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HEROISM OF THE AMERICANS IS SHOWN

MEN WHO ASSISTED FRENCH SOLDIERS LAST WEEK FOUGHT BRAVELY

With the American Army in France Wednesday, April 17 (By the Associated Press)—Commanders of units who participated in the several days of fighting last week in company with the French in the Apremont wood-sector are finding it difficult to pick out men who especially distinguished themselves in the operations.

One commander said that every man acted like a hero. One of the most popular men with the soldiers on this sector is the Rev. Des Valles a Roman Catholic Priest of New Bedford, Mass., who is living with the men in an unofficial capacity, he having come to France as a representative of the Knights of Columbus. When the attacks began Father Des Valles, braving the dangers of shell and machine gun fire went to the casualty clearing station near the front line. He assisted in dressing the injuries of the soldiers and gave each man a word of cheer. He handed out cigarets to the men who smoked.

"He's as game as they make them and every inch a soldier," said a dough boy, while other soldiers spoke of the inspiration furnished by the priest.

Another popular man is a young banker of Springfield, Mass., who was pressed into service as a stretcher bearer. He was the smallest man in the outfit and after several trips became so exhausted he was unable to hold the stretcher. He refused to give up and had his companions tie the stretcher to his wrists with rope so as to enable him to hold the stretcher on the journey from the front to the dressing station. Twice in 24 hours an American company assisted French troops in a neighboring sector to regain trenches temporarily taken by the Germans. The company was led by a captain who took his troops over the top in the face of the most violent machine gun fire. Each time he succeeded in driving out the enemy and inflicting heavy casualties and then strengthening the positions.

A most pathetic story from the American line is of a young corporal who was wounded fatally after fighting for four hours. A piece of shrap-

nel struck him in the head. He had a grenade in each hand. Giving them to his companion, he said: "I guess I am done, please write to my mother and tell her how it happened. But here—take these grenades and for God's sake, don't waste them."

The corporal fell in a faint and died in a hospital the next day without regaining consciousness.

THINGS TO REMEMBER DOCKING LAMB

Hands and Knife Must Be Clean—
Twist Artery to Stop
Bleeding

Lambs are docked to render them cleaner and to prevent filth diseases. Two men can handle the work with dispatch if they work systematically. One man holds the lamb by the hind legs, with head down, facing outward. The operator grasps the tail, pushes the skin on the tail toward the body and with one clean cut amputates at a joint. It is important to have clean hands and a clean knife. To check hemorrhage, binding the tail, the hot iron and caustics are obsolete. A quick and effective way to check hemorrhage is to grasp the end of the bleeding artery with artery forceps and twist it once around. A quick application of antiseptic solution to the wound and the operation is completed. The injury to the flock from the loss of too much blood, or the loss of one or more lambs from incompetent surgery would pay for the services of a competent veterinarian.—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

BIRKNER TARRIED AND FEATHERED WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF PRISON GUARDS

Santa Fe, April 18—The following record of the events which occurred at the state penitentiary yesterday afternoon in the matter of the tarring and feathering of Major John M. Birkner, was received this morning.

Assistant Warden Dugan of the state penitentiary and the prison guards interfered just as the convicts in the yard of the state prison, after tarring and feathering Major John M. Birkner, were about to compel him to kiss the American flag and shout "to hell with the kaiser." The episode had been staged so quietly that the penitentiary authorities had not the least suspicion of what was about to occur. Major Birkner had been brought up from Camp Cody to answer a charge in federal court of disloyalty, being accused of saying among other things: "You can't beat the Dutch," and "the Germans can sink transports as fast as they are sent over." Birkner pleaded not guilty saying that the charges were inspired by subordinates who had been disciplined by him and that he

was loyal to the core. His bail was fixed at \$5,000 but being unable to furnish it, he was placed in the penitentiary for safekeeping.

Yesterday afternoon, Warden Tom Hughes permitted him to go into the prison yard for exercise while some convicts nearby were unloading hay into the stable. A convict stepped up to Birkner, tapped him on the shoulder, and asked him to step inside of the stable. Birkner complied and was seized, stripped, and tarred from head to foot with tar that was being used to repair a roof, and then covered with feathers that the convicts had ripped from their pillows and secreted for the purpose. They then tied a rope around his neck and led him into the jail yard towards the flag, amidst cheers, jeers and shouting which attracted the guards and Assistant Superintendent Dugan who rescued the prisoner immediately, placed him in a bath tub, cleaned him with some difficulty and put new clothes on him. Birkner seemed none the worse for the experience and apparently took it rather lightly despite his 63 years.

He had served in the National Guard of Nebraska for 23 years, had been adjutant general of the state and was in the medical corps with the Nebraska troops at Camp Cody. He is said to be of German birth and to have served as a body in the German army. Governor W. E. Lindsey has ordered a rigid investigation and has asked Warden Hughes for a detailed report at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. It is not known whether the federal authorities will investigate, but it is likely that they too, will ask for a detailed report. One of the prisoners taking part in the affair has been identified.

178 DRAFTED MEN WILL ENTRAIN HERE APRIL 27 FOR SERVICE AT CAMP FUNSTON

The assembling point for nine of the counties of the state for the next quota of the draft will be Las Vegas, according to information received here today. The men from the counties will come to this city and leave here for Camp Funston. The present date set for the movement is Saturday, April 27.

The other counties which will send men to this city to entrain for Camp Funston are Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Grant, Mora, Santa Fe, Socorro, Valencia and McKinley. The total men who will be assembled here on that day from these counties including San Miguel will be 178. The remainder of the draft quota from the counties of Quay, Guadalupe, Lincoln and Otero will travel over the El Paso and Southwestern railway and those from Torrance county over the New Mexico Central railway.

\$2.50 FOR NEW WHEAT SEEMS ASSURED

FARMER CONGRESSMEN WILL HAVE PRICE FIXED TO MEET ADVANCED COST

Washington, April 18—The proposal to fix a minimum guaranteed price of \$2.50 a bushel for 1918 wheat occupied the attention of the house today in debate on a senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill setting that price.

A senate provision fixing local elevators as the primary markets was attacked by Representative Cox of Indiana. McLaughlin, of Michigan who submitted an amendment to fix the price at the principal interior markets. Representative Morgan of Oklahoma submitted an amendment fixing the price at \$2.65 a bushel. The \$2.50 price was supported by Representatives Cox, Morgan, McLaughlin and Young of Texas, who contended the wheat acreage would be reduced unless the price was raised.

Representative Madden of Illinois, denounced the proposal as iniquitous and Representative Snyder of New York declared farmers could be as patriotic when selling wheat at \$2.20 as at \$2.50 a bushel.

Representative Steenerson of Minnesota told the house that while the farmer received less than three cents for the wheat used in a sixteen ounce loaf of bread, the consumer has to pay from 9 to 10 cents; "a price," he added, "high enough to justify \$3 wheat. He said the food administration's object in fixing the wheat price was to furnish cheap bread to the consumer but that it had failed.

AFFAIR AT PENITENTIARY IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY REAL AMERICANS

Santa Fe, N. M., April 18.—Despite grilling by the penitentiary authorities prisoners at the state penitentiary have refused to tell who were the ring leaders in the crowd of convicts which yesterday tarred and feathered Major John M. Birkner of Camp Cody, a federal prisoner. Birkner was uninjured by the experience.

There were 400 in the mob of convicts and the job of identifying the guilty parties is a difficult one. The investigation, however, will be made

Talkative people seldom say much, but as long as they think they do they are happy.

THE WORLD WAR

London, April 15.—Seven attacks by the Germans on the Merville sector of the northern battlefront have been repulsed by the British, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, it is announced officially. The British have lost Neuve Eglise southeast of Bailloul. The Germans temporarily penetrated the British positions but were driven out by a counter attack.

The statement follows:

"Severe fighting continued all day yesterday around Neuve Eglise after beating off numerous attacks our troops were in the end compelled to withdraw a second time from the village.

"Strong attacks were made by the enemy yesterday afternoon at a number of other points on the battle front. Northwest of Merville fierce fighting took place as a result of which the attacking German infantry was driven back with great loss. The hostile infantry advancing along the northern bank of the Lys was caught by the fire of our artillery and was unable to develop its attack.

"In the course of the day no less than seven attacks were delivered by the enemy in the Merville sector, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss to his troops. In one case the enemy advanced to the assault in five waves. Under the weight of this attack our line was bent back slightly but was completely restored by a counter attack south of Bailloul, parties of the enemy succeeded temporarily in penetrating our positions but were driven out by our counter attack and our line was restored.

"Successful minor operations were carried out by us during the night west of Robecq. Several machine guns and 150 prisoners were captured by us.

"Fighting took place also early this morning south of the Somme in the neighborhood of Hangard. Our positions in this sector has been improved and a number of prisoners have been taken. The hostile artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Busquoy."

Washington, April 15.—Turning point in the battle on the west front is being reached, says the war department's review of the military situation for the week ending April 13 published today. The Germans have failed to achieve victory in the field, the statement continues and will soon be forced to resume their old tactics.

"We must bear in mind," the review says, "that the enemy is waging a battle of annihilation to achieve victory. He is fighting today with the sole aim of annihilating the British armies. Thus terrain conquered counts for little.

"While it must be admitted that German operations since the beginning of the present offensive has resulted in more than a mere ploughing up of part of the allied trench system and the capture of local objectives along a wide front, nevertheless, the aim of the German higher command to obtain a decisive strategic success by these assaults has not been attained.

"The turning point in the west is being reached. The Germans have scored a distinct advantage which it would be unwise to belittle. Yet they have failed in their great purpose to achieve victory in the field and will soon be forced to resume their old tactics, seeking to gain limited objectives, striking first at one point then at another to render the allied positions untenable and give themselves greater security.

Tremendous pressure exerted by picked fresh troops in the desperate German effort to drive the British from Messines ridge has compelled a slight retirement for the British on the north side of the Lys battle front. The town of Bailleul has been evacuated and the British front withdrawn to a line running from north of that town to the north of Wulverghem and thence to Wyttschaete. Wyttschaete occupies the highest point of the earthly ridge system and the British have been firmly established here since the early days of the enemy offensive. The Germans through their push into the southwest are now apparently in a more adjacent position to attack it and their expected drive upon it was reported as developing.

It forms the pivot of the British line which bends to the north. Another determined defense is looked for from Field Marshal Haig's troops.

Although the loss of Bailleul and some of the comparatively high ground around it such as Mount Didier, Lille and Revetsburg, represents a decided setback for the defense, the British line, as it has been withdrawn is still on ground much higher than the Germans occupy. The British artillery thus possesses numerous vantage points. Chief among these high spots is Mount Kemmel, which towers up more than 400 feet from the low ground about Wulverghem, two miles to the southeast. Apparently Field Marshal Haig's forces still have a firm hold on all this valuable hill region.

What may be called the frontal attack of the Germans upon the ridge system back of Messines, Wyttschaete and Hollebeke furnish the spectacular feature of the operations as reflected in today's news.

One British paragraph in Field Marshal Haig's report, however, has an importance attached to it that should not be overlooked. It records the repulse of heavy German attacks southwest of Vieux Berquin. The German line here runs along the eastern border of Nieppe wood and it is by a push to the northwest in this region that the enemy hopes to reach Hazebrouck, some five miles distant, and take this highly important railway town. Well might vital rail communications to the Messines and Ypres regions would thus be cut. The British line is being strongly held in this region, however, and the flanking movement shows no signs of making progress, as the report of the Vieux Berquin engagement shows.

The German effort at present seems centered upon the northern side of the Lys battlefield no important fighting being reported from the southern sectors. In view of the recent rumors of possible naval activities by the Germans to accompany their land offensive, the news from London today showing that British naval forces have been operating in the Cattégat, the strait between Sweden and Denmark, and have sunk 10 German trawlers there is significant. Still more significant seems the form of the British announcement which comes in a report from Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, chief of command of the grand fleet. This would appear to indicate that the grand fleet is out, and possibly presages most important naval developments. The operation was undertaken yesterday for the purpose of sweeping the Cattégat of mines, the report shows, and may still be in progress. What further British effort, if any, the operation implies, cannot well be forecast. It is indicative of intensified British naval activities, at any rate, if not preliminary to far more important operations.

With the British Army in France, April 16 (By the Associated Press)—

Bailleul, eight and a half miles east of Hazebrouck, in Flanders, was captured and occupied by the Germans last evening when the enemy also seized Le Revetzberg ridge, east of the town. As a result the British pulled their lines back northward somewhat to positions running east and west, a little above Bailleul and Le Revetzberg. Fighting continues with the Germans trying to push westward toward Hazebrouck.

The loss of Bailleul was not unexpected for its strategical value could not compensate for the lives it would cost to retain it. Last night's attack followed a very heavy bombardment from German guns of all calibres. After this preparation the enemy flung into the line the Alpine corps, the 117th German division and the 110th Bavarian division and bore down on the defending positions along the front from Mount De Lille, just south east of Bailleul, to Crucifix corner, an elevation on the Bailleul highway, a mile west of Neuve Eglise. Desperate fighting ensued but the battle-weary defenders were unable to withstand the shock from overwhelming numbers of fresh troops. The British line fell back, unbroken and in good order to their present positions where they held.

About the time the Germans surged forward against Bailleul they also attempted to advance by two attacks southwest of Bailleul just opposite the northeast corner of the forest of Nieppe. These drives were preceded by heavy artillery preparations. One attack was driven back by artillery fire before the opposing infantry came to close quarters, but the other materialized.

The Germans hurled themselves against the British furiously but they were forced to fall back. The British line held and the attacking troops fliers kept up an unceasing machine gun and bombing warfare against the enemy transport and troops.

London, April 16.—Ten German trawlers have been sunk by gunfire in the Cattégat (between Sweden and Denmark) the admiralty announces. Their crews were saved by British ships. There were no British casualties. The operation in the Cattégat, the statement says, were undertaken by the commander in chief of the grand fleet.

Paris, April 16.—Heavy artillery fighting occurred last night on the main battle front in the neighborhood of Mont Didier, the war office announces. The French captured a machine gun and prisoners near the Oise canal.

The statements follows:

"In the region south of Mont Didier there was heavy artillery fighting. In the sector of Noyon the French made some progress in a local operation.

"French reconnoitering parties were very active, especially in the region of the Oise canal. A French detachment crossed the canal west of Pierremande and brought back ten prisoners and one machine gun. French patrols also took prisoners in the sector of Corbeny in the Champagne, near Zeicheprey and in the Vosges. A German raid at Teton was repulsed.

"Everywhere else the night was calm."

The Women's City club of Boston will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its clubhouse this month.

Plans are reported under way to install women in the distribution branch of the railway mail service.

Of course every woman wants her husband to be truthful, but she would rather have him exaggerate a little than to stay closed up like a clam.

An Atlantic Port, April 16.—The first German prisoners of war to arrive in the United States, formerly members of the crew of the *gunn sam uoiuM 'gg-n auuauqns* by an American destroyer, arrived here today on the same vessel on which Secretary of War Baker made his return trip from Europe. The number of prisoners was not given officially, but it is believed there were about 20 in the party. They will be interned.

At an Atlantic Port, April 16.—Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, returned to America today after a journey to Europe impelled by his desire to confer with British, French and Italian military and political leaders regarding his own country's co-operation in the war against Germany and by his wish also to become intimately acquainted with the American troops under arms in France. On this unprecedented mission the secretary was out of the country about six weeks.

"I return with a sense of pride and confidence at the achievements of the United States and allied troops abroad that would justify many trips across the water," the secretary said as he stepped aboard a train which will take him to Washington.

This was the only statement the secretary said he cared to make until his return to Washington where he promised a broad review of his voyage and its results. Those who returned with the secretary said they did not doubt but that they reflected Mr. Baker's feeling when they said that there was complete optimism and confidence among the peoples of the entente nations that the war would be won.

Apparently in perfect physical trim with color in his cheeks and eager to plunge into his duty at Washington, the secretary stepped ashore at 8:30 o'clock this morning from the deck of a ship which once sailed the seas as a German merchantman. His trip from Europe had been undisturbed by any submarines which might have lurked in ocean lanes. The weather had been ideal, the voyage a beautiful one, Mr. Baker said.

Accompanying the secretary were Major General W. M. Black, chief of engineers U. S. A., Colonel M. L. Brett, ordnance department U. S. A., and Ralph Hayes, Mr. Baker's private secretary.

Questions asked of the secretary by newspaper men remained unanswered. "Not a word," he said in reply to queries as to his opinion regarding the Irish situation, aircraft production and the appeal of Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary of the United Kingdom to hurry forces to France. "All I can say is what I have given you," the secretary added.

Mr. Baker first learned today of the death of Senator Stone of Missouri. "I must express my deep regret," he said.

SHOOTIN' GOVERNOR

Deming, N. M., April 16.—A governor on the rifle range was the unique sight at Camp Cody here today. Governor Keith Neville of Nebraska, who is here to visit the troops in training at Camp Cody from his state, went on to the rifle range with the Nebraska troops today and fired with the private soldiers at the targets. He will remain at Camp Cody several days inspecting the camp conditions and welfare of the men from his state.

Pinehurst, N. C., April 16.—A good field participated in the qualifying round of the tenth annual mid-April golf tournament, which opened on the links of the Pinehurst Country club today.

FRANCIS ASSURES WORLD ACTION AT VLADIVOSTOK IS FOR POLICE PURPOSES

Washington, April 16.—In giving out today the text of a statement made at Vologda by Ambassador Francis the state department made it clear that the landing of Japanese and British forces in Vladivostok was not in pursuance of any international agreement but merely for the purpose of protecting Japanese and British interests.

The ambassador's statement which was issued on April 10, said that no Americans had been landed. It was given out in denial of reports that Mr. Francis had declared the incident was due to an agreement. The statement by Mr. Francis reads:

"The American ambassador, upon being asked what was the position of his government concerning the landing of the Japanese and British marines at Vladivostok, said: 'The Soviet government and the Soviet press are giving too much importance to the landing of these marines which have no political significance but merely was a police precaution taken by the Japanese admiral on his own responsibility for the protection of Japanese life and property in Vladivostok and the Japanese admiral, Kato, so informed the American admiral, Knight, and the American consul, Caldwell, in Vladivostok. My impression is that the landing of the British marines was pursuant to the request of the British consul for protection of the British consulate and British subjects in Vladivostok which he anticipated would possibly be jeopardized by the unrest which might result from the Japanese landing.'

"The American consul did not ask protection from the American cruiser in Vladivostok and consequently no American marines were landed; this together with the fact that the French consulate at Vladivostok made no request for protection from the British American or Japanese cruisers in the harbor unquestionably demonstrated that the landing of allied troops is not a concerted action between the allies."

MAN POWER OF HUN CHIEFTAIN GROWS DANGEROUSLY WEAK SAYS BERLIN-VORWEARTS

New York, April 16.—Germany is so hard pressed for man power that permanently disabled soldiers are retained in the army and cripples are called to the colors. This statement was made in the Reichstag by Deputy Ryssel, an independent socialist on February 23, according to the Berlin Vorwearts, a copy of which has been received here. Other deputies also laid bare sensational conditions prevailing in the German army.

The disclosures were made in a debate which was precipitated by a motion requesting the chancellor to see to it that the classes of 1869 and 1870 be discharged from the army as soon as possible and that the men of the landsturm who have been in active service since the beginning of the war and who have been one year in the front line trenches be permanently transferred to the home reserves. Deputy Ryssel said it was explained that the men in question could not be withdrawn because they could not be replaced. He added: "The resolution adopted by the Reichstag two years ago, providing for the discharge of persons permanently sick and unfit for service is not being acted upon. In the first reserve battalion of infantry regiment number 61, a great many cripples have been drafted and the same is the case regarding infantry regiment number 175 at Graudenze. A man who had been stricken three times with apoplexy was accepted without examination as fit for ser-

vice in the Hussar regiment at Grosenhain.

"Strikers and such persons as had caused offense politically are put into the army as a punishment.

"The soldiers in general complain of insufficient and bad food."

MAN INDICTED AT RECENT TERM OF COURT AT SANTA ROSA MUST REMAIN IN JAIL

Judge D. J. Leahy this morning denied bail to Fayette Moore, indicted at the recent term of the district court in Guadalupe county, for the murder of Charles Baber at Vaughn N. M., on March 1, 1918. The following evidence in the case was submitted before Judge Leahy this morning and disclosed that Moore and Barber were brakemen on the Belen Cutoff running between Belen and Vaughn, New Mexico. On March 17 last they got into an altercation in the caboos on the track at the station of Vaughn, and Baber, who was a much larger man than Moore beat Moore with his fists, injuring him quite severely. He then left the caboose, and according to the statement of Moore, said "If that aint enough when I come back I will kill you." Moore got out of his bunk, went to the locker where his valise was and got an automatic pistol, returned to his bunk. Shortly afterwards Baber returned to the caboose in company with special officer P. L. Johnson of the railway service. Here the testimony of the state and the defendant differs—Johnson stating that he came in and asked Moore what was the cause of the trouble, to which Moore replied, Baber has beaten me to death—that Moore immediately raised up on his elbow and fired three shots at Baber, one striking him in the face. Moore stated that he did not see Johnson come into the caboose, but as he looked out he only saw Baber, and thinking that Baber had returned to do him further harm fired the three shots at him, and that the conversation he had with special officer Johnson occurred after the shooting was over.

District Attorney Chester H. Hunker appeared for the state and Attorney F. Faircloth of Santa Rosa for the defendant.

Sheriff Crestino Nelson returned to Santa Rosa with Moore where he will be placed in the county jail and remain until the fall term of court in September.

CONSTRUCTION WILL BEGIN IMMEDIATELY UPON CONCLUSION OF THE WAR

Philip J. Mullen, inspector of post-office sites for the government, arrived in Las Vegas last night and will remain here for several days inspecting the site for the federal building which is to be constructed here following the war. Mr. Mullen was in conference today with J. B. Franzini, county engineer, and this afternoon inspected the survey of the site with a view to getting everything in readiness for immediate construction following the conclusion of the war.

County Engineer Franzini has been working on the survey for the site of the federal building for the past several weeks. This site is located at the corner of Ninth street and Douglas avenue on the property now occupied by the Jewish temple. The vacant lot adjoining the Jewish temple and extending to the armory also is included in the site.

By an act of congress brought about on March 4, 1913, the sum of \$125,000 was appropriated for the construction of a postoffice building here for the joint use of Las Vegas and East Las Vegas. In the month of December under the same act the Jewish synagogue and the adjoining plot were purchased by the govern-

ment at a cost of \$9,000.

But for the fact that the United States became involved in the present world war this building would already have been in the last stages of construction. According to the present prospects the work will begin almost immediately following the conclusion of the great war.

Washington, April 16.—Representatives of the National Wool Growers association will hold a conference with the war industries board Friday to discuss the raw wool situation with relation to stimulation production. This is understood to be the first step in the war industries board's program for fixing the price of finished woolen goods. At the conference the board will get the views of growers with regard to the entire wool situation. Chairman Baruch of the industries board, is to confer with senators from the wool growing states Thursday night or Friday before meeting the representatives of the wool growers to discuss price fixing legislation.

MINING MAN KILLED

El Paso, Tex., April 16.—Injured in an automobile accident on the upper Valley road near Montoya, Tex., T. C. Fearn died here today. He was a mining engineer from New York city who had expensive properties in Kingston, N. M. He was a guest of a local hotel and was en route to Kingston when the accident occurred yesterday. The automobile was overturned when it was driven near the edge of the road to avoid a collision.

Frank Fries, baker for the Graaf and Hayward company this morning stated that if all the housewives would observe the regulations concerning the use of flour substitutes that there would be no great shortage of wheat flour. Mr. Fries says the bakers in Las Vegas are more than confirming with the regulations, using in most cases more of the substitute product than is required by the government.

Probably one of the highest floating flags in the United States today is braving the breezes at the top of Del Cielo mountain in the immediate vicinity of the famous Harvey ranch. The flag is the property of Rodney B. Schoonmaker and later in the season will be placed at the top of Elk mountain. The altitude of Del Cielo mountain is 10,000 feet while Elk mountain is 12,000 feet high. The flag now used on this high peak is a big sixteen foot one purchased by Mr. Schoonmaker during the Spanish-American war.

JUST REPORT IT TO MEXICO

Laredo, Texas, April 16.—Private Thomas F. Atchison, headquarters company of the 37th United States infantry was killed yesterday by snipers' bullets from the Mexican side of the river while on patrol duty near Zapata, it was announced here today. His home is Fortland, Ore.

Houston, Texas, April 16.—Approximately 100 men belonging to various organizations in the headquarters ammunition train and military companies escaped from Camp Logan yesterday in rebellion against an order transferring them to other organizations in the divisions. All but two of them have been captured and will probably face charges of conspiring to mutiny it was announced today. The majority of the men were from the old "fighting Seventh" guard regiment of Chicago.

Colonel Clinnin, head of the ammunition train and military police, expressed the opinion that the escape was undoubtedly the result of a carefully planned mutinous plot were purchased by the govern-

UNDER PROPOSED LAW VIOLATORS OF ESPIONAGE ACT MAY BE COURT-MARTIALED

Washington, April 16.—A bill to bring all persons charged with violation of the espionage act under the jurisdiction of the military court martial was introduced today by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the senate military committee.

The measure was referred to the military committee and Chairman Chamberlain announced that hearings would begin tomorrow. A number of federal judges, as well as representatives of the department of justice are expected to be called. Senator Chamberlain in a brief statement declared one purpose of the measure was to expedite the trials of persons charged with sedition. Under the existing system, he said, a man could be indicted for making seditious speeches and after giving bail continue make such utterances.

"The war cannot be run in the criminal courts or by the department of justice the senator declared, urging that authorization be given by congress permitting the army to deal with enemy activities.

MINER ELECTROCUTED

Santa Fe, April 16.—Word came today from the coal mines at Madrid, 30 miles south of Santa Fe, that Andres McCoy, aged 35 years, was electrocuted accidentally while at work. A widow and five children survive.

ACCUSED MURDERER OF EDWARD SNELLING TO APPEAR BEFORE A HIGHER COURT

Charles Thornton Shope, the man charged with the murder of Edward Snelling on or about the night of March 6, has been bound over to await the action of the grand jury which will convene June 10. This action was taken by Judge Stewart at the city court this morning following Shope's waiving preliminary examination. His bond was fixed at \$3,500.

All the witnesses in the case appeared at the court this morning and for some time it appeared that the case would drag through the entire day. Shope was brought before Judge Stewart to answer the charge and first-plead guilty. Luis Armijo, of the district attorney's office, immediately suggested that in such case the evidence to be brought in the case would be at this time unnecessary, and that the case be closed.

Charles Higgins, who had taken a stand in defense of Shope, suggested that the defendant in the case did not fully understand and asked for the re-reading of the complaint. The second time Shope plead guilty and then later when asked to answer directly the charges brought against him in the papers read, pleaded guilty. Higgins was displaced as Shope's attorney at this time due to the fact that Shope had made arrangements for an attorney by the name of _____ to handle the case.

Shope could not furnish the bond required this morning and was remanded to the county jail until his attorneys have arranged for the same. The accused man appeared at the court this morning in a peculiar attitude, seemingly having lost his braggadocio effect in the face of the charge of murder.

The witnesses in the case have been sworn and are to appear at the session of the grand jury which will convene here the first Monday in June. Those who appeared at the city court this morning and are required to be present at the grand jury session are Chief of Police Pierce Murphy, E. C. Ward, Louis Tripp, Bruce Haverty, Jess Haverty, C. W. Clowes, Dr. W. E. Kaser and L. T. Swallow.

The Overseas Club of London has collected nearly \$5,000,000 for war purposes.

THE WORLD WAR

With the Ypres salient in southwestern Belgium menaced by the continued advance of the Germans on the Lys battle front, immediately to the south, the British have begun to withdraw from this advanced line.

Today's British official report announces at least a partial withdrawal from the Ypres sector. The forward positions east of Ypres have been given up and a new line to the west occupied.

Apparently the retrograde movement pivoting on the Wytchaete sector where London today reports a successful counter attack carried out upon the Germans, who yesterday captured the town of Wytchaete, near the highest point of the Earthly Mesines ridge and who presumably pushed out somewhat beyond the town. They are unofficially reported, indeed, as having advanced to St. Eloi, a mile and a half north of Wytchaete, two miles west of Holebeke and about six miles directly south of Ypres.

St. Eloi is on the old battle line as it existed before the British began their offensive last year.

The German objective here is Hazebrouck the important railroad junction about 4 miles beyond the point of the farthest advance westward, near Nieppe wood, six miles southwest of Bailleul. A British counter attack last night indicated the strength of the British line in this vital sector. It resulted in the driving of the Germans from the town of Metren, a mile and a half west of Bailleul which they had entered. The Germans are still hammering the British line north of Bailleul, while to the northeast they are reported to be close to Mount Kemmel, the towering height which dominates this sector. The British now seem able to deal with them along the Bailleul-Wytchaete line, however, and reports of repeated attacks with terrific losses to the enemy in the Bailleul sector are reported.

The present attack in Flanders does not seem to have diverted material British reserves from the Somme battle front, and such operations as are occurring south from Arras reveal the British in strength on this front where the main German effort must inevitably be exerted. The British last night counter attacked opposite Boyelles and drove out Germans who had entered the British trenches yesterday.

Reports come from both the British and French war offices of marked increase in artillery fire south of the Somme.

On the American sector around St. Mihiel, the weather has been unfavorable for three days, but the Germans have not repeated their attacks of last week.

Near the Apremonte forest, east of St. Mihiel, American patrols have crossed No Man's Land and reported the German barbed wire without molestation. East of the American sector near the Bois le Preire the French have repulsed German efforts. In Macedonia, north of Salonki the Bulgarians have been driven from about ten villages along a front of 15 miles from the left bank of the Struma northwest from Lake Tahinos. Greek and British troops participated in the operation. Prisoners were taken and severe losses inflicted on the enemy. The government man power bill with the Irish conscription clause included, passed the British house of commons on third reading by a majority of 198 votes. An Irish home rule bill will be introduced soon by the government and Premier Lloyd George and his colleagues will

insist on its passage or leave office. Nationalist opposition continues unbroken.

Bolo Pasha, condemned to death for aiding German propaganda in France, whose activities extended to the United States, was executed early today at Vincennes.

Washington, April 17.—Secretary Baker, back from a seven weeks' trip to Europe today called on the American people for renewed support for the war. The secretary expected to see President Wilson some time during the day to report on his observations abroad.

"The American soldier has made good in France" Secretary Baker today assured newspaper men who met him. "The French and British authorities are uniform in their praise of the courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of our men."

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war," he continued, "to support it financially and with firm belief. The right arm of America is in France. It is bared and ready to strike. The rest of the body is here in the United States but it must support the arm. This support should include subscription to Liberty loans as well as moral support of high confidence."

The condition of the American troops the secretary said is excellent. They are well in every way.

"Their spirits are high, their behavior admirable, and their relations with the French and British cordial and sympathetic," he said. "One rarely meets an American soldier in France who does not smile and wave his hat. The only sad Americans there are those who fear they may have to come home before the job is done."

"The information I went to get, I got," Mr. Baker said. His trip, he said, would bring a closer and more understanding co-operation between the war department and the army. As for the secretary himself, he feels that he is "now equipped with the means of judging and appreciating the kind of co-operation needed." "The impression one gets in France is one of determination, confidence and enthusiasm said Mr. Baker.

"The American, British, French and Italian armies are filled with this spirit and the civilian population show the same feeling," he said. "Everyone is quite determined to see the job through and quite confident of the outcome. I would say that the general sentiment is one of inspired determination."

"So far as the work of our own forces is concerned it gives one the impression of magnitude, thoroughness and speedy accomplishment. No hours of work are being observed over there and there are no limitations on labor. A glimpse of the tremendous extent of the American supply facilities, lines of communication, warehouses and numerous schools for men and officers, reminds one of a gigantic beehive filled with energetic men."

Secretary Baker said he had been interested to note the extraordinary extent to which American newspapers carry the war news. European papers, he said, were immeasurably behind those of this country in that respect.

Mr. Baker declined to discuss the drive on the west front. He said the situation had been apparently covered by Premier Lloyd George when he stated that alternate periods of cheerfulness and anxiety must be endured for some time to come.

Field Marshal Haig today reports his line on the Lys battle front standing intact last night as it existed yesterday morning from the British retirement east of Ypres, no ground having been lost despite the heavy

German attacks through the entire period. Checked for the time at least, in front of the strong British positions dominated by Kemmel hill on the northern portion of the front, the Germans turn their attention to the southwesterly sector of the battle field.

A heavy bombardment of the British position here between Locon and Robecquis is reported in progress. The enemy is finding himself cramped on the southern side of the wedge he has pushed into the British lines and seems on the eve of an effort to widen it out here.

At Locon the Germans are only some three miles north of Bethune, an important railway center and at Robecq are within six miles of Lille, a junction point on the railway from Bethune to Hazebrouck.

The British have been holding this sector of the front as strongly as they are the northwesterly edge of the salient where they have held up the German attack to advance further toward Hazebrouck. It seems not unlikely that the entente high command has forecast a possible larger German purpose to drive determinedly southward, envelope Bethune and push on to a point where they can compel the British to fall back from Givenchy and the region north of Arras where the dominating Vimy ridge is the German objective.

Whether indeed this be the large German strategic move has not yet been shown. The development of the enemy in the Molain on the Loco Robecq line will be followed with close attention, in view of this possibility and bearing upon the great struggle in the Somme front where the firm hold of the British on the Arras region and the line south to Albert had held up the enemy push on Amiens.

With the American Army in France, April 18 (By the Associated Press)—Reports from British commanders received at headquarters give the first definite information that American engineering troops in large numbers were among the forces hastily assembled from all branches of the service by Major General Carey for his improvised army who filled the gap in the line made by the Germans at the opening of their offensive last month. The engineers were at work constructing field railways and building bridges.

Three companies of the engineering department were caught in the early bombardment and ordered to fall back. To one of the American companies, which had been consolidated with the British royal engineers, was delegated the task of guaranteeing the destruction of an engineer's dump which it had been decided to abandon. This detachment destroyed all the material, made a rapid retreat, caught up with the larger group, and immediately resumed work, laying out trenches. These operations lasted from March 22 to 27. As the German attack became more intense the engineers were joined by cooks, orderlies and railway men as a part of General Carey's forces.

The commanding officer of an American regiment took charge of an infantry sub-sector and directed the action of his troops for one week until the emergency passed at that point.

To this officer, General Rawlinson, commanding the British army engaged in that sector, sent the following let-

ter: "The army commander wishes to record officially his appreciation of the excellent work your regiment has done in assisting the British army to resist the enemy's powerful offensive during the last 10 days. I fully realize that it has been largely due to your assistance that the enemy has been checked and I rely on you to assist us still further during the few days which are still to come before I shall be able to relieve you in the line. I consider your work in the line to be greatly enhanced by the fact that for six weeks previous to taking your place in the front line your men had been working at such high pressure, erecting heavy bridges on the Somme. My best congratulations and warm thanks to all.

"RAWLINSON"

With the American Army in France April 17 (by the Associated Press.)—American troops operating on the Lorraine sector have taken control of No Man's Land. Patrolling parties are making almost nightly visits up to the German wire entanglements without encountering any resistance. A lieutenant and a party of 12 have made a five hour exploring trip penetrating to the third line and making maps of machine gun and snipers' posts and strong points without being seen by the enemy.

An artillery lieutenant in an observation post sighted a German field kitchen coming up to the enemy line. He gave his battery its position and the kitchen was destroyed with three shots.

Washington, April 18.—The great flow of wounded now passing through Flanders is viewed with alarm by the Germans, as related in an official dispatch from Amsterdam today. The towns of Courtrai, Bruges, Ghent and other places have been transferred into military hospitals the dispatch says, adding that at the front arrangements are inadequate. Many wounded, it was said, are dying in Red Cross automobiles and wagons and in sanitary trains.

Ottawa, April 18—Regardless of sacrifices, Canada must keep her fighting divisions on the western front up to full strength, Sir Robert Borden, premier, stated during a secret session of the House of Commons. Canada also must so organize her remaining man power as to maintain and if possible increase, agricultural production, Sir Robert said.

GONE TO CAMP

Santa Fe, April 18.—Rev. C. F. Horton has resigned as pastor of the First Presbyterian church to which he came only a few months ago from Chicago to succeed Rev. B. Z. McCullough. After filling the pulpit for several Sundays he was called to Chicago to the bedside of his son. There he accepted a Y. M. C. A. secretaryship in one of the Texas camps and this week telegraphed his resignation.

AVIATOR KILLED

Hamilton, Ontario, April 17—Cadet Edward B. Bonyngé of New Jersey, was instantly killed and his pilot seriously hurt in an airplane accident a mile from the Beamsville aviation camp today. Bonyngé was to leave for overseas shortly. Bonyngé came here from Washington, N. J. His parents live in Santa Barbara, Cal.

When a man's popularity is on the wane he tries to bolster it up with wainscoting.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MEAT

Two-Thirds of a Pint of Dry Pinto:
Equal to a pound of
beef

Colorado's bean crop for the 1917 season numbered one hundred million pounds, of which 95 per cent are pinto beans. Next to the potato this is Colorado's most important vegetable. The principal variety is commercially known as the pinto bean. The terms Mexican bean and "frijole bean" are misleading. There are all together between sixty and seventy varieties of Mexican beans, of which the pinto is one. The pinto bean has tan markings of a splotchy nature on a buff ground color.

Value of Beans in the Diet

The high protein content of beans naturally makes their chief use that of a meat substitute. The United States department of agriculture compares beans and meat in the following way: "Two thirds of a pint of dry beans is equal to one pound of beef of average composition." It should be kept in mind that beans increase considerably in volume in cooking. One pint of cooked beans, because of this increase, has only one-third the nutritive value of one pint of dry beans. Again, about one-fourth of the protein of beans is not ordinarily utilized by the body. Even with these losses, beans remain a valuable source of vegetable protein.—Inga M. K. Allison, Colorado Agricultural college, Fort Collins, Colorado.

FOREIGN TRADE CONGRESS

Cincinnati, O., April 17.—The program for the fifth National Foreign Trade convention, which is to meet in this city under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade council, received its finishing touches today, and everything is in readiness for the beginning of the convention proceedings tomorrow.

The convention, which will continue in session three days, has for its special object the discussion of America's foreign trade and its part in winning the war. With this purpose in view hundreds of delegates, representing boards of trade and commercial bodies in all sections of the country, are arriving in the city in readiness for the opening of the convention.

MME. CURIE DOING HER BIT

Paris, April 17.—One of the most active war relief workers in France is Mme. Curie, the far-famed woman scientist. Any day along the muddy roads back of the front one may see Mme. Curie's famous X-ray car skimming in and out of the French lines with marvelous agility. Her motor car is a most wonderful contrivance, and is fitted with every conceivable instrument and appliance to cure and to heal.

AVIATOR KILLED

Long Beach, Calif., April 17.—Lawrence Reel was killed and Gridsol Christofferson was injured seriously today when an airplane in which they were flying fell into the ocean. Christofferson, a brother of Silas Christofferson, who was injured in an airplane accident about a year ago, conducted an aviation school. Reel was a pupil. The fall occurred a hundred feet off shore when Reel apparently tried to make too short a turn. The machine was wrecked when it hit the sandy bottom in shallow water.

SALARIES ASSURED

Washington, April 17.—The annual legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill carrying \$70,000,000, an increase over last year of about \$30,000,000 which provides salaries of most government officials from President Wilson down, was

passed today by the senate. A provision increasing virtually all employes' salaries in the civil establishment \$120 annually, was inserted by the senate which also restored appropriations for sub-treasuries, which the house proposed to abolish.

NOW THINGS WILL MOVE

Washington, April 17.—Charles M. Schwab today become director general of the emergency fleet corporation and will assume entire control and direction of the construction of the government's ship building program. At the suggestion of General Manager Charles Piez the office of general manager of the corporation was abolished to give Mr. Schwab a free hand in his work. Mr. Piez will remain as vice president of the shipping board.

THIRTY-SEVEN OF BRITISH CREW PERISH IN FLAMES WHEN OIL IGNITES

An Atlantic Port, April 17.—Thirty-seven lives were lost when the American steamship O. B. Jennings and the British War Knight, both laden with naphtha and inflammable oils collided off the British coast on March 24, according to members of the crew of the O. B. Jennings, who arrived here today. All who perished, with one exception, were on the British vessel. They were burned to death by blazing gas and oil. Those who survived the flames on the war Knight were rescued in the nick of time by destroyers, for soon after, while the blazing hull was being towed toward shallow water it struck a mine and was blown up. The destroyers went to the rescue through a field of blazing oil and took off all the crew of the Jennings. A number of the crew of the American ship, however, were ably burned and had to be removed to hospitals after they were landed.

"We had had an exceptionally rough trip," the officer said, "and as a result the churning of the bulk oil we carried had caused a tremendous amount of gas. When the War Knight hit us there was an instant explosion, caused, no doubt, by a spark from the impact of the steel, setting the gas on fire.

Immediately there was a roar of flames spouting out of the hole in the Jennings' side which all but enveloped the Britisher. Thirty six of her crew of about 50 were on the deck at the time and they must have been instantly incinerated.

"We drifted apart and one of the destroyers by which we were convoyed managed to get a line on her and was towing her toward the beach when in some manner the burning ship drifted on to a mine field and blew up. The case oil with which she was loaded took fire and completed her destruction.

"We had our own safety to look after. The burning naphtha had poured out on to the sea and it would have been folly to launch life boats. The destroyer dashed through the burning oil, bumped alongside us and we jumped to her decks. We lost only one man, a seaman named Shea. The Jennings being a menace to other ships we fired a number of shots into her. She settled until her decks were level with the water, extinguishing the flames, and afterward was taken in tow and beached.

"The accident came at the close of a rough and exciting voyage which had set the nerves of our crew on edge through the previous unaccounted for disappearance of several ships of our convoy. They may have been diverted or they may have been torpedoed. We never knew further than the fact that they were gone when we looked for them."

The British steamer War Knight,

the vessel destroyed through the collision, was 7,591 tons gross register, built at Alameda, Cal., in 1917. The O. B. Jennings was owned by the Standard Oil company and was a steamer of 10,290 tons gross register.

LLOYD GEORGE DECLARES THAT MAN POWER MUST HAVE POPULAR APPROVAL

London, Tuesday, April 16.—In discussing the man power bill today in the house of commons Premier Lloyd George asked whether conscription in Ireland was to be the government's only answer to the report of the most remarkable convention ever held in Ireland. Such an answer would be regarded as unsatisfactory not in Ireland but in England, he said. If there was trouble in Ireland, arising from refusal to legislate after the Irish convention and only conscription was offered, any resistance in Ireland would meet with sympathy here which would paralyze the effort to enforce conscription in Ireland. The premier referred to the attitude of the labor party, adding:

"It is useless to put this bill on the statute books unless we intend to enforce it and it is useless to try to enforce it, unless behind the government there is a feeling that Ireland has been justly treated. Moreover, Ireland is not the only country to be considered.

"As to America, the opinion reaching the government is that sentiment in America supports the bill, provided self-government is offered Ireland. It is vital to us at the moment that America is coming to our aid through the most remarkable decision ever taken by an executive. President Wilson's decision was not without difficulty but it was the only way America could render practical assistance in this battle.

"In these circumstances America is entitled to expect from the British government—though they could not ask any government to carry out domestic legislation—that they would smooth these difficulties and at any rate not increase them. I am certain nothing would help more at the present time to secure the full measure of American assistance than the determination of British parliament to tender to Ireland her own parliament.

Replying to Sir Edward Carson's criticisms, the premier said that if it had been merely a matter of a year or two possibly no grave consequences would have arisen for Ireland but what had happened had shown that if the war was prolonged a continuation of the state of suspense was a matter of vital interest, not merely to Ireland, but to the empire. In introducing the man-power bill he said, the government had considered nothing but the best means for prosecuting the war. They were confronted with a need for more men because the Germans had just summoned to the colors another 550,000 men for training. Great Britain must make ready for them and therefore the government had had to introduce a measure of the most drastic character. Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said he would continue to support the man power bill, adding: "Even if you put Ulster in a subordinate position to the rest of Ireland, with which she is now threatened, and if you put me under a government of nationalists or Sinn Feiners, I support it, because no more detestable domination could be put upon the world than that of the Germans."

Life insurance experts contend that a woman who is in good health at the age of 45 is likely to outlive a man of the same age, because she is apt to be more temperate and is less liable to accident.

400 PRISONERS AT PENITENTIARY DEAL ROUGHLY WITH ALLEGED VIOLATOR OF LAW

Santa Fe, N. M., April 17.—Four hundred convicts in the state penitentiary this afternoon tarred and feathered Major John M. Birkner, the medical officer formerly stationed at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., who was arrested last week on a charge of violating the espionage act and was taken to the state penitentiary as a federal prisoner in default of \$5,000 bail.

Following his being tarred and feathered, Major Birkner was led around the penitentiary yard with a rope about his neck. Convicts jeered and yelled with satisfaction at the scene. The affair took place about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington, April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed four district superintendents and six state directors. For district number 11 (Texas and New Mexico) H. W. Lewis, Smithville, Texas, was appointed superintendent.

It is understood the recommendations call for a sliding scale of increases and that all employes regardless of union or non-union affiliations have been treated alike. Extensive hearings were held in addition to investigation made by experts. The revision is the most extensive ever undertaken, affecting approximately two million persons.

London, April 17.—The famous leaning Virgin at the top of the Albert Cathedral, now behind the German lines, was shot down by German artillery on Tuesday, says a dispatch from British headquarters in France to Reuters Limited. It is not known the correspondent adds, whether the destruction of the statue was an act of vandalism or an accident.

Washington, April 17.—President Wilson today stopped the issuance of patents and copyrights to enemies and revoked the authority given Americans to apply for patents in enemy countries.

By executive order the president revoked the authority vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue licenses to enemies to take out of the country papers, pictures or communications relating to letters patent, copyrights or registration of trade marks. At the same time the federal trade commission was prohibited from granting licenses to American citizens to prosecute patent applications in enemy countries. The licensing authority revoked was granted by the president on October 12, 1917.

SHIPS SHOULD HAVE MORE BULKHEADS

London—J. W. Isherwood, naval architect, told a Daily Express representative recently that "50 per cent of the merchant ships sunk by U-boats could have been saved if they had been built with bulkheads in the proportion of about one for every 40 feet of their length. It is quite an easy matter," he said, "to build a ship which cannot be sunk by one torpedo and as a rule, that is sufficient to sink the ships of the mercantile marine today. I maintain that if the Glenart Castle had been fitted with ten instead of six water-tight compartments, she would have remained afloat. The same applies to practically all ships that have gone down as a result of one torpedo."

New York city has furnished approximately 1,200 women physicians, nurses and canteen workers for overseas service.

LIMITED AMOUNT WILL BE PERMITTED TO GO OUT OF EL PASO

El Paso, April 13.—A permit was issued here today by the war trade board to export a limited quantity of food supplies to the Mexican federal troops encamped near the San Juan mine, opposite Fort Hancock, Texas. The permit was granted at the request of Andres Garcia, Mexican consul general and was approved by Colonel George T. Langhorne, commander of the Big Bend military district.

The federal troops in command of Colonel Martinez Ruiz are marching overland from Samalayuca to Ojinaga to oppose Villa's advance toward the American border. Having exhausted their food supplies before reaching the San Juan mine, the federals were forced to go into camp there and temporarily abandon their march to Ojinaga. When they receive the shipment of food authorized by the war trade board the column is expected to continue down the river from the San Juan mine where recent sniping affairs occurred.

Villa has \$1,000,000 worth of silver bullion in his possession and is approaching the border to dispose of this silver through American agents, according to information received here today. Villa was last reported near San Antonio, 50 miles southeast of Ojinaga.

Washington, April 13.—The senate resolution embodying the war department plan to put draft quota basis on the number of men in class one instead of on state population was adopted by the house today by a vote of 325 to 3. Representatives Gordon, Ohio, and Huddleston and Burnett, Alabama, voted against it.

An amendment by Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska to base the quota on the total draft registration and liability to military service was voted down yesterday. Another amendment by the Nebraska member directing that credit be given for volunteers was adopted. Before final action was taken Representative Harrison of Virginia withdrew his amendment providing for the exemption of farm labor.

REPUBLICANS UNITE

San Francisco, April 15.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee announced here today that factional differences of that party in California, which attracted national attention in the presidential election of 1916, when Woodrow Wilson carried the state, had disappeared.

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.—Adv.

WILL CLOSE BRIDGE

El Paso, April 15.—Complying with the request of the war trade board the international bridges here will be closed four days each week to the exportation of food to Mexico. The bridges will remain open to all who wish to cross and recross but no food shipments will be permitted except on the two specified days each week.

BEST FOR CHILDREN

Experience proves that Foley's Honey and Tar is the best family medicine for children for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Mrs. M. E. Schlarb, 556 Oakland avenue, Ashland, Pa., writes: "When my little girl gets a cold I give her a dose of it and it always relieves her. I cannot praise it too highly." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

COLORADO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT CHARGED WITH PREACHING PRO-GERMAN

Grand Junction, Colo., April 13.—Dr. E. E. Cole, superintendent of the school at Pall Appleton, near here, was taken from his home last night by three men who applied a coat of grease and feathers and warned him to leave the community. Dr. Cole is widely known in Colorado educational circles. He is alleged to have made a German talk in chapel.

Dr. Cole's assailants were armed with shot guns. After they had completed the work of covering the educator with feathers they warned him to leave Appleton. "If you don't leave this community in 36 hours, we'll hang you to the nearest telephone pole," the leader said.

Opponents of Dr. Cole alleged that in chapel Wednesday morning Cole asserted the government of Germany had done more to advance the conservation of the world in the last five years than all nations of the world had accomplished in the last 50 years. Cole denies such a statement, citing numerous proofs of his loyalty.

El Paso, Texas, April 13.—The dying wish of General Ignacio Bravo, a veteran of the old Mexican federal army under Porfirio Diaz, will be carried out. General Bravo died here Tuesday night after living here as a refugee since he was forced to leave Mexico by political conditions. His last request was to have his body buried in Mexican soil and the government has given permission to have the remains shipped to Mexico City for burial in the national cemetery. General Bravo held many responsible positions under the Diaz government.

STONE'S CONDITION SERIOUS

Washington, D. C., April 13.—Senator Stone of Missouri, who suffered a stroke of paralysis last Wednesday, became worse today after spending a restless night and is in a serious condition, his physicians said.

DON'T LET IT LINGER

A cough that "hangs on" wears out the sufferer, leaving him unable to ward off sickness. Jos. Gillard, 148 Fillmore St., Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I was suffering with a dry hacking cough and a pain in my chest, but since taking Foley's Honey and Tar compound I have been relieved." It soothes, heals and cures.—Sold everywhere.—Adv.

KIDNAPED MISSIONARIES

Peking, Monday, April 13.—Miss Katherine Schmidt and Mrs. Stanley M. Dixon, American missionaries formerly of Springfield, South Dakota, have been captured by bandits. They are representatives of the China Mennonite Mission society. Miss Schmidt was attached to the station at Tsao Hsien, Shantung province, and Mrs. Dixon to the station in the nearby town of Fangshan in Kuangsu province.

Are Released

Washington, April 15.—The two American missionaries referred to in the foreign dispatch, the state department was advised today, were released soon after the bandits took them.

THIS WOMAN FOUND RELIEF

Backache, sore muscles, stiff or swollen joints, rheumatic pains, dizziness and like symptoms are caused by disordered kidneys and bladder. Mrs. Thos. H. Davis, Montgomery, R. F. D., Ind., writes: "I doctored months without relief. I commenced using Foley Kidney Pills and got relief. Eight bottles cured me." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

BY HIS WIFE WHO IS MOTHERING MRS. GRANGER "SILLY LITTLE THING"

Chicago, April 15.—The case of Dr. Thomas, university professor, charged with disorderly conduct, was continued in the Morals court to Friday. Mrs. R. M. Granger, wife of an army officer in France, with whom the educator is alleged to have registered at a hotel as man and wife last Thursday, was not in court. It was said she was still at the professor's home, where Mrs. Thomas, assisted by a son who is a hospital interne, was trying to soothe her shaken nerves. The continuance was taken at the instance of Peter Sissman, attorney for Dr. Thomas, who said he had had no time to prepare his case. A large crowd, attracted by the notoriety of the case, was disappointed at the brevity of the proceedings. There were a few whispered words exchanged by Judge Graham and prosecutor Starr and the case for the day was over. A woman who had obtained a seat near the bench, continued work on a soldier's sock until she saw the principals leaving the room, and when she hastily gathered her material and left also.

"Who knows", commented the prosecutor, "but perhaps Mrs. Granger's husband may get that sock some day."

Dr. Thomas escaped observation by the curious until his lawyer called him forward. He leaned against a door, looking weary and worn, until the attorney summoned him. In the back ground were perhaps a hundred defendants and witnesses in a heavy docket consisting wholly of cases of immorality. They are the specialty of the morals court. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the university of Chicago where Dr. Thomas holds the chair of sociology was expected to return from Washington today. Faculty members met Saturday to prepare a formal statement of the case for him. It is understood to be a resume of facts admitted by federal officials—the sailing of Lieutenant R. M. Granger, signal corps, for France—the farewell of his wife and the immediate solace she found in the company of Dr. Thomas; their long talks in the sequestered shadows of the university, the denouncement at the hotel Thursday night when they were taken into custody and the charge which brought the professor into the dissoluting portals of the Morals court.

Mr. Thomas' interest in young Mrs. Granger—she is 24, while the professor is 55 and look it—showed no signs of abatement today. Years ago she accepted her husband's advanced theories of relations between man and women—the "wider view"—as many intellectuals term it, and she is now mothering both the girl and her husband. The girl, she called "a silly little thing" and her husband a "silly boy."

"So stupid of him" she said.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS AND COLDS

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

For Tired Women With Aching Heads

"They help me so much and I find relief as soon as I begin taking your Foley Kidney Pills." Mrs. Frank P. Wood, Morrill, Maine, R. F. D. No. 2.

Sometimes it seems as if you can't stand the pain across your back. It is just making your life miserable and robbing you of all energy and strength. When you are constantly tired, head always aching, nerves "on edge," kidney action painful and burning, then is the time to start in at once on Foley Kidney Pills.

They strengthen the weak, ailing kidneys, improve their action, enable them to throw off the poisons that cause your trouble. Your nerves grow peaceful, sleep becomes sounder, nervous headaches disappear. As Mrs. Wood says: "I find relief as soon as I begin to take your Foley Kidney Pills." Be sure you get the genuine Foley Kidney Pills, for they are purely medicinal and contain no harmful drugs.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

GERMANS LOSE JOBS

El Paso, April 15.—Native and foreign firms in Chihuahua City have been forced to discharge their German employes in order to avoid being placed on the American black list, passengers arriving here last night from Mexico said. By a new ruling of the war trade board, any foreign or native concern having Germans on their pay rolls will be refused licenses to export food or other supplies until the Germans have been discharged. The new order caused the dismissal of a number of Germans employed in stores, mines and smelters in Chihuahua City and throughout the state of Chihuahua.

SOLDIERS KILLED IN WRECK

New York, April 15.—Three soldiers were killed, eight seriously injured and 35 slightly injured early today in a wreck on the Long Island railroad near Central Islip, N. Y. All of the dead and injured are said to be stationed at Camp Upton, at Yaphank, N. Y.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OPENS

Boston, April 15.—The major league baseball season starts today with the initial games on the schedule of the American league. The four eastern clubs in the circuit are down for contests this afternoon, New York appearing at Washington and the Philadelphia team playing Boston in this city. The four western members of the circuit will come into action tomorrow, with games between St. Louis and Chicago at Chicago, and Detroit and Cleveland at Cleveland.

Despite the war, the league magnates express the belief that the season will be a successful one for the game. Many familiar faces will be missing from the lineups as a result of enlistments and the draft. A number of well known players will also be seen in new uniforms as a result of the trades that have been made since the close of last season.

New managers in two cities of the league make their bows today. They are Ed Barrow, former president of the International league, who has become manager of the Boston Red Sox, and Miller Huggins, former manager of the St. Louis Nationals, and now the new pilot of the New York Yankees.

CUT THIS OUT—

ITS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield avenue, 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.

DISTRICT COURT

The case of the State vs. Lon Seymour charged with the murder of Andres Indurain on November 27th, last, was concluded Friday night at 11:15. At two o'clock A. M. Saturday morning the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against the defendant. Judge Leahy received the verdict. There were few present at the hour except the court officers and the defendant and his counsel and his immediate family. Immediately upon the return of the verdict Seymour was remanded to the custody of the sheriff and placed in jail. His counsel gave notice that they would file a motion for a new trial and in the event of it being overruled by the court they stated that an appeal would be perfected to the supreme court. Under the law counsel have ten days in which to perfect and file motion for a new trial. Judge Leahy announced that he would return to Santa Rosa and hear argument on the motion on May 7th. In the event that the motion is overruled, sentence will be imposed by the court also on that date. The penalty for murder in the second degree is not less than three years and it may be life in the state penitentiary.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the State vs. J. B. Middleton, convicted of murder in the first degree for the murder of Francisco Serna and M. Varela, will also be taken up for argument on May 7th. If no new trial is granted by the court, the sentence of the court will be imposed on that date, which in murder in the first degree is death.

In the case of the State vs. Demacio Maes who pleaded guilty to larceny of cattle, the court sentenced the defendant to serve not less than one year nor more than 18 months in the state penitentiary at Santa Fe, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

Casimiro Abeyta, who pleaded guilty to larceny of sheep, was given not less than one year nor more than 18 months in the penitentiary.

In the case of the State vs. W. E. Lang, indicted for the crime of larceny of cattle, the defendant appeared in court and pled guilty to the indictment. Judge Leahy imposed a sentence of not less than one year nor more than 18 months and a fine of five hundred dollars against the defendant.

The spring term of the district court for Guadalupe county, after a twelve days session, adjourned Saturday morning about 11 o'clock.

Tokio, Wednesday, April 10.—Several instances of Russian sniping against Japanese patrols in Vladivostok are reported in a dispatch from that city to Azahi. One Russian was arrested. The message also reports that the local council of Soldiers and Workmen has telegraphed to headquarters urging the dispatch of armed German and Austrian prisoners to Vladivostok as reinforcement. Bolshevik leaders are quoted as declaring that the Japanese action in landing forces in Vladivostok marks the beginning of the carrying out by Japan of her "long cherished ambition" in Siberia. The Russian foreign minister, according to a dispatch from Khabarovsk, eastern Siberia, has telegraphed the Siberian Soveit and there was not sufficient justification for the landing of the Japanese and the Russian Workmen and Soldiers must take measures for the defense of the country. Although it has been confirmed that a small British con-

tingent has been put ashore at Vladivostok the report that American blue jackets had been disembarked is unconfirmed and is not credited here. It is understood here that the Soveit at Kaha Kahabarovsk has protested against the landing of both the British and the Japanese.

NEW MEXICO BOYS AT CAMP CRANE, PA., ASTONISH EASTERNERS WITH SPORT

During recent changes affected at Fort Riley and Camp Funston, Kan., a number of men from New Mexico and Arizona who went to those camps with part of the first draft, were transferred to eastern camps for service as interpreters and in other capacities as required. Higinio G. Garcia from this city, who was employed at the Meadow City Market as a meat cutter, was moved from Fort Riley to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., and is acting at the present time as an interpreter. The only other Las Vegas boy at this camp is Conrad Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Frank. Both boys have received training in the base hospital at Camp Crane.

Garcia has written friends in this city of his new location and is pleased with it. He says that people in that section of the country make quite a curiosity of a westerner supposing him to be either a cowboy or a natural bad man.

A number of boys from different parts of New Mexico and Arizona recently started a knife throwing game at Camp Crane which excited the admiration of the entire command there. It appears this game was unknown to any of the soldiers there and the boys from this section being adept at the throwing gained the good will and admiration of all. An officer at Camp Crane recently stated to a newspaper man that the men in his command are among the best in the country, and with the recent addition of westerners who could throw a knife with the same skill that sharpshooters shoot, that the kaiser and his followers would suffer the results of their possible invasion when they are given an opportunity to go over, following their preliminary training at Camp Crane.

PRACTICE TO BE STOPPED

Santa Fe, April 16.—The determination to punish severely the growing practice of men hiring out as sheepherders to take pay in advance and then fail to show up for work, has led to the arrest of Benito Fierro and Jose Caballeros, the former being sentenced to 174 days and \$50 fine, and the latter to 88 days and \$50 fine for failure to show up for work with George Corn of Lincoln county, and Peter Casazone of Chaves county.

The war has created a boom in the fishing industry of the British Isles. Some of the old fishing skippers are said to have paid taxes this year on incomes amounting to \$35,000 and over.

RIO ARRIBA GETS HONOR FLAG

Santa Fe, April 15.—The honor flag for Rio Arriba county for over-subscribing its quota of the Liberty loan arrived today and was delivered to State Treasurer H. L. Hall who hails from that county. At a rally held at the Spanish-American Normal school and addressed by Colonel Venecio R. Hill, \$16,000 worth of bonds were subscribed or more than the entire quota for the county. Joseph Beck, Father Pouget, J. H. Sargent and Toribio Manzanares also made addresses.

Some folks never know when they are well off, but everybody thinks he knows when the other chap is.

LIVELY PARTY PROMISED ANTILERED FOLK BY RETIRING COMMITTEE

All Elks are urgently requested to make arrangements to attend the dance that will be given at the club house Thursday evening. George A. Fleming, chairman of the entertainment committee states that the affair will be lively in every way. Good music has been provided and everything possible will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of all who attend.

This is to be the last dance given by the old committee on entertainment. During the past year many enjoyable parties have been given under the direction of the committee headed by Mr. Fleming and it is expected that all Elks and their ladies will turn out for the conclusive affair. The dance will start promptly at 9 o'clock and end when the dancers show by their actions that the party is over. All Elks are invited.

PATRIOTIC YOUNG FOOD SAVERS IN ALABAMA INSTITUTION MAKE GOOD RECORD

Albuquerque, April 16.—How 160 girl students in the state normal school of Florence, Alabama, reduced food waste on their plates from 80 pounds daily to no pounds daily is told by Robert H. Mangum, director of education for the food administration in Alabama. The story appeals to the New Mexico director as one distinctly worth passing on to the Normal schools of New Mexico. It shows what a little systematic patriotic effort can accomplish in stopping waste of food, the kind of waste that is likely to go on every day right under our noses without being noticed.

Those in charge of the food-buying and preparation departments of this school thought they were Hooverizing by keeping a sharp eye on the garbage cans. The teachers, however, one day conceived the idea that too much food was being left on the plates. They began to weigh the plate waste daily and to their amazement found it average 80 pounds per day for 160 people.

The attention of the young ladies was called to this state of affairs and they very promptly passed a "clean plate" resolution. Next day the daily waste dropped to 27 pounds. Enthusiasm waned in a few days, however, when the novelty wore off and the waste crept up to forty pounds. The drive was resumed, posters put up, a blue ribbon contest held to see which table could show the most clean plates for the longest time; attention was called to sugar left in coffee-cups and teacups, and the daily waste dropped down steadily to 25, 20, 15 10 and even four pounds a day. It got so that a girl who left food on her plate aroused the indignation of her table mates.

"This contest has been on for two months," said one of the teachers, "and by this time the clean plate habit has been formed. We simply do not have enough table waste to weigh. I never dreamed that such a thing was possible in an institution"

"Aside from the fact," she adds, "that food has been saved to the school and to the markets, this campaign has been worth a great deal to the girls. They have learned many practical lessons in economy that they will never forget and they have learned what perseverance and co-operation can do with a situation.

"Perhaps some of the details of our work will be helpful. We try to have meals balanced. We vary menus from day to day and change ways of cooking dishes. We use a good quality of materials and we believe in having foods well cooked and prop-

erly seasoned. If properly soaked and cooked, prunes and dried fruits need very little, if any sugar. Cereal is better without so much sugar. Small servings are given and dishes are passed later. A knife is placed on the bread plate so that the slice may be divided."

This story will be of interest to homes as well as institutions. In many homes thoughtlessness and carelessness allow just such waste to go unnoticed. There is a lesson in the patriotism of these Alabama girls that can be learned by everyone.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MAN SATISFIED HIMSELF ON CONDITIONS IN FRANCE

London, April 16.—"Ten weeks spent in the war zone convinces me that the morale and morals of the American soldier in France are in full accord with the finest traditions of American arms and a credit to the social and religious standards of American society," said Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Boston, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in an interview with the Associated Press on his arrival in London on his way to America.

"My investigation," he said, "carried me into every American landing port in France; into rest camps and training camps, and for 10 days I was practically in our front line, including two nights and three days in a front line dugout. I was right with our men all the time. I messed with them, slept with them and experienced two barrages with them.

"My whole experience convinced me that the administration of our war activities in France is amazingly efficient. Our railroads, our camps, our food, our water supply, and our rapidly increasing military equipment are miracles of swift and thorough achievement.

"In the business of keeping our soldiers physically and morally fit, the program of our military authorities is the most comprehensive and aggressive ever laid out by a nation at war. The stories of wholesale drunkenness and vice circulated in some quarters at home concerning the American expeditionary force were false. While some men and groups of men have committed grave excesses and shamed their uniforms, the small number of those in proportion to the total number under arms is a source of gratification and pride to every citizen who believes in the moral soundness of American society. My own investigations substantiate the figures already made public by the army medical department, which prove that the American soldier in France is living on a higher moral plane than the moral plane of American civilian life. General Pershing and his associates deserve not a resolution of inquiry and censure but a vote of confidence and the assurance of the nation's wholehearted co-operation and support.

"The work of the Young Men's Christian association in the American army zone cannot fail to receive the enthusiastic commendation of every visitor. The organization's many-sided work makes it the mightiest constructive agency of its kind in Europe."

WHY NOT BE GOOD

TO YOURSELF?

If you awaken weary and unrefreshed in the morning, or tire early in the day, are bilious and "blue," with coated tongue and bad breath—if you are suffering from indigestion or constipation—you will find Foley Cathartic Tablets quick to relieve and comfortable in action. They are wholesome and health-giving. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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What was formerly only popular dissent in Canada expressed against hereditary nobility has taken the form of concrete legislative action in the dominion parliament. Orders in council, which have the effect of complete state action in war times, have been filed with the proper authorities in Great Britain by Premier Borden declaring against the conferring of honors or titular distinctions upon subjects resident in Canadian territory, save those for military prowess, and even these only upon the recommendation of the prime minister. Absolute rejection of hereditary title is voiced and the proposal made that existing titles shall, after a certain period, be terminated through suspension of descent.

From the very beginning there has been stern and stolid objection to the creation of a peerage within the highly democratic dominion, and every succeeding patent from the crown has served only to fan the flame of discontent with the practice. The anomaly of the condition sought to be maintained and extended has never been lost sight of by the democratic objectors. By reason of the distinguished services of many Canadians in battle the pressure for extension of titular rewarding has grown. Evidently so has the opposition. It is noteworthy that the orders in Council are signed by one who is affected by the adverse action, Sir Robert Borden, and that they will be supported by another who has long worn similar honors, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the parliamentary opposition.

That the mother country will hearken to the voice of her devoted daughter scarcely need be doubted. When these eminently sound, though radical, orders are ratified there will not be inexistence upon the western hemisphere a shred of the thing which by reason of its power or classification, demeaned human beings and served as a prop for thrones.

The men in the Santa Fe shops in Las Vegas have bought more bonds than the men in the Albuquerque shops, and there are seven to one more men there than here. It is also a fact worthy of note that the Spanish-American workers were prominent among those who subscribed.

George Creel is quoted as saying he is proud America was unprepared to enter the war. So are Hindenburg and the kaiser; but the American people are shamed.

Is there some other large city outside of Paris or London Hindenburg thinks he would like to occupy until the others are available?

It is not strange that Count Czernin should be denounced in Germany. He committed the unpardonable offense of acting on his own hook.

If you can't go to the front, go down into your pocket. It is the same old story, you must either fish or cut bait.

(London Co. New York Sun)

German newspapers are full of advertisements of synthetic substitutes for articles that have become rare.

A recent addition to the list is an artificial meat, to which the name of milfix has been given. It is sold in tins, each of which costs 84 cents. Milfix is advertised as the best possible substitute for fresh meat. The advertisement adds that milfix should be well treated with pepper, salt, onions and other tasty additions, which are apparently intended to hide its real flavor.

A Dresden firm advertises an excellent substitute for coffee. This is sold at \$1.14 a pound. The advertisement says: "This substitute for coffee has an excellent taste and an agreeable aroma, and the highly honorable housewives who try it will be completely satisfied, and will become regular customers."

A Berlin firm advertises a substitute for tobacco, described as being made of the most noble smokable leaves. It may be mixed with real tobacco or can be smoked alone in a pipe.

Unconsciously there was demonstrated at the farm maintained by the city of Cleveland for boy waifs and incorrigibles a lesson in applied distribution of wealth that has given the opponent of socialism in that stronghold of radicalism a convenient club. This being, as all boys know, "marble time," the kindly superintendent divided 3,000 plaster spheres among the 150 enforced guests. By nightfall fewer than 10 per cent of the lads had possession of 90 per cent of the toys. Permitted to go on without a new supply or forced redistribution the official believes that ultimately one boy would own all the marbles. In his opinion the same allocation would follow the division of property among the people share and share alike as proposed by certain economists. His inspiration is due only to a belated discovery. Perhaps next week he will be astonished to learn that cream rises to the top of the milk while water seeks its own level. Later he will be amazed to discover that the socialists will assert that the case in point is not at all analogous to the thesis they teach.

Political gossip has it that Colonel Bryan will seek the democratic presi-

dential nomination in 1920. Republicans will be slow to believe anything so soft for them is possible.

In the absence of anything else the kaiser might congratulate von Hindenburg on his great success in getting men killed.

Talk may be cheap ordinarily, but, under the new sedition measure it is to be very extensive for the pro-German to say what he thinks.

Anyway, the extension of conscription won't place upon Lloyd George the task of teaching the Irish how to fight.

James A. Farrell, who will preside over the sessions of the national foreign trade convention meeting today at Cincinnati, is widely known in the industrial world as the president of the United States Steel corporation. Mr. Farrell is a self-made man, like so many other American leaders of industry and commerce. He was born in New Haven and began his career as a mill boy in that city. At 25 he left New Haven for Pittsburg, entering the mills of the Pittsburgh Wire company as a laborer. In six years he had risen to a place of command. At 40 he had become general manager of a steel wire company, and at 50 he was chosen president of the great steel corporation he now heads. Mr. Farrell has prospered without the benefit of any more rigorous training than is to be obtained from daily moiling in the mills of trade, but that has sufficed to make him one of the great leaders of American industry.

DIPPED INTO A TANK

Pottsville, Pa., April 18.—Five Austrians who refused to purchase Liberty bonds at the Lytle colliery near here were taken by the heels by the workmen and dipped into a steel tank used for heating oil. The men are today covered with an amber stain that will not wash off. They all purchased bonds today.

NEW BRANCH AT ARMY CAMPS WILL GIVE SANITATION SPECIAL ATTENTION

Camp Funston, Kas., April 17.—A new branch of the medical department has been organized at Camp Funston for the purpose of looking after the health conditions at the cantonment. It is composed of men from the various medical detachments and field hospitals who are particularly fitted for the work.

A unit of the new branch which is of special importance is the sanitary squad, of which there are two. These squads look after the sanitation of the camp. All the men are expert chemists. Another unit is the mobile laboratory which continually keeps its attention on the water supply. Five men are kept busy analyzing the water. The medical supply depot handles the supplies of the various medical units. The mobile veterinary corps, stationed at the base hospital, cares for sick animals or those wounded in battle.

Each of the foregoing organizations has separate commanding officers. Regular classes have been organized in each unit and a large amount of time is spent in instruction in the various phases of the work.

MILLIONS FOR SHIPS

Washington, April 17.—A bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for constructing concrete ships was introduced today by Senator McCumber of North Dakota. The bill is understood to have the approval of President Wilson and was prepared by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board.

A MESSAGE TO IRELAND

Listen, I'm writin' ye, Jimmy O'Flanigan,
Sindin' a message from over the seas;
Shame to ould Ireland and all of her fightin' men!
Faith, 'tis no time to get weak in the knees.

Shades of St. Patrick, but I must confess to ye,
Much as I love the ould Emerald sod,
I, Mike O'Brien, am wishin' bad cess to ye
Shirkin' your duty to freedom and God.

Quit your chenanigan, with the world riotin';
Sure 'tis an Irishman's time to fall in;
When the war's over thin talk about quietin'
England's oppression, but now 'tis a sin.

Faith, 'tis the kaiser himself would be rulin' ye.
Niver swap horses whin crossin' a stream;
Turn a deaf ear to the traitor that's foolin' ye,
Jimmy, belave me, 'tis no idle dream.

Here in America, where they are feedin' us,
Faith, there are men that the devil can't scare;
Ready to wallop the brute that is bleedin' us,
Ready to follow—the devil knows where.

Shame to ye, shame to ye, Jimmy O'Flanigan,
Roustin' conscription! Come on wid the b'ys;
Let the ould kaiser know Paddy's a man agin;
Sure 'tis ould Ireland can blacken his eyes.

—Florence Goff.

LITTLE FLAG ON OUR HOUSE

(Leslie's)

The little flag on our house
Is floating all the day
Beside the great big Stars and Stripes
You can almost hear it say
To all the folks in our street,
As the breezes make it dance;
"Look up and see my one blue star—
We've got a boy in France!"

The little flag on our house,
It floats sometimes at night,
And you can see it 'way up there
When the street lamp shines just right.
And sometimes, 'long towards mornin',
When the cop comes by, perchance,
It signals with its one blue star:
"We've got a boy in France!"

The little flag on our house,
Will wave, and wave, and wave
Until our boy comes home again,
Or finds in France his grace,
Nay—tho' its blue star turn to gold,
Because of war's grim chance,
It still shall wave to say: "Thank God!
We've got a boy in France!"

BUT HE DIDN'T

Rome, April 17.—"Emperor Charles should have resigned, but as it is not necessary for sovereigns to leave their posts, even when they make blunders, Count Czernin was obliged to go," says the Giornale d'Italia, in commenting upon the resignation of Count Czernin as Austrian foreign minister.

A diplomat is a man who can pocket an insult in haste and get even at leisure.

SOLDIERS ARE LEARNING THE VALUE OF CLEANLINESS TO HEALTH

Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., April 18.—"Let me tell you that the million men now in the United States army and the millions who may eventually enter, are not coming back to their home communities and stand for the inadequate municipal control of health hazards. Even at last Christmas time the Bowery boy in eastern camps went home and threw the coal from the tenement bath-tub because he had been taught in the army to take a body bath at least twice a week and to wash his hands surely before each meal, and not to drink out of a cup some one else had used. The city and country boy went home and distressed his good mother by telling her that her ice box was dirty. No more will these men sleep in stuffy bedrooms to avoid catching cold. And when these millions of trained fighting men return to their home communities after the war, they will surely be a strong force for a responsible, able and well financed municipal health department."

In these words Colonel Peter C. Field, chief surgeon of the 91st division, predicted the future results to be expected as a result of the practical health measures taught the men in the national army. Colonel Field was addressing the citizens of the city of Tacoma on an efficient health department, and urging co-operation between the municipal and army health officers in order to protect the soldiers outside of camp as well as in camp.

Colonel Field characterized Camp Lewis as a new community, halfway between Tacoma and Olympia, "where your sons and brothers have formed a new little city."

"Perhaps you will admit that the national army at Camp Lewis has what is known, even to the Huns, a wonderful spirit, or esprit de corps. We perhaps take ourselves too seriously. But, we, perhaps more than you, know the business ahead and every day teaches us that the more preventable disease that exists among us, just to that extent are we less fit to represent you over there.

"I have said that the spirit of these from your homes is truly wonderful. It is so much deeper than the similar spirit in evidence in the regular and national guard divisions, that it has been the subject of report by inspectors. It is so true a spirit of to do and die if necessary, that it is reported the war department looks to the national army divisions to provide the backbone of the whole army of the United States which includes regulars and National Guard.

"If representatives of Portland, Olympia, Seattle, and Tacoma could be invisible spectators in my office during the many daily interviews with soldiers of the wild west division who come to me with requests to be released from quarantine in order that they may go home to see a dying wife, child or mother, these representatives would go away with a completely new point of view. And if they could read the letters from the dear ones and hear the statements of these men to the effect that both mother and sister or wife feel that permission to go back to their sick ones should be decided entirely upon the basis of what is best for all. When the mother or wife writes that she is quite willing to die without seeing her soldier boy if the best interests of the country demand it, and the soldier boy standing before me with tears in his eyes states that he is ready to accept the decision that releasing him from quarantine or training is detrimental or dangerous to a community or his country, then it is that my spirit of resentment is apt to rise against those in civil communi-

ties, who would decide the matter of protection of soldiers upon the basis of the almighty dollar or political expediency rather than upon the demand for united effort of all individuals and all communities for the final victory."

ROAD AS WAR MEMORIAL

Paris, April 17.—Already the French government has decided on a memorial that will worthily represent to the ages to come the grandeur and the horror of the present world war. It is to take the form of a "sacred road" stretching 400 miles, from the coast of Flanders to far Alsace, along the line on which for three years and more the contending hosts have raced each other in grim battle.

Planted on each side with forest trees, the memorial road is to grow year by year, century by century, into an undying and perpetual monument which nature herself shall raise in everlasting commemoration of the war.

In the woods at either side the countless heroes who have given up their lives for humanity will sleep their last sleep in graves kept beautiful by tender and grateful hands. Thus within this long and narrow woodland belt will be preserved the whole majesty, the whole terror, the sacrifice, and abomination of war as a memorial and a lesson to the generations to come.

Already active preparations are being made for the commencement of the scheme. By direction of the French government, aided by the co-operation of patriotic societies and individuals, a million young trees have been collected, and when peace at last comes to the world, this sacred road will spring quickly into being.

HOW UNHOSPITABLE

Washington, April 17.—The war department has decided to make the German prisoners of war now held in this country earn their keep. Orders were sent today to the army officers commanding the enemy prison camps at Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Ga., authorizing them to utilize the labor of the 1,370 inmates in completing a new system of roads about the posts.

PROFESSOR OF A UNIVERSITY PROVES STATEMENTS BY SERVING UNIQUE DINNER

Morgantown, W. Va., April 18.—To prove statements made by him in recent articles on "Reptiles for Food," Professor A. M. Reese, of the West Virginia university faculty tendered an alligator meat dinner last evening to 24 of his friends.

The professor's contention that certain reptiles make good food was apparently borne out, as the 24 guests said the alligator dinner was "delicious." Among the diners were several members of the faculty of the state university, and the new dish has the "unqualified indorsement" of all, it was said.

PRICES WILL NOT BE REDUCED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, MANUFACTURERS REPORT

Danville, Va., April 18.—Never before in the history of Danville as a tobacco center has there been such an accumulation of leaf in storage as there is today. Inability to ship the tobacco abroad is largely responsible for the fact that 60,000,000 pounds of the weed is packed in hogsheads in the many storage warehouses. With leaf tobacco selling higher than ever before—\$32 per hundred pounds—the cash value of this hoard is enormous. As the tobacco is dried and treated before being stored, the passage of time will not cause any depreciation. Tobacco has more than doubled in

price since last year. Since last August Danville has sold 34,700,000 pounds of leaf tobacco for nearly \$12,000,000, all paid in cash to the farmers of the neighborhood.

Tobacco men are not expecting any falling off in prices for a number of years. Not only is there a world shortage of tobacco, due to the war, but China is rapidly becoming a big factor in the tobacco world. With opium under the ban, the introduction of cigarettes has caused an enormous and a growing demand for cigarette tobacco in the Oriental countries.

Farmers are planting out a crop of tobacco which will hardly be larger than that sold this year. Labor is very scarce in the rural districts and the planters are paying more attention to raising foodstuffs.

EXTENSIVE CHANGES WILL FAVOR CHEAP WORKER MOST

Washington, April 18.—The railroad wage commission has completed its recommendation for wage increases for railroad employes and a report will be submitted to Director General McAdoo upon his return from a Liberty loan speaking tour in the west.

Nothing was made known as to the amount of the increases to be given although it has been said that employes now receiving small pay will be given the largest advances. The commission began its work January 21.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 17.—The Jess Willard-Fred Fulton world's heavyweight boxing championship, scheduled for July 4, will be staged in an arena to be erected in the Midway district between St. Paul and Minneapolis, according to an announcement made here today.

Robert S. Fiberlich, state boxing commissioner made the announcement after a long distance telephone talk with Colonel J. Miller, promoter of the contest, who is in Chicago. In compliance with the Minnesota law the fight will be limited to 10 rounds. The state commission, however, will waive its rule against a decision and will permit naming of the winner at the finish, Fiberlich admitted. Hundreds of circus seats, to be shipped from Chicago, will necessitate an outlay of approximately \$20,000 for which Colonel Miller has asked assistance of Twin City business men. A fund of \$10,000 already has been pledged, it was said. The seating capacity of the arena to be constructed will be more than 35,000. The selection of the Twin Cities as the scene of the fight brings to a close negotiations extending over all parts of the country. The match was made by Colonel Miller and the articles signed in Chicago a short time ago. By their terms, Willard is to receive \$75,000 and Fulton \$20,000.

MUST NOT BOTHER STRIKERS

Washington, April 17.—The sabotage bill, carrying penalties of 30 years' imprisonment and fines of \$10,000 for injuring war materials or interfering with war industry was made ready for the president's signature late today when the senate accepted a conference report eliminating provisions designed to punish strikers on war contracts.

GONE TO HOLY LAND

Washington, April 17.—A commission of about 60 members, headed by John H. Finley, commissioner of education of New York, has been sent to Palestine, it was announced today at Red Cross headquarters to study the needs of the people of the Holy Land and assist in their relief. Graham C. Hunter, Riverside, Calif., is a member of the commission.

PIANO FOR SALE

Will give someone a rare bargain in a strictly high grade piano which we have stored in a warehouse in East Las Vegas. This piano was left on our hands by a former representative and for immediate sale no reasonable offer will be declined. Terms to responsible party. Quality guaranteed. For particulars write at once to THE DENVER MUSIC company, Denver, Colo.

PROHIBITION PREVENTING CLERGYMEN FROM AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IS LIFTED

Rome, April 18.—Owing to the high cost of living due to the war, lawyers' fees have been increased between 25 and 30 per cent by special decree.

The pope has withdrawn the prohibition preventing clergymen from agricultural employment. In fact, Italian bishops have now authorized country parish priests and the rural clergy in general to cultivate the land they own and to assist in the cultivation of land owned by peasants in the district where they reside. Possibly no better inducement toward intensified cultivation could be afforded than the removal of such prohibition.

WILL CONTINUE STUDIES

Washington, April 18.—The 12,000 privates and college men who will be graduated from the third series of training camps tomorrow as eligible for commissions as second lieutenants will continue their studies until they actually receive their commissions. They will remain at the schools, be assembled at one central school for advanced study, or will be sent overseas at an early date. Present indications are that the latter course will probably be adopted in the cases of most of the graduates.

The decision to continue the training of the students marks a change in policy on the part of the war department. The original plan, announced before the opening of the third series of camps three months ago, was to the effect that if there were no vacancies for the men at the close of the camps they would return to their commands and would serve as privates until vacancies occurred. Now the department officials have decided that it would be unwise to send the men back to their commands and permit them to deteriorate. Accordingly the new plan for advanced study was prepared. It is intended to give the men the best training possible so that they will be exceptionally good line officers when the time comes to commission them.

MRS. FUNK PRAISED

Santa Fe, April 18.—Mrs. Antoinette Funk, mother of Mrs. Hughey, of Santa Fe, and who made stirring speeches recently in Santa Fe, Albuquerque and El Paso, is single out for high praise in the Official Bulletin of the national government received today. The bulletin says: "In New Braunfels, Texas, where \$7,150 was subscribed to the first loan on a quota of \$97,000, and \$29,150 to the second loan on a quota of \$116,044, the woman's organization took the town in hand after a visit from Mrs. Antoinette Funk, vice chairman of the national woman's Liberty loan committee. On the first day of the third loan this organization reported before 10 o'clock that morning that New Braunfels had subscribed its full quota of \$124,100."

Generosity is too often inspired by the possession of things we don't want ourselves.

Women were the first agriculturists.

No Good Use for German Language in United States

Maintaining that the German press, along with the teaching of the German language and the licensing of German societies serves only one purpose—the promulgation of German ideas and German propaganda in this country, the American Defense society, characterized by its honorary president, Theodore Roosevelt, as "the fighting wing of the defense movement" has renewed its attack on these three institutions, and in a telegram addressed to the president asks for their suppression.

"These three agencies—German societies, German newspapers, and the German language are the three most pernicious influences working against a thorough Americanization of the Germans in this country," said Richard M. Hurd, in a statement made public at the national headquarters of the defense society. "Our readiness to permit this German propaganda to flourish has played into the hands of promoters of hyphenism. It has been the dream of the German movement to create a solidified element within our citizenship which would be responsive to German ideas and ambitions. Bernhardi boasted about this. We have deliberately permitted ourselves to fall into the trap.

"In asking for the suppression of these institutions we are taking no new action. As far back as last October the defense society asked for the suppression of the German press and the German language, and the movement at that time received widespread support of the chambers of commerce throughout the country and of prominent business organizations and patriotic societies. But no action has been taken and we feel that now is the time for action. Already prominent Cleveland men have written urging the president to end this insidious propaganda of the Germans by having the publication of the German newspapers forbidden.

"Everything German has to go. At the beginning of the war in England and France laws were passed forbidding the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language during the war. Besides minimizing the danger of disloyal utterances such a law would diminish Teutonic influence in the United States and hasten the Americanization of our foreign population of Teutonic origin. Those who have followed the German papers proclaim them insidiously disloyal. It is offensive to all loyal Americans that the enemy should have a hundred daily organs circulated here. Is there a single German paper that stands squarely for "Democracy in Germany?" That is the test of their loyalty to America. What excuse can be found for thus allowing them to aid and comfort the enemy within our gates? Russia's experience with insidious German propaganda is before our eyes. How long will congress play with the safety of the land?

Several American cities, such as New York, Hoboken, Cincinnati and Los Angeles have taken drastic action against the German language. In New York the board of education has thrown it out of all the elementary schools and very soon it will, we believe, be dropped out of the high schools also. Loyal men cannot permit the teaching of an enemy language. Any language which produces a people of ruthless conquistadors, such as now exists in Germany is not a fit language to teach to clean and pure American boys and girls and the most ordinary principals of self-defense demand that it be eliminated. All the German idols lie in the mud,

shattered and defiled by savage hands. The German language serves only to remind us of the Lusitania, the seven destroyed hospital ships, the Zeppelins over London and other bloody atrocities committed on a helpless people. We must stand for one language, one nation, one national spirit and one flag.

"Every loyal American should be keenly and personally interested in the result of the movement to repeal the charter of the national German-American alliance now under consideration at Washington. This organization, formed in 1900 is accused by Mr. Ohlinger, president of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce of being the core of the active pro-German propaganda in the United States. It is more than an absurdity, it is folly, it is weakness to allow an enemy organization to continue to flourish under special government charter in this country, when there is evidence that its members are loyal to Germany and not to the United States. Any association intended to perpetuate German ideals among the free people of America is a menace to the life of the republic. Its actual aim to subordinate the welfare of the republic to the ambitions of the emperor of Germany, and Americans should urge the revocation of the charter of the German-American alliance."

THE LOAN

Ho! you who watch from comfort's door

The marching soldier throng!
Your day of service is not o'er;
You've still a weapon strong,
To freedom you're beholden
For this great sword all golden—
A mighty thing
A god might swing
In flame about his brow!
The dollar! the dollar!
The handy, dandy dollar!
The dollar is the soldier's brother
now!

A million eager youths beseech
The privilege to fight,
But what will arm the hand of each
And strengthen Right with Might?
What power upon the red lea
Shall make their cannon deadly
And have it sure
Their fire endure

Whate'er its cost to you?
The dollar! the dollar!
The fighting, smiting dollar!
The dollar is the soldier's partner
true!

Yes, give them blessings from your lips

And prayers from your souls
As they go out upon the ships
And face the danger shoals,
But still recall, O sayer
Of benison and prayer!
That words are things
That break their wings.
But there's a stouter shield,
The dollar! the dollar!
The minted, printed dollar!
The dollar makes the soldier doubly
steeled!

—John O'Keefe, in the New York World.

A prudent mother is always on the watch for symptoms of worms in her children. Paleness, lack of interest in play, and peevishness is the signal for WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. A few doses of this excellent remedy puts an end to the worms and the child soon acts naturally. Price 30c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer. —Adv.

Out of the debate upon the espionage bill has come the creation of a querulous element which feels that the overthrow of the amendment relating to slurring and contemning the president was a concession to the oratorical and editorial classes of the country at the expense of the lay citizen. The fact that Theodore Roosevelt has been called to account for an error is taken as confirming the theory that he was in the wrong.

Failure to perceive the principle involved is at the bottom of the present difference of opinion. No one will be so injudicious as to set up the claim that unlimited freedom of speech exists, even in times of peace. The bill of rights specifically provides that all shall be responsible for whatever they utter. Nor will it be advanced that one has the right to deliberately set out to preach murder, arson or theft with the view of settling afterward with the courts of justice. In war times the citizen must put up with unpleasant harnessing of his tongue and pen because then all laws are silent.

This necessity for restriction becomes all the greater as the means for transmission of intelligence are developed in efficiency. The inhibition upon advertising the departure of ships, the movement of troops, the manufacture of arms and such like matters is perfectly proper, even though it may have an illegal aspect. This is an entirely different matter from drawing attention to blunders in governmental policy, mistakes in administration and failures to act with intelligence or celerity in times of stress. Even this is not privileged. If the writer or the speaker errs to the extent that his mistake aids and comforts the enemy, responsibility attaches at once and definitely.

Honest administrators welcome criticism as the mariner gladly greets the breakers marking the hidden reefs and rocks. There can be no treason in personal slurs and contemptuous remarks. They may indicate only the vulgarity and bad breeding of their authors, or else the depth of their partisan feelings.

Uttered by aliens and suspected enemies, they will serve as in the simile of the breaker and the rock—a warning of danger below. In any event the situation can be handled by the application of common sense. It is not necessary to make a new statute of felony against loose talk, more especially when the existing laws fully cover all possible emergencies.

It was not expediency that led Max Bugheim, newspaper publisher and editor, who passed into the shadows Monday night, to exhibit a marked degree of Americanism and loyalty to republican institutions. He came from the stock that, rebelling against autocratic and tyrannical governmental domination, sought freedom of thought and activity far across the great waste of ocean in the land of the free. To the yearning and aspiration of his forbears and compatriots Colonel Bugheim remained his life as consistent and true as the needle to the pole. He was unwavering in devotion to the land of his adoption, and after the entrance of the United States into the great conflict he contributed generously of his time, thought and money to the cause of world freedom. He belonged to the school of Schurz, Hassaurek and Sigel, who, having adopted the austere outer garb of democracy, did not secrete thereunder the nether garments of divided loyalty.

Berlin reports 90,000 British and French prisoners since the beginning of the great offensive. Will Berlin be kind enough to mention also the number of German killed, wounded

and missing for the same period? And tell the truth about it?

This talk about Russia's needs and Russian industrial possibilities coming from the Lenine-Trotzky corner sounds very like the skirmish firing line that precedes bombardment for a loan.

If you lend your money to the government you may be quite sure that it is going to be used for some national purpose—to prosecute the war successfully, to care for equip, arm, and supply our soldiers in France, to be used by our navy in ridding the seas of the murderous U-boats.

But if you spend your money even with the belief that by putting it into the channels of trade others into whose hands it comes will lend it to the government, you will have done something the patriotism of which may be very questionable.

First you have withdrawn from the supply of material of the nation something to replace which in the market will require labor and material and which should be devoted to war purposes.

Second the person to whom you pay your money may also use it to purchase things requiring material or labor which should be devoted to war purposes. And the person to whom he pays it may repeat the operation.

But when you lend your money to the government instead of spending it you will at once lessen the drain to a certain extent on our country's resources, its labor, material and its transportation facilities and in addition you supply your government money to be used in winning the war.

Every purchase of a Liberty Loan Bond is an individual act toward the bringing of victory to America and her allies.

VIGIL DISBARRED

Santa Fe, April 13.—The State Supreme Court has disbarred former District Attorney Manuel U. Vigil of Albuquerque, who was district attorney for several years and is now said to be in Mexico. He was charged before the New Mexico Bar association of having failed to account for tax moneys he had collected.

MAY HAVE MEDALS

Washington, April 13—Legislation requested by General Pershing authorizing American soldiers and sailors to receive decorations from allies and for bestowal of American decorations on men in the allied forces was approved today by the senate military committee. Another bill reported by the committee recommended by the department of justice, would penalize imposters in the country for wearing uniforms or decorations of the allies.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR P. O.

Washington, April 13.—The unprecedented demands on the nation's financial resources caused secretary McAdoo today to withdraw from congress his estimates for continuation of work on new postoffices and other public buildings in several thousand cities and towns. Items include \$100,000 for the postoffice at Honolulu.

A bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. HERBINE is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Price 69c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

GOES TO SANTA FE FOR TRIAL FOR VIOLATION OF ESPIONAGE ACT

El Paso, April 15.—Major J. B. Birkner, a medical officer at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., who was arrested Friday on a charge of violating the espionage act, was taken through here today to Santa Fe, where he will be held pending his trial in the federal court at that city. Major Birkner was attached to a Nebraska regiment in training at Camp Cody when arrested. He is of Norman descent.

Santa Fe, April 15.—By simple fiat, Director General of Railroads W. G. McAdoo, has clamped the lid on the El Paso damage suit industry. Ever since there have been railroads in New Mexico and other instate corporations, it has been the popular custom to file damage suits against them in the El Paso courts instead of the New Mexico courts, it being accepted as incontrovertible that El Paso, in fact, all Texas juries, were antagonistic to railroads and other corporations, while New Mexico juries were supposed to be much more difficult to handle in favor of those seeking damages. The New Mexico legislature in territorial days sought to overcome this by passing the so-called Hawkins act but there was such a storm of protest that it almost wrecked the republican party and the law was annulled. Now comes Director General of Railroads W. G. McAdoo, however, and issues the following order:

"Whereas it appears that suits against the carriers for personal injuries, freight, and damage claims are being brought in states and jurisdictions far remote from the place where plaintiffs reside or where the cause of action arose; the effect thereof being that men operating the trains engaged in hauling war materials, troops, munitions, or supplies, are required to leave their trains and attend court as witnesses and travel sometimes for hundreds of miles from their work, necessitating absence from their trains for days and sometimes for a week or more; which practice is highly prejudicial to the just interests of the government and seriously interferes with the physical operation of the railroads; and the practice of suing in remote jurisdictions is not necessary for the protection of the rights or the just interests of plaintiffs; it is therefore ordered, that all suits against carriers while under federal control must be brought in the county or district where the plaintiff resides, or in the county or district where the cause of action arose."

However, the Hawkins act was much more sweeping, as it set a limitation of time within which suit had to be brought and also compelled the plaintiff to set forth in detail his cause of action.

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 you 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.—Adv.

It's easier to tell a child what he must not do than to show him what he should do.

Amsterdam, April 15.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to a dispatch from Vienna, has resigned.

Emperor Charles accepted the resignation and entrusted Count Czernin with the conduct of foreign affairs until his successor is appointed. An official statement received here today from Vienna asserts that the latest statements of the French premier, M. Clemenceau, concerning the conversations between Austria and France regarding the possibility of opening peace negotiations do not alter the situation as regards the majority of Count Czernin's declarations. The Austrian foreign ministry, the statement says, is unable to ascertain who was responsible for delivering to the French what is said to have been a forged letter substituted for the letter which was to have been delivered. Neither Prince Sixtus, whose character is beyond suspicion nor any one else is accused of falsification, continues the statement which concludes: "The affair is herewith declared to be at an end."

The recent publication by the French government of the futile peace appeal by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in March, 1917, and the efforts of the emperor and the Austro-Hungarian foreign office to explain this letter to the satisfaction of Germany and the German emperor, probably were the most potent influences in bringing about the resignation of Count Czernin.

LOCAL OPTION IN NEW YORK

New York, April 15.—Thirty-nine cities of New York state are to vote on the liquor question tomorrow, under the Hill-Wheeler local option law. It is predicted that nearly all of these cities, including Syracuse with a population of about 160,000, Binghamton with 60,000 and Elmira with 45,000, will go dry. The anti-saloon element is exerting every effort to win a big victory in the elections as a rebuke to the legislature for its failure to adopt the federal prohibition amendment.

Particular interest attaches to the elections to be held at Plattsburg and New Rochelle. A special effort is being made to swing Plattsburg into the dry column because of the barracks and officers' training camp located there. In New Rochelle both sides are making a strenuous fight because of the proximity of Fort Slocum. New Rochelle is the city in which the saloons were closed for a time, during the first influx of drafted men to Fort Slocum, because of charges of the United States marshal in New York city that liquor was being served to men in uniform.

McADOO BEHIND TIME

Phoenix, April 15.—Elaborate plans for the reception and entertainment of Secretary McAdoo went into the discard this morning when State Chairman H. J. McClung, of the Liberty loan organization, was advised that instead of reaching Phoenix at 11 o'clock in the morning the secretary would not arrive until late in the afternoon. He was traveling by automobile from Globe.

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, BOROLINE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

CONGRESS STOPS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO GREATEST ENEMY OF HOOVERISM

Washington, April 15.—Official Washington turned from its war duties today to attend the funeral of Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, who died at his home here yesterday as the result of a paralytic stroke suffered last week. The family and a congressional committee will accompany the body to Jefferson City, Mo., where it will lie in state Wednesday at the Missouri capital. Burial will take place at Nevada, Mo. Senator Stone's old home.

NEW LAW PUTTING THEM IN SAME CLASS WITH MEN CAUSES EXODUS

Washington, April 15.—Many German and Austrian women are under surveillance by government agents and will be arrested and interned as soon as President Wilson signs the bill which includes women in the class of enemy aliens. It was said today the number is more than 100.

In anticipation of this action by the government, a number of the most dangerous German and Austrian women have left the country recently, officials said today. Enough remain, however, to make it advisable, officials believe to prevent them from running at large within the United States and gathering information on war activities. The women under surveillance, it was said today, include the wives of prominent German and Austrian business men in and about New York. Arrangements probably will be made to intern some of the women in camps with their husbands and limited house keeping arrangements may be provided. Unmarried women will be cared for in special camps. Property in the possession of the women will be taken over by the alien property custodian. Many Germans who have been interned, turned their holdings over to women, it was said today.

DEATHS IN SENATE THEY FEEL MAY GIVE THEM CHANCE TO WIN OUT

Washington, April 15.—Woman suffrage advocates said today an effort will be made to have the senate vote next week on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. Recent deaths in the senate, they said, give them enough strength to obtain the necessary two thirds majority. The senate suffrage committee will be called together at once to consider obtaining an early vote.

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.—Adv.

NEBRASKA LAW GOOD

Lincoln, April 15.—The Nebraska prohibition law was upheld in a decision in the supreme court Saturday affirming the conviction by the district court of Douglas county, of Paul B. Futch, an Omaha druggist, who had been charged with having intoxicating liquor in his store without a permit.

SAVE THE BRONZE

Washington, April 15.—The bronze statue of Frederick the Great, which has ornamented the western facade of the war college building on the banks of the Potomac here, was removed in sections today and packed away for safe keeping.

LACK OF MOISTURE

Dallas, Texas—Cattle raisers in Texas have been hard hit by the lack of moisture in the past two years and west Texas herds which were not depleted by the drought have been reduced by sales and by shipment to better ranges.

I. N. McCrary, interested in a ranch of 175,000 acres near Post City, said recently that there had not been a good rain in his section since February 14, 1916. "If we don't get a good rain within thirty or forty days, it is hard to predict just what will become of the cattlemen and their herds," he said. "For four years our range cleared better than \$100,000 a season. Last year we didn't make a cent and it will be the same this year."

Hundreds of thousands of cattle perished of thirst last summer. Those that were able to stand the trip were sent to better ranges in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado.

Cattle left on the Texas ranges during the winter suffered considerably in the January and February blizzards, because of their poor physical condition and cattlemen say that hundreds of thousands of calves will be lost this spring because of the condition of the cows. Many ranchmen are shipping their calves to market and for the next two or three years there probably will be a marked shortage of young Texas cattle.

West Texas banks have come to the aid of the cattlemen in loaning them money with which to buy feed and also make shipments.

A Birmingham, Ala., business man, owner of a big ranch about 150 miles west of Fort Worth, came to Texas a few weeks ago to sell the property. He said he had reduced the cattle on his ranch from herds valued at \$7,000,000 to about \$500,000, but he expected that with good rains and seasons the herds would be built up again.

The wives of ranchmen generally, are refraining from the purchase of new spring and summer dresses, in keeping with the spirit of economy and automobile salesmen from West Texas say that there is no demand for new automobiles.

BOYD, TEXAS DAMAGED

Fort Worth, Texas, April 15.—About 60 houses, including a two-story brick school and several churches, were demolished by a storm at Boyd, 30 miles north of Fort Worth on the Rock Island railroad late Saturday afternoon according to report to Fort Worth by messenger early this morning. No one was injured.

HE CAN REST FINE NOW

"I suffered greatly from kidney and bladder trouble," writes F. B. Fairbank, 55 Grand River avenue, W. Detroit, Mich. "Had to get up six and seven times during the night. Foley Kidney Pills have worked wonders and I can recommend them as the best medicine I have ever taken." Tonic in action; quick, sure.—Sold everywhere.—Adv.

OPENING BALL SEASON

Washington, April 15.—The American league baseball season was opened here today with Washington playing New York. Walter Johnson was announced as Washington's probable pitcher. New York was expected to use either Moggridge or Caldwell.

WILL FIND DELINQUENTS

Washington, April 16.—Preceding a drive against delinquents on income and excess profits tax returns, internal revenue Commissioner Roper announced a reorganization of the revenue agent force with John D. Murphy of Boston as chief revenue agent to succeed L. G. D. Nutt.

R. P. HOBSON, WHO "BOTTLED UP" CERVERA'S FLEET, WILL ADDRESS VEGANS MAY 4

Richmond Pearson Hobson, ex-congressman from Alabama and one of the heroes of the Spanish American war, will speak in this city the evening of May 4 in Duncan opera house. Mr. Hobson is speaking for the interest of the national prohibition movement with the motive of having this state ratify the constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

Many people will be interested in the career of Mr. Hobson, which is as follows:

Hobson, Richmond Pearson, an American naval constructor, born in Greensboro, Ala., in 1870. He entered the southern university in 1882, but three years afterwards accepted an appointment to the United States naval academy, where he graduated in 1889, and then took a post-graduate course at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines and the Ecole d'Application du Génie Maritime, in Paris. He served on various naval stations and at the New York and Newport News navy yards, and in 1897 he was ordered to Annapolis to organize a post graduate course for those officers who intended to enter the construction corps. During the war with Spain he was present at the bombardment of Matanzas, and took part in the expedition against San Juan de Puerto Rico; but his great achievement is the sinking of the collier Merrimac across the entrance to Santiago harbor before daylight, on June 3, 1898, in order to "bottle up" Cervera's fleet. He did not succeed in accomplishing the desired result, but the daring exploit made popular heroes of all connected in it. After the war he raised and refitted several of the Spanish war ships which had been sunk in Cuban and Philippine waters. He resigned from the navy in 1903. Among his publications are "The Disappearing Gun afloat," and "The Sinking of the Merrimac."

POPULAR MOVIE STAR WILL BE IN KHAKI SOMETIME IN JUNE

Los Angeles, Calif., April 17.—Charlie Chaplin, motion picture comedian, has been drafted and expects his call is June, it was announced at his studio today.

Although he is an Englishman, Chaplin has waived rights and expects to wear Uncle Sam's khaki in a short time. Chaplin is touring the country selling Liberty bonds.

The following letter has been received by Miss Hazel Webb, from her brother John, who is "over there."

"Somewhere in France," March 14, 1918.
"Dear Sister:
"As you will see from the heading of my letter, I have arrived safe and sound in France. The time and place of my departure and the ship we sailed on, I cannot, for various reasons reveal and these things you will not know until the war is over.

Our trip across was a pleasant one, everything considered and I enjoyed it immensely. Strange to say, I did not experience any sickness on the water. There were times when the water was somewhat rough, but I did not become sea sick. The accommodations on ship were good and the mess served was of such quality as to satisfy the most aggravated appetite. I, for one, was always ready for meals and at mess call responded promptly with mess kit in hand.

My first familiar sight after landing was a group of southern negroes working on the dock handling government supplies. My second, was an American truck and a Ford motor

car. Fords are not uncommon here and it makes you feel as though you are still in the states when a little Ford comes up the street warning you of its approach by its familiar rattle.

Ever since my arrival I have enjoyed noticing the marked difference between France and the United States. In the port where we landed I could not help but notice that most of the buildings are constructed of stone and white-washed. This is true of all France because wood for building purposes is very scarce and stone is found in abundant quantities. The business buildings are usually not more than four stories high, built square and containing windows in large numbers. The dwellings of the moderately wealthy class are octagonal in shape, of two stories, built of stone and white washed. This custom of white buildings makes a very pretty view and when the city is viewed from a distance makes a very picturesque scene. The streets in town are for the most part narrow and paved with cobble stones. Some of the streets will hardly allow two of our large American trucks ample room to pass. The street cars are very small and resemble a toy trolley more than a commercial car. On the street cars one sees for the first time, women taking the place of men. The conductors are, for the most part women. In place of heavy drays, you see little two-wheeled wagons drawn by two horses hitched in tandem style. The driver does not hurry the horses or attempt to violate the speed law but is contented just as long as he can make a slow headway. Time seems to be no object to him.

There are very few young men to be seen in town; the greater part of France's young men are in trenches, and old men or young men, unfit for military service, have replaced them, putting forth every effort to keep the commercial business of France going during their absence.

The working class, or peasant class dress in black and among this class you rarely see a colored dress or suit. This I have found to be the case thus far in this particular section of the country. The women and young girls wear a little white cap which resembles very much the cap usually worn by nurses at home.

France and its people have become used to American soldiers marching through their city streets or country roads and contrary to American newspaper stories they do not shout or applaud or bow down before a marching company of troops. They do, however pay respect to our troops.

My knowledge of French is extremely limited and it is a task to make a purchase at any of the little French stores. The French merchant has long since become acquainted with the American money and can make change for the purchases much more rapid than he can count his French money change. Just today I made a purchase of candy, giving the merchant, a 50-franc note (about \$10 American) and it was several minutes before I was positive I had received the correct change.

The weather here is like spring and all the fields are green and pretty, leaving a country that is still experiencing winter weather and arriving in a country where all is turning green is a pleasant sight, indeed.

I shall endeavor to write often and you must do the same, as a letter from home will be a treat, to say the least.

This letter finds me enjoying the best of health.

With love to all,
Company A, 27th Eng.
American Expeditionary Forces,
Via New York,
B. Miller, 1st St. Co. A 27th Eng.

WILL NOT BE RELEASED FROM MILITARY SERVICE UNLESS GOOD REASON IS SHOWN

As a result of recent investigations made by the local home service section of the Red Cross, a number of men in the various camps who have made application for release from army service due to the fact that they have dependants at home, will now be forced to remain in the army and continue their allotments to their families here.

These investigations are carried out by the request of commanding officers and at the discretion of this section of the home service. In many cases men are seeking release from military service who are really more benefit to their respective families in the service than out. Investigations have proven cases where some men have not even supported their wives in any way during their civilian life but are now being forced to do so by reason of allotments taken from their salaries and sent home.

Another branch of service for this section of the Red Cross is that of urging all men in the camps from this district to take out government insurance. A record of the existing circumstances surrounding each family, where there is some doubt as to the means of support should the soldier be killed, is taken and the soldier is urged to take out the insurance for the sake of his relations.

Many peculiar things are confronted by this section of the Red Cross. Recently a Spanish-American stationed at Camp Funston, made an allotment to his wife who formerly resided in the vicinity of Sapello. The allotments came but the woman could not be located. The matter was turned over to the local home section of the Red Cross and today they are busy finding a woman who has a neat little sum coming to her each month, providing she has not neglected her first husband for another.

Through the assistance of the field directors of the Red Cross at the different cantonments much good is being accomplished not only for the army but for the community as well.

HOPEFUL FOR CYCLOPS

Washington, April 17.—Although no word still had come today as to the fate of the big naval collier Cyclops, missing since March 4, the navy department refused to give up all hope of her safety and will continue its search for some clue to solve her mysterious disappearance. Navy officials themselves hold different opinions as to what has become of the ship, some believing that she was sunk by a bomb, placed before her departure for a South American port, others are of the opinion that she was sunk by a sudden squall and still others are inclined to believe she was captured by a German raider.

BRITISH MISSIONS HERE

A Canadian Atlantic Port, April 17.—Two British missions to the United States arrived here today and will proceed soon to New York.

The purpose of one of the missions headed by General Hutchison was not made public. Its plans were declared to be important. General Hutchison is head of the organization in the British war office. Heading the other mission is Lieutenant General Bridges, Colonel Wilson, staff officer with this mission explained that its purpose is to co-ordinate the work of other British officers in America, co-operating with Earl Reading, British special ambassador to the United States.

You never can tell. All the high flyers in the army are not in the aviation corps.

NEW DISCOVERY IN MAP MAKING IS BIG HELP TO THE FRENCH

French Front April 17.—Accuracy and efficiency have been made possible for the French artillery by the invention of an instrument that enables French map-makers to locate almost exactly an object within the enemy lines which has been photographed from an airplane. In transferring to a map the photographed object, such say, as an enemy battery or munition dump, the margin or error is limited to less than five yards.

This permits the French artillery to pour its shells with almost certain aim on to German gun emplacements trench positions, cross-roads, cantonments, railroad lines, aviation camps and other enemy organizations. It is unnecessary for the gunner to have even a distant view of the object he is firing at.

To take a photograph of the enemy lines from a French airplane is an easy matter but to transfer the objects photographed to their exact location on a map was for a time extremely difficult. This was due to the varying heights and angles from which the airplane observers made their photographs. By the invention of one of the officers attached to the geographical section this difficulty has been almost eliminated.

Not only the aerial observation service but other methods of spotting German positions—more especially cannon and machine-gun emplacements—are utilized as aids to the work of the military map-maker. The flashes of guns as they are fired from the German side form one valuable adjunct to his work but the most important of all is the calculation of the speed of the sound of the firing charge of the German shells. This has been brought to a basis of such perfection that the guns can now be located with almost absolute accuracy. In fact in recent operations it has proved that the system of observation by sound has given successful results in over 80 per cent of instances.

In every army there is a branch of the geographical section and each is furnished with a complete lithographic and zingographic printing plant and skilled workers, photographer, and mathematicians. In a very few hours after the receipt of the day's observations from all the various sources, dozens of copies of the corrected maps are ready for issue to all the staffs of corps, divisions and brigades comprised within the army concerned.

Nothing is omitted from the maps—every church, house, chimney, mill, bridge, road, railroad, group of trees is marked as well as every turn and twist of an enemy trench or system of barbed wire entanglements, every stream, ditch, bridge, ford, every used by supply parties, every point of resistance, organized shell crater, look-out post is shown on the maps. Maps on a very large scale are given when attack is about to be carried out, so that each officer and man participating may know exactly what is in front of him and what he may expect to encounter during his advance.

WALSTON IS GUILTY

Granite City, Ill., April 17.—Nathan Walston, of this city, has been convicted of murder September 8 last of Abraham Schwartz, a local shoe dealer, and sentenced to 62 years imprisonment. The unusual sentence was an average of the terms proposed by the individual jurors. Charles Koob, a co-defendant, was found not guilty. Schwartz was held up on a lonely road about midnight, marched across country three miles to a dark swamp and there shot seven times. His body was then hacked with a knife.

HAIRDRESSER IN CANADA CHARGED WITH DESTROYING FACIAL BEAUTY

Ottawa, Canada, April 18.—Ruth Lord, prominent in social circles in Ottawa and Mount Vernon, N. Y., is the plaintiff, and Gustave Vollmer, hairdresser at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa's largest hotel, is the defendant in an action for \$5,000 damages brought before Judge Ross in the supreme court sitting here this week.

In the petition the plaintiff is described as a spinter, and the allegation is that she received treatment from Vollmer, whose negligence, she alleges, caused damage to her beauty which she fixes at \$5,000.

In the statement of the defense, Mr. Vollmer denies everything and asserts especially that there was no negligence.

Miss Lord is a niece of Mrs. T. Elery Lord, who is prominent in Ottawa social circles, and was a frequent visitor to the Canadian capital. She is about 20 years old and was a decidedly pretty girl.

While visiting Ottawa last summer she received treatment from Vollmer for a small mole. Friends say that some acid was dropped on her face, disfiguring it.

An effort to settle the matter out of court was unsuccessful.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE PROVING SUCCESS BEYOND ALL EXPECTATIONS

San Miguel county today passed the desired \$300,000 goal and is now on a highway toward the third of a million mark. Local bankers today are confident that this will be reached. With the present standing of this community, it is evident that there are few counties in any state in the union which have contributed as has San Miguel, which is without any assistance whatever from any banking institution. The total subscription to the third Liberty loan as given out officially today is \$301,650.

The drive among the Santa Fe employees is just starting, according to information given out today. The subscription has reached the \$16,000 mark and will be hovering around \$20,000 within a short time.

The distribution for the loan here is as follows: San Miguel, \$165,000, First National \$72,500, Plaza Trust, \$24,850, Peoples \$23,300, Santa Fe \$16,000.

Omaha's Quota Subscribed

Omaha, Neb., April 18.—Heavy subscriptions in the Liberty loan today brought Omaha's total to \$8,500,000. The city's quota was \$5,315,400, which had not been reached until today. The Woodmen of the World subscribed \$1,040,000 and the banks of the city increased their subscription by \$2,000,000.

The following civil service examinations are announced to be held at the East Las Vegas post office on the dates mentioned:

May 14 examinations will be held for architectural and structural steel draftsman (male) lighthouse service; agriculturist for reclamation projects, (male) \$1,800-\$2,400.

May 21 examinations will be conducted for investigator in agricultural insurance (male,) \$1,800-\$2,500; market information assistant, (male,) \$1,400-\$2,000; physical chemist (male.)

May 22 examinations will be held for field matron (female;) apprentice plate cleaner, transferrer, and engraver (male.)

Applications to take the following

examinations can be made any time at the postoffice: laundress, subclerical (male;) statistical expert, (male,) \$1,800-\$4,500; statistician (male and female,) \$1,800.

Applications for the following will close April 19: assistant to officer in charge of classification; organizer of storehouse arrangement and control; controller of stores balance (male;) senior statistical clerk (male and female,) \$1,800.

WORKMEN GET BIG SALARIES

Sheffield, England.—The collection of income tax from wage-earners is causing many heart-burnings in the prosperous industrial district around Sheffield. Investigations of the income tax man there have shown many incomes almost fabulous when compared with peace-time wages.

After all allowances are made for children, insurance, expenditure for tools, and other deductions, it is found that individual workmen here will pay tax on incomes ranging up to \$10,000 a year, the highest figures being reached by the so-called "tonnage" men, who are paid on the amount of material turned out.

A list of fitters in one Sheffield factory shows incomes ranging from \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year, while other crafts receive corresponding wages.

Many of the best paid workers are Swedes and Dutchmen, who work their machines to the limit and are not trammelled by any rules or regulations as to amount of output.

AMERICAN SHIP LOST

New York, April 18.—The American ship A. A. Raven, a vessel of 2,458 tons gross register, owned by J. W. Elwell and Company, was sunk by a submarine during the second week of March, according to word received here today.

The A. A. Raven was last reported at an American port in March of this year. She was under requisition by the United States shipping board for foreign service. No details have been received.

ASSUMES DUTIES AS SECRETARY OF BOARD OF CITY DEVELOPMENT THIS WEEK

O. L. Williams, formerly secretary of the Las Vegas Commercial club, has been elected secretary of the board of city development at Amarillo, Texas. Mr. Williams has accepted the position. He will assume his new duties at once.

Mr. Williams was secretary of the Las Vegas Commercial club for some time and his services here were very satisfactory. During his administration as secretary many important things were accomplished for the good of the community. He was especially active in the Ozark trails work.

Amarillo is at this time devoting considerable energy toward the success of the Gulf to Denver highway project and the first important task that Mr. Williams will be confronted with will be the matter of assuring the ultimate success of that highway.

FAILURE TO DO DUTY IS RESENTED LIESKE'S NEIGHBORS

Arlington, S. D., April 18.—Two cartoons of the kaiser, done in yellow paint were daubed on the farm house of August Lieske, near here, last night. Lieske is reputed wealthy and is said to be the only one in this section of Kingsbury county, who refused to buy Liberty bonds. About 10 o'clock last night nearly 100 men went to his farm and painted the buildings, trees and fence posts yellow.



Order Home Garden Seed Early; How to Find Amounts Needed

Be a "Home Gardener"

The home gardens of America are the home guard in food production.

The "home gardener" of this year—our second in the war—is forearmed.

The "home gardener," before he arms himself with his hoe, must fortify himself with knowledge.

Every peck of vegetables produced for home use this year from ground that never before grew food will mean a certain quantity of meat or wheat released for us behind our battle lines.

Join the "home gardeners."

Get the seed for your home garden early. This is an important step in the home gardener's effort to supply fresh vegetables for his table and for canning and to help relieve the demand on the country's supplies of food.

Seed should be ordered well in advance of the time for planting in the open, so that it will be ready for planting in flats or frames and also for use outdoors as soon as the weather and the condition of the soil make it possible. Before ordering seed the home gardener should decide what vegetables he wants to raise and also should look over his garden plot or plan and decide on the best location for each vegetable, determining how much seed will be required for the space available for each variety. A well laid garden plan the preparation of which was described in an earlier article in this series, will be a great aid in determining the amounts and varieties of seed that will be needed.

Garden Space Valuable

Just what vegetables are to be grown, depends, of course, upon the individual tastes of the family. In general, the aim of the home gardener should be to raise vegetables in which freshness is an important quality. Peas, string beans, lima beans, asparagus and sweet corn, for example, lose much if they are not cooked almost immediately after they are picked. In the case of potatoes, corn, cucumbers, squashes, and melons, it should be remembered that these vegetables occupy a large area in proportion to their yield and in a small garden consume valuable space which, in most cases, could be used more profitably. In the case of potatoes, however, it also should be noted that they are easily stored and are an extremely good staple crop, and many gardeners will find it to advantage to plant as much ground to potatoes as possible after sufficient space has been allotted to the other garden crops.

Find Amount of Seed Needed

Aim to make every seed count. Remember the supply of some of the more important varieties of garden

seed is limited, and in order that all may obtain enough to meet their needs, everyone should co-operate to make what is used produce a maximum crop.

Following are the approximate quantities of seed that should be purchased for a garden which is to supply vegetables for successive plantings throughout the season for a family of four:

- Beans, snap, 1 to 2 quarts.
- Beans, pole, lima, 1 pint.
- Beans, bush, lima, 1 pint.
- Beat, 4 ounces.
- Cabbage (early) 1 packet.
- Cabbage, (late) ½ ounce.
- Carrot, 1 ounce.
- Cauliflowr, 1 packet.
- Celery, 1 packet.
- Corn, sweet, 1 to 2 pints.
- Cucumber, 1 ounce.
- Eggplant, 1 packet.
- Kale or Swiss chard, 2 ounces.
- Lettuce, ½ ounce.
- Muskmelon, 1 ounce.
- Onion sets, 4 to 6 quarts.
- Parsley, 1 packet.
- Parsnips, ½ ounce.
- Peas, garden, 2 to 4 quarts.
- Radish, 1 ounce.
- Salsify, 1 ounce.
- Spinach, 1-4 pound in spring and 1-4 pound in fall.
- Squash (summer), 1 ounce.
- Squash (Hubbard) ½ ounce.
- Tomatoes, early, 1 packet.
- Tomatoes, late, 1-4 ounce.
- Turnips, 2 to 3 ounces.
- Watermelon, 2 ounces.

If a gardener should desire to plant all of the vegetables mentioned, it is calculated by garden specialists of the United States that enough space could be found for them in one-fourth of an acre. However, it is advised that the gardener, unless he has had one or more years' experience, center his work on as few as six of the most important vegetables. For most of the vegetables listed the plantings may consist of the entire quantities mentioned. Relatively small quantities of cauliflowr, eggplant, and parsley should be sufficient for most families. The entire supply of string beans, bush lima beans, sweet corn, lettuce, peas and radishes should not be planted at one time, but successive plantings two or three weeks apart should be made so that a fresh supply of the vegetables may be had throughout the season.

Of early Irish potatoes 1 pack to ½ bushel will be required, and of late potatoes ½ bushel to 1 bushel or more, depending upon the amount of ground available for this purpose. If abundant space is available it may be well to grow enough Irish potatoes to last throughout the winter.

Seed for Canning Vegetables

If the family wishes to raise vegetables to supply current needs and also to furnish a surplus for canning the amounts given above should be considerably increased.



Notice has been received at the court house of divorce proceedings brought against one Lue Smith of this city by George M. Smith of San Bernardino county, Cal. The papers charge abandonment.

D. L. Batchelor, the Santa Fe agent here, is now in Kokomo, Ind., where he has been for some time. Mr. Batchelor leaves Kokomo soon for New York City where he will visit with his son, Clarence D. Batchelor, who is a prominent artist.

Z. W. Montague has purchased the Brown estate on Sixth street, a large frame structure and the brick house directly south, and next to the Baptist church. Mr. Montague will personally occupy the residence numbered 711 which, in the near future, will be modernized and has rented the brick cottage to a professor of the Normal University.

First Lieutenant Jack Stewart, son of Donald Stewart, of Gross Kelly and Company, has been placed in command of an aero squadron, and will soon leave Kelly Field, where he is now located. This is a splendid recognition of Jack's ability, as these commands are not often given to men of lower rank than captain. Donald Stewart and family will leave this evening for Kelly Field, where they will have a visit with the lieutenant before his departure for new fields of activity. Mrs. Jack Stewart is now with her husband.

Reports come from Albuquerque that the Duke City is full of hoboes. The usual spring returning of this class is on and again the housewife is to be bothered by men asking for food. It has been suggested that none be given this year as there is no man in the country today who cannot work if he is willing and able to do so. Santa Fe Officer Barnett stated this afternoon that special efforts will be made to arrest all such class and give them a job on the city rock pile, if they are not desirous of doing other manner of labor.

C. T. Shope, the man who shot Edward Snelling on the night of March 6 was arrested Friday night and placed in the city jail. This afternoon he was removed to the county jail. This action came as a result of the death of Snelling Friday night. There is no hearing before the district attorney next Monday morning, it is said. When arrested Friday night Shope said that he had heard rumors that he was to be mobbed and the action by Officer Murphy in placing the man under arrest was both for the protection of Shope and for the purpose of an examination by the district attorney.

Mack C. Reeder

The funeral services of M. C. Reeder were held Sunday afternoon at the Baptist church at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. W. A. Fite officiated. There was a large attendance of friends of Mr. Reeder who was known to the community as a man of worthy character. The Baptist choir rendered several appropriate selections. The pallbearers were J. H. York, C. W. Wesner, C. H. Stewart, H. C. Young, Harry Johnson and William Shillinglaw, all intimate friends of Mr. Reeder. Interment was in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

Oliver Edward Snelling

The funeral services of Oliver Edward Snelling were held Sunday afternoon from the Methodist church. The services were conducted by Rev. M. O. Stockland who delivered an excellent sermon appropriate to the occasion. The funeral was the largest attended affair of the kind held in this city for many months.

Mrs. Louis Tripp sang "God Shall Wipe Away all Tears" in a graceful sympathetic manner while the Methodist choir rendered two favorite se-

lections of the deceased. The pallbearers were all immediate friends of Edward and were David Daugherty, George Hart, Elmer McCullough, John Coddington, Vernon Sands and Ray Palmer. Interment was in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. A long procession of automobiles accompanied the funeral cortege to the cemetery.

Saturday night the Spanish-American club entertained at a banquet given in honor of Eugene Lujan, Jose Jordi and Arturo Romero, three well known young men of Las Vegas, who left Saturday night to enter diplomatic service with the government. The banquet was held at the Merchants' Cafe and was largely attended. Prominent business men addressed the young men on the importance of the missions they are taking.

The young men who were guests of honor left at midnight Saturday for Washington, where they will receive their respective commissions. Eugene Lujan will go to La Pas, Bolivia, South America, Jose Jordi goes to Spain in the diplomatic service and Arturo Romero is to enter government service in South America.

The local postoffice today received a large number of war savings certificates for distribution to the local banks. The amount of certificates received was \$10,000.

Bob Gross, well known here, is now captain of the home guard in St. Louis, Mo. The home guard in that city is fully equipped and in readiness for service at any time.

Word has been received here from Roy Seelinger who left Las Vegas some time ago to see service with the colors. Roy is now at Vancouver barracks and is enjoying his career.

E. J. McWenig today received a card from Sergeant Frank Ettinger who is now serving in France. Ettinger states that he has seen a number of the Vegas boys since his arrival in France. He is in good health and enjoying the service.

Frank Winters, son of D. C. Winters, is now an orderly under a general in France, according to information received here by his friends. Frank was formerly in the employ of the Agua Pura company.

David Conway this morning received a post card informing him that First Lieutenant Edward G. Betts of Company A, Ninth battalion of the 20th Engineers, has arrived safely overseas. Mr. Betts was formerly employed by the Las Vegas Lumber company.

Miss Jessie Doland of Optimo, N. M., is confined in the St. Anthony's sanitarium suffering from an injured knee. Miss Doland was injured when she was knocked down by two large dogs playing in the immediate vicinity of her home at Optimo.

Informal announcement was made yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Jake Stern of the engagement of their son, Jay, to Miss Margaret Wolstein of Chicago. Jay Stern is now in Chicago and wired his parents yesterday concerning the engagement.

Word has been received in Las Vegas of the death of C. E. Lorbeer, for a number of months resident of this city. Mr. Lorbeer died at his home at Cleveland, Okla., April 10. He was 35 years of age and is survived by his wife and two children. Mrs. Lorbeer was employed in the Penny store here.

William E. Behrens, formerly employed at the Santa Fe offices here,

arrived last Saturday for a short visit with friends and relatives here. Mr. Behrens is with the quartermaster department stationed at Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.

William Cullen, well known in the city, is now at Camp Merritt, N. J. That is, he was there some time ago but today is probably on his way over. "Bill" sends word to the boys at home that he is in the prime of health and recommends the army for every young man.

Walter Hope, formerly employed in a local bank and well known, has written friends here that he recently resigned a position with the Clark interests in Arizona and is making an attempt to enter the army. Thus far Mr. Hope has met with no success but expects to be enrolled within a short time.

Attorney Charles W. G. Ward, accompanied by District Attorney Chester Hunker, returned to this city Saturday from Santa Rosa with the information that after a two-hour deliberation, the jury in the case of the state versus Lon Seymour, returned a verdict of guilty of second degree murder against Seymour.

Seymour was convicted of the killing of Andres Indurian November 27, 1917.

Oliver Edward Snelling, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snelling, died Friday night at the St. Anthony's sanitarium following a confinement there of over one month. Death was due to blood poisoning, which began when Edward was shot in both legs by Charles T. Shope on the night of March 6 at midnight.

Edward, who was but 16 years of age, had been in a critical condition for some time and though his death was expected it came as a blow to many of his friends and the friends of his parents. For the past two weeks the lad has been suffering excruciating pain.

Edward Snelling was born at Norwich, Kan., October 9, 1902 and came to Las Vegas with his parents 12 years ago. He attended the public schools here until last Christmas when he was employed by the Santa Fe railway as an apprentice operator. He was forced to leave school to assist in the support of his mother and sister.

He was a member of the Methodist church and Sunday school and in his work in the telegraph office appeared to be making good headway, being an excellent student at that work.

TIME WORTH \$735,000 MRS. BARTH FIGURES OUT; UP TO NEW MEXICO TO FEED SELF

Albuquerque, April 16.—Daylight saving means ten million, five hundred thousand working hours saved to the people of New Mexico; employed on home gardens at 25 cents an hour, that is \$735,000 worth of the time.

The day-light saving law will enable New Mexico to feed herself this year if we make proper use of it.

Mrs. Isaac Barth, chief of the home gardens division of the federal food administration, appeals to the people of New Mexico to invest the saved daylight in food production.

Mrs. Barth says: "What does the daylight saving plan mean to New Mexico?"

"If our people take advantage of the extra time given to them by law by recent act of congress, just what will it mean in dollars and cents to New Mexico, and above all, what will it mean in production?"

"On every hand we are told that food will win the war, and in the truth of this assertion, there can be no question. If New Mexico is going to take its place among other states of the union in the production of food supplies, this daylight sav-

ing plan means much to us.

"It is almost startling to contemplate the saving in time to this state alone, even with its small population. Estimating there are 70,000 adults in the state, who could and should profit by this law, which has been given to them by the government, it would mean 10,500,000 hours that can be used to good advantage in the production of food supplies.

"The men and women in New Mexico, whose time is not worth 25 cents an hour, are few, and figuring the daylight saving at that rate, which in these days is a low wage, the government has given to the people of this state a measured value of time equalling \$735,000.

"Already the people of our country have begun to realize that if our soldiers are to be fed and if there is to be enough left for our own consumption there must be the greatest possible production of food stuffs in America. This does not mean that the farmers alone are to plant all the available ground, but it means that in every home of the land, where there is one foot of available soil suitable for crop growing, our people must plant that foot.

"In connection with every home in New Mexico there must be a garden. It is true that there are many discouraging features about gardening in this state, but none of them will equal the discouraging fact that unless we do our part in production, that real starvation will face our people this coming winter.

"Backyard gardening means even more than the production of food supplies. It means for every pound of food produced in your garden, an equal amount of poundage will be released to the railroads for war traffic. It means for every pound of supplies raised in your garden that labor will be released in the handling of shipments. It means that for every pound of food products, an equal amount will be left over for the boys in France.

"The daylight saving plan and home gardening plan go hand in hand, and it is up to the people of this country, especially the people of our state, to see to it that this hour is used to the greatest possible advantage, not only to the government but to ourselves.

"Will you see to it that every larder is well supplied this winter with home grown products? Will you see to it that no one in New Mexico goes hungry this winter? Will you see to it, that we do our part and are not compelled to call upon other states, more patriotic than we, to furnish us with foods, that we, if we had taken advantage of the daylight saving plan could have produced ourselves?"

"It is up to New Mexico to feed itself this year and the daylight saving plan means that the way has been made possible if our people are energetic and patriotic enough to take advantage of it.

NEW NAVAL RECRUITS

Santa Fe, April 16.—Walter Orr of Kenna and Alfred Guffey of Roswell are the latest recruits for the navy from New Mexico. For an inland state New Mexico has already furnished an astonishingly large number of men for the United States navy.

The man who thinks all the joys are downtown should take his wife along with him on some of his pleasure seeking excursions.

After daughter gets to be 16 her mother starts telling folks that she herself was married when very young.

The Germans have made almost 100 aeroplane raids over London during the three and a half years of the war.

BALFOUR ASKS U. S. TROOPS BE RUSHED TO FRONT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

London, April 16.—“What is now most pressing required is that the fighting forces of the the United States should be brought as speedily as possible into the field,” said A. J. Balfour, the foreign secretary, speaking at a luncheon to the American labor delegation today.

“The German plan,” continued Mr. Balfour, “is to shatter the British army before the American weight can be brought into the scale. The German inspired press has been instructed by its masters to show the utmost contempt for the American military efforts. But the masters do not share that contempt. They are planning the whole campaign and are sacrificing men with reckless extravagance in order that when the American help may arrive their blow has been struck.”

MODERN METHOD OF WARFARE APPLIED TO 22 MEN BY MISTAKE

Edwardsville, Ill., April 16.—Twenty-two jurors and three court bailiffs were overcome by escaping gas while sleeping in jury rooms of the Madison county court house last night. Three of the jurors were in a serious condition this morning and several hours' effort was necessary to revive them. All will recover.

A gas jet accidentally had been left open.

THIRTEEN VOTES REVERSE THE SOURCE OF INCOME FOR COUPLE IN NEW YORK

Syracuse, N. Y., April 16.—The first contest between husband and wife for a political office since women received the vote resulted in a victory for the wife in the village of Cleveland, near Oneida, it became known today.

Mrs. Carrie Dawley defeated her husband for village treasurer, a position he had held for 12 years, by a plurality of 13 votes. Five women also were elected to the board of trustees and one to the board of assessors.

Washington, April 16.—Another draft call for 49,843 registrants has been sent to governors of states by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10, the war department announced tonight and they will be sent to 11 forts and recruiting barracks probably for training with regular army units there. This call increases to more than 300,000 the number of selected men ordered to camp since late in March.

Further announcements are expected to follow the return of Secretary Baker from the battle fronts. Troops are now moving to Europe at a rapid rate. Following are the quotas asked of different states of the southwest: Arizona, 318; Colorado, 696; New Mexico, 274; Texas, 1,694.

MILLIONS FOR BUILDINGS

Washington, April 13.—The house bill appropriating \$60,000,000 for housing workmen employed on government war contracts and \$10,000,000 for housing clerks in Washington, was approved today by the senate public buildings committee. The expenditures would be made by the secretary of labor.

Germany's newest war department is an imperial clogs office. It is to deal exclusively with the acquisition and distribution of wood suitable for use as soles for boots and shoes.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. John C. Arnett, Pasamonte, N. M.: One eight months old red white face heifer, weight 200 lbs.

Branded
Right hip, ribs
and shoulder
Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 6, 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. 267-B-6-187-A
1st. pub. April 10, last pub. April 25, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. H. S. Fuller, Fort Sumner, N. M.: One four year old red white face cow, weight 800 lbs., Hereford.

Branded
Right ribs

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 6, 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. 266-B-6-190-C
1st. pub. April 10, last pub. April 25, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One three year old sorrel gelding, weight 800 lbs.; one very aged horse mule, weight about 850 lbs., mouse color; and one aged mare mule about 850 lbs., of a brown color; all animals unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 6, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 268-B-6-189-A-B-C
1st. pub. April 10, last pub. April 25, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Vicente A. Borrego, Santa Cruz, N. M.:

One year and a half old light red bald face heifer, weight about 400 lbs.

Branded
Left ribs

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 3, 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. 264-B-6-176-B
1st. pub. April 9, last pub. April 24, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it

may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. W. D. Robinson, Caprock, N. M.:

One ten year old very dark horse, fifteen hands high, weight about 900 lbs., no brands, but has large white spot in forehead.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 3, 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. 256-B-6-187-B
1st. pub. April 9, last pub. April 24, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One twelve year old white horse.

Branded
On left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 3, 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. 265-B-6-186-D
1st. pub. April 9, last pub. April 24, '18.

NEW ROAD FOR PECOS COUNTRY

Santa Fe, April 16.—The state highway commission today approved the agreement with the agreement with the forestry service to construct a \$20,000 road along the upper Pecos from Glorieta to the Panchuella station, a distance of 30 miles and opening to motor travel New Mexico's Switzerland.

The agreement for the road across Taos pass from Cimarron to Taos was also approved, the county of Taos, the forestry service and the state being parties to the agreement. State aid was approved for immediate work in Socorro county on the road across White Flats the state contributing \$2,500; Johnson Hill \$1,500; Blaine's Lake \$500; Blue Canyon \$500; Socorro to Pueblito bridge \$500; repair of bridge \$150. The following Socorro county projects were submitted: Socorro to Pueblito \$8,000; Socorro to San Antonio \$27,500; Blue Canyon to Magdalena \$20,000; White Flats \$41,500; Valley Canyon to Quemado \$15,000.

CATTLE AND HORSEGROWERS' ASSOCIATION WILL DISCUSS IMPORTANT MATTERS

The first executive board meeting of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association for the year will be held in Raton, N. M., May 1, 1918. Questions of interest to this section of the state will be discussed, as this meeting is chiefly for the purpose of getting in touch with the cattlemen's problems of this section.

It is the request of the secretary that any questions from any section of the state which should be taken up by this association be forwarded to the office in Albuquerque in order that they may be placed before the executive board at this meeting.

Some detail work relative to the new mounted police system will be discussed at this time and steps taken to insure the perfect working of same.

FOR SPEEDING UP

Santa Fe, April 16.—A transfer of \$175,000 in funds of the interior department to the Rio Grande reclamation project is recommended by Secretary of the Interior Lane in a com-

munication to congress, so as to enable the government to make immediately available for cultivation large areas in Sierra and Dona Ana counties. No opposition to the proposed transfer is expected.

NEW HOTEL FOR SOCORRO

Santa Fe, April 16.—The Valverde Hotel company of Socorro today filed incorporation papers being capitalized at \$75,000. The incorporators and directors are: Cony T. Brown, 50 shares, Morris Loewenstein 20 shares, Lee Baldwin 10 shares, George E. Cook 10 shares, Al of Socorro; R. M. M. Falconer of Magdalena 10 shares, the shares being of the par value of \$100 each. The company will erect a modern, mission style tourist hotel in Socorro.

SANITARIUM FOR NEGROES

Santa Fe, April 16.—The Rio Grande National Development society, which among other things is to erect at Albuquerque a sanitarium for colored, Mexican and Indian people, filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$50,000 of which \$2,888 has been paid up, each of the following incorporators subscribing to 286 shares of the par value of one dollar each: Rev. A. J. Lewis, Dr. James Lewis, K. C. Tenman, T. W. Harden, Henry Utley, John D. DaDinon, Florida Utley, Charles Littlejohn.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STARTS

New York, April 16.—With games scheduled to be played in Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, the eight teams of the National league line up today for the start of the 1918 pennant race. At the western end of the circuit the Pittsburgh Pirates play their initial contest at Cincinnati and the Chicago Cubs face the St. Louis Cardinals at St. Louis. The Phillies have the Boston Braves in their midst at Philadelphia and the Brooklyn Dodgers will furnish the entertainment for the champion New York Giants at the Polo grounds.

KANSAS CLUB WOMEN

Salina, Kan., April 16.—The annual convention of the Kansas State Federation of Women's clubs, which opened in this city today, promises to be one of the most interesting and profitable sessions it has held. In addition to the usual amount of routine business pertaining to the affairs of the organization, the convention will be called upon to discuss a wide range of subjects relating to the war work now being done by Kansas women.

SEEK MEMBERSHIP

New York, April 16.—A nationwide campaign for 50,000 members, to be known as the "Moorfield Storey Drive" is to be conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the 10 days beginning tomorrow. The 90 branches of the national association will join in the campaign, which has been undertaken as a testimonial to Moorfield Storey of Boston, the association's president, in recognition of his services to negroes in the Louisville segregation case. In that case compulsory residential segregation of negroes was declared unconstitutional by unanimous decision of the supreme court of the United States. Negroes and their friends declare the anti-segregation victory to be the greatest legal landmark affecting the negro race since the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution.

Babies, Tourists, Chocolate Soldiers, Hard Thinkers, and Neutrals are some of the nicknames borne by different contingents of the Australian forces fighting in Europe.

Friends of Senator Calisch of Quay county will be pleased to learn that after undergoing two operations, he is now convalescing at the research hospital of Kansas City. It is to be hoped that he will be able to return home to Montoya about May 1.

Frederick Cloman, who came to New Mexico about two months ago, passed away yesterday afternoon. His home was in Chicago. The deceased was 30 years of age. The body is in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons, who have telegraphed his relatives.

Friends of Earl Hoke, formerly employed by the First National bank here, will be glad to know that Mr. Hoke is rapidly recovering from an operation performed in Trinidad, Colo., a short time ago. Mr. Hoke is at present located at Raton and is cashier of a prominent banking house of that city.

Superintendent F. L. Myers of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe is in Raton, N. M., today in the interest of the Liberty loan. Mr. Myers expects to receive a heavy subscription to the loan from Raton. The total figures of the loan for the New Mexico division from La Junta to Albuquerque will probably be considerably over \$30,000 according to reports received today.

Lee Gerard, for a number of months manager of the Wagon Mound branch of the Las Vegas Sales company, is now stationed in this city, assuming new duties in the local office. Mr. Gerard made a success of his work at Wagon Mound and would be given the Santa Fe office of the firm but for the reason that he is soon to join the army.

The first consignment of chickens to be received through the parcel post office this morning. The shipment came from Kansas and the chicks are in good condition as a result of their journey through the mail. A recent enactment in the postal law grants the shipment on chicks one day old up to certain weights. No food or water is necessary when the age is not over one day and thus the parcels can be handled through the mail without any extra trouble on the part of the mail clerks.

Charles L. Loomis, aged 79 years, died last night at his home on Grand avenue following a short illness. Mr. Loomis was a native of Illinois and was born in Freeport February 27, 1839. He has been in this city visiting his son, who is employed by the Santa Fe Railway company here as a fireman, for the past several months. The body will be shipped to Raton, N. M., for burial. He is survived by a wife and three children, Miss Frankie Loomis, who is in the city at the present time, Charles L. Loomis, employed by the Santa Fe here and Miss Evelyn Loomis of Amarillo, Texas.

J. M. Ackerman, a resident of this city for the past 20 years, leaves next Monday for Burner, India, where he will locate. Mr. Ackerman is to sail from San Francisco on the ship "Siberia" April 27. He is to have charge of a large mechanical department of a railroad in India operated by a London corporation.

Mr. Ackerman has been in the employ of the Santa Fe Railway company for many years and has held many responsible positions. He is

well known over the entire state. James Ackerman, son of J. M. Ackerman, is the distinguished American soldier who was the first "Sammie" to run an American locomotive in France.

Mr. Ackerman stated this afternoon that he expects to locate permanently in India, as the position offered him there is one offering considerable advancement.

Washington, April 18.—The administration silver bill, designed to stabilize prices and to stimulate production of silver by melting up \$350,000,000 silver dollars in the treasury and the purchase of new silver at \$1 an ounce was reported today to the senate by Chairman Owen, of the senate banking committee. He asked its immediate consideration as emergency legislation but Senator Gallinger, minority leader, objected and the bill went over until tomorrow.

Paris, April 18.—Standing before a firing squad in the forest of Vincennes early today, Paul Bolo Pasha, condemned traitor, lost entirely the attitude of indifference he had maintained subsequent to and during his trial. When the order to fire was given, the rifles spoke and Bolo crumpled up with several bullets in his head.

Escorted by several guards, Bolo left the Sante Prison 45 minutes before his execution. After leaving the automobile at Vincennes, he listened to the exhortation of a prison chaplain. Then his eyes were bandaged and he went without a struggle to his place before the firing squad.

"So much better; I am delighted," Bolo exclaimed, when awakened this morning by Commandant Julien of the third court martial, who told him that the hour of expiation has arrived. These were the only words spoken by Bolo except for instructions to the chaplain to take from his body a silk lace handkerchief which he placed on his chest and give it to his brother, Monsignor Bolo. The condemned man went to his execution in a new suit of clothes, brought to the prison by his brother and wearing white gloves.

WILL PAY FULL PRICE

Washington, April 18.—Railroads hereafter will purchase their coal at the full market prices and cars will be evenly distributed at all mines under an arrangement reported by the railroad and fuel administration. The plan was accepted after President Wilson intervened to settle differences between Fuel Administrator Garfield and John Kelton Williams, director of purchases for the railroad administration.

TO ALL YOUNG MEN

NOT OF DRAFT AGE

Here is an opportunity for you to get into the army and help put Kaiser Bill out of commission. This is the time that you are needed. Men are wanted for the cavalry. If you like horses this is the chance that you have been waiting for. This is a fighting branch of the service, and they see just as much of the fighting as the infantry, which also is in need of men.

If you have any railroad experience there is also a chance for you to get into it now. Are you going to wait and let the other boys do it all? Now get around and let the recruiting officer tell you how you can help. Men with railroad experience are wanted bad. This is the time that you are wanted. Come around and let the recruiting officer tell you how you can help. Do it now, that is the motto of the boys over there now. Let it be your motto.

As a result of the arrest of several ranchers in the vicinity of Wagon Mound yesterday, one of the most sensational sieges of cattle stealing in the entire state, was concluded.

The arrests were made by Charles Cunningham, deputy sheriff of Colfax county and a member of the state mounted police, assisted by J. M. McGrath, a rancher living near Wagon Mound.

Following the arrests the men were taken to Wagon Mound where a preliminary hearing was held in the court of Justice Charles Fraker. All the men with one exception were released upon furnishing a bond of \$1,000. Edward C. Hill was refused bond and brought to this city last night and placed in the county jail. The releases came about as a result of a continuance being granted by Judge Fraker until May 1. Luis E. Armijo, assistant in the district attorney's office here represented the state.

The men who were arrested yesterday by Chas. Cunningham were Edes Walton, John Simmons, Tex Hill, Jack Saunders, Edward C. Hill and Kirk Dudley, who was arrested at Raton, N. M., by request of Cunningham. In addition to these there are two men whose names have been associated with the stealing who are now in the army while two others are now located in other states. Tom Bolt and Jim Hensey also were arrested but were released later. The men who are supposed to be included in the stealing number 12.

According to information received in this city today from residents in and about the vicinity of Wagon Mound the stealing of cattle has been in operation in the vicinity of Wagon Mound for the past five years and more. Although known for some time by the officers, there had been no opportunity of obtaining evidence on them until Deputy Sheriff Cunningham succeeded in solving the mystery yesterday, it is said.

The story as given out is that the men who were arrested are said to have stated that they stole the cattle and killed them for their own use. The excuse as given is that they could not make a living by dry farming and were forced to steal cattle from wealthier ranchers in order to exist. The cattle were killed one at a time and the meat distributed among certain families. Generally this would occur each day until the entire district was supplied, it is said. The hides were thrown into abandoned wells between seven and 12 miles from Wagon Mound. Deputy Sheriff Cunningham yesterday examined a number of these wells and has found considerable evidence in the form of hides.

Edward C. Hill was arrested last Tuesday and has already confessed his connection with the stealing, it is said. He was brought to this city for safekeeping. There is a sworn statement from this man which was taken at Wagon Mound which will be the means of convicting the entire lot of thieves, it is thought.

Deputy Sheriff Cunningham deserves much credit for his services in this case. He has been diligently employed for the past week making examinations and obtaining the necessary evidence connected with the stealing. The case is undoubtedly the biggest round-up of lawbreakers known to this state for several years.

Wet boots and expected pleasures are hard to put off.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, April 18.—Notwithstanding a continuance of notably bearish crop conditions, corn prices today turned upward to a material extent. Lack of selling pressure was a conspicuous feature of the market.

Some revival of demand from the seaboard strengthened oats.

Provisions averaged lower in line with hogs. The close was:

Corn, May \$1.27; July \$1.43½.

Oats, May \$2¾; July 73.

Pork, May \$47.40.

Lard, May \$25.20; July \$25.47.

Ribs, May \$23.27; July \$23.75.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, April 18.—Hogs, receipts 3,000. Market lower. Bulk \$17.35@17.60; heavy \$17.35@17.65; lights \$17.50@17.65; pigs \$13.75@17.25.

Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$16@17.20; dressed beef steers \$14.25@16.50; western steers \$13.50@16.85; cows \$8@13.75; heifers \$9@14.50; stockers and feeders \$8.25@13.25; bulls \$8.50@11.75; calves 18@12.50.

Sheep, receipts 1,000. Market strong. Lambs \$20@21.25; yearlings \$16@17.50; wethers \$16@17; ewes \$15@16.

SUB CREWS DOWNHEARTED

London.—Crews of the German submarines are downhearted and often extremely nervous. British seamen whose vessels have been torpedoed and who have thus had an opportunity to observe the Germans bear testimony to this fact. In the official records of the submarine war, says the Manchester Guardian, again and again the submarine crews are described as "very depressed" or "very nervous." Here is one description: "Master and crew all agree and were very much struck by the pallid appearance of the officers and crew of the submarine and by their nervous and excited manner. The captain of the submarine was continually urging haste and the officer who was placing the bombs could hardly hold them from the condition of nervous tension in which he appeared to be."

One of the crew who had lived long in England, speaking to the boat's crew, cursed the war and wished it was over. In many cases the Germans tried to justify themselves or excuse themselves to their fellow-seamen. Some of these reports show the hideousness of the German fighting system, but they are all mild compared with the classic story of German bestiality, as in the case of the Belgian prince, where the men were taken on the submarine deck, their lifebelts removed, and then it submerged. The men of one three-masted schooner were left with only one oar in their boat, and for this the master had to beg, the others being thrown overboard.

NOT THE REGULAR IRISH

London, April 18.—Rioting attended the breaking up of an anti-conscription meeting in Belfast yesterday according to a dispatch to the Daily News. Revolvers were used by the police who were pelted with paving stones. Fifteen thousand persons participated in the meeting which was called by the labor party.

Santa Fe, April 17.—E. R. Strickland of Otero county, yesterday pleaded guilty in the United States court to violating the espionage act, and was given eight months in the state penitentiary as a federal prisoner. Strickland admitted saying he was glad elevators had been burned, so that wheat could not be sent to the