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## GERMAN PRINCE EXPOSES HUN PLOTS

MEMORANDUM OF LICHNOWSKY,  
FORMER LONDON AMBASSADOR  
MADE PUBLIC

Stockholm, Mar. 28.—Anglo-German negotiations concerning the Berlin-Bagdad railway and German naval and commercial jealousy of Great Britain are touched upon in further sections of the personal memorandum written by Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador to London at the outbreak of the war. Excerpts from the memorandum are being published by the Politiken and already have brought the Prince into disfavor in German official circles because of his frank statements on German diplomacy, which he did not intend to be made public.

The personal memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky revealing the inner workings of German diplomacy, which has caused much feeling in Germany against the former ambassador to Great Britain, leaked out last summer through the German general staff after the fall of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. This statement is made by the Socialist Vorwarts of Berlin, and is published by the Times, which also reprints from the Vorwarts the most important points of the memorandum. In an editorial on the disclosures of the prince the Times says: "By a coincidence passages of the memorandum in which the former German ambassador fixed the guilt of the war upon his own government, reached us as the fiercest and bloodiest conflict of the long struggle is at its height. At the moment when mankind is filled with horror and anguish at the carnage on the great battle field all eyes will turn to his account of the policy which brought this dread visitation upon the world."

GERMAN HOARDERS, HOWEVER,  
WILL BE REQUIRED TO MARKET THEIR STOCK

Washington, March 28.—The food administration disclaimed today that it had sent out any general order requisitioning wheat but explained that food administrators in the wheat states have been instructed—in order to enable the continuous shipment of wheat to the allies—to appeal to farmers to market their surplus wheat after caring for seed requirements. Attention of state administrators has been called to the many reports of German farmers refusing to market any of their wheat. Administrators have been asked to investigate such cases and direct such persons to at once market their wheat. No public-

ity will be given to individual cases unless they should refuse these specific directions and it should become necessary to requisition the wheat on behalf of the government.

CHAIRMAN HURLEY IS ACCUSED  
OF MAKING MISLEADING  
STATEMENTS

Washington, Mar. 28.—When the senate debate was resumed today, shipbuilding was taken up with McCumber of North Dakota attacking statements of Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board on the progress of the government's program.

Senator McCumber cited this week's submarine loss as far above the average and declared that at the present rate of construction and sinkings by January next a net loss of three or four million tons of shipping will be shown. He charged that most of the ships chairman Hurley reported in service has been requisitioned and not newly built.

"Mr. Hurley is doing everything possible to speed up construction," said the North Dakota senator, "and at last we have a man at the head of the corporation with energy to put things through, but the program is too small."

Chairman Fletcher, of the commerce commission replied that three ships now in service were designed and built by the emergency fleet corporation.

"Then the efforts of the shipping board, actually, in nearly a year, have produced three ships," Senator McCumber observed.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, a republican member of the committee declared Mr. McCumber's statement presented a "one-sided and partial view."

TWO BOATS MAY COME TO AMERICAN PORTS TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES

Washington, Mar. 28.—Formal assurances were given to the Dutch minister today by chairman McCormick of the war trade board that two Dutch ships would be permitted to come to the United States and take back to Holland cargoes of foodstuffs without the vessels being taken over by the United States government when they reach this country.

RICH FARMER HAS WHEAT TAKEN FROM HIM BY FOOD DEPARTMENT

Reno, Nev., Mar. 28.—Seven thousand bushels of wheat were ordered seized at Austin, Nev., last night by H. A. Lemmon, state food administrator, when Patrick Walsh, the owner, refused to sell to the government for \$2.75 per hundred weight. In behalf of the government the state food administrator wired the offer to Walsh and the latter sent a reply saying he would not accept. The state food administrator said today it is the first instance of grain hoarding in Nevada. Walsh is rated as one of the wealthiest men in his section of the state.

OVERMAN WOULD HAVE NO POLITICS IN CONGRESS UNTIL AFTER WAR

Washington, March 28.—Political strife which broke in the senate yesterday was resumed today when Senator Williams of Mississippi, democrat, sought to insert in the congressional record newspaper articles calling upon Representative Lenroot, republican candidate for senator in Wisconsin to withdraw.

Senator Reed of Missouri, who said he was one of the senate's "most bitter partisan democrats," made an address deploring partisan discussion. Expressing surprise over yesterday's debate, Senator Reed said since the United States entered war there had been little politics in the senate debates.

"With a battle going on in Europe, that may decide the fate of civilization," Mr. Reed continued, "with thousands of English, French and American soldiers dying side by side, we ought to bury together all our differences for democracy. In contrast with that battle it is a pity that we should turn aside to pay attention to a miserable little political contest in Wisconsin."

"Senator Reed deplored the recriminations and said he "utterly repudiated the innuendo" that there is any difference in the loyalty of Representative Lenroot or his democratic opponent.

"I appeal to the senate that we have done with these miserable politics," he declared. "When it comes to a question of loyalty no line can be drawn between loyal democrats on one side and loyal republicans on the other. Let the election in Wisconsin go on. In any event a loyal man will be returned."

Senator Reed declared that it was not only the privilege but the duty of senators to point out flaws in the war time government machinery, but he emphasized, "mistakes should not be overstated and the facts should not be exaggerated."

HE WOULD ACCEPT NO ATTENTION UNTIL AMERICAN HAD BEEN CARED FOR

Paris, March 28.—"Entirely new in this warfare, the Americans worked like the best veterans in the battle of the Somme," says a wounded French captain who has been brought back from the front, according to La Liberte.

Two of the American officers who were wounded, were brought back with the French captain, a member of the dragoons. Each American wore a French war cross conferred on the battle field. The French captain refused to receive attention until the Americans alongside him had first been nursed. "They are the ones who should be congratulated," he said, calling upon the women of the Red Cross.

Venceslao Sandoval a student at the Normal left for Wagon Mound to visit his parents.

## GERMAN SPIES IN CURTISS AIR- PLANE SHOP

FAILURE TO KEEP UP TO GOVERNMENT PROGRAM BLAMED ON HUNS

Washington, Mar. 28.—Charges that German spies were responsible for this country's failure to keep up in its airplane program were made in the senate today by Senator Overman, democrat of North Carolina. He also charged that there were spies in the Curtis plant.

"If I were secretary of war I would commandeer the Curtis plant and put out every man employed there and hire Americans in their places," declared Senator Overman.

Senator Overman declared spies took metal braces and sawing them in two, joined the pieces with lead and then painted them over. The first Bristol machine tried fell. An investigation disclosed the defect.

Many other pieces also had been tampered with and as a result the building of the Bristol machines was delayed two months while inspectors and government agents went over and closely examined the various parts to replace tampered parts.

Senator Overman stated it had been said there are 100,000 German spies in this country but he believed there are 400,000. He said he was making no charge against any employe of the Curtiss plant but asserted that some of their names sounded un-American and added that "we do not know that spies are in the plant and that they have delayed the delivery of machines."

Mr. Overman announced that his information had been obtained from a detective whose name he intended giving to Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee so that he and others can be summoned before the military committee.

ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF TAR AND FEATHER PARTY AT BISBEE

Phoenix, Ariz., Mar. 28.—Governor Hunt today characterized the tarring and feathering of Walter Johnson, organizer of the I. W. W. at Bisbee, and the similar treatment of William Waldropp, chairman of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Labor, which occurred at Jerome on Tuesday night, as deplorable and highly dangerous to the peace of the state. The governor has ordered Attorney General Wylie E. Jones to make an investigation of both affairs and has written to officials of the two counties calling for their cooperation.



# THE WORLD WAR

London, Mar. 23.—It is officially announced that Emperor William is in command on the western front. This announcement is regarded as further evidence that the emperor has staked his all on an offensive, hoping to win and go down in history as the victor in this great and decisive world conflict.

Dispatches from Amsterdam picture the emperor at Spa Belgium, which is being kept isolated on a radius of 15 kilometers. The German crown prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff and other prominent Germans also are reported there with him.

London, March 23.—The Germans forced their way into Mory but a dashing counter attack drove them out, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs. A large party was surrounded and probably was captured. There is reason to believe 50 German divisions are flowing into the struggle, the correspondent states and probably half as many more are in close reserve. Under the tremendous onslaught the British troops are falling back very slowly and in excellent order. At many places they are withdrawing voluntarily so as to maintain an unbroken front.

The scenes of activity behind the battle front baffle description but everywhere there is the same well ordered organization and quiet confidence. The weather is wonderfully fine although the visibility is handicapped by local mists.

Mory is on the northern battle front 15 miles below Arras. It is about four miles back of the line held by the British before the Germans began their offensive.

For the first time in the war on the western front since the opposing armies established themselves in their trench systems, the defensive zone has been broken through. In other great attacks the British, French and Germans have been able to bend back the line but never to strike through a zone of defense.

Many military critics had reached the opinion that on account of the strength of the lines it would be impossible to break them until one side or the other has been worn down to such a point that it would be no longer possible to man its trenches.

The British are able to restore the situation by a counter attack, but a withdrawal on a wide front may be necessary with open field warfare. The point at which the British line has been broken is near the southern end of the German attacking front which extends from Arras to Lafere, 15 miles below St. Quentin.

Below this sector is the great arc in the front, where the line, approaching nearest to Paris, turns sharply to the east.

The German offensive has developed with almost unparalleled rapidity. One reason for this is indicated in Field Marshal Haig's reports, showing that Germans are constantly bringing in fresh bodies of troops.

The statement of the British war office that the troops west of St. Quentin are falling back to prepared positions indicates that the Germans, although they have broken through the British defensive system have not pierced the entire British zone of defense. The allusion in the British statement to the defensive system may be only to the main battle front system behind which other lines have been prepared. If that is the case the Germans have done little more

than repeat what the British did in the battle of the Somme when they pierced the Hindenburg line and captured long stretches of it, forcing the Germans to retreat to prepared positions in the rear.

The experiences of the attacking forces in other campaigns show that the Germans as they progress are likely to find their movements more difficult and the resistance of the British more effective. The more deeply they strike into the British line the further they must move from their bases, entailing increasing difficulties in providing supplies for their troops. They must move forward over devastated areas, while the British will have the great advantage of good roads and railroads. Perhaps the greatest problem of the Germans is to bring up their heavy artillery. In every previous campaign of this kind it has been necessary for the advancing forces to halt frequently while bringing up the heavy pieces.

The extent of the British defenses has been a subject of much speculation but it is known they have been vastly improved during the last winter. Earlier in the war, when the offensive rested with the French and British, less attention was paid to positions of the rear. The British in particular were said to scorn elaborate defensive zones, such as the Germans constructed. After the defection of Russia and consequent increase of German strength in the west, however, it becomes necessary for the allies to consider defensive measures which were carried out during the winter.

## INDULGES IN NO BOASTFULNESS BUT VOICES ASSURANCE OF SUCCESS

London, Mar. 23.—The attention of all England was centered today on the western front. There was no boastfulness, but the feeling was one of supreme confidence and pride in the army which stands on the first line of defense between democracy and autocracy. The newspapers warn against undue optimism. But they point out that the fighting instinct still lives in the British breast, notwithstanding the long years of peace and ignorance of military training and that when that fighting instinct dies the world will see the death of the British nation.

Since it has developed that this is indeed the great heralded German offensive, the most colossal struggle in the world's history, the public and press are unanimously of the opinion that its failure will mean the end of the war. The Times says Germany is evidently resolved to stake all her chances on the western front and adds:

"She has committed herself to the greatest gamble in history. We believe she will fail and it is precisely because the failure of the present attack must react disastrously upon Germany that we derive encouragement from the military positions as it is disclosed today."

The Morning Post cautions the nation "to keep a cool head and allow no plausible argumentation upon scanty facts to persuade it to premature conclusions."

The Manchester Guardian says: "If the Germans persist in attacks and lose they will have lost the war and the only thing left doubtful will be the magnitude of their defeat."

Washington, Mar. 23.—All official Washington turned its attention almost wholly today to the news from the fighting front.

Dispatches telling the penetration of the British offensive system, the retirement of British troops, Berlin's claims of large captures of men and guns and finally the news that the

Germans were bombarding Paris, at a hitherto unheard of range of about 62 miles, came as one surprise after the other.

Embassies and legations, American officials, congressmen and others waited for news of the great battle, besieged the Associated Press offices for the latest dispatches and crowds surrounded the newspaper bulletin boards.

With full realization of the tremendous consequences hanging on the resistance of the British and French armies, the general attitude of officials here was one of calm confidence. Until the extent of the retirement of the British lines is revealed there is no means of gauging the strategic possibilities of the German success. Observers found comfort in the fact that announcement of withdrawals came from British, not German sources and also in the orderly movement of the British to new positions. These facts, they feel, preclude the possibility that a large sector of the British position has been overwhelmed and a grave threat created at the security of the whole line in that region. It was thought likely the British withdrawal might leave German forces in an embarrassing position holding a salient projecting into the British lines and assailable by counter attack from three sides.

Unless the breach is a wide one and the Germans are able to pour in sufficient forces to keep going ahead, it was said, there always is the chance that the head of a salient can be cut off by counter attacks on both flanks and the more advanced units captured. This is precisely what happened to the British themselves at Cambrai.

German estimates that they had taken 16,000 men and 200 guns in their first assault were accepted as substantially correct as no details came from British sources. The fact that figures were available for announcement by the Germans so soon after the event, it is thought indicates that the captures were made in large groups. Had the 16,000 men taken been picked up here and there along the whole front of the present operations, covering 50 miles, it would have taken days to form the estimate as to their number.

This led to the belief that one or more important advanced posts of the British front were cut off in the first rush and that surrender was made necessary because supply and ammunition lines had been severed. It is not unlikely, it is said, that these movements established the Germans in positions of such strategic value as to have forced abandonment of a considerable sector of the front involved.

Many officers thought today that one effect of the breach in the British line would be to transfer operations to the flanks of the sector penetrated. Without doubt, they said, the Germans would attempt at once to widen their position turning right and left from the original direction of their advance.

Although the great battle was not mentioned on the floors of congress in the day's debates, every member was thinking of it, and its effect on the fate of the civilization of the world. Senators without as much as a record vote, during consideration of some army bills, rejected a proposal by Senator Hardwick to excuse drafted men from liability to military duty if they have passed 31 without entering the national army.

"The nation may need not only men who have passed the age of 30," declared Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee but those as old as 45 and possibly those between 18 and 21."

## UNDER MOST DESPERATE ASSAULTS TOMMIES HOLD POSITIONS

British Army Headquarters in France, March 23.—It was reported this morning that enemy infantry had pushed down across the canal de la Somme and had driven forward against the positions to which the British had retired. German cavalry was seen advancing behind the infantry. There was small doubt but that the attacking forces intended to make a supreme effort to rupture the British lines in this sector but they did not succeed in breaking down our wire.

At one point where the Germans found our wire unbroken, they set to work with scissors until they had made a way through, an incident reminiscent of the methods of fighting inculcated by Frederick the Great. All of this was done under our machine gun fire.

"Our relaying corps did valuable work despite adverse weather conditions. One of our men in the early morning reconnaissance spotted several thousand Germans moving westward south of Bullecourt and another reported there thousands of the enemy in a sunken road in this area waiting to advance. Few enemy machines were seen and they mostly flew low, peppering our trenches with their machine guns.

"This is the first battle where British gunners had to serve their guns in gas masks and it was a difficult task. Fortunately practices with gas masks have been taking place frequently for an hour daily. I found every one I saw pretty confident. At first they did have a hard job to meet the masses of Germans who came on in denser formation yet all report that they fought magnificently. For example, south of St. Quentin one of our divisions had to bear up against the repeated assaults of no fewer than six German divisions possibly 90,000 men and only when the assaults ceased with darkness did our troops withdraw to strong positions behind the canal system between St. Quentin and the Oise."

It is estimated that altogether nearly 600,000 Germans participated in the offense. The enemy fought well and his gunners did good service. The quickness with which the guns were brought forward into No Man's land after the infantry had advanced, was marked. He had in many places the advantage over us in positions and he was at all points largely superior in numbers.

## EFFORTS TO HAVE HOLLAND SEVER RELATIONS WITH U. S. REPORTED

Friday, Mar. 22.—Instructions for the taking over of Dutch ships were sent officially to all ports of the United Kingdom. Between 20 and 25 ships, aggregating about 300,000 tons, are in United Kingdom ports.

A report that influential interests at Rotterdam have commenced agitation to have the Dutch government requested to break off relations with the United States because of the requisitioning of Dutch merchant men, is contained in an Exchange Telegraph company dispatch received from Copenhagen which quotes the Politikers Rotterdam correspondent.

In addressing the Dutch parliament Dr. London, the foreign minister, declared that President Wilson's statement that Dutch vessels were idle in ports of the United States was absolutely without foundation. Dr. London added that under the provisional agreement the greater part of them were already chartered and some of them already navigating.



### ENTIRE WORLD ASTONISHED BY REPORT THAT THUS FAR IS UNEXPLAINED

Paris, March 23.—The announcement that Paris was being bombarded was made officially this afternoon. Measures for counter attacking the enemy's cannon is under execution.

The official announcement that Paris is being bombarded must remain unexplained until further details have been received. The statement in the dispatch that the shortest distance from Paris to the front is over 100 kilometre indicated that there has been no breach in the battle line above Paris such as would permit of bringing up guns to within what has been previously regarded as the extreme range of heavy pieces.

Unless the Germans have some new invention, no such range as 60 miles is conceivable. The most powerful guns in action heretofore have been able to hurl their projectiles only 20 miles or thereabouts.

The caliber of the shells reaching Paris, 240 millimeters is equivalent to about 9½ inches. The heavy German siege pieces fire 17-inch shells.

Paris has been under bombardment for about eight hours at the time the foregoing dispatch was filed, 4:15 p. m.

Ordnance officers were first inclined to believe the Germans were conducting their long range bombardment from some nearer point to which they had broken through but on reflection concluded that even had the German troops suddenly rushed forward it would have been impossible to bring up and emplace heavy long range guns in such a short time.

#### Washington Astonished

Washington, March 23.—News that Paris was being bombarded by German guns at a range of about 62 miles astonished American ordnance officials beyond belief.

No such range of guns had ever been dreamed of, they said. The world's record for long distance bombardment was established by the Germans some time ago when at a range of 20 to 22 miles they dropped occasional shells into Dunkirk.

The greatest long range American gun yet devised is the 16-inch rifle, which at the greatest possible elevation, it is estimated, would throw a shell about 19 miles.

Evidently ordnance officials said, German artillerists had devised some new world-surprising weapon, although it was thought possible they might be using some sort of aerial torpedo.

American officials here recall that when the Germans produced the gun that would throw a shell 22 miles into Dunkirk the French zone found a way to meet the attack partially at least.

A French wireless station, it is said, is located at a point in the ground not far from the gun emplacement and at its position the concussion can be recorded when the shell leaves the gun. It takes something like 60 seconds for the shell to travel to Dunkirk but a wireless signal is recorded in the city, a warning is sounded and the inhabitants take to dugouts, generally reaching shelter before the shell strikes.

Entente allies ordnance experts said they could think of no gun which might be employed at such long range unless it was a development of the Skoda rifle made in Austria. That is a tremendous enlargement on the plan of the usual high power rifle.

These experts, however, have no knowledge that the Skoda has been developed to such an enormous range. Another possibility discussed by the experts is the development of a great

long range shell thrower operating by centrifugal force. Theoretically they say, such a device could be geared up to throw a shell across the ocean, but they have no knowledge of its ever being practically applied.

### SEVERAL SAMMIES DECORATED FOR UNUSUAL BRAVERY

With the American Army in France, Sunday, Mar. 24 (By the Associated Press)—Five of the men whose names have been announced as recipients of the distinguished service cross, earned that distinction by their bravery in attacking a superior force on patrol.

These men, Sergeants Varner Hall and James G. West, and Corporals Edgar H. Freeman, Amos Teske and Homer Whited, all of the same infantry regiment, formed the patrol, which encountered an enemy patrol of ten men in No Man's Land on March 4. The Americans attacked the patrol and routed it and took two of the Germans prisoner.

On the Toul front there was considerable artillery activity during the night. American guns heavily shelled the German front line positions. Enemy batteries replied, using many gas shells. Later photographs were taken from airplanes of the damage inflicted by the Americans.

For the third successive day German artillery today bombarded heavily with gas shells a certain town within the American lines. Today's bombardment was made in two periods, each a half hour in length. Many gas shells and a few high explosive shells fell on the American positions.

The American contingent, from generals to privates, eagerly await news from the British front. All are confident the Germans eventually will be defeated severely, even if they should strike hard at the outset. The German offensive is the sole topic of discussion on the American sector.

#### Americans Not Engaged

Washington, Mar. 25—German statements that American troops had taken part in the fighting on the British front in France had not been confirmed today and officials, including Major General March, chief of staff, declined to comment on the reports.

Officers indicated that there was nothing here to show that any American troops other than engineers or special units had been attached to the British forces.

British Army Headquarters in France (By the Associated Press).—A further advance late yesterday by the Germans at some points along the battlefront is recorded. American engineers have again been in the throes of fierce conflict in which they have done excellent work in transportation. The presence of the American engineers on the battle front has long been known. They were praised highly for their gallantry in the battle of Cambrai last fall.

On the extreme right of the British army the enemy crossed the River Oise at two points. One body of troops came out of La Fere and swung north, while another army crossed at Moy and turned south to form a junction with the LaFere group. Throughout the day the battle raged in the lowlands about the Oise.

At Vendeuil, a group of British held out until 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. A little further north the Germans stormed Urvillers and Essigny. Just west of St Quentin, the British were forced to fall back, but throughout the day they clung to the Holnon wood, a little northwest of the city.

South of St. Quentin a number of strong British redoubts made a gallant defense and it was nightfall be-

fore the last of them, with their machine gunners, had been reduced. The end of the first day found the British behind the St. Quentin canal. Friday morning the enemy renewed his assault with increasing vigor and, after desperate fighting in the region of La Fere, succeeded in getting across to the British side.

Further north, the British also withdrew from the Holnon wood. The Germans then drove at Ham, which had been cleared of civilians, and Saturday morning, after obtaining a crossing of the canal, drove southward into the British positions. In the other main theater of operations—between Arras and Bapaume—the Germans made their first drive against the high ground between the Cojel and Sensee rivers. The German preliminary bombardment was terrific and their infantry outnumbered the British eight to one in some cases.

Early the Germans attacking southward into Bullecourt and the British withdrew to a line covering Vaulx-Vrancourt, Morchies and Baumetzle-Cambrai. The hottest and most disputed point was Mory, which the Germans occupied only yesterday. During Friday the Germans overran St. Leger, Vaulx-Vrancourt and Henin. One company of machine gunners on Henin hill held up the German advance for a long time, doing deadly execution in the densely formed ranks.

The Germans have been bringing up artillery in the most able manner behind their shock troops and have been making full use of this arm as the advance continued.

There seems small doubt but that the German attacking troops are dog-weary, fighting under great strain; but this is mentioned merely as an interesting side light and not for the purpose of sounding a note of optimism. Harder fighting than has yet occurred undoubtedly will follow. Throughout the night there was fierce fighting north of Bapaume, along the Bapaume-Arras road, but except that Mory again changed hands, the defenders held their own gallantly.

The British and French who cooperate at the junction of the two armies were viewing the trend of the German offensive with optimistic eyes this morning. Hard fighting was in progress but the latest reports showed little or no change in the situation in favor of the enemy since yesterday while on the other hand the defenders had pushed the attacking forces back after a bitter struggle and were holding strongly along the whole new front to which they had withdrawn.

Fighting of a most desperate nature has been continuous since the initial attack, but so far the British have used few troops other than those which were holding the front lines. These shock troops have been making as gallant a defense as was ever recorded in the annals of the British army and as a result they have enabled the main body of the forces to fall back deliberately and without confusion and occupy positions which had been prepared long before the German offensive began.

The Germans, on the other hand, operating under the eyes of the emperor and the crown prince, have been hurling vast hordes into the fray with utter disregard for lives and have followed into the abandoned positions getting farther and farther away from their supplies and finding their communication increasingly difficult.

More than 50 German divisions already have been identified by actual contact, and many of these men were simply given two days iron rations and sent over the top into the frightful maelstrom made by the allied artillery, machine guns and rifles. The slaughter of the enemy infantry as it advanced in close formation over the

open has been appalling.

The British losses have been within the bounds expected, due to the tactics of the commanders. The allies have lost a considerable number of men in prisoners and a certain number of guns. But very few pieces of artillery have been taken by the Germans since the first day. In fact, the whole withdrawal has been executed in a masterly manner, showing thoroughly the British had planned for the very events which have occurred.

It is permitted to say now what some have known for a long time, namely, that the British never intended to try to hold the forward position in this region if the Germans attacked in force.

There is every reason to believe that harder fighting than has yet taken place will develop shortly. The Germans, in the British view, cannot now hesitate in carrying out their attack, and it is a case of break through or admit defeat.

In this circumstance it is interesting to note a statement made yesterday by a German officer, a prisoner, who declared that the German offensive was an act of desperation brought on by the fact that the fatherland must have peace.

However, the British take such assertions at their face value and are proceeding accordingly.

Harbin, Mar. 25 (By the Associated Press)—Russian and German soldiers in Siberia are organizing an army corps composed of one exclusively Russian division and another which will be two thirds German and one-third Austrian, according to reports reaching official quarters at Irkutsk. Four thousand cossacks are said to have joined 10,000 Germans, the combined force being expected to go to Irkutsk.

L. S. Gray, an American business man at Omsk, reports that 1,000 prisoners with machine guns, airplanes, motorcycles, armored cars and ammunition have been concentrated at Tomsk. At Krasnoyars, a passport bureau has been established and is supplying to Austrian soldiers credentials under Russian names. Germans are guarding 10,000 rifles in the arsenal at Irkutsk. All these movements, according to information reaching here are parts of a plan to mobilize along the frontier and oppose any advance by foreign troops.

President Wilson's message to the all-Russian congress at Moscow has been received with enthusiasm in Siberia. There is much speculation as to whether his remark about the inability of America to give help referred to Siberia. The press as a whole interprets the message as a guarantee of Russia's integrity against all outsiders.

#### NO WITHDRAWAL

Milwaukee, Wis., March 25.—The proposal of the Wisconsin Loyalty league to have either Joseph E. Davies, democrat, or Irvine L. Lenroot, republican, withdraw from the race for United States senator today was dropped because the campaign has gone too far. Charles F. Crane, chairman of the loyalty league committee made the announcement today. Former Congressman Victor L. Berger is the socialist candidate.

#### NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Washington, March 25.—"The war department sees no cause for alarm on the part of the people of the United States," said Major General March, acting chief of staff, commenting today on the situation in France. "Sir Douglas Haig has announced that the British withdrawal was in accordance with a definite plan. That announcement is to be accepted."



# THE WORLD WAR

British Army Headquarters in France, March 27. By the Associated Press.)—The Germans last night continued their furious onslaught southwest from Ham against the allies' defenses in the region of Roye and Noyon having clogged down in their patient attempt to cut through the British line further north where such desperate resistance was offered.

Hard fighting occurred last night about the town of Albert. Large enemy force pushed forward toward the place, but at last accounts the British were holding them doggedly at this possible getaway to Amiens.

The conflict in the sector around Roye and Noyon appears to be of great importance from the many indications that the German higher command is attempting to split the allied front there and start a rolling up process either way.

From an average of casualties in the various German units as given by prisoners one arrives at the conclusion that the German emperor has lost 50 per cent of these men since he gave the signal for the advance.

The Germans have now reclaimed virtually all the territory they held at the beginning of the battle of the Somme in 1916. At some places they have not retaken all the old ground, but at other points they have overstepped it somewhat.

The official British statement of yesterday said it had been established that more than 70 German divisions had been engaged in the battle. The usual estimate of the present strength of a German division is 12,000 men so that a loss of 50 per cent would mean casualties in excess of 400,000 for the Germans in less than a week of fighting.

At the latest reports the Germans had made no further attack against Bray. North of Albert, however, they attacked in considerable strength toward Aveluy wood. The assault broke against the British line and recoiled. North of this point the situation is unchanged.

Heavy fighting occurred late yesterday just south of Albert, about Meauite. At the same time the British drove off an attack north of Albert, at Auchonvillers. The enemy's gains further north have been large but the elasticity of the defending line thus far has defeated his intention of breaking through here and dividing the British forces.

It is probably this elasticity has resulted in the development of the vicious drive which the enemy is now making to the south.

The resistance which has been offered by the allied troops to the German advance constitutes one of the finest pages in the annals of the war. The gallant sacrifice which these hardy warriors made in covering the withdrawal and delaying the German sweep forward undoubtedly will have an important effect on the outcome of the greatest of battles. The appalling slaughter of the attacking masses has continued since the first day. All the prisoners have much the same story to tell of the great losses suffered. Undoubtedly the Germans expected some such result and it is probable all their cards have not yet been played.

Paris, March 27.—Last night the German advance was held up everywhere according to the official statement of the war office today. The enemy weakened by heavy losses it adds, has been obliged to slow up his efforts.

The statement follows: "Last evening and during the night the Germans, weakened by their heavy losses, were compelled to re-

tard their efforts. The valiance of the French troops defending the ground foot by foot, is beyond all praise.

"The French are holding a line running through l'Echelle, St. Aurin and Bauvraignes, north of Lassigny, in front of the southern part of Noyon and along the left bank of the Oise. During the night the French repulsed strong reconnoitering parties which attempted to approach their positions northwest of Noyon.

"On the remainder of the front there was an intermittent bombardment."

## Americans Support Valiantly

Paris, March 27.—A French military commentator, writing in reference to the situation today says concerning the Americans: "At various points on the front our allies are bringing to the British their valiant support."

## BUT PERSHING SAYS NOTHING ABOUT IT SIMPLY SAYING "NOTHING TO REPORT"

Amsterdam, March 27.—The part reported to have been played by the American troops in the attempted relief of the British flank near Lafere is referred to briefly by most of the German war correspondents but so far no mention has been made of the presence of Americans among the prisoners.

Wilhelm Hoeler, of the Berlin Tageblatt, says the Americans now have an opportunity to find out what war really means. The Deutsch Tages Zeitung says the fact that the Americans got a "severe lesson is especially gratifying to us."

Another correspondent says the undoubted bravery of the Americans proved no match for the "Furor Teutonicus."

American troops have taken part in counter attacks against the German front near La Fere, writes the military correspondent of Vorwaerts, who says the attacks were repulsed.

The correspondent adds: "After the first surprise the enemy pressure along the entire front naturally is growing stronger. Threatening catastrophe compels the enemy to reckless action. South of the 'break through' front he is collecting strong reserves intended for a flank on our attacking army."

"Attacks of combined allied forces yesterday against the pivot of the German attacking front near La Fere were particularly heavy. These counter attacks did not find us unprepared. It testifies to the superior foresight of the German command that these attacks, in which American troops certainly participated only symbolically were not only beaten off, but were thrown back on the Oise canal by an energetic blow."

## REPORTED IN PARIS FRENCH OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO HELP

Paris, Mar. 27.—The statement that Leon Trotsky has approached the entente with a new proposal, manifesting a desire to organize military resistance to the Germans, with the eventual support of French military missions, appears today in Petit Parien.

"There can be no better way of defining the attitude of the entente in this matter," the newspapers say, "than by saying again that the allies have been and continue to be willing to support all elements in Russia which desire to oppose the German invasion. Such, we believe, are the intentions of France, as formulated by the government." The present official status of M. Trotsky has not been made clear. He resigned as foreign minister early this month. After the removal of the government to Moscow he was said to be in control

of the situation at Petrograd as the head of the military revolutionary committee.

London, Mar. 28.—Prisoners and machine guns have been captured by the British the war office announces. The fighting continues fiercely on both banks of the Somme. This morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment east of Arras. An attack is developing in this sector. Repeated attacks were made by the enemy along the valley of the Somme in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Halle, Puisieux and Moyenneville. They were repulsed.

The statement follows:

"Severe fighting took place again yesterday evening and during the night astride the Somme and northward, from Albert to Boyelles. Repeated attacks were made by the enemy along the valley of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Beaumont and Hamel, Puisieux and Moyenneville. They were repulsed. We captured a number of prisoners and machine guns. The fighting is continuing fiercely on both banks of the Somme. This morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on our defense east of Arras and an attack is developing in this section."

The reference in the official British statement to an attack east of Arras evidently means that the Germans have widened their battle front and are delivering a new stroke on the north. The battle was begun last week on a front extending as far north as the river Scarpe, the junction of which with the battle line is almost due east of Arras. No fighting north of the river has been reported. The attacks which are developing today may mark the beginning of a second phase of the battle. German military writers in the last few days have been saying that surprises were in store for the British and there has been much discussion of the possibility of a German drive for the coast with the channel ports of Calais and Dunkirk as the objectives.

British Army Headquarters in France, March 28.—The German artillery this morning put down an intense bombardment along the front between Acheville and the Souchez river (south of Lens) but up to filing of this at 10 a. m., no infantry action has been reported.

News received from the extreme right wing is that the allies are holding well. (This refers to the southern sector where the French have been falling back.)

Near Beaumont-Hamel the enemy attacked heavily. Severe fighting followed. This morning it appeared that the village virtually was no man's land with the contending lines drawn close on either side.

Hard fighting occurred at several points along the battle front during the night in consequence of German attacks. The reports indicate the British have kept the situation well in hand.

In the Mont Didier region the enemy line now runs: Warvillers, through Arvillers, Davencourt, Grati-bus and Mesnil-St. Georges to Mainvillers. (This line encloses Mont Didier within a sharp salient, the apex of which is at Mesnil-St. Georges about 2½ miles southwest of Mont Didier.)

The British are holding their positions north of the Somme, the line in that area standing virtually the same as last night. Several German attacks in this region were repulsed last night.

Striking with almost unexampled fury against the allied front near the point where the French and British lines connect the Germans yesterday and last night drove in a deep wedge

to the west and forced the French out of the town of Mont Didier.

This town which lies 19 miles southeast of Amiens, one of the German objectives, is 10 miles west of Roye, which the Germans took on Tuesday.

The threat against Amiens in the north seems to be well held by the British along their front north of the Somme, where they have maintained their line firmly at all points and even, as indicated by today's official report, have advanced it in places.

In the Noyon and Lassigny regions and along the Oise to the East the French are likewise preventing the Germans from getting an opening. The force of their drive was thus diverted to the west of the Roye region and the forward push there developed probably the fiercest fighting of the present battle.

Paris characterizes the engagement as of "unheard of ferocity." The French regiments, however, fought with their accustomed bravery and made the Germans pay dearly for every bit of ground they covered in their desperate push forward, the French finally retiring in good order to the heights to the west of Mont Didier. News dispatches from the front this morning reported the line in this sector to be holding well.

While this effort to drive in between the British and French armies was being carried out in the south, the Germans apparently worried by the salient they were creating and wishing to protect their right wing from a flanking attack, have developed a threat on the extreme north of the present front in the region east of Arras.

London reports the beginning this morning of a heavy bombardment of British lines in this sector, followed by the development of an attack. The possibility is not lost sight of that this attack so far north on the front may herald the extension of the active fighting front along the lines to the north in the development of a German push for the Channel ports. Seemingly, however, the enemy has all they can take care of in the way of opposition in the present field of the offensive and the probability points to the Arras threat proving a protective rather than a new offensive measure.

Meanwhile the German line is being extended to an apparently dangerous extent on the south, where a flanking operation probably was pointed to as most likely to prove effective.

On the seas, as well as on land, the German offensive last week was much stronger. Enemy submarines and mines accounted for 28 British ships, 16 of more than 1,600 tons. The total is greater than that for any week since last September 16.

In the previous week 17 steamers, including 11 of the larger tonnage, were sunk. French and Italian losses also increased somewhat and the aggregate for these three merchant marines was 37.

Heavy artillery fighting continued on the American sector north west of Toul, but no infantry actions have developed. What was believed to be German preparation for an attack was checked by a heavy American bombardment, the German troops not leaving their trenches. There is much activity behind the German lines but so far the enemy has not shown what this portends. There has been no change on the Luneville sector.

New York, March 27.—The United States Steel corporation today announced a wage increase of 15 per cent to employes at its manufacturing plants effective April 15.



## LETTERS FROM BOYS IN THE SERVICE

The following letter has been received by Arthur Langston, from Homer C. King, who is with General Pershing "Over There":

On Active Service With the American Expeditionary Force.

Hello there John. I am still on top, Slaughter, Eph Webb and the rest of the gang are too, everyone is O. K. as far as I know. We start tomorrow to do the same kind of work we were doing, there, only this is toyland. These pigs only weigh five or ten tons. Could stick two or three down the stack of the 1646 and still have plenty of room. We are up close to the big noise now and can hear them all the time.

I am the same,  
HOMER C. KING.

From Miguel A. Otero, Jr.

The Red Cross and other organizations are no doubt claiming quite a bit of your time and energy fixing things up for the soldiers. I really don't know what we'd do if it were not for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., especially the latter. The work they are doing for our care and comfort is wonderful, and if they are ever in need of anything after this war is over, all they'll have to do will be to strike an ex-soldier and I'll bet he'll shell out half of whatever he has. If you know of anyone who is anxious to do something for us fellows, and don't know how to go about it, tell them to head into the nearest Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. headquarters.

How do I like it over here, and what do I think of France? Well, Mary, France is the most wonderful country imaginable, her people are perfectly splendid, I like it over here fine and dandy, and I wouldn't trade places with any civilian back home, regardless of the fact that he sleeps between sheets, eats good home cooking off a white table cloth, and otherwise has it "soft." In my estimation he is the one whom people ought to feel SORRY for—not the soldier in France. We have just read where the Huns sunk one of our transports, and maybe by the time this reaches you they will have gotten some more. Thank Heaven! I was spared that death. Whew! It's as bad as stabbing a person in the back—they haven't a chance to defend themselves. Being submarined and being called "Sammie," are what we object to more than anything else. Would like to be able to give you more of a detailed account of the life over here, for before many moons it promises to be very interesting indeed. Do write me a line or so some time.

As always,  
MIGUEL.

Cadet Miguel A. Otero, Jr.  
A. S. S. C., A. E. F.  
via New York.

Mrs. Lewis H. Waters has received a letter from her husband, who is with the engineers in France. Among the interesting things written is the following:

"Was up to the Y. M. C. A. last night to see a movie and what do you think I saw? Tom Mix, Joe Ryan and Miss Page in a little sketch that was made at home. The main part of it was on Sixth street below Douglas avenue. It showed the People's bank, Bailey's and all those other places, the road to the springs, a little out on the mesa, the old stage coach, and the big roan horse with the bob tailed that Tom Mix always rode. Sure made me homesick.

## PHYSICALLY FIT AND WELL TRAINED TO MEET THE HUN IN BATTLE

Camp Funston, Mar. 28—The first of the middle west's national army men are in the war. Information has been authorized for publication, by army authorities, that many thousands of the drafted men from Camp Funston have moved, some time ago, toward the goal to which they all looked eagerly—the front.

Because of the voluntary newspaper censorship the dates of departure cannot be disclosed. Neither can the exact number of men, nor their route or port of embarkation.

It cannot even be said whether they arrived in France, however, the fact that men from all seven states, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, S. Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona are included, is certain.

The men have not gone as a division. They have been, or will be used to fill other divisions more fully prepared. General Leonard Wood's 89th Division still remains at Funston, where it continues training, and where it will be filled to former strength by incoming drafts.

The only occasion of sadness on the occasion of leaving was on the part of the men left behind. It was a time for congratulations, and farewell celebrations were held on either hand. Bands played and regiments paraded. Although some time ago, the cheers of the departing boys still echo in the hearts in the fellows left behind. They left, full of determination to show what the boys from the middle west can do, and going, they left behind an unconquerable determination in their remaining fellows.

These men arrived in Camp Funston after the first of last September. Farmers, clerks, mechanics, bankers, students, men from all walks of life, they came, ignorant of a soldier's many duties, and untrained physically. Drills hikes, practice in formations, schools of theory and practical training under skilled instructors, have made them trained soldiers. Physically they are wonderfully fit, and their discipline is on the "snappy" enthusiastic order that makes their final training easy.

Instructions from crack bayonet men have equipped them to meet the Hun hand to hand, and make him seek cover. Gas instructions have taught them to don the life-saving mask with a speed that will make gas attacks futile. Their machine gunners include some of the crack crews of the new army, and on the rifle range they have learned marksmanship of no mean variety. In short, they are a different lot from the raw civilians of a few short months ago, and they went forth soldiers of whom their states can well be proud.

Their training behind the lines at the front should be short. They are among the best, and lack only the finishing touches that they will receive in the training fields of France to make them ready for the baptism of fire that will turn them into seasoned veterans.

In due time, it is expected that the war department will make an announcement of the division or divisions to which the middle westerners are attached.

### Sending Men to College

Uncle Sam is sending men from Camp Funston to college.

Every day a class of 35 men from the 342nd Field Artillery take the train for Manhattan, near the camp, march to the Kansas State Agricultural college there and become students in the engineering department of the big school, which is co-operating in every possible way with the

government.

Others from the 342nd and other organizations are being sent to Clintonville and Kenosha, Wisconsin, and to Peoria, Ill., to the big caterpillar tractor, "Quad" and four wheel drive truck factories for courses of instruction.

At the Kansas "Aggie" the men are learning the theory of motor operation building types of internal combustion engines and the "book work" of gas engineering as applied to the tractors and trucks which will draw the big guns and supplies of the motorized artillery at the front.

The practical course is applied at the factories, where the men selected for the training are made specialists in construction and repair. Many a man of mechanical turn of mind but without previous specialized training will become an expert, trained to repair or rebuild the big artillery tractors and four wheel drive "Quads," under fire, if necessary, and at the end of his service will find himself master of a highly paid profession.

At Funston, through the co-operation of the White Motor Truck company, whose trucks are used largely in the army, F. P. Steinhauer, one of the company's experts, is instructor for several classes of men in truck driving and repair. In these classes, the men are not only learning the geography of the big machines, but receive the practical training in proper driving under actual service conditions. Mr. Steinhauer has classes not only among the drivers of the 89th division but also for the colored men of the 92nd.

It has just been announced that two big automobile and tractor schools in Kansas, the Ray and Sweeny institutions, will also be training places for army experts.

### Medical Camp to Be Moved

The Medical Officers' Training camp will be moved from Ft. Riley to Camp Greenleaf, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., it is said here. Officers of the M. O. T. C. headquarters say that while they know of the proposed change, however, they do not expect official word from Washington for 10 days or two weeks. The training camp which adjoins Funston on the west, has graduated over 1,500 medical officers and has now about 800 in training in addition to enlisted hospital units of all kinds. It is probable that the medical officers now in training will finish their courses before any more is made which should take until after June 1 as the first class started only this week. The change would seem to indicate a general concentration of medical training for officers at Oglethorpe, as the only other camp, at Ft. Benjamin, Harrison, Ind., was closed on December 1. It is probable that the camp will be used for the training of line officers or for cavalry.

### Men To Be Moved

Men from the several states who are at present in detention camp No. 3, at Funston, will not be assigned to the 89th Division, it was announced here this week, 2,700 or 2,800 of them moving some time in the near future to fill divisions at several cantonments, whose names are withheld. These are men who came to Funston in the draft of February 23, and the week following.

While their destinations have not been released for publication the fact that the 35th Division at Camp Doniphan will receive some of them has been authorized for release. This news has delighted many of the men, for they have read in newspaper reports that the 35th Division is in the pink of condition and ready to move at any time, and gives them hope for early overseas service.

## WASTE IS UNPATRIOTIC

If you waste food you are unpatriotic and are putting an obstacle in the way of the United States government in its fight against Germany to safeguard your country and your home. Your own boys are going to France to fight for the United States and for New Mexico and to keep out the Germans. They must have plenty to eat and the soldiers of other nations who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them must be fed. They will go hungry unless the people of New Mexico and the other states save food so supplies can be sent them. We can do it by not wasting food, and especially by eating less meat, wheat, fats and sugar, so there will be more left in the country to ship.

## NOT A RICH MAN'S WAR

Don't listen to anyone who tells you this is a "rich man's war." This is a war for the safety and happiness of all the people of the United States. Rich men and poor men alike over the country are helping with their money and their service to win the war. In saving food the government expects both employers and workingmen to obey the rules alike.

Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 28—The authorities investigating the explosion in the Jarvis warehouse Tuesday which did approximately \$2,000,000 damage, destroyed war materials and shook the surrounding country, continued their inquiry today despite the statement of Jacob Altman that he accidentally caused the explosion by dropping a cigarette.

Denial that explosives were stored in the warehouse was made by counsel for the three others arrested in the case when they were arraigned today.

## 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.

## SMITH TO EL PASO

Rockford, March 27.—Colonel Cornelius C. Smith, commander of the 341st infantry, the "Wisconsin Eagles," Camp Grant, has been ordered to Fort Bliss, El Paso, to take command of the new 314th national army cavalry regiment.

## Children's Coughs and Colics

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 manufacturer 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."

## VANDERLIP BUSY AGAIN

Washington, March 27.—Frank A. Vanderlip today resumed active direction of the war savings movement, which he suspended early in February on account of ill health.



### PLAN TO TAKE IN MEN REACHING 21 YEARS SINCE LAST JUNE REPORTED

Washington, March 25.—The war department resolution extending operation of the selective draft act by requiring registration of men reaching 21 years of age since June 5, 1917 was brought up in the senate today, with Senator New of Indiana, speaking in support of his amendment for compulsory training of men between the ages of 19 and 21 years.

Senator New declared it is impossible to predict the size of the force that will be necessary for the United States to win the war. The debate was brief and no action was taken.

Senator Thomas of Colorado said he had been opposed to compulsory military training, but that his "convictions on the subject had undergone a complete change." He believed it would soon become a national necessity.

### HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON AND DISLOYALTY

Chicago, March 25.—Trial of the 115 members of the Industrial Workers of the World under arrest charged with sedition and disloyalty which is scheduled to begin before Federal Judge Landis April first, will take more than six months to conclude, according to Attorney George F. Vandever, who represents a majority of the defendants. He will be assisted in the trial by half a dozen lawyers from western states. District Attorney Charles F. Clyne, and Special assistant United States Attorney General Frank K. Nebeker and Claude R. Porter will appear for the defendant. Each side, it is said, will call hundreds of witnesses.

One hundred and fifty veniremen have been subpoenaed to report in Judge Landis' court next Monday and 100 additional next Wednesday.

### 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.

### SOLDIER DROWNED

Santa Fe, March 25.—Sergeant Robert J. Harvey of the 115th headquarters company at Linda Vista, was drowned Friday while bathing at Point Loma, near San Diego. His brother, Eugene Harvey, who is in the regiment of engineers at Linda Vista, will bring the body to Santa Fe for interment. One brother, James Harvey, lives on the upper Pecos. A sister, Miss Ada Harvey, a school teacher, also survives. The deceased was a son of the late Robert and Leah Harvey, both of whom died some years ago, the father, while the children were still very young and the mother a few years ago. The young man was a devout member of the First Presbyterian church in this city and affiliated with the church societies. He attended the local schools as well as schools in Pennsylvania, the original home of the Harveys.

### 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.

### PENITENTIARY OFFICIALS HAVE FAILED TO LOCATE AFTER HE DISAPPEARED

Santa Fe, March 23.—D. C. Phillips, burglar from Otero county, serving a five-year sentence for burglary, who made his escape from the rear of the penitentiary where he was hauling clay as a trusty, is still at large, bloodhounds as well as posses having failed to locate him, although he was definitely traced to a house on Canyon road and several shots were fired at him by his pursuers. Warden Thomas Hughes, himself, jumped into his automobile and pursued Phillips across the broken country in back of the penitentiary, while Guard Padilla also took up the pursuit on horseback. Phillips made for the upper part of town and was last seen disappearing among a cluster of adobe houses on Canyon road. The most careful search has failed to reveal his whereabouts.

### SERGEANT GOT A SCARE

Lancaster, Pa., March 16.—Sergeant Gandee, of the local United States marine corps recruiting station, is still suffering from the shock he experienced recently, when Oliver F. Shields, of Marietta, Ohio, ambled into his office and set down a big package of dynamite and a battery to discharge it. "Mornin', Sarge," he said casually, "How's biz in the marine corps?"

Gandee realized that this was no time nor place for discussing recruiting business so he hastily backed the Mariettian into a corner and made preparations for a hasty get-away.

"Say, can the rough stuff," cried Shields, "I'm not a German spy. That's dynamite for a plant at home where I work. I came here to enlist."

Then Sergeant Gandee and Oliver Shields sat down and talked "business," the result of which later found Shields on his way to Paris Island, S. C., to train as a member of the marine corps.

### 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.

### SANTA FE MAY TAKE WATER

Santa Fe, Mar. 26.—The republican city central committee met this afternoon with former United States Senator Thomas B. Catron presiding and Paul A. F. Walter as secretary. Wednesday evening was set for the ward primaries and Saturday afternoon of next week for the city convention to nominate municipal candidates and adopt resolutions. The granting of a new franchise to the Santa Fe Water and Light company or taking over of the public utilities by the city are questions that enter into the campaign. An interesting point raised at the committee meeting this afternoon was the status of voters of Santa Fe who are in camp at Linda Vista and Fort Riley or who are abroad with the American expeditionary forces.

### 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.

### ALLIED MILITARY MISSION FEEL THAT GERMANS WILL BE UNABLE TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Washington, Mar. 25.—Allied military experts are unanimous in their confidence that the German offensive will fail and that the enemy will not be able to break through the line. Major General Leonard Wood, who has just returned from the European battle front today told the senate military committee and many other senators who listened to an executive statement from the general.

Praising the condition and work of General Pershing's expeditionary forces General Wood recommended that an American army of 2,000,000 men be maintained abroad as soon as possible and that another 2,000,000 men be trained.

### German Losses Tremendous

Washington, Mar. 25.—Members of the allied military mission said today that in the nature of the fighting on the western front the Germans must be losing at least 100,000 men a day. They made this deduction from the German's plan of massed attack, the number of troops they are employing and the strength of the allied resistance. The allied losses, it was declared, would be far less than those of the Germans, because they are fighting on the defensive.

Washington, Mar. 25.—Major General McLachlan, military attache to the British embassy made the following statement today to the Associated Press. "This morning's news shows that our line of defense is not broken but only bent. The battle appears, in fact, to be pursuing the course that might be expected in view of the tremendous weight of the attack. So far as can be gathered the enemy has concentrated against us about half the total forces which he had on the western front; his concentration of artillery is on the same unprecedented scale. Even so, our advanced lines were only penetrated in a few places.

"On by far the greatest part of the sector attacked, our retirement has been voluntary and in accordance with previous plans, to stronger positions. Had our first line been nowhere penetrated this retirement would in all probability have taken place just the same. To have held on definitely would have meant unnecessary loss of life. As it is our losses have been considerable but not excessive. The enemy, on the other hand, must have lost very heavily. He has attacked consistently in dense masses, relying to break down our defenses on sheer weight of numbers.

"After gaining a few miles of war-swept territory he is now approaching the first of our main defenses with many of his best divisions already out of commission. It may well be that he will make a further advance if he pursues the reckless tactics of the last few days. The allies, however, can afford to wait with equanimity. Germany has made no secret that she is staking everything on this blow. She has promised her people and her allies that its success will produce victory and peace. "So long as the battle ends, as there is every prospect that it will end, with our armies and those of our allies intact and in a position as strong as they have ever occupied, Germany will have failed and failed decisively. The opening of the fighting season of 1918 will find her with the flower of her army gone and with her people disheartened by the most spectacular and costly failure of the war.

"Finally, it must be remembered that the battle is still only in its first stages. Behind our armies engaged is the French army and also our strategic reserves which have not been used."

### His Back Hurt When He Stooped

"Just the one box of Foley Kidney Pills relieved my backache.—J. W. Etris, Etris, Ga.

"Last year I was suffering with a terrible backache," writes J. W. Etris of Etris, Ga. "Every time I'd lean or stoop over or to one side, I'd have a painful catch in my back just over my kidneys. I tried medicines with no good results. I bought a bottle of Foley Kidney Pills, and just the one box entirely relieved my backache. It has been some time since I took them, so I think I am well."

Weakened, overworked, stopped-up kidneys cause stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatism, sleep disturbing bladder ailments, biliousness and various other ills. Foley Kidney Pills are a scientific medicine, compounded to clear the kidneys and restore them to healthy action by dissolving and driving out of the system the waste products and poisons that cause kidney trouble and bladder ailments. You will like their tonic and restorative action, ready effect and quick good results.

### GOOD POINTS OF NEW MEXICO BEANS APPRECIATED BY EASTERNERS

The railroads are boosting pinto beans as a New Mexico food crop, co-operating with the United States food administration which started a movement in that direction lately by taking over more than 600 carloads of pintos for the eastern markets, paying the growers eight cents a pound. Heretofore pinto beans have been a drug on the market, except in New Mexico and other southwestern states where they grow, for want of an introduction. Now the pinto can be found on the menu of every well-managed eastern restaurant.

H. M. Bainer, of Topeka, industrial and agricultural agent of the Santa Fe, recently "loaned" to the food administration has prepared a bulletin about growing and handling pinto beans, which will be distributed free through the local banks. Following are the good points of the pinto beans, brought out in the bulletin.

They are bringing good prices.

They are as good as any other bean.

They are an excellent non-perishable cash crop.

They are a safe dry land crop.

They are a profitable irrigated crop.

They do well as a sod crop.

They are a good rotation crop.

They are especially profitable for wheat land that has failed.

The straw is good for livestock.

The bean division of the food administration at Denver has arranged to sell pinto bean seed to growers at cost—\$8.80 per hundred—plus freight charges. It is suggested by the food administration that growers place their orders for seed through the county agricultural agent. The seed will be shipped from storage houses located in various parts of the bean area, but orders must be placed through the Denver headquarters.

### Children's Coughs and Colos

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."





## Frequent Cultivation Should Be Given Garden Vegetables

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* With the Lark \*  
 \* Gardening before breakfast \*  
 \* starts any day right. \*  
 \* Those tomato stakes? Where \*  
 \* are they? Expensive kindling. \*  
 \* Are you saving some finely \*  
 \* sifted coal ashes to loosen that \*  
 \* clayey spot? \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

The first step in the cultivation and care of the garden lies in proper plowing, spading and preparation of the soil. The entire seed bed should be thoroughly pulverized as deep as the soil is plowed. The next step is to make sure that the rows are laid out perfectly straight and far enough apart so that when horse cultivation is employed there will be sufficient room for the horse to walk, and so that when hand cultivation is to be employed there will be room for the wheel hoe. Straight rows enable the

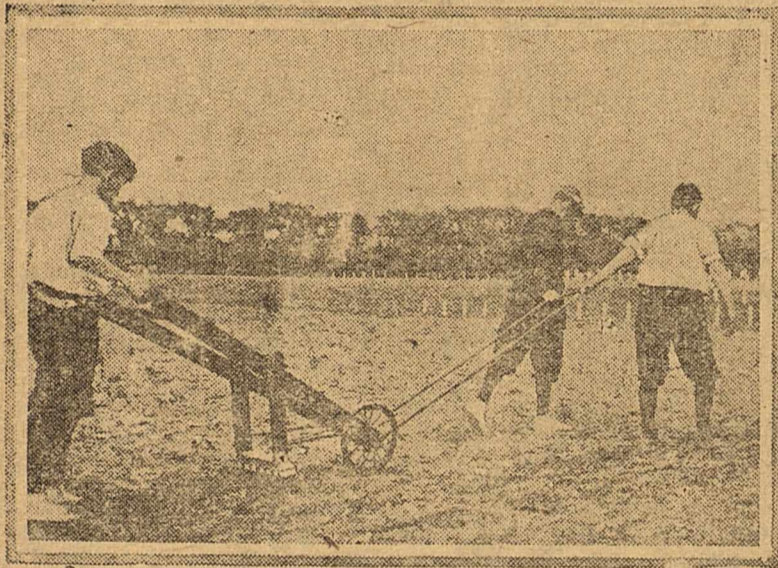
matter of thorough cultivation. If the work is properly done at the right time there will be little difficulty in controlling weeds.

If the work is properly done at the horse drawn tools, the five-shovel cultivator is an excellent tool, as it breaks the surface thoroughly, destroying weeds very effectively, and leaves the ground fairly level.

The hand cultivator is a good implement, as it can be used for small growing vegetables and those planted too close for horse cultivation.

### Hand Work Essential

Some hand work is always essential, no matter how thoroughly the horse cultivation is done. It is a good plan to go over the garden after finishing with the cultivator and, by means of the hoe or rake, pull clods and stones from around the plants, remove any weeds not destroyed by the cultivation, and uncover any



These Boys Furnish Their Own Power for Home-Made Hand Cultivator

gardener to give the crops better cultivation than would be otherwise possible.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given garden crops. By keeping the surface of the soil stirred a dust mulch is formed, which prevents the loss of moisture. In this way weeds are prevented from getting a start.

### Cultivate After Rains

The soil should be cultivated as soon as dry enough after a rain, to break the crust and prevent baking. Sandy soils may be cultivated when quite wet, but clay soils should not be stirred when wet enough to cling together in a mass when lightly squeezed in the hand. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the

plants accidentally covered by clods or earth during the cultivation.

It is an excellent plan to train tomatoes, peas, etc., on stakes, or other supports, as this makes it possible to keep the garden in good condition with a minimum of labor.

It will pay the home gardener to grow certain specialties of which he may be fond, and which may be troublesome or expensive to purchase. Okra is an example of this class, and little beds of parsley, chives or other herbs take up very little room and provide the housewife with additions for her table which are most welcome if they can be picked conveniently and at the right moment.



**SOLDIERS' PAPER RECEIVED**  
 Santa Fe, March 25.—The first copy of "The Stars and Stripes," the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary forces in France, was received today by the museum library from Ralph Enos, a Santa Fe boy who is in northern France with the engineering forces. He sent the pa-

per to his mother at the United States Indian school who turned it over to the museum for its historical archives.

The Pittsburgh Pirates may be a rank outsider in baseball, but when it comes to hockey and football Pittsburgh is a regular town.

## IS ASSISTANT SURGEON IN EMERGENCY DISPENSARY AT WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Mar. 26.—The first woman to receive the relative rank of an officer in the United States army during the present war is Dr. Kate B. Karpeles, who will have the equivalent rank of first lieutenant.

Dr. Karpeles has been assigned as acting assistant surgeon to the emergency dispensary at the medical department, now in the process of organization and equipment at 6th and B. streets, Washington, D. C. In addition to her regular duties as one of the staff assistants of the dispensary, Dr. Karpeles will be in charge of the physical examination of women employes of the war department in Washington. In the opinion of officers of the medical department, Dr. Karpeles is peculiarly fitted for the position assigned her because of high personal qualifications as well as her professional standing. She is a graduate of the medical department of Johns Hopkins university.

The emergency dispensary, for emergency cases arising among civilian employes of the war department, will be located in the same building as the central war dispensary planned for officers and their families and enlisted men. Both dispensaries will work under the same direction and under the immediate supervision of the medical department of the United States army. The building will contain an eye dispensary, dental clinic, surgical and x-ray equipment, and rooms for the disposition of suspected cases of contagious diseases.

One of the features of the emergency dispensary will be a rest room for women employes of the war department.

### Prizes for Thrift

In an effort to enlist interest in the sale of war securities, Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, president of the National Educational association, will present a bronze tablet to the school that leads in the war savings movement. The tablet will bear an inscription showing that this particular school "led all the rest," in the patriotic endeavor to furnish Uncle Sam with funds to prosecute this war.

"Many of the schools have already engaged in a friendly rivalry of this sort," writes Mrs. Bradford, "and some of the states have given prizes for the school with the best showing." Illinois presented a silk flag to the Francis Willard school of which Miss Grace Reed is the principal. After a conference with Miss Reed, following the Atlantic City meeting of the superintendents' branch of the N. E. A., Mrs. Bradford decided to offer this reward for similar endeavor to be taken up by the schools of the nation. The tablet will be a perpetual memorial to the outside of the school building that leads in this competition.

### Women Wanted

The following statement regarding demands for woman labor in the different states is authorized by the department of labor through Mrs. Hilda Mulhauser Richards, chief of the woman's division of the United States employment service:

The department of agriculture advises us that their county agents report that women will be used in different occupations in various states as follows:

In Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Georgia, New York, and Vermont indications are that women will be needed in large numbers to do farm work.

California, Washington and Oregon will use foreign or colored women. Kansas, New Jersey, New Hamp-

shire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, will use women in fruit packing and truck gardening as they have in the past.

Virginia will use women for picking apples and fruit.

Utah is going to make a drive for women workers in their sugar beet fields.

Kentucky will use women for berry picking.

As yet no specific figures are obtainable as to the actual number of women needed.

There is a feeling on the part of the county agents of the department of agriculture that there ought to be no general move to put women on the land because the farmers were already expressing the opinion that there was a move to substitute women for men to do farm work and they objected to it. The farmers will use men and boys as long as they are available.

### ROSWELL SCHOOLS IMPROVED

Santa Fe, Mar. 26.—The department of education received word today from Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner, attending the North Central Educational Association at Chicago, that Roswell has been placed on the approved list of the North Central association. Last year when Roswell was left off the approved list because of inadequate school facilities, it aroused much comment. Since then, through the efforts of City Superintendent J. W. Riley three new buildings have been erected and the Roswell high school has become one of the leaders in the southwest.

### BRITISH MINERS LOYAL

Lojeon, March 26.—To fill the gaps caused by the German advance in France, the authorities have decided to place the recruiting machinery in motion again throughout the country. The miners have placed the organization of their unions at the disposal of the recruiting officers.

### NO CHANGE OF VENUE

#### MRS. MAUD CASE

Santa Fe, March 25.—District Judge Reed Holloman late Saturday afternoon overruled the motion for a change of venue made on behalf of Mrs. Maud R. Case charged with the killing of her husband, R. H. Case. Attorney A. M. Edwards then made a motion for a continuance which was to be argued late today.

### MOSONIC OFFICERS

Santa Fe, March 25.—Aztlan Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 1, Scottish Rite Masons, has elected the following officers: John S. R. Hammitt, Wise Master; Edward R. Paul, senior warden; Frank Staplin, junior warden; Frederick Muller, almoner; Charles A. Wheelon, secretary; Thomas Z. Winter, treasurer, the election being for two years.

### WOMAN IS THE

#### POWER IN AMERICA

London—"Why is the working man in America so well under control" asked Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, actor, at a meeting here to support the work of the Young Women's Christian Association. "Because there the working man is under the thumb of his wife."

He added that in America the working woman "is a highly intelligent woman, and the consequence is that Mr. Gompers is having practically no trouble with the vast and powerful unions all over America.

"Practically," said Sir Johnston, "America is a woman's country and, in my view, a jolly good job, too."

Mrs. Alice Alexander, of New Orleans, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joe Elledge.



# 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.

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

The statement has been made that Las Vegas is unpatriotic. Let us consider the question. Las Vegas over-subscribed for the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross the Liberty loan and will go far beyond her quota for thrift stamps. Our patriotic demonstrations when our boys are going away have been commented upon from coast to coast. Las Vegas women have done and are doing more in the way of knitting, making surgical dressings and other Red Cross supplies than is being done in any other town of its size in the country. The Christmas packages sent to our boys through the untiring efforts of the girls and women of Las Vegas have been declared to be the envy of all other American soldiers in France. These gifts were not confined to a favored few. Every man from San Miguel county was remembered. There are many other evidences of the patriotism of Las Vegas too numerous to mention. The man who says Las Vegas are not patriotic simply does not know.

(Providence Journal)

Reams of rhetoric have been spent on descriptions of the German peril. The resources of the English language have been exhausted in denunciations of Teutonic greed and cruelty.

If one should wish, however, to put the case in a few words, he might simply cite the story told by a Norwegian woman, a stewardess on a merchant ship that encountered one of the kaiser's submarines.

The stewardess and her husband were invited to go on board the submarine, apparently through courtesy, and after they were on the deck of the craft a few minutes the officers of the u-boat went below, closed the hatches and submerged the craft, leaving both struggling for their lives in the sea. After a short struggle the man sank. Those in the lifeboats saw what had happened and rescued the woman just as she had lost hope of being saved.

This is no isolated instance. It is typical of German practice throughout the war. And a nation that produces these submarine brutes and applauds their brutality must be beaten into submission for the future safety and happiness of the world.

(New York World)

One important result of the mighty struggle now in progress in northern France is already visible in the United States. A keener realization of the momentous issues at stake has finally sobered and steadied the American congress.

It is high time. There has been no lack of members devoted to duty, but of late too many have come to look upon the war as a good excuse for self-advertising and partisanship. Un-

der the influence of this spirit something worse has appeared. Fault-finding has proved demoralizing in more ways than one—chiefly, however, in the matter of obstruction and delay.

On Saturday, for the first time in months, both houses were keyed up to a high degree of responsibility. War measures of undoubted propriety, long held up frivolously, were acted upon promptly. The usual dilatory motions were not made. Nobody insisted upon reading a four-hour speech. Statesmen who have been fearing that the president might have too much power were ready to trust the commander in chief to the limit. Such was the wholesome effect of knowledge that 3,000 miles away, democracy had come to a life-or-death grapple with autocracy.

Not once since Prussian Frightfulness turned its arms against the world has there been a question of the authority of congress in its proper sphere. All that is said to that effect is pretense. It is the duty of congress to consider, to correct, to initiate, but in war its first duty is to act. Except for its schemes of taxation, no one has blamed that body for anything that it has actually done. It has been assailed chiefly for the things that it has left undone.

The power of the super-state which the freemen of self-governing nations now confront rests first of all upon a people subject to discipline and lashed into obedience. Until fully aroused, democracies are too much inclined to carry their self-assertion into war. What we have seen in Washington is only a reflex of popular sentiment. The brave men who are withstanding the onslaughts of absolutism in France have no doubt of the seriousness of their task. To them the guns heard here only in imagination are real enough, but we ought to know, and in time we must know, exactly what their voices speak.

With increasing earnestness and gravity on the part of the American people, there will be fewer reasons to complain of the instability and inaction of congress. It should never again be said of people or congress that they cannot hear the guns.

## NEW CORPORATION

Santa Fe, March 28.—The Farmers and Stockmen's Equity Exchange of Eshtanci, failed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$10,000, the stock being divided into shares of \$25 each. There are ten incorporators, each subscribing to ten shares or \$250: C. G. Kenyon, president; J. J. Smith, vice president; C. A. Swartz, secretary and treasurer; O. C. Lane, James M. Wood, C. L. Reilly, A. B. McKinley, Louis Ficklin, S. T. Meadows and Matt Mardy.

## SAVING OF WHEAT MOST EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FOR AMERICA

What is Victory Bread?

Victory bread is bread made out of part wheat flour and twenty per cent other flours.

Why are the people of New Mexico asked to bake and eat victory bread? In order to save wheat.

Why are they asked to save wheat? In order to defeat the German government, which has sunk American ships, killed American women and children, and is now trying to kill off the American soldiers sent to France to defend the United States and keep Germany from coming over here to attack this country.

New Mexico soldiers and soldiers from other states who go to France, where there is little food, must be well fed. The soldiers and people of France, Great Britain and Italy, who are also fighting Germany, must be fed; their crops have been ruined and supplies exhausted; and America, if she is to win the war, must feed these people along with her own soldiers.

Corn, barley and oats cannot be shipped abroad and cannot be used there. We can eat these grains at home and ship the wheat; so we must eat as little wheat at home as possible. The United States has already sent great quantities of wheat to the soldiers; so the supply at home has been cut down and everyone must eat less or it will all be gone before the next harvest.

Hence the government has asked the people of New Mexico and all the states to use cornmeal and oatmeal and rye flour and barley meal as much as possible. They are asked to eat more potatoes, of which there are plenty, in order to need less bread. They are asked, when they buy wheat flour, to buy an equal quantity of substitutes; this results in their buying less wheat flour. The rule applies to everyone and the food administration of the government will see that everyone obeys it. To ignore the rule is unpatriotic and helps to bring about a wheat famine in this country. We have to feed those who are fighting for us first of all and give them the best we have. Every pound, every ounce of wheat flour saved at home helps to defend the United States.

## SECRETARY OF UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RAPS COLLEGE PROFESSORS

New York, Mar. 28.—A statement that "unless business men are taken into the councils of the administration without further delay this war is going to be lost," was made by Wad-dill Catchings, chairman of the war committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in an address today before the national Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association here.

"In this war business men have not had their part," Mr. Catchings said. "I am going to speak frankly, for this is no time for us to be making statements that are not true just for the sake of being polite. There are few business men in the councils of the nation. On the contrary there is the finest aggregation of office boys at Washington that I have ever seen."

Alluding, it was presumed, to the appeal of Premier Lloyd George of England, for more American troops, Mr. Catchings said that the utmost America could do today was to be measured by what America did last June and July, adding:

"Any spasmodic call for help now cannot be met by any helpful response."

Continuing, he said: "We cannot

regard this as a struggle for a month. We must reckon on our resources a year from now. We must keep our business interests sound.

"The people do not trust the business men. Ever since the insurance investigation this district has been increasing, that is why the appointment of a college professor to handle the coal problem was more pleasing to the people than the appointment of an expert and prominent coal operator would have been."

Washington, March 28.—Reading from Wisconsin newspapers regarding the senatorial campaign, Senator Williams, democrat of Mississippi said: "That of course, refers to Senator La Follette, who ought to be expelled from this body."

This was the first declaration ever made in the open senate of the expulsion of the Wisconsin senator. Senator Williams also declared Victor Berger, socialist candidate in Wisconsin, ought to be interned.

After reading part of the newspapers clippings, Senator Williams asked leave to print a part without reading, but Senator Fall of New Mexico, republican, objected. The senator proceeded with the reading, interjecting, "what I want to enforce on the republican minority is that this country is no longer composed of republicans and democrats, but of patriots or pro-Germans on the other side. Politics has dropped into innocuous desuetude. I am talking with the partisan bias of a pro-American."

Reading from a reference in his clippings, the Mississippi senator shouted: "Berger, the socialist, pro-German pacifist candidate. There are men so false to America, so false to civilization that they will vote for Berger, who is under indictment now for pro-German utterances—a man who ought to be interned today."

Chicago, March 28.—Fourteen of the 120 members of the I. W. W. under charges of sedition and disloyalty were dismissed from custody in federal court are today on motion of the men affected were in the county jail here, but the other 11 had not been apprehended. The remaining 113 defendants will be called for trial Monday. Frank N. Nebeker, special assistant to the attorney general and who will prosecute the cases, said the 14 were dismissed because the cases against them were "weak."

Those released are Joe Barrick, Ed Cunningham, B. E. Jao's, J. Fishburn, Charles Garcia, J. E. Rogers, Frank Russell, Abe Schram, George B. Stone, Louis Porri, H. A. Giltner, Frank Reilly and Fred C. Reiter. The last three were the ones released from jail.

## MAY QUIT GERMANY

Buenos Aires, March 28.—Argentina is on the eve of another diplomatic crisis with Germany, more critical than any of the former ones. This is the general opinion in political circles and is based on the torpedoing of the Argentine steamer Ministro Irriendo in the Mediterranean, January 26. It is believed that if it is shown the steamer was torpedoed the government will have little choice but to break off diplomatic relations, in view of past exchanges on submarine warfare.

## MARKETS FOR PINTOS

The food administration of the United States government has bought up New Mexico's bean crop this year, has advertised New Mexico pinto beans all over the country, and thus assured a steady and permanent market at good prices for all the beans that can be raised in this state. People all over the United States now want to get the pintos.

The poor woman who thinks her titled to a lot of sympathy.



**ENGINEER MOTOR**

**TRANSPORTATION SERVICE**  
Recruiting Station, U. S. Army, East Las Vegas, N. M., March 27.

The 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 456th, 457th and 458th are in need of men that are acquainted with handling all kinds of cars, this is an opportunity that no young man (not of draft age,) can afford to miss. This is the chance that you have been waiting for to get into something that you know and this is the chance that will get you into the thick of things, why wait until there is another draft made, and have to take whatever may be open at that time. If you are able to drive a car, or a truck why not take advantage of this great opportunity, the pay is good and in addition to that you get clothes, board and room free, all medical attention, and other necessities of life, come around and let the recruiting officer, or go around and see your postmaster and have him tell you about it. If you cannot get around to the postmaster, or to the recruiting officer, write or wire the following address.

Corporal Louis L. Loneoak, Army Recruiting officer, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

**ENGLISH NEWS WRITER PREDICTS THAT OPEN FIGHTING WILL CONTINUE TO END**

London, Mar. 27.—The zone of open warfare is continuing to enlarge as the entente forces fall back fighting under the enormous weight of the German numbers, says Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in his dispatch today. It is now clearly established, he adds, that the present offensive is the great main effort of the Germans and that it has not been as successful as they anticipated, the enemy being a long way behind his time table and having failed to break through and begin the rolling up tactics. The Germans are now pushing against the British line with the full pressure of their masses. They have thrown in their reserves more rapidly than they intended, it is declared, and are therefore wearing themselves down, although they are naturally tiring the defense. The feeling, the correspondent reports, is that the days of trench warfare are definitely passed.

**FORTY-FOURTH AIRMAN MEETS DEATH AT FT. WORTH—OHIO MAN VICTIM**

Fort Worth, Texas, March 27.—H. Hooten, a cadet of the royal flying corps whose home was in Mortéal, Canada, was killed today when his aeroplane crashed to the ground at Everman field, a British flying camp here. His was the forty-fourth aviation accident in the combined British and American camps in Fort Worth since they were established last fall.

**G. O. Franks Killed**

Wichita Falls, March 27.—Airman Cadet G. O. Franks of Lydia, Ohio, was killed and his body badly burned when the airplane which he was driving alone at Call Field, American camp, fell nose first today and was consumed by fire.

As the nose struck the ground the tail of the plane remained upright in the air. Flames burst out and the wrecked machine was destroyed before assistance could reach it. Franks would have received his second lieutenancy within a few weeks.

**ASSAULT ON GUARD**

Santa Fe, March 27.—Words comes from the reform school at Springer of an assault upon one of the guards, Cipriano Portillas. Portillas was struck over the head with a hatchet

which cut an ugly gash. William Butt, an inmate of the school, was charged with the assault and in default of \$1,000 bond is now in the county jail at Raton. Butt has served 13 of the 18 months imposed upon him at Las Vegas for burglary. He is a native of Chicago.

**INCREASES CAPITALIZATION**

Santa Fe, March 27.—The Western Wool company of New Mexico with headquarters at Artesia, today increased its capitalization from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 by amendment to its charter filed with the state corporation commission. The Blossburg Mercantile company of Gardiner, Colfax county, filed an amendment increasing its board of directors to seven from five.

**EMBARGO ON MATERIAL FOR NEW SHIPS WILL BE RAISED BY THIS COUNTRY**

Washington, Mar. 27.—Negotiations for transfer of 150,000 tons of Japanese shipping to the United States have been completed on the basis of two tons of steel plates for one ton of dead weight ship capacity. This agreement is understood to be in the nature of a preliminary one intended to bridge over the period of negotiations now being conducted by American ambassador Morris at Tokio for a wider and more permanent understanding.

Signing of the agreement is all that remains.

The United States first asked for 300,000 tons of shipping and negotiations proceeded on that basis until the Russian trouble brought up the possibility of Japanese action in Siberia. Japan was unwilling to relinquish more than 150,000 tons, asking in return the lifting of the steel export embargo so that she might replace the ships with new ones. As one ton of plates makes about three tons of shipping she will gain 50 per cent shipping capacity in the end.

Prices which the United States and Japan will pay for the ships and steel respectively have not been made public. It is understood the shipping board which administers the law suspending the prohibition against foreign vessels entering trade between American ports, will put no obstacle in the way of Japanese shipping firms obtaining permits for trade between the Pacific coast and Hawaii. While the big Japanese liners always stop at Honolulu between Yokohama and American ports they have been prohibited by law from taking any passengers or cargo between the island and the main land of the United States.

**NEW GOVERNMENT PLANNED**

London, March 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the soviet council at Moscow is reported to be planning a Tartar Bashkir republic including the southern Ural and central Volga provinces.

**WILL FIGHT TURKS**

London, March 27.—"There is a strong movement in progress in the Caucasus for a declaration of war against Turkey," says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow dated Saturday. Leading members of the Caucasus diet are quoted as declaring the nationalists will never agree to the passing of Caucasian districts into the hands of the Turks.

**MORRIS TO HELP WIN WAR**

Chicago, March 27.—Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris and Company, packers, "has accepted a position in the quartermaster corps of the army and left for Washington last evening," said an announcement from the company's office here today. It was explained

that he had taken a civilian position at Washington and thus becomes one of the \$1 a year men devoting to the government expert knowledge of various industries for the length of the war.

**EACH DAY'S DELAY IS AN ADVANTAGE TO THE ALLIES**

London, Mar. 27.—There have been two critical moments in the battle raging in France, Major General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, said in an interview today with the Associated Press.

"The first was on Saturday when the enemy got across the Tortille river and nearly reached the line of the Somme," General Maurice declared. "The second was on Monday when he took Courcellet and a similar danger of a breach was present."

"One remarkable feature of the whole battle has been the work of the allied airmen," said General Maurice. "Last night we dropped 22½ tons of bombs on enemy reserves around Peronne and Bapaume."

"During the day low flying machines operated constantly and almost without interference from the enemy. With their machine guns they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and constantly interfered with his preparation. The opposing forces on the whole front are as nearly equal as possible," the general said.

"The enemy, being on the offensive, gets his reserves on the scene first. What we require is time to get up our forces to the right place. Every day the enemy is held is a tremendous advantage to us."

"The battle is far from over and I would not like to say we are not likely to be faced with another crisis, but time is on our side. The enemy is getting further from his rail heads and the area behind the line is getting more congested. His supply of men is wearing down. Thus far the Germans have kept their troops in Echelon, throwing in fresh men from the rear as fast as the front line is exhausted. Meanwhile the men carry full equipment and exist on iron rations. This process of handling troops is now growing difficult and mean while Anglo-French reserves are getting nearer the battlefront. The situation today is less critical than it has been in the last few days."

**COLORADO LEADER WILL ENTER SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Denver, Colo., Mar. 27.—The resignation of Philip B. Stewart of Colorado Springs, chairman of the republican state central committee was received today by John F. Vivian, secretary, according to an announcement made here. Stewart gave as his reason his expectation of being called to Washington to be assigned to government war work as he has offered his services for specialized work in France. He has been chairman four years. A spirited contest is expected to take place for the position and special meeting of the central committee has been called for April 15 in Denver, but Will H. Hays, national chairman of the republican party sent word today to Mr. Stewart that he would be in Denver April 4 to consult state party leaders, and it is now believed the state committee will meet during Mr. Hays' visit.

**PERSHING IS SQUARE**

Captain Who Forgot Was no Better Than the Sergeant.

(Terre Haute Cor. Indianapolis News) William G. Shepherd, war correspondent; Mrs. Ida McGlone Gibson, newspaper woman, who has just re-

turned from France, and Father James Ryan, of St. Mary-of-the-Woods college, spoke at a patriotic rally of the Indiana Patriotic league, given at the Grand theater last night.

Mrs. Gibson told several stories of her recent visit to General Pershing's forces in France, among them being the story of a captain whom a sergeant had neglected to salute.

"It happened near General Pershing's headquarters," said Mrs. Gibson. "The sergeant, in answer to the captain's inquiry, pleaded he had been busy and had forgotten the courtesy."

"Well, lest you forget again," said the captain, 'you may now salute me 50 times.'

"The sergeant went through the process slowly."

"When he had ended, the captain said: 'Now you may go.'

"Wait," came General Pershing's voice from the headquarters, from which he had observed the incident.

"'Captain,' asked the general, 'did you salute the sergeant in return for his salutes?'"

"This time the captain pleaded forgetfulness."

"Well, lest you forget again," replied General Pershing, 'you may salute the sergeant 50 times.'

"After I had completed telling that story to some of our American soldiers over there," continued Mrs. Gibson, "one of them cried out, 'Boys, that's Black Jack—the man we'd go through hell for.' People, you should have heard those boys."

Shepherd spoke of conditions in Russia and paid tribute to the French by recalling the assertion of one French soldier: "If Germany wins I am not going to be alive to know it."

"It makes no difference whether a man's ancestors came to this country 200 or 20 years ago," declared Father Ryan. "If he fights for and accepts America, he is an American—no matter if he came across in the steerage six months ago. It is about time," he continued, "to brand our traitors. In the revolutionary war we had Tories. In the civil war we had copperheads. In this war we have traitors, and in the near future we are going to brand every one of them—slackers, profiteers, anarchists and all."

**(Tid Bits)**

There's nothing like facing the world with a smile

When the conflict is fierce and severe;

There's nothing like bearing in mind all the while

That confidence casteth out fear,

When dark days and gloomy are part of your lot,

And skies with black storm clouds are rife,

You know that behind silver linings we find,

So keep a brave heart in the strife.

The motto for fighter is "Never give in."

When you know you are striving for right;

By stout-hearted struggle the victory win,

And stand in the power of your might.

If days were all sunshine we'd long for the rain,

That weakens the rootlets to life;

Sunshine and showers bring forth the gay flowers,

So keep a brave heart in the strife.

**DEFICIENCY BILL ADOPTED**

Washington, March 27.—The house yesterday adopted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill carrying \$1,150,000,000 providing for the sale of enemy property in the United States and giving the government power to purchase German owned docks at Hoboken, N. J. The senate adopted the report yesterday and the bill now goes to the president.



## What Are You Going to Name Your Garden This Summer?

There is a new idea in the United States school garden army. It is this:

What are you going to name your own little plot of ground, little sister, if you are lucky enough to have one of your own in your own back yard?

What are you going to call your potato patch, brother, you with the bright eyes that weren't so bright the day you went down to the station to see big brother off with his regiment?

Oh, yes, you fell in behind the soldiers and kept fine step to the music of the band and held up your head and felt big enough and strong enough to march a thousand miles and take a million German prisoners—but when he had gone and you went home and mother put her arms around you and laid her head on your shoulder and ask you to help her to be brave—something queer happened to your heart and you have never felt quite the same since, have you?

And now they are beginning to tell you in school about Russia and what a rich country it is and how much it will mean in food if the Germans really get possession of it—and at home sometimes your grown folks look pretty serious and you wonder if it could be possible—no, it isn't, and you are going to help make it impossible. You and those strong little brown hands of yours.

You and your brave heart and your loyal soul. You and your war garden that you are cultivating for Uncle Sam.

You'll have good luck with your garden or good success with it. There isn't much luck in the garden business. It all just simmers down to hard work and the right kind of care, and it is going to be hard work, too.

Nothing easy about it; not a thing. You wouldn't want to do something easy, would you, with big brother in the trenches and Uncle Sam calling you to help?

There will be hot days when your back aches and you want to go swimming; and cool days when your knees ache and you want to curl up in the loft of the barn and read, and go out in the lot and play baseball, especially if you're a catcher and have a perfectly good catcher's glove; and you will have to stick to the garden and do your work for Uncle Sam.

What are you going to name that little garden of yours?

I will tell you what I am going to name mine—mine is going to be called Sam Brown—because Sam Brown is a boy who never had a chance in his life till the war broke out, and then he saw his chance and took it, and he is over there in France today fighting for you and for me and for Uncle Sam, and I am going to name my little garden after him.

What are you going to name your garden? Who is the soldier you know? Who is the one you think of when you hear them singing "Over There," and "The Long, Long Trail?"

It's a long, long trail he's following. Brave boy, a long, long trail he's following, brave boy, a long, long trail and far away from home and those who love him—may he follow it till it turns and brings him home again. Home to love and shelter and friendship. Home to the old fireplace and the old books and the old songs at evening, and the little brother who has been so faithful to his memory ever since he's been gone.

And in the meantime let's namefer.—Adv.

the little garden in our own back yard for him, so that if there is a county fair and some of our garden truck goes on exhibition the name of our particular soldier boy will be there at the booth for every one to see—and remember.

Come, little sister, you are doing your part, too, and doing it faithfully whether you are tired or not; whether you wish you should go down town and have an ice cream soda and forget that there was such a thing as a rake or hoe in the world. You are the comfort of your lonely father's heart nowadays. Where's that picture of the boy in uniform? Your own particular soldier?

You wouldn't take anything in the world for it, would you? How handsome he is, and how brave. It makes your eyes fill with tears of pride even to think of his name—call your little garden after him and write to him over there in the trenches and tell him about it (and just wait till you get back his letter in reply.

"Sam Brown," that's going to be the name of my garden.

What is going to be the name of yours?

WINIFRED BLACK.

### EIGHTEEN MEN WILL BE EN- TRAINED FOR CAMP CODY

Eighteen men from San Miguel county will entrain on train No. 10 for Camp Funston, Kas., March 30. The local board has submitted for publication a list of 25 registrants. From this list will be chosen the necessary men to compose the quota. The board has found it necessary to select 25 men according to order numbers so as to make up for loss in case some of the men have already enlisted. Following are the men, 18 of which will leave for camp on the 30th.:

Donaldo Quintana, Sabinos, N. M.  
Procopio Valerio, Las Vegas.  
Martin Jaramillo, Doretta.  
Jose Ramon Martinez, Rociada.  
Tobias Gonzales, Las Vegas.  
Juan M. Lucero, Las Vegas.  
Juan De Dios Trujillo, Los Alamos.  
Silvano Garcia, Las Vegas.  
Placido Zamora, Chappelle.  
Bolestow Golfried, East Las Vegas.  
Tiburcio Castellano, Las Vegas.  
A. J. Atkins, Las Vegas.  
Clyde Almer Smith, Isadore, N. M.  
Benarito Ortega, Chaperito.  
Francisco Encinas, Tremintina.  
Celistino Vigil, Pecos, N. M.  
Luis Lopez, Morley, Colorado.  
Victor Baca, Pecos, N. M.  
James A. Fitch, E. Las Vegas, N. M.

Rafael Gonzales, Hilario, N. M.  
Telesfor Peralta, Las Vegas, N. M.  
Carroll G. Blake, Las Vegas, N. M.  
Jose R. Delgado, Las Vegas, N. M.  
Juan B. Roybal, Las Vegas, N. M.  
Manuel Chaves, Las Vegas.

**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.

### WORK OF INSTRUCTORS BEING CONDUCTED ALONG CORRECT LINES

Santa Fe, Mar. 26—The schools and the war, was the theme of the Eddy County Teachers association in session at Artesia with Chairman George M. Brinton of Carlsbad, presiding. It was clearly indicated that the patriotic demands of the hour were being met in the city as well as the rural schools. R. L. Paris of Artesia, in speaking on "The Best Use of Government War Propaganda," mentioned the practical use in the Artesia schools to which the pamphlets and literature issued by the government, were being put. In all classes and grades, the pupils are becoming acquainted with this up-to-the-minute material, even though some of the regular subjects are temporarily relegated to the background. F. M. Hatfield of Malaga, who ably led the discussion, emphasized the need of teaching the child that he has a direct relationship with the government and definite duties that he must perform, child though he may be. W. N. Clyde of Artesia, further urged the use in the schools of this war literature and the newspapers. Room must be made for it, he said, and can be made for it if teachers conserve where they now unnecessarily waste time. G. C. Mann and John Van Hot took similar stand but also emphasized that a good course of study for war times is a good course at all times. They stressed practical agriculture, chemistry and French.

Miss Lita Keller of Carlsbad presented the subject of the Junior Red Cross and told of the needs of the suffering children in Europe, whose want of simple garments would be looked after by the Junior Red Cross while the seniors are looking after surgical dressings.

Mrs. Maude Wyman Jenkins of Loving, testified that even the boys in the rural schools are knitting and sewing. She reported that all but two schools in the country now has a Junior Red Cross with 100 per cent membership.

Miss Florence Morgan of Lake Arthur stressed community centers and the upbuilding of the community life through the public library, the county fair, the Red Cross, parent teachers' associations, county fair athletic and literary contests urging teachers to take the lead of the forces which must awaken a naturally conservative population to a sense of their patriotic duty.

Mrs. E. J. Stringham of Carlsbad dwelt upon the idealistic character of the war, pointing out that high ideals must be fostered in war times even more so than in days of piping peace.

Agriculturist A. Z. Smith urged forcibly the fact that "Food Must Win the War," and that upon the farmer the gardener, the producer of food rests a great responsibility that cannot be shirked. County Superintendent W. A. Poore in leading the discussion urged genuine co-operation of teachers with agricultural agents.

"The teacher must help make the world safe for democracy," declared G. M. Brinton of Carlsbad, and the teacher's place at this time is in the lead of food conservation campaigns, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Loan drives. Parents can be largely reached through the pupils of the schools and the beneficial effects will be felt long after the war has been won.

Miss Lora Williams emphasized that "morale" is as vital in the school room as on the battlefield and W. G. Donley pointed out that one way to maintain that morale is to teach proper respect for the flag. A. R. Boyd of Artesia and R. D. Pulliam of Dayton explained War Savings Stamps

and declared that the school is the vital center in each community for the propagation of patriotic sentiments and it is here that the necessary lessons of thrift, conservation and economy may be most profitably taught.

The final talk was by Superintendent Poore, brief but eloquently to the point. He pictured the teachers as a great civilian army ready to obey duty calls, obey without question all orders and requests as conveyed to them through principals and other school officers. Every teacher must exert himself more than ever so that the nation will emerge from the war gloriously triumphant on the battlefield as well as at home.

The following officers were elected: President, R. L. Paris of Artesia; vice-president, Mrs. Miller of Loving; secretary, Miss Naomi Van Wie of Carlsbad. The resolutions adopted are brief and are as follows.

1. That we, as a body, are opposed to the recently passed law on the zone system of postal rates.
2. That we favor the creating of a cabinet office to replace the present bureau of education.
3. That the traditional county institute be replaced by an educational lyceum circuit; that attendance of all teachers be made compulsory, and that teachers be compensated for the time of attendance.
4. That the Eddy County Teachers' association pledge its support in every war activity especially the coming Liberty Loan Campaign.
5. That we have been greatly encouraged and benefitted by this meeting; and that we appreciate the cooperative spirit that exists among the teachers of Eddy county.
6. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the newspapers for publication and that a copy be sent to our representative in congress.

R. L. Paris, chairman; Mary Kempenway, R. D. Pulliam, Anna Hoag, Maud Wyman Jenkins, secretary.

### BUSINESS MEN AND THE WAR

Chicago, March 26.—A convention the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated will be the sixth annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce which is soon to be held in this city. The fact that the deliberations and conclusions of the convention will reflect the sentiment of the business interests of the nation with regards to wartime problems of vital importance is expected to attract wide public attention to the gathering. The delegates will come from every state of the union and will represent among them no fewer than half a million business men of the United States. The discussions of the convention will be grouped under four general subjects—the financing of the war, the railroad situation, the neutralized control of industries, and shipping. Speakers of national prominence will be heard on various phases of these general topics. Their addresses and the discussions to follow will convey to the administration at Washington the prevailing sentiment of the business men of the country.

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

### TAX COMMISSION

#### TO HEAR PROTESTS

Santa Fe, March 25.—The state tax commission meets on April 1 to hear the protests of mining companies to the valuations placed on the net output of the mines of New Mexico. The mining companies alleged that the increase in wages and cost of materials have cut down their net profits considerably.



### DECLARES IT IS ALL WRONG TO REDUCED MILK SUPPLY TALK ABOUT NEWT AND DOC WHEN THEY ARE DOING BIT

Washington, March 22.—Speaking in defense of the food and fuel administrations in the senate today, Senator Jones of New Mexico, exonerated both of blame for the recent sugar and coal shortage. He declared their price fixing policies had saved the country from "chaos and confusion."

Senator Jones, who was a member of the manufacturers sub-committee which investigated the sugar and coal shortages spoke in reply to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts who recently denounced price fixing as a failure, blamed the fuel scarcity on Administrator Garfield and asserted that the sugar shortage was largely artificial.

"Let these organizations alone," urged Senator Jones. "If they need more power, give it. Don't badger or heckle them. On the other hand help and encourage them. Let us not say to the world that the affairs of our government at this time are in incompetent hands. To the contrary let us tell the truth and say to the world that the resources of the country are being mobilized for the present and during the war."

Senator Jones resented the Massachusetts senator's criticism of the fuel administration as being a "bureau largely composed of amateurs," declaring the fuel and also the food administration are both well qualified and with the organization they have created, are serving the country solely for patriotic reasons.

Senator Lodge's speech was referred to as an "example of studied and deliberate word lashing," his tendency being to bring the entire administration into "disrepute."

To refute Senator Lodge's statement that no actual sugar shortage existed, Senator Jones said that agricultural department reports show that on August 31, 1917, sugar stocks were 125,000 tons below normal.

In defending the sugar administration price fixing policy, he said it was difficult to conceive that anything resulted other than a benefit to the great mass of American consumers and without injury to the producers.

Taking up the coal situation Senator Jones said:

"The activities of the fuel administration from the very beginning have been directed toward supplying the extraordinary demand for coal on the part of the government itself and those branches of industry which the government has called into war service. With the entire coal output inadequate to supply the demands of the country, it has been necessary of course to make readjustments to supply the war demand. It is my belief that the question as to causes of a shortage of coal and the high prices can be answered with one word, transportation. Had transportation been unlimited I think there can be no doubt but what the ordinary machinery for distribution would have expanded and met all demands.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's fuel order temporarily closing industries east of the Mississippi during certain days also was defended by Senator Jones who said "That the order was not wholly without justification may be inferred from the fact that after the effects of its operation in this country were known, a similar order was issued and made effective in Canada.

In closing Senator Jones denied that the administration had been entering upon activities for the purpose of providing positions for democrats."

### War Makes Conservation and Extension of Dairying Necessary

Washington, Mar. 25—One of the most disastrous effects which can come from the world war and one which threatens the future life of the nation is the curtailment of the milk supply for children, says a bulletin just issued by the Children's bureau of the United States department of labor. Milk is described as the indispensable food for children and whenever the milk supply is limited the life and health of the people is imperiled.

The probable effect of the war on the health and welfare of our children is best learned from the experience of the European countries. It is to avert such conditions as now exist in Europe that the children's bureau of the labor department is pointing out the necessity of increasing and conserving our milk supply.

In order to supply food to the allies this country must prepare to feed an ever increasing number. This can be done in two ways—by increased production or by decreased use of food. Food may be saved by eating less, by substitution, or by elimination of waste. None of these methods will impair the health of the adult. But the child cannot have its food curtailed. Neither is it wise to attempt, except in the case of cereals, substitution of foods, asserts the children's bureau.

Before the war the United States imported large quantities of milk products from the northern European countries. Likewise our allies and particularly England and Belgium depended to a large extent for dairy products from these countries. Now this supply is completely shut off. The United States is compelled to not only give up its imports but must be a large exporter of these commodities to the allies.

According to the bulletin of the bureau, the existing situation demands that the number of milch cows must be increased in this country or the entire world will face the calamity of milk shortage. The growing demands on the country for milk production has not been met by a corresponding increase in dairy herds. The per capita milk production in the United States is now only about one quart including that used for all purposes. It has not increased since 1900 and unless immediate steps are taken to augment and conserve the dairy industry, it will fall rapidly.

In Europe the milch cow has been sacrificed on account of the scarcity of meat and the inability to get fodder. Similar conditions, it is asserted, now threaten the dairy industry in this country and, unless radical measures are taken to prevent it, the same situation will obtain. It is an astonishing fact, the department's bulletin shows, that the price of feed has increased recently from 100 to 200 per cent while the price of milk has advanced not more than 20 per cent. As a war measure immediate action is imperative to save and further the country's dairy industry.

### 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.

### AMERICAN AMBASSADOR MAKES OFFICIAL REPORT ON BOMBARDMENT

Paris, Mar. 25—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed at 6:30 o'clock this morning but was interrupted after the second shot.

After a brief interval, two more shells were fired. The bombardment was again suspended at 9:10 o'clock. As was the case yesterday, the people did not take to shelter. Cellars which were filled on Saturday, remained empty this morning. Little interest was shown in the bombardment.

Soon after they were awakened by the first shot the people were brought to their windows by the rattling of drums. Policemen circulated through each quarter of the city introducing the new system of alarm, in the case of air raids. The police came in for a great amount of chaffing, the people being greatly amused at their lack of proficiency with the drum stocks.

This appeared to mark their limit of interest in the bombardment. Work was resumed under normal conditions. All the transportation lines were running. The streets were full of people whose sole subject of conversation was the new battle of the Somme which is generally around Verdun.

Paris, Mar. 25—Twenty-four shells reached Paris on Sunday and 27 on yesterday. The interval between shots was reduced from 15 to 20 minutes on Saturday to an average of nine minutes yesterday. On two occasions there was an interval of only one or two minutes. Shells fell at 9:15 and 9:16 o'clock and at 9:45 and 9:47. This was accepted as confirming the theory that at least two guns were firing.

The time of flight of the shells is estimated at 10 minutes at the least; the curve traversed at 120 miles, and the maximum height attained at 15 miles.

### Paris Statement

Washington, Mar. 25—Ambassador Sharpe in Paris reported to the state department today the bombardment of Paris, at long range by the Germans. He forwarded the official statement of the French government in which the fact was announced to the public.

The ambassador added that the opinion had been expressed that the airplanes seen at a great height over Paris Saturday were there to observe the effect of the firing. The official statement which the ambassador said was published in the Paris press on March 23, was transmitted as follows: "The enemy has fired on Paris with a long range gun since 8 o'clock this morning, every quarter of an hour and forty have reached the capital and suburbs. There are ten dead and about 15 wounded. Means to combat the enemy gun are in the course of execution."

### "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, whooping cough. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

### CASES SET FOR TRIAL

Santa Fe, March 25.—United States Judge Colin Neblett has set a number of cases for trial beginning with Tuesday, April 2 to April 11, most of them equity cases although there are also several important cases on the law side of the court.

### BATTLE WILL TAKE PLACE AT SOME PLACE YET TO BE DECIDED JULY 4

Chicago, Mar. 25—Final articles closing a heavy weight championship battle between Jess Willard and Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn., the challenger, were signed here today.

Willard, it was revealed in the new set of articles, is to receive seventy-five per cent of the net profits made by Colonel J. C. Miller, promoter, while Fulton is to receive a flat sum of \$20,000. The agreement also stipulates that Miller shall have the right to sell or transfer the bout "to such person or persons as he may see fit." If I am successful in selling the match for \$100,000 or more, in fact any amount—I will have to pay Fulton \$20,000 and give Willard 75 per cent of the balance," Miller explained. "I may not be able to sell the match. If I don't, I shall promote it myself. There is one thing certain—Willard and Fulton will fight some place for a championship the next Fourth of July."

The articles stipulate that Willard and Fulton shall establish training quarters in the vicinity of the city in which the contest is to be staged, for at least three weeks prior to the bout. The number of rounds to be fought will depend entirely on the laws of the state.

Cecelio Rosenwald has received from Newton, Kas., a shipment of six registered duroc hogs. Three registered hogs are now owned by the state asylum, one owned by M. M. Gonzalez and six owned by John Condon. There now promises to be a large number of registered hogs in the county next year, as other stockmen are preparing to improve their stock.

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.

### LONDON HEARS FIRING

London, Mar. 25—Extremely heavy firing from the direction of Flanders was heard all last night along the Kentish coast according to the Central News agency. The heavy concussions shook the houses. The firing appeared to be at different points over a wide area, guns of all calibres apparently being in action. There were also violent explosions.

### 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.

### GERMANS NEARING PETROGRAD

Washington, Mar. 25—German occupation of Petrograd within 24 hours was predicted by American consul Tredwell in a dispatch reaching the state department today, dated March 20. Virtually all Americans have left the city, the dispatch said.

### 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.



### EXEMPTED BECAUSE OF TOO BIG FEET

#### Texas Negroes Were Willing to Step on Kaiser, But Shoes Cost too Much

Dallas, Tex.—While some exemption boards have been weighing the claims of objectors to military services who had revived long forgotten dependents, at least two Texans willing to serve have received honorable discharges because the army decided it would put too great a strain on the United States government to keep them in shoes.

The recruits apparently were discharged from Camp Travis at San Antonio because of the high price of leather. Both were negroes from the Texas bottoms and both were valiant in their wishes to "get" the German emperor. If either could have stepped on him, it would have ended the war. Each would have worn shoes number 15 if the army could have supplied them. It was estimated that shoes would have to be made to order for them at a cost of \$20 a pair and so they were sent back to the farms.

Some of the exemption claims have been freakish. In Dallas, a tearful claimant pictured the suffering of his grandmother if his support were removed. An investigation proved she had been dead 20 years, and in the opinion of the board members, it was the first time the objector had thought of it. He was arrested and is still in jail.

Only a few Texans now ask exemption on conscientious grounds. Training camp customs are becoming familiar to persons in all parts of the state and the "conscientious objector" knows he is sure of a safe, if not savory, job with the kitchen police.

A Dallas negro, suspicious of the virtue of written claims, took his evidence with him. When called before the board, he herded seven children and his wife, and professed a perfect-willingness to serve in the army if the board would promise to take care of his family. He was granted exemption.

Another Dallas man asked the board members to read a packet of love letters in order to convince them of the acute suffering his wife would undergo if he left her to serve with the colors. The board was visibly affected and was weakening rapidly when an investigator brought in word that the man had married after the first call and that the letter had been made to order by a dutiful and obedient wife.

#### RAYMOND BLOOM WHO DIED AT FUNSTON, IS GIVEN HONORS

Santa Fe, Mar. 27.—The first military funeral in Santa Fe, of any of the young men who had answered their country's call in this war and the first interment to be made in the National Cemetery of New Mexico men serving in the National Army, was that of Raymond Bloom, whose obsequies took place Monday. The remains arrived early from Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., accompanied by Sergeant Chamberlain, detailed for that purpose. The casket, covered with beautiful floral tributes, was taken from the home of the mother and of the brother on Manhattan avenue, to the First Presbyterian church where Rev. Hugh A. Cooper of the First Presbyterian church of Albuquerque read the service and offered a fervent prayer and spoke words of consolation. Miss Evelyn McBride at the pipe organ and a quartet sang favorite hymns of the deceased. At the request of the mother, the closing hymn was "My Country 'Tis of Thee," typifying the spirit with which the mothers of the nation give their

dearest to the cause of freedom. The ceremony at the National Cemetery was very brief but beautiful. The state was represented by Governor W. E. Lindsey, Col. Jafes A. French, Col. Jose D. Sena and Col. N. Salmon. The active pall bearers were Adjutant General James Baca, Captains Carlos Vierra, Veere Boyle and James L. Seligman, and Lieutenants Jack Collins and David Knapp. The honorary pallbearers were William M. Scott and Paul A. F. Walter representing the official boards of the Presbyterian church and Ian D. Melavish and R. H. Cozine of Magdalena, representing that community from which the deceased entered the army and where he had been employed in the McTavish mercantile establishment, having made himself generally popular and a force and influence for high ideals in the community.

#### TURNING CLOCK AHEAD AN HOUR WILL MAKE FOR NA- TION'S EFFICIENCY

Washington, Mar. 27.—The probable effects of the daylight saving law, which is to come into operation throughout the United States at midnight next Sunday, is now a subject of interested discussion in all quarters. Business men, manufacturers and workers appear to be unanimous in the belief that only benefits will accrue to individuals and the nation alike. Among the public men in Washington the belief prevails that the change will contribute immensely to national efficiency and economy. Twelve of the European nations have found the plan highly beneficial in practice, and leading business men in the United States are of the opinion that the same advantages will be gained here.

As a war-time measure the daylight saving plan has been adopted by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Australia and Iceland.

In England a committee of the house of commons, which made a preliminary study of the question for two years, reported that it would have many advantages. Chief of those, the report stated, would be promotion of the greater use of daylight for recreation purposes, lessening of the use of houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, facilitation of the training of the territorial force, reduction of industrial, commercial and domestic expenditures for artificial light and advancement of the general welfare of all classes of the community. The central committee for the disposal of coal unanimously passed a resolution urging the British government to adopt the daylight saving plan in order to conserve the coal resources of the nation. It was estimated that the savings in the use of artificial light and fuel, for the summer months only, in England, would be as high as \$2,500,000.

In France the adoption of the daylight saving plan was estimated to reduce the amount spent for coal by gas and electric light undertakings by at least \$3,000,000 for the summer months. In Germany a great reduction in the amount of gas consumed has been recorded.

For the United States, daylight saving as a war measure will mean a saving of \$40,000,000 annually in coal bills alone, according to official estimates. A special committee of the Boston chamber of commerce, which made an exhaustive investigation of the subject when the Calder bill was first introduced in the senate, reported that in its estimation the country would save \$100,000,000 annually in the use of artificial light. Cleveland

saved \$200,000 on the first six months operation of the plan.

In its effects upon the food problem, the daylight saving plan, it is pointed out, will allow 20,000,000 workers in trade, transportation and other pursuits outside of the field of agriculture to use an extra hour of daylight for work in gardens and fields.

Professor T. N. Carver of Harvard university and former chief of the rural organization service of the United States government, says:

"An hour's work a day in a garden, if wisely directed, will produce an amazing amount of food. Unless something unforeseen happens, the world is likely before the war is ended, to experience the greatest food shortage that it has known since the Napoleonic wars. Anything which will enable working men to produce a part of their own food is, therefore, of the utmost importance."

Probably 2,000,000 food gardens will be planted this spring in cities, towns and villages throughout the United States. Food from these gardens, it is estimated, will have a value of \$500,000,000. Daylight saving will mean a tremendous impetus to this movement. In the summer a cool hour in the morning will be substituted for a warm one in the afternoon, in industry, which will contribute to efficiency. Workers will be able to spend more time outdoors after the workday is over, and this will mean better use of recreational facilities as well as more work in the gardens.

#### EVERYTHING BUT CHILE PEP- PERS HAS GONE OUT OF REACH OF POOR

Chihuahua City, Mar. 27.—Food is so expensive and so difficult to obtain in Mexico, one of the most fertile countries in the world, that the poor are suffering want and even starvation while the more prosperous Mexicans find it difficult to provide sustenance for their families.

Prices of food in the United States, even if considered by American housewives to be high, are not to be compared with those prevailing in Mexico since the embargo was placed on the exportation of foodstuffs from the United States to neutral countries.

An opportunity to compare Mexican prices for staple articles with those obtaining in the United States is afforded by the following quotations from merchants here:

Sugar sells for 27 cents a pound, American money, and is very scarce at this price.

American butter brings 90 cents a pound, gold, and is the occasion for celebration in the Mexican homes when it can be obtained at this price. Butter is unknown among the poorer classes.

Flour sells for 16 cents a pound and is growing more expensive as the embargo restrictions are made more stringent. Little wheat bread is eaten by the middle and lower classes who use flour for making tortillas, a cake made of flour and water.

American brands of coffee sell as high as 75 cents a pound and is very scarce. Mexican green coffee brings 28 cents a pound and is roasted over charcoal fires as it is used.

Rice, used principally by the Chinese and Japanese living in Mexico, is worth 12 cents a pound.

Lard is another article which has more than doubled in price because of the American embargo. It brings 95 cents a pound when it can be obtained. The principal source of supply is the smuggler.

Beans, which are a staple food throughout Mexico and are eaten three times a day, sell for 10 cents

a pound. This is the highest in the history of Mexico. The red frijole bean is much preferred to the American white navy bean.

No ham or bacon can be bought here at the present time. The last shipment received sold for 83 cents a pound.

Chile peppers, grown in all parts of Mexico, are the only foodstuff which has not increased in price. It sells for three cents a pound.

Small purchases are the rule in the small Mexican stores and shops. The centavo, or penny, formerly was the most used medium of purchase and exchange. It was not uncommon for children to ask for one cent's worth of sugar, lard or even flour. Because of the increased cost of such commodities the five-cent piece has taken the place of the cent as the most used medium.

Central markets supply vegetables, fresh and dried meats and other commodities. The Chinese gardeners have obtained a monopoly of the green grocery business and they raise great quantities of vegetables on their well tended farms near this and other large cities. The Chinese also carry vegetables from place to place in big baskets suspended from a yoke which the peddler balances over his neck.

#### CASE TRIAL CONTINUED

Santa Fe, March 27.—District Judge Reed Holloman has granted Mrs. R. H. Case a continuance to the September term of her trial for the killing of her husband. Affidavits were presented of newly discovered evidence vital to the case which cannot be brought into court at such short notice as immediate trial would presuppose. One allegation is that Mrs. Case had been in a sanitarium at El Paso for dementia and nervous breakdown. Another affidavit seeks to bring out that the slain man suffered from paranoia. Another affidavit stated that at one time when Mrs. Case wrote her husband for clothes he sent her several trunks full of gunnysacks filled with sand, while at another time he bought her ten gowns the cheapest of which cost \$100. Still other affidavits describe domestic scenes and vagaries on the part of the deceased of which no sane man would be guilty.

#### POLITICS IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, March 27.—The calling of the primaries by the republicans has increased the number of men who are being discussed as possible material for the mayoralty, which assumes great importance at this time, because the franchise of the Santa Fe Water and Light company has expired and is to be renewed or else steps initiated looking toward municipal ownership. Mayor W. G. Sargent appears to be in the lead for renomination, while his most powerful rival is deemed to be Attorney E. P. Davies. However, Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, Frank J. Lavan and Carl A. Bishop are among the possibilities and would have strong backing if they consent to become candidates which they have thus far refused to do.

Washington, March 27.—Discontinuance of all freight and passenger traffic solicitation by individual lines has been ordered by each of the three regional railroad directors, it became known here today. This action will eliminate millions of dollars expense and transfer thousands of men to other railroad services.

Washington, March 27.—Whether Dr. Carl Muck shall be interned as a dangerous enemy alien will be decided by department of justice officers after a report is received from the United States attorney at Boston where Muck is under arrest.



**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector Y. G. Zambrano, Cuba, N. M.:

One three-year old iron gray mare, weight about 850 lbs.

Branded  
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 17, 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. 255-B-6-186-C  
1st. pub. Mar. 23, last pub. April 8, '18.

**Estray Advertisement**

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

One two-year old light brindle cow.

Branded  
Right ribs  
Earmarks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 17, 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. 254-B-6-185-B  
1st. pub. Mar. 23, last pub. April 8, '18.

**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 caught in shipment at Deming, N. M., by Inspector P. L. Smyer, of Deming, N. M.:

One nine year old bay mare, streak in face, blind in right eye, weight about 650 lbs.

Branded  
Left shoulder



Branded  
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before February 1, 1920, said date being two years from date same reported.

**CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,**  
Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. Mar. 21, last pub. April 5, '18

**CARLSBAD A CITY**

Santa Fe, Mar. 27—Governor W. E. Lindsey has issued a proclamation declaring Carlsbad a city. This step is provided for under the statutes when a municipality wishes to incorporate as a city. Carlsbad has had town government for years.

**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.

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Jose Chavez y Armijo, Bernardo, N. M.:

One red nine year old mare, weight 700 lbs.

Branded  
Left shoulder



One two-year old colt and a one-year old colt following; both unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 17, 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. 253-B-6-81-C  
1st. pub. Mar. 23, last pub. April 8, '18.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THOSE WHO ARE UNAMERICAN IS OFFERED**

For the benefit of alien enemies who reside in this part of the state the following statement from the department of justice is published:

A German alien enemy changing his place of residence to another place within the same registration district shall immediately report such change to the registration officer of the registration district and present to such registration officer his registration card for the purpose of having endorsed thereon by such registration officer the change of residence. A German alien enemy who desires to change his place of residence to a place of residence within another registration district must obtain a permit. Such German alien enemy must present himself to the registration officer of the district in which he then resides and make application for the permit on a form supplied by the registration officer, and present his registration card to the registration officer for the purpose of having the permit of change of residence, if granted, endorsed on the registration card. If the registration officer denies the application there may be an appeal under certain circumstances set forth in Article XIII, paragraph 3, of the general regulations, to the United States marshal of the judicial district for final action.

A change of residence in violation of the regulations subjects an alien enemy, among other penalties, to arrest and detention for the period of the war.

The registration officers who acted in the registration will continue to act as registration officers for the purposes stated in respect to permits for change of residence.

**100,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT SAID TO BE HELD BY PRO-GERMAN IN THIS STATE**

Washington, March 27.—State food administrators will be encouraged by the food administration to requisition summarily any stocks of wheat actually being hoarded. A general order to this effect has not yet been promulgated but state administrators have been advised that they have authority to act.

Although farmers specifically are exempted from the operation of the hoarding provisions of the food act, another section empowers the president to requisition food for any purpose connected with the common defense. This section is construed to obtain in the case of any farmer willfully holding back grain supplies in the national emergency.

The food administration plans will not affect directly the common practice of retaining food stocks for a brief time in expectation of a rise in market but action will be instituted, it is believed, if it is found that an organized attempt has been made to retard the free flow of grain.

The food administration took its first step in the campaign when recently more than 100,000 bushels of wheat held by a German sympathizer in New Mexico were commandeered. Other cases involving hoarding now are under investigation in the grain belt of the northwest.

**PLAN FOR WESTERN OFFENSIVE WAS NOT SATISFACTORY TO BOSS BILL**

Paris, Mar. 27.—Emperor William and General von Ludendorff had a violent quarrel before the beginning of the great attack on the western front, according to a prominent Swiss, who has just returned to Zurich after some weeks in Germany, and has been interviewed by the correspondent of the Temps. This man is quoted as saying:

"There was much discrete talk in Berlin before the present offensive. Violent scenes between Germany's leaders at general headquarters. General von Ludendorff spoke so violently and authoritatively that the emperor, becoming pale, arose from his chair, and, pounding the table, demanded:

"General, are you or am I emperor of Germany?"

"General von Ludendorff replied that he was only a soldier and he, more than anyone else desired peace. He said he was convinced that his plans for an offensive were capable of bringing it about."

**TWO PERSONS IN NEW YORK CITY BETRAY SECRETS AND ARE MARKED FOR DEATH**

New York, Mar. 27.—Hindu-German plotters marked for death two persons in this city believed to have betrayed their secrets and sent here a Hindu supplied with a deadly East Indian poison to accomplish their purpose, according to information given out today by the federal authorities.

The authorities have discovered, they said, several small vials of the poison among the effects of a Hindu revolutionist, which has come into their possession, also papers indicating that the would-be poisoner came here from Mexico on funds supplied by German agents there.

**WILL BUY SEED WHEAT**

Washington, Mar. 28.—Consideration of the bill to appropriate \$10,000,000 for relief of farmers in the spring wheat country was begun today in the house. It gives the secretary of agriculture power to loan

farmers up to \$450 each to purchase seed and appropriate \$7,500 for that purpose. The secretary of agriculture is directed to co-operate with the secretary of labor in procuring and transporting labor for harvesting crops in 1918 and for that purpose \$2,500,000 is appropriated.

"Tax slackers will be prosecuted as vigorously and relentlessly under the war revenue act as draft slackers were prosecuted under the selective service act. The aid of all good citizens is invoked in bringing to justice the men who deliberately seek to evade his just share of the war burden."

This was the statement today of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper. With only eight days left in which to file income tax returns he has practically completed the organization of a huge dragnet for bringing into camp all persons who fail to file their returns by April 1. Revenue officers in every section of the country are checking up returns with a view to beginning prosecutions against tax dodgers. The word has gone forth that such offenders need expect no leniency.

"Through its educational campaign the bureau of internal revenue has endeavored to cover the field so thoroughly that ignorance of the law cannot be consistently offered as an excuse," said Commissioner Roper today. "The press, the four minute men, the state and county councils of national defense, the field force of the department of agriculture and other government departments, banks, post-offices and hundreds of volunteer agencies have co-operated in bringing to the taxpayer his duty."

"The man who failed to register under the selective service act was regarded by the war department as a slacker and prosecuted as such. The man who fails to file his income tax will be regarded as a 'money slacker,' and when discovered, as he will be, will be made to suffer full penalties of the law."

"To the credit of the nation it may be said that I have gratifying and conclusive evidence that these income taxes will be paid by the great majority of the American people cheerfully and willingly. But the duty of the honest man does not end with the payment of his own tax. I call upon him to aid in bringing into camp the tax dodger. A man so negligently as to seek to evade what his representatives in congress have declared to be his just share of a tax imposed for the support of our arms is deserving of no consideration and will receive none."

"Congress has distributed this tax justly and equitably. The rate is fixed so that the rich man and the man of moderate means are assessed, each according to his income. No man can offer the excuse that his neighbor escapes what he is made to pay. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all good citizens to aid in carrying out the intent and spirit of the law, which is that the burden of the war tax be evenly distributed and every man compelled to pay his just quota."

**STILL CRITICISING**

Washington, Mar. 28.—Resumption of criticism of the government's war preparation in the senate late today drew from Senator Williams, democrat of Mississippi, a suggestion that the republicans are playing politics in behalf of representative Lenroot, the republican candidate for senator in Wisconsin, who, he said, was "lukewarm" in support of America's course in the war. Senator Smoot of Utah and other republicans replied vigorously, declaring Mr. Lenroot had voted with the democrats in important war legislation.



A bounty for killing a coyote was issued this morning to Eduardo Quintana of Villaneuva.

The inmates of the New Mexico state asylum were entertained by a program of pictures at the Corodano this morning.

Jose V Delgado of the Antonchico Mercantile company, is in town today. He reports that the snow and rain of the last few days only reached about 20 miles south of Las Vegas leaving Antonchico dry.

Arthur Romero, formerly employed at the Las Vegas post office, and Engene Lujan, who was employed by E. Rosenwald and Son as stenographer, will both leave the first of the month for foreign countries. The former will leave for Panama where he will be employed by the United States government as clerk and stenographer. Mr. Lujan will leave for La Paz, Bolivia, to enter the diplomatic service.

Miss Sofia Sanchez and Miss Rosalia Sanchez of Anton Chico have been in the city purchasing more stock for their newly acquired store. They have purchased the store formerly owned by Frank D. Sanchez at Anton Chico.

Salome Martinez, wealthy stockman and politician of Pintada, Guadalupe county, spent several days here this week and purchased a Lally light plant from the local agent, H. J. Krackowizer. The plant is now being installed at the owner's ranch by Mr. Sperry.

Probably the proudest man in New Mexico today is Jas. M. Abercrombie, stockman and merchant of Anton Chico. Mr. Abercrombie controls one of the best ranches in the state located about 20 miles west of Anton Chico and comprising some 30,000 acres of good grass, well sheltered with timber. For 15 years this rancher has been trying to locate running water on his property and has spent a large sum boring wells and damming arroyos. He had bored one well to a depth of 560 feet this winter and while waiting for a cable to go deeper he moved the drilling outfit and had only been at work three days, when, at a depth of 79 feet he was rewarded by striking water. The present well furnishes about 16 gallons a minute and Mr. Abercrombie is highly elated over the success.

County School Superintendent, B. F. Baca has just returned from a visit to the schools in district 50 near Anton Chico. He reports good work done in this district by Christoval Lucero, teacher who has classes in the first to the sixth grades, with an enrollment of 41 pupils. Mr. Lucero is making a special effort in the teaching of correct English and its translation into Spanish. He is also teaching patriotism and the value of "baby bonds." At the Pino ranch in the same district he found very good work being done by Thomas C. de Baca, with 20 pupils enrolled. Districts 55 and 5 at Ribera and San Miguel, have been consolidated and an election will soon be held on the issuance of a \$10,000 bond for the erection of a new school building to serve both districts. Chaperito is also holding an election on a \$2,500 bond issue for a new school house.

Farmers from Mills, N. M., report that rain fell there to a depth of 2 inches within the last week. Farmers are planning to sew spring wheat where winter wheat had failed.

**NEWS OF CONDITIONS FOR NEW ISSUE CAUSES BIG RISE IN PRICES**

New York, Mar. 26.—An extraordinary demand for liberty bonds, particularly the second fours at an advance of one half to one per cent to 97.12 was the striking feature of today's early dealings on the stock exchange. Transactions in the bonds in the first half hour approximated \$5,000,000,000 par value. The inquiry resulted from publication over night of the details connected with the forthcoming third loan. Bankers were surprised at the relatively small amount of the new issue, as well as the interest rate, it having been confidently predicted that the new issue would be put out on a four and a half per cent basis. Certain other features of the new loan, including its nonconvertible clause, also were regarded as especially advantageous to the existing loan.

The demand for the bonds was resumed at mid-day on a huge scale and by 1 o'clock sales approximated a total of \$20,000,000, exceeding even the largest full day's trading in the history of the exchange. Second fours contributed an overwhelming share. One block of second fours amounting to \$1,700,000 par value, sold at \$97.50. This constituted a record in point of volume, the purchaser being a broker of a house which represents one of the foremost captains of industry.

The first fours were up four tenths per cent at 97.38 and the three and one-half's up eight tenths per cent. Predictions were made that the new \$3,000,000,000 issue would find a big market and would be easily oversubscribed.

**NEW YORK HAS BIG SCARE FROM FIRE IN JERSEY CITY WAREHOUSE**

New York, March 26.—Terrific explosions in a four story brick structure in Jersey City today beginning shortly after 3 o'clock shook both Jersey City and New York, all but causing a panic for a brief time.

The structure, occupied by the Jarvis stores at Henderson and Thirteenth street Jersey City covering nearly two city blocks, was virtually demolished by the explosion.

The ruins of the structure were still blazing an hour after the explosion and smaller explosions were occurring, indicating that the big warehouse contains ammunition. Some blocks to the north of the warehouse are the United States piers where ships for Europe are loaded.

Whether there had been any loss of life had not been determined at 4 p. m., although it seemed probable. The concussions of the explosions which continued for about ten minutes shattered windows for a radius of a mile. The warehouse of the Union Terminal and Storage company adjoining the Jarvis stores was threatened by the flames and all of Jersey City's fire departments were making desperate efforts to prevent the fire from spreading to that building, fearing that other explosions might follow if it caught fire.

Soon after the Jersey City explosion the ferry house of the Erie road in New York directly across the river, caught fire and the flames reached a lighter nearby. They were probably set ablaze by flying sparks carried across the Hudson.

The cause of the explosion was still undetermined late this afternoon. One report being that an ammonia tank in the warehouse had blown up, another that chemicals used for ammunition had been ignited.

Fifteen or 20 persons on the top floor of the warehouse are reported

to have escaped in safety.

Army authorities took prompt action in dealing with the situation, dispatching a regiment of soldiers to the scene from Hoboken. They formed a cordon around the immediate territory in which the building was located. Naval reserves also appeared and both soldiers and sailors helped the firemen. The flames at 4:30 appeared to be under control.

This section of Jersey City is a warehouse district and most of the buildings are filled with army supplies. Quick work by firemen and railroad men from the Erie yards nearby saved the three cars of ammunition on a railroad siding near the burning warehouse from catching fire. They were hauled out of danger.

At 4:45 o'clock the walls of the warehouse had fallen and the ruins were still blazing fiercely. It was stated that 200 or 300 men had been employed in the house. It was not known whether any of them had been killed.

**NEW CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR THIS SUM TO BE ASKED**

Washington, Mar. 26.—The ways and means committee today tentatively agreed on a bill to give Secretary McAdoo power to issue \$8,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, double the amount now authorized.

The bill to be introduced by Chairman Kitchin will provide for \$1,500,000,000 additional authorization loans to the allies. The remainder of the \$7,000,000,000 authorization for this purpose in previous legislation not yet issued is about \$2,000,000,000. The amount of additional certificates of indebtedness to be authorized has not been determined definitely between Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Kitchin. McAdoo will go before the house ways and means committee tomorrow to explain the bond bill.

A letter has been received by Miss Mary Davis from J. P. Mennet, who was born and reared in Las Vegas, denying the rumors that have been published in several papers of his death at the hands of bandits. The letter follows:

Thinking it possible that you may have seen something in American papers about my having had a mix-up with bandits outside of Tampico the twenty-first of last month, I am writing as quickly as I can so that you and any of your friends will know that while I got a bullet through my left arm which broke the bone between the elbow and the shoulder, another slight wound across my stomach, I was able to get out of the hospital day before yesterday, and am now able to move around with my arm in a cast and my leg wound likely to cause me more or less inconvenience for two or three weeks; otherwise I am all right and do not expect any permanent bad results from my escapade.

J. P. S. Mennet,  
Tampico, Mexico, Mar. 11, 1918.

**NOW FOR THE MINES**

Washington, Mar. 26.—\$50,000,000 appropriated as a revolving fund to enable the president to contract for war minerals for not exceeding two years supply. Purchase store and sell them at reasonable prices as a part of the war policy, is proposed in an administration bill considered by the house mines committee today with a view to quick action. It contemplates government control with drastic powers.

Jack Dempsey and Gunboat Smith are to meet in Atlanta this month. Taking a beating is evidently getting to be a habit with the Gunner.

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE**

New York, March 26.—The stock market was largely influenced during the morning by the enormous absorption of Liberty bonds and the reassuring news from abroad. Shippings and investment rails contributed to the general rally. Gains in marines and Atlantic Gulf ranged from 1 to 1 1/4 points and in rails the advance extended from large fractions to 1 1/4 points. A block of \$1,000,000 par value Liberty second 4's changed hands at 97.50. Fluctuations in that issue varied from 97.2 to 97.60. First 4's sold at 97.20 to 97.38 and 3 1/2's from 98.40 to 98.60. The close was: American Sugar Refining ..... 101 3/4  
American H. and T. Co. .... 108  
Anaconda Copper ..... 62 1/2  
Atchison ..... 82 3/8  
Chino Copper ..... 40 1/8  
Colo. Fuel and Iron Co. .... 37 1/2  
Inspiration Copper ..... 45  
Northern Pacific ..... 84 5/8  
Reading ..... 80  
Southern Pacific ..... 82 3/4  
Union Pacific ..... 119  
United States Steel ..... 88 3/4

**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE**

Chicago, March 26.—Grain traders displayed more confidence today regarding war developments, and there was a general moderate advance in prices. Corn offerings were light and it did not take much buying to lift prices. Opening prices which showed 1/8 gain with May \$1.25 3/4 were followed by a continued further upturn.

Seaboard demand gave strength to oats. After opening 1/8 to 1 cent higher, with May 85 1/2 to 86, the oats market scored additional gains.

Higher quotations on hogs put firmness into provisions. Later the hog market receded, and the gains in provisions were partly wiped out. The closing quotations were as follows:

Corn, Mar. \$1.27 3/4; May \$1.25 3/4.  
Oats, Mar. 91; May 86 1/4.  
Pork, May \$48.90.  
Lard, May \$26.27; July \$26.25.  
Ribs, May \$24.70; July \$25.37.

Kansas City, March 26.—Hogs, receipts 10,000. Market higher. Bulk \$16.40@17.10; heavy \$16.35@17.80; lights \$16.75@17.25; pigs \$13@16.75.

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$13@14; dressed beef steers \$10.50@13; western steers \$10@13.25; cows \$7.50@11; heifers \$7.75@15.25; stockers and feeders \$8@10.50; bulls \$7.50@10; calves \$7.50@13.50.

Sheep, receipts 9,000. Market higher. Lambs \$17.50@18.25; yearlings \$14@16; wethers \$13@15; ewes \$13@14.

**JOINT RESOLUTION WILL DRAW ABOUT 700,000 MEN INTO ROLL**

Washington, Mar. 23.—Consideration of the joint resolution providing for the registration under the selective service act of all men who have reached the age of 21 years since June 5 last, was taken up in the senate today.

Senator Hardwick's amendment, providing that all male persons, citizens of the United States, or residing in the United States who have become 31 years of age since being registered June 5 and not already enrolled in the military forces shall be exempt from the draft law was rejected by the senate without a record vote. The plan is expected to draw about 700,000 more men into the roll of eligibles.

After a brief debate the measure was temporarily laid aside to be taken up later when an amendment offered by Senator New of Indiana providing for compulsory military training between 19 and 21 years will be discussed.



Although still giving ground at points, in the desperate German drive, the British and French armies engaged in the great battle in northern France are preserving their united front intact and apparently awaiting the opportune moment for the delivery of a counter blow to dispel the German dream of world domination.

Big events are impending in the immediate future, at any rate, and the advices from the front indicate that these are expected to develop favorably for the allies. Probably within the next few hours.

All accounts agree that Germany is paying heavily for every foot of ground she has wrested from the allied armies. Her casualties are shown by the British official statement to have mounted so high that every part of the western front has had to be drawn upon to provide badly needed reinforcements for the battle area.

Field Marshal Haig's report reveals that more than 70 divisions, or between 800,000 and 900,000 men, already have been engaged in the battle on the German side and the widespread call for fresh troops makes it plain that the fighting forces are being rapidly used up in the terrific and costly onslaught. Forty divisions of the German reserve are reported to have been thrown into the line as early as the second day of the battle.

The rearward movement in the face of the Teutonic attack has now brought the allied armies well toward the edge of their former battle lines in the Somme area and in the devastated region to the southeast.

Field Marshal Haig reports the new British line drawn somewhat to the east of Albert and Roye. Paris indicates the French fighting front as extending southward from Chaulnes, past Noyon, which has been evacuated by the French, and then running eastward along the southern bank of the river Oise.

The German troops have been reported as rapidly tiring from their breathless plunge into the entente lines and they were evidently forced to take a breathing spell last night opposite the British front as the London noonday statement reports the fighting to have died down. This morning, however, fresh forces probably had been brought up and the attack was being resumed south of the Somme in the Roye and Chaulnes areas. It is in this sector and in the the Noyon region that the German wedge is being driven in hardest, and it is here or on the line to the east, should the Germans further expose their left wing, that the weight of the expected counter blow may fall.

The French on their line are holding the line of the Oise strongly. Their artillery is cutting huge swaths in the German columns and the French infantry is making frequent counter attacks, inflicting heavy losses upon the Germans and retarding their advance.

The British evidently are maintaining their marked superiority in the air on the battle front and are throwing the Germans' supply stations and lines of communication in the rear into confusion by air attacks at close range.

#### BACKBONE OF GERMAN EFFORTS SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN BROKEN

French Front in France, Monday, March 25 (By the Associated Press.)—Entire confidence reigns that the German's last trump in the world battle will be over-trumped when the proper moment comes. The allied military authorities were fully cognizant that the enemy's supreme effort would cause retreat until measures could be taken to check the irruption into the allied positions.

As always, the attackers possessed

the advantage of knowing where they would launch their onslaught, while the defenders were compelled to await development of the battle before meeting the onrush with counter measures. There is every sign in today's situation that the attack, in which apparently somewhere in the neighborhood of one million Germans of all arms are engaged is being slackened. The resistance of the allies seems firmer and the arrival on the scene of French reserves, sent up to the southern flank brought welcome support to the British who sustained the first rush.

The German divisions who began what evidently was intended to be an irresistible forward movement were so cut up that they were replaced by fresh formation. It is the divisions which have been checked at the positions on which it was foreseen by the allied general that a stand would be made.

The ground over which the fighting has taken place possesses small tactical value but it permitted the allies to retire in perfect order. It has been devastated by the Germans before they retreated last year and the inhabitants had not had time or means to build it up again. While retiring across what was almost desert land the British inflicted enormous losses on the enemy, who threw away thousands of lives in an effort to overcome the resistance he encountered.

When the retiring British reached the Somme they turned about and gave battle meeting repeated and long sustained endeavors of both infantry and cavalry.

The initial rush of the enemy seems to have been stopped. Military opinion generally is that this first phase of the great battle, in which even more troops were employed than in the battle of the Marne gives no indication what the result will be. Nevertheless developments are awaited by the allied armies without anxiety.

#### BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON ANALYZES WAR UP-TO-DATE

Washington, March 26.—Information received today by the British military attache, Major General James D. McLachlan, is that the situation at the battle front decidedly improved during yesterday. The advices are based on the repulse of the Germans to the east bank of the Somme between Peronne and Morschain.

The following explanation of the battle situation was given to the Associated Press today by General McLachlan:

"The position in the battle zone is now clearer and it is possible to get a more general view of what has happened during the first five days' fighting.

"Yesterday the situation improved considerably on the Somme between Morschain and Peronne the Germans were driven back to the eastern bank of the river. Several heavy attacks on other parts of the new line have been repulsed and the line in general is being held. British and French reserves are being brought up. The first phase of the battle is in fact over, or, as Hindenburg himself admits 'the first act is ended.' It has not however, ended so successful for the German armies as Hindenburg would have the world believe. It is clear now that the German intention was to crush our first line with overwhelming masses of troops and break right through into the open country beyond. It is probable that Amiens was their objective in the battle.

There was, at any rate, a great difference between their attack and an attack with a limited objective like the British attacks on the Ypres salient last year. The object of which was always to nibble off a compara-

tively small piece of the enemy's defenses.

"The Germans on this occasion counted on breaking down the allied resistance at the start. As orders which have been captured on their officers prove, they evidently anticipated that resistance would weaken as they pressed forward, and that each day they would advance farther than the last until they had succeeded in bringing about on the western front open warfare of a kind which has not been seen in France or Belgium since the first months of the war.

"The enemy has failed in this effort. With a huge sacrifice of life he has bent back the allied line by his onslaught but has failed to break it. His progress instead of increasing from day to day, was greatest on the first day and has slowed down steadily since then.

"Now, so far as can be seen, he is being held by an undismayed and efficient defense. He may, of course, make further advances, but so long as our line is not broken we can afford to retreat still farther without giving him a victory to compensate him for his immense losses.

"And if the German losses are out of all proportion to the ground won, the allied losses in men and guns, though considerable, are being rapidly replaced. Also behind the allies stand the resources of the United States in man power and material, while German man power must undoubtedly be insufficient to meet the continued demands on any thing like the same scale as the losses they have suffered during the last five days."

#### GERMANS STOPPED AT EVERY POINT BY DEADLY FIRE

London, March 26.—Exacting the heaviest toll for every foot of ground, the British line continues to withdraw slowly before the pressure of the German masses, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires. Over a large part of the battle zone the retirement is being made voluntarily so as to maintain an unbroken front. Prisoners say the advance of the Germans is behind their schedule. The tenacity of the British resistance, the prisoners say, exceeded anything the Germans deemed possible. They complain of great privations on account of lack of supplies and extreme weariness also is telling heavily. Owing to the dense masses of supporting troops, however, the enemy is able to replenish his forward line with fresh units.

The weather remains dry, thus favoring the enemy. British airmen last night made veritable pandemonium of every center of concentration of traffic behind the German front. Tens of thousands of rounds were fired point blank into enemy formations, while airmen fulfilled effectively their role as eyes of the artillery.

Yesterday was the supreme day for the British gunners, says the correspondent. Attacking from north of Euville to the point of British contact with the French, the Germans were held up nearly everywhere by the ceaseless intensity of the British artillery fire.

Masses of enemy troops which, coming forward in waves, again and again attempting to reach their objectives, met with the same fate as the old guard at Waterloo. In only one sector, near Sapignies did they succeed in bending the British front back. It was to conform the front with the indentation that the British fell back during the night, straightening their line.

Catcher Jimmy Archer, formerly of the Cubs and now signed as backstop for the Pirates, will find an old teammate, Fred Mollwitz, on the Dreyfuss payroll.

## CASUALTY LIST

Twenty-three names on today's list of casualties among the American expeditionary forces include those of two men killed in action; three died of accident; seven died of disease, one severely wounded and ten slightly wounded. Majors George J. Lawrence and Timothy J. Moynahan and Lieutenant George F. Patton were among the slightly wounded.

The list follows:

Killed in action—Private Wewey Minter; Private William K. New.

Died of accident—Corporal Albert Mider; Privates George C. Gray, Wilbur Christian.

Died of diseases—Sergeant Vincent Cephus Hagood, pneumonia; Corporals Lynn O'Dell, diphtheria; Ross E. Shelton, pneumonia; Privates George Arnet, nostalgia; Ole Beck, diphtheria; Elmer Mathews Byerly, peritonitis; Philip C. Smith, diphtheria.

Wounded severely—Private Edward Dittman.

Wounded slightly—Majors George J. Lawrence, Timothy J. Moynahan; Lieutenant George F. Patton; Sergeant Warren W. Lokker; Cook Kasimies Cichanowch; Privates Everett Guicon, David B. Pollock, Harry Weidman, Tony Wisniski, James J. Wyatt.

#### Casualties in Navy

The navy department today reported that Allen Seth Edwards, a seaman of Augusta, Ga., had been killed by submarine gunfire in foreign waters. No details were given and no date.

Two casualties resulting from accident also were reported. They are Bernard Coleman, seaman, died March 22 aboard the U. S. S. Texas as the result of skull fracture received when struck by a box of stores as he was climbing a ladder on the ship. His father lives in New York.

Clarence Arthur Nelson, machinist's mate, killed in Italy in a fall from a flying boat. His home was at Crosby, Minn.

#### Aviators Killed

Pensacola, Fla., March 26.—Ensigns Delehanty and Draper, aviators attached to the navy air section here were instantly killed late yesterday when their machine fell about 500 feet into the water, it became known today. The cause of the accident is unknown. Draper's body was recovered but Delehanty's was not located.

#### THIRD ISSUE WILL CARRY 4 1-4 PER CENT—OLD ISSUES CONVERTIBLE

Washington, March 26.—Three billion dollars, with all over-subscriptions will be the amount of the third Liberty loan, to open April 6th and the rate of interest will be four and a quarter per cent, according to a detailed statement of Secretary McAdoo published here today. Bonds of the third loan will not be convertible into any future loan although those of the first loan, bearing 3½ per cent interest, and of the second bearing four per cent may be converted into the new bonds.

The maturity of the new bonds will be between 20 and 30 years. An effort will be made to rush the necessary legislation through both houses this week. No opposition is looked for in either house.

#### AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

London, March 25.—The admiralty announces that the American steamer Cattahoose, 5,088 tons net, has been sunk by a German submarine off the English coast. Her crew of 78 was landed safely.



Edmundo Sena, who is employed as driver for the Continental Oil company, has received a letter from his brother, Alfred G. Sena, in which he stated that he had just arrived safely in France. Sena, who left here last September with the first increment, was later transferred to the 26th engineers, a railroad regiment.

A license to marry was granted today to Eloisa Trujillo, aged 24, of Lagunita and Tomas Gonzales, aged 45 of Las Vegas.

#### FARMERS MEET

Washington, Mar. 28.—Representative producers of farm products from 24 states met here today for their first session with the food administration and the department of agriculture. The producers constitute an advisory committee to work with the departments on national agricultural problems.

According to the local exemption board the recent German offensive has increased the number of applicants who apply for enlistment. Many men thought that they could enlist as volunteers and leave with the increment going Saturday but no enlistments will be received, and no men will entrain except the 18 already assigned.

It is stated that voluntary induction will be prohibited after April 10 and that after that date all men who are of draft age must leave when called. It is doubted whether this rule will be changed.

An instance of eagerness for enlisting displayed by one registrant is told by the board. When a chap who appeared before the board several weeks ago to determine when he was to leave asked for exemption saying that he had several sisters and brothers whom he had to support. Yesterday he again applied to the local board stating that he had no dependents at the present and was anxious to leave for training.

Another applicant who was examined by Dr. Crail and was disqualified for defective eyesight, said he was going to help win the war by being a farmer.

Five more Las Vegas boys will leave for various engineering regiments tomorrow. They are M. H. Crowley, F. C. Maybach and A. H. Hansbury, who have joined the 29th Engineers and L. R. Shackelford and Glen F. Older, who have signed up with the 33rd Engineers. The boys were formerly employed in the Santa Fe offices and providing they pass the examination at El Paso they will enter a cantonment at Camp Devens, Mass.

Jose Roybal, age 52, died yesterday afternoon after an illness of a month at his residence on the West Side. Roybal was a valuable employe of the Las Vegas Lumber company previous to his illness and a well known citizen. He is survived by a wife and nine children. The daughters are Mrs. Pablo Valdez, Misses Lucia, Vincenta and Maria. The surviving brothers are: Julian, who is at present in training at Camp Kearney; Miguel an employe of Winter's Drug store; Eulogio, Jose R., and Benjamin.

A. G. Trujillo, the prominent sheep and cattle man from Solano, was a business visitor in Vegas today; he drove home in a new Chevrolet Car purchased from Coors Lbr. Co.—Adv.

#### LODGE WILL BUY

##### A LIBERTY BOND

At a meeting of Montezuma Camp No. 2 W. O. W. held last evening, it was enthusiastically decided to buy a \$300 Liberty bond.

#### MRS. GEORGE ARNOT

##### DIES SUDDENLY

Mrs. George Arnot died suddenly last night, at her home in Albuquerque. Mrs. Donald Stewart and Mrs. Matt Arnot, of this city left this afternoon for Albuquerque, where they will remain until after the funeral which will be held Easter Sunday. Mrs. Stewart is a sister of the late George Arnot, and Matt Arnot of this city is a brother.

#### ENTIRE FORCE IN HIT AREA IN MESOPOTAMIA KILLED OR CAPTURED

London, March 28.—The entire Turkish force in the Hit area in Mesopotamia has been captured or destroyed by the British the war office announced. Three thousand prisoners were taken.

Hit is on the Euphrates river 100 miles west of Bagdad. The town was evacuated on March 9 by the Turks who fell back to Khan Baghdadi 22 miles above Hit, before the British column operating along the Euphrates which has been concentrating a vigorous campaign.

#### PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL PROVIDING FOR DISPOSAL OF KULTUR PLANTS

Washington, March 28.—President Wilson today signed the bill which paves the way for the sale of the German properties in America and permits the government to acquire title to the great German steamship piers and docks at Hoboken, N. J.

Under the new law, the alien property custodian does not intend to interfere with the property of mere individuals but all the great corporation holdings, which practically were adjuncts of the German foreign office and her military system, will be sold out that the agencies of spreading kultur in America may be broken up. Properties and investments of the German junkers including the former chancellor, Bethmann Hollweg and even the kaiser himself will be sold to the highest bidders.

#### STEEL PRICES APPROVED

New York, Mar. 28.—A statement approving the prices fixed for ore, coke, steel and steel products from April 1 to July 1, as announced yesterday in Washington, was issued here today by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States steel corporation. He said the prices were those recommended by the general committee of the American iron and steel institute after consultation with representatives of the different lines.

#### WISCONSIN DRYS ACTIVE

Madison, Wis., March 28.—The awakening of a public sentiment that will compel the Wisconsin legislature to ratify the nationwide prohibition amendment is the primary object of a dry campaign that is to be formally inaugurated here tonight with a mass meeting at which William J. Bryan of Nebraska is to be the principal speaker.

#### COLORADO LAND LOTTERY

Denver, March 28.—Tomorrow is the date fixed by the director of the reclamation service at Washington for holding the first of two drawings in western Colorado by which 12,000 acres of irrigable land will be thrown open to settlement. The second of the drawings will take place April 5. A good demand is expected for the farms, which will be disposed of in allotments of from 40 to 80 acres each, as they are favored with educational, transportation and other facilities already established.

#### WHAT NEW MEXICO CAN DO

Federal Food Administrator Ely for New Mexico says that America can contribute only three things toward the winning of the war: food, munitions and men. "We cannot furnish anyone of the three," he says, "without transportation by land and sea. New Mexico cannot build boats. Her business men cannot reorganize the railroads. All we can do in New Mexico is to enlist men, save food, and relieve the railroads of unnecessary burdens. While the need is for wheat and meats, fats and sugar, the greatest needs are for wheat and pork. Every merchant in New Mexico should feel it his patriotic duty not only to save all he can on his own table, but to compel the saving of these foods in the home."

#### WANT FIGHT AT BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Mar. 28.—James Jung a local sporting man, today filed application with the police board for permission to stage the proposed Willard-Fulton heavy weight championship bout in Baltimore in July. The application will be considered tomorrow.

#### WOULD MAKE LITHUANIA PAY

Washington, March 28.—A report today from American Minister Morris at Stockholm says Germany has agreed to recognize the independence of Lithuania provided it join the German confederation and shoulders a part of the German war debt.

#### DUNKIRK BOMBARDED AGAIN

Paris, Mar. 28.—Reports reached Paris today that the channel port of Dunkirk, which has been bombarded, intermittently, by the Germans, with long range cannon, has been under fire again for several days. The number of victims is placed as high as 20 and the material damage is said to have been severe.

Washington, March 28.—Consumption of news print paper is exceeding production and mills stocks are gradually falling off. Federal trade commission figures made public today show shipments of 52,693 tons for the first two weeks in March while only 50,318 tons were produced. Mills stocks March 17 amounted to 28,327 tons, of which 22,293 were standard news.

Production from January 1 to March 17 was 242,462 tons against 260,839 tons for the same period last year.

Loss of production for the first two weeks of March is ascribed to strikes on the Pacific coast, lack of fuel and closing down of mills at Niagara Falls by government order.

#### NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA NOT YET REPRESENTED ON BOARD

El Paso, Texas, March 28.—A telegram was received here today by Alfred F. Kerr, president of the El Paso Clearing House association from Judge Ramsey, federal reserve agent at Dallas announcing the appointment of W. W. Turney, U. S. Stewart and A. P. Coles of El Paso and Judge Ramsey and Sam R. Lawder of Dallas, directors of the El Paso branch of the Dallas federal reserve bank recently created. No directors for Arizona and New Mexico were named. The branch bank will open here about April 15, it was announced here today.

#### GETTING READY FOR IT

Washington, Mar. 27.—Official French dispatches received here today say the newspapers in Germany are preparing the people for a Franco-British offensive, forecasting the entry of a powerful army of reserves.

New York, March 28.—On a reaction in today's trading which was attributed to reports of a fresh German demonstration on the western front, stock market leaders sacrificed much of their earlier gains. Later there was another rally led by United States Steel and equipments. New Haven debenture sixes were strong and International bonds were featured by a two point gain in City of Tokio 5's. Liberty issues remained variable on moderate trading, the 3½'s selling at 98.75 to 98.90, first 4's at 97.30 to 97.40 and second 4's at 97.28 to 97.44. The closing was as follows

American Sugar Refining	100
American T. and T. Co.	99½
Anaconda Copper	62½
Atchison	84
Chino Copper	40
Colo. Fuel and Iron Co. bid.	36¾
Inspiration Copper	45
Northern Pacific	85½
Reading	80½
Southern Pacific	83
Union Pacific	118¾
United States Steel	89¾

#### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Corn hardened in value today as a result mainly of assumed improved in the military situation. Receipts here continued small. Opening prices varied from a shade off to a like advance, with May \$1.27¼ to \$1.26¾, were followed by quotations that averaged above yesterday's finish.

Oats responded to active buying for the seaboard.

Declines in the value of hogs pulled down provisions. Weakness was increased later by assertions that warehouse stocks were unusually heavy and were in need of an outlet. The closing quotations were:

Corn, May	\$1.26¼
Oats, Mar. 92¼; May	86¾
Pork, May	\$48.40
Lard, May	\$26.07; July \$26.12
Ribs, May	\$24.77; July \$25.15

#### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Mar. 28.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Bulk \$16.55@17.45; heavy \$16.75@17.15; lights \$17.16@17.50; pigs \$14@17.25.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$13@14.10; dressed beef steers \$11@13.25; western steers \$10@13.25; cows \$7.50@11.50; heifers \$7.75@12.25; stockers and feeders \$9@12.50; bulls \$7.50@11.85; calves \$7.50@13.50.

Sheep, receipts 2,000. Market strong. Lambs \$18@18.75; yearlings \$14.50@16.25; wethers \$13@15.50; ewes \$13@14.25.

#### POLITICAL INTEREST

Santa Fe, March 26.—Much interest politically has been created by the announcement of Attorney Edwin Mechem, a brother of District Judge M. C. Mechem of Socorro, that he is a candidate to succeed Judge Edward L. Medler as district judge for the Third Judicial district adjoining that of his brother. Mechem is a republican as is Judge Medler who will be a candidate for re-election. Frank Herron and W. A. Sutherland, lawyers at Las Cruces, are also candidates, it is announced.

#### NO MORE FOR RUSSIA

London, March 27.—The British government announced that after April first it will not provide funds to meet coupons on Russian government bonds, the Russian revolutionary government having declined to meet the payments. The British government, although under no obligations, has done so hitherto.

Washington, Mar. 27.—General Pershing cabled the war department early today he had "nothing to report" so far as the American troops are concerned in the progress of the battle on the western front.