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## GOVERNMENT IS ASKED TO TAKE TELEGRAPH

DEPLORING NECESSITY TO CALL STRIKE LEADERS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

St. Paul, Minn., June 13—Resolutions deploring the alleged necessity of having to call a strike of union telegraphers to enforce the recommendation of the labor board and asking President Wilson to take over the control of Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, were adopted today at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Another resolution calling upon the federation to pledge its entire support to 250 telegraphers of Seattle, Wash., who, according to the resolution, were discharged for unionism, was voted down. It was pointed out that while the substance of this resolution included in other resolutions a strict interpretation would result in a general strike all over the country.

Nearly a score of other resolutions including measures to organize workers in the steel and sugar industries, were hurried through the session. Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, sent a telegram to President Wilson in reply to the brief executive's message expressing appreciation of labor's war.

### LOYALTY PERVADES STATE

Santa Fe, June 12.—Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, head of the speakers' bureau of the state council of defense has returned from a two weeks' tour of the state accompanied by James Redding of Pershing's forces. They were given an enthusiastic welcome everywhere but especially at the mining camp of Hurley where 2,000 people gathered to hear them. Colonel Twitchell was also especially pleased with the reception at the Silver City Normal school and the meetings at Socorro and Bernalillo, where the auditoriums could not hold the people who had come out to hear them. Colonel Twitchell reports that his observations convinced him of the feeling of intense loyalty that pervades the people of the state.

### FRUIT GROWERS PROTEST

Washington, June 13.—Northwestern fruit growers protested today against railroad administration's proposed increase of freight rates.

## SCHEME IS DENOUNCED AS A PLOT TO CUT OFF URAL REGION AND STARVE THE SOVEITS

Washington, June 13.—The senate today refused to curtail its debate during the war. By a vote of 41 to 34, a rule proposed by Senator Underwood of Alabama to limit senators to one hour and a half on a bill or resolution and 20 minutes on amendments except by unanimous consent, was defeated.

Under agreement to vote at 4 o'clock today the senate resumed consideration of the resolution offered by Senator Underwood to incorporate in the rules a provision limiting debate during the war by any senator to one hour and a half, unless extension be permitted him by a majority vote.

"President Wilson has had nothing whatever to do with the initiation of the rule so far as I know," declared Senator Underwood, in answer to Senator Sherman of Illinois who charged the president "had commanded his senators to pass the rule."

"The rule to limit debate," Senator Sherman asserted, "is in preparation for a treaty that will be submitted sooner than senators expect."

Senator Underwood said the president did not wish to interfere in any way with the business of the senate, but, as an outsider, was heartily in accord with the proposed rule.

Senator Townsend of Michigan opposed the rule, saying it would stifle debate and that it was for the purpose of beginning an attack on the open forum.

Senator Underwood declared half the time devoted to senate sessions was wasted. The sole purpose of the resolution is to expedite public business. Senator Watson of Indiana, spoke against the resolution.

"The future of civilization will be involved in that treaty," he said. "Yet we are to be bound to sit still."

Although the resolution's supporters had been confident of its adoption during the spirited debate of the last few days, when the vote was taken late today, a dozen democrats unexpectedly joined the majority of republicans opposing the rule.

### GERMANS' ADVANTAGE SLIGHT

London, June 12 (Via Ottawa.)—The advance of the Germans on the right bank of the River Oise, telegraphs the Paris correspondent of Reuter's limited, is bound to tell on the other bank. The entente troops probably will be obliged to bring their positions on the two banks into line. That, he says, is the only advantage gained by the Germans.

Moscow, Saturday, June 8 (By the Associated Press)—A recent counter revolutionary plot against the Soveit according to a semi-official statement issued today was backed by various elements in Russia opposed to the Soveits and the leaders were General Savinkoff and General Dovguern. It was planned to cut off central Russia from the Ural region and thus starve out the present government. The statement says.

"Investigations of the recent plot reveal that, under the title of the League for the defense of the fatherland and liberty, this organization included all the reactionary elements in Russia from the Maximalists to the Monarchists. The Monarchists sided with Germany in the hope of restoring the monarchy, while the left wing favors a return to the alliance with the western powers.

"They agreed to unite on a so-called national platform in a common effort to overthrow the power of the Soveits.

The central figures behind the plot are General Savinkoff and General Dovguern. The strategical plan is to isolate the Ural region from central Russia and compel the Soveits to capitulate owing to the lack of supplies.

Cossack troops with reactionary officers are holding themselves in readiness in the east. Numerous additional facts gradually are coming to light."

### FOCH'S THE BOY

Washington, June 13—Secretary Baker's reply today to the statement of General von Stein, the Prussian war minister, that the allied armies are beaten was:

"That is the opinion of General von Stein. The opinion of General Foch, which is very much more important, has not been heard. The confidence of the American people in General Foch remains unshaken.

### MANAGER JONES RESIGNS

St. Louis, Mo., June 13—Fielder Jones, manager of the St. Louis Americans, has resigned, the resignation to take effect at once. James Austin, third baseman, will succeed him temporarily.

### AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH

San Antonio, Tex., June 13—Percy H. Long of Long Island, N. Y., flying cadet at Kelly field, was killed today when his plane became unmanageable when struck by a gust of wind, and fell, four miles from the field.

It doesn't take the average woman half as long to tell what she doesn't want as what she does want.

## ARIZONA WOULD CONFISCATE BOOZE CARS

LEGISLATURE MAY PASS BILL TO TAKE ALL AUTOS CARRYING LIQUORS

Phoenix, Ariz., June 13—The lower house of the legislature this morning passed a bill creating a state council of defense to consist of the governor, who shall be chairman and 14 members, one from each county, to be named by the governor and approved by the county boards of supervisors. The bill gives the council power to enforce its decrees and carries an initial appropriation of \$25,000. Senate leaders are of the opinion that the measure will pass the upper house and receive the governor's approval.

The senate today is considering legislation providing for the confiscation of automobiles engaged in the illegal transportation of liquor.

Senator Rutherford announced that he would introduce an amendment making the purchaser of liquor equally guilty with the bootlegger.

The house spent a portion of the day debating a proposed bill prohibiting the employment of hazardous occupations of deaf and dumb persons or any one who cannot speak and understand the English language.

### COFFEE WILL BE SHIPPED

Washington, June 12.—The war trade board announced late today that the shipping board has allotted a number of steamers to transport coffee from Brazilian ports to New York. Clearances will occur during July and August and the freight rate is fixed at \$1.70 a bag.

\* Paris, June 13—Germany, although attacking on the western front, is starving, says the Echo de Paris. An article appearing in the Berlin Arbeiter Zeitung relates the details of six children starving to death in an orphanage at Zenefort, Thuringia. The orphanage was found to have been ransacked by its starving inmates and physicians who visited the place found several of the children sheer skeletons. Professor Franz E. Hein, warns the Germans that the coming weeks will be harder than any that have passed, and professes to foresee a general paralysis in the supply of wheat.



# THE WORLD WAR

With the French army in France, June 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The second Franco-American attack in the neighborhood of Viueilly, La Potrie and Bourshes was a brilliant success to the allied arms. It was continued yesterday with an advance in the Cnezy sector further northwest on the line. The enemy seemed somewhat disheartened, replying only feebly to the allied fire. Prisoners arriving in the rear in small batches appear to be thoroughly exhausted and depressed by the turn affairs are taking. The French, American and British troops have participated in these actions and the bag of prisoners is considerable.

The tactical situation of the allies is improved by the reconquest of a number of dominant points. As a general rule the great German effort in the valley of the Marne seems to be fading away as the enemy comes in contact with something approaching his numbers.

With the French army in France, June 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Americans, with the French, have made trench raids along the left bank of the Avre river in the Montdidier sector. These raids have been carried out with good effect and enemy works have been destroyed as well as several prisoners captured.

Everywhere the American troops are rapidly becoming accustomed to every phase of the war. They are showing initiative and dash which has been repeatedly commented upon by the veteran French and British soldiers who welcome their appearance.

The most severe among the minor battles recently in the Marne-Rheims region was in the vicinity of St. Ephraise and Champlat, westward from Rheims. The Germans launched a serious attack here at dawn Thursday morning along 4 mile front. They planned to pierce the allied lines to a depth of two and one half miles, which would permit them to outflank Rheims mountain and thus capture the city. It would have reduced at the same time the salient held by the Allies which endangers a large part of the line.

The village and spur of Bligny fell into their hands when they came forward in dense waves, but the British immediately counter attacked and took the spur. The Germans suffered most severely from artillery fire, the town divisions engaged losing many killed and over 200 prisoners.

With the American Army in France, June 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—American troops last night attacked the Germans to the east of Torcy in the district northwest of Chateau Thierry. The French continued their advance on the American left. At last reports the operation was progressing satisfactorily. The fire increased in intensity when the Americans attacked in the southern part of the wood, taking prisoners and a number of machine guns. The battle was still raging here this afternoon.

German prisoners report that new German troops are moving up in the rear of the American sector on this

front. The enemy artillery fire is increasing, indicating that the Germans are bringing up additional big guns. Reports of recent heavy German train movements from the direction of Metz toward the St. Mihiel salient has aroused discussion in the American expeditionary forces as to whether the enemy is planning an assault in the Woevre.

From a tactical point of view the neighborhood of St. Mihiel, with its sharp salient, offers a logical place for a German attack. A drive through St. Mihiel to the southwest, it is considered, might have a triple objective, the menacing of Bar-le-Duc, the outflanking of Verdun from the rear and the elimination of the salient which has its apex at Verdun.

American troops on the front northwest of Chateau Thierry mowed down the enemy with machine gun and rifle fire at midnight last night when the Germans made an attack on their positions. They fought like demons and at one point killed one hundred Germans. Before they made their attack, the Germans sent over a smoke cloud, supposedly of black gas. During the fighting the Americans wore gas masks. The Germans launched their thrust against the Americans in the vicinity of Bouresches. They were completely stopped however, about four hundred yards from the American trenches. This result was achieved despite the intense enemy bombardment which included the use of gas in a new form.

Paris, Sunday, June 9—"We certainly got a few of them before they got us," said the American Marines and Infantrymen, wounded in the Bouresches-Veuilly fighting, who are now in Paris hospitals where the nurses marvel at the good spirit of the men.

"Mother and father told me to get them, and I did," said Theodore J. Waldman of New York City, a member of the marine corps, whose parents were born in Germany.

A large hospital staff is attending the American wounded. The capacity of some hospitals has been increased to care for Americans.

## GERMANS WILL FIGHT UNTIL EXHAUSTED

French Headquarters in France, June 11. (Via Ottawa.)—The fighting was almost unprecedented in fury yesterday. The Germans, continuing to attack in compact masses were mowed down by the allies gun fire. When a position was taken by the enemy it was frequently promptly retaken by the French. In these counter attacks the French invariably round the ground littered with German dead.

The Germans, it is estimated, had used between 20 and 30 divisions up until last night. The artillery strength of the two armies is almost equal, although the gun fire of the French is more effective because the fierceness of the fighting and the inflexible determination with which the enemy accepts his enormous losses indicate that he is determined to continue until complete victory or complete exhaustion ensues in the decisive battle of the years.

## REALIZING THAT EVERY DAY OF DELAY MEANS MORE AMERICANS TO FIGHT

With the French Army in France, June 11 (By the Associated Press)—The difficulties confronting the enemy are very great in the nature of the country he has now entered in his new drive. The terrain comprises sharp hills, deep valleys and thick woods. Where his most pronounced progress has been made in the center of the battle field, the ground forms a sort of hollow through which runs the main road from Sellis to Roye and the Compeigne-Roye railroad.

The Germans apparently are trying to increase the rapidity of their advance by entirely ignoring the losses they sustain, the object being to acquire possession of as much territory as possible before the allies are able to stabilize the front. Each division seems to have received orders to go ahead heedless of what the others are accomplishing.

While attempting to do this, the Germans are coming under the fire of the allied batteries and groups of machine guns, which possesses the accurate range of all points.

This fierce opposition offered by the allied troops appears to have disconcerted the German high command, which expected to be able to reduce the allied salient much more easily.

The enemy guns were very busy throughout yesterday and last night, but were countered by the Allied artillery. In addition, the wind changed its direction and tens of thousands of poison gas shells did more damage to themselves than to the Allies.

Indications show that some of the enemy divisions which started the attack are already being withdrawn from the line, because of the severity of their casualties and are being replaced by fresh units.

This new battle is entirely different in its characteristic features from either the offensive of March or that of May. The attack along the Montdidier-Noyon line was no surprise for the Allies and the German forces although extremely strong, have not submerged the defenders as in the case of the two former efforts.

The armies are fighting it out foot by foot and it cannot be claimed up to this writing that the enemy has gained any definite advantage despite the fact of the indentation he has made in the Allied line.

This was a very natural result, under the tremendous smash.

Washington, June 11—The real objective of the whole German offensive program still lies between Aimens and Arras, in the opinion of many army observers here. The present attack on the Montdidier-Noyon front, it was said today, might well be a further effort to draw all reserves to the south in the hope of weakening the line north of Aimens sufficiently for another smash at this connecting link between the French and British forces.

High American officers believe the policy consistently followed by General Foch of holding his reserves along the vital line which forms the connection between the French and British has greatly impeded the development of the full German plan. There is little question here that it is intended to flatten out the Montdidier-Noyon line and at the same time con-

stitute a threat toward Paris that will bring upon the supreme commander a popular demand that he sacrifice other considerations for the protection of the capital.

For this reason, it is believed now the Germans will not press the attack either in the Marne or on the Montdidier-Noyon front against such resistance as they are now meeting. It is not believed success in this quarter would accomplish what the Germans are seeking in the whole gigantic operation they have undertaken, the destruction of the Allied armies before American aid arrives in sufficient force.

Even a siege of Paris would not accomplish that purpose, it is felt, and it would take months of time and an enormous amount of men to infest the French capital. Unless the allied armies have been previously split apart, they would still be able to maintain a front behind which the Americans could be landed and grouped for a counter blow. It is felt that the German plan cannot contemplate any operations that would require such a length of time. It is argued here that every consideration demands speedy culmination of the German purpose to crush French and British power before the full strength of the United States can be brought to bear. It is therefore thought to be not improbable that the front of the attack soon will be shifted back to the connecting link between the French and British, where German penetration to the channel ports would divide the defending armies.

## DECLARES JUSTICE BRANDIES OR COLONEL HOUSE HAVE A RIGHT TO BUTT IN

Washington, June 11—Supporting in the senate today the proposal of Senator Borah for public discussion of treaties, Senator Fall of New Mexico, republican, called attention to a newspaper report that Justice Brandies of the supreme court and Colonel Edward M. House were advising the president to a war declaration against Turkey and Bulgaria and declared if true, it indicated irregularities in the conduct of the government's diplomatic affairs. The report, he said, had not been denied.

"Declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria is solely a matter for congress and not for the president or for Justice Brandies or for Colonel House, except of course, that congress would be glad to have advice from the President, said Senator Fall.

Newark, Del., June 10—"We must go into Russia and make an eastern front," declared Wm. H. Taft, former president, in an address at the annual commencement of Delaware college, today. "The eastern front," he continued, "has been lost through the treachery of Germany. They say to establish an eastern front would be a great task, but there is no task that is too great for the United States. "We have got to whip the Germans. We have more money and more munitions and we can furnish more manpower than any other country in the world for the purpose of ridding the world of this serpent of militarism."



## MEXICO ASSURED U. S. WANTS ONLY FRIENDSHIP

Washington, June 11.—President Wilson's address here last Friday to a party of Mexican newspaper editors, which was given out here today for publication in the United States is expected to be recorded as one of his most important war utterances. It dealt almost wholly with pan-Americanism by agreement among the pan-Americans and it was obvious the president took the opportunity to send back to the Mexican people through 90 or more representative newspaper men a personal message to emphasize the disinterestedness of the United States in all its part of the fight for world democracy. It was the president's wish that his speech, inasmuch as it practically was addressed to the Mexican people, should be published in Mexico first. To that end no copies were given out for publication in this country until today.

The most important portions of the speech were cabled to the United States from Havana last night by the Associated Press.

President Wilson, in his address to the Mexican newspaper editors in Washington last Friday, expressed sincere friendship for Mexico. His address, which is printed in the morning newspapers here today follows in part:

"I have never received a group of men who were more welcome than you because it has been one of my distresses during my presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you that that attitude is one of sincere friendship toward Mexico was in every point based upon the principle that the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business; that we had no right to interfere with or dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and thereupon immediately withdrawing I might give substantial truth of assurance that I had given your government through President Carranza. At the present time it distresses me to learn that certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purpose of the United States, and to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happened. We are the champion of this nation which have not had the military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time which I hope will come when we can give substantial evidence not only that we do not want anything out of this war but that we will not accept anything out of it; that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as the

assurances that this war so far as we are concerned is for idealistic objects.

"Some time ago I proposed a sort of pan-American agreement. I had perceived that one of the difficulties of our past relationships with Latin-America was this: The famous Monroe doctrine was adopted without your consent and without the consent of any of the central American or southern American states. We said: 'We are going to be your big brother whether you want us to be or not.'

"We did not ask whether it was agreeable to you that we should be your big brother. We said we are going to be. Now that is all very well, as far as protecting you from aggression from the other side of the water was concerned but there was nothing in it that protected you from aggression from us and I have repeatedly seen an uneasy feeling on the part of the representatives of Central or South America that our self-appointed protection might be for our own benefit and our own interests and not for the interests of our neighbor. So I have said: Let us have a common guarantee that all of us will sign a declaration of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree that if any of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or territorial integrity of any of the others all the others will jump on her."

"Now that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world, gentlemen. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was anxious to have the states or the two continents of America show the way to the rest."

"Peace can only come by trust. If of the world as to how to make a basis for peace.

you can once get a situation of trust then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, every one of us owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and of confidence instead of the seeds of suspicion and a variety of interest."

In emphasizing the disinterestedness of the United States in the world war, the president said:

"One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of the war, the years when the United States was not in the war, was in getting the foreign offices of European nations to believe the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not selfish and that if she came in she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material objective, any territory and trade or anything else of that sort. In some of the foreign offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought that these assurances came from an academic gentleman, removed from the ordinary sources of information and speaking the idealistic purposes of the cloister. They did not believe that I was speaking the real heart of the American people, and I knew all along that I

was. Now I believe that everybody who comes into contact with the American people knows that I am speaking their purposes."

As a concrete example, the president referred to his declaration that he intended to stand by Russia.

"We cannot make anything out of Russia," he said. "We cannot make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—the most remote of the European nations, so far as we are concerned, the one with which we have the least connections in trade and advantage—and yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that I made in that address. That is the heart of America and we are ready to show you by any act of friendship that you may propose our real feelings toward Mexico."

### London Press Pleased

London, June 11.—President Wilson's address to Mexican editors in Washington last Friday is commented upon with high appreciation by the newspapers here. The Daily News says President Wilson in his speech "revealed" himself as the architect of the world's future. It warmly eulogizes the president's and America's disinterestedness in the war which, it says, is testified to not by words, but by acts. The paper mentions American loyalty to the cause of Russia which it describes as one of the redeeming episodes of the whole war and urges other countries which have been less faithful and less wise to recognize the sagacity as well as the justice of President Wilson's policy in making the redemption of Russia a fixed and unalterable purpose of the war.

The president, says the Daily Chronicle, has reason for the claim that the United States is setting a memorable example of disinterestedness and that such an attitude takes away ground for suspicion in seeking a mutual understanding among nations. The Daily Graphic declares upon such altruism alone can an enduring peace be founded. The Times compares the president's speech with the recent statement of Herr von Payer, the German vice chancellor, and says:

"No contrast could be stronger. The president talks of liberty, justice and law. The vice chancellor looks forward to a world in which the unified armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary will still impose their orders on a submissive Europe."

Washington, June 11.—President Wilson today telegraphed to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy in convention at St. Paul, Minn., urging renewed efforts of labor in support of the war program.

"The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France and ill considered and unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it," said the president's telegram to Robert Maisel of the American alliance for labor and democracy.

No controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the instrumentality set up by the government, the president said, until every man has been employed to settle it.

To Mr. Gompers, the president telegraphed:

"Please convey to the 38th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic spirit which the members of your organization have given to the program of the nation in the past year not only in the trenches and on the battle field where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and the ship yards and work shops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen.

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that the intrigues of the enemy can never divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment. In these days of trial and self sacrifice the American workingman is bearing his share of the nations burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting to establish his place will be honored and his services as gratefully esteemed."

The president's telegram to Mr. Maisel reads:

"The American alliance for labor and democracy has my earnest hope for a successful convention that will give added strength to future activities. Called into being to combat ignorance and misunderstanding skillfully played upon by disloyal institutions our organization has done a great and necessary work. It has aided materially in promoting the unity that proceeds from exact understanding and is today a valid and important part of the great machinery that co-ordinates the energies of America in the prosecution of a just and righteous war.

"The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France and ill-considered and unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it. No controversy between capital and labor should be allowed to interrupt it until every instrumentality set by the government for its amicable settlement has been employed and its intermediation heeded to the utmost and the government has set up instrumentalities wholly fair and adequate and this duty to avoid such interruptions of industry wherever they can be avoided without the actual sacrifice of essential rights rests upon the employer as imperatively as upon the workman. No man can afford to do injustice at any time, but at this time justice is of the essence of national defense and contests for any sort of advantage that at other times would be justified may now jeopardize the very life of the nation."

### WAGNER SPEAKS IN PITTSBURGH

Santa Fe, June 11.—Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner will be one of the speakers at the National Educational association meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 2. His topic will be: "The United States School Garden Army of America." He left Sunday for Washington, D. C., to report on the enrollment of skilled labor which totals 780 in New Mexico.



# THE WORLD WAR

Amsterdam, June 12.—“A great part of the French army has been beaten,” General von Stein, the Prussian war minister declared in a speech to the reichstag, according to Berlin advices.

“The so-called Foch reserve army no longer exists,” the minister asserted. “The success of the crown prince's carefully prepared attacks against the French and British on the Chemin des Dames front on May 27 inflicted one of the gravest defeats the entente has suffered during the entire war.”

General von Stein made these statements in a review of the military situation yesterday.

General von Stein said that the number and strength of the American troops up to the present was far below what reports spread by the entente had led Germany to expect.

General von Stein said that American troops had made their first appearance on the battle front but only at the moment when the German advance had come to a halt on the Marne.

“They, too, like the French reserves,” he declared, “were thrown into the battle in vain counter attacks and suffered the same fate.”

Other American troops, the minister said, are on quiet sectors of the front.

Washington, June 12.—Announcement by the Prussian war minister to the reichstag that “the so-called Foch reserve army no longer exists,” is regarded by officials here as designed to encourage the German population.

If von Stein intended to convey the impression that the allied reserves power had been exhausted from the German assault, the actual situation at the front stands as a flat contradiction. His words, however, might mean a wholly different thing, although designed to be construed as the announcement of a great victory.

Before the German attack was made the supreme war council at Versailles had worked out a program for limited pooling of a mobile force of some 800,000 men composed of 200,000 French, 200,000 British, 200,000 Americans and 200,000 Italians, which was to have been employed mainly to support offensive operations on fronts selected by the Versailles council.

The organization of this army was never completed, however, the emergency created by the German offensive causing a wholly new pooling agreement under which General Foch became supreme commander. He now directs the employment of all active as well as reserve armies. No army now exists which could be called “the Foch reserve army” because as supreme commander that office has under him all of the forces facing the German onslaught.

The Prussian war minister's statement, however, admittedly touches the very heart of the problem facing General Foch. The fact that although an unceasing attack since March 21, the allied and American forces have not struck back in anything approaching a major operation is regarded as conclusive proof that

the supreme commander, backed by the supreme war council is striving by every means in his power to stem the rush and exhaust its power without depleting his own forces. If he is successful and there is now every confidence both here and abroad that the battle is half won, officers here believe he can turn the tables on the enemy ultimately and use his reserves to crush German ambition finally.

The reserves on both sides are the vital factors in the titanic game that is being played out with the allied supreme commander matching wits against the German general staff. Officers here pay high tribute to the genius of General Foch because he has avoided the employment of his maximum power and has blocked the road to the channel ports in such fashion that his antagonists have been compelled to seek diversion at other points. It is his reserves, standing ready along the vital sectors of his line, they say, that forced the enemy to attempt the movement on the Aisne front and the later efforts between Montdidier and Noyon.

German efforts to batter down the French defenses between Montdidier and the Oise begun on Sunday, seem to have been checked on the third day of the struggle. On the western end of the battle line the French have counter attacked and regained important ground while on the center and right repeated efforts by the enemy to exploit his earlier successes have been met with stern resistance from the French, who claim that the Germans are being held.

At the moment when the panged of the foe west of the Oise appears to have met with a reverse the front to the southeast between the Aisne and Marne has again flamed up. Striking the allied line southwest of Soissons in the neighborhood of Mont Domniers, Cutry and south of Amblemy the Germans have been what may be a very serious threat to the security of the allies north to the Oise.

The new attack would seem, for the moment, to be almost equal in importance to that east of Montdidier. It appears to be an effort on the part of the enemy to cut in south of Compiègne forest, outflanking the French to the north and compelling their retirement and a relocation of the whole allied line from Montdidier to Chateau Thierry.

Except for the fact that heavy fighting is in progress nothing is known of events on this new battle area. But the struggle there will be watched with some concern until the magnitude of the German thrust is developed. The French still hold the left bank of the Oise, although they may have readjusted their lines in the northern sections of the Ourscamp and Carlepont forests. Their positions there, however, will become very awkward should the Germans drive west of Soissons and take considerable ground.

The success of the French counter attacks along the western wing of the battle line has forced the Germans into a sort of pocket bounded on the east by the Oise river and on the west by the high ground lying west of the Matz. Squarely in front of the wedge the French appear to be holding the foe, for the present, at least.

Although there has been a belief

that the German drive east of Montdidier was planned at least in part for the purpose of drawing allied reserves from the battle fields of Picardy and Flanders, nothing has yet occurred to indicate that the Germans contemplate an immediate attack at Amiens or toward the channel ports. Only raiding operations are reported by the British war office.

With the American Army in Picardy, Tuesday, June 11 (by the Associated Press.)—American artillery aided the French in their counter attack against the Germans southwest and south of Montdidier today by directing a harassing fire against the enemy. Otherwise the American troops have not been engaged in the present battle.

The Americans in the sector west of Montdidier, however, are ready to assist in the fighting at the first opportunity.

The Germans made two minor raids against the American lines at Cantigny Monday night and were repulsed each time.

On the right of the American sector, German aviators have been busy. One enemy flying machine bearing a French insignia as a disguise, flew over the American line at a height of 500 metres and attacked with bombs and machine gun fire American soldiers on the march. The Americans took to cover and there were no casualties. Reports that the Germans have been using French signs on their airplanes have been numerous during the last fortnight.

## FRENCH MILITARY CRITIC SAYS MUCH DEPENDS ON OUTCOME OF PRESENT STRUGGLE

Paris, June 12—Today's fighting may decide on which side victory will rest in the present battle, says Henri Bidou, the military critic, in reviewing the situation. He says the fighting is taking the classical form in which each side has won on one wing. The scales are now even.

By their counter attack the French stopped the enemy from carrying out his plan and at the same time assured themselves of a better line of defense.

The Germans now are obliged, says M. Bidou, to keep to their effectives on the firing line and to dip into their stock of reserves for fresh divisions.

Amsterdam, June 12—In a letter to the Berlin Anzeiger from the battle field on the Aisne, dated May 27, Karl Rosner, Emperor William's favorite correspondent describes the emperor as appearing in radiant health, bronzed and bright eyed, receiving a report from Gen von Boehm regarding the storming of French positions on the Aisne. Afterwards, says the correspondent, the emperor ascended to the old Camp des Romains, from which he viewed the panorama of the battle field while seated at a rough deal table, upon which were maps and a telephone. Here he received news of the passage of a German battalion across the Aisne river, upon which the correspondent quotes him as remarking: “The victory is won; one of the great victories upon which our strong future will rest.”

German forces which succeeded in crossing the Matz river to the west of the Oise, on the battle front south of Noyon held their positions there for but a brief period. French troops, counter attacking the enemy, have hurled him back to the north bank and checked his advance toward Compiègne.

The news from the scene of the tremendous struggle, as told in official statements shows on the field west of Oise the Germans have come to a halt for the present.

The enemy has not renewed his attacks on the line from Courcells to Antheuil where on Tuesday a brilliant counter attack of the French swept the invaders back and reestablished the French line on the plateau overlooking the center of the German position. This position is most embarrassing to the Germans, for at places many of their most important lines of communication are under the direct fire of the French. Further east the Germans similarly have not continued their advance toward the Aronde river.

The crossing of the Matz river by the Germans Tuesday constituted a serious threat of Compiègne. It also tended to weaken the French position on the east side of the Oise river. The French success in driving the enemy back across the Matz therefore, is cheering news for the Allies. The French are now strongly posted on the south bank of the Matz. East of the Oise the French have withdrawn their lines south of the Ouscamp and Carlepont forest but are protecting the Laigue forest along a line which is very strong. This change in the line was expected since the Germans occupied Ribecourt, on the west bank of the Oise.

The attack on the front southwest of Soissons is making ground, but the progress is apparently too slow for the Germans to realize their plan to cut in behind Compiègne forest and outflank the French positions further north. In the fighting so far the Germans have made less than a mile along a front about three miles in extent from south of Amblemy to St. Pierre-Aigle.

The Germans realize, evidently, the danger to them in the Chateau Thierry sector near the Marne, and have made a violent attack on the line held by the American troops northwest of that city. The Americans have held their ground and repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. In the Flanders salient the British and French have been active. The former have improved their positions near Merris, on the western angle of the battle line there, while the French have extended their lines near Ypres.

Washington, June 12—The serious forest fires in the Helena and Flathead national forests of Montana are engaging the efforts of more than 300 men in fighting the flames and costing the government \$100 a day, the forest service today announced. Unless rain comes (forests believe a prolonged and dangerous fire season is in view).

## NO NEW PEACE OFFER

London, June 12—In her forthcoming statement of war aims, Germany does not intend to make any fresh peace offer, according to Berlin newspapers, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.



**COLORADO FUEL ADMINISTRATOR WANTS PART OF NEW MEXICO BONE DRY**

Denver, Colo., June 12—Coal production in southern Colorado is not increasing under the federal dry zone restrictions concerning liquor permits, according to information coming to Colorado headquarters of the national fuel administration. Officials of New Mexico have been appealed to by fuel administrator Garfield to cooperate with Colorado officers in stopping liquor passing from New Mexico into the coal districts. W. G. Galligan, administrator for Colorado, left today for the southern fields carrying this telegram from Washington:

"We are approving any legal effort that the New Mexico administrator can make to check liquor selling where it curtails coal production. The country is mining one million tons short of war needs weekly.

"Galligan already has suggested to New Mexican officials the advisability of making "bone dry" through the administration's authority the counties of Taos, Colfax and Union, bordering on the Colorado line.

**SMALL HOUSE RUINS**

**SIXTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OLD**

That the small house ruins found by the hundreds from Santa Fe and Albuquerque went to Flagstaff and the Colorado date back 1600 years is the conclusion Dr. Harold Sellers Colton of the University of Pennsylvania in his monograph on "The Geography of Certain Ruins Near the San Francisco Mountains," just received by the museum library. The pamphlet is illustrated with maps and half-tones as well as climatic charts and is most interesting even to the casual student. The writer concludes:

"A study of the environment of these ruins confirms the author's opinion that the pueblo Indian belongs to the upper Sonoran life zone of which biota he is as much a member as the pinyon or the sagebrush."

**KEEPING SHORT LINES**

**AWAY FROM PIE COUNTER**

Washington, June 12—Director General, McAdoo today requested congress to extend the time within which short line railroads may be taken over by the government, to January 1, 1919. The law now fixes the time as July 1 next.

**WOMAN'S WAR WORK**

Santa Fe, June 12.—Governor W. E. Lindsey, late this afternoon addressed the woman's county council of defense in session at the new museum. He pointed out emphatically that the county council of defense is the center and must be the main reliance for organization of war work activities and co-ordination of all drives and work. He explained the thrift stamp campaign and other activities of the present moment. The necessity of looking after the families of the men who have gone to war and should casualty lists strike home, the duty of the county council of defense to comfort those who are bereaved and assist those who need assistance were dwelt upon.

**A. J. BACA DISCHARGED**

A. J. Baca, one of the boys who left with the boys from San Miguel county on May 25th for Camp Cody, has

been honorably discharged from the army and has returned to this city with much regret because he was physically unable to be in the army. Baca states that the boys from here in Camp Cody are treated royally and that all of them are happy and contented and wish all of the home folks to know that Uncle Sam surely knows how to treat his men and that the army life is the best training for men that they could possibly get.

**WOULD SLANDER SOLDIERS' WIVES TO BREAK MORALE OF ARMY**

Chicago, June 12.—Insidious German propaganda designed to undermine the morale of soldiers by casting suspicion on the conduct of wives left behind, has been uncovered here.

Last Monday a well written letter purporting to come from a soldier whose wife, the letter said, had been lured to marital disloyalty was received by the clerk of the morals court.

It was a dramatic story, well told. It was so well told, in fact that suspicions were aroused and investigation showed no trace of the "soldier" supposed to have written it in the hospital, where worry over his wife's conduct had put him. The writer declared that public sentiment must be aroused to deal with men who, taking advantage of the loneliness and often the financial necessities of soldiers' wives lead them astray. The practice, the writer said, was wide spread and that so many soldiers had been betrayed that the morale of much of the army was being undermined.

**McADOO PROMISES TO DIG DEEP INTO PUBLIC MONEY FOR CONSTRUCTION**

Washington, June 12.—In announcing today classified items of the \$96,293,000 railway capital expenditure budgets for this year, the railroad administration disclosed that it will pursue a liberal policy in the construction of new switch backs, industrial sidings, shop buildings and freight stations at terminals but will cut expenditures for new passenger depots, office buildings and other enterprises not contributing immediately toward demands.

Venice, Tuesday, June 11.—One Austrian dreadnaught was destroyed and a second one damaged in the torpedo attack made by Italian torpedo boats upon an Austrian naval division near the Dalmatian Islands on Monday, it was officially stated tonight in a communication by the chief of staff of the Italian army. Rizzo and Luigi de Milazzo, with two small Italian torpedo boats, was delivered at dawn Monday.

All Italy was thrilled by the news of this feat, which is considered probably the most remarkable performed by any navy during the war, inasmuch as it was effected by such small means.

Moscow, Thursday, May 30 (By the Associated Press.)—As a result of an order by Leon Trotsky to disarm Czecho Slovak troops which were endeavoring to travel to Vladivostok, and of directions which he gave to prevent their movement to that port,

a serious outbreak occurred, culminating in violent clashes between Czecho Slovak and Soviet troops in several places. After defeating Soviet troops, the Czecho Slovaks seized the railway station at Penza, in the Volga region, and boarded trains going in the direction of Chelya Binsk which 12,000 Czecho Slovaks are holding.

A battle also took place near Zlatoust, where the Czecho Slovaks were obliged to abandon their train and forced their way forward on foot.

**TWO VESSELS SUNK WITHIN TWO HUNDRED MILES OF CAPE CHARLES**

New York, June 12.—Two Norwegian steamships, the Videggen and Henrik Lund, were sunk by a German submarine when about 200 miles east of Cape Charles, Va., on last Saturday and Monday, respectively. This brings the total of vessels sunk by u-boats since they began their campaign in these waters to 18.

Their crews totalling 68 men, were brought here today by a Danish steamship, which picked them up at sea after they had been sent adrift in their small boats.

Eighty tons of copper ingots, part of the cargo of the Vindeggen, were taken aboard the u-boat before the steamship was sunk by means of bombs. The vessel was stopped by the submarine on June 8 and the crew was obliged to unload the copper into the ship's small boats and transfer it to the boat. The small boats were taken in tow until the Henrik Lund was sighted on June 10. The Henrik Lund from Norfolk for New York, was stopped by the submarine, the crew of this ship was likewise ordered into small boats and the ship sent to the bottom by bombs. Then the two crews were taken in town and when the Danish vessel was sighted, according to their story, the submarine cut them adrift and submerged.

The Vindeggen was bound here from a South American port, her copper consigned to the American Smelting and Refining company. The destruction of the two ships makes four flying the Norwegian flag which have been victims of German submarines in American waters. The two others were the Vinland, sunk June 5, and the Eidsvold, sunk June 4, both off the Virginia Capes.

**STEAMER ROOSEVELT'S REPORT INDICATES ALL CAUGHT ARE SAFE**

Washington, June 12.—Bureau of fisheries officials believe all persons on the ships which stuck in the ice in Behring sea have been rescued. The last message from the fisheries steamer Roosevelt said the vessel was leaving for Akutan, the nearest fuel oil station. The rescue work of the Roosevelt was done in Bristol Bay, several hundred miles east of Akutan, leading officials here believe the Roosevelt transferred the rescued persons to other ships or else landed them at the canneries on Bristol bay.

**WILSON ATTENDS GAME**

Washington, June 12.—President Wilson was a spectator at the annual baseball game today between house republicans and democrats.

**RUSSIA ONLY A RESIDUE**

**As a World Power that Country has Ceased to Exist, Says German Professor**

Amsterdam—"Residue Russia" is the name given to what is left of the Russian empire, by Prof. Paul Rohrbach, the German historian. Lecturing before a large audience in Berlin, he said:

"Petrograd, shorn of the western provinces, the Ukraine, and Bessarabia, is only a residue. Danger is no longer to be feared by Germany. Russia is now a mere geographical conception and nothing more. And it will never be anything else. Its powers of cohesion, reorganization and reconstruction, are gone forever.

"As a world power Russia has ceased to exist, and all the talk about the great nation which has not yet been destroyed is simply sentimental rubbish. The nation no longer exists save as an inchoate mass. Residue Russia may still have 100,000,000 inhabitants. This looks stupendous, but it contains no element of danger. The great resource and reliance of Russia used to be her export of grain. Residue Russia does not possess this. All the talk of Russia's inexhaustible resources is a legend. Residue Russia will be a community of peasants, —90 per cent of them, with not too much fertile soil. It will be thickly peopled, huge in area, but politically, economically, financially, and militarily weak—a stupid, apathetic state of peasants.

"In contrast to Residue Russia the sundered territories are capable of high development. The Ukraine has the best prospect of developing in strength and economically. Her harvests could easily be multiplied three fold.

"As regards Poland, the less said the better, but it might be well if Polish energies could be diverted to Residue Russia, where they could Polishize, Catholicise, and agitate to their heart's content. That would be a matter of indifference to us. The laying low of the Russian wall may be regarded by us as a masterly breaking through of the encircling policy pursued against Germany. We have now the other great task to accomplish—the bursting of our sea imprisonment in the West."

**CONFERENCE OF WOMEN**

Santa Fe, June 13.—Mrs. Antoinette Funk, well known in Santa Fe and Albuquerque, where she made recent addresses and whose daughter is a resident of Santa Fe, announces that a conference of women to plan the next Liberty loan drive will meet in Chicago July 9, 10 and 11 under the auspices of the division on woman's war work. Mrs. William McAdoo will preside. Mrs. Funk in her announcement says: "There will be no set program at the meeting. It is to be a workers' meeting, and we expect to make very far-reaching plans for the fourth war loan, mindful as we shall be of the president's recent words regarding the war revenue bill. Many counties throughout the country have turned their Liberty loan committees over to the women. We have at this headquarters reports from over 3,000 counties and from 500,000 women who worked on committees during the third Liberty loan drive."



## STATE DEPUTY MODERN

## WOODMEN LIKES VEGAS

John E. Swanger, state deputy head consul for New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah, came to Las Vegas Saturday for the purpose of putting on a class of recruits for this society. State Deputy Swanger is originally a Missourian, being at present one of the publishers of the *Sadalia Capital*, a daily and weekly newspaper at Sedalia, Mo. He was formerly secretary of state and later bank commissioner of Missouri, as well as a former member of the legislature. He will remain in Las Vegas for two weeks to assist the members of East Las Vegas camp in a big class adoption to be held in its camp hall on Friday night, June 21.

The state deputy, although in Las Vegas but two days, is quite enthusiastic in his praise of the city, its people and climate. "I have never met people more hospitable and genuinely progressive than those I have met in this city," said Mr. Swanger to an *Optic* reporter today. "I am certainly glad I came to Las Vegas."

## NEW WAGE SCALE

St. Paul, Minn., June 10—A resolution recommending a uniform wage scale for all crafts making up the metal trades department of the American Federation of labor was adopted today at a meeting of the Metal branch in advance of the national convention which convenes Monday. Boiler makers, machinists, blacksmiths, electrical workers and plumbers are included in the metal trades department.

## ARMY MAN DIVORCED

Santa Fe, June 10—District Judge, Reed Holloman today granted a divorce to Mrs. Martha Ward from Dr. Earle LeGrand Ward, lieutenant in the medical corps at Deming, on the ground of desertion. The couple were married in Michigan in April, 1913 and were prominent locally, Mr. Ward having been county physician and practiced medicine here for some years.

## Says it Acted Like a Charm

Coughs or colds which persist at this season usually are of an obstinate nature. All the more reason for using a reliable remedy. Mrs. Margaret Smale, Bishop Cahill, writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is a grand remedy. Suffered from a cold last week, used the medicine and it acted like a charm." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## FEW NEW REGISTRANTS

Santa Fe, June 10—Five precincts in Santa Fe county have not a single registrant as having reached 21 years since the last registration. The total registered in the county is 55. The precincts having no registration are: Tesuque, Stanley, Golden, Ortiz and Cow Springs. Precinct No. 3, City of Santa Fe, leads with 8 registrants.

## Rheumatic and Kidney Ills

Troubled with rheumatism, kidney or bladder affections? You need Foley Kidney Pills. Mrs. Frank P. Wood, R. F. D. 2 Morrill, Maine, writes: "I found relief as soon as I began taking Foley Kidney Pills. My husband also received much benefit from them. He was lame, could not stoop over; now feels no pain." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## GENERAL CROZIER IN ITALY

Headquarters Italian Army—General Crozier of the American ordnance department and member of the advisory war board has spent a week of observation along the Italian front and at the various large centers where artillery and munitions are produced.

Besides seeing General Diaz and the duke of Acosta he visited a number of the corps and division commanders along the mountain and Piave fronts, going into the trenches and among the men, discussing the many questions of equipment and supplies and specially observing the resources in guns. His impressions on the general condition of affairs were entirely favorable.

The production of artillery in Italy has been greatly intensified within recent months and the present equipment of light, field and heavy guns is probably as good or better now than it was before the reverse of last fall. The great industrial plants of Genoa and Milan have doubled and quadrupled their output in guns, trench mortars, rifles, machine guns, the production of mortars increasing seven fold during the year.

Similar extensive development has been going on in the production of mines and armor for naval construction and in the output of airplanes, 90 establishments being now equipped to turn out complete airplanes.

## Bad Kidneys Laid Him Up

A slight kidney impairment may lead to dropsy or Bright's disease. Don't neglect it. Frank Miller, Bingham, Utah, writes: "Was troubled with bad kidneys so bad I could not work. Tried many kinds of medicine which did me no good. Then I tried Foley Kidney Pills; now feel as good as I ever did before." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## THREE NEW NATIONAL FORESTS

President Wilson has issued a proclamation establishing three new national forests in the east—the White mountain in Maine and New Hampshire, the Shenandoah in Virginia and West Virginia, and the Natural Bridge in Virginia. Each forest represents the final step in carrying out the law passed by congress in the year 1911 providing for the purchase by the government of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. Additional lands which have been purchased in the White mountains and southern Appalachians will be proclaimed national forests as their accumulation reaches a point justifying the step.

## OLD VESSEL SOLD

Cardiff, Wales—A little British sailing vessel, the "Good Intent," carrying 68 tons of cargo and built 128 years ago, has just been sold for three times her original cost.

She was built of sturdy oak timbers taken from British men-of-war, and is still in excellent condition. The vessel has undergone little change in construction during all these years.

A regular morning operation of the bowels puts you in fine shape for the day's work. If you miss it you feel uncomfortable and cannot put vim into your movements. For all bowel irregularities HERBINE is the remedy. It purifies, strengthens and regulates. Price 60 cents. Sold by O. G. Schaefer, Adv.

## GIRLS TO WORK

## ON MARYLAND FARM

The woman's land army of America is co-operating with Edward F. Colladay, chairman of the garden committee of the District of Columbia, and will send a unit of 15 girls to work on the truck farms in Silesia, Md. Ten of the 15 recruits have already been secured.

The unit will occupy a saw mill which has been loaned for the purpose. The girls will work on a farm and will pick strawberries, and later other berries and vegetables. The owner of the farm has asked for the girls' help during the entire summer and has planted extra acreage with this in mind. The girls will be paid \$15 per month by the woman's land army, and their employers will pay the organization for the time spent by the girls.

Recruits are called for by the woman's land army to meet the demand for farm labor at this time. Mrs. F. L. Ransome, chairman of the district branch, said:

"We have found that girls who might be counted on for help are already occupied with war work either in the departments or through the Red Cross. After the closing of the schools, however, on June 31, more girls will be available, it is hoped, and still others in July and August, when the stores are giving vacations. Three members of the Junior league of Washington, have already volunteered their services.

"The woman's land army is co-operating with Mrs. Grace Porter Hopkins, of the United States employment service, who has offered her offices as a recruiting station, and with Mrs. Janin Fisher, of the woman's land army of Maryland."

## The Doctor Away from Home When Most Needed

People are often much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like pain in the stomach and bowels, colic and diarrhoea require prompt treatment and have in many instances proven fatal before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. The right way is to keep at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. No physician can prescribe a better medicine for these diseases. By having it in the house you escape much pain and suffering and all risk. Buy it now; it may save life.—Adv.

## ALLEGES INFRINGEMENT

Santa Fe, June 10—Suit against W. F. Pascoe of the Pascoe Pie company of Deming, was filed in the federal court today by Clovis Coffey Blalock of El Paso, who alleges that defendant is infringing on his patents by placing pie carrier cabinets in the army exchanges. An injunction is asked for and the writ is made returnable June 17.

## Coughs and Colds Vanish

"Summer colds" are not hard to break up, coughs and hoarseness are easy to get rid of, if you will take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Mrs. Mary Sogdam, 282 Maple St., Perth Amboy, N. J., writes: "It helped my throat; never had anything better." Slightly laxative. Contains no opiates or narcotics. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Occasionally a man gives away more than he should, but the instance is so rare as to deserve display type in the papers when it really happens.

## WOOL DEALERS CANNOT

## DO PROFITEERING

Santa Fe, June 10—Local wool dealers have received the following official statement:

"The war industries board authorizes publication of the following statement by the wool division: In New Mexico there are a great many small clips running very wide in grade. There are also several scouring mills in the state. It is therefore deemed necessary to make special regulations to cover the situation. Local dealers or scourers in New Mexico are granted the privilege of buying clips of irregular grade and scouring them at the local scouring mills. These local dealers or scourers are required to pay the growers of these clips of irregular grade fair prices for their clips based on Atlantic seaboard values as established by the government, less (1) the cost of sorting and scouring; (2) freight to Atlantic seaboard points; (3) estimated interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to cover the time elapsing between the time the grower is paid and the time the buyer receives his money when the wool is delivered east; (4) profit to local buyer not to be over 1 cent per pound in the grease.

"In order to avoid profiteering the books of the local dealers and scourers shall be open to government inspection, and if upon examination the books of any one show a net profit in excess of one per cent per pound on greasy wool handling during the season, then such excess shall be disposed of as the government directs. These regulations apply only to the local dealers in New Mexico. Dealers located in the distributing centers may receive New Mexico wools only on consignment.

## "ACE" CAMPBELL INJURED

Goldendale, Wash., June 8—Professor W. Campbell of Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, Cal., who is here to study the phenomena of today's solar eclipse, received a cablegram from France today stating that his son, Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, an American aviator was slightly wounded. Campbell is the first American "Ace."

## CADET FALLS TO DEATH

Fort Worth, Tex., June 8—Horace Woods of Milwaukee, Wis., flying cadet, died Friday night at the base hospital, Camp Bowie, as the result of injuries received when he fell 2,000 feet late Wednesday.

## HE SHOULD BE SHOT

Atlantic City, N. J., June 8.—A German giving the name of Fritz Flage, whom police believe flashed signals along the coast since U-boats came, was arrested and maps of coast and harbors, drawings of guns and a code book found in his room, detectives reported.

## How She Banished Backache

Mrs. Effie E. Kleppe, Averill, Minn., writes: "I was at a sanitarium three weeks at one time, two weeks another time, for rheumatism and kidney trouble and got no relief. On my return began using Foley Kidney Pills; found immediate relief; half bottle completed the cure. Always use when I feel pain in my back." Sold everywhere.—Adv.



**AFTER TEN HOURS IN SMALL BOAT THEY ARE PICKED UP BY NORWEGIAN SHIP**

An Atlantic Port, June 10.—Captain J. MacKenzie and 16 members of the crew of the American steamship Pinar del Rio who have been missing since the vessel was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Myaland on June 8, reached here today on a Norwegian steamship which rescued them from a small life boat about 70 miles off the coast of New Jersey. All the members of the crew are accounted for. The chief mate and 15 men were reported early this morning on the steamer on the North Carolina coast.

The u-boat did not torpedo the Pinar del Rio but sank her with gunfire after the crew had been given opportunity to get into the two life boats, Captain MacKenzie said.

The Pinar del Rio stopped after a shot from the submarine passed over her bow about 75 miles off the Maryland coast. The German came within speaking distance and her captain ordered the Americans into the boats the Americans took their time and it was half an hour before they left the vessel. The weather was rough and the boats soon became separated. Captain MacKenzie and his companions drifted ten hours before being picked up by the Norwegian ship.

**BOYS URGED TO WRITE HOME**

Washington, June 8.—The war department today made public a general order issued by General Pershing encouraging members of the American expeditionary forces to keep up correspondence with their relatives and friends at home. One of the greatest arguments for a constant flow of letters between France and America, General Pershing said, was that it relieves much distress and anxiety on the part of the relatives and friends at home.

**WAR WORKERS HONORED**

London, June 8.—Sixty leaders in war work of various kinds are made knights of the newly established order of the British empire as part of the king's birthday honors. They include Henry Japp of the British war mission to the United States; Colonel Albert Stern, liaison officer of the British and American camp departments and Hall Caine, the author.

Washington, June 10.—Survey of the entire Atlantic coast from the Mexican line to Halifax has failed to bring to light evidence that German submarines have employed a shore base or have had touch with the shores at any point. Secretary Daniels said today. This was taken as an official denial that reports that strange signals had been seen at night from remote sections of the coast. Rear Admiral Cameron Winslow, inspector of naval districts has made a report on the steps taken to protect coastal shipping and to locate the raiding forces.

After a conference with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, chief of bureau of operations it was said the department still is unwilling to express an opinion as to the number of submarines operating in American waters.

Washington, June 10.—A proposal for a complete prohibition during the war of the sale of small size, but most of the prince's army is sustaining the crown and low price of a steel battle axe and to reduce the price of the administration to reduce the price of the choice flour.

war was presented in the senate today by Senator Jones of Washington as an amendment to the \$11,000,000 urgency agricultural appropriation bill.

It is designed to meet President Wilson's objections to the Randall amendment which would prevent the use of \$6,000,000 of the appropriation if the president should exercise his authority to prohibit the manufacture of beer and wine. The Jones amendment would prohibit the sale or transportation of intoxicating beverages during the war, prohibit manufacture of beer and wines 30 days after passage of the bill and in addition would provide that no whiskey held in storage should be withdrawn for beverage purposes.

**GOOD SHIP ROOSEVELT WIRES SHE WILL RESCUE ALL MEN ON BOARD**

Washington, June 10.—The first merchant fleet this year, from Seattle to the salmon canneries on Bristol Bay, has got stuck in late ice in Behring sea, and one steamer, the Tacoma, has been sunk, according to word received today by the department of commerce. The ice steamer Roosevelt of the bureau of fisheries, has located the crew and passengers of the Tacoma and has gone to their assistance. Four other ships were towed to safety by the Tacoma.

The following wireless message from the commander of the Roosevelt was received today:

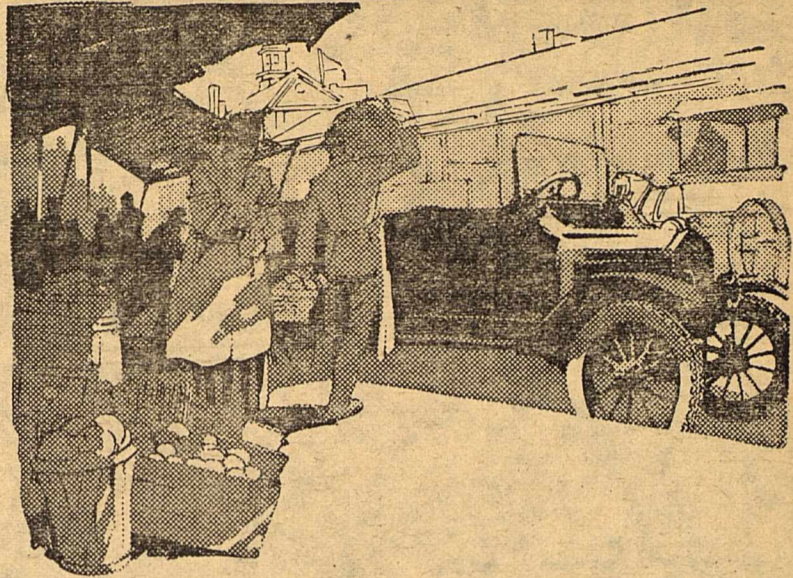
"Brought barkentine Centennial to safety. She had no rudder and stern post was gone. Have located camp of Tamoca survivors. Am going for them now."

The fleet carried several hundred persons, mostly workmen going to work in the Salmon canneries. How many vessels were in the fleet is not known here but as the crews and passengers of five have been taken to safety it is believed there has been no large loss of life.

The plight of the marooned steamers was said to be most unusual. Reports from the Roosevelt said there was 20 to 50 feet of ice where the vessels had expected to find ready passage. After completing a trip to the Pribiloff islands, the Roosevelt returned to Alaska for quarantine because diphtheria was discovered on board. The ship was just completing her term of isolation when word came that the merchant steamers needed assistance.

Wilmington, Del., June 10.—A federal officer detecting a man making sketches of the Delaware river wharves at the foot of Market street, New Castle, Del., promptly arrested him. Search of the prisoner revealed, in addition to an uncompleted sketch of the wharves, a complete outline of the Bethlehem Steel company's shell-loading plant below New Castle, a drawing of the munitions plant at Eddystone, where so many fatalities occurred as a result of an explosion and another sketch of a plant at McKeesport, Pa. The man was placed in the custody of the United States marshal. He said his name is Smith and that he came from San Francisco.

Washington, June 10.—The right of a holder of a silver claim to follow indefinitely in opposite direction of the claim, both of the small size, but most of the prince's army is sustaining the crown and low price of a steel battle axe and to reduce the price of the administration to reduce the price of the choice flour.



**War-time Responsibility— Yours and Ours**

National necessity has put a new responsibility on every motorist.

Utmost service is demanded—the highest usefulness of yourself and your car.

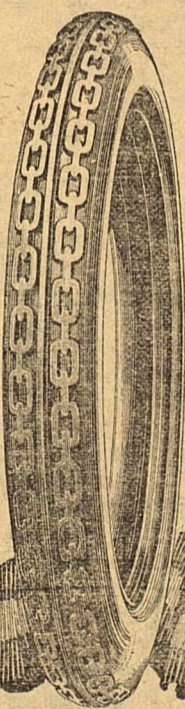
Service and economy are your only considerations.

Our responsibility goes hand in hand with yours.

As the largest rubber manufacturer in the world, it is our duty to supply you with tires of unfailing reliability and extreme mileage.

United States Tires are more than making good in this time of stress.

They are setting new mileage records—establishing new standards of continuous service—effecting greater economy by reducing tire cost per mile.



There is a United States Tire for every car—passenger or commercial—and every condition of motoring.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot will cheerfully aid you in fitting the right tire to your needs.



**United States Tires are Good Tires**

vein where the crest or apex of the anticline is within that claim, was sustained by the supreme court today. The question involved in this suit is important in western mining operations.

Washington, June 10.—Federal court decrees prohibiting newspapers from publishing held to embarrass the administration of justice although not acts committed within the presence of the courts, were sustained today by the supreme court in

upholding judgment against the Toledo Newspaper company, publisher, and N. D. Cochran, editor in chief of the Toledo Ohio News Bee for contempt of court.

**ENGINEERS VISIT BIG DAM**

Elephant Butte, N. M., June 10.—Reclamation engineers were here today to study the pressure gates of the Elephant Butte dam and to make a survey of the power possibilities.



# Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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

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

## COLORADO TELEPHONE.

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

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier ..... \$7.50  
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier ..... .65  
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Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail ..... 2.00  
Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

Our bubbles of hope in this great struggle of the powers of light with those of darkness have burst with almost the rapidity, if not the noise, of shells above the trenches in Flanders. Little enough we knew for years of the terrible strength and resources of the foe which had assaulted the civilization of the world. Our enlightenment began quite soon, but our skepticism was stubborn. When our disillusionments commenced they came with a rush, and finally we began to receive even the least little encouragements of allied successes with generous pinches of salt. Even now we are chary of our confidence in the optimistic reports of victories achieved.

There are, however, signs of the waning of German and the waxing of allied resources and achievements which it would be an evidence of hopeless pessimism to distrust. First among them are those of the slow but sure advances of the allied navies in coping with the deadly menace of the submarine. The testimony of all the authorities, both British, French and American, agrees substantially in declaring on the one hand that we are destroying more submarines than the Germans are constructing, and, on the other, that they are sinking fewer ships than we are building.

From our nightmare of horror of this invisible and hideous foe we are thankful enough to have been thus awakened.

From a second we are recovering gradually also—the fear of the German aircraft. The threats of the Zepelin have utterly ceased to vex us, and we are being slowly persuaded that the aeroplanes of the allies have actually won the right of way in the heavens. "For three days not one Boche has stuck his nose over the American sector." "American aviators going back of the Boche lines have not been able to start a fight." "The first American aeroplanes equipped with liberty motors have arrived in France," etc.

And, best of all, our army is getting across! There are a half million American soldiers over in France today, 200,000 are on their way and a larger number to follow in June, while the bumper crop of boys in khaki is growing every day and hour.

These chickens have actually hatched and we have a right to count them. We cherish no false illusions about our task. It is not accomplish-

ed, nor anywhere near its end, we fear. There is not a single demonstrable symptom of the weakening of the German will to win. Their leaders, at least, are as obstinate and as confident as ever, and their resources have been enormously increased by the Russian debacle. No human mind can forecast the limit of their madness. But time and tide appear to be in our favor. The stars in their courses seem at last to be fighting for us. The avalanche of opposition to military rule in the world is slowly creeping toward the edge of the precipice from which it will descend with crushing power and bury the last of the great autocracies forever out of sight.

In a recent address in New York City, Secretary of State Lansing said, among other things: "The obstacles of which we must beware are criticisms at home which are not constructive, and suggestions of peace which are based on a perpetuation of Prussianism." It is to be regretted that in his general denunciation of critics, Mr. Lansing did not specify the criticisms that he does not think constructive. Has not every one of the important criticisms been justified not only by the facts but by the acts of the administration in responding to the criticisms by trying to correct the errors after publicity compelled action? Have not the criticisms of delay in war preparations, in ship building, in aircraft production, in several other particulars, been justified by reforms and reorganizations? Which one of those criticisms does Mr. Lansing condemn? And where does Mr. Lansing find a plea for peace based on a perpetuation of Prussianism? Can he put his finger on any such proposal anywhere in the United States? The last voice to be raised in behalf of a peace based upon perpetuation of Prussianism was that which demanded a "peace with victory." Mr. Lansing is apparently out of touch with current events and current opinion in this republic.

The food administration is having a hard time to say what it means. In an article given to the press for publication June 2, the food administration outlined a plan to reduce the range of choice foods in hotels, and said: "When the new plan of operation is working, it is expected, most of the hotels will be serving 'regular luncheons,' the choice of foods narrowed to

a few commodities, on the order of table d'hote meals." That seemed clear enough, and the newspapers of the country carried the story that the food administration favored the table d'hote plan of serving means. But two days later the food administrator came out with another statement saying that it had been misunderstood and that "in fact the food administration believes that table d'hote service encourages waste, when very carefully supervised." Perhaps the administrator meant to say "When not very carefully supervised." But if he did, the correction to the correction has not been received. Anyhow, the great majority of the American people will go right on with their economizing, eating where they can get the most and best for their money, leaving the few to do the wasting, whether table d'hote or a la carte.

According to the United States consul at Yokohama, Japan, the capital invested in new enterprises in Japan from January to March of this year totaled \$113,428,000, in extensions of existing undertakings, \$113,000,000, or a total of \$226,000,000. This was \$128,000,000 over the similar period of 1917, and nearly \$198,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1916. "The leading branches of trade and industry showing largest advances were manufacturing and mining," says the consul general. The witless optimist who lolls to fear from Japanese competition after the war, under the democratic tariff law, is requested to think this over, if he has anything to think with.

Open diplomacy, like "Pittiless Publicity," when pronounced by President Wilson, should not be taken so seriously by Senator Fall. We always thought the senator had a right keen sense of humor, but we begin to doubt it.

It is to be hoped that if during the course of the war, any u-boat commanders who do not speak "perfect English" are met with, the correspondents will mention the fact.

The approval of the selection of Prince George of Saxony as king of Lithuania by the kaiser will save the Lithuanians all the trouble of bothering about their independence.

Secretary Daniels says we are building ships so fast it is difficult to find names for them. Gee! Have all the words that nobody can pronounce been used up?

That u-boat raid has not increased marine insurance, but it certainly must have put up life insurance rates on the Hohenzollerns.

Senator LaFollette's son has gone to a training camp. The sins of the fathers are sometimes expiated by the children.

## HUNS USING BATTLE AXES (Atlantic Monthly)

In a little curio shop in Montparnasse (Paris.) I was attracted by the excellent quality and low price of a steel battle axe and mace, both of small size, but most beautifully damascened, and handled with tanned snakeskin. Later an Anzac friend brought me two more, and told me of 27 being captured in one raid on the boche trenches. There was no doubt of their age and authenticity; but

how they ever made their way from the Orient to the boche front is a mystery. They are powerful weapons and well adapted for trench warfare as it is waged in 1918, in competition with bayonets, daggers and brass knuckles.

These words may be a bit extravagant when applied to the thrift and war savings stamp, but if we were to omit from consideration the guarantee of life and liberty in the constitution we might make the statement absolute in every way without thought of qualification.

Even including the declarations of the bill of rights, we may say the thrift and war savings stamps the best, since the political philosophers tell us that constitutions only assert or declare natural rights and do not treat them. "We hold these truths to be self-evident," said the philosophical genius of the revolution, "that men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In no captious sense the war savings and thrift stamps have come to complete the prophetic words. Our life, our nation's life, liberty's life depends upon them. Life, the means whereby we live, depended upon them. While the menace of autocracy hangs like a pall over the world doubly precious is liberty. If men can die smilingly for it; if men can laugh through deadly poisonous fumes, through liquid fire, through hunger and pain and hardship that our liberty may be saved, surely too much cannot be given.

Yes, and there is a pursuit of happiness in sticking stamps on a folder. We have seen more genuine satisfaction among all ages, all divisions of society than can be found anywhere else.

It is not an extravagant notion that the war savings and thrift stamps may make a new America. The transformation in a few months has been marvelous. May the nation never abandon the wonderful opportunity that it has afforded our people. We do not mean to deprecate the strides in so-called social legislation nor in improvement of educational facilities, and yet we actually doubt whether the net value of all these together will exceed the reforming power of the stroke of one pen whereby the stamps were brought into existence.

As they adhere physically to the card, so they literally, if only spiritually, bind men, women and children together in their republic, the people's own affair. Patriotism, service, thrift, competence, good business, safety, availability to all, a national partnership—what offers so much?

Government is to loan the railways \$124,000,000, but nothing is said about government loaning the travelers anything to pay the higher fares with.

The enormous losses the crown prince's army is sustaining help some, but the allies won't feel satisfied till they deal the blow that kills father.

The German peace offensive is well named. It is, offensive, indeed, and smells to high heaven.

Happiness is often the price of being commonplace.



## ANTON CHICO NEWS

Anton Chico, June 11.—Mrs. Victoria Lucero de Rael, wife of Cleofas Rael, well known Anton Chico stockman, died Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock after an illness of two and a half weeks. She was believed by her family to be doing well and getting along nicely when a turn for the worse quickly brought on the end.

Mrs. Rael was a daughter of Rafael G. Lucero, United States mail contractor and well known politician of Las Vegas. She was about 35 years of age and had been married to Mr. Rael about four years. She leaves one child, a boy, two years old, besides several children by a former marriage who reside with their grandparents in Las Vegas.

The numerous relatives and friends of James L. Abercrombie and Jose V. Delgado, two prominent Anton Chico boys who left for a training camp on May 10, receive frequent letters and cards from them. The boys are still together in the same tent in Co. D 62nd Infantry, Camp Fremont, near San Francisco, Calif. They are rapidly adapting themselves to a soldier's life and are being trained very rapidly, putting in nine hours a day at drill preparing for a parade. Jim writes that one of the things he misses most is the delightful New Mexico climate as it is intensely hot where he is during the day and very cold during the night. He says he has ordered a serge uniform as the regular army woolen is getting too hot. The boys send back many souvenirs of California and other beautiful things that they find when they go to town. Mrs. James M. Abercrombie was exhibiting a most beautiful silk sofa cushion with the words of the immortal song "Mother" in the center of the field and the American flag displayed on either side. This is a present from Jim and is indeed a thing of beauty which must be seen to be appreciated. One of the boys from Guadalupe county, Buster Wooten of Buchanan, who left with the recruits on May 14 died at Camp Fremont on June 3. This is, so far as we have heard, the first Guadalupe county boy to die in the service. The cause of this death was pneumonia.

Alcock A. Abercrombie motored to Las Vegas Monday on business.

H. L. Krackowiser, of Las Vegas, was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Griego.

Miguel Romero, Jr., and family of Santa Rosa, spent Sunday with his brother-in-law Santiago Rivera, returning by the Ford route Monday.

Luis M. Quintana and family of Territo, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Quintana's brother, Roman Aragon.

On Thursday, June 6, a fine rain of two hours' duration fell in Anton Chico, which did a great amount of good and revived the country generally, more especially as it remained cloudy for several days afterwards. The grass is beginning to show up green but more moisture is needed, both for the grass and to enable the farmers to get in a crop of beans and corn in what is called dry farming. There is something like 10,000 acres under ditch along the river from Anton Chico to Dilia, and there is an abundance of water in the river for they need to fill it, and what help

irrigation purposes; which rarely ever fails.

Despite the late cold weather and the drouth there will be some fruit and the first to ripen are the cherries, which are already turning red and there will be a fairly good crop from present indications, but it will be nearly the last of June that they will be ready for market.

Miss Eva Ruth Martin, who finished the eighth grade at Castle high school in East Las Vegas in May, was pleasantly surprised to receive a letter from Supt. Walter B. McFarland enclosing \$5.00 in Thrift stamps and bearing the information that she had been awarded the stamps as the girl in the eighth grade who had written the best essay on "What I am Doing to Help Win the War." The judges were Mrs. E. S. Veeder and Mrs. Cecilio Rosenwald.

### BELIEF THAT GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA CAN BE MADE MORE EFFECTIVE

Santa Fe, June 12.—At the meeting of the editorial association at Albuquerque, steps will be discussed to assist the Spanish press in New Mexico in printing more of the official war news and propaganda although practically all of the foreign language papers in the state already give considerable space to it. The council of national defense in addressing the state councils of defense in a circular letter received today, treating altogether on the patriotic attitude toward foreign language papers says:

"An even more important function for the state councils is to furnish translations of government news and publicity articles to each foreign language newspaper in its own language. This is a field that has been largely neglected. The committee on public information sends out articles in foreign languages, but no state has reported any organized effort to do so. (The New Mexico council of defense has State Senator Lucero of Raton in charge of a Spanish edition of the war bulletin and other Spanish printed propaganda.) The government documents are issued in English in such great quantities that even the American newspapers have difficulty in handling them. They are absolutely useless to the average foreign language newspaper. If the vital message were extracted from each, translated and sent to the foreign-language paper, it would in many cases be cordially welcomed. Its habitual rejection might be evidence of disloyalty. Especially appropriate would be articles emphasizing the importance of learning the English language. Printed in a foreign-language newspaper such articles emphasizing the importance of learning the English language. Printed in a foreign-language newspaper, such articles would each reach precisely the group of people they are written for, and their message could not be presented more forcefully than in the very tongue they advocate the abandonment of. A practical method of approaching this problem is for the state councils to (1) call a conference of editors of foreign language newspapers and discuss the whole subject with them. Find out from their own lips what they can do and are willing to do toward spreading patriotic sentiment, and what space they offer; assistance

state councils can give. (2) work out with the editors themselves the best means of furnishing patriotic material in available form, whether it must be translated or whether clean, concise English copy can be used. (3) for the benefit of other states and the federal government, report the plan adopted and how it works.

"Whatever the ultimate policy of the government may be toward foreign-language newspapers, its immediate policy is to recognize them as an existing institution and get the greatest possible good out of them. A great many periodicals are published in the languages of our allies and represent peoples whose traditional ideals have been based on opposition to encroachments of German, Austrian and Turkish autocracy and militarism. The others not only represent a very large property interest that may not heedlessly be destroyed, but, what is much more important, they represent a channel of communication with several million inhabitants of this country who cannot be reached through the English language. To a patriotic article in a German newspaper the Wisconsin state council of defense attributes the hundred-fold increase of subscriptions to the third Liberty loan among certain German populated counties of that state. To cut off the foreign language press from an immense and in large part well-disposed section of our people would be to leave them at the mercy of rumor and deliberate falsehood. It is better to have accurate news and reading matter circulated among them under supervision than to leave them at the mercy of hostile liars."

### PAVING COMPANY INCORPORATES

Santa Fe, June 12.—The El Paso Bitulithic company of East Las Vegas, filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$100,000. The statutory agent is B. Appel. The company has a contract for street paving in East Las Vegas and will endeavor to increase its activities in this state.

### PUBLIC MARKET IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, June 12.—Santa Fe will again have its public market in the Plaza the same as last year. There are to be two market days each week and this year not only juvenile war gardeners will be permitted to display and sell their products but adults as well. Prices are to be regulated by the current prices in the stores. Mrs. A. J. Fischer, chairman of the market committee, outlined the plan in every detail at the meeting of the county council of defense yesterday afternoon.

### THOUSANDS PARTICIPATE IN DE VARGAS PROCESSION

Santa Fe, June 12.—Several thousand men, women and children marched in the historic DeVargas procession Sunday, which wended its way over the ancient and crooked streets from St. Francis Cathedral to Rosario chapel at the base of the foothills to the west, where according to tradition, DeVargas vowed to the Virgin in 1693, that if she gave him victory he would build a chapel in her honor, to which annually the devout would carry her statue in procession, leaving it there for a week and bringing it back to the cathedral the Sunday following. The various sodalities and church societies took part in the pro-

cession. The priests and children chanted as they marched and flowers were strewn in their path. In the nearby mountains the thunder rolled but in the city the sun shone. The plaza and streets were lined with spectators some of whom had come a long distance to see the procession whose fame has been carried to the ends of the earth. Quite a number of Indians were in town too, their costumes adding a brilliant note to the scene.

### BIG SUM DISTRIBUTED

Santa Fe, June 12.—Almost \$80,000 or to be exact, \$72,188.85 were distributed today by the department of education among the counties of the state for public school purposes, being income from school funds. The apportionment is 65 cents per each person between the ages of five and 21 years, Bernalillo county leading with 11,070 such persons.

### ANOTHER BIG COMPANY

Santa Fe, June 12.—Another million dollar corporation filed incorporation papers today. It is the second in a week to do so and it is the Goodrich-Lockhart company of Delaware, capitalized at \$1,000,000. Santa Fe is designated as headquarters and Francis C. Wilson as statutory agent.

### BEALE TO BE RETURNED

Santa Fe, June 12.—A requisition for L. B. Beale was signed today by Governor W. E. Lindsey, being issued upon the governor of Texas. Beale being at Amarillo in that state. Beale is wanted on the charge of drawing a fraudulent check for \$100 on the Santa Fe bank in this city on April 5, 1917.

### BETTER CROP PROSPECTS

Santa Fe, June 13.—The weekly crop report for New Mexico by Section Director Charles E. Linney, issued today is much more optimistic than last week. "Partial relief from the drouth has resulted," he says, "but more rain will be required to renew ranges and for cessation of stock losses. Stock generally is thin and in rather poor condition, many thousand lambs have been sacrificed to save ewes. The harvest of wheat is under way in southern valleys with good yield and first cutting of alfalfa has begun in northern valleys. Spring wheat, oats, corn, beans and gardens are generally doing well, although there have been some losses of corn and beans by cut worms in north, and by drouth in central and southern districts.

### COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Oneonta, N. Y., June 13.—War service is to be the leading topic of discussion among the members of the United Commercial Travelers of New York who have assembled here for the annual convention of their state organization.

### WAR CONFERENCE

Atlantic City, N. J., June 13.—To discuss ways and means by which the military forces of the nation may be provided with what is required to win the war, was the object which brought to this resort today a large and representative gathering of leading manufacturers of the eastern states and New England.

E. R. Wright, a prominent attorney of Santa Fe, is here on legal business.



EVERY THING POSSIBLE IS BEING DONE TO PROTECT AMERICANS FROM SUBMARINES

Washington, June 8.—Senator Swanson, acting chairman of the naval committee, after a conference with navy heads yesterday, declared that the Allied and American naval forces have destroyed 60 per cent of all German submarines constructed and that they have cut shipping losses in half.

The German submarines operating off the Atlantic coast, Senator Swanson said, are believed to have been driven from the coast and also from the main American shipping routes.

None of the American war craft stationed abroad, Senator Swanson said, has been, or will be withdrawn to this side because of the German raid.

Senator Swanson said his information was obtained from highest navy department authorities.

"The indications of the last few days," he said, "are that the German submarines that came over have been driven at present from the coast and from the main lines of travel of American vessels.

"The navy department is not disturbed and is doing everything possible and I am confident no German submarines will be able to do any serious damage on this side.

Movement of troops and food to Europe will continue interruptedly. Declaring German submarine attacks here had been expected and that frequent warnings that the undersea boats might come over were given, mariners. Senator Swanson explained that at the outbreak of the war it was decided best to send the main naval forces to co-operate with the Allies abroad.

SLAYER OF CHARLES QUALEY CLAIMS HE WAS ABOUT TO BE KILLED

El Paso, June 10.—Taking the stand in his own defense, William G. Russell of Lubbock, Texas, today declared he shot Charles Qualey on the night of January 2 in self defense, without knowing who Qualey was at the time. Russell testified he was passing the place where Qualey and some friends were standing on the night of the killing and claimed that some one in the crowd called to him to ask him about a fight that had occurred New Year's night in the Zeger hotel. Russell said he saw the man he shot pull his right hand back and, thinking he was about to be fired upon, he pulled his pistol and shot, the bullet killing Qualey.

"I firmly believed my life was in danger at the time," Russell testified, "and I shot in self defense."

The Russell trial has been in progress here since last Monday, Russell, who is a banker and cattleman of Lubbock, Texas, was here buying property in Mexico and was shot and killed. It is expected the case will be over in a few days.

TO PREVENT BELCHING

Make a regular habit of eating slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, and you may have no further trouble. If you should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.—Adv.

AFTER FORCED MARCHING THEY ARE THROWN INTO BATTLE; GUNS MAKE EARTH SHAKE

London, June 8 (Via Ottawa)—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs a letter written by a German officer giving a striking picture of the opening of the recent battle from the German viewpoint. It reads:

"On May 25 we had already marched for three nights to reach our destination. By day one hardly ever saw a soldier but at night the roads swarmed with troops, guns and convoys. Half an hour after midnight on the morning of May 27 we arrived on the road just behind the first line. There was no sleep for me for a creeping barrage opened from 3,000 guns. The earth trembled and the moon light was obscured by clouds of vapor from the smoke shells.

"The infantry attack began at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes afterward we passed the wire entanglements and were bursting into the enemy positions. At the end of two hours we had fought our way through the enemy positions to the Chemin des Dames, opening a passage for the artillery. By evening we had pushed the French beyond the canal and over the Aisne and then began a fresh pursuit. Among the prisoners were British, Italians, Americans and Arabs."

SPLENDID HEROISM ATTRACTS ATTENTION OF BRITISH ALLIES

London, June 8.—(Via Ottawa.)—Announcement of the award of three Victoria crosses, including one to Sergeant Albert Mountain, is made in the official gazette. Mountain's company was compelled to fall back before the advancing enemy mass. Volunteers for counter attacks were called when Mountain and ten men stepped forward. He advanced on the flank with a Lewis machine gun and enfiladed an enemy patrol of which about 100 were killed. Mountain rallied and organized the party for defense and covered the retirement of the rest of the company. With one non-commissioned officer and four men he successfully held at bay six hundred Germans for half an hour. Later he took command of a flank post and held on for 27 hours until finally surrounded. Mountain was one of the few who managed to fight their way back.

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED; 60,000 PESOS TAKEN FROM EXPRESS CAR

El Paso, June 8.—Delayed reports of a holdup of a Mexican passenger train near Tepesuanes, Durango, last week were received here today. The hold-up was believed to have been done by the Villa command of Canuto Reyes. A shipment of 60,000 pesos was stolen from the train and a number of passengers killed and wounded. The band which held up the train numbered 60 and was composed of smaller train guards of federal soldiers. Other reports from the state of Durango indicate that lawlessness in the mountain districts and a number of robberies and killings have occurred there recently.

You never can tell. Many a narrow shouldered fellow feels pretty chesty.

STRONG MEN APPEAL FOR NEW PARLIAMENT; ANY OLD KIND WILL BEAT NONE

Amsterdam, Friday June 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Veiser Zeitung a radical newspaper of Bremen, says that in a sensational speech Dr. Weiskirchner, burgomaster of Vienna declared:

"High treason and ingratitude are rampant and the government has proved weak and unsteady. In the present serious time we need a parliament for even a bad parliament is better than none. It is true that parliament failed to deal with the food question, but it remains the only platform for free speech and the only place where the arbitrary acts of the Bureaucracy and the numerous military encroachments can be discussed. The supreme and the most urgent duty of the German parties now is to show a united front to Slav treachery."

TWO DESTROYERS LAUNCHED

Washington, June 8.—Two American destroyers, the Ramsey and Hopewell were launched today at the yards of the Newport News ship building and dry docks company at Newport News, Va., the navy department announced. On May 11, the Breeze and the Gamble were launched at the same yard making today's launchings the second double launchings of destroyers there within a month.

INCREASED SWITCHING CHARGES

Washington, June 8.—Local switching charges are to be increased June 25, under the same rules applicable to other shipping, the railroad administration announced today.

RUSSIANS PRAY FOR VICTORY

Washington, June 8.—Hope for a complete victory over Germany is expressed in a communication received by President Wilson today from the Russian American chamber of commerce at Moscow. The Russian people, it is declared, rely on the economic support of the Allies for the reconstruction of the power of Russia.

PERSHING DIRECTED FIGHTING

Washington, June 8.—General Pershing personally directed the fighting of American troops at Cantigny, from where the Germans were driven with a loss of 200 prisoners, members of the senate committee were told today at their weekly conference with war department officials. The village was taken by the Americans May 28 and all German attempts to recapture it have been in vain.

CONSUMPTION TAX PROMISED

Washington, June 8.—A consumption tax on necessities was forecast today by representative Longworth of Ohio, a member of the house ways and means committee at its hearing on a new revenue bill. Taxes put on manufacturers eventually would be passed on to the consumer. Various proposals for raising the great war fund needed during the next fiscal year were made to the committee. A bill of Henry of Satorff, Conn., introduced a heavy tax on moving pictures.

WAR CABINET MEET

London, June 11.—The first meeting of the imperial war cabinet, of 1918 began at noon today. Premier Lloyd George welcomed the delegates and entertained them at luncheon.

His Back Hurt When He Stooped

"Just the one box of Foley Kidney Pills relieved my backache.—J. W. Etris, Etris, Ga. "Last year I was suffering with a terrible backache," writes J. W. Etris of Etris, Ga. "Every time I'd lean or stoop over or to one side, I'd have a painful catch in my back just over my kidneys. I tried medicines with no good results. I bought a bottle of Foley Kidney Pills, and just the one box entirely relieved my backache. It has been some time since I took them, so I think I am well." Weakened, overworked, stopped-up kidneys cause stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatism, sleep disturbing bladder ailments, biliousness and various other ills. Foley Kidney Pills are a scientific medicine, compounded to clear the kidneys and restore them to healthy action by dissolving and driving out of the system the waste products and poisons that cause kidney trouble and bladder ailments. You will like their tonic and restorative action, ready effect and quick good results. SOLD EVERYWHERE

LIEUTENANT FIRED ON IN DARKNESS ON MEXICAN SIDE; MISUNDERSTANDING ALLEGED

Brownsville, Texas, June 10.—Lieutenant David J. Schaile, Sixteenth U. S. cavalry, was killed last night in an encounter with Mexican troops on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Four men in Lieutenant Schaile's party are held prisoners in Matamoras, but are expected to be delivered to United States authorities today.

The officer and his men had crossed the river to search for the body of a soldier who was drowned at San Bento pump Sunday. In the darkness a Mexican patrol was encountered. Not knowing the reason for the presence of the American soldiers the Mexicans fired, killing Lieutenant Schaile at once. The Mexican commanding officer has given Colonel H. J. Slocum, district commander, assurances that the affair was due to a misunderstanding. The body of Lieutenant Schaile will be delivered today.

LAME BACK RELIEVED

For lame back apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the muscles of the back over the seat of pain thoroughly at each application.—Adv.

London, June 10.—A dispatch to the Times from The Hague, quotes a neutral who has arrived there from Germany as stating that an epidemic of black smallpox is raging among the workmen of the Krupp plant at Essen, with four or five fatality cases occurring daily. Vaccination of every one is being compelled. The outbreak, the dispatch adds, is attributed to under feeding and unsanitary conditions.

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

LECTURER GOES TO FRANCE

Santa Fe, June 11.—W. J. McGee, well known archaeologist and lecturer, who has been at Taos and Santa Fe the past six months left today for New York City from where he will sail for France to engage in the C. A. work.



THEIR PREY FREQUENTLY REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL  
TURNS AND SENDS THEM CHAPTER IN UNIFORM, AT-  
TO THE BOTTOM TO THE BOTTOM TEND FUNERAL

London.—In the weekly return showing the number of British merchant vessels attacked by submarines occurs the phrase "British merchant vessel unsuccessfully attacked." The admiralty records show that hidden away in that phrase is many a story of gallant seamanship.

During the month from March 15 to April 15 of this year, 64 British vessels were attacked unsuccessfully by u-boats.

The submarines which attacks a defensively armed merchantman, has no longer a "sure thing." During the past month there were several cases in which even two u-boats were unsuccessful in an attack on a single steamer. There are several cases, also, in which the steamer completely turned the tables on the German, and sent him to the bottom instead.

Even sailing ships frequently give a good account of themselves against the submarine, although in the nature of things they are much less easy to manoeuvre than a ship with steam power. The following is one such case reported to the admiralty:

"A sailing ship was proceeding leisurely on her course when the lookout sighted a submarine on the starboard quarter. She lay quiet until the u-boat came within range, and then opened fire. The gun crew knew their business, for they soon found the target, and out of 13 shots, eight direct hits were scored. The u-boat, which had been vainly twisting and turning to get out of range, suddenly went down by the bows, and the stern stood clear of the water for nearly half a minute. Then she dived perpendicularly, and came up again at an angle of 30 degrees above the water. For a short space of time she remained in this position, and then disappeared like a stone."

Early one afternoon the captain of a steamer in ballast saw the track of a torpedo coming direct for his ship. By a quick swing he succeeded in avoiding it. Then the u-boat came out of the water and opened fire, one of his shells piercing the deck and wrecking the second cook's cabin. The steamer replied valiantly and the encounter continued for four hours, the steamer going at top speed all the time and keeping the submarine dead astern. A shot from the steamer struck the submarine amidships but failed to do sufficient injury to force the German to discontinue the action. But after four hours, the steamer got the submarine into a smoke cloud, and a shell appeared to burst close to the u-boat's bow, after which the enemy quit the chase.

In another attack, which was successfully beaten off, the merchantman's gunners were handicapped owing to the deck giving way under the gun early in the action. Every time the gun kicked the platform under it jumped. The man who was sighting it was injured, but the crew continued firing and eventually forced the submarine to discontinue the action. One of the first shots from the submarine broke the wireless aerials of the steamer, but the wireless operator repaired the damage under fire and got a message through the nearest British destroyers.

The funeral of Laura C. Witten Gehring took place yesterday from St. Paul's Memorial church, the church which she loved so well and served so loyally. The rector, Rev. J. S. Moore, officiated.

The body was brought to the church from the Charles J. Day chapel at half past two o'clock. It was followed by the family, the active pall bearers and the honorary pall bearers, consisting of workers from the Red Cross garment rooms, of which Mrs. Gehring was director, attired in their White Red Cross uniforms. The active pall bearers were W. J. Lucas, D. T. Hoskins, John York, E. J. McWenig, H. G. Coors and R. L. M. Ross. The casket was covered with flowers, a cross of deep red roses flaming forth amid the white of the lilies.

The church was filled to the doors, many persons having to stand. Representatives of every branch of the Red Cross chapter were present, typifying that unity of spirit and purpose that is the keynote of the Red Cross.

After the preliminary psalms had been read the choir sang the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus," so singularly moving with its sorrowful chromatic passages. The gospel of the episcopal burial service followed, rich in its message of the dead that die not: "It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power." By special request the rector read, with great feeling, the lines whose touching refrain, "Father, in Thy Gracious Keeping, Leave we here Thy Servant Sleeping," has brought a touch of healing to so many stricken hearts.

The church service over, the casket was carried to the door, the active and honorary pall bearers forming two lines between which the congregation filed, while the organ filled the church with solemn music. The procession then formed outside and proceeded to the cemetery.

It was a perfect New Mexico afternoon. Only a light wind stirred the elms of the beautiful hillside burial ground. A mat of ferns and flowers covered the upturned earth beside the new grave, and the flowers on the casket, lying level with the green sward, appeared part of it. Death indeed seemed to have lost its sting as amid this tranquil scene to the immortal, comforting words of the Episcopal service we laid this high-hearted patriot to her long rest.

#### CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

Perhaps you have never thought of it, but this disorder is due to a lack of moisture in the residual matter of the food. If you will drink an abundance of water, eat raw fruits and take lots of outdoor exercise, you may be able eventually to overcome it entirely. In the meantime use the most mild and gentle laxatives. Strong and harsh cathartics take too much water out of the system and make a bad matter worse. Chamberlain's Tablets are easy and pleasant to take, and most agreeable in effect. Give them a trial.—Adv.

#### MEXICAN EDITORS HONORED

Washington — Mexican newspaper editors touring the country were received by President Wilson and given warm welcome.

#### TO REFUND SANTA FE COUNTY

Santa Fe, June 10—Chairman Arthur Seligman of the democratic state committee, who leaves for Washington, D. C., in a few days, while there will inaugurate efforts for the refunding to Santa Fe county of some \$65,000 interest paid by the county upon its so-called railroad indebtedness for which the enabling act allotted a million acres to the state, the debt and interest to be paid from the proceeds of the leasing and sale of the lands, the surplus to go to the schools of the state. Congressman Walton already has a bill pending for the repayment of interest paid by Grant county on a similar indebtedness and it seems certain that the measure will become law.

#### TO GET SQUARE DEAL

Santa Fe, June 10—New Mexico taxpayers are to get a square deal if thorough investigation of tax values can give it. Twenty-eight boards of county commissioners are this week closely scrutinizing the returns of 28 assessors who with the aid of special agents of the state tax commission and the advice of the tax payers' association, have made a more complete assessment of all property than the state has ever had before. Valuations are on a more scientific basis and returns are far more satisfactory than in former years.

Farmers and stock growers of San Miguel county are becoming most enthusiastic over the results accomplished in various communities in the campaign now under way in ridding the farm lands of prairie dogs. The farmers were very skeptical in the beginning and took little stock in the proposition. Their main argument was that the dogs could be successfully poisoned only during the early spring unusually before green grass made its appearance. We have now seen the error of this idea and have been convinced that the government poison does very effective work even when there is an abundance of green feed. Hundreds of farmers in San Miguel county now uphold us in this belief for they themselves have demonstrated that the poison oats are highly successful at this season.

In the campaign thus far about 15,000 acres of farm lands have been treated in the districts about Rowe, Pecos, Las Colonias, San Jose, Tecomate, San Geronimo, Agua Zarca, Rito Salado, La Mesa, San Ignacio, Park Springs, For Union, Las Vegas and vicinity. In the many demonstrations which have been made in poisoning the dogs it is remarkable to notice the interest that the farmers take after seeing the quick and successful results they join in the work readily and in fact become great boosters for it with the result that other farmers follow their example. From 75 to 95 per cent of the dogs in the different localities have been killed by the first poisoning. We are doing this with poisoned oats at a cost from 2 to 4 cents per acre. The remaining 5 to 25 per cent of the dogs will be poisoned in in follow up work by the use of rolled barley. The few dogs which remain after this second treatment are to be destroyed by means of gas. The government and state are determined that the prairie dog must go. We feel every blade

of grass saved is a factor in assisting the farmers and cattlemen in producing more food.

No accidents result from the poison properly distributed in the dog infested fields. Horses, cattle and sheep are not endangered on the open range. The only accidents come from carelessness in leaving the poison in bulk where it can be reached by the livestock. The sacks containing the poison are carefully labeled and further instructions are given to store the poison in a safe place. Accidents can result only from carelessness and in view of precaution taken only gross carelessness can result in poisoning livestock.

The state is providing more than half the cost of the prairie dog operation in supplying the poison materials and supervising the work. The farmers are expected to furnish only the grain, the labor in distributing the poison over the dog infested area. For the larger stockmen having extensive range area, the poison material is furnished by the state council of defense.

This is undoubtedly the greatest opportunity ever presented for ridding New Mexico of this costly pest. Cattlemen and farmers should avail themselves of this assistance at once and rid their lands of prairie dogs. Many communities in which there is need of killing the prairie dogs they have been slow in taking up the work. Surely no intelligent man should allow prairie dogs to destroy his crops and pasture. We earnestly urge all persons having prairie dogs on their lands to join in this campaign. Tell us the number of acres you have infested and we will advise you at once the quantity of oats and other materials you will need—and moreover than that we will either go to your place personally and supervise the poisoning or send a man to demonstrate the method. Whenever possible communities should organize to do thorough work on their farm lands and in providing a safety belt around them. Do not put off this important work till tomorrow, write to day to the county agent.

If you have the itch, don't scratch. It does not cure the trouble and makes the skin bleed. Apply Ballard's Snow Liniment. Rub it in gently on the affected parts. It relieves itching instantly and a few applications removes the cause thus performing a permanent cure. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schafer.—Adv.

#### MAKING CITIZENS

Deming, N. M., June 10—A special term of the federal court for the district of New Mexico, is to be opened here today by Judge Colin Neblett, chief of the "Naturalization of soldiers and sailors and discharged applicants for citizenship will appear before the court.

Neglected constipation may cause piles, ulceration of the bowels, appendicitis, nervous prostration, paralysis. Best remedy is Foley Cathartic Tablets. Do their work surely, easily, gently, without injury to stomach or intestinal lining. Contain no habit-forming drugs. Fine for fat folks. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Opportunity is always looking for the right man.



## LOCAL RED CROSS CHAPTER WILL GLADLY HELP ALL APPLICANTS

In view of the enrollment campaign for trained nurses at present being carried on by the American Red Cross under urgent orders from the surgeon general of the United States Army and Navy, and of the active desire that is being shown by many Las Vegas young women to take up hospital training with a view to their ultimate life profession, the following article by Miss Delano cannot fail to interest many.

The young woman who chooses nursing as a profession has a life of unlimited opportunities opening before her. For nursing, highly developed as it has become, is just at its dawning.

Now, while all the world is calling for more trained nurses to help in this war, it is the profession of supreme privilege for women; and after the war it will be no less a patriotic service. Then, indeed, nursing will have a new place in the world.

Nursing is no longer the care of the sick and the wounded, alone. It is the care of babies and the pre-natal instruction of mothers; supervision of the health of school children; welfare work in industrial plants; preventive work against tuberculosis; mental hygiene work; hospital social service. It includes administering hospitals and training schools for nurses, and assisting in all the various branches of community health work.

Thus it enters into almost every branch of the social service structures.

After the war will come the giant tasks of reconstruction both of men and of countries. Europe, as well as the United States, will need capable, highly trained women to help with these tasks. They will need training schools for nurses and thoroughly trained women to administer them.

American Red Cross nurses are conducting a teaching center at Milan, in Italy, today. Before our entrance into the war Miss Helen Scott Hay and her assistants were administering a school for nurses in Bulgaria at the request of that government.

Unequaled opportunities are waiting for every strong and capable young woman who becomes a trained nurse. Her profession is advancing rapidly as a science. The war, of course, is accelerating this advance, and the application of nursing to the new discoveries in the war hospitals of Europe shows something of the marvelous development of which the profession of nursing is capable.

Training schools for nurses offer the American girl graduated from high school a chance to continue her education at small and sometimes at no expense to her parents. From the first day of her training she is extending her technical education and acquiring a distinguished profession.

Some of the best training schools charge a nominal tuition fee. There are also many schools of excellent standing where not only is the student nurse at no expense for tuition, or for board, lodging, uniform and laundry, but where she is given a small sum to cover equipment expenses.

This practical consideration is making it possible for many hundreds of young women to become trained nurses.

"No," replied the witness. "I didn't

They are putting them in now, but let me tell you something. I never saw one of your I. W. W.'s use one."

In all of the best schools, reasonable working hours and attractive living quarters are assured. The life is healthy, simple and regular, and full of interest.

The young woman of ability, graduating from a good school, immediately on the completion of her course, steps into regular professional life. Her work is ready and waiting.

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION HOLDS DOWN FLOUR PRICE

Had it not been for government control of food, Mr. Hunt declared, flour would be selling at about \$30 a barrel. The government is buying 10,000,000 barrels yearly for its troops in the field and needs 2,000,000 barrels monthly for the Allies. If the New Mexico wheat crop reaches 3,500,000 barrels, Mr. Hunt urged that New Mexico millers prepare themselves for a continuous run to make flour for Uncle Sam. Government purchase and storage of wheat to be released subject to local or national demand was forecasted, this being a convenience and protection both to the grower and miller.

## CRISTOBAL BELTRAN DROWNED WHILE IN BATHING—PROBABLY HAD CRAMPS

Cristobal Beltran, an employe at the Storrie dam, was drowned last evening about 7:30 o'clock, while in bathing. It is presumed he was the victim of cramps.

Beltran and a number of other workmen had gone in bathing, when he showed signs of distress, going down in a few seconds. Regardless of the fact that a number of other men were in the water near him at the time, no assistance was offered, as none of the men was able to swim.

After Beltran had been under the water about 20 minutes, Jack Irving another employe, arrived on the scene. Irving being a good swimmer, soon recovered the body, but efforts to revive him were of no avail.

Beltran was team foreman and was held in high esteem by Mr. Storrie, who regarded him as one of his best men. He was the son of the late Placido Beltran, county school superintendent. He leaves a wife and five children.

Chicago, June 12.—Activities of the I. W. W. in the lumber camps of the Pacific northwest were again under scrutiny at the I. W. W. trial yesterday. J. M. Melville, of Newport, Wash., we described himself as a "lumber jack," "river hog" and "white water driver," was on the stand for the government. Melville sketched the picturesque of the river hog as with calked boots he rides logs down the river with his pike pole or cant hook, breaking up incipient jams and occasionally taking a ducking.

Nowadays these great timbers of the Washington and Oregon forests are floating down the rivers to mills which turn them into building material for ships and other necessities of war and it is asserted that the I. W. W. were active in embarrassing the work wherever they could. Driving spikes in the logs, in the hope that ultimately it would break a valuable steel saw, was a favorite device.

"Did you, up to five years ago, ever

see a bath tub in a bunk house?" asked the lawyer.

A. J. Hunt of Kansas City, head of the milling district for the southwest of the United States grain corporation, a branch of the food administration, and an expert in the business, told the convention many things of interest. A few years ago, he said such a convention would have been impossible in this state, where the whole business of marketing and milling wheat was a haphazard proposition with no thought of standardization either of price or grade. He predicted that the adoption of the government standard would work a revolution in the wheat and flour business and pointed out that the New Mexico wheat crop this year would reach 3,500,000 bushels, an increase of over a million bushels, compared with the preceding year.

## Rules to be modified

In outlining the plans of the grain corporation for the new crop he stated that undoubtedly the rules governing the purchasing of wheat will be modified and that millers and grain dealers were going back to the old competitive basis, each buying in an open market, but that the price of wheat, being fixed by the government, at least should be a minimum price and that flour milled from this wheat would be sold at a maximum price, so that while the market would be competitive, prices would be more or less controlled by the United States food administration, which would necessitate careful pricing of wheat and careful grading. He said it was only through the co-operation of the millers that a standardization of wheat and a standardization of flour could be made and only by this standardization can the consumer be protected both as to the price and quality of flour bought. He continued: "I do not believe that conditions will ever go back to pre-war standards, as the people will be so united and all business will be so regulated and governed that out of it will come fair dealing both as pertains to profit for the dealer and fair prices for the consumer."

Taking as examples the millers' associations of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, Mr. Hunt showed the immense advantages of organization not only to growers and millers but to the consumer. Rules governing wheat exchange between the farmer and miller, he said, would be modified for the new crop, permitting the farmer to exchange wheat for flour in large quantities with the privilege of a year's exchange period; the modification of this program to be subject to the substitute program in effect in 1918.

## BACA WOMAN ILL

Pladia Baca, the woman who was arrested for stealing clothes and household furnishings and who was placed in the city jail was taken to the Las Vegas hospital quite ill yesterday. She will not give up any information concerning anyone who assisted her in the stealing and seems to be suffering under heavy mental strain. The police, however, have rounded up one of her assistants who will perhaps be more willing to give out information on the subject.

As soon as the Baca woman is physically able they will proceed with the trial. Most of the articles that

were recovered have been claimed although there is still some that are unclaimed.

## ASPLUND TO TOUR STATE

Santa Fe, June 12.—Chief Clerk Rupert F. Asplund of the state tax commission, who went to Albuquerque yesterday to consult with the board of county commissioners and assessor on tax matters, will shortly leave on a four weeks' tour to assist county commissioners and school boards to make their budgets. He will visit San Miguel, Chaves, Eddy, Roosevelt, Curry and other counties. A. E. James, director of the New Mexico Tax Payers' association, will make a similar tour which will take in Grant and adjoining counties. Every effort is being made to have assessment rolls and budgets go up to the tax commission in as perfect a condition as possible and to reduce the number of useless appeals.

Washington, June 12.—Since German submarines began their raids off the Atlantic coast on May 25 the output of ship yards building vessels for the shipping board has exceeded the sinkings of American ships by more than 100,000 deadweight tons. The production during this interval has been 21 vessels totalling 130,642 tons. Excluding the vessels salvaged, the submarines destroyed ten American ships totalling 26,000 tons.

## JAPAN WILL DEFINE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE

London, June 12.—As an outcome of recent conferences, Japan is preparing a declaration defining her attitude toward Russia, according to a Tien Tsin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

## Villa Kills American

Juarez, Mexico.—An American and 50 soldiers in a train guard were killed by Villa followers who held up a train at Santiago Papasquiro, Durango.

## More Airplane Victims

Houston, Texas.—First Lieutenant Roger Montgomery was killed and Second Lieutenant William Hartline injured when an airplane fell at San Leon field.

Belleville, Ill.—Lieutenant R. Bardwell was killed and Major John B. Brooks, commanding officer at Scott field, was probably fatally injured, in a falling airplane.

## Slow Work But Effective

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Government agents seized the large steel car plan of the Orstein-Arthur-Koppel company at Koppel, Pa., one of the largest German-owned concerns in this section, and warrants were issued for 11 executive officers as alien enemies.

El Paso, June 12.—William G. Russell of Lubbock, Texas, was found guilty of the murder of Charles Qualey by the 34th district court jury today and his sentence fixed at ten years in the state penitentiary. Russell is a banker and cattleman of Lubbock. Qualey, a mine owner living here and in New York, was killed on the night of January 2. Russell claimed he shot him in self defense. Attorneys for Russell filed notice of appeal.



**PRESIDENT EXPLAINS HE NEVER MEANT OPEN AT ALL SO SENATE LAYS DOWN**

Washington, June 12—President Wilson disapproval today killed a proposal in the senate for open discussion of treaties. Senators voted it down, 50 to 23, an amendment by Senator Borah of Idaho embodying the proposal, which had been offered as an amendment to the resolution of Senator Underwood of Alabama for curtailing senate debate during the war.

President Wilson today gave an interpretation of his statement to congress last January in favor of "open diplomacy," to quiet the senate controversy over the proposal of Senator Borah of Idaho, for public consideration of treaties. The president made it known that his advocacy of open diplomacy was not in reference to the senate executive discussion of treaties in which he recommends no change, but meant the publication of treaties after their ratification. The President's views were given in a letter to Secretary Lansing, a copy of which was sent to chairman Hitchcock of the Senate foreign relations committee.

In his letter the President, explaining his statement in his address of January 8, advocating "Open covenants of peace openly arrived at," said he had particular reference to the practice in Europe of keeping secret those treaties that have been ratified.

Most of those favoring the Borah amendment were republicans, while the democrats voted almost solidly against the proposal. The roll call follows: Democrats, for: Chamberlain, Johnson (S. D.) Nugent and Bardaman; total, 4.

Republicans, for: Baird, Borah, Cummins, Fall, France, Frelinghoyen, Gronna, Johnson, (Cal.) Jones, (Wash.) Kellogg, Kenyon, Lenroot, McNary, New Norris, Sherman, Smith (Mich.) Sterling and Townsend; total, 19.

Total for, 23.

Democrats against: Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckman, Culberson, Kuion, Hitchcock, Kendrick, King, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons (Ariz.) Smith (Ga.) Smith, (Md.) Smith, (S. C.) Swanson, Thomas, Thompton, Tillman, Trammell, Underwood and Wilfley. Total, 36.

Republicans against: Brandegee, Dillingham, Hale, Harding, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Page, Poindexter, Smoot, Southerland and Warren. Total 14.

Total against, 50.

Of members paired or absent it was announced that senators Curtis, LaFollette, Wadsworth and Watson, republicans also favored the amendment.

Washington, June 12—In preparation for a time when naval warfare may be brought to American shores, the customs bureau today issued drastic regulations covering the conduct of vessels in harbors along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts. The regulations forbid all navigation within the harbor after dark, except for necessary traffic.

Venice, Wednesday, June 12 (By the Associated Press.)—Commander Rizzo, whose exploit in sinking an Austrian battleship in the Adriatic has thrilled Italy, tells a graphic story of the encounter in which he took part and during which another Austrian battleship was either badly damaged or destroyed by another motor boat in charge of Commander Milazzo. It is possible that 2,000 sailors were lost during the encounter. Rizzo said. "I was on patrol scout duty as usual off the Dalmatian coast near Pass Selve. I had turned for my base when about 10 miles away I saw a great enveloping cloud of smoke. I thought at first it was some boat which had discovered me and was giving chase. I determined to make the best of a bad fix. After turning back I said to my two crews of ten men to each boat: 'Fellows, the Italian scout boats have been waiting for two years, and the whole Italian navy has been trying to destroy Austrian ships for three years. Are you willing to risk all on a chance of obtaining glory and the country's gratitude. To a man they answered 'yes.'

"We were speeding back with our motor, muffled when I discovered two battleships surrounded by a number of destroyers which later I counted as ten. I assigned the second battleship to the other motor boat while I took the first. I slipped inside the line of destroyers, between the third and fourth of these craft. I was not noticed in the light fog. Then water was smooth and my torpedoes got off nicely. My first with a 200 pound charge, struck the first dreadnaught between the two funnels while the second struck her just aft the second funnel. As the third torpedo exploded I saw the mighty ship tremble, two great fountains of water rose high in the air and black smoke welled up from the rents in her side.

"Then I ran for it, escaping between the second and third destroyers in the line. I was discovered by the fourth destroyer, which gave chase at a distance of 150 yards and fired on me. I was too close, however, to be hit. Then I dropped a depth charge bomb such as is generally used against submarines. It exploded under the destroyer. I saw her leap into the air, turn sharply and stop, giving up the chase and permitting us to escape. The other destroyers were busy trying to save the lives of the sailors on the dreadnaught."

**WILL OPEN LANDS**

Washington, June 13—The general land office announced today that plans for opening 150,000 acres of public lands in the vicinity of Portland, Ore., will not be abandoned, despite the recommendation of Governor Withcome of Oregon and others. The governor suggested the lands be held "until peace comes when they could be opened for the benefit of returning soldiers."

**STUDENT CONFERENCE**

East Northfield, Mass., June 13.—The student conference, one of the of religious gatherings established here by the late Dwight L. Moody, was opened today with college men present from most of the leading institutions of the eastern states and Canada.

Chicago, June 13—Letters tell of "missionary work" on the part of I. W. W. organizers throughout Idaho, were introduced in evidence at the trial of the 110 defendants in federal court here today. On January 4, 1917, William D. Hayward wrote Charles R. Griffin:

"There is a big strike on now among the lumber workers. Wish it could be made general and that every lumber jack in the country would quit work until their demands for better conditions in the lumber camps are assured." Job control in the saw mills of northern Idaho was one of the objects of the I. W. W. organization, according to a letter introduced as evidence.

"The I. W. W. will have a job control sure next summer," wrote Charles R. Griffin to Don Sheridan in 1916. Relative to Swedish wage earners, Griffin wrote Sheridan: "If this gang joins in a body, we shall soon have all the Swedes in northern Idaho. It will damn near mean job control in the saw mills because the mill slaves are nearly all Swedes."

French Headquarters in France, June 13 (Via Ottawa.)—The importance of the role of the allied air service in the fighting is daily increasing. During yesterday's operations light bombardment squadrons performed the unprecedented feat of attacking German heavy gun batteries in action and silencing them.

In the Picardy offensive the allied fighting planes repeatedly attacked field gun batteries with machine guns, but silencing heavy batteries by bomb attacks from the air is a new achievement in the war.

**STARR TO HANG JULY 5**

Santa Fe, June 13.—The state supreme court has reaffirmed the sentence of Charles Schmidt to life imprisonment, and resented J. O. Starr to hanging on July 5, for the murder of Sheriff Dwight Stephens of Luna county, of which both men were convicted.

Stephen Elwood and Ninnion Hagelburg have been transferred from Ft. Bliss to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and like army life just fine.

Word was received this afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Trinidad Sena that their son, Jose S. Sena, who is with Base Hospital No. 29, had left Camp Cody, N. M., and is on his way east to an Atlantic port to sail for service overseas.

Washington—Modifications of the recent freight rates increase order were announced by Director General McAdoo.

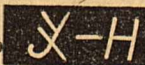
**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Clayton, N. M., by Inspector Ben F. Owen, of Folsom, N. M.:

One steer.

Branded

Left shoulder and ribs



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 5-3-1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

**CATTLE SANITARY BOARD.**

Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 299-B-7-2-C

1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Liopoldo Garcia, Alameda, N. M.:

One 6 or 7 year old bay mare, 4½ feet high, weighing 600 or 700 lbs.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 8, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

**CATTLE SANITARY BOARD.**

Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 304-B-6-203-B

1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Clayton, N. M., by Inspector Ben F. Owen, of Folsom, N. M.:

Two unbranded yearling steers.

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 5-14-1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

**CATTLE SANITARY BOARD.**

Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 302-B-7-4-D

1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Carlsbad N. M., by Inspector Ed Toner, of Carlsbad, N. M. One two year old steer.

Branded

Left ribs

Ear marks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 5-4-1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

**CATTLE SANITARY BOARD.**

Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 30-B-6-208-B

1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by G. A. M. Willson, Box 34, Albuquerque, N. M.:

One ten months old white faced bull calf.

Branded

Left ribs

Ear marks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 8, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

**CATTLE SANITARY BOARD.**

Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 303-B-6-206-D

1st. pub. June 13, last pub. June 28, '18

**Voluntary Beef Allowance**

Washington—American people are asked by Food Administrator Hoover to place themselves on a limited beef allowance until September 15 to meet needs of the armies.

**Failed to Pay Income Tax**

San Francisco—Estate of the late Henry Miller, valued at forty millions, is to be seized by the government for non-payment of federal income taxes, it was announced by internal revenue collector.



## Board of Appraisers Will Fix Value of New Mexico Wool

Being in receipt of special regulations made by Lewis Penwell, chief wool division, war industries board, covering the purchase by New Mexico dealers of scouring wools to be scoured in the state of New Mexico, and acting upon the suggestions of the New Mexico Wool Growers' association and several prominent New Mexico wool dealers, which suggestions were endorsed favorably by the chief of the wool division, Walter M. Connell serving as deputy to the chief for the state of New Mexico, appointed the following appraisal committee whose duties it will be to appraise the value of such wools as are sold under these special regulations, on the basis of the seaboard prices guaranteed by the government to the grower:

W. E. Mauger, chairman; Louis Ifeld, Harry W. Kelly, Charles Chadwick, W. E. Rogers, J. A. Garcia and Policarpio Armijo.

Walter M. Connell having consented to act as ex-officio member of this committee in order that he may serve on said committee in the absence of other members.

### Regulations Governing Committee

1. Wools purchased and sold in the state of New Mexico under the scouring wool regulations must be appraised by the valuation committee.

2. Application for an appraisal shall be made to W. E. Mauger, chairman, who will notify the other members of the committee when and where the appraisal shall be made.

3. As it is possible all members of this committee will not be available at all times, any three members shall have authority to appraise any lot of wool, although it is the intention that as many serve on the different appraisals as can.

4. In placing valuations the committee shall be governed entirely by the government regulations and prices, allowing deductions and profits, allowed to purchasing dealer. This valuation shall be final, and any dealer purchasing this lot of wool must pay the grower the appraised price. In all cases dealers are not compelled to buy nor the grower compelled to sell on appraised valuation, the latter always reserving the right to handle his wool under any of the other government regulations.

5. All appraisals shall be made in the city of Albuquerque in any warehouse or at the wool scouring mill.

### New Mexico Regulations

In New Mexico there are a great many small clips running very wide in grade. There are also several scouring mills in the state. It is, therefore, deemed necessary to make special regulations to cover the situation.

Local dealers or scourers in New Mexico are granted the privilege of buying clips of irregular grade and scouring them at the local scouring mills. These local dealers or scourers are required to pay the growers of these clips of irregular grade fair prices for their clips based on Atlantic seaboard values as established by the government less—

1. The cost of sorting and scouring.

2. Freight to Atlantic seaboard points.

3. Estimated interest at the rate of six per cent per annum to cover the time elapsing between the time the grower is paid and the time the buyer receives his money when the wool is delivered east.

4. Profit to the local buyers not to be over one cent per pound net in the grease.

In order to avoid profiteering, the books of the local dealers and scourers shall be open to government inspection, and if upon examination the books of any one show a net profit in excess of 1½ cents per pound on greasy wool during the season, then such excess shall be disposed of as the government directs.

The regulations apply only to the local dealers in New Mexico. Dealers located in the distributing centers may receive New Mexican wools only on consignment.

Farmers in the northern portion of the county report heavy rainfall in the last two days which came just in time to save the crops. And the cattlemen on the lower mesa report a good rain extending from Chappelle across to Chaperito.

J. M. Martinez, county highway superintendent, has completed the road project estimates for the following county roads: Scenic highway, \$1,000; La Questa road, \$1,500; Santa Fe Trail, \$1,000; Lamanda road, \$1,000, and the Mora road, \$1,000. The board expects an equal amount from the state and as soon as this money is received the work on the roads will be started. The work on the Ozark Trail is progressing nicely and will be completed in a short time.

Herman Bacharach, who has been attending Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia, has received honorable mention as a student and his art designs have been accepted by the university as something worth while. Herman will return some time next week to spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Bacharach.

The enrollment of the Normal University for the summer school is so large that it is necessary for them to use the Duncan opera house for chapel purposes. Chapel was held there last night and the entire down stairs portion of the building was filled and part of the gallery and if the summer school continues to increase each year like it has in the past two years the Normal won't be able to wait until the war is over before building their new buildings which they have already planned.

H. W. Dorsey was arrested here Saturday by Sheriff Delgado. He is a check artist and wanted in Wyoming, Colorado and Albuquerque, N. M. He was sent on train No. 9, Saturday to Albuquerque where he will be taken in charge by the Sheriff of Bernalillo county.

Word has been received from Harry North, one of our popular Las

Vegas boys, stating that he is now stationed at Brownsville, Texas, with the Fourth artillery Battery D., which is composed of light ammunition and machine gun batteries.

Pablo Saiz, a pioneer resident of the West Side, passed away this morning at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Saiz was 75 years of age and a veteran of the civil war. He was the uncle of Pedro and Fidel Camaduran. The funeral will occur tomorrow morning. The arrangements are in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

### NEW SCHEME WILL SLOWLY ABSORB ALL RUSSIA TOGETHER WITH AUSTRIA

Amsterdam, June 10.—Permanent economic and military relations between Germany and Austria "with the gradual disappearance of customs duties and frontiers" is proposed by Freiderich von Payer, imperial vice chancellor of Germany in a statement published in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna and quoted in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Included in the scheme of a Mittel Europa under domination of the central powers are Russia, Poland, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The vice chancellor points out that, with this union once effected, settlement of vexing problems arising from the war could be made more easy and the solution of internal questions would also be facilitated. In his statement the vice chancellor said:

"The present form of the alliance is inadequate. In view of the fact that vital questions are concerned, the duration of the alliance must not depend continually on the feelings at the moment. Successive treaties of short duration lapse. The union must be so intimate that the idea of secession and the center of gravity of the alliance must be laid in an economic union.

After explaining why such a union offered bright prospects, he said that all these advantages would be increased if Poland and the northern border states were joined economically with the central empires. They would be enhanced enormously if, in a loose form Russia and Bulgaria and perhaps Turkey also participated. The vice chancellor said:

"All must finally become a great united region of intercourse with uniform interests. Concurrently with the gradual disappearance of customs duties and frontier, there must be unification or a far reaching approachment of economic legislation, especially trade and industrial tariffs and the care of labor. Certain forms of indirect taxation must be outlined similarly and railways, water ways and other means of communication must be made to serve the common interest.

"Such co-operation, however, is only to be thought of in conjunction with the maintenance of the political independence of the empires concerned while mutual consideration and united action in connection with questions of foreign policy are necessary. Political co-operation must be supported by an understanding on military questions. The states are bound together by a treaty in which they must bear proportionately the burdens of this protection and all would then have an identical interest in the simplification and appropriate

extension of military institutions. The experiences of the present war have shown that similar training in arming and supply system mean in, in fact, the conduct of the war and what difficulties their absence has entailed. The military authorities would come to an understanding of what is necessary in direction.

### U. S. SUPREME COURT

#### PASSES TRUST CASES

Washington, June 10—Aside from the steel and harvester trust cases and a number of minor anti-trust suits, whose consideration was postponed because of the war few cases of importance remained when the supreme court adjourned today for the term.

### COLORADO HAS 6,000 BOY

#### RECRUITS FOR FARMS

Recruiting work among Colorado mothers has been so successful that 6,000 boys have been permitted to enlist for farm work in the United States Boys' Working reserve of the department of agriculture and it is likely that the quota of 10,000 will be completed before the schools close, according to Joseph H. Jaffa, federal state director.

"We have a great deal of special work in connection with the mothers," writes Mr. Jaffa. "The women of the smaller towns realize the need of the farms more than the city mothers consequently we have to impress our city mothers with the importance of allowing their boys to go on farms. But we find that just as soon as our women understand that their boys will be well taken care of they are perfectly willing to let them go. We realize that wherever we meet opposition it is caused through lack of understanding.

"The scale of wages ranges from \$20 to \$45 a month, including room and board, and during the harvest it reaches \$3 a day. A welfare organization will be maintained under the direct supervision of the Y. M. C. A.

### GOMPERS CONDEMNS WAR

#### EFFORTS FOR PROFIT

St. Paul, Minn., June 10.—Working men of the United States will be satisfied only with a peace brought about by the complete overthrow of the German military machine, according to President Samuel Gompers, who made the principal address today at the opening session of the American Federation of Labor.

Calling upon delegates to be prepared to make untiring sacrifices and urging maximum production of war materials, President Gompers declared success of the allied cause was imperative to preserve the freedom, justice and liberty of the world.

"The struggle means so much for the world that if we should lose the lights of freedom in the world will go out," he said. "The movements of labor are heart and soul in this struggle, making common cause with the people of the allied countries."

After pledging labor's support that the cause of freedom, justice and happiness may be maintained, the speaker declared: "For the republic of the United States and her cause we are ready to give everything, but for profit, nothing."



Washington, June 7—The second largest wheat crop in the history of the country is in prospect for this year's harvest. The department of agriculture today forecast a total of 931,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat combined. That is only 69,000,000 bushels less than the billion bushel crop the government had hoped for on account of the ideal growing conditions such as has prevailed during the last month, might yet produce a harvest of 1,000,000,000 bushels.

Production of 931,000,000 bushels of wheat this year was forecast today by the department of agriculture from June 1 conditions. The winter wheat crop was estimated at 587,000,000 bushels and spring wheat production at 344,000,000 bushels. Winter wheat conditions were 84.8 per cent of normal.

Spring wheat condition was 95.2 and the acreage 22,489,000.

Production of oats was forecast at 1,500,000,000 bushels, the acreage, 44,475,000 and the condition, 93.2.

Barley production 235,000,000 bushels; acreage, 9,108,000 and condition, 90.5.

Rye, production, 81,000,000 bushels, and condition, 83.6.

Hay production, 107,000,000 tons, condition, 92.5.

Apple production, 203,000,000 bushels, condition, 69.8.

Peaches, production, 42,900,000 bushels, condition, 52.0.

Winter wheat condition and production forecasts by principal states:

	Condition	Bushels
Ohio	87	35,816,000
Indiana	97	50,809,000
Illinois	95	51,553,000
Missouri	96	49,999,000
Nebraska	70	43,049,000
Kansas	78	97,114,000
Oklahoma	74	32,267,000

Details of spring wheat by principal states:

Minnesota: Acreage, 40,390,000; condition, 98; production forecast, 65,294,000 bushels.

North Dakota: Acreage, 7,630,000; condition, 93; forecast, 92,247,000 bushels.

South Dakota: Acreage, 4,243,000; condition, 102; forecast, 56,262,000 bushels.

**PORTO RICO AWAITS CALL**

San Juan, Porto Rico—Uniforms for 13,000 recruits, a full supply of ordnance stores, all the tentage that will be needed at Camp Las Casas and the complete equipment for the motor truck company including 30 motor trucks and 25 motorcycles, are here and stored awaiting the calling of Porto Rico's draft troops.

**REPORT CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL**

Washington, June 11.—Reports from the survivors of the steamer Pinar del Rio destroyed by a German submarine off the Virginia coast, that the energy raiders were accompanied by a mother ship, found no confirmation today at the navy department. Officials, believe however, that the raiders might use a captured vessel loaded with supplies to prolong their stay off the coast. The navy department is convinced that no base exists along the Atlantic coast.

We imagine, too, that now and then the devil must discover people even he doesn't care to associate with.

Walt Naylor is in from his ranch and states that they have had good rains in that portion of the country and the grass is looking fine.

Salem Curtis writes that every one of the boys who left in the stockmen's call for Camp Lee Va., are well and like camp life immensely. They have had several lessons in trench digging.

Word has been received from Mrs. William B. Bunker of Oakland, Calif., a former resident of this city stating that she will soon undergo a serious operation upon her eyes.

William Haydon, who has been in training in the cavalry division for some time and who expected to sail for France some time ago, is still stationed in Arizona and expects to be put on the border patrol.

Word has been received from Wallace Watson and Roy Prentice who left here Saturday for Los Angeles, where they took examinations for the army. Both men passed and Mr. Watson will be called for duty in less than a week. It will perhaps be a month before Mr. Prentice will be called to service.

People are still identifying their belongings at the city hall which were stolen by Miss Padias Baca. There are over two trucks full of goods at the city hall in the judge's office and as soon as they are all identified, they will proceed with the trial. The police are already on the trail of some of Padias Baca's assistants and feel sure that they will round up a number of thieves who have been operating around town for several months.

**CHANGE IN ZONES**

Hastings, Neb., June 11.—A hearing on the question of the advisability of making changes in the railroad time zones adopted by the interstate commerce commission following passage of the daylight saving law, was held here today. The line in this territory marking the points where standard time is changed by the railroads follows an irregular course and the question of straightening it out came up for consideration. Counsel for several railroad companies represented at the hearing indicated they believed that to change time at an arbitrary line would work confusion in the operation of the roads. The hearing was presided over by Clyde B. Aitchison of the interstate commerce commission.

**ECLIPSE HELPED RED CROSS**

Santa Fe, June 11.—The eclipse of the sun this afternoon was made a source of revenue for the Red Cross by the Elks who had prepared smoked glasses and mounted them in tubes, charging ten cents to passers by on the Plaza who wanted to take a glimpse at the sun as the moon's shadow gained on it.

**NEW AIR MAIL ROUTE**

New York, June 11.—Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb, flying an army airplane, arrived at Belmont Park this afternoon from Haugus, Mass., carrying a quantity of mail, and Postmaster Wm. F. Murray as a passenger.

**HE IS REFERRED TO AS WORLD LEADER IN REPORT READ TO CONVENTION**

St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—A report emphasizing President Wilson position as a world leader in the war, giving in detail the results of its meetings with English and French labor leaders and recommending the establishment of an international federation of trade unions, today was submitted to the annual convention of the American federation of labor by the American labor mission which returned from Europe.

James Wilson, of Washington, chairman of the mission press presented the report. The conference held in various parts of England and France extended even to the battle

front, proved of immense value according to the report, because of the opportunity they have for an exchange of opinions, viewpoints and policies.

"As a result, the report said, "it was possible clearly and definitely to state the attitude and policy of the American Federation of labor on war aims and to give the reasons which had prompted American trade unionists to adopt these policies which have so profoundly influenced the progress of the movement in the Allied nations."

Referring to the respect in which President Wilson is held in the Allied countries, the report said.

"No matter in which differing industrial or political circles we find ourselves, there was the same profound admiration for him. His actions and utterances have immeasurably heartened the people of the Allied countries."

The report includes a review of the Black poll convention of the british trade union congress in 1917. A wide divergence of opinion was apparent between leaders in both England and France as to the interpretation of a memorandum which would provide an opportunity for labor delegates from the respective countries now at war, to make a full and frank statement of their future intentions and to endeavor to arrange a program of action for a speedy and democratic peace."

Although opinion in Allied countries differed as to the possibilities of such a convention members of the American mission hold the view that German and Austrian unions and socialist leaders had full knowledge of an inter allied conference and at that time failed to make a statement of their position.

"As they failed to indicate any willingness to enter a meeting with representatives of allied labor as proposed in the inter-Allied declaration, the attitude of the German workers is clearly shown," the report said.

Under the caption of International Federation of Trade Unions, the report declared there was an imperative need for the establishment of an internal federation of labor.

**WILL CUT COAL SUPPLY**

Washington, June 11.—Curtalement of coal supplies to makers of passenger automobiles next year to 25 per cent of the amount consumed last year was announced by the fuel administration.

Everybody is willing to forgive his enemies after he has licked them.

**NO BERLIN IN IOWA**

Iowa, June 11—Berlin, Iowa, will be no more. As a result of a meeting here of the mayor and the city council, it was decided to notify the post office officials in Washington that the citizens here have changed the name of the town to Lincoln.

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by E. C. Tade, Maxwell, N. M.:

Eight year old light gray male gelding, weight about 750 lbs., 12 hands high, broke.

Branded  
Left jaw



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before June 28, 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. 298-B-6-207-A  
1st. pub. June 4, last pub. June 19, '18

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by J. B. Lewright, Des Moines, N. M.:

One five year old dark brown horse mule about 14 hands high.

Branded  
Right shoulder



Branded  
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before June 27, 1918, said date being 10 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

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

No. 296-B-6-194-C  
1st. pub. June 1, last pub. June 17, '18.

**SOLDIER DIES**

Santa Fe, June 11.—Death from heart trouble contracted while serving on the border with the National Guard several years ago, came to Henry Krick, Jr., aged 26 years, a native of Santa Fe, at St. Vincent's sanitarium. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army he went to Chicago but returned to Santa Fe this year. His parents and five sisters survive him.

**OIL COMPANY INCORPORATES**

Santa Fe, June 11.—A \$25,000,000 corporation planked down \$2,500 in fees today for admission to do business in New Mexico, permission for which was granted by the state corporation commission after scrutiny of the papers and objects of the company which is known as the Cahter Oil company of Tulsa, Okla., and will make its headquarters in New Mexico at Albuquerque with Homer P. Lee as statutory agent. The company seeks to acquire leases, buy oil lands, operate oil properties, refineries and engage generally in the oil production business.

The reason some men are so careless is because they know they can get away with it by merely saying "Excuse me."



Roy Prentice and Wallace Watson returned today from Los Angeles, where they took examinations for entrance into the army. Both men passed and will be called for duty soon.

Francis H. Cayot has resigned his position with Bacharach Brothers and will now be employed at E. Rosenwald and Son in the office force.

The contractors are here to commence work on the new building which will be erected by Cleofes Romero on the Plaza, where the Red Cross drug store is now situated. This will be one of the most modern buildings in the city and a great improvement to the plaza.

The case of Jerome Clevenger, who was on trial for criminal libel, was concluded last night, and the jury, after being out a short time, returned a verdict of guilty. This is the case involving a letter written by Mrs. Transgard, and alleged to have been circulated by Clevenger, W. G. Ogle and C. U. Higgins, assailing the reputation of F. O. Blood, who was then a candidate for mayor.

The case against Clevenger was a very strong one, he himself practically admitting everything charged in the indictment. He admitted that he had been advised by O. L. Gregory that he was engaging in very dirty politics, but he testified that he did not know he was criminally liable for what he was doing. In other words he knew he was monkeying with a dangerous weapon, but was not aware of the fact that it could kick.

#### BEULAH BUDGET

Beulah, N. M., June 13.—Last week was one of rejoicing as Beulah, Rociada and San Bernacio were visited with gentle showers three days in succession and most crops of early planting can tide over now until the usual time for the July rains.

Stock is thriving nicely and very soon there will be native beef for the local market. S. Sure, the ever-alert beef man, has already been out and got a cinch on the first fat calves.

S. L. Barker, who has charge of the road leading to Las Vegas, is summoning the forces to put the road in passable condition by taking out some of the rocks which have been there since Adam was a boy.

Miss Grace Barker, who has attained some notoriety as a flivver driver, is now on an overland trip to visit her sister in northern Colorado.

Donald Steward who has a neat summer home on the upper Sapello, has improved the premises some and brought his family out last for the entire summer, perhaps.

John Koogler, of the Koogler Bros. ranch, spent Sunday on the ranch, and will soon become a permanent fixture, taking the place of "Babe" who expects to go soon to give battle to the huns.

The misses Basiman are in attendance at the Normal summer school, preparatory to taking charge of public schools this fall.

—RUSTICUS.

Washington, June 13.—Forty-six wounded soldiers from the expeditionary army were landed in the United States last week, the surgeon general today reported. During the previous week 184 arrived.

#### CLAIMS HE FEARED FELLOW WORKER WOULD KILL HIM, SO HE TOOK FIRST SHOT

Jose Munoz, who shot and killed Juan Ballejo, at Campana, Sunday, was brought here yesterday and placed in the county jail on the charge of murder.

Campana is a station on the Dawson branch, located in the Bell pasture. The killer and the man killed were section hands, and are said to be Old Mexico Mexicans.

When Sheriff Delgado was advised of the killing, he deputized Dr. Fleming to go to the scene of the killing, examine the body of the dead man, secure all the evidence in the case and bring Munoz to the county jail.

Munoz says that he had been warned many times that Ballajo was going to kill him and in fact he had become so afraid of the man, knowing that he was drinking and in a condition to do most anything, that came into his head, so he decided to be prepared. When he saw Ballajo coming toward him he shot him with a 30-30 rifle and then surrendered himself to the officers. Munoz was placed in the county jail pending action by the grand jury.

#### LAS VEGAS GIRLS ARE APPEALED TO FOR HOSPITAL WORK

Every young Las Vegas woman who has graduated from high school or finished her academic course at the Normal University will take home to her own case the stirring appeal of Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the National Education association and superintendent of public instruction, Denver. Young women who have not finished high school work, but who have had equivalent work or experience in other lines will frequently be accepted for hospital training. There should be a splendid enlistment from Las Vegas. Las Vegas must show the world that her girls are not one whit behind her splendid boys in practical patriotism.

President Bradford's appeal, as wired by her from Denver, is as follows: "Denver, Colorado.

"To the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

"High school graduates can perform no greater service than by entering the army and other training schools of nurses immediately upon the close of the school year. The hosts of nurses behind the line and in camps and hospitals must be regarded as the sacred corps of the grand army of humanity.

"As president of the National Education association, it will make me glad and proud to know that the girls produced by public school training are rallying to the cause of liberty by answering this first call to service. The crusaders of today are the men and women who are fighting to defeat barbarism and save the world to civilization. The knight-hood of all the allied countries is fighting the great battle of ideals by means of gallant deeds. The sacrifice they make must be matched by the sacrifice of the forces whose mission it is to save and heal.

"Girls of America, join the crusade! Enlist as nurses to help win the war. Give battle to the cruelty of the Hun

by the merciful ministrations of the soldiers of humanity.

"Victory may depend upon the successful enlistment of a large nursing army. Be of it! Help lead it! Say, in the names of the schools of America, 'They shall not pass!'

"Give this message to the girls of America as the fondest hope and the deepest desire of the great organization that is the heart of the teaching profession of the United States.

"MARY C. C. BRADFORD, President National Education Association."

#### Miss Noyes' Appeal

Miss Clara D. Noyes, president of the American Nurses' association and director of the bureau of field service, department of nursing, American Red Cross, has issued the following appeal to nurses to enroll as American Red Cross nurses for military assignment:

"To the 40,000 members of the American Nurses' association:

"Let my first message be an appeal to enroll in the Red Cross nursing service.

"To the thousands of nurses who have not yet joined the association—who perhaps have not yet registered—

"Let me beg of you to register now.

"Instead of 40,000 members of the association we should have 80,000; instead of 20,000 members of the Red Cross nursing service, let us have 40,000.

"Do you know that the American Nurses association pledged itself to organize the Red Cross nursing service? We have redeemed the pledge; now let us fulfill the unexampled responsibilities and the marvelous privilege it opens.

"We nurses are the only women who have been trained for the incredibly great task for which we are called by our government. We are the only women whom the government permits to go with our army and navy. We are the only women to carry on our glorious tradition.

"There is an important duty—a duty definite and vital—for every woman in this country who has had a nurse's training. This may not be a change of duty; it may not be immediate military service. But it is an obligation on every nurse that she be enrolled in such a way that her services may be known, and that she may be within communication.

"There are many thousands of nurses who are not registered. Register now! Join the American Nurses association! Enroll in the Red Cross nursing service!

Let all stand up and be counted, even if everyone cannot immediately accept active service. Let us show the world the strength of our organization and our resources.

#### "CLARA D. NOYES.

"President American Nurses Association."

#### Do Something Useful

Chicago—Governor W. L. Harding of Iowa, said, in an address, that no man has a right to take a vacation this year. If he does he is a slacker. A man who plays golf when there is corn to be hoed is not doing his duty by the boys in the trenches, he said.

Even the man whose reputation for veracity is unimpeachable cannot afford to lie.

#### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, June 13.—Fine weather and prospects that it would continue gave an advantage today to the bears in corn. Liberal receipts tended also to weaken prices. The market declined rapidly under general selling. Opening prices, which ranged from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  lower with July \$1.44 $\frac{1}{4}$  to \$1.44 $\frac{1}{2}$  and August \$1.46, were followed by a material further setback.

Oats dropped with corn. A feature was selling on the part of cash houses, presumably hedging against purchases of oats to arrive.

Provisions sympathized with the weakness of grain. The close was as follows:

Corn, July \$1.43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aug. \$1.45 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Oats, July 69 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; Aug. 64 $\frac{3}{8}$ .

Pork, July \$41.30; Sept. \$41.60.

Lard, July \$24.27; Sept. \$24.47.

Ribs, July \$22.42; Sept. \$22.85.

#### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, June 13.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market steady. Bulk \$16.35@16.50; heavy \$16.40@16.55; lights \$16.30@16.50; pigs \$16.25@16.75.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17@17.80; dressed beef steers \$12.50@16.90; western steers \$14@17.80; cows \$6.75@13.50; heifers \$9@15; stockers and feeders \$8@15.25; bulls \$8.50@11.50; calves \$8.50@14.

Sheep, receipts 7,000. Market steady. Lambs \$15.50@19.75; yearlings \$14@18; wethers \$13@16; ewes \$11@14.50.

It begins to look like the steers of the southwest would have a happy Fourth of July. There will be no humans near to herd 'em off of favorite spots. And it's all because of the fourth annual Cowboy's Reunion to be held here on July 3, 4 and 5. The punchers will all be in the show, leaving the cow critters to be protected by barbed wire and good luck. The punchers' employers, wives, mothers-in-law, children and grandparents will be on the spectators' benches.

The 1918 show will attract attention from all over the west. Fred M. Earl, foreman of the W. K. B. ranch in California, writes that he will be here with three of his best punchers. In Cheyenne, Wyo., Sammie Garrett, expert roper and trick rider, is getting into shape. Sammie has written President Walt Naylor that he is dropping his old rope truer than an Arkansawyer can spit through his teeth, which means Sammie is a dead shot.

George A. Newton, who is in Los Angeles doing fancy riding and roping for the movies, will be here to do similar stunts. Newton is a real hand, and he will go into the bulldogging and bronk riding contests. Dan Offutt of Miami, Okla., and Montana Belle, a clever pair of cowfolks, will be here this year. Belle is a great rider, and her performances always set the grandstand yelling. Salem Curtis, who recently went to the national army, expects to come back from Camp Lee, Va., to enter the 1918 contests. Curtis won the prize as the best all round cowboy last year, both here and at Tucumcari. Hands are writing in from all over New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Texas, and the contests for the \$5,000 prize money will be keener this year than ever before.