

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock-Raising  
Farming - Mining

35TH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

NUMBER 48.

## POISON IS KILLING PRAIRIE DOGS BY THOUSANDS

East Las Vegas, June 12, 1918.  
Editor of the Optic,  
East Las Vegas, N. M.

Dear Sir:

We regret very much that some of the small farmers are taking advantage of the false reports that have gone out that the poison for the prairie dogs kill domestic animals. Strychnine will poison any domestic animal if allowed to take it. What we are interested in is the poisoning of the prairie dogs without poisoning the domestic animals that are at large and this is what we are accomplishing with great success at least in San Miguel county. The last month we have poisoned 255,000 prairie dogs in 15,000 acres and not a single animal we know save a few quail in isolated cases.

Poison for prairie dogs has been distributed in Pecos, Valley Ranch, Rowe, Las Coolnisa, San Jose, San Geronimo, Rito Salado, Chapelle, Tezotote, Sapollo, La Mesa, Las Vegas and vicinity. Hundreds of farmers have been eye witnesses to the effectiveness of the poison and they know that when the poisoned oats are distributed intelligently there is absolutely no danger of any domestic animals getting poisoned. Prairie dog infested lands have been treated when sheep, goats and cattle were grazing on the same, and we never have had a report of a single animal being poisoned. In other counties unfortunately through the carelessness of people animals were poisoned but not on the range or around the fields where the poison is distributed. Concrete example of one person at Farmington who secured poisoned oats for the prairie dogs, he carelessly left the sacks of oats where the horses could get them, notwithstanding that the man had been cautioned to exercise the uttermost care with the poisoned oats. Two horses were poisoned in this way and also two cows were reported to have been poisoned, at once the biological department sent their expert to examine the stomach of the dead cattle. The contents were analyzed and found no trace of any poison. The man owning the cows thought that he might get paid by the government for these dead cattle but it was proved that they were not poisoned. Some farmers and cattlemen have forgotten that

cattle died of diseases and through other ailments even before the poisoning of the prairie dogs was inaugurated. There is no excuse for an intelligent person refraining from applying poisoned oats to poison the prairie dogs infested lands on account of the possibility of having his stock poison. No poison is distributed by the farmers or stockmen before the government foremen go out and give instructions. It is unfortunate to have the poorer and smaller farmer believe the reports that have gone out. It is the duty of the newspaper men, the cattlemen, the county agent, and all the business men interested in the development of San Miguel county to disuse the minds of those who have been affected by the reports that have been circulated in regard to the poisoning of domestic animals. It is up to the more intelligent classes of every community to see that every effort is put forth in the extermination of the prairie dogs.

We have in the county 450,000 acres infested with prairie dogs. The government is furnishing fully two-thirds of the entire cost of cleaning up the farm and range lands. Any one interested in this work or who doubts its effectiveness might refer themselves to Lorenzo Delgado, C. C. Passmore or Apolonio A. Sena and any other men representative of the communities of the above mentioned districts where prairie dogs have been poisoned.

Respectfully yours,

M. R. GONZALEZ,  
County Agricultural Agent.

### SWEEPING ORDER PROVIDES PUNISHMENT FOR THOSE WHO FAIL TO OBEY

Washington, June 20.—All stock yards in the United States today were ordered by President Wilson to be put under federal license. A president's proclamation was issued which requires licenses must be obtained from the food administration on or before July 25. Licensing also is required of commission men, order buyers, traders, speculators and scalpers handling or dealing in livestock, sheep, swine or goats "or in conjunction with such stock yards," except those exempted by the food and fuel laws.

The action is in accord with the recommendation of a committee on the livestock and meat situation appointed by the president. Regulatory powers are conferred upon the secretary of agriculture who in turn, it was announced has delegated the authority to the bureau of markets, of which Charles J. Brand is chief.

Licensing machinery developed by the food administration in connection with the licensing of firms engaged in handling of food will be used, it is explained. Rules and regulations

for the licensing are being formulated by the bureau of markets and will be given out within a few weeks.

Penalties for those who fail to obtain licenses are provided in the president's proclamation.

### PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN CAPTURED BY ITALIANS SAYS FOOD IS NOT FORTHCOMING

Italian Army Headquarters, Tuesday, June 18 (By the Associated Press.)—In a trip by the correspondent along the entire front from captured Austrians there was found ample evidence that the Austrian hunger offensive had failed. Except for their crossings of the Piave the Austrians got nothing for their attacks upon the Italians or the Anglo-French forces aside from the front line observation posts which already have been retaken or seem in the way of being reclaimed.

The trip brought out the fact that the Austrian artillery marksmanship was extremely poor during the attack. The enemy's fire was frequently slack and virtually useless because of the cutting of the Austrian telephone communication by the Italian gun fire.

The exactitude of the Italian artillery rejoinder not only had the effect of spoiling the effectiveness of the Austrian aim but was responsible for the heavy losses which are known to have been inflicted on the attacking forces. The Italian machine gun fire likewise produced marked effect whenever the Austrian infantry moved forward, accentuating the decimation in the ranks caused by the larger guns. During his tour the correspondent talked with an Austrian prisoner a member of a manufacturing firm with offices in all the world centers. "I have been fighting for 40 months," said the man, "first on the Russian front, where I had an easy time and now here, where the Italians are making things too hot for us. There is no food for the people of Austria and next to none for the army. I had but a few pieces of bread and potatoes before the fight and since the fight began I have had none.

"The army cannot last more than a couple of months at the best. There are no good officers left. We have plenty of ammunition but no one to use it properly."

The Italian losses were comparatively small, while to the known Austrian losses will have to be added the many Austrian dead which still encumber the wooded mountain sides. It is still too early to predict that the Austrians will not come back with a further effort, but it is clear that in their so-far futile push they underestimated the Italians, both as regards their morale and general fighting efficiency.

The scarcity of leather in Germany is, perhaps, the only reason why the crown prince hasn't received the medal to which he is most entitled.

## DROUTH AND CUT WORMS DOING DAMAGE

LIVE STOCK REPORTED IN FINE  
CONDITION, BUT RAIN IS  
NEEDED

Santa Fe, June 20.—That cut worms in New Mexico are still helping the kaiser is the report of Meteorologist Charles E. Linney today in his weekly report in which he says. "Cut worms are still damaging corn and beans. Only light local thunder showers occurred during the week, which was as a rule, hot and dry. Rain is urgently needed in particularly all western and southern districts, and in lesser degree in eastern, central and northern to renew ranges, sustain dry land culture and prevent further stock losses. Only in favored localities is stock reported in fair to good condition. Work was favorable for rapid progress in harvest of winter wheat and barley in southern valleys and both are showing good yields. Second cuttings of alfalfa are nearly complete and the first cutting is under way in the northern counties. Irrigated crops and fields are generally in excellent condition and fruit prospects are good. Cut worms are still damaging corn and beans. Agricultural college reports a warm, dry week, rather windy but with irrigated crops doing well. El Paso reports a dry week with moderate temperature. The harvest of winter wheat is nearing completion as well as the second cutting of alfalfa; good yields of grain and fair yield of alfalfa. Ranges west are badly in need of rain; stock losses continue. In Roswell the week has been hot and dry; farm crops are doing well but water is becoming low; many wells have ceased to flow and have to be pumped and water is below pumps in places. Lakewood reports a hot, dry week and abundant sunshine. The farmers are still planting corn. The ranges remain dry and many cattle are being shipped out. Tomatoes are doing well. Fort Stanton has dry, warm weather favorable to growing but rain is needed.

### GOLDFIELD HAS FLOOD

Goldfield, Nev., June 20.—Goldfield was visited by another cloud burst last night and flooded the lower flat of the town to a depth of two feet. The power plant and light lines were destroyed. All trains were cancelled. The water this time came from north of the town. The business section was not damaged.

# THE WORLD WAR

Washington, June 17—An official dispatch from Rome dated 11:55 o'clock last night says the battle on the Italian front will assume gigantic proportions, the Austrians attempting to break down the Italian defense by a great pincer movement. It adds that the battle will last several days before a decision is reached.

Washington, June 17—Award of the French cross of war to Private W. J. Guyton as the first American soldier to be killed on German soil, is announced by General Pershing in a continuation of yesterday's communication received today at the war department.

Guyton belonged to the American force operating in Vosges section B. Private W. J. Guyton, who belonged to the American troops operating in the Vosges, was killed by machine gun fire on the day after his unit entered the line. He received the Croix de Guerre as the first American to die on German soil. As the division to which he belonged has not been identified this information was transmitted confidentially on May 27, may now be published.

The communication follows:

Section A—This morning in the Woevre the enemy exploited a local attack along the left. During the attack there was brisk artillery fighting. The assailants not only failed to penetrate our lines but were thrown back with severe losses, and left on our hands several prisoners, of which one was an officer.

"In the region of Chateau Thierry two local attacks made by the enemy during the night on the line Bouresches-bois-de-Belleau were easily broken up. Artillery on both sides continue very active in this region and in Picardy.

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

London, June 17—Austrian troops which had as their objective on the British front the range of hills including Cimadi Fonte, Pau and Cavetto, telegraphs Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters were much discomfited before reaching the British wire entanglements. In front of Cesuna positions the Austrians suffered heavily from the British machine gun fire and they were also caught by their own artillery which fired short.

The Austro-Hungarian casualties, the correspondent says, are being reckoned in thousands while the British are light. The number of prisoners taken by the British has been increased to 400. Besides reestablishing their line the British again are pushing out into No Man's Land.

Holding their lines intact along virtually all the 90 miles of battle front from the Adriatic to the Asiago plateau the Italian and allied armies appear to have given the enemy a serious setback. Approximately one million Austrians have been hurled against the Italian front but have gained little except along the Piave river where their progress is seemingly too slow to be threatening to the allied positions.

Losses which are declared as frightful have been inflicted upon the Austrians in the areas where the principal fighting has taken place. In the mountainous country where the British have been holding their positions solidly, thousands of the enemy have perished, while they have paid heavily for every foot they have advanced along the Piave river front.

In the Montefo area on the upper Piave the Austrians seem to have gained a foothold on the west bank

of the river, North of Zenson loop and at Capo Sile, lower down, they have also mixed westward but their greatest gain does not exceed two or three miles. It seems that, so far in the battle the Austrians have gained the most ground at Capo Sile a village situated west of the Piave river and surrounded by low marshy land, which in itself does not lend itself readily to a rapid advance by the Austrians.

The vital mountain sector along the upper reaches of the Brenta has not been broken. The British claim to have defeated the foe. As long as this front holds firmly according to military experts the stability of the Italian line is assured unless a serious breach would be made along the Piave river east of Treviso and Monte Belluna.

There are hints of a counter offensive in reports from Italy. The success of the Italians two weeks ago in the mountainous country to the west of Lake Garda and the concern of the Austrian commander over an advance there may indicate that if the Italians strike back it may be along this part of the front. A success there would isolate the Austrian forces fighting east of Lake Garda and turn the right flank of the enemy armies.

While the gigantic Austrian attempt to break through to the plains of Italy has occupied the center of the stage, events of importance may be taking shape in the Somme battle field. Heavy firing by the German artillery in the Ancre valley and northward to Serre is reported by the British. It is on this part of the front that German attack has been expected by the allies and the German bombardment may be the prelude of a resumption of the enemy's offensive in France.

Washington, June 18—The war department authorized, formally, the announcement of the fact that the 32nd Division (National Guard) is now fighting in Alsace on German territory. Since the division has been in action its presence has been identified by the Germans, permitting the fact to be disclosed. The 32nd Division is composed of Michigan and Wisconsin troops which left this country commanded by Major General Wm. G. Haan, under whom it was trained at Camp McArthur, Tex.

## YANKEES SHOW USUAL PLUCK WHEN SPECIAL DARING IS REQUIRED

With the American Army in France, June 18 (By the Associated Press)—The carefully rehearsed German attack on the American positions in the village of Xiveray on Sunday morning was broken up largely by machine gun fire. The German attack was made for the purpose of taking prisoners, according to statement made by Germans who were captured by the Americans. The artillery barrage let down by the American gunners inflicted considerable losses on the large enemy raiding party as it crossed No Man's Land, but the raid was actually stopped by the hot fire from the American machine guns. The gunners stuck to their post in the face of the attack. At one point north of Xiveray the Germans captured an American. The artillery barrage let or wounding the crew, but five minutes later the gun was recaptured and in the subsequent fighting the Americans took a light machine gun which the enemy had brought up in the attack. The German prisoners have admitted their complete defeat.

The detailed report on the Xiveray action received today gave special praise to Lieutenants Irvine Downe and Edward T. Shaw, Sergeant Sulli-

van and Privates Alva White, Alfred LePage, Wimer Bradford, Emmet Sloan and Anthony Simmons for their bravery.

Lieutenant Downe, with a private, proceeded through a heavy barrage to an American strong point which was virtually surrounded by the enemy. Later he called for volunteers and with the aid of the above named privates went to the rescue of a wounded American officer being taken across No Man's Land by the Germans. They drove off the enemy and brought back the officer to the American trenches.

Lieutenant Shaw, although lying sick in a dugout when the attack began, went through the barrage fire to rejoin his platoon.

## ESTIMATED THEY HAVE 92 DIVISIONS ON ITALIAN FRONT WITH 7,500 CANNON

Paris, June 18—Ninety-two Austrian divisions, consisting of 80 divisions of infantry and 12 of cavalry, have been hurled into the greatest battle that Italy has yet fought, according to an official announcement at Rome, received here through the Havas agency. Seventy-one of these divisions have already been identified.

The forces engaged comprise three fourths of the whole Austrian army and the choicest troops under the command of Field Marshal Borojevic. The number of men in an Austrian division is not exactly known but the number of divisions engaged would indicate that approximately 1,000,000 Austrian soldiers have been thrown into the battle.

Papers found on officers show that after forcing the passage of the Piave, the first day objective was the Treviso Monte Belluna railroad. In two days of fighting the enemy columns had succeeded only in realizing the minimum assigned for the first day.

But one single Allied aviator has been lost during the Austrian offensive while 44 enemy machines have been brought down.

"In artillery and airplanes Austria is using all her available resources," says the official note. "Not less than 7,500 cannon of all calibres have been brought in action. Three Austro-Hungarian armies under the command of Field Marshal Borojevic are engaged in fighting desperately with enormous military means. Ordered to advance at any cost without thought of blood sacrifices the Austro-Hungarian readily obey.

Italian Army Headquarters, June 18.—The "hunger offensive," as the Austrian prisoners describe it, is being carried on with the greatest severity on the Piave front, where it is apparent the Austrians have massed large bodies of troops. In the mountain regions to the north the fighting for the present is limited to local attacks and counter attacks. The enemy is making desperate efforts to retain the positions he obtained during the initial stage of the offensive on the western bank of the Piave, at the points where he still has a footing across the river. These operations are costing him heavily. Fierce fighting is taking place in the Nervesa zone, where the river emerges from the Alos to the plain, and in the region of Fagare, midway between the Alps and the sea.

There is no question that the spirit of the Italian troops is excellent. Nevertheless the general situation is regarded as serious, in view of the fact that Austrians, so it is stated, have brought into action all their available forces in the hope of breaking through the Italian lines and scoring such a decisive victory as to put Italy from the war.

On Austrian prisoners have been

found copies of a speech delivered by Emperor Charles shortly before the offensive was begun.

"Before you is the enemy," said the emperor. "There glory awaits you, and also honor, good food, abundant spoils, final peace. With the help of God, make the supreme sacrifice for your king, for liberty and for your beautiful fatherland."

One of the prisoners, an officer, said he always had maintained it was a mistake to press the Italians too hard.

"They fight like demons for their own soil," he remarked. The civilian population in the area under shell fire shows perfect confidence. The people are attending to their daily tasks. Soldiers going to the front line march along the roads singing gaily and stopping by the way to beg flowers to pin to their caps.

## FETERITA FLOUR NOW GREATLY IN DEMAND

Of all the cereal substitutes for wheat flour feterita flour and meal have created the most numerous inquiries, especially in sections where this sorghum crop is unknown. When this cereal substitute was first announced, even many food officials in the east, middle west and northwest were unable to answer the inquiries which poured into their offices. These inquiries were later followed by requests for the product itself.

Many milling concerns in the southwest report that since they began to grind feterita meal, it has been almost impossible to fill the orders. According to the Price Current, feterita is equal to corn meal in food value and can be ground finer and bolted for mixing with other products in bread. Feterita and kafir corn, ground midway between corn meal and flour, as to fineness, have been found most satisfactory.

## PUBLIC MARKET POPULAR

Santa Fe, June 18.—The public market in the Plaza, which opened for its second summer season this morning, was quite a success, almost a score of boys and girls bringing garden produce and flowers for sale all of which found ready buyers. This year is under the auspices of the woman's county council of defense, with Mrs. A. J. Fischer as chairman of the market committee.

## LOST IN A DESERT

Santa Fe, June 18.—How they were lost on the Mojave Desert with a prisoner from Gallup is told by John Powell, in charge of the theft bureau of the Southern California Automobile club and Deputy Sheriff Harry Wright of Los Angeles, who took O. K. Vass, charged with stealing a Mercer automobile belonging to Eugene Koch.

## Should Be Interned

Canton, O.—Eugene V. Debs, addressing socialists here said: "The Allies war aims were the same as those of the central powers, plunder."

## SOLDIERS MOVED RAPIDLY

Washington, June 15.—Official announcement show that approximately half a million American soldiers have landed in France since the German drive began.

## 22 PERSON INJURED IN WRECK

Santa Fe, N. M., June 18.—Twenty-two persons were slightly injured last night when the Denver and Rio Grande coal'nation train which left Santa Fe at 10:40 a. m., was derailed by a broken rail near Volcano 19 miles south of Antonito, Colo.

**LETTERS FROM BOYS  
IN THE SERVICE**

May 21, 1918.

M. M. Padgett,  
East Las Vegas, N. M.  
Dear Sir

Enclosed, under separate cover— I am sending you a copy of our regimental paper, of which we feel very proud as all the work is done by men of our regiment and this is about the eighth number.

Well, we have been over here so long now that we are considered old heads. The boys are all working hard, but they all feel better for it and I think before long old Fritz will think then that the Yanks are not all talk.

All the boys that come over certainly have a fine spirit and their first ambition is to get a Fritz and the Frenchmen can't say enough for them up at the front. They call them the fighting devils, and they are glad to fight along with them.

Our regiment is a working regiment and we are building railroads. I am a dispatch rider and have had a motorcycle ever since I left the states, so I see lots of country. It is nothing to get a nice little ride before breakfast for an appetizer. Last Sunday I rode 65 miles before breakfast.

We are getting fine grub, and I guess we are lucky as we have some fine cooks, and I think if Hoover saw what we had for some of our meals he would envy us. The French people think our white bread is wonderful. They call it gateau, which is cake.

There is only three New Mexico boys in the regiment and we lost one of them, Sergeant Major Flamm of Santa Fe, who was presented with a bar for his shoulder of which he was deserving and the last I heard of him he was surely making good.

Well, I will close with best regards to everybody.

ARTHUR D. MINIMUM,  
Co. C. 18th Engrs. Ry.  
A. E. F. P. O. 705.

P. S.—If you will send me some old Optics I will know you received this letter, as I enjoy reading the Optic.

France, May 18.

Dear Old Friend: I got the Green Book three days ago, and I'll say I never was as glad to see any one book. Anything from down there or from Santa Fe looks mighty good to me now, though I have been known to say they were mean to work for and give you too many "brownies." This business over here makes a plumb Christian out of a fellow, Jake. Yes, I want to give you a lot of thanks for the book, and the other fellow too, if there was another party in on it. I have a book of the questions and answers, but say, what do they ask you in between question 198 and 406? There is a lot of territory left out. I have some more books, too, on machinery and I am going to try to study up enough so that when I get back I can say I am ready to take a try at the examination any time they are ready. I have not changed my mind any about wanting to be an engineer, and think I will retire from the army as soon as the war is over. Of course I have been doing some running over here, but I will never feel like the real thing till I have got by with it a while on the "third." I have passed some examinations too, but they don't count, but it right to you like they do at La Junta. I don't know so much about a brake, but I know enough

now so I can learn a lot. You know how a fellow is when he knows so little, he can't learn nothing. Well, Jake, most everything is going along mighty nice with me now, and since the weather has turned warm and petty I'm doing mighty little kicking. I am going and coming every day in the week, but rest on Sunday. And I am living in a house and boarding anywhere I like, just like we do at home. I have got a god job if it don't get mixed up in politics or get brother-in-lawed. I was in the line the other day to see Red Robinson and we had a real good all day visit and talked all about Vegas and exchanged dope on how the army has been treating us. He is living good and has got a good easy job, but he is anxious to get rid of it and get into engine service. He is living in a house, too. He surely is looking fine, better than I can ever remember. He asked to be remembered to the bunch and said he would be writing again soon. I know where Stanley and Van and Graham are but don't know when I will get to visit them. I wish you would write me letter and tell me all about what you have been doing, how much you have been making, and how the cost of living is striking you fellows. All the news on the division, etc. A lot of the young heads must be running there now. Tell me all about how many crews they are working and so on. I wrote Barney A. a long letter the other day and suppose he will show it to you, so that what more I might write won't be news to you. So goodbye for this time and give my best regards to all.

Sincerely,  
GEORGE GUNTER.  
A. P. O. 18th Engrs. Ry.  
Care Lt. Lee, A. E. F. Fance.

**ASSOCIATION PLANS TO MAINTAIN OFFICE IN LAS VEGAS DURING REUNION**

During the fourth annual Cowboys Reunion, to be held here July 3, 4 and 5, the New Mexico Cattle and Horse-growers association will maintain its office in Las Vegas. Miss Bertha Becker, the secretary, will be in charge, and President Vic. Culbertson has named a special membership committee which will be present to invite stockmen to become members of the association. The Reunion always attracts hundreds of stockmen, and it has become almost as much a reunion of the men of the cattle industry as it has of the punchers. In fact, many of the prominent cattle men of the state are members of the Reunion association, and take a great interest in its annual roundups.

The special committee is composed of the following men; J. H. Kelly and R. H. Royal, Whitewater; John Hicks, Cuervo; L. F. Medley, and Johnnie McMillen, Silver City.

The Las Vegas Commercial club has given the association office room in its quarters, and will be glad to welcome visiting stockmen.

**Champion Clayton Coming**

Clayton of Cheyenne, Wyo., champion rider and all-around cowboy band in the business, will be here for the Reunion, and he is most anxious to get in the bucking contest. Clayton has written the Reunion committee:

"Will you please enter me in your bucking contest. I will enter in the rest when I get there. Will be there sure."

Director Hallett Reynolds, of the state war savings committee, has received from Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the national war savings committee, the following telegram, emphasizing the importance of effort

by every patriotic American to make war savings day, June 28, a great success:

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1918. Hallett Reynolds,  
First National Bank Building,  
East Las Vegas, N. M.

Reports from all sections indicate big success of campaign for pledges. I am depending on your state not to fall behind the others. Close adherence to national plan with emphasis on large pledges and other essential features backed by thorough comprehensive organization and unceasing effort will insure success. Insist on every community pledging its quota. We are doing everything possible at Washington to back you up. Can I count on you to go over the top?

VANDERLIP, Chairman.

**ALL INDIVIDUAL YARDS WILL BE ABANDONED CONCENTRATING ALL FREIGHT AT ONE POINT**

El Paso, Texas, June 18.—As a war measure, the railroads entering El Paso will use a union railway terminal for all freight shipments instead of the private yards belonging to each railroad as at present. This was announced here after a conference between the representatives of the railroads and the local officials of the Union Station company. The plan includes the consolidation of all freight shipments in one general yard and the abandonment of the other yards.

**HER PROPERTY TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY; CITIZENSHIP QUESTIONED**

Washington, June 18.—Mrs. Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, returning from a long stay in Germany, is held temporarily at Key West Florida for examination by the immigration authorities and agents of the department of justice. She is chief owner of the great brewery and other properties ordered taken over yesterday by the alien property custodian.

Various questions are to be asked Mrs. Busch, concerning chiefly her American citizenship, her movements while abroad and what, if any means she now has of communicating with persons in Germany. Deportation is not contemplated officials said today, and Mrs. Busch's release in a day or two is expected.

**BRICKLAYERS CONVENTION**

Bowen, N. M., June 18.—Two hundred bricklayers and allied craftsmen representing the Texas International union were guests of the El Paso and Bowen residents here today. A picnic was held at noon and a flag raising in the afternoon. The delegates to the 15th annual convention of the Texas unions were brought from El Paso in automobiles and will return this evening. No business was transacted at the meeting held here today in connection with the picnic as today was set aside for social affairs.

**TAKES WESTERN DIVISION**

Washington, June 15.—Major General John F. Morrison today assumed command of the western department with headquarters at San Francisco. He succeeded Major General Charles G. Treat, recently detailed for duty in Italy. General Morrison's assignment will be permanent.

**Army Truck Goes Through Bridge**

Atlanta—Three soldiers were killed and seventeen injured when an army truck fell through a bridge into the Etowah river.

There wouldn't be any captains of industry if it wasn't for the army of privates.

Montrose, Colo., June 18—Orley Garber, 29 years old, surrendered to the Montrose county sheriff today after hiding in the mountains for a year to avoid being drafted into the army. When he gave himself up he demanded that he be given the opportunity of going to France at once to fight the Germans. Garber fled to San Juan range when the other young men of the county were registering. By some means he kept in touch with the progress of the war. At last the spirit of loyalty returned to him and he returned home. "I read one day about the German submarines reaching the American coast," he said. "I said to myself that is too much. So I came back to fight for my country. Let the lawsuit in my case wait. I want to go to France and show that I am an American." Garber has a wife and child. He was placed in jail to wait the action of the United States.

**NEW REGIONAL BRANCH BANK AT EL PASO NOT CONFINED TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

El Paso, June 18.—An effort will be made to have all of the state banks in New Mexico, Arizona and west Texas, affiliate with the El Paso branch of the regional reserve bank, Judge W. F. Ramsay, chairman of the board of directors of the Dallas reserve bank announced here last night. The announcement was made at a dinner given in honor of the officers of the new branch bank and the bankers from the three states included in the branch bank territory. John Metz, of Tucson, Ariz., George Van Stone, bank examiner for New Mexico and Brigadier General Robert L. Howsee, were among the speakers.

Juarez, Mexico, June 18.—Reports of renewed activities by Francisco Villa's main command near Parral has caused a realignment of troops in the north. The garrison here has been strengthened by the arrival of troops from Villa Ahumada, Moctezuma and other stations along the Mexican Central railroad. Troops from the Ojinaga district have been sent south and forces from the Chihuahua City garrison have taken the field in pursuit of Villa. The last report received here of Villa's movements was that he was moving north along the Conchos river in the general direction of the border. He was reported to have had 1,000 men under him. Reports received here last night from Chihuahua City indicated Villa's forces entered Parral last Friday and looted the town. They also raided Mal Paso, burned the church and killed a number of residents.

**FINE PAINTING**

**RETURNS TO MUSEUM**

Santa Fe, June 18.—Bert Phillips' fine painting "The Corn Maidens," has arrived from the east where it was on exhibit in New York and Philadelphia and has been given the place of honor in the Phillips' alcove in the north gallery. It is a different vein from that in which Phillips is known. There is a rhythm in composition as well as in color that enhances the decorative value of the canvas, which is the very embodiment of Indian folk lore and drama. The four Indian maidens are carrying characteristic baskets of corn upon their heads on the way from the fields to the kiva. In the background are the Taos mountains and the great pueblo, the entire composition having subtle charm and significance.

# THE WORLD WAR

Standing firmly before the war stricken city of Rheims, the French have checked a new German drive launched last night, five days after the offensive on the Montdidier Noyon line came to a halt. In the fighting the active battle front has been extended to a point 5 miles southeast of the Cathedral city. The German artillery Thursday evening began a heavy bombardment between Vrigny west of Rheims, and the village of La Pompelle on the north bank of the Vesle river east of that city. Three hours later the Teutonic infantry stormed out of their trenches to begin the assault. According to the official statement issued at Paris the Germans were nowhere successful in the attempts to enter the French lines, being repulsed with heavy losses.

The front over which the new attack was launched is approximately 14 miles in length. It has been expected the Germans would later attempt to straighten out their lines in this region because of the lost Aisne offensive left the Allies in a favorable position along the front from the Marne east of Chateau Thierry to the region north of Chalons. Having interior lines, they are able quickly to concentrate their forces on either side of the angle having its apex at Rheims.

Raiding operations are reported from the British fronts in the Somme and Lys sectors.

Fierce attacks are being made by the Austrians to overcome the Italian resistance along the Piave but the defensive line still holds.

In the mountains the Austrians have been generally on the defensive since they were checked and then thrown back over the Terrain gained Saturday in the first day of the offensive. The French and British around Asiago are under a heavy enemy bombardment and the French Tuesday repulsed a strong local Austrian effort. Along the Valsuganna and against the Bastion of Monte Grappa the enemy holds further attacks in abeyance.

Along the nearly 30-mile Piave line the situation has not improved greatly from an Allied viewpoint, although the Austrians have been defeated at most points in efforts to enlarge their gains. Where and in what force the enemy has crossed the river and how far he has progressed into the Venetian plain are not outlined clearly but apparently the Italians have given most ground on the north around Montello and on the south of Capo Sile.

Paris, June 19.—The Germans last night, after violent preparatory bombardment, began an attack on the Rheims front between Vrigny and La Pompelle, the war office announced today.

The statement follows: Last night at 6 o'clock the Germans delivered a violent preparatory artillery fire along the whole front of Rheims from the region of Vrigny west of the city, as far east as La Pompelle. At nine o'clock the enemy infantry began an attack on the French positions between these two points.

French troops resisted the German attack with complete success, the counter barrage of the French artillery proving strong.

Between Vrigny and Ormes German

assault troops were stopped by the French fire and forced to return many times to their lines of departure and were not finally able to reach the French position.

"Around Rheims violent combats developed during the course of which the enemy suffered heavy losses and was repulsed everywhere.

"East of Rheims the fighting likewise ended to the advantage of the French. The Germans having been successful in the woods northeast of Sillery were driven out by the French attack.

"Prisoners taken in the region of Rheims declared that the town was attacked by three divisions which were ordered to take the place at all costs during the night.

"On the western front of the attack the enemy was not able even to reach the French line. In the center, before the city, the Germans were completely repulsed and suffered heavy losses. East of Rheims the French were equally successful.

"The front of the new German attack is the semicircle drawn by the enemy about the city of Rheims in the recent offensive on the Aisne front. The Rheims region comprised the left flank of the German attack. Ground was given by the French on both sides of the cathedral city but the town itself and the nearby protecting forts were held against the German onslaught and have since remained in possession of the French. Rheims, however, was hemmed in on three sides by the enemy and it has been considered only a question of time when the Germans would make a concerted movement to oust its defenders from their position.

The front of the present attack, from Vrigny, west of the city of La Pompelle, around the semicircle to the east is approximately 14 miles.

London, June 19.—British troops last night successfully raided the German lines in the region at the south of Hebuterne north of Albert, the war office announced today. A British post recently taken by the Germans near Viex Berquin on the northern side of the Lys salient, was recaptured, some prisoners and two machine guns being taken in the operation.

The statement reads:

"A raid attempted by the enemy in the Loere sector was repulsed by French troops.

"The hostile artillery was active yesterday evening in the Ancre Valley, about Mercourt and during the night has been active in the neighborhood of Merris (Flanders front.)

"We carried out a successful raid last night south of Hebuterne.

"In the Viex Berquin sector a party of our troops attacked and recaptured one of the posts taken by the enemy in this location on the night of June 14. We secured a few prisoners and two machine guns."

## AMERICAN HOSPITAL, TOGETHER WITH CONSULATE SACKED BY OTTOMAN TROOPS

Washington, June 19.—Sacking of the American hospital at Tabriz, Persia, and seizure of the American and British consulates there by invading Turkish troops was reported to the state department today by the American minister at Teheran. If the report as it reached the minister is officially confirmed, the outrage may be considered an act of war and set-

tle the long pending question of whether the Ottoman allies of Germany should be formally listed among America's enemies. According to today's despatch the Turks sacked the hospital over the protest of the Spanish consul in charge as representative of American interests and in defiance of the Spanish flag flying over the building.

The hospital at Tabriz is a missionary institution established several years ago. Many American doctors and nurses have been stationed there but for several months the situation has been so serious that the force has been greatly reduced and a few days ago it was reported to the state department that the last American had gone. There have been vigorous demands in congress for a declaration of a state of war between the United States and Turkey and Bulgaria. President Wilson and the state department, however, have not regarded this step as necessary or desirable.

Paris, June 20.—Fighting under the national flag of Poland, the first Polish regiment of the First Polish Division entered the front line trenches opposite the Germans today.

Within the sound of the roar of cannon and in the presence of civil and military authorities the regiment received its battle flag and entered the war on the side of the allies.

"It is a reply to Germany's contention that the Polish question is settled," said General Archinard, chief of the Polish mission to France.

Poles who have escaped from Germany and Poland or who have left America and other countries form the bulk of the Polish legion.

Austrian pressure on the front from Lake Garda to the Adriatic is growing weaker although the fighting is still strenuous along the Piave front from Montello to the sea. Since Sunday the enemy has been held almost completely in check on the Piave line and has made no gains on the mountain front while his loss in prisoners alone has risen to 9,000. Repeated efforts to debouch from the west bank of the river between Montello and San Dona Di Piave have been repulsed sanquarily by Italians and only around Capo Sile have the Austrians made any progress.

From Capo Sile the Austrians have advanced to the Fossetta canal which parallels the low lands along the seacoast to Mestre, a suburb of Venice. Vienna claims the canal has been crossed at some points southeast of Meolo, but Rome reports that the enemy advances have been repulsed.

Heavy fighting continues around the Monto plateau. The Austrians have not yet gained control of the dominating height nor have they apparently had any success in attempting to debouch on to the lower ground at Sovilla, south of Nervessa.

The waters of the Piave have come to the aid of the strongly resisting Italians and the British official statements on the fighting says that the river has risen suddenly. The rise has been sufficient to carry away many of the bridges the Austrians had thrown across the stream. Emperor Charles fearful that the Austrians themselves will not be able to emulate the Austro-German success of last fall on the Isonzo wine, personally is urging his troops forward. The emperor is said to desire still greater efforts before calling on Germany for help.

Meanwhile internal conditions in Austria especially as regards food, New York, June 20.—Felix A. Som-

erfield, a German, well known in Mexico, had conferences with Frederick Stallforth, interned alien enemy and the belief that while Somerfield was agent here for the Madero government and Villa, he acted also as an agent for Germany, have led to his arrest for internment as an enemy alien. Somerfield was taken into custody last night at the Hotel Astor. Federal agents said they had discovered he had had several conferences with Stallforth, who was formerly president of the Botany worsted mills, taken over some time ago by the alien property custodian. The officials also asserted their belief that while Somerfield was acting for Villa and Madero he supplied Germany with first hand information of Mexican and American affairs. Somerfield first left Germany in 1902 and came to the United States. He returned to Germany in 1906, served in the army, later studied mining engineering, returning to the United States in 1909 and then going to Mexico where, as a mining engineer, he is said to have amassed a large fortune.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 20.—A strike at the main plant of the Curtis airplane and motor corporation was inaugurated at 10 o'clock today. Two hundred men, according to union leaders, laid down their tools. Machinists at other plants will be called out at noon, it was announced. James E. Kepperley, general manager, met a committee of the men this morning. The strike was called as the result of a meeting of 800 machinists and tool makers of the plant which lasted from last night until early today, when it was voted to walk out unless granted demands which include an eight hour day and a wage scale equal to that paid in any yards for similar work. They also demand the reinstatement of men alleged to have been discharged last month when federal intervention temporarily delayed a crisis in the difficulties between the employees and the company.

are causing trouble. The food supplies in Austria are reported at the lowest ebb since 1914.

The Rheims front again is quiet. The French maintain their positions. Elsewhere on the western front there has been only minor raiding activity.

East of Chateau Thierry American patrols have crossed the Marne in boats and bested enemy patrols in encounters. In addition to killing a large number of Germans, the raiders brought back prisoners. American bombing airplanes again have bombarded Conflans, a railroad junction between Verdun and Metz, dropping 38 bombs.

German aggression in the Ukraine is beginning to reap the whirlwind according to reports from Moscow. Reports of a revolt on a large scale has brought out in Kiev, the Ukraine capital and there has been street fighting. Forty thousand armed peasants have risen and the revolt has spread to the provinces of Tchernigov and Poltava.

Rome, June 20.—Italian military officials learned before the Austrian offensive began, says a semi-official note issued today that the Austrians had dressed Italian-speaking Austrian soldiers in Italian uniforms in order to throw them at a suitable moment into the entente allied lines so as to provoke panic and disorder.

Captured Austrians so garbed were executed after drum head court martial in accordance with the laws of war.

Germany is protesting against the Praeger lynching and keeping on sinking neutral ships.

### IS A BUSY MAN, WORKING A LONG DAY, AND LIVES SIMPLY

London, June 19.—It is no small "bit" that King George V is doing in the war. At regular intervals during the past three and a half years he has paid visits to the fighting fronts and has always insisted on getting close to the firing lines so that he might learn the actual conditions at first hand.

At home, his majesty's daily program sounds like the daily program of any great business man. It is a rigid, Spartan day, with no ceremony and surprisingly little of formality.

When the king is at Buckingham Palace he is up so early in the morning that he is through his newspapers and ready for his secretaries by 8:30 o'clock. Although his morning mail is gone through at high pressure, it is usually 10:30 o'clock before his morning engagements come on for his attention. These last until luncheon, and are so nicely ordered that very few minutes go to waste.

They usually begin with an investiture, if there be one on the morning's program. And these investitures are quite invariably the king's first concerns.

Then come the first of his audiences. There is no limit to the sort of people whom the king receives in his study, except the limit fixed by attainment. His majesty's callers are those who have done something of merit. From all worlds they come—the political world, the war world, the diplomatic world—men of all nationalities and of all stations in life whose personal attainment entitles them to special recognition are greeted very informally at these audiences.

Luncheon and dinner are very seldom events of a ceremonial nature, with the royal family in these days. Both meals are very simple family affairs. It is, of course, well known that all in the royal residences are rigidly rationed in accordance with the food controller's requirements.

Between 3 and 5 o'clock his majesty, frequently accompanied by the queen, is engaged in inspection of projects of interest to the nation—munition plants, war hospitals, and military and naval establishments of all sorts.

Between 5:30 and 8 he is back at the palace, if the inspection has not taken him out of the London area, and busy with the hundreds of documents that come flowing to his study, for his majesty's mail reaches an astounding volume. State documents of all sorts come to him. To cite one instance, every list of army and navy promotions have to be signed with his own hand. The size of this task alone since the commencement of the war is easily to be imagined.

Even during dinner, which is served punctually at 8:30 o'clock, other papers of state importance reach Buckingham Palace, and these require to be gone over before the king may retire.

When his majesty is away from London—and always it is his effort to be in London throughout an air raid—messengers follow him daily with dispatches to be read and papers to be signed. Wherever he goes he is the sovereign of the realm, and there is no escaping the heavy responsibilities that revolve upon him as

such. Even during what are intended to be his periods of recreation at Windsor or Sandringham, where he enjoys what little relaxation he is able to secure, the same routine frequently breaks into his day.

King George has never sought to become the instructor of generals in war tactics, of statesmen in politics, of scholars in learning, or of merchants and manufacturers in industry. For this reason it is possible that the work which his majesty has accomplished during the war may seem small. But, as Premier Lloyd George said recently, "there is one man who is working as hard as the hardest-worked man in this country, and he is the sovereign of the realm."

### BEEF PROGRAM POSTPONED

Santa Fe, June 19.—State Food Administrator Halph C. Ely today suspended until June 27, the official beef program as far as public eating places in Santa Fe are concerned, because of the large amount of beef in storage here for the supply of the restaurants. It will take a week or ten days to check the beef movement from Denver to New Mexico and for that reason the rule will be suspended in overstocked places upon special application.

### DECLARES HE DEPORTED I. W. W.'s FROM BISBEE FOR GOOD OF COUNTRY

Bisbee, Ariz., June 19.—Harry Wheeler, former sheriff of Cochise county who was in charge of the deportation 1186 copper mine workers and others from Bisbee last year, cabled from France today to the Bisbee review assuming responsibility for the deportations. Wheeler now is captain in the United States army. Twenty one prominent men of Bisbee recently were indicted by a federal grand jury. Names of several other indicted men were withheld.

The cablegram follows:

"Wish my friends to know am anxious to protect them by again assuming all responsibility for the deportation. Would do same thing over again under same circumstances. No traitors or I. W. W. sympathizers over here, only American soldiers. My country needs me here but when I can be spared, if still alive, you will find me ready to go home and stand with my friends and fellow Americans to undergo any tribulations the politicians, I. W. W. sympathizers and other traitors can inflict. The Eagles in France feel only contempt for these vultures at home but do not fear them.

(Signed)

CAPTAIN HARRY WHEELER."

The deportations at Bisbee followed a strike on the copper mines called by I. W. W. organizers. The men under indictment contend the deportation was necessary to drive the I. W. W. from Bisbee and allow resumption of the mines producing copper badly needed by the government.

### COAL MINERS MUST FIGHT

Washington, June 19.—There will be no reconsideration of Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder's decision not to grant deferred draft classification to coal miners as a class. Members of congress from mining districts were so informed today by General Crowder's office.

### PUTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCCESS OF WAR ON SHOULDERS OF FEDERATED UNIONS

St. Paul, June 19.—Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, addressing the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor today conveyed President Wilson's appreciation of the united effort of organized labor in preparing the country industrially for the war.

In response President Samuel Gompers of the Federation, said:

"We ask you to take home to your chief—our chief—the great interpreter of freedom, justice and democracy, the message of men of the labor movement: nearly three million strong, we are with you, Woodrow Wilson."

Delegates listened with attention as Secretary Wilson detailed the gradual increase in wages and improved working conditions in the last 50 years, which came, he said, as a result of persistent, intelligent action by the trade unionists.

After declaring that the American government was forced to enter the war because Germany was threatening the destiny of the country, the speaker asserted that American workmen were vitally affected.

Even though some people did contend and perhaps still do, that passengers should not have been permitted on vessels entering the war zone, how about the worker? he asked "I maintain that the sailor on the deck, the steward, the engineer, stoker and coal passer were just as much entitled to the protection of this government as many millionaires who took passage on the vessels."

Mr. Wilson then pointed to many reforms brought about in the interest of labor as a result of united action which included factory improvement, mining inspection and limitation of hours of employment for women. Secretary Wilson predicted that great sacrifices would have to be made before the war is brought to an end. "Standards of living may have to be lowered," he said, "but unionists will make the necessary sacrifices without complaint and lay the foundation for higher standards of living in the future" In conclusion, Secretary Wilson said:

"There are some scabs on the United States in this great struggle, but I am positive that the wage worker will not be found among them."

### BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

Camp Kearny, San Diego, Cal.—Books and magazines for soldiers at the base hospital who are not too ill to read now are being supplied through a branch of the camp library, with an assistant librarian in charge. The service has been in effect only a short time but has scored a distinct hit with the convalescents and others benefitted.

The service also provides books for the soldiers and nurses at the hospital. Precautions are taken to prevent the carrying of disease by the books.

### MAY TRAIN JAPS HERE

Washington, June 19.—Training in the United States of troops of some Western nation or nations also at war with Germany is under consideration and the war department is preparing to ask congress for an appropriation to cover such activity.

### UNDER GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS UNAUTHORIZED GUARD WILL BE DISBANDED

As was forecast by the Optic Monday, Governor Lindsey has issued an order to Colonel A. A. Sena to organize a home guard composed of 20 representative men, and to proceed at once to disband the present unauthorized organization.

Colonel Sena, Major Ilfeld and Hon. Charles A. Spiess held a meeting this morning and selected a tentative list of about 30 names from whom the 20 will be chosen at a meeting to be held tomorrow.

It now seems probable that the captaincy of the Guard will be offered Judge D. J. Leahy, with E. J. McWenig second in command.

This is the first official Home Guard to be organized under the order of the Governor.

### 40,000 JEWISH SOLDIERS

#### IN ARMY AND NAVY

Providence, R. I., June 19.—Colonel Harry Cutler, president of the Jewish board for welfare work in the United States army and navy, has received from Major S. Lipson, senior Jewish Chaplain, home forces, in London, a letter telling how the Jewish soldiers are being administered to in France and in England. Major Lipson estimates there are more than 40,000 Jews in the army and navy, but many others are anticipated through the plan to enlist Russian Jews.

"In France," the letter reads, "the senior Jewish chaplain, Major M. Adler, has under his control nine chaplains, some stationed at the base and others attached to armies up the line. Two chaplains have been appointed for duty in Egypt, their headquarters being Cairo and Alexandria. One chaplain is serving the spiritual needs of the Jewish soldiers in Saloniki and another has been appointed for duty with the Australian troops.

"In the United Kingdom there are 14 officiating clergymen. At Aldershot, one of the largest military centers, a chaplain holding military rank devoted his whole time to the needs of the troops. Similar arrangements are now contemplated for other military centers in the country, each to have a chaplain's entire time and energy.

"As necessitated, chaplains will be nominated for service with the newly formed regiment composed mainly of Jews of Russian nationality. In the event of any American military center being formed here, it will afford me much pleasure to apply for authority to enable me to arrange for American troops receiving spiritual ministrations until such time as chaplains may be available from the United States.

"I shall also be pleased to place at your disposal the extensive organization of this committee in connection with the visitation of sick and wounded in hospitals in the United Kingdom, and to furnish any information which may be of interest to you as well as to the relatives."

### MANUEL ABILA PARDONED

Santa Fe, June 20.—Manuel Abila was pardoned today by Governor W. E. Lindsey because Abila has three young children dependent upon him. He was sentenced at Mora in April to do 15 months. District Judge David Leahy recommended the pardon.

## MILLION AMERICANS IN FRANCE BY JULY 1

Washington, June 15.—More than 800,000 American troops have been sent to France and the government expects to have a million there by July 1. This disclosure was made today by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, at his first weekly conference with newspaper men and an earlier conference of war department officers.

General March summarized the battle situation as it stands today with four distinct purposes of the great German offensive halted but with its final battles still to come. To meet the emergency, he added, only lack of shipping facilities is limiting the rush of American troops to the fighting fronts. Their prompt engagement in the struggle he said, is a paramount necessity.

The newspaper conference was held in the rooms of the war council. On the walls were great maps showing the battle fronts and as General March talked he pointed to the rows of colored pins that marked each phase of the fighting.

He said that all four of the German drives thus far have had a common object and have been only developing phases of the German purpose to drive their way to the channel ports, primarily and secondarily to capture Paris.

The fighting of the last week, in the Oise—Aisne salient, he demonstrated, was designed to straighten out the German battle front, rather than a blow at a direct objective like Paris. Further operations, it was indicated, will take place before the drive toward the channel can be resumed. Up to the present time the bulge the Germans have made in the allied line has added 60 miles of front to the allied lines from Rheims to the sea, large numbers of additional allied forces have been absorbed into the work of holding the lines. This makes it urgent, said General March, that American forces be rushed forward without delay. General March would make no prediction as to when the American aid might give the allies superiority of numbers again. The time and size of movement of enemy divisions from the east to west, he said could not be estimated, nor could a day be fixed when the allies would have "mastering superiority" of numbers which eventually will be theirs.

General March indicated that the Russian problem was still political rather than military, and, therefore not within his field of review.

The number of troops now being transported, General March said, is limited only by the capacity of the ships available. "And will continue to ship this line," he added. The 800,000 figure includes all branches of the service necessary to make up a complete army, both combatant and non-combatant units General March said. All war department figures regarding troops sent across will be given out on this basis.

Up to this time, he added, the extension of the allies front from Rheims to the Sea had reached to 60 miles. To hold that added line, he said, additional troops were necessary. General March said the "obvious objective of the German advance is, first, the channel ports, the capture of which would make it necessary for England in shipping troops to go further up the sea, slowing up and making the transportation more dangerous, and second, Paris, which is of great strategic importance as well as of importance to the people of France."

General March took occasion to

correct the impression that the German advance has at some points gone beyond the point reached in 1914. He pointed out on the map that at no point during the present offensive had the Germans come closer to Paris than within 20½ miles of the farthest advance they made in 1914 toward that city.

American military experts are agreed, senators said after the conference that the present German drive has been stopped, for the present at least, but its renewal, possibly with its force directed more largely against positions held by Americans is expected. The enemy's recent success, the senators were told, was due largely to new uses of gas. The allies, it was said soon will be ready to cope with new forms of gas attacks. Gas masks now in use, the senators were told admittedly are not useful against some forms of German gas, particularly mustard gas. A special tear gas for use against artillery, the senators were told, has been developed by the Germans. The allies, officials said, are preparing to match the German efforts in the use of gas and provide complete defenses of their forces so far as the next attack of the enemy develops.

### AFTER RUNNING FIGHT GOOD SHIP KEEMUN MADE HER ESCAPE

An Atlantic Port, June 15.—The British freighter Keemun from Far Eastern ports had a running fight of an hour's duration with a German submarine off the Virginia Coast last Thursday evening and escaped by the superior speed of the steamship, according to a report made to the naval intelligence officers here today by Captain T. H. Collister, commander of the Keemun. The Keemun was not struck and so far as Captain Collister knew, the U-boat was not hit by the Keemun's shot. Captain Collister reported that he was attacked about 25 miles off shore, the U-boat opening fire at a range of about 7,000 yards. The naval gunners aboard the Keemun replied shot for shot. The German's aim, he said, was very poor. Meanwhile the Keemun's engines were speeded up and in about an hour she was out of range of the submarine.

### 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.

### ALIEN WOMEN REGISTER

New York, June 17.—Registration of all German alien women in New York, whose number is estimated at 25,000, began at police stations today in conformity with President Wilson's proclamation and will continue until June 2.

### Dangers of Constipation

Neglected constipation may cause piles, ulceration of the bowels, appendicitis, nervous prostration, paralysis. Don't delay treatment. Best remedy is Foley's 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.

Washington, June 15.—Three million Americans will be under arms by next August 1, the senate military committee was told today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

### FREEMASONS PERFORM ANCIENT CEREMONY AT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the First Christian church of Las Vegas were performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Mexico yesterday afternoon, and thus was officially begun the erection of a new church home which promises to be not only a comfortable religious abode for the members of this denomination, but a handsome structure in which all Las Vegas may take pride.

The building will be of Spanish-New Mexican style of architecture, which is gaining in popularity throughout the southwest, 38x60 feet in dimensions, and cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000 or \$12,000. While not large, its particularly commanding location will make it attractive and Las Vegas should see to it that the organization is not hampered for funds to make the church and grounds as beautiful as possible.

The most worshipful grand master of New Mexico Masons, unable to be present to lay the cornerstone of the church yesterday, deputized George H. Kinkel to represent him, and a special communication of the grand lodge was called, with the following officers serving:

Most Worshipful Grand Master—George H. Kinkel.

Deputy Grand Master—Wm. J. Lucas.

Grand Senior Warden—D. L. Batchelor.

Grand Junior Warden—R. L. M. Ross.

Grand Treasurer—O. L. Gregory.

Grand Secretary—Jacob Geiselman.

Grand Senior and Junior Deacons—W. H. Stapp and A. M. Staley.

Grand Senior and Junior Stewards—George Almes and Wm. S. Saunders.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. M. O. Stockland.

Principal Grand Architect—W. P. Curtis.

Grand Tyler—A. H. Van Houten.

Bearer of Great Lights—A. H. Blackburn.

Bearer of Constitution—J. W. Leonard.

Bearer of Sword—H. A. Harvey.

Bearer of U. S. Flag—F. B. Williams.

Grand Marshal—T. W. Raywood.

The above officers with members of Chapman lodge and sojourning Masons marched to the location of the church, corner of Eighth street and Main avenue, where the Masonic ceremonies of laying a cornerstone were conducted. In the stone was placed a box containing a Holy Bible, a report of the proceedings of the grand lodge of New Mexico A. F. and A. M. for 1917, a United States flag and a copy of President Wilson's address to congress asking for a declaration of war with Germany.

After the ceremonies the principal address was delivered by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, who cited the co-ordination of churches, schools and secret societies in making for a better citizenship.

The Harmony quartet sang an appropriate selection and led the audience in singing "America." Rev. Bolton, pastor of the Christian church spoke a few words in appreciation of the Masonic fraternity, and benediction was pronounced by the grand chaplain, the Rev. M. O. Stockland.

The ceremonies yesterday mark another milestone in the progress of the Christian church in this city. The local organization had its beginning in 1906, when an evangelist by the name of Stiver held a series of meetings in a tent. Later services were held in Fraternal hall on Fountain

square and the Rev. Bullard was called to the pastorate. Afterward a hall on Douglas avenue was used until the erection of a tabernacle on the present site of the church, in 1910.

In 1917 the Rev. Sidney M. Bedford, now pastor of the First Christian church in Albuquerque, was called to the ministry of the Las Vegas church, and he proposed that a new building be erected and a fund was started for that purpose. The organization now has about \$3,500 in the fund and it is its purpose to build as handsomely as financial encouragement will permit.

### MAKE DIRECT CHARGE THAT THEY SHELTERED GERMAN SHIP

London, June 15.—The direct charge that the Dutch government sheltered a German vessel at a Dutch port to save her from being captured by the British is made in a British dispatch just made public. The ship was the Maria 4,000 tons, which entered the harbor of Tand Jong, Priok, Java, Dutch East India, in May, 1916. She was flying the German mercantile flag, but is believed to have been a German auxiliary cruiser. The correspondence between Great Britain and Holland on the subject contains sharp language. The British minister at The Hague in a letter to Jonker T. Loudon, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs wrote: "The question does not stand alone as an instance of the peculiar and unsound views adopted or invented by the Netherlands government during the war in matters of international law."

### 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 by 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.

### MEN ARE FULL OF BOLSHIEVİK IDEAS MAKING THEM UNMINDFUL OF GERMAN DISCIPLINE

London, June 15.—German soldiers returning from Russia are imbued with Bolshevik ideas and are everywhere circulating revolutionary pamphlets. General von Risberg said in the German reichstag during the Friday sitting, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. For this reason he said, strict discipline was necessary in the army. The sitting was marked by sharp attacks from various members on the military authorities. Herr Mueller of Meiningen, criticising the preference system in use in the army, declares that there were 370 officers in Bucharest, where they are useless. He charged, it is said, that active officers are kept as far as possible behind the front; that reserve officers are used in the firing line and that volunteer officers are sent to the front without proper training or passing the necessary examination. Gen. von Stein the Prussian war minister, made a violent attack upon Herr Mueller for his revelation of conditions in the army.

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 permanent bottle. Sold by O. G. Schafer.—Adv.

FEELING IS ONE OF CONFIDENCE  
AUSTRIANS WILL BE UNABLE  
TO BREAK DEFENSE

Rome, Sunday, June 16.—The situation on the Italian front in its entirety seems very reassuring, says a semi-official note issued tonight. It is added that the great battle which broke out Saturday has but begun. Although having a strength of 60 divisions the enemy attacking forces have not succeeded in passing the Italian advance area at any point. Austrian pressure continues very strong along the entire front. The enemy is concentrating most powerful and fierce attacks astride the Brenta and across the Piave and it is still possible for the fighting line to flow backwards or forwards.

The enemy based his enterprise on various factors to assure him a victory, says the semi-official note. There was a relatively brief but violent artillery preparation with a large number of gas shells. This bombardment was for the purpose of destroying the Italian front line and paralyzing the Italian artillery. Then, under cover of an artificial fog from bombs and smoke apparatus the enemy in open formation advanced to the attack. The enemy placed such faith in this preparation that he fixed his objective for the first days' fighting more than 15 kilometers in advance and planned to descend from the mountain area and also reach the city of Treviso from the Piave river. The enemy's bombardment was frustrated by the formidable fire from the Italian artillery which destroyed lines and shelters and made full hits on massed troops as well as drenched his battle emplacements with gas.

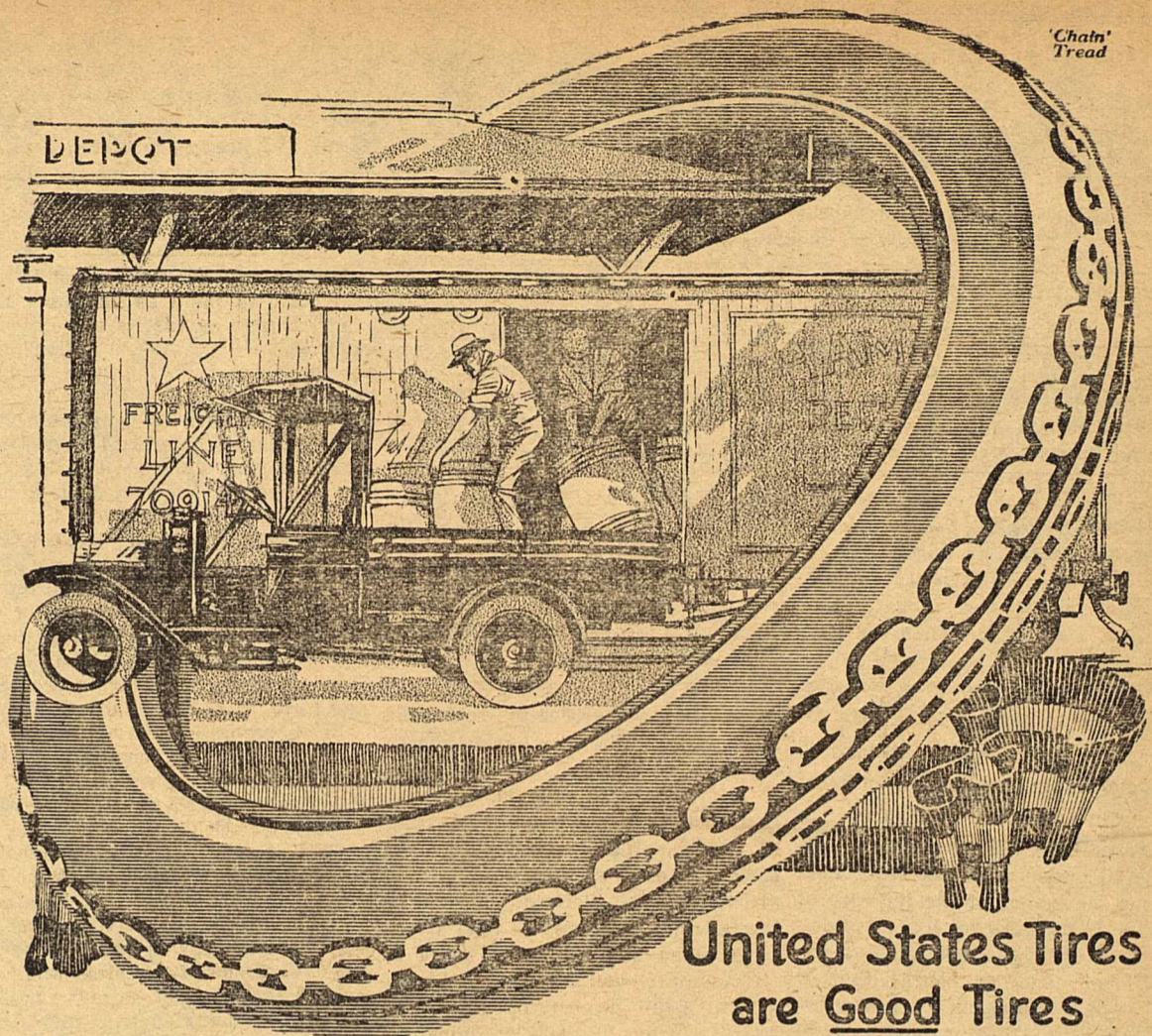
When the enemy infantry advanced into the front line zones they found that resistance had been prepared. This resulted in the loss of a great part of the advantage he had gained and he left prisoners and machine guns in the hands of the Italians. This is what happened to the Austrians along the whole front of the attack. North of Cekuna an advance group of British which was passed and surrounded by the Austrians, resisted until a counter attack freed them and at the same time captured 200 prisoners.

Southwest of Neumar the French recaptured a strong position and took 186 prisoners. From Moschin to Monte Fenera the fourth army completely regained its advanced positions, where the enemy had made slight progress. A storming detachment retook Colmeschin, with 250 prisoners in 10 minutes. The prisoners included 25 officers.

South of Montello the enemy crossed the Piave with considerable forces, but is being gradually pushed toward the river. On the lower Piave the enemy passed the river between Candelu and Zenson loop in the region of Dona Pi Piave. The enemy was checked and driven back by a counter attack to the bank of the river. One thousand five hundred and prisoners, including one colonel, two majors and 42 other officers were made prisoners by the third army. Altogether 3,000 prisoners, including 89 officers were taken by the Italians and their allies in the first day of the struggle which was to have been a great success for the Austrians but which resulted in a dismal failure.

**GOOD LINIMENT FOR LAMENESS**

"I have found Chamberlain's Liniment a splendid remedy for lameness, soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains," writes Mrs. J. W. Wallace, Macon, Mo. Mrs. Wallace says further that "it is the best liniment we have ever had in the house."—A47.



United States Tires  
are Good Tires

## Now is the Time to Make Your Tire Buying a Business Proposition

Now, in this time of war, it is more necessary than ever to buy tires for permanent economy.

Hundreds of thousands of motorists have found that business judgment in tire-buying leads straight to United States Tires.

The phenomenal growth of United States Tire Sales is positive proof of this fact.

The unusually high quality of United States tires has

made them easily the most popular tires among owners of the biggest-selling light cars.

The same quality is built into all United States Tires—into the small sizes as well as the larger sizes for heavier cars.

Select the United States Tire that fits your particular needs. Our Sales and Service Depot dealer will gladly help you. Then stick to it.



**PROCESSIONALS CLOSE**

Santa Fe, June 17.—The last of the historic processions of the year took place yesterday afternoon, when several thousand faithful Catholics escorted back to the St. Francis cathedral, the image of the Virgin Mary from Rosario chapel, where it had been during the week and where services were held each day. Band music, flying banners, girls dressed in white and wearing wreaths, the various sodalities of the Cathedral and Guadalupe parishes, the Knights of Columbus and the priests, acolytes and choristers formed part of the procession, which was as unique as that of last Sunday when the image was taken from the Cathedral to the chapel.

Canton, O., June 17.—Eugene V. Debs, three times socialist candidate for the presidency, in a dispatch disclosing to a session of the Ohio socialist convention denies he had repudiated the party's St. Louis platform, which pledges opposition to conscription. In his speech Debs declared himself to be as guilty as Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who was recent-

ly convicted of violation of the espionage act. He promised that he would not try to establish his innocence if arrested on a similar charge and added:

"The United States under the rule of autocracy is the only country in the world that would send a woman to jail for 10 years for exercising the right of free speech."

"Don't imagine for a moment," he declared, "that all the junkers are confined in Germany. They want our eyes focused on the junkers of Berlin so we'll not see those in our country."

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 Smae, Bishop Calif., 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.

**PRISONERS ESCAPE**

Santa Fe, June 17.—Four prisoners have escaped from the state's highway camp near Deming and are believed to be in Mexico by this time. The men are Aurelio Jimenez, from Dona Ana county, serving 5 years since 1915 for larceny; Guillermo Olguin, from Dona Ana county, serving five to seven years; Manuel Hinojos of Eddy county, sentenced in 1917 for three years for grand larceny; Mariano Garcia from the same county and serving the same sentence for similar crime.

**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.

The wind may be tempered to the shorn lamb without blowing about it.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1832

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  
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier ..... 1¢  
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.

The time is near, if it has not already come, when we shall stand to gain more from publicity than from secrecy in regard to our army in France. There has been some question of the wisdom of Secretary Baker's announcement of the increase of our forces, first to over half a million then to over 700,000, and of the statement from another source that a quarter of a million men are now being transported every month. General March puts the total now at over 800,000. Yet it is improbable that these statements conveyed any information which the enemy did not already possess. His news may be somewhat belated, if our secret service has been as successful as is hoped in the matter of breaking wireless communications, but in such matters gaps can be filled by mathematical calculations. The Germans know that we are working at top speed, and at best they can be delayed only a few weeks in learning what that top speed is; the rest is simple arithmetic.

Assuming that no such secrecy can be attained as would affect to our advantage any important decision by the German high command, it would appear that the balance of advantage lay very strongly on the side of publicity. It would have been a fine thing of course, if the enemy could have been deluded into the belief that our military effort has been as miserable a failure as some of our senators have called it. The strain this summer upon the Allies will be the more terrific because Hindenburg and Ludendorff know that they have only a few months, perhaps only a few weeks, in which to gain their objectives. If our preparations could have been kept a complete secret, the enemy might perhaps have made a more deliberate campaign in order to reduce losses. But it is highly improbable that such secrecy as that could have been attained by any means whatever, and short of that, little is to be gained from secrecy except as it protects troops in transportation.

It is on the other side that secrecy may still be helpful, but there also secrecy has its limitations. Little can be gained, for example, by an air of mystery, in regard to troops already in action; the Germans are certainly not long in learning all that they need to know about them, and only the American public can be kept in the dark. How much to tell and what to hold back are of course matters for

the military authorities to decide, and none of us desire the publication of any fact which ought to be withheld. It has sometimes seemed, however, that censorship is too much a matter of routine, following automatically certain rules even when they lead to absurd results. Certain kinds of information, for example, are taboo, even when the particular facts in question are well known to the enemy, and the interest of the news from the front is thereby impaired. We can appreciate fully the difficulties of censorship, but any provision for an intelligent relaxation of the general rules will be appreciated by the public at home.

And as has been said, the time is at hand when we shall stand to gain by publicity. Let General Foch be as secret as he pleases as to what he is doing with his reserves. Americans included. Let it be the darkest of secrets how large a portion of our forces over there are ready to strike, and what part could be used at a pinch to help hold a threatened line as our railway engineers twice did on the British front. But the more publicity that can be given to what the German general staff already knows the better for us, and the worse for the Germans. A German military writer observes that the participation of an American division in the fighting on the Marne salient was "for moral effect." That is an overstatement, but the moral effect is great, not only on the Allies but on the enemy. It is good strategy, therefore, to make that moral effect as strong as possible by "playing up" the American army. It will not affect the German generals in the least, for they know in advance just how many men we shall have in France at any given moment, and have laid their plans accordingly. But it will affect the German people and the Austrian people, from whom this knowledge has been withheld as completely as possible. It cannot be permanently withheld, for what is published in neutral countries soon seeps in.

Our army is already a factor. It will soon be a large factor and the moral effect of the fact far outweighs any technical military advantage that might be gained from secrecy. The Germans already are fighting at top speed because their generals know how fast our forces are pouring in. We cannot help that but we can let it be widely known that our army grows fast, and that whenever it goes

into action it gives a good account of itself. Secretary Baker's decision for publicity was not a mistake; on the contrary it should be followed up just as far as military expediency permits. From now on news about the American army will for the Germans be bad news.

Murder will out and secret letters will come to light, as one from Emperor Charles of Austria to Ferdinand of Roumania has done. Written in the latter part of February of this present year it was an appeal to his majesty to desert the cause of the Allies for that of the central powers, and was based upon the peril with which the democratic movement in human society threatened monarchical institutions. Socialism and bolshevism particularly were pointed to as being like advancing and engulfing waves, while the mighty combination of the allies was held up as a gigantic threat against the stability of the divine right of kings to dominate the lives and fortunes of their subjects.

In his peroration the monarch of the Austria-Hungarian empire naively confessed to his royal brother that this present epoch was "a time when kings must stick together!"

This observation seems a hopeless commonplace, a platitude. It possesses all the banality of a truism, but in addition, all the gravity of an axiom. It certainly is "now or never" with the brood of vampires who have sucked the blood of so many nations through so many ages. Every American reader of these words will recall the saying of Benjamin Franklin as he seized his pen to sign the declaration of independence. "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

But the grim humor in the speech of the old printer is absent from that of the king. He sees no fun in the dire alternative which faces the fraternity of tyrants. "They must stick together or be stuck separately," and that is no laughing matter.

Autocracy is at its last stand in the solemn judgment of the democracies of the world, and it now appears that the Kings of the earth are trembling on their thrones with the consciousness that they must win this war or go down with a worn-out system into the abyss of oblivion. And so they are sticking together like a band of brigands, bound by a common fear of justice as well as by a common thirst for plunder.

If it is a time for kings to stick together, it is just as much a time for the free peoples of the world to do so. Humanity is at the parting of the ways. Its destiny is trembling in the balance, and is being decided for centuries and possibly for ages to come on the battle front in France.

Autocracy or democracy, tyranny or freedom, brute force or moral judgment, the divine right of kings or that of the common people—these are the alternatives; this is the dilemma upon one of whose horns we must be pierced.

We cannot assert this too often. We cannot believe it too firmly. To deny it is stupidity. To forget it is madness.

The free governments of the world are locked in a death grapple with the insolent monsters who claim to rule by the mandate of Almighty God. They have bound themselves together with a solemn oath. They are determined to rule the world or drag it down to ruin, and will do so unless America can stop them.

A student at Columbia who has made a study of the drinking habits of a certain number of men finds that of the young men studied between the ages of 17 and 24, 17.8 per cent patronized the saloons, or those be-

tween 25 and 35 years 32.6 per cent and of those 46 and over 30.4 per cent. Whether or not these figures represent the drinking habits of society as a whole would depend on whether or not he took a representative cross-section of society for his survey. Probably he will withhold the names of the persons studied.

Wilhelm's announcement of that barred zone on our east coast makes us wonder why he neglected to notify us that he was going to let us have an eclipse of the sun.

Like our own army, the British army is to have its official weather expert, and Sir Napier Shaw, president of the international meteorological committee, has been appointed. This work will be of the greater importance as aviation and gas attacks develop.

With the change of Armour and Co. from a closed corporation to a stockholders' company, the public will be allowed to buy debentures exchangeable for 7 per cent stock. Perhaps a wider diffusion of ownership in the great packing companies would reconcile more people to the high price of meat.

## FAIRBANKS WILL CONTAIN MANY BEQUESTS

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20—A trust fund of \$50,000 to be held for 500 years, the income from which is to be divided each 50 years and expended for social welfare work, is set aside from the estate of the late Charles W. Fairbanks, as a memory to his wife, by his will filled for probate here today. The value of the entire estate is estimated at \$2,150,000.

A number of charitable bequests are made, Ohio Wesleyan university receiving \$25,000 and \$50,000 going to the Methodist hospital and deaconess home in Indianapolis. An income of \$15,000 a year is provided for Mr. Fairbanks' daughter, Mrs. John W. Timmons.

The remainder is to the three sons, Richard, Warren and Fred Fairbanks.

## TRADING WITH ENEMY

Paris, June 20—Julius Stern, a silk merchant claiming to be an American citizen, was arrested yesterday on a charge of commerce with the enemy. He was born in Germany in 1852 and 30 years ago went to the United States where he founded the business firm of Stern and Stern with his brother, Emil, who is now in the United States and his two sons are serving in the American army.

## SOLD LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS

Santa Fe, June 20—Federal court officials returned from Deming today bringing with them several federal prisoners, including Samuel Ferguson given eight months for bringing liquor into forbidden zone around Camp Cody. A man named Morton who said he had served in the Russian army, was given 60 days for giving liquor to soldiers. Mrs. Frank Blake was given 60 days for conducting an immoral house.

## DRAFT AGE MAY BE EXTENDED

Washington, June 20—No opposition will be offered by the war department, it was announced in case congress decides it is necessary to extend the draft age limits either below 21 or above 30 or both.

## PRESIDENT WILSON

### CALLS COLTON

Washington, June 20—Following a cabinet meeting it was intimated that President Wilson may summon Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union company and the Commercial Telegraphers' union.



## HEAD OF SHIPPING BOARD DECLARES WORKMEN MUST HAVE BEER TO INSURE GOOD RESULTS.

Washington, June 19.—Vigorous protest against immediate absolute prohibition was made before the house agricultural committee by Bainbridge Colby members of the shipping board who declared if beer were taken from the workmen the output of American shipyards would be reduced 25 per cent. Mr. Colby said he appeared at the request of Chairman Hurley as a representative of the shipping board. Of the pending Jones prohibition amendment to the emergency bill he said: "We believe that the effect of this bit of legislation would be to reduce the efficiency of the workers in the ship yards and reduce the output of tonnage to a substantial amount."

When senators championing prohibition attempted to cross examine Mr. Colby, he declared he was not present to discuss the virtues of prohibition but was merely expressing the views of the men who are in touch with the ship building situation. Shipbuilders, he said, see no harm in drinking beer and think it is essential.

Mr. Colby said that because of the urgent need for tonnage now in order to carry men and supplies to Europe, the shipping board is trying to make the work in the ship yards as attractive as possible and to increase the 335,000 men employed in the ship yards now to 600,000. There is a constant turn over in the ship yards and a shifting of labor he said and the members of the board fear anything that might tend to cause unrest among the workers.

"Let us put our energy in converging our energy on the front," Mr. Colby pleaded. "Let's not attempt to reform men's appetites. Let's fight now. It's not teetotalers but fighters we want now." William A. Brady of New York, representing the manufacturers dealers league of New York also opposed the amendment.

Washington, June 19.—A protest against the proposed measure from the heads of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was presented by Joseph Proebstle of Cincinnati, general secretary of the United Brewery and soft drink workers.

The proposed legislation, the petition says would render an unnecessary burden upon the workers of this nation. "The curtailment of beer and wine from the scanty fare of the toilers" it added, "will create dissatisfaction and we urge upon you not to consider favorably further prohibition of an amendment which the committee has rejected, told the committee that despite reported opposition to prohibition in California, general sentiment there is in favor of it. Most of the opposition to the Jones amendment, he said comes from the California wine association which he declared is a trust controlling eighty per cent of the wine production in California and having headquarters in Wall Street.

Concluding arguments in favor of prohibition were made Wm. J. Bryan, who, replying to Mr. Colby declared history showed labor is more efficient without liquor than with it. He quoted Premier Lloyd George as saying

England was fighting Germany Austria and drink, with drink as the greatest enemy. While favoring total prohibition Mr. Bryan said he believed a reasonable time should be given for putting it into effect. In line with the opinion he said he would recommend that production of intoxicating liquors should be reduced by percentages until the nation had become dry.

## ENTIRE 1917 CROP EXHAUSTED; HAS NOTHING EXCEPT WHAT GERMANY DOLES OUT

London, June 19.—Austria's grain supply has completely run out and such food of this nature as she is getting is coming from what Germany has allotted to her from the Ukrainian supplies, according to indications in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange telegraph company. This message includes an interview with Herr Paul, the Austrian food minister obtained by the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt in which the minister confirmed the news of the recent reduction in the Austrian bread ration. This, he said, was due to insufficient supplies from Besarabia and Hungary.

The entire 1917 harvest from these sources has been distributed and consumed, the minister stated, and the Rumanian harvest also has been used up.

## HAD NEVER SEEN TRAIN

Alpine, Wyo.—When Errol Lee, 24 years old, of this place, was called into service as the result of the selective draft, he, for the first time in his life saw a railroad train, in the town of Border, where the draftees of Lincoln county entrained.

Having grown into manhood without even having seen a photograph of a train, Lee was amazed at the size of the cars. He expected to find them just about the size of a hay shevlin. His home is on the snake river, more than 100 miles from the nearest railroad station.

El Paso, June 19.—Effective tomorrow, Mexican railroad track and coal mine laborers will be admitted at all ports without the payment of head tax. The literacy test is also waived in these special classes. This was announced at the border headquarters of the United States immigration service here today. These immigration restrictions are removed for the period of the war. Farm laborers from Mexico are now admitted under the plan.

El Paso, June 19.—An effort is being made here to learn the contents of the letters which were taken from the bodies of the two Villa couriers who were shot and killed by federal troops near Villa Ahumada Monday. The letters were said to have been signed by men living in Santa Fe, N. M. and were addressed to Villa, Epifanio Holguin and Martin Lopez, both Villa commanders. The men crossed the border at Columbus.

An Episcopal clergyman of New York recently set a diocesan convention in an uproar by denouncing prohibition as a "mixture of politics and fanaticism."

Wealth doesn't necessarily bring happiness, as the war profiteer will eventually discover.

## WILSON AND COMPANY HAS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POUNDS TURNED BACK

New York, June 19.—Hundreds of thousands of pounds of meat intended for use on American battleships, furnished by Wilson and Company, Chicago packers, has been rejected because not in good condition, Captain C. S. Williams of the navy testified today at the inquiry of the federal trade commission into charges that bad meat is being furnished to the navy.

## BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS KEEPS ALL MORE REGULARLY EMPLOYED

Chicago—The nation's industrial manpower has not suffered serious depletion as a result of the United States' first year in the world war, so far as indicated in recent surveys of the general labor situation conducted by the United States employment service and the Illinois free employment bureau. Except in certain skilled trades these bureaus find there is no marked shortage of labor, the chief problem at present being distribution.

The labor turnover so far this year has been greater than in previous years. This is attributed to some extent to unusual opportunities for individual betterment offered by plants working on war contracts.

On an average 100,000 persons are obtaining employment through the Chicago district office of the federal bureau as compared with a total of 495,000 during the last fiscal year. This huge increase is accounted for by the recent reorganization of the bureau for service as the national machinery for the mobilization and distribution of the county's labor. "As such it has handled the applications of hundreds of thousands of workers registering with the public service reserve, including more than 260,000 mechanics for shipbuilding.

A system of daily surveys shows the bureaus where the greatest shortages or surpluses exist and with this information it is able to make economic distribution. Manufacturers are being urged to use the government agency as far as possible in order to reduce the labor turnover and uneconomic competition between the industries essential to the war.

The demand for women workers is said to be about normal. Only in a few isolated cases have they replaced men called to the colors. A few plants engaged on war contracts have employed large numbers of women without difficulty.

Many women teachers are said to be leaving the school rooms for more remunerative employment and the draft has drawn so heavily upon the already scant supply of men teachers that several states report the situation alarming for next year. A survey of 37 states just completed by the professional service of the federal bureau shows that during the present year West Virginia was forced to close between 150 and 200 schools because of the scarcity of teachers. In Montana and Wyoming about two dozen schools were closed for the same reason, while New Hampshire, North Carolina, Delaware, Mississippi, Alabama, New Mexico, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Indiana report a marked shortage. The bureau has 700 teachers' applications and 600 vacan-

cies listed, but a large percentage of those seeking positions, it is pointed out, are not qualified for work in the departments where the greatest deficiency exists.

To cope with what is expected to be an unprecedented railroad labor shortage later in the year, a new department of the United States employment service has been organized to handle railroad labor for the western regional district. By order of Director General McAdoo the railroads have abolished their labor bureaus and the government agency will recruit them as well as direct the distribution. In event of an acute shortage of workers in maintenance of way departments, it is planned to suspend work not absolutely necessary and send men from these locations to points where they are more urgently needed. A great number of laborers are said to have left the roads because of the higher wages they can obtain in mines or factories.

So far the farmers of the central west and northwest have had little difficulty in finding enough help. Most of them demand experienced hands but are being urged by employment officials to accept more men from the public service reserve, which consists for the most part of students. In a few western states the harvest labor question is being taken up by communities, each community mobilizing emergency workers to help nearby farmers. Mobile forces of harvesters are also being organized to begin with the Kansas winter wheat harvest and move northward through the Dakotas and other northwestern states where the wheat is ready for cutting after the Kansas harvest is over. These men, with the hands available from the Public service reserve, are expected to furnish ample farm labor.

An innovation in the federal employment bureau is a department organized to aid crippled soldiers returning from the war. The committee for the handicapped, a private organization, has just been merged with the service. It will list positions disabled men can fill and help them re-establish themselves in civil life.

## NEW MEXICAN WINS

### NAVY SWIMMING PRIZE

Santa Fe, June 19.—It is not only remarkable, that one of every ten New Mexicans in service is in the navy, but Roy Woodward of Taiban in the driest part of the dry farming section, has just won the \$10 prize for being the only one of 97 "jackies" who in a contest swam across San Francisco Bay. He had put on his first navy suit only last month on his 21st birthday and yet he outswam the pick of the men from tidewater states. The course was four miles long and it took him three hours to cover it as the water was unusually rough. The commanding officer declaring that in seven years experience in training men he had never seen the feat equaled Woodward is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Woodward of Taiban.

## WON'T SELL HEARST PAPERS

Santa Fe, June 20.—Alamogordo, Clovis and Taos newsdealers have followed the example of Santa Fe news dealers in refusing to handle the Hearst publications in future, in compliance with the request of the state council of defense.

## Men Who Registered for Military Service Juen 5

The following is a list of the names of men reaching 21 years, who registered on June 5:

Jose A. Ribera, Las Vegas.  
Leopoldo J. Labadie, Las Vegas.  
Karl Nunn, East Las Vegas.  
Jose Lucero, East Las Vegas.  
Albino Rodriguez, East Las Vegas.  
Juan Maests, Rociada.  
Ruperto Medina, Chapelle.  
Charles Maloff, Las Vegas.  
Joe Hindi, Las Vegas.  
Segundo Maestas, Lsa Vegas.  
Raymundo Silva, Las Vegas.  
Alfredo Wallace, Las Vegsa.  
Raymond T. Martinez, Las Vegas.  
Francisco Vigil, Las Vegas.  
Alfredo Eloy Vigil, Las Vegas.  
Reyes Gutierrez, Trujillo.  
Andres Madrid, Las Vegas.  
Ramon Montano, Las Vegas.  
Juan Rafael Ortiz, E. Las Vegas.  
Fred B. Hartney, East Las Vegas.  
William Edgar Farmer, East Las Vegas.  
Charles Henry Ortman, East Las Vegas.  
Floyd Carlton Hooker, East Las Vegas.  
Claude Bishpam, East Las Vegas.  
Marvin Otway Stockland, East Las Vegas.  
Arthur Ellsworth Milburn, East Las Vegas.  
Henry Albert Robinson, East Las Vegas.  
Ellsworth Earl Huych, East Las Vegas.  
Trinidad Herrera, East Las Vegas.  
J. Mariano Pino, East Las Vegas.  
Jose Manuel Fresquez, East Las Vegas.  
Gabino Abeytia, East Las Vegas.  
Robert William Cooy, Ribera.  
Jacob Padilla, Ribera.  
Demetrio Tapia, Ribera.  
Joaquin Ambrosio Romero, Ribera.  
Jose Garcia, Rociada.  
Juan B. Garcia, Rociada.  
Francisco Torrez, Sapello.  
Jose Manuel Trujillo, Rociada.  
Tomas Alirez, Rociada.  
Jesus Antonio Tafoya, Las Vegas.  
Luis Gonzaga Sedillos, Las Vegas.  
Philip L. Kolbo, East Las Vegas.  
Mauricio Arrijo, Las Vegas.  
Santiago Otero, Las Vegas.  
Jose Nicacio Sanchez, Las Vegas.  
Rodolfo Ortega, Las Vegas.  
Estanislado Martinez, Las Vegas.  
Telesfor Serna, Los Vigiles.  
Tito Quintana, Los Vigiles.  
Anastacio Trujillo, Chapelle.  
Emilio Ortiz, Chapelle.  
Catarino Lucero, Los Vigiles.  
Florentino Baca, Las Vegas.  
Juan C. Perea, Rociada.  
Andres Garcia, Sapello.  
Pedro Persone Lopez, East Las Vegas.  
Eloy Montoya, Las Vegas.  
Florencio Lujan, Gavaldon.  
Cleofes Lujan, Gavaldon.  
Adelfinio Montano, Gavaldon.  
Delfido Lucero, Gavaldon.  
Justo Lucero, Gavaldon.  
Alfredo Martinez, Wagon Mound.  
Jose Telesfor Barela, Beulan.  
Wayland Graham Koogler, Beulah.  
Filadelfio Aragon, Sapello.  
Malaquillas Tenorio, Anton Chico.  
Carmel Castellano, Chapelle.  
Alfredo Roybal, Las Vegas.  
Onofre Gutierrez, Chapelle.  
Luciano Pacheco, Tecolote.  
Silberio Mater, Tecolote.  
Tobias Gallegos, San Jose.  
Miguel Garcia, San Jose.  
Rosalio Montoya, San Jose.  
Socorro Tapia, San Jose.  
Samuel Lucero, San Jose.  
Francisco Jaramillo, Jr., Las Vegas.

Antonio Montano, Pecos.  
Sebero Roybal, Pecos.  
Narciso Roybal, Pecos.  
Roman G. Lujan, Pecos.  
Juan Cristobal Duran, Rociada.  
Jose Eduardo Suazo, Rociada.  
Afel Montoya, Sapello.  
Beatriz Sandoval, Valley Ranch.  
Alejandro Sandoval, Valley Ranch.  
Vivian Aragon, Villanueva.  
Abel Flores, Villanueva.  
Roman Nonato Vilanueva, Villanueva.  
Filadelfio Esquibel, Villanueva.  
Roman V. Roybal, Rowe.  
Eulogio Salmeron, Rowe.  
Lucas Ortiz, Rowe.  
Celso Archuleta, Rowe.  
Fabian Samora, Rowe.  
Marcelino Benavidez, Rowe.  
Jose Guadalupe Garcia, Rowe.  
Felix Gallegos, Sena.  
Albino Roybal, Ferndale.  
Santiago Urioste, La Liendre.  
Mauricio Tapia, La Liendre.  
Esteban Archuleta, Rowe.  
David C. Blea, Soham.  
Antonio Chavez, Soham.  
Benito Sisneros, Canon Blanco.  
Patricio Olguin, Canon Blanco.  
Juena Pena, Pecos.  
Vicete Ramirez, Las Vegas.  
Emilio Flores, Chaperito.  
Noe Lopez, Chaperito.  
Juan de Dios Apodaca, Chaperito.  
Herbert Frederick Paulsen, East Las Vegas.  
Gorgonio Chavez, Palma.  
Francisco E. Leyba, Leyba.  
Tomas Chaves, San Jose.  
Benito Romero, Trujillo.  
Canteo Gutierrez, Trujillo.  
Cleofas G. Ulibarri, Trujillo.  
Jose Melecio Sanchez, Trujillo.  
Gabriel Gallegos, Sapello.  
Eulogio Trujillo, Sapello.  
Manuel Padilla, Sapello.  
Lizardo Sanchez, Trementina.  
Moises Chavez, Hilario.  
Ignacio Ribera, S. San Isidro.  
Gumecindo Garcia, S. San Isidro.  
Marcelo Roybal, S. San Isidro.  
Alfredo Garcia, S. San Isidro.  
Guadalupe C. Ortiz, Villanueva.

There will be no cry of "S O S" from Cowboys' Reunion park during the fourth annual round-up, July 3, 4 and 5. S O S is usually connected with a wireless call for help, but in this particular gem of literature it refers to "same old stuff." The cowboys have decided to banish from their show any of this S O S that has not "taken" and taken big with the public in past years. The favorite events, which everybody enjoys, will be retained.

The cowboys have found that the public enjoys racing, and they have decided to give their patrons a good deal of this kind of sport this year. There will be range relay races, in which each rider must rope each of his mounts from a corral, saddle and mount; quick change relay races, which always are exciting; pack races, which require an exhibition of all kinds of cowboy skill, including roping, rolling pack and riding; chuck wagon races, which require skill in driving, tent-pitching and making camp; a 300-yard free-for-all horse race; a one-fourth mile free-for-all; a rope horse race; a boys' cow pony race; a ladies' cow pony race.

The trick and fancy roping, which is always a favorite, has been retained, and some of the best riders in the world will be here to match their skill against the meanness of some of the world's worst horse critters.

There will be goat roping for a side O. G. Schaefer. Adv.

bet of \$1,000 between two champions, and other cowboys will rope for a good sized purse. Steer roping, steer riding and bull dogging also will have prominent places on the program.

A feature that will please the public is the announcement that the bronks will be saddled and mounted in the open, in front of the grand stand, and not in the chutes, as last year. The cowboys have found that the public likes to see the preliminaries as well as the actual riding.

Milt A. Hinkle of Miles City, Mont., one of Montana's great contest hands, has written that he will be here, and will bring with him three other boys. The 1918 show is drawing contestants from every section of the country. Everyone writes in that he has heard Las Vegas has a "square deal" show.

During the Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion, July 3, 4 and 5, a fine saddle horse, worth at least \$300 will be sold by the Reunion association and the proceeds given to the Red Cross. The animal was the gift of Walter Lynam of Watrous, one of the association directors. It will be sold under a plan which, it is expected, will bring the Red Cross at least \$1,000. E. B. Wheeler, also a Reunion director, will have charge of the sale, assisted by people whom he will name for that purpose. One-half of the money received from the sale will go to the Watrous chapter of the Red Cross, in which Mr. Lynam is much interested, and one-half to the Las Vegas chapter.

### Directors Hold Meeting

The Reunion directors held an enthusiastic meeting Saturday afternoon in the office of Secretary Robert L. M. Ross. They were pleased with the prospects for a big show. Never has the outlook been more promising for a largely attended roundup. Judging from letters received from prospective contestants, the struggle for the prize money will be more strenuous than in any preceding year. Known champions are coming from several states.

The grounds are being put in the best possible shape, and preliminaries are being looked after. The reunion officers all are busy men, and the time they take from their business to devote to the Reunion is unselfishly given in the interests of Las Vegas. Few people realize the amount of work necessary to stage the big cowboy show. The men who are giving so unselfishly of their service are Walter Naylor, president; Oscar Neafus, vice president; Con W. Jackson, arena director; William Springer, treasurer; Robert L. M. Ross, secretary; and W. W. Lynam, J. A. Wilson, A. A. Bagley, Perry Brite, Walter Hayward, James A. Whitmore, E. B. Wheeler and Lorenzo Delgado, directors. Fred O. Blood is giving valuable assistance in the solicitation of prize money. He is a booster for the Reunion, though not one of its officers.

The Commercial club also has assisted.

The La Cueva Ranch company generously has donated to the Reunion six tons of alfalfa, to be used in feeding stock necessary for the show. Alfalfa is worth a fabulous price, and the gift is much appreciated. E. B. Wheeler has donated several head of mares and colts, to be sold for the benefit of the fund with which the cowboys are paying off the indebtedness on their park. Mr. Wheeler's generosity has brought the thanks of the association.

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

## SEE GREAT CONTRAST BETWEEN HIS REMARKS AND THOSE OF GERMAN STATESMAN

London, June 17.—In an editorial today the Times alludes to the "Deeply impressive contrast between the recent speeches by Secretary of State Lansing and the deliverances of General von Stein, the Prussian war minister, Herr von Ayer, the German vice chancellor minister. The utterances of the spokesmen for the central powers, the Times comments, give one vision of the world of the future, while the other is a league of free peoples, based on those great, simple ideas of liberty, democracy and international law, which are "justly declared to be the foundation of England's moral greatness, and not of England's alone."

"They are shared to the full," continues the newspaper, by that other nation of English speech for which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing speak. Mr. Lansing repeats with telling force the familiar reasons why a reconciliation between the fundamental doctrines of Prussianism and those of Democracy is impossible. The militarist creed defies force and would rule mankind by force. World domination is and was the central thought of Prussianism. That thought has been instilled into the Germans by their accredited instructors until it has filled them with insolent pride of blood and an all absorbing ambition to prove themselves supermen. Chosen by providence to dominate us.

"America has learned that the only way to exercise from the German people the evil spirit which possesses them is to prove conclusively that they are physically unable to fasten their yoke upon the world. That proof can be given only by the decisive defeat of the kaiser's armies. Secretary Lansing recognizes as clearly as we do that the war must be continued until the arrogant brutal Prussians are humbled.

"An unstable truce is not what the associated democracies are fighting for. They are lavishing their best blood and their accumulated wealth for a real peace founded upon justice—a peace which will be a blessing and not a curse to them and their children for generations to come. Until that goal is reached we must go on with the war."

### Cured of Indigestion and Constipation

"I first took Chamberlain's Tablets about six years ago. At that time I was greatly troubled with my stomach and suffered from ills brought on by constipation. Chamberlain's tablets were the first medicine that helped me in the least. They not only afforded me quick relief, but by continuing their use for a short time I was cured of indigestion and my bowels were restored to regular action," writes Mrs. G. W. Jackson, Litchfield, Illinois.—Adv.

### SENATE OPPOSES GERMAN

Washington, June 17.—The senate came out today in opposition to the teaching of German in schools when it accepted an amendment to an appropriation bill prohibiting the teaching of German in the public schools of the district of Columbia.

Some people have the habit of grasping an opportunity at the wrong end.

## BRITISH ADMIRALTY PRAISES AMERICANS

London, June 15 (By the Associated Press.)—German submarine activity off the Atlantic coast of the United States should not be taken seriously, as the Germans probably will not attempt to blockade the American shores. This is the opinion of Vice Admiral Roslyn Wemyes, first sea lord of the British admiralty. The admiral believes that there is only one submarine operating off the American coast and the purpose of its trip across the Atlantic was to frighten the Americans.

German ruthlessness at sea, the first sea lord declared, must be met by centralized warfare in the North sea and the Mediterranean.

Admiral Wemyes paid tribute to the co-operation of the American naval forces. He said the American ships not only were stationed in the North sea but also were operating in the Mediterranean and off Gibraltar.

Touching on the manner in which the American forces have co-operated in the European waters, the first sea lord said:

"You know, of course, that for more than a year past American men of war have been operating from Queenstown. It also has been known for some time that there are American ships in the Mediterranean. I do not think it can be regarded as a secret from the Germans that American men of war are also acting against the enemy off Gibraltar.

"This co-operation constitutes a remarkable testimonial to the strategic insight of the American naval authorities who have not hesitated to send battleships to join the grand fleet in the North sea.

"I wonder how many people realize that the decision of the American naval authorities in sending ships across the Atlantic to defend American interests represents a unique triumph of a fundamental strategic principle. The naval historian when his time comes to write, will not be blind to this notable action. "And that reminds me to emphasize the fact that the object of the Germans in sending submarines to the American coast to sink shipping was to weaken the concordant between expert and civil opinion in the United States. On that matter there is no shadow of doubt."

Discussing the relations of the two navies Admiral Wemyes said:

"On the broad lines of strategic policy complete unanimity exists. Admiral Benson and Admiral Mayo have both visited us and studied our naval plans. No officers could have exhibited keener appreciation of the naval situation. I find it difficult to express the gratitude of the British service to these officers and to Admiral Sims for the support they have given us. I am not exaggerating or camouflaging, to borrow a word of the moment. Our relations could not be more cordial. The day to day procedure is simple. Every morning I hold conference with the principal officers of the naval staff and Admiral Sims is present as the representative of the United States fleet, joining freely in the discussion of the various subjects which arise. I need not add that I keenly appreciate his help. At sea the same spirit of cordial co-operation exists.

"The American officers," continued the sea lord, "and men are first rate. It is impossible to pay too high tribute to the manner in which they settled down to this job of submarine hunting, and to the intelligence, resource and courage which they have exhibited.

## REPORTS THAT COUNTY'S BUSINESS IS BEING WELL CONDUCTED

The San Miguel County grand jury has completed its labors and has submitted its report to the court. The jury examined 27 cases and found 20 true bills. The county offices are found to be conducted in a highly efficient manner and the county buildings are in good shape. The report follows:

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,  
COUNTY OF SAN MIGUEL  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT,  
JUNE TERM, A. D. 1918.

To the Honorable David J. Leahy, Judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, of the State of New Mexico, sitting in and for the County of San Miguel, aforesaid.

Sir:—

We, the Grand Jurors of the State of New Mexico, taken from the body of the good and lawful men of the County of San Miguel aforesaid, duly elected, empaneled, sworn and charged at the term aforesaid, to inquire in and for the County of San Miguel, hereby beg leave to file this our final report.

We have been in session five days during which said time we have considered numerous cases and have examined many witnesses.

During the time we have been in session we have examined the witnesses in twenty-seven cases and have returned twenty indictments and seven no true bills.

We have examined the various County offices and find the same in very good conditions and we find the various county officers are complying with the duties of their different offices in an efficient manner and according to law, and that the various records are kept in a neat and proper manner.

We have examined the court house building and grounds and find the same in an excellent condition.

We recommend that a proper apparatus be installed in the vault in the clerk's office so as to enable the clerk to better file the various record books and to better protect the same from tear.

We have examined the county jail and find the same in good repair with one exception. We found that the prisoners therein confined are well cared for and that the food they are getting is wholesome; is furnished to them in sufficient quantity and is nutritious. We also find that the county jail is kept in a neat and sanitary manner.

We recommend that the roof of the county jail be repaired in several places.

Having completed our deliberations, and with thanks to the Court and to the various court officers for courtesies extended to us, we request to be discharged.

Dated, June 14, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,  
ESEQUIEL SANCHEZ,  
Foreman.  
Attest:  
PAUL SCHOENY,  
Clerk.

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 O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Cupid never strikes for more pay. His work is merely a labor of love.

## THAT MANY SOLDIERS OF STATE HAVE DIED IN CAMP OR IN BATTLE

Santa Fe, June 17.—New Mexico is already entitled to 25 gold stars in her service banner, for 25 of her young men have answered the last roll call in Uncle Sam's service, for 25 taps have sounded and their souls have "gone west." The following are the names of those who died either in camp in this country or at the front abroad, as furnished by the New Mexico board of historical service: Walter Beavers of Corona, died at Camp Kearney; Raymond Cutis Bloom of Magdalena, died at Camp Funston, of pneumonia; Leon Chest r Beaux of Silver City, first sergeant, marines, killed accidentally at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Paul Brownlee of Las Cruces died at Fort Riley; Joseph Brueggen of Raton, died of measles and acute pneumonia at Camp Kearney; Ivey Elmer Cox, sergeant, died of measles and pneumonia at Fort Sam Houston; Isaac J. Davis of Albuquerque, died in France; Albino G. Fietze, of Mesilla, died at Fort Riley; Robert J. Harvey of Santa Fe, sergeant, accidentally drowned at Camp Kearney. F. R. is Heath of Artesia, died of appendicitis; W. A. Fleming Jones, first lieutenant, of Las Cruces, buried with military honors in Arlington cemetery; William W. McClure of Lakewood, died at aviation camp, Camp Johnston, Fla., of acute cardiac dilation; M. McNamara of Carrizozo, died in France; Frank Munterlyn Morris of Eagle Hill, died in naval hospital; Albert A. Riggs of Steins, died at Camp Kearney; Henry G. Snodderly of Clovis, died at Camp Kearney; Charles Tacker of Raton, died at Fort Leavenworth of tonsillitis and pneumonia; William Deau Thompson, killed in aero flight at Post Field, Lawton, Okla.; Samuel R. Turman of Redrock, died of spinal meningitis at Camp Kearney; Fred L. Tuttle of Rosebud, died of measles and pneumonia at Camp Kearney; Wilfrid W. Waddell of Deming, died at St. Joseph's hospital, Albuquerque; Louis Weimhoener of Deming, died of pneumonia at Killary Point, Me.; Captain Joseph Quesenberry of Las Cruces, died of wounds in France; McKeen and Golding who went down with the Cyclops.

Ashley Pond, a Santa Fe businessman, landowner and educator, has been assigned to front line canteen service by the Red Cross in France. He spent the past two weeks at Paris brushing up on his French.

Five New Mexico men who reached the age of 21 the past year registered at El Paso according to reports received today by the New Mexico board of historical service. They are Alexander Bellman of La Mesa; Lewis Cass Peshia of Magdalena; Frank Sinclair Wood of Chamberino; John Stevens of Pinos Altos and James Jennings Hughes of Lordsburg.

The following are the latest volunteers from New Mexico for the army and navy: Herman Oberg of Albuquerque, medical department; J. S. Williams of Las Cruces, coast artillery; Virgil L. Hyatt and Ralph E. Miller, Albuquerque, radio electricians; Lawson Boyce, Roswell, mess attendant; Monte R. Walton, Edmund E. Anderson, Albuquerque, seamen second class.

## TO THE PUBLIC

"I just want to say that we keep a little of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand all the time, and find it excellent for bowel trouble," writes Mrs. H. P. Cook, Anderson, Ind.—Adv.

## They Let Him Sleep Soundly

"Since taking Foley Kidney Pills I believe I am entirely cured and I sleep soundly all night." H. T. Straynge.

Take two of Foley Kidney Pills with a glass of pure water after each meal and at bedtime. A quick and easy way to put a stop to your getting up time after time during the night.

Foley Kidney Pills also stop pain in back and sides, headaches, stomach troubles, disturbed heart action, stiff and aching joints, and rheumatic pains due to kidney and bladder ailments.

Gainesville, Ga., R. R. No. 3. Mr. H. T. Straynge says: "For ten years I've been unable to sleep all night without getting up. Sometimes only a few minutes after going to bed I'd have to get up, and I tried everything I heard of for the trouble. Last year I tried Foley Kidney Pills and after taking one bottle I believe I am entirely cured and I sleep soundly all night."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

## MILITARISTS ROUNDLY CONDEMNED FOR CONTINUANCE OF WAR BY MANY WRITERS

London, June 17.—Private letters from Germany which have come into allied hands indicate the heavy weight which the war has imposed upon the poor in that country. Anxiety for peace finds frequent expression, as well as anger with the militarist element in the nation.

"We hope that peace will come soon," writes a man from Berlin, "for if the war lasts much longer then the people here will make peace. Twice already have there been small riots, but when the third comes it won't go well with the rich people. For the poor there is so little food that they can hardly live, while the rich people have stores laid up for years. Poor people are only fit to be shot. The men in the field suffer for the rich and we have to go hungry."

Along the same lines a man from central Germany writes: "If the rich people had nothing to eat, as we poor people have, the war would soon come to an end."

Many of the letters return again and again to attacks on the militarists and the junkers of Germany who are held responsible for the continuation of the war and the misery of the people.

"As long as the militarists insist "the fatherland must be greater" there will be no peace," writes a woman from Stetting, and disgust with the methods of the pan-Germans is a strong note in letters from all parts of the country.

## TIMELY WARNING

Don't wait until the last minute but act as soon as the first indications of a bilious attack appear, and you can usually ward it off. You have timely warning as your appetite fails some hours before the attack appears and you keep on eating because it is meal time. Skip one meal and take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and the attack can as a rule be prevented and all the distressing symptoms avoided. Try it.—Adv.

## LANDS FOR SOLDIERS

Washington, June 15.—In response to an appeal by Secretary Lane that loans be made for reclaiming arid, snap and cut-over lands for returning soldiers Senator Sterling of South Dakota has introduced a resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for a survey of the land to be made under the direction of the interior department.

Treat the weather man with freezing politeness or he'll make things hot for you.

## MAN WHO KILLED JUAN BALLEJO IS ACQUITTED; OTHER COURT MATTERS

In the case of the state vs. Jose Munoz, tried for the killing of Juan Ballejo at Campana, on June 9 the testimony was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the jury retired at 4:30 p. m. to deliberate upon its verdict. The court instructed the jury that if the defendant was guilty, he was only guilty of voluntary manslaughter. The evidence showed that the deceased was killed in the house of the defendant. That deceased was intoxicated the day of the murder, that he entered the house of the defendant, with a knife in his hand; that he called the defendant vile names, and started towards him; the wife of defendant stepped in between them, when the deceased grabbed her and threw her to one side, partially tearing her shirt waist from her body; he then started for the defendant, when the defendant picked up a rifle and fired one shot into Ballejos, killing him instantly. Munoz and Ballejos were brothers-in-law, they came to the United States from Victoria, Chihuahua, about three years ago, and during that time had been working on the Dawson railway between French and Tucumcari as section men.

The jury was out all night, and this morning at 10 o'clock returned a verdict of not guilty.

The defendant was discharged by the court and left for his home at Campana, a small station on the Bell ranch near the county line of San Miguel and Quay counties.

A civil suit for damages brought by Oscar L. Evans against the A. T. & S. F. railroad company was called for trial late yesterday afternoon. A jury was empaneled and Judge Leahy held a session of court until 11 o'clock last night in order that the testimony for the plaintiff and defendant might be concluded. The plaintiff claimed that while acting as fireman on Train No. 10, running between Albuquerque and Las Vegas in February last, the train stopped at Los Cerrillos on orders to take water. In order to spot the water tank with the water-crane at Cerrillos, so water could be placed in the tank, he stepped across the coal box, and slipped or stumbled on some coal that had been left on the water tank, spraining his left ankle and breaking one bone on the outside of the left ankle, the injury keeping him confined to his home for two months. He asked for \$2,000 damages. Messrs Louis E. Armijo and Charles N. Higgins appeared for the plaintiff, and William C. Reid, solicitor for the A. T. & S. F. at Albuquerque and Wm. G. Hayden for the defendant.

Upon the convening of the court this morning counsel announced that during the adjournment they had settled the case, the railroad attorneys agreeing that a judgment might go against the company in favor of the plaintiff for \$375. A judgment for this sum and costs was entered by the court against the railway company.

The case of the state vs. Florencio C. de Baca, was called for trial this morning in the district court. Mr. Baca is the manager of La Voz del Pueblo of this city. He is charged with libeling Nazario V. Gallegos, by publishing an article in his paper which, among other things alleged that Gallegos, although a member of the local board for Guadalupe county, and a man of some means, refused to buy Liberty Bonds, and when requested to do so made remarks of a derogatory character to the committee who waited on him to sell him bonds. Mr. Baca, through his attorney announced ready for trial. District Attorney Hunker stated that he would be ready at 1:30 this afternoon if he could secure the attendance of a witness nam-

ed Robinson for the state. Robinson lives in Santa Rosa.

Three automobiles, containing 15 witnesses for the defendant, arrived from Santa Rosa early this morning. From the large number of witnesses subpoenaed in this case for the state and defendant, it is evident that the case will occupy at least three days in the trial thereof.

## STOPPING TOURIST TO JUAREZ DEPRIVES MEXICAN WOMEN OF UNIQUE TRADE

Juarez, Mexico, June 19.—War in Europe has crushed another small business in a neutral country. Dress-profitable business in Mexico and the little insects have disappeared from the show cases of curio stores that line Calle Comercio in this rambling border town.

Dressed fleas were long a staple article in the stores and shops here frequented by tourists. In little boxes, no bigger than the blunt end of a lead pencil, these adorned fleas could be seen through reading glasses in all the glory of their wedding or christening finery. Mexican women toiled for days dressing these minutive insects, using the point of a needle to attach the bits of bright cloth and lace to the bodies of the wee pests. Through the microscope these dressed fleas appeared as miniature persons with hat, dresses and suits covering their tiny forms.

When the United States government limited passports to persons on necessary business, the tourist travel to Juarez ceased and, automatically, so did the demand for dressed fleas.

Jumping Mexican beans, another offering of the curio stores, have ceased to be sold for the same reason. Hundreds of these little, wormy, beans were sold to travelers from the United States when the port was open.

Drawnwork, pottery, hand carved canes, mantillas and Mexican confections are rapidly disappearing from the shops and many of these curio stores have closed their doors since the tourist embargo became effective.

## CHURNING MADE EASY

San Francisco, Cal., Quite by accident, a method by which milk can be churned into butter without any attention or physical effort has been discovered by Captain Anthony W. Petzinger of the river boat T. C. Walker. For the benefit of the housewife the captain divulges the following method.

Place the required quantity of soured cream in a receptacle. Get a ship and take a trip. The motion of the ship will soon convert the cream into the finest kind of butter. On his last trip, three cans which contained milk when the boat sailed were converted into butter by the time she reached her destination.

## FORTY-NINE GIRL SCOUTS WILL EAT NO WHEAT

Each of the 49 Girl Scouts in the District of Columbia home demonstration classes has pledged herself to use no wheat until next harvest, to teach at least five others to make war breads, and to do all in her power to help the United States department of agriculture in its efforts to get the American people to eat potatoes now, while there are millions of bushels on hand, which, if not eaten soon, will rot.

## PLEDGES SHOULD BE MADE BY THE RICH AS WELL AS THE POOR

### Equality of Sacrifice

The New York Times recently said editorially:

"No man or woman who has acquired a Liberty bond is relieved from the duty of buying war savings stamps. To leave the stamps plan of lending money to the government to those of narrow means and to the young people is to be careless of the cause of America and her allies.

"Does the average man or woman who earns a substantial salary or good wages have any idea of the sacrifices made by the small investors in war savings stamps to do their 'bit' in the war? It is often a story of silent heroism. If those in fairly easy circumstances emulated the very poor whose souls are filled with unyielding resolution to do their share to win the war, what a boom there would be in the government's receipts from sales of war savings stamps."

Now is the time for every one, no matter what his station in life may be, to make as great a sacrifice for his government and for humanity as is made by the most humble of our citizens. Everyone on or before June 28 should pledge himself to save to the utmost of his ability and to buy war savings stamps with his savings. There should be an equality of sacrifice.

### Must Be Big Success

The national war savings committee, which is carrying on, through its state and local committee, a nationwide campaign to get all the people on or before June 28 to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to buy war savings stamps with their savings, has given out the following statement:

"Those of us who remain at home while others do the fighting have an ever-increasing number of opportunities to do definite and highly important work for our country. We wish to do this work as an expression of the gratitude we feel in being privileged to continue at our usual tasks, to enjoy the loving companionship of our families, to meet freely with our friends and neighbors, to enjoy all the security of life and most of the pleasures and the economic privileges of peace times while other men, who have had to put aside all these things are fighting our battles for us on the sacred soil of France and on the high seas.

"Our new opportunity to serve comes as a result of designating June 28 as National War Savings day, a day on which all men and women and all children of sufficient years to appreciate the day's significance are called upon to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to conserve all possible labor and materials for the government, and to buy war savings stamps with their savings. Our part is to do everything possible to make this day stand out among the great days of this period of the war.

"Could any one of us be asked to do less than this? Could any one of us refuse to do so little a thing to win a war for the world's freedom?"

Could any one of us put aside this plea for saving while all Europe is crying out in its agony to be released from the clutches of the monster that is befouling all it touches? Could we refuse so simple a thing and at the same time ask other men to give their lives that our own precious lives be spared and our firesides be kept safe from the terrors of the Hun?

"Our duty is clear, our privilege is great, our sacrifice is little, our work is important.

"National war savings day is to be the great rallying day on which everyone in our country is expected to pledge himself or herself to save and economize. This saving and economizing will first of all leave in the markets a greater supply of labor and materials for the use of the government with which to fight the war. And then the money savings of the individuals are to be invested in war savings stamps.

"What the government asks us to do is to pledge ourselves to buy at definite periods with our savings a specific amount of war savings stamps. The thing to be accomplished is to get subscriptions which will take care during the balance of the present year of the unsold portion of the \$2,000,000,000 of war savings stamps authorized by the congress to be sold during 1918.

"When one stops to think of the matter, it is really a small thing to raise \$2,000,000,000 in a country of more than 100,000,000 people. If everyone would do his share, it would be necessary for each person to subscribe to only \$20 worth of stamps.

"The duty of us at home is to see to it that the entire amount is subscribed. We must work to that end. We must add to our already great army of war savers. We must make more sacrifices ourselves and urge sacrifices upon others. National war savings day MUST BE made the great success all of us hope for."

## THE FOURTH AT CAMP KEARNEY

San Diego, Cal.—A pageant along special lines, in which all branches of army and navy service, industrial and civil life will be represented, will be held here as part of the city's Independence Day celebration.

The pageant will be presented in Balboa park, near an organ pavilion and this instrument and probably several military bands from Camp Kearney as well will be used to furnish music for it. Soldiers and sailors from stations near here will participate.

Some special arrangements have been made for the pageant. While patriotic themes will be developed along the same general plan prescribed for cities near army camps by the war camp community service special suggestions for modification of the pageant to make it distinctly San Diegoan, have been received from Professor Percival Chubb, ex-president of the Drama League of America and a former resident of this section, who now is in Victoria, British Columbia. These will be incorporated into the general scheme.

## INJUNCTION SUIT FILED

Santa Fe, June 19.—Robert Herrington et al of Las Cruces today filed suit for injunction in the federal court against the American Manufacturing company et al., to restrain the latter from trespassing and from using "La Palmillo," or "Soap-Weed," in the advertising of their products.

## Give Your Eagle Wings

Not long ago two small black boys, both cripples, were selling papers on the same Broadway corner. One had lost his right leg, the other both. And plainly the first wasn't putting anything like full business volume into his voice. A puzzled customer asked him why.

"Well, boss," he said, and he made it a whispered confidence, "Ah sho does wanter show dat two-crutcher that Ah'm on'y jes' a-hollerin' fo' one laig."

Over in France our boys are now standing up against the greatest of all German drives. Every day more of them are taking wounds and death, chin up and with a smile. In the same weeks, over here, the government is asking us for more money. And, unless we're to shame ourselves forever, we're not going to holler for so much as a little finger.

Two billions are wanted now—two billions in war savings. And we aren't even asked to give. We are asked to lend, at 4 per cent compounded quarterly. "Oh, I wouldn't want to take interest," said one fighting Indiana grandmother; "I feel too much like I was just investing it in the Lord." But it will be invested in Uncle Sam as well. He will both make grim use of it now and pay the interest when the time comes.

And in the meantime, while our boys are struggling and dying we have one more chance to show them we know what they're going through and that we're behind them every minute.

### A Baby Bond Display

We can't show them in any other way. Only our money or our work can talk. In the last war-savings drive an old Brooklyn delicatessen man was looked on with suspicion because he had a German name and accent—until he heard about it. "Vat?" he said. "Vat? You dink I'm some kaiser luffer? Vell, I ledt you know about that!" And he "ledt them know" in 15 minutes by means of a window display in which the sliced ham and pickles and herring could hardly be seen for baby bonds. He had \$4,000 worth of them. "Andt now," he said then, 'you fellers mit American names you show me!'

If we're shouting for those boys in Picardy and Champagne with our mouth alone we need never imagine we're convincing even our children. As for our neighbor, we may well take note of the expression he is wearing the next time we try it with him. But if we want to "show" our whole town and country, there is one way we can do it without even raising our voice.

The government is giving us the chance to show by towns and counties and by states. From each it is asking so much—as a minimum if you like. But from none is it asking a penny more than the bank returns and the assessment rolls of that particular town or county or state show that it can rightly afford to give. And if it doesn't make good, on old-home-week oratory about the Golden City of the Golden West or the grand old eastern State of Buncombe can camouflage it. But—take warning from the inside—there are certain cities and

states which are preparing to give so much more than any insulting minimum that if yours is a rival city or a rival state which also hopes to show the Hun it will be wise to begin now, and make its working schedule "from 12 to 12"

### We Mean It

We are asked for only two billions now. Later there will be more two billions, and always more. But of them in their own time. And two billions means \$20 a head from the whole 100,000,000 of us. That is, every man his own double eagle. Now and hereafter give your eagle wings, and a beak, and claws! "We meant it!" was the dour old Vigilante motto. Let us leave no earthly possibility of doubt that we do, either in Berlin and Vienna or among the allies or among those neutrals who, with the right kind of showing from us, may become allies later on.

In the old Indian wars, while only a few men could use the loopholes, everyone else in the blockhouse—men and women and children, too—stood behind them in the powder smoke and loaded the guns. The guns must be kept loaded now. And that alone isn't enough. The right word was said nearly a year ago. It was said by a big colored volunteer, standing on guard at the entrance to his San Antonio camp. He wasn't selling papers, and he wasn't small, and he had both arms and legs. His was a job where he was going to need them. And he wasn't hollering at all. In fact, he held his Springfield with so peculiar a quietness that some small-boy onlookers began to believe that, after all, he might be only a peace soldier. And one of them asked him if his gun was loaded.

"Am this gun loaded?" he said; "Am it loaded? Boy, Ah'm heah to show the whole worl' this gun am loaded!"

### SOLDIER SAVES SUGAR

Camp Kearney, San Diego, Cal., June 18—The soldiers have no more right to use excessive quantities of sugar than has the civilian, says, in spirit, a recent order issued here recounting cases of too large consumption of sugar. In this order most of the organizations in camp were listed as having consumed from three to 40 per cent more sugar than the ration allows.

The excess consumption, under the order, has been charged to the different organization and will be deducted from subsequent issues. No sugar may be purchased by the organizations affected, hence they will be compelled to reduce their consumption of this foodstuff.

Washington, June 20—Through Spain and Sweden the American government sought further information today regarding the seizure of the American consulate at Tabriz, Persia, and looting of an American hospital there by Turks. Only the meagre account of the incident contained in a dispatch from Minister Caldwell at Teheran, has reached the state department and gave no details.

Appearing before the senate foreign relations committee today in regard to another matter, secretary Lansing discussed the Tabriz incident and he and members of the committee were

said to agree that if the attack upon the American consulate was made by an organized Turkish military force and not by a mob it would present an overt act sufficient to warrant a declaration of war.

### ONLY ONE AUSTRIAN FLYER WAS SEEN ON HIGH DURING YESTERDAY

Italian Army Headquarters, Wednesday, June 19.—The Italians have won complete control of the air along the Piave line, where the most determined fighting of the present Austrian offensive is in progress. This afternoon not a single Austrian machine was aloft on this front. In general the situation of the Austrians along the Piave appears far from satisfactory to them.

Prisoners declare the Austrian army has little food some of the prisoners have not eaten for 48 hours.

The river Piave, overflowing its banks, has destroyed several pontoon bridges constructed by the Austrians at Intesdura and also at San Dona Di Piave. This has increased the difficulty of the Austrians in their rear communications affecting the transportation of artillery ammunition, food and fresh troops.

It is stated that the Austrians fighting south of the Piave river continue to implore help and also that two of their divisions have been greatly reduced by losses.

Y. M. C. A. ambulances and also the American Red Cross supplies are proving useful to the Italians, both for refugees on trains and also for wounded soliders.

### AIRPLANES ATTACK

#### BRITISH SQUADRON

London, June 20—German airplanes attacked a British naval squadron north of Heligoland last night, June 19, the British admiralty announced today. Ten German machines made no hits and one seaplane was destroyed.

### NOTED RESTAURANTEUR DEAD

New York, June 20.—Jean Baptiste Martin one of the best known old time restaurateurs of New York, died at his home here today of Bright's disease, aged 61. He was born in Albertville Savoy, France, in 1857 and numbered many celebrities among his friends.

### AVIATOR KILLED

Fort Worth, Tex., June 20—Lieutenant H. C. Kelly, an instructor in aviation, was killed this afternoon at Benbrook. The cadet flying with him was uninjured.

### HE COMPLIMENTS THEM BUT INSISTS THEY MUST FURTHER AID FARMERS IN SECURING BIG CROPS.

Dubuque, Ia., June 20.—American food stocks increasing because of the efforts of farmers, were classed as an additional guaranty of the successful outcome of the war, by Secretary of Agriculture Houston in an address before the Iowa Bankers' association. Along with his presentation of figures summarizing agricultural accomplishments, he called up the residents of cities and town to see that bountiful harvests promised do not waste because of labor shortage. Of the war itself he said: "There is no way out of this grim business except through it."

"This war will not be won by a miracle or by enchantment," he added. "There can be no turning back, no faltering no hesitation. We are determined to teach the lesson that law must rule among nations as among individuals and to establish guarantees for future peace and the preven-

tion of a recurrence of such a calamity as this."

As to the agricultural effect during 1916, Secretary Houston said the American farmers had responded heartily to the call of the allied populations for food.

"Farmers planted 23 million acres more in leading food crops in 1917 than in 1916," he said. "They greatly increased the number of livestock in spite of exportations. They increased the number of milk cows 390,000, of other cattle by nearly two million, the number of sheep for the first time in a generation and a half by 1,300,000, and of swine by nearly four million. In spite of exportations of horses and mules, they increased the number by 454,000. The indications are that they will do better than this year. We shall not fail to win the war because of food shortage and I need not point out to bankers the large bearing of this enormous production on the foundations and machinery of finance and credit.

"We fight a nation that knows no law, except its own law of necessity made in Prussia, exclusively interpreted by her and to be changed by her at will," he said in summing up causes of the world conflict. "From this power, the orders came to us in February, 1917. What are we to expect? Life is precious, out not at the sacrifice of right that makes it worth while. National peace is desirable; but not at the cost of everything that makes a nation worth saving. We have discovered the truth in Jefferson's assertion that the tree of liberty is a tender plant and that as it grows from more to more it has to be watered by the blood of patriots. We shall not fail. We are aligned with the free forces of the world, and have back of use the conscience of conviction."

### MEASURE HAS UNDERGONE LITTLE CHANGE; READY FOR SENATE MONDAY

Washington, June 20.—Revision of the twelve billion dollar army appropriation bill was completed today by a senate military sub-committee. The bill will be submitted tomorrow to the full committee in an effort to bring it before the senate next week. Few additional appropriations and no reductions were recommended by the sub-committee but it added as amendments a number of minor army bills pending before the senate and house in various stages of incompleteness. The committee does not plan to add any provisions in connection with the proposal for extension of the draft ages. The house provision giving the president unlimited authority to increase the army has the sub-committee approval.

Washington, June 20.—Postal inspectors today arrested a number of traveling agents of the Western Union Telegraph company on trains between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and seized suit cases they were carrying filled with messages filed for transmission by telegraph.

This practice, which is said to have been in operation by the telegraph company for some time, is considered a violation of postal laws forbidding persons not connected with the postal service from conducting a traffic in communication over regular roads.

The facts discovered will be presented to grand juries and officials of the telegraph company will be summoned to explain the practice. The penalty for violation of the postal laws is a fine of not more than \$50 or six months imprisonment.

**ITALIANS USE MANY SHELLS**

With the Italian Army, Sunday, June 16 (By the Associated Press.)—Austrian troops which forced the Piave river, have been driven back. The fighting along the river is most intense. At Italian army headquarters satisfaction is felt for the situation on every part of the front. The general commanding the artillery corps in the Mont Grapha region expressed this feeling to the correspondent: "Now send us only four divisions of Americans," the general added. "We will first shake hands and then travel together into Austria." The severity of the fighting on Mont Grapha may be understood from the fact that Italian artillery fired 70,000 shells in 12 hours.

Ward has been received from W. A. Cullent stating that he has arrived safely in France and likes that country fine.

Word has been received from F. J. Anton, a former resident of Las Vegas, to the effect that he has joined the army and received the rank of first lieutenant in the engineer corps. Mr. Anto expects to report for duty soon. He is now located at Hurley, N. M.

Sheriff Delgado received word yesterday stating that the summer home of Neil B. Field on the Pecos has been robbed of many valuable household goods. An investigation was made yesterday and officers are now working on a clue which will probably lead to the arrest of the thieves shortly.

**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 taken up by Liopoldo Garcia, Alameda, N. M.:

One 6 or 7 year old bay mare, 4 1/2 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

**BIG SNOW BANKS**

**NEAR SANTA FE**

Santa Fe, June 17.—Horseback parties that ascended the Lake Peak yesterday afternoon by way of the Santa Fe canon found snow drifts more than 10 feet deep within 10 miles Santa Fe. However, the warm days of the past week have reduced considerably in size the patches of snow visible from the Plaza and it is only on the Pecos side of the Blood of Christ range that the snow fields are still quite large and the drifts more than 20 feet deep.

**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 4 1/2 ft. high, weight 600 or 700 lbs.

Branded  
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 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 17, last pub. July 2, '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.:

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 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. B00-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 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

**Many Billions Needed**

Washington, June 17—Secretary McAdoo announced that about \$6,000,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness would be issued. He indicated the next Liberty Loan in October would be at least \$6,000,000,000.

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Portales, by Inspector N. M. L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One three years old small Jersey steer.

Unbranded.

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 23, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

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

No. 307-B-7-5-C

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, 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 May 18, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

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

No. 305-B-7-6-D

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18

**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 caught in shipment at Clayton, N. M., by Inspector Ben F. Owen, of Folsom, N. M.:

One steer.

Branded

On left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 5-16-1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

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

No. 301-B-7-3-A

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

**RAIN STOPS FOREST FIRES**

New York, June 17—Helenaaf-ssno Helena, Mont., June 17—Heavy rains last night checked all fires in the Helena forest district according to district supervisor Charles K. McHarg, Jr. It is believed that all fires are now under control.

Gey West, Fla., June 15.—The 9,000 tons steamer F. A. Kilburn, was destroyed by fire. Crews saved.

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One two year old steer.

Branded  
Right ribs

Branded  
Left ribs

Branded  
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before May 18, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

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

No. 306-B-7-6-C

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

**Estray Advertisement**

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

One black white face two year old heifer.

Branded

Left shoulder

Branded

Left ribs

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 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. 286-B-6-203-D

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

**Estray Advertisement**

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

One 5 year old bay Mexican pony, unbroken, 14 hands, weight about 750 lbs.

Branded

Left shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 12, 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. 309-B-7-9-A

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18.

**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animals were caught in shipment at Kenna, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, 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 May 27, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

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

No. 303-B-7-7-C

1st. pub. June 17, last pub. July 2, '18,

Going over the top proves that the boys in the trenches can rise above them.

### STRAIN OF FIGHTING MAKES RE-CREATION A MENTAL NECESSITY

"If the United States is to be spared the harrowing experience of having thousands of American soldiers returned home because of mental derangements, this country must provide for more physical and mental recreation for our boys overseas."

That's the message which Herbert L. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil company, brings to the American people after spending seven weeks in France as a Y. M. C. A. secretary, and who while there, was given every opportunity to see just what is meant by war.

"During the first 18 months of the war there were as many English and Canadian soldiers returned to England because of mental derangements as there were because of wounds," said Mr. Pratt. "The United States must profit by the experiences of our Allies and must plan now to enlarge our facilities overseas for taking care of our men not actually fighting. The American soldier is naturally higher strung than any of the Allied soldiers. He's always on his toes. He's ever alert. Always ready to go. He's a dynamo of energy. And when he isn't actually fighting he seeks an outlet for that energy and it is of vital importance that his energies be directed rightly."

"The war is most depressing. One who rubs against the realities of war is overwhelmed by its seriousness. One marvels at what the men have endured and what they are accomplishing. The war over-shadows everything else. And that's all the more reason why everything that will result in cheering up our men should be done now. A great deal is being done but a lot more must be done."

"I wish I could describe just how the war affects one who comes in contact with it. He feels all pent up. His emotions seem all bundled together. And naturally he seeks relief. He welcomes the smile, the laugh, the warm handshake, the word of good cheer. Good cheer! Ah, that's it. It's the "cheer-up" message that is needed overseas."

Don't think our boys are down-hearted or that they are discouraged. Just the opposite is true. Their morale is excellent. Their spirits are high their courage is just what it ought to be and they are absolutely confident. But they want that bit of cheer which makes them forget some of the cruelties of war. And we folks at home must see that they get it.

"General Pershing has commissioned the Y. M. C. A. to provide for the physical and mental recreation of the American soldiers and sailors overseas. The association has been given a great big job and in spite of most perplexing difficulties has been doing splendidly. But the great need today is for man, great, big, two-fisted, red-blooded men who are capable of tackling a great big man's job and getting away with it big."

"Serving as a 'Y. M.' secretary in France is a hard job. The hours are long, the hardships are many. And the responsibilities are tremendous. It isn't merely a case of selling cigarettes or chocolate. That's merely incidental to the big work which is being done. The 'Red Triangle' man is the soldier's pal. And a good pal must always be there with a smile or a word of cheer or a warm handclasp or just whatever it is that is needed. This may sound easy but it's not. It's a hard job."

"The American people must wake up to this genuine need for big men to serve as 'Y. M.' secretaries overseas. They must realize that this service is of the greatest importance

to the American soldier on the verge of breakdown because of nervous strain, a soldier fit for service.

"Our boys overseas don't sing enough. The only time I heard the American boys sing was at a religious service and then those hymns had me and many other crying."

"I am not so sure but that the whole American nation needs more than anything else is the realization that even if this war lasts for ten years longer it is only a temporary condition of affairs, the normal being one of peace and happiness. In saying this I have fully realized the danger of criticism that some people will say it sounds German propaganda, that I fail to realize the seriousness of war, that at the end of a whole year America is not awake and a dozen other statements of that kind, but there is such a thing as getting so morbid over a condition that you lose the proper perspective. Why cannot we take a leaf out of England's book of experience? Why are the English women abstaining from wearing mourning? Why is every encouragement given to getting the officers and men during their leave periods at home? Because the English women don't mourn their dead as others and the English people don't know and realize the seriousness of war? Not for one minute. It is because they realize that unless they do something to break the seriousness that naturally possesses men's minds in times of war, they will have a nation of lunatics on their hands."

"One of the worst catastrophes to the Y. M. C. A. abroad was the loss by submarine of \$30,000 worth of baseballs, bats and other athletic material, and the impossibility, because of lack of tonnage, to make it up, for it has deprived thousands of our boys of their ball games and that is what they needed more than anything else."

"Look at the American boy as he goes overseas. He is neither child nor man. He is both. He has his hours when he wants to play, he has them when he wants serious thoughts, his army experience is giving him an undue proportion of serious thought. Let it be the work of the 'Y. M.' to see that he gets his full measure of the joy of living. Conditions are so different in France. Everything is strange to him. And every tendency is to make him an old man before his time. Don't let the war rob him of his boyhood. Let him have his good times. Give him his recreations."

"Of course the American people are vitally interested in the American boy overseas. But they can be more interested. They can provide the means for looking after all of the wants of the soldier and sailor, and that means more than equipping and feeding him. They must be interested in his play as well as his fighting. Help the American soldier to play more and he'll fight harder and better. And that means hastening the day of victory when Sammy will come marching happily and proudly home."

Washington, June 17—Sentences ranging from 18 months to 20 years imprisonment imposed by courts martial upon conscientious objectors who refused military service at Camp Upton, New York and camp Gordon Ga. were approved today by Secretary Baker.

Most of the men objected to fighting against Germany or Austria because they have relatives therein. In approving the findings of the courts, the first of the kind to reach the department, Mr. Baker went on record as favoring the return of such men "to the countries of their preference," after the war.

Twelve objectors were sentenced.

The 12 objectors were sentenced as follows: Hyman Polkes, William J. Seider, Joseph White, Anton Zoldak, Julius Levintsal, Louis Silverman, Mayer Suffkind, Louis H. Blumenthal Samuel Spire, Paul Bauer, Wm. Charles Schwab and Michael Suippe.

"In my judgment," said Secretary Baker's approval "the sentences should be executed and if after this war is over some process can be devised by which these entirely undesirable citizens can be returned to the countries of their preference, it would be highly desirable from the point of view of the United States."

"I have not the least doubt as to the propriety of the procedure in these cases, nor am I uncertain as to the correctness of the results reached."

"The soldiers in all these cases were either naturalized citizens of the United States born of parents of countries with which the United States is now at war. They were properly members of the army of the United States pursuant to the selective draft law. They were summoned before proper officers of the army and asked whether they would in fact fulfill their military obligations by fighting against Germany and Austria in Europe. They all answered that they would not."

"There was the same shuffling up of some of the soldiers as to what they meant by their answers and some long-winded refinements were undertaken to the effect that some of them were willing to fight Germans and Austrians generally but would not fight their own relatives, although they offered no explanation of the process by which they were going to discover whether particular Germans or Austrians whom they would be required to shoot at from long range happened to be related to them."

"In one of the records the soldier claims to have an uncle, evidently born to be in the military service of Austria whom he once saw, and he had heard of 10 or 12 other relatives in Austria, of some of whom he had seen photographs which must have been of a very persuasive character since they aroused in him emotions of blood kinship strong enough to overcome the obligations of his own allegiance as an American citizen."

"These men are full citizens of the United States, most of them by the voluntary act of naturalization. They were full citizens in the sense that they had equal rights and provisions with all other citizens. They also have equal responsibilities. Among these duties and responsibilities is to protect the United States against all its enemies, domestic and foreign. No right is extended to a naturalized citizen to pick and choose."

Washington, June 17.—Revocation of orders assigning Major General Leonard Wood to command the western department and reassignment of the general to Camp Funston, Kansas, was announced today by the war department.

When General Wood recently was withdrawn from the division that he had trained at Camp Funston on the eve of his departure for France, he urged strongly that he be given more active duty than he would find as a departmental commander.

No explanation accompanied a brief announcement by the adjutant general that the assignment had been changed. There have been intimations that the war department contemplates giving General Wood some special assignment of great importance and that he goes to camp Funston only temporarily until the plan can be worked out.

Washington, June 17.—An increase of the naval enlisted strength to 131,485 men to man the fighting ships now in commission and those building will be a minimum requirement by July 1, 1919, Secretary Daniels today wrote Chairman Padgett of the House naval committee. The present enlisted permanent strength is 87,000 men. Secretary Daniels transmitted a report from Rear Admiral Palmer, chief of the bureau of navigation emphasizing the need of additional officers, which said that two naval squadrons now abroad have no designated commanders other than a British officer and that five additional squadrons that will go across have no commanders.

Applications have been made and accepted for trout with which to stock the streams in this portion of the state. State game warden is sending the fish and promises that our nearby streams will be well stocked.

Francis Young who is in Camp Arby, Tex., writes that it is 102 in the shade there and all of our boys are suffering with the heat not being used to it, but that they will soon become accustomed to it and the army life is the only life for a boy.

### O'LEARY PLEADS NOT GUILTY

New York, June 18.—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Sinn Fein leader, who was arrested in Washington state last week after fleeing from trial here on charges of violating the espionage act arrived yesterday from the west in charge of federal officers. O'Leary was taken before Federal Judge Learned and arraigned on the treason and espionage conspiracy indictments. He pleaded not guilty to both charges and was held without bail on the treason indictment.

### CREDIT MEN IN SESSION

Chicago, Ill., June 18.—Practical plans outlining how the business men of the country can give greater financial support to the government are to be discussed by the National Association of Credit Men at its annual convention which opened in Chicago today.

London, June 18 (via Ottawa)—Mrs. Ida Cavell, mother of the heroic nurse Edith Cavell, executed by the Germans in Belgium, has died at her home, Henley-on-Thames at the age of 81. She had been in failing health since the death of her daughter.

### COAL OPERATORS KICK

Santa Fe, June 18.—The coal operators at Clark in southern Santa Fe county and Pecos valley consumers are not satisfied with the ten cents differential granted Madrid and Cerrillos coal operators to Roswell and other points in the Pecos valley, Clark being 91 miles nearer to Roswell via Willard, than Kennedy on the Santa Fe line. The state corporation commission therefore telegraphed General Freight Agent Kounz of the A. T. and S. F., strongly urging the claims of the petitioners. The 15 cents switching charge to Santa Fe is absorbed by producing and therefore Clark coal can be laid down as cheaply in Santa Fe as the Cerrillos product, but not so in the Pecos valley, in Albuquerque or Arizona points.

### Coughs and Colic 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 narcotcs. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A. A. Sena has returned from a visit to his ranch on the lower mesa and reports that the country is all terribly dry and much in need of rain, although the cattle and sheep seem to be holding up under the drought.

Word has been received from Ninon Hagelburg to the effect that he expects to leave for England in a very short time where he will receive his training.

Geo. Almes received his appointment in the army yesterday as second lieutenant and will leave shortly to report for service in Camp Benjamin Harrison.

The city will do its part toward making the Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion a success. Mayor Fred O. Blood announced this morning that the council has authorized the decoration of the main business streets, and will bear the incident expense. The decorations are to be of a patriotic character and will begin at the county bridge, following National avenue to Twelfth street, Twelfth to Douglas, Douglas to Sixth street and around the "loop" to the corner of Sixth and Douglas. E. Rosenwald and Sons, who have had charge of the decorating for the past several years, are working in the same capacity for the 1918 show. They have engaged the services of an expert decorator, who will be here within a few days to begin his work.

The Rosenwalds are prepared to decorate stores and private houses, as well as the streets. The decorator whom they will bring here will furnish designs for floats to be used in the parade, and will superintend their decoration. He is an artist at staff and plaster work, and was the designer of the state fair float which made such a decided impression in the 1916 parade. Several organizations and individuals have asked for designs, and there is no doubt but that the parade this year will be the largest and most beautiful in the history of the reunion. Charles O'Malley, who has charge of the arrangements, says the interest this year is greater than ever before.

"Rabbitfoot Bill", the best auctioneer in Oklahoma, is going to be one of the attractions at the Fourth Annual Cowboys Reunion. He will have charge of the disposal of the mares and colts given by E. B. Wheeler to be sold for the benefit of the Reunion association, and will functionate in any other capacity that the Cowboys may call upon him to fill. "Rabbitfoot Bill," whose name when he's in his shirtsleeves is C. K. Wilmeth, and who resides in Guymon, Okla., can draw money from the pockets of prospective customers of the articles he sells like the mustard plaster draws the pain out of a sore hide. He's mighty popular in Guymon and all over Oklahoma, but when his friends see him mount the block to sell something unless they want to buy, they clap their hands over their pocketbooks and beat it out of the reach of his voice with more speed than dignity.

Walt Naylor, president of the Reunion association; Con W. Jackson, the arena director, and Perry Brite, a member of the board of directors, knew Rabbitfoot in Oklahoma and were responsible for getting him out here. Con Jackson still loves him, though Rabbitfoot once sold him seven posthole diggers when Jackson had not the slightest inclination to build a fence at any time.

Here is what Rabbitfoot recently accomplished for patriotic purposes:

Sold a yearling steer in Hansford county, Texas, for Red Cross benefit, for \$1500. Sold a burro in Guymon for Red Cross for \$607. Sold burro in Goodwell, Okla., for Red Cross, for \$455.

Wilmeth is said to be a real comedian, and he is expected to keep the reunion crowds laughing all the time he is on the job.

The cowboys who formerly lived in New Mexico and now are in the United States army and navy appreciate the honor to be conferred upon them by the Reunion association in raising a service flag on July 4. Ernest H. Young, who formerly worked for Jim Whitmore and Tex Austin, is now a corporal in the army remount station at Camp Meade, Md. He writes that he hopes a star will go in the flag for him, as he counts himself a New Mexican and likes Las Vegas better than any place in the world. Young is trying to get a furlough to come here and enter the contests.

Dewitt Sands, who worked for Lyle McSpadden at San Marcial before entering the army, would appreciate having a star. He is now with Company B, 103rd ammunition train, Twenty-eighth division, and is located at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

#### Big Champions Interested

Correspondence has been begun by the Reunion association with two real champions, and it is likely that both will come. Both men have defeated every comer, and have thrilled such men as Colonel Roosevelt and other followers of western pastimes.

It begins to appear that the races, which the cowboys knew would be popular, will be a better drawing card than even the punchers expected. Entries are coming from every section of the north end of the state, and relay strings are being formed by many race horse owners. P. H. Hill of Espanola, is one of the latest horse owners to write that he expects to be here, while Lee Utterbach and T. O. Woody are coming from Tres Piedras and Charles Burkes from Melrose.

#### GERMANY'S WAR ON

##### THE WOUNDED

German airplanes recently bombed a large American hospital. Hovering at low altitudes, every effort was made to hit the main building, which was conspicuously marked with the Red Cross emblem. Doctors and nurses removed our wounded boys to trenches previously dug for such emergencies. National War Savings Day gives an opportunity to register in a practical way your vow that such things must end.

#### TANGELO, NEW FRUIT

A new type of fruit, which has been named the tangelo, has been produced by the bureau of plant industry through a cross between the tangerine orange and the grapefruit, or pomelo. As a class the tangelos resemble round oranges more than either of their parents and are exceedingly variable. Two well-recognized varieties have been thoroughly tested and have been distributed to co-operators for further trial. The tangelo has little acidity and resembles a tender and good flavored orange more than a grapefruit or tangerine.

#### GRACE LUSK GETS 19 YEARS

Waukesha, Wis., June 20.—After alienists had pronounced her sane, Grace Lusk, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary Newman Roberts, wife of the former Wisconsin veterinarian, was sentenced to 19 years imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

#### CAREFUL MANEUVERING TOGETHER WITH HIGH SPEED MAKES ESCAPE POSSIBLE

An Atlantic Port, June 20.—An American steamer arriving here today from a Central American port reported that at 4 p. m. yesterday afternoon 180 to 200 miles south of Sandy Hook she sighted a submarine and was pursued by the u-boat. This is the first report or appearance of a German raider so far north since ships were sunk by submarine attacks off the Jersey coast in the latter part of May.

The captain said that he put on full steam, zigzagged and escaped by outdistancing the u-boat. His ship carried 57 passengers. The fact that the American steamship was armed probably prevented her from being held up and sunk by the u-boat, which came to the surface within half a mile of the steamship. The navy gun crew prepared to fire but the submarine almost instantly submerged.

The ship ran all night with lights out, life boats swung and passengers wearing life belts.

#### AFTER MANY HOURS OF DELIBERATION JURY RETURNS VERDICT SUSTAINING CHARGE

Florencio C. de Baca, editor of La Voz del Pueblo, who has been on trial for the past two days for criminal libel, was found guilty by the jury, this morning, after being out all night.

The defendant was charged in the indictment with libeling Nazario V. Gallegos, a former resident of Santa Rosa, but now living in Las Vegas, by publishing in La Voz del Pueblo in this city an editorial which charged, among other things, that Mr. Gallegos had refused to purchase Liberty bonds of the third issue.

A large number of witnesses, prominent citizens of Guadalupe county, had been summoned and testified on the part of the defendant. It was the general impression of those who heard the trial that the case of the prosecution was weak and that the verdict would be an acquittal, but at 9 o'clock this morning the jury filed into the court rooms and announced their verdict—guilty as charged in the indictment. The attorneys for Mr. Baca, E. E. Veeder and G. H. Hunker gave notice that they would prepare and file a motion for a new trial within the five days allowed by statute.

In the three other libel cases tried during the present term; namely: State vs. Clevenger; State vs. Ogle; State vs. C. N. Higgins, in which three cases the juries returned verdicts of guilty, it was announced this morning that the arguments on the motions for a new trial would be heard on Monday morning next.

#### A NEW UNSINKABLE

Washington, June 20.—A new type of "unsinkable" ship is being built in America. It became known today that contracts for ten of the vessels have been let by the French government to an American yard. The design is the work of a Frenchman and embodies principles hitherto untried, details of which are being kept secret.

#### WILL INCREASE NAVY

Washington, June 20.—A permanent increase in the personnel of the navy from 87,000 to 131,000 men was voted by the house during consideration of the senate amendment to their \$1,600,000,000 naval appropriation bill.

#### PROFITTER UNDER ARREST

Washington, June 20.—Investigation by the government of illegal profiteer-

ing on war contracts led to the arrest in New York of James C. Staley, a reserve army officer, on a charge of accepting money for a contract.

#### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Jun 20.—Official notice that the food administration license of commission merchants does not cover the carrying of cash grain for customers who are not licensed, brought about general selling in the corn market. Prices declined sharply in consequence. Big receipts tended also to weaken prices. The closing quotations were:

Corn, July \$1.42 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; Aug. \$1.45 $\frac{7}{8}$ .  
Oats, July 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aug. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Pork, July \$41.80; Sept. \$42.30.  
Lard, July \$24.70; Sept. \$24.87.  
Ribs, July \$22.60; Sept. \$23.07.

#### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, June 20.—Hogs, receipts 10,000. Bulk \$16.25@16.50; heavy \$16.40@16.55; lights \$16.20@16.40; pigs \$16.25@16.90.

Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market lower. Prime fed steers \$17@18; dressed beef steers \$13@17; western steers \$14@17.75; cows \$7@14; heifers \$6.50@15; stockers and feeders \$8@15.50; bulls \$8@11.50; calves \$8.25@14.25. Sheep, receipts 7,000. Market strong. Lambs \$16@19.35; yearlings \$14@17; ewes \$10@13.50.

#### DEFENDANTS WILL ASK FOR RELEASE OF A NUMBER OF OTHERS

Chicago, June 20.—Eight of the 109 defendants in the I. W. W. trial will be discharged on motion of the government when the hearing is resumed. Those to be dismissed are Roger S. Culver, Globe, Ariz.; Harry Haight, Rockford, Ill.; Otto Juste, Detroit; Joseph Laukis, Hammond, Ind.; W. E. Mattingly, Minneapolis; Paul Piki, Chicago; Walter Reeder, Wilson, Okla., and Abran Rodriguez, Lordsburg, N. M.

Attorney Vanderver, for the defense, stated that he would in addition ask for a direct verdict acquitting 16 others on the grounds that there was nothing in the government's evidence, concluded yesterday's to implicate them.

They are Oliver B. Anderson, Butte, Mont.; Charles Ashleigh, San Francisco; J. R. Baskett, Jerome, Ariz.; J. H. Byers, Portland, Ore.; Pete Dailey, St. Paul, Minn.; B. Fletcher, Philadelphia; John M. Foss, Seattle, Wash.; Peter Green, Portland, Ore.; C. R. Griffin, Seattle, Jack Law, Pittsburgh; M. Levine, San Francisco; Charles McMinion, Salt Lake City; Walter T. Neff, Philadelphia; Sam Scaralet, Akron, O.; Vincent St. John, Carrizozo, N. M.; James B. Thompson, Raymond, Wash.; Pitirice C. Wetter, Medicine Hat, and Meyer Friedkin.

#### RAIDING PARTIES BUSY

London, June 20.—British raiding parties were active in several sectors along the front last night, taking prisoners and inflicting losses.

Word has been received from David Baker, one of the boys from San Miguel county stating that he is now in France.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Refugio Esquibel that their son, Louis, of Co. B, 355th Infantry, has arrived safely overseas. Louis left with one of the contingents from San Miguel county.

The kaiser is strong on speeches and manifestos, but he has to take a back seat to Emperor Charles as the complete letter writer.