of 10 per cent recently granted it employes by a public utility company here is being paid in thrift stamps now. The company operates in several northern Colorado towns and in Boulder alone distributes about \$1,000 worth of stamps each month.

FORTUNE RESTORED IN ANCIENT TITLE

Court Awards Italian Princes Income Dating from Middle Ages

Rome.—War memories of the middle ages have been renewed among the princely houses of Italy by the recent decision of the Roman civil courts condemning the old famous families of Corsini and Barberini to restore to the young daughter of the Prince of Scirro property rights involving large money income, vested in the ancient order of Knights of Malta.

Except among noble or Catholic families the very existence of the militant religious order of the Knights of Malta had been forgotten here, yet the decision of the court has shown that large properties still are in the possession of this order founded many centuries ago at Jerusalem and which successively controlled the islands of Rhodes and Malta until driven out by Napoleon.

The lawsuit was brought by Prince Maffeo Sciarra in the interest of his daughter. Formerly himself one of the richest princes of Rome, he had become so impoverished that he undertook several years ago the selling of automobile insurance in order to earn a living. In his misfortune he remembered that his family had once been prominent in the Knights of Malta.

Then he discovered that owing to the great wealth of his own father and grandfather they had probably neglected a handsome income of \$8,000 or \$1,000 a year due as heirs of a Knights of Malta title, an income which for the past hundred years had been enjoyed by his relatives of the princely houses of Corsini and Barberini. Prince Sciarra decided to sue for accrued income.

After two years the court has now decided that the Princes of Barberini and Corsini shall make joint restitution from the year 1819 until 1853, then that the Prince Corsini shall make full restitution from 1853 until 1880, and the Barberinis from 1880 to the present time.

Prince Sciarra and his wife and daughter have once more taken their place among the proud and exclusive families of Rome.

CHILDREN GATHER BOOKS

Santa Fe, Mar. 20.—Every pupil in the public schools was today asked to bring at least one good book to school for the library drive this week which is being made by the library committee of the Woman's Board of Trade. Mrs. J. H. Wagner, wife of the superintendent of public instruction, today addressed the children in each room, pointing out the need and desire of the soldiers for books.

NO GAMBLING IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Mar. 20.—The grand jury returned six indictments this afternoon, but since the arrests have not been made the names have not been given out. It was the final report of the jury which has examined into 29 presentments and has presented altogether 26 true bills. The jury declared that no evidence had been presented to prove that gambling was prevalent in the capital.

NEW ARMY RULING

Santa Fe, Mar. 20.—Major R. C. Reid announces today that voluntary induction in the army by registered men has been abolished and that after April 70 individual induction will also cease and every man will have to go when called and whenever sent.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY REVOKES ACTION TAKEN SOME TIME AGO

Chicago, Mar. 20.—Count von Bernstorff, late German ambassador to the United States, has lost the honorary degree conferred on him in 1911 by the University of Chicago, an announcement made today says. The board of trustees gave this reason for its action:

"On account of the fact the ambassador, while he was a guest of this country and in enjoyment of all the privileges and immunities of an honored diplomat, and while the two countries were at peace, nevertheless for a long time was engaged in a series of transactions in violation of the laws of the United States, contrary to the peace and order of the republic and inimical to the rights of the United States as a neutral nation."

SENATOR FALL FOR \$2.50 WHEAT

Washington, March 20.—A price for the 1918 wheat crop of at least \$2.50 a bushel was urged in the senate today by Senator Fall of New Mexico, when debate was resumed on the Gore bill to increase the price. The increase would stimulate production, Senator Fall said, declaring the increased cost of farm machinery made it necessary.

EL PASO OFFICE FLOODED WITH YOUNG MEN FROM NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 20.—Only 12 men were being accepted at the naval recruiting station each week, it was announced here today and a waiting list of more than 50 is on file, awaiting a chance to enlist in the navy. Many young men from Arizona and New Mexico are coming here to enlist in the navy and it has been necessary to limit the number, the recruiting officer in charge said.

AFTER A GOOD LASHING TAR AND FEATHERS ARE APPLIED WITH ORDERS TO LEAVE

Reno, Nev., Mar. 20.—Elmer Whie, a German sympathizer, who boasted that he helped to celebrate the sinking of the Tuscania at Gardnerville, Nev., several days ago, was lashed to a stake and whipped with an iron cat-o-nine-tails at Yarrington, Nev., last night by a citizen's committee. He then was coated with tar and feathers and ordered from the community.

WOULD HAVE FREE PORTS

Washington, March 20.—Creation of free zones at the various ports of the United States to encourage foreign commerce and build up great ports similar to that at Hamburg is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Sanders of Louisiana. The bill is understood to have administration support.

MONEY FOR Y. M. C. A.

El Paso, March 20.—The Y. M. C. A. campaign to raise \$25,000 for war work among the soldiers in Europe which was started here yesterday is expected to be completed this week. A total of \$10,000 has already been obtained in pledges and the committees expect to complete the total amount by tomorrow night.

NAMING DIRECTORS POSTPONED

El Paso, March 20.—Directors for the El Paso branch of the Dallas federal reserve bank will not be appointed for at least another week according to information received here from the east. One director will be named for New Mexico, one for Arizona and one for West Texas, who will probably be an El Paso man.

WISCONSIN PRIMARIES INDICATE THAT PRO-GERMAN ELEMENT THERE IS STRONG

Milwaukee, March 20.—As scattered returns from yesterday's so-called loyalty primary dribbled slowly in, the impression grew that Congressman Irvine Lenroot of Superior, loyalist candidate for the senatorial nomination of the republican party has defeated James Thompson of La Crosse, the LaFollette candidate, by a narrow majority. With seven counties unheard from, Lenroot's lead approximated 2,500. Lenroot's supporters claimed that only two of the counties were doubtful the rest being for the congressman.

Joseph E. Davies, the democratic nominee, made public a telegram of congratulations from Speaker Champ Clark.

Socialists Increase Vote

Milwaukee, March 20.—Outstanding features of yesterday's primary were a five-fold increase in the socialist vote, the overwhelming victory of Joseph E. Davies, for democratic senatorial nomination and the close race between Irvine L. Lenroot, known as a loyalist candidate, and James Thompson, who carried the banner of the LaFollette republicans in the senatorial race of that party.

Lenroot supporters maintained that what advantage there was on returns up to 11 o'clock rested with Lenroot. With four counties missing, scattered reports from 57 counties gave Lenroot 56,696 and Thompson 54,763. The missing counties and precincts are so situated as to make an accurate forecast impossible, although it appeared that Lenroot's home district, which is always slow to report, would give him a majority sufficient to overcome that of Thompson in the city and county of Milwaukee. It may be days before the deciding votes are in from the backwoods.

Returns from scattered precincts up to noon, with four counties still missing, narrowed Lenroot's lead, according to computing by the Milwaukee Journal. It showed: Lenroot, 60,643; Thompson 60,109; Berger 33,799. Of the missing counties all but Waushara and Marquette were claimed as normally favorable to Lenroot. Five of them are in Lenroot's congressional district.

In Milwaukee, Berger cut heavily into the Thompson vote and polled practically as many as Lenroot and Thompson together. The Milwaukee vote on fairly complete returns was Berger 15,496; Thompson 9,917 and Lenroot 6,181. It was generally conceded that it was only the heavy socialist vote which prevented the nomination of Thompson by an unmistakable margin. In the state legislature the socialist members ordinarily voted with the LaFollette faction and stood solidly with LaFollette against the recently passed resolution censuring him.

In Milwaukee the socialist vote for municipal officers and aldermen in the non-partisan primary was even more impressive. Mayor Hoan, socialist, received the highest number of votes of any of the four candidates, estimated closely at 20,823. The sparse reports received during the forenoon did not materially alter the relative standing of the candidates. Friends of Berger, socialist, even more optimistic than last night predicted that his state vote would run close to 60,000.

Wilson Commends Davies

Washington, March 20.—A letter from President Wilson to Joseph E. Davies, commending him for his stand on Americanism was given out here today by the democratic national committee. The president thanks him for his support of the adminis-

tration and expresses good wishes for his success. The letter reads:

"This acknowledges your letter of March 12. It is with sincere regret that I accept your resignation as a member of the federal trade commission but I must commend the patriotic impulse which urges this action on your part. May I not express to you my warm appreciation of your sympathetic co-operation during the early part of this administration in bringing about the adoption of those measures of reform which we had promised the people and which I have an abiding confidence will ultimately redound to their lasting benefit? May I also add a word of thanks to you for your steadfast loyalty and patriotism during that trying period before we were thrust into the war, while to avoid becoming involved therein every effort was being made aggressively to assert and fearlessly to maintain American rights.

"The McLemore resolution, the embargo issue, and the armed neutrality measure presented the first opportunity to apply the acid test in our country to disclose through loyalty and genuine Americanism. It should always be a source of much satisfaction to you that on these crucial preparations you proved true.

"Assuring you of my high regard and with hearty good wishes for your success in whatever you may undertake.

"I am cordially yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

CORRESPONDENCE INDICATES A FIFTY-FIFTY AGREEMENT EXISTED

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 20.—Letters and statistics taken from the private desk of Edward Swift at Chicago were read today by Francis J. Heney, attorney for the federal trade commission, in its investigation of the packing industry, in an effort to prove that the Swift and Armour companies had a "50-50 agreement" relative to the purchase of hogs at Fort Worth and Denver. Among the witnesses was T. H. Foster of Ottumwa, Ia., who is president of John Morrell and Company, Ottumwa, Ia., one of the large independent packing plants west of the Mississippi, testified that he had no fear of the competition of the big packers. He said that Morrell operated a plant at Sioux Falls, and there was in competition with Wilson and Company. The Sioux Falls stock yards, he testified, was owned by Denver capitalists. He told of the establishment at Creston, three years ago of a Cudahy concentration point and said he opposed this because it cut part of his trade. He said that many times his firm had been unable to buy sufficient hogs due to the competition of concentration points maintained by the packers and to the natural shortage of cattle. E. J. Stazon, of Sioux City, who was attorney for the Hurni Packing company of Sioux City, testified that the late R. Hurni was forced to sell his plant to Swift in 1917. He declared that the Sioux City stock yards company was controlled by Armour and Swift and the stock yards company controlled the terminal railways. Because of the opposition of the railway to extending a switching "spur" to the Hurni plant, he said, Mr. Hurni was unable to meet the opposition of the big packers.

Heney then read into the record a letter from Phil D. Armour to J. O. Armour, dated Denver, October 19, 1916, in part as follows:

"My Dear Uncle Ogden: I cannot tell you how surprised I was in going over the plant here. In my opinion the best part of it is as bad as the worst part of any of our other plants. Swift's plant is far ahead of ours. Of

course you know everything here is done on a 50-50 basis and with the facilities we have it is almost impossible to keep up at this rate."

Reading from a report to the commission Heney gave figures to show that in 1916 at Fort Worth, Swift bought 182,036 head of cattle and Armour 182,040, a difference of only four cattle in an entire year, he pointed out.

Another letter dated Chicago, January 19, 1917 from L. F. Swift to F. L. Eaton at Sioux City, Iowa, read in part as follows:

"Reviewing the action to be taken at the annual meetings of the various Sioux City companies Tuesday, January 23, I understand you will arrange to carry out the following:

"Sioux City stock yards company, re-elect present officers and directors. Sioux City Terminal company, increase the board of directors, electing F. S. Brooks and R. F. Murray, new members. Appoint F. S. Brooks vice president.

"Iowa Rendering company: Elect B. F. Murray director to succeed George E. Burdick.

"E. H. Schlooman and Company: Arrange to change the name to The Iowa Horse Commission company, elect H. H. Burdick director to succeed E. H. Schlooman. Appoint William Milchirst president to succeed E. H. Schlooman."

MEASURE WILL NO DOUBT BECOME LAW WITHIN A FEW DAYS

Washington, Mar. 21.—The senate today tentively went on record in favor of increasing the government guarantee for wheat to \$2.50 a bushel. A motion of Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, requiring a two thirds vote, to suspend the senate's rules and make germane his amendment increasing wheat prices, was adopted 48 to 22.

Increase in the government guaranteed price of wheat from \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel was approved by the senate late today. An amendment to the agricultural bill offered by Senator Gore providing for the higher guarantee was adopted. The vote was 49 to 18.

FOUR OF KAISER'S SHIPS SENT TO BOTTOM BY THE BRITISH

London, Mar. 21.—A naval battle between German destroyers and British and French torpedo craft off Dunkirk may have accounted for flashes at sea seen from Ramsgate. In this sea fighting two German destroyers and two torpedo boats on the German side are reported sunk while only one British vessel was damaged out of the five British and French destroyers engaged. The German destroyers evidently came out to bombard Dunkirk and they had been occupied with this bombardment before the French engaged them. American troops east of Lunenburg raided the German lines last night engaging in hand to hand fighting during a 40-minute visit to the German trenches which they had penetrated for some distance.

U. S. DESTROYER MANLEY COLLIDES WITH BRITISH SHIP CAUSING EXPLOSION

Washington, Mar. 21.—One American officer and three men were killed aboard an American destroyer on March 19 when the vessel collided with a British warship, the navy department announced today. A number of American sailors were injured. The destroyer was the Manley. A depth charge on the Manley exploded when the vessels met. Both vessels were damaged. Lieutenant Commander Richard McCall Elliott, Jr.,

was killed. His wife lives in New York.

The enlisted men killed were: Cecil Hall, Charleston, W. Va.; Boat-swain's Mate, Lewis Cohen, New York City; Water Tender Charles Magoni, West Springfield, Mass.

The following enlisted men were seriously injured: Electrician Edward Chester Landwehr, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles Pierce, engineer, R. F. D. No. 5, Lake Crystal, Minn.; Fred Richard Lawson, Orange, N. J.; C. F. Dechenne, fireman, Joplin, Mo.; Carl Cecil Russel, seaman, 1428 South Hunter street, Stockton, Cal.; Richard S. Gallman, seaman, Troth, S. C. Albert Wallace Cecil, fireman, St. Louis, Mo.

HOME GUARDS IN ALASKA

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Although it seems unlikely that Fairbanks, located in the interior of Alaska, and consequently many thousands of miles from the war zone, need ever fear an invasion by the enemy, a company of home guards has been formed and is drilling regularly. It is composed of men who are well over the draft age. Most of them have spent years in Alaska, and are excellent rifle and revolver shots.

TWO PASSENGERS PERISH IN COACHES THAT LEAVE TRACK

El Paso, Mar. 21.—Villa followers under command of Epifanio Holguin, dynamited and robbed a Mexican Northwestern mixed passenger and freight train this morning at Santa Sofia, 110 miles south of Juarez, killing two passengers and wounding ten, according to messages received here today and confirmed by the Mexican consulate. The train was wrecked, the track destroyed and three cars of merchandise looted and carried off by the Holguin band.

The two Americans who were on the train were Carl Halter, a mining man going to examine mining property at San Pedro, and conductor Archer, in charge of the train. Halter escaped in the darkness and Archer was permitted to accompany the undamaged portion of the train to Casas Grandes.

No passengers were shot, those killed and injured having been in the cars which were wrecked.

A Mexican and his wife are reported to have been the two killed. The train was crowded with passengers many Mexican women being on board. Two coaches and the caboose of the mixed freight train were wrecked.

Holguin and his small band have been operating in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada and Santa Sofia since they revolted at Chihuahua City and again took the field after accepting amnesty from the federal government. He announced to ranchers at Villa Ahumada recently he was again affiliated with Villa.

Paris Island, S. C., March 20.—Probably no cantonment in the country is conserving more food than is that of the United States marines here, through the raising of pigs.

The movement started some months ago when several "rookies" purchased a litter of pigs from a Georgia farmer. Since then others have followed suit until the pig has grown into prominence as well as popularity throughout the entire camp.

Besides conserving food and furnishing the marines with splendid feasts, the pigs consumes all table scraps and garbage, thus saving much disagreeable labor. At present the island "ranch" boasts of about 1,000 fine young porkers.

According to the latest reports from France, the marines over there are adopting pigs and training them to do "kitchen police."

Word has been received here of the death of Reynard Kehrman, son of Charles Kehrman, who for many years has traveled through this section and is well known to the business men here. About a year ago Reynard took over his father's territory, the father retiring, but recently he resigned to enlist in the army. He was stationed at New York at the time of his death. He had many friends here who will regret to learn of his death.

Mrs. J. H. Bonnell, a sister of Dr. J. S. Jones, federal sheep inspector for this district with headquarters in Las Vegas, was recently decorated with a medal of honor by the French minister of war for valuable services with the American ambulance in France. Mrs. Bonnell has been in Paris several years and during the war has been active in Red Cross work.

ROBERT, WHO WAS SHOT BY DEPUTY JOINS FATHER AT THE COUNTY COOLER

Robert Starks, a homesteader, who lives in the vicinity of Isadore, was placed under arrest yesterday by Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado and brought to the county jail.

W. J. Starks, father of the man arrested yesterday, is also in jail, having been brought here several weeks ago by the sheriff. Both men are charged with resisting an officer and the elder Starks is also charged with the stabbing of R. D. Robbs, a neighboring rancher, due to an argument as to the boundary of the Starks property.

Deputy Sheriff George Rusby, was shot at by Robert Starks when he attempted to arrest the elder Starks several weeks ago. Rusby fired back and inflicted a wound in young Starks' right lung. He has been confined in bed until the time of his arrest yesterday, and has not entirely recovered.

CASUALTY LIST

Washington, March 19.—The casualty list issued today by the war department contained only 30 names. Captain Phelps Collins was included among the killed in action. Lieutenant George O. Middleditch died of accident. The casualties were divided as follows: Killed in action 2; died of accident 5; died of wounds, 2; died of disease 12; wounded severely 3; slightly wounded 8.

The list follows: Killed in action, Captain Phelps Collins; Private Frank J. Konopek. Died of accident: Lieutenant George O. Middleditch; Cadet Edward E. Butler; Private Martin J. Murphy. Died of wounds: Privates Alma M. Martin, Arthur P. Vaudreil, Wilbur Wilkerson. Died of disease: Sergeant W. F. Carroll, pneumonia; Privates James F. Alford, meningitis; Charles R. Burtch, pneumonia; Herman Crosby, pneumonia; Tommie Dudley, pneumonia; Frank E. Fisher, pneumonia; Arvel Johnson, pneumonia; Darre Montese, pneumonia; Ralph H. Peters, diphtheria; James Walter Moore, pneumonia; Emmanuel Scott, pneumonia; Oliver W. Seaton, pneumonia. Wounded severely: Sergeant Frank Hickman, Private Austin R. Schumacher. Wounded slightly: Privates Robert O. Baughn; Charles Bibeau; Graden B. Godfrey; Dan J. G. Healey; Wm. J. Mulligan; Sam Todor; Stewart Treible; Kasimer Wolpug.

THE IDENTIFICATION DISCS

Washington, March 19.—Frequent mention has been made of the identification discs adopted by Uncle Sam for his soldiers and sailors, but the advantages offered by the system are not generally known to the public. On one side of the discs is engraved the

man's name, with the date of his birth and enlistment. On the other side is an etched finger print from the index finger of the wearer, the duplicate of the print being filed at the war or navy departments. Of course, there might be two men with identically the same name, with the dates of birth and enlistment the same, but any difficulty arising from so remote a coincidence will be got over by the finger-print. It is, however, about the metal of the disc that the invention mainly scores. This is Monel metal, silver white in color and consisting of nickel with a mixture of iron and copper. After being subjected to a certain process, the metal cannot corrode or perish by fire. If the wearer's body was entirely consumed by fire, and no trace were left of him, his identification disc, if found, would be undamaged, even the finger-print.

MEN CLOSELY ALLIED TO PRO-GERMAN MOVEMENT AMONG WISCONSIN CANDIDATES

Milwaukee, Wis., March 19.—The contest for party nominations for United States senator in Wisconsin to fill the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Paul O. Huston, started today. The election is regarded generally as being a test of Wisconsin's loyalty to the nation.

Joseph E. A. Davis, former federal trade commissioner and Dr. Charles McCarthy are the democratic candidates and Congressman Irvine L. Lenoir favoring the president's war aims, and James Thompson, La Follette's candidate, are the republican candidates. Victor L. Berger, socialist candidate is alone in that field.

HANGAR FALLS, KILLS TWO

Miami, Fla., Mar. 19.—Two men were killed and 33 others were injured today in the collapse of an unfinished hangar at the Dinnerhey naval air station, five miles south of here during a storm.

WILL NO DOUBT COME HOME WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF THE ART OF WAR

Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, Monday, March 18, (By the Associated Press)—Concluding his journey along the American lines of communication Secretary of War Baker awoke this morning at General Pershing's headquarters after his first night's sleep in a house since starting on his trip of inspection.

Soon after breakfast the secretary motored from the chateau to the building occupied by the staff without an escort, except for his aides, his entry being devoid of military display.

After a short conference with General Pershing, Secretary Baker made a tour of the building, and spent a short time in each office where the officers in charge explained in detail the work of his particular section. The secretary thus familiarized himself with the work of the staff in the field, dealing with the troops at the front as well as in the training areas.

Wearing the conventional morning clothes of a civilian and surrounded by the uniformed staff as an escort, the secretary passed rapidly from the offices when he had concluded.

The entire headquarters staff was assembled then and the secretary was introduced for a brief informal address to the officers, as the "nerve centers of the organization."

ALFALFA MILL BURNS

Pueblo, Colo., March 19.—Fire this afternoon totally consumed the plant of the Avondale Alfalfa Milling and Elevator company at Avondale, 12 miles east of here, entailing a loss of

\$20,000. Fire fighting apparatus from Pueblo was sent to the scene. Inadequate water supply gave the firemen extreme difficulty.

San Francisco, Calif.—Development of two California valleys capable of producing a large portion of the food supply of the whole nation in time of stress by control of floods is going forward through government and state agencies. The California debris commission, comprising three army engineerings, will spend, all told, about \$11,200,000 on the project, half of this sum being furnished by the state of California and half by the federal government.

The work includes widening and deepening the mouth of the Sacramento river from Rio Vista to Collinsville, a distance of 15 miles, and constructing four weirs between Sacramento City and Coluso, over which excess flood waters will be diverted into the by-pass system.

In addition, and in order to make the work effective and of value about \$30,000,000 worth of work additional must be done in the construction of the river levees and by-passes.

This portion of the work is under direction of the state reclamation board and is paid for by assessments levied on private lands, in proportion to benefits received. The Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district comprising these benefitted lands runs through 14 counties from Butte to Fresno and includes 1,750,000 acres. The greater portion of the river levee work and some of the by-pass levee work is already completed.

The project is the largest west of the Mississippi river and one of the few very large projects in the United States. Navigation, reclamation and flood control all are inextricably tangled up in it, and all trace back to the jolly miners who hydraulicked the sides of the Sierra Nevada mountains down into the valleys, covering fertile land with rock and waste, and filling up streams hitherto navigable. The damage they did is estimated far above the value of all the gold they got, and perhaps as much as all the billions of gold that have been or will ever be taken from the state. To deepen the channels, especially of the Sacramento river which suffered most; to care for flood waters by by-passes which will carry them off instead of flooding the levees, and to reclaim and protect large areas heretofore subject to inundation or unreclaimed is the work now going forward.

Several million yards of debris have been removed from the Sacramento river since the inception of work, it stated by Colonel Lewis H. Rand, corps of engineers, a member of the debris commission. Two dredges are in operation in the vicinity of Rio Vista enlarging four fold the capacity of the river below that point so that it can carry the 660,000 second feet of flood which will pour into it from the upper river and the Yolo by-pass.

EL PASO Y GETS MONEY

El Paso, March 19.—The Y. M. C. A. opened its campaign to raise \$25,000 last night at a dinner for the committees at which \$5,000 was subscribed to start the campaign. Brigadier General Robert L. Howse, of the cavalry brigade was the guest of honor and a speaker at the opening meeting.

CONSUL ESCAPES

Washington, March 19.—The American consul at Odessa escaped before the German occupation of that city and is now safe at Roskoff, according to a dispatch to the state department today from American Consul Summers at Moscow.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ARE BEING PURCHASED LIBERALLY THROUGHOUT STATE

"New Mexico is going to produce her quota of \$7,000,000, \$20 each for every man, woman and child in the state, and invest it in War Savings Stamps during 1918," said Director Hallett Reynolds, of the New Mexico War Savings committee, today. "When we started this War Savings campaign I had some doubt as to our ability to carry such a patriotic saving for New Mexico. I have no longer any doubt of success, and I'll tell you why. In every county in this state today and in almost every locality, there is an enthusiastic, earnest, active band of men and women who are hard at work preaching the sound doctrine of the War Savings campaign; preaching thrift and seeing to it that thrift and saving by the way of stamps, is being practiced. Sometimes there are hundreds engaged in the work, as is the case in Roswell with its well organized association of committees. Sometimes a single enthusiastic individual is leading the way, as is the case with the enthusiastic chairman of our work in San Miguel county, Mrs. H. B. Sammons. Sometimes a few business men take active charge, as was the case in Socorro county last week when County Chairman J. S. McTavish at Magdalena and H. O. Bursum at Socorro took advantage of the presence of Lieutenant Crozier, with his vivid story of the war and our needs, to make a drive which resulted in the investment within two hours at Magdalena of \$25,800 and of \$21,000 in Socorro in less than an hour. We could go right down the list of counties and show you similar results being obtained in almost every one of them; results only to be had by enthusiastic, loyal, personal effort. Once given that effort and enthusiasm and all doubt of our ultimate success disappeared. That is why I look forward confidently to the end of 1918 and an investment by the small savers of our state of better than \$7,000,000 dollars in War Savings Stamps, before the end of the year."

COMES TO EL PASO FROM INSTITUTION AT DALLAS, TEXAS

El Paso, Texas, March 19.—San. Lawder, assistant cashier of the federal reserve bank at Dallas, Texas, has been named manager of the El Paso branch of the Dallas reserve bank to be established here soon. The directors for Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas have not yet been announced. Mr. Lawder will move here at once to take charge of the work of organizing the bank.

SLAYER OF CHARLES QUALEY WILL HAVE SHORT RESPITE

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 19.—The trial of William Russell of Lubbock, Tex., on a charge of murder in connection with the shooting of Charles Qualey on the night of January 2, has been postponed until the May term of the district court. The trial was to have opened here tomorrow. Joseph Qualey, brother of the man who was killed, arrived here yesterday from New York to attend the trial. Qualey was a wealthy mining man, having interests in New Mexico and Mexico. Russell, vice president of a bank in Lubbock, came here to buy cattle. The shooting occurred in the principal plaza here and caused a sensation as Qualey was prominent in social and club life here. Russell is now at liberty on bonds.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animals were taken up by Mr. J. R. McKee, Abbott, N. M.:
One nine months old black heifer calf, weight about 200 lbs., no brands or earmarks.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by owner on or before April 10, 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. 151-B-6-185-C
1st. pub. Mar. 16, last pub. April 1, '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. C. B. Holmes, Clayton, N. M.:

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

Left ribs
Branded
Branded
Left hip

Earmarks
Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 10, 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. 250-B-6-176-C
1st. pub. Mar. 16, last pub. April 1, '18.

LEWIS AND ZBYSZKE

New York, Mar. 18.—The wrestling game, which has been flourishing in the metropolis this winter, like a green bay tree, is booked for another boost tomorrow night when "Strangler" Lewis and Wladek Zbyszko are to have it out in a finish match.

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 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,
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MUST HAVE PERMIT TO PURCHASE ANYTHING AND PRICES ARE HIGH

Amsterdam, March 19.—Nearly every commodity is now rationed in Germany. Cards are now in use for bread, meat, potatoes, and sugar, for eggs, milk, cheese, fish, marmalade, vegetables, soap, coal, underwear, clothing, boots and shoes—indeed, for almost every imaginable thing. For a number of things cards are not issued, but permission to buy these must be obtained before they can be had, and then, even after running from shop to shop, it often happens that the article is not procurable. Even scouring clothes for scouring floors come under this heading, and cannot be bought anywhere without special permission.

Fowls, geese and other varieties of poultry are not classed as meat, and can therefore still be had without cards, but the prices asked are so high that only the very rich can buy them. Fowls, for instance, are sold at from \$1.25 to \$2 per pound, so that a fowl of, say 4 pounds weight, costs from \$5 to \$8. Geese cost an even larger sum, and it is nothing out of the common in Berlin to pay \$25 for a goose, and not a fat or heavy one at that. In some shops of the better class sausages supposed to be made of the flesh of fowls can be had at \$2 to \$3 a pound.

When dining at a restaurant or hotel, the customer must, if he wishes a course in which any rationed eatable is contained, prove that he is in possession of the card for it, and hand over a portion of the said card corresponding to the weight given to the waiter.

The allowance of bread (very dark colored and made of rye, eked out with potatoes) is about three and one-

half pounds per week for each person; meat, one-fourth pound; potatoes five to seven pounds per head weekly. A working man is entitled to seven pounds of potatoes a week, whereas those engaged in lighter occupations are entitled to but five pounds. The allowance of butter amounts to but one ounce per head a week. The cheese ration is figured at a quarter of a pound a month. Each person is allowed one egg every three weeks and a family of three persons is entitled to buy one herring per week.

The meat allowance of a quarter of a pound weekly includes everything in the meat line—that is to say, sausage, or suet, or fats of any kind. Tea and cocoa are hardly obtainable. As much as \$10 per pound is paid, and any small quantities are not to be had even at that price. Coffee is unprocurable. Recent arrivals from Berlin declare that it is a riddle how the people manage to exist at all. The mortality rate is said to be very high among elderly people and young children.

Soap, that is to say the real article, is unprocurable. The card allowance is one pound monthly of soap powder for washing clothes, etc., but it is said to be such a vile concoction that it is almost impossible to use it. For a cake of good soap as much as \$2.50 was paid in 1916. Today it is not to be had at any price.

WEALTHY WOMAN ROYALLY ENTERTAINS THEM IN HER MANSION

Paris, France.—Two hundred American soldiers advanced as primly as small boys on their way to dancing school.

Past the pink marble facades, and through a gorgeous wrought iron gate, the double line of khaki edged its way cautiously. Through the medium of the Y. M. C. A. the men were about to be entertained by one of the wealthiest women of Paris, an American who had married abroad. The house was like nothing they had ever seen before, and its grandeur rather scared them.

"Hoboken was never like this," whispered Private Smith, and someone else started to whistle under his breath, "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls." One of the informed announced that the house was a perfect model of the Peti-Trianon, pronouncing the word as it was spelled, with a middle western accent. None contradicted him.

They filed through the imposing door, and came safely out of their encounter with the butler in livery, in the great stairway. Some of them slipped and skated precariously as they hurried up the great red marble stairway and one whispered resentfully that the blamed stairs were waxed. Others eyed the gold walls and magnificent pictures, and appeared to be wondering what they should say to their hostess.

Before they knew it they were in the music room, and Private Smith was wishing that the folks back home could see him then. The ceiling was high and vaulted, and concealed electric lights there was soft glow upon it from a gilded molding. Scores of wax candles glittered amidst the crystal bangles of thin glass candelabras, the only visible lights in the room. On the walls were heavy bas-reliefs and a life-size bronze statue stood in the corner. It was a swell party, all right.

They forgot what it was they had mean to saw to their hostess when they saw her standing at the door of the music room. No matter! She was shaking hands with each one, and smiling at him in a way the reminded him of his mother at home. Another woman at the piano singing a song they knew, a song they had

sung back home. The men didn't dare join in, but they applauded heartily. They wished that someone would play the golden harp that stood by the music rack; many of them had never heard a real harp played. They sat listening to that song and another. Private McCron, as he deposited his 200 pounds avoirdupois carefully upon the small gold chair, wondered whether it would break, and how much it had cost.

"Refreshments!" came the magic word. With small boys and with soldiers it is always time to eat and the 200 American soldiers were entirely natural again, as they walked briskly down the marble hall toward the snowy table. About four feet from their goal, the front line halted and blushed red. They had seen four severe looking butlers behind the table. The front rank tried to back through into the second line, which stood its ground with the determination of alarm. There were the little cakes and the heaped-up plates of ice cream, and there were the men; but between the two an impassable gulf seemed fixed.

"Come on, boys!" urged the hostess. "What will you have?" she added, to one of them. He turned red, and seemed unable to say a word; he couldn't even point, as he might have done when he was younger. However, his silence was interpreted as an order for Roman punch, and several delectable small cakes, which his hostess herself put into his hand. That broke the spell, and the four butlers began to learn something new about a hungry American crowd.

Not that they didn't all remember their manners, you understand. Each man was most polite and deliberate. He tried to take his cakes as if he didn't much care whether he had them or not. But he took his hostess at her word, and piled his plate high; it was his first party in Paris, and he wasn't just sure when he could go to another. Meanwhile, the ice melted with the ice cream, and the American soldiers told jokes and laughed at them as heartily as they might have done in a Hoboken flat.

Afterwards, there was more music; then a reluctant goodbye to the hostess, a rush for the subway, and the party was over. Not really over, either! It still lives in the stories of the "swellest party in Paris," which are being carried to the uttermost confines of American soldiers' camps in France.

This was only one of the parties which are being given for the men, through the medium of the Y. M. C. A. Under the auspices of the association, many of the wealthier homes in Paris are opened to American soldiers in the city. The men go back to the trenches with tales of a leave that has been spent in a taste of home life and innocent gaiety, instead of having to tell of time and money squandered upon the underworld of the city.

WHAT NEW MEXICO PAID

Santa Fe, March 18.—New Mexico subscribed \$3,945,700 to the second Liberty loan, the smallest amount of any state or territory except Nevada which subscribed \$2,870,000 and Alaska which subscribed \$1,070,000. Arizona subscribed \$12,092,450, although it has less population and even Hawaii subscribed \$5,724,000, while Delaware subscribed \$8,314,200. Wyoming subscribed \$5,692,200, Idaho \$10,833,300; all those states having less population than New Mexico. So says the Official Bulletin received today.

According to the San Miguel county exemption board it is believed that about 19 men will be called the latter part of this month to compose the first of the second draft to leave for camp.

Word has been received by William Goke from Mrs. Goke of the death of Mrs. Lockridge, mother of Mrs. W. Goke, at Lonaca, Ark., which occurred this morning at 11:35.

Bounties were applied for at the court house today by Francis S. Legger of Bell Ranch who killed one coyote and Eduardo Martinez of Sabino who killed one coyote at Conan Largo.

Fred Crocker will leave Las Vegas tonight on No. 9 for Albuquerque to take the physical examination for enlistment in the naval aviation service. Mr. Crocker will enlist as a landsman for the quartermaster in the naval aviation service. Though only 19 years of age he has had a considerable range of experience which should render him efficient in the line of service he will enter. He is the son of George Crocker, the well known northern New Mexico cattleman. His many friends here and elsewhere will congratulate him on his enlistment in the service of his country, and will wish him good fortune.

Marriage licenses were issued at the court house yesterday to Francis M. Manlove, age 27 and Fay Morrow, age 15, both of Doretta, and Walter M. Foster, age 27 and Clara Hartman, age 27, both of Las Vegas.

William Morgan, an old-time ranch man of the Golindrinas country, is in the city today. Mr. Morgan has for some weeks been seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, but is now well on the road to recovery.

The Kansas City Star which reached here this morning has a dispatch which shows that thousands of men from Camp Funston have been sent to France. New Mexico is mentioned among the states which furnished the quota.

Carlos P. Dunn has been employed by the government to act as assistant county agent working with M. R. Gonzalez. Work has grown to such an extent within the last year that it has been found necessary to employ an assistant.

Encarnacion Sandoval and son are in the city from Loma Parda. Mr. Sandoval, formerly a big stock man of Union county, has bought the Guillermo Pais ranch at Loma Parda and a number of other tracts of land and is engaging in the cattle industry in a large way in Mora county.

TELLS PEOPLE THAT THEIR COUNTRY WILL BECOME GERMAN PROVINCE

Moscow, Tuesday, Mar. 19 (By The Associated Press)—Russia will eventually become a German province and Russians will lose their liberty if they submit to the peace forced by the central powers. David R. Francis the American ambassador declared in a statement to the Russian people from the American embassy at Vologda.

The ambassador pledged American help to any government in Russia that would resist the German penetration. He urged them to forget their political differences and said he would not leave Russia until compelled by force.

Although it was indicated at the state department in Washington today that ambassador Francis acted without any specific instructions from Washington in issuing his statement denouncing the German peace terms, his attitude has the fullest approval here. The ambassador's assurance that the United States will support any Russian government that

resists the advance of the Germans expresses this government's stand, but there is reflected here little optimism. Reports that Trotzky is endeavoring to reorganize an army to fight the invaders and of activities of the trans-Caucasus served to authorize a slight hope that there might yet be left in the Russians a spirit of resistance but this tempered with other reports indicating a determination by the masses to accept their fate.

SHIPPING SUNK BY GERMANS IS DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF NEW BOATS BUILT

Washington, Mar. 21—Secret figures of the British admiralty on submarine losses and world ship building were made public here today by the British embassy. They show that from both enemy action and marine risk on January 1, 1918, allied and neutral shipping had lost since the war began 11,827,572 gross tons, while ship yards outside of the central powers were turning out 6,606,275 tons.

These figures, long withheld, are now made public the admiralty memorandum says, because they will not stimulate the enemy and because they will impress upon the people the necessity of united action, making good losses by submarines. With them goes an appeal to British building to speed up their efforts by bringing more men and women to work on the task, and warning that the recent falling off in British production must not continue.

Maximum of losses was reached in the second quarter of 1917, after the unrestricted submarine warfare which drew the United States into the struggle was launched. That quarter 2,236,934 gross tons of shipping went down. Since then the total has been reduced until in the fourth quarter of 1917 it was 1,272,843. In the meantime, the ship building output steadily curved upward. In the last quarter of 1917 it was 932,023 tons and at that time the enormously increasing facilities of the United States had not begun to get into action.

Although warning against undue optimism the admiralty statement says: "The results of the past year have shown the ability of our seamen to get upon terms with the submarine menace and gradually to gain the upper hand."

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE SEEKS TO HAVE MAYOR INDICTED

Milwaukee, March 21.—Wheeler B. Bloodgood, chairman of the county defense council, told newspaper men today that he had papers drawn up to seek the indictment of Mayor Hoan just renominated, that Hoan's reelection as mayor being practically assured, he, Bloodgood, would seek to have Milwaukee placed under military law.

"We might better act now than wait," said Mr. Bloodgood, "the time for action has come. If the peace machinery of the government is inadequate to deal with a situation like that in Milwaukee, and in some other sections, we are here to reinforce that machine to war time machinery. I assured Mayor Hoan in the presence of many witnesses that I would have him indicted and I assured him that he would never again be mayor of Milwaukee," said Mr. Bloodgood. "I am seeking his indictment on the grounds of the socialist platform itself to which Hoan has subscribed. It declares that the people did not want the war, that they do not want the war and that it was forced on them by the ruling classes. The ruling classes can mean only one thing in America—the president and congress. That is sedition.

"I have two boys in France. Presi-



Earliness is much desired by most gardeners. It has been found that the earliest safe dates for planting garden crops can be determined from the average date of the last killing frost in the spring. In the eastern portion of the continental United States it is possible to divide the country into zones with a difference of about two weeks in the average date of the last killing frost between zones. It is impossible to extend the zones accurately west of the one hundred and third meridian, owing to the varying altitudes in the mountainous regions of the west. In the western portion of the United States, therefore, the average dates of the last killing frost must be indicated in another manner.

In the accompanying map of the western states the average last-frost dates are printed in the sections where they are applicable. These dates, while a guide in planting, can not be depended upon as absolutely safe, as in some years very late frosts may occur. They do indicate when the chances are in favor of no more killing frosts.

Make Sure of Frost Line

In cases where the inexperienced gardener is in doubt of the beginning of the first-free period, he should

consult one more experienced or should ask advice of the nearest weather bureau station, or from the United States department of agriculture.

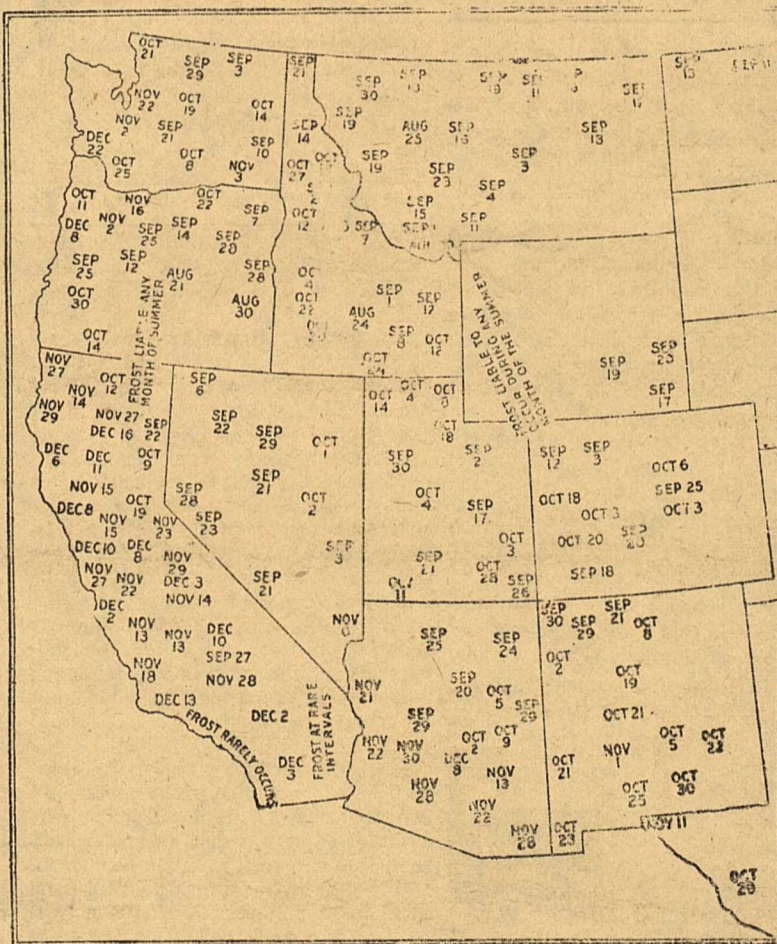
Garden crops may be divided into four groups, the first including those crops that may be planted about two weeks before the last killing frost in spring or as soon as the ground is in condition.

Group 1 includes early cabbage plants from the hotbed or seed box radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips and mustard.

Group 2 includes those crops that may be planted about the date of the last killing frost. Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, salsify, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower, celery seed, parsley, sweet corn and Chinese cabbage fall in this classification.

Group 3, including snap beans, okra, and tomato plants, should be planted about two weeks, after the last killing frost in spring.

Group 4 includes those plants that can not be planted until the ground is well warmed up. This is about a month after the last hard frost. Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squashes, and sweet potatoes are included in this group.



dent Wilson has assured them they shall not be attacked in the rear as they have been in Milwaukee. I and hundreds of others—"next of kin" of those boys in France—are organizing to assure prosecution of the war and I say solemnly that these men are of the quiet and determined character which will not stand for a socialist government in Milwaukee. We are prepared to act. We will, for instance, act if we do not get martial

law or an indictment which will prevent Hoan from being sworn in again as mayor. I hope that it will not be put up to our organization—we call it so far 'the next of kin' but if it is necessary we will not falter."

A woman's idea of the kind of a house she wants to buy is one that has all the comfort and luxury of a millionaire's home at a price within reach of a piker salary.