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FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN NEXT APRIL

Washington, Nov. 27.—In preparation of the fifth war loan, the treasury announced today the issuance of \$600,000,000 or more of certificates of indebtedness payable May 6, 1919 and paying 4½ per cent interest. The subscription period will run from Dec. 5 to Dec. 10. The maturity date of the issue indicates that the fifth loan will be floated in April.

The treasury will issue blocks of these certificates biweekly amounting to not less than \$500,000,000 nor more than \$750,000,000 for an indefinite time. Secretary McAdoo explains in a letter to every bank and trust company. Outlining this program the secretary said.

"The expenditures of the government, including transactions in the principal of the public debt during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918 to and including Nov. 23, 1918 a period of less than five months, amounted to \$3213,070,000. Such expenditures during the month of November, to November 25 amounted to \$1,577,148,000, or at the rate of nearly two billion for the month.

"The proceeds of the fourth Liberty loan in excess of the amount of treasury certificates issued in anticipation of that loan have been exhausted; and the remaining installment payments to be made on subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan will but little more than cover the treasury certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of that loan and as yet unpaid.

"Evidently some time must pass before the readjustment from a war to a peace basis can reflect itself in material diminution of the daily cash outgo from the treasury. Indeed the wise policy of prompt liquidation of contracts might actually result for a time in the acceleration of demands upon the treasury while strengthening and making more liquid the banking position of the country.

"Uncertainties with respect to pending revenue legislation make it impracticable and inexpedient to borrow further at this time in an

icipation of taxes. In this period of readjustment it would be difficult to set in motion any plan for the continuous sale of government bonds and it seems the wise policy will be to plan for one great popular campaign in the spring for the sale of bonds which should be of short maturities and meanwhile to provide for the government's necessities by the issue of treasury certificates at fortnightly intervals."

Each bank, Mr. McAdoo explained, will be expected to subscribe roughly 2½ per cent of the bank's gross resources every two weeks or 5 per cent monthly in support of the financial program.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, it was understood today has been offered the post of secretary of the treasury to succeed Secretary McAdoo.

Whether he will be nominated, is an open question. Without actually declining to serve, it is said, Mr. Baruch has urged upon the president strongly his belief that he should not enter the cabinet on the ground that his wealth, largely in government and other securities, would be seriously embarrassing.

The ill-health of Carter Glass, chairman of the house banking and currency committee, who also has been mentioned for the office, is said to have been influential in determining the president to ask Mr. Baruch to put aside his known objections.

For director general of railroads to succeed Mr. McAdoo, Charles A. Prouty, now director of the railroad administration's division of public service and accounts, is believed to be one of the men under consideration.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of American naval forces in Europe since the United States went to war, has been selected for promotion to the rank of admiral when a vacancy in the list occurs next month thru the retirement of Admiral Austin M. Knight, commanding the Asiatic fleet.

Rear Admiral A. Gleaves, chief of the convoy service which has guarded transports going overseas without losing an eastbound ship, will be made vice admiral to fill the vacancy caused by the advance of Admiral Sims.

German Peace Delegates Shown Desolated France

CARDINAL MERCIER TELLS OF GERMAN ATROCITIES IN OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM COMPLAIN OF COLD ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF ALLIED DELEGATION

Malines, Belgium, Nov. 27 (Havas)—Forty-nine Belgian priests were tortured and put to death by the Germans during the occupation. Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, declared in an interview today. He added that 12,000 men were removed from his diocese to Germany where they were forced to work. Other crimes committed by the Germans, the cardinal said, were too long and too terrible to relate briefly. The cardinal related that in the early stages of unrestricted German submarine warfare, the Marquis of Villalobar, the Spanish minister to Belgium, called on the German governor general in Brussels and asked him to intervene with Berlin to limit the submarine warfare to the belligerents. The Spanish minister gave the governor this advice:

"The Americans are exasperated and are on the verge of joining the allies, which will mean the defeat of the central empires."

"We have no fear whatever of the Americans, who will never be able to help the allies," the governor general replied haughtily, the cardinal said. "An army cannot be raised in a few months. Three years at least will be necessary for them, and France and her modest ally, the British, will be crushed long before that."

FINANCIAL HEARINGS

Washington, Nov. 27.—Cabinet members and heads of all war agencies were asked today by Chairman Sherley of the house appropriations committee to attend hearings beginning Monday at which it will determine what part of war appropriations may be returned to the treasury.

TELEGRAPHERS TO STRIKE

Atlanta Ga., Nov. 27.—Representatives of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, meeting here and in Chicago today, voted to call a strike effective December 5 unless their original demands are granted by the railroad administration. O. D. Gorman, chairman of the southeastern division of the order, made the announcement here today. The Chicago conference, he said, was attended by representatives of all the divisions except the southeastern.

Amsterdam, Nov. 27.—The armistice conferences between the German delegates and Mr. Foch and his associates early this month, were carried out in the most businesslike manner possible and apparently without notable incidents, according to a long account of the conference given the Berlin Vossische Zeitung by a member of the German party.

After the French met the German commissioners they were driven for ten hours in automobiles to an appointed rendezvous. "It seemed to me," says the narrator, "that the drive was intentionally prolonged in order to carry us through the devastated provinces and prepare us for the hardest conditions which hatred and revenge might demand. One of the French men pointed to a heap of ruins, saying 'Behold St. Quentin.'"

"We entered a train with blinds drawn in the evening and awoke in the morning in the midst of the forest of Compiègne, surrounded by soldiers. There were two trains, one occupied by Marshal Foch and his staff and the other by the Germans. In these we lived, worked and negotiated for three days. We had everything in abundance. There was nothing to find fault with. The great enmity and hatred that apparently prevailed against us were shown, however, in the negotiations and in the terms imposed."

The narrator remarks that the French officers and Vice Admiral Wemyss, British representative, maintained a cold attitude. "Never tempered by a friendly word. Marshal Foch, whom we only saw twice, at the beginning and at the end of the conference, is a stern, plain man. He did not speak a single word to us in the tone which formerly distinguished the chivalrous French nation.

"It is not true that Foch told us there could not be any question of negotiations, only the imposition of conditions and whatever coldness he displayed was never ill-mannered or rough."

MAJOR DECORATED

Archangel, Friday, Nov. 23.—Major Michael Doonhue of Holyoke, Mass. has received the British distinguished service order for gallantry while serving with the American troops along the Dvina river.

LONDON MAKES PREPARATIONS ONLY CONCLUDING SESSIONS AT VERSAILLES—HUNS DIDN'T LIKE TERMS.

London, Nov. 25.—"President Wilson will receive the greatest reception we ever gave any guest. No progress any emperor ever made will equal his," says the Observer in an article discussing the coming visit of the president to England. It adds:

"We rejoice that an event we have so urgently advocated is now assured."

The newspaper, discussing the question of the freedom of the seas, says:

"There is a profound contrast between America, which is a solid continental unit, and the British empire, which is essentially a maritime system.

"Shipping and the naval means for guarding it correspond to the transcontinental railways which link the United States from ocean to ocean and to the internal policy required for guarding them. If this one fundamental diversity between the positions of the two countries and their sources of life is grasped there can be no extreme difficulty in adjusting points of view on all matters."

ATTEMPT TO ROB FIELD MARS HAL'S TREASURY BALKED—RED GUARDS ARRESTED

Berlin, Nov. 25.—An attempted robbery recently of 60,000,000 marks belonging to the treasury of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is charged against members of the Spartacus faction. When the car containing the funds reached the railway station here a few days ago, it was taken over by a detachment of red badged soldiers claiming to represent the Berlin soldiers and workmen's government. The deceit was discovered and notwithstanding apologies to the effect that a misunderstanding was responsible for the attempted seizure the red guards were arrested and interned at police headquarters.

Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the radical socialist leader, is devoting himself primarily to an effort to influence the men returning from the front. His henchmen comprise a small army of red soldiers who are accused of packing various meetings sufficiently to secure the majority necessary to push through measures calculated to embarrass the present government. Dr. Liebknecht's agitation is the official propaganda of the Spartacus group of extreme radicals. He chiefly directs his attacks at the proposed national assembly. The indications, however, are that his efforts to win over the returning soldiers has failed absolutely and yesterday's meeting was marked by the violent opposition of soldiers.

The radical leaders' principal appeal is to the proletariat—Rosa Luxemburg is ably seconding Dr. Liebknecht. Her oratory is of the loquacious and fire-eating brand. The Spartacus group meetings are invariably attended by numerous women.

Philipp Scheidemann, in Vorwaerts declares that the insecurity of the government may be deduced from the undisturbed activity of the Spartacus faction "who in their press, their pamphlets and their meetings are endeavoring to win over the soldiers for Bolshevism."

Paris, Nov. 25.—The conferences on the preliminary of peace probably will be held in Paris instead of at Versailles owing to the superior accommodations and conveniences in the capital. Only the formal sessions at concluding stages will be held at Versailles.

The only active sittings now going on are those of the joint armistice commission which holds daily sessions at Spa, the former German headquarters, but which now is held by the French. French, British and German delegates attend the meetings. General Nudant represents Marshal Foch with Commandant Systeron as his assistant. General von Winterfeldt is the German military representative and Mathias Erzberger, who also was a member of the German armistice delegation participates in most of the sessions. Some of the meetings are described as having been very animated over the efforts of the Germans to obtain modification of the terms of the armistice.

Marshal Foch's reply was a refusal to consider a change and a dispatch from Basle gives the text of the marshal's reply, which says:

"No attention can be given to the demands presented in General von Winterfeldt's letter of Nov. 21."

The joint armistice commission meeting appears to be in accordance with Clause 34 of the armistice which admitted the principle of a permanent international armistice commission under the direction of the military and naval chiefs. While its duties are restricted to the execution of the armistice, it is one of the preliminaries which will merge later into the sessions of the interallied conference and the peace congress.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The Rumania government has issued a decree dissolving parliament and convening a constituent assembly elected by universal suffrage, according to a dispatch from Jassy.

Copenhagen, Nov. 25.—An agreement has been reached between the German soldiers and workmen's council and the government, it is officially announced in Berlin. The agreement provides:

"First—All political power is to be in the hands of the German socialist republic and the soldiers and workmen's council.

"Second—Their aim is to defend and develop what has been accomplished by the revolution and to suppress all counter revolutionary activity.

"Third—Pending the election of representatives of the soldiers and workmen's councils to an executive council of the German republic the executive council in Berlin is to exercise its functions.

"Fourth—The appointment and dismissal of all members of the various legislative bodies of the republic and until the final constitution is established, of Prussia, are to be made by the central executive council which also

has the right of control.

"Fifth—Before the cabinet appoints assistant ministers the executive council must be consulted.

"Sixth—A convention of deputies drawn from the soldiers and workmen's councils is to be summoned as soon as possible."

London, Nov. 25.—This morning's London newspapers display the German advices regarding the agreement between the soldiers' and workmen's council and the government which is regarded as a development of the greatest importance and as tantamount to the overthrow of the Ebert-Haase combination and the adoption, at least theoretically of the existing Russian system.

It is admitted that the German councils have not yet developed the extravagances which led to the disintegration and anarchy in Russia, the councils not being dominated by the Bolsheviki element. The Daily Mail while pointing out the analogy to the developments in Russia, suggests that the new step is a part of a "big bluff" aimed at persuading the allies that the old Germany is defunct. The Daily Express also thinks the menace is possibly exaggerated for the purpose of impressing the allies of the difficulties of the position.

The latest reports from Germany indicate that the internal situation here has reached a critical stage. Although a proclamation has been issued declaring that all political power is in the hands of the German socialist republic and the soldiers and workmen's council opposition to such a government is growing outside of Berlin.

A greater part of south Germany, including Wurttemberg, Baden and Bavaria, has declared it will not submit "to the terrorism of the dictators in Berlin who have replaced the kaiser and militarism."

An independent republic also has been formed in northwestern Germany, with Hamburg as the capital. Even in Prussia, according to the reports, feeling against the Berlin soldiers and workmen's council is gaining ground.

CABLES RENEWED

FROM BELGIUM

New York, Nov. 25.—Cable communications between America and liberated Belgium has been resumed, subject however to censorship and delay, the Commercial Cable company announced today.

Columbus, O., Nov. 25.—A campaign for the election of General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, to the presidency in 1920 was formally launched in Ohio today by the incorporation of "The Pershing Republican League."

Former United States Senator Charles Dick of Akron and fourteen other prominent republicans of Akron and Summit county are sponsors for the movement. Mr. Dick's name heads the list of the fifteen men who signed the articles of incorporation which were presented to the secretary of state today.

DUTCH MINISTER DECLARES HOLLAND IS PRO-ALLY—DIDN'T WANT KAISER EITHER

New York, Nov. 25.—Jacob Theodore Cremer, newly appointed minister from the Netherlands to the United States, in a talk with newspaper men here today declared that millions of the common people of Holland had always been strongly pro-ally. He added that Holland would never become a republic within the life of the present generation because of the love of the Dutch people for Queen Wilhelmina and the historic house of Orange.

Mr. Cremer made light of reports of threatened revolution in Holland and attributed stories of the possible abdication of Queen Wilhelmina to Pieter Troelstra, a "pro-German socialistic democratic member of the lower house, whose proposition," he said, "was turned down abruptly by the people and, probably never will be again brought up."

Discussing the future needs of the Netherlands, the Dutch diplomat said ships must be found to carry food to her people who for more than four years had, out of a scanty store, fed more than 1,000,000 war refugees. The country, he said, was in dire straits. Dutch bread, he said, was so inferior to the bread sent from America that Belgian refugees in Holland refused to eat it. The statues of the former emperor of Germany and his son (the ex-crown prince, was dismissed by the Dutch diplomat with the remark that both were "interned" and that the length of the stay could not be determined. He laughingly added that Holland would have preferred Switzerland should have the questionable honor of being chosen as an asylum for the deposed royalties.

The island of Wieringen, where the ex-crown prince has been taken, is an uninviting place and surrounded by such shallow waters that no large vessels can approach it.

President Wilson's "14 points" in his demands upon Germany, Mr. Cremer said he believed were of such a strong nature that adherence to them in their general substance would make for the benefit of all free peoples.

Mr. Cremer at present is a senator of Holland, and prior to this appointment had held many important posts under the Dutch government. He was formerly secretary of state for the colonies. Accompanying him to Washington, in addition to his wife, is Professor Van Vollehoven, of Leyden university.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 25.—Eighty Villa followers, said to have been under command of General Holgunn, attacked and set fire to Villa Ahumada, 80 miles south of Juarez early Sunday morning after wrecking a southbound freight train on the Mexican Central railway by explosives, according to reliable advices here early today.

The Villa men were later driven from the town by the federal garrison of Villa Ahumada. Though official reports had not reached here this morning it was said a number of men on each side had been killed and wounded. The southbound passenger train from Juarez Sunday was flagged by a woman who walked five miles from the scene of the wrecked freight train for that purpose.

LIBERTY IS USELESS UNLESS ORDER IS INSTALLED—MUST WORK FOR PEACE

Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—Chancellor Ebert is reported in a dispatch from the semi-official Wolf bureau of Berlin as having addressed a conference of delegates from various parts of Germany, who gathered in the chancellor's palace yesterday, and to have urged co-operation throughout the former empire in dealing with the present situation. The conference included a few former diplomatists.

The chancellor said that when the present government took charge everything was in ruins. Now, however, a socialistic republic had replaced the monarchy and power had been put in the hands of the workmen and soldiers. The first aim to be achieved, Ebert continued, was peace and security of the economic bases. Every workman and soldier, he declared, must labor to his utmost for the rebuilding of the state. Liberty was worthless without food and employment, he pointed out, and the summoning of a national assembly was necessary to secure the co-operation of the central administration and the federated states.

The cabinet would on Tuesday, said Ebert consider a bill for the election of a national assembly, but provisional arrangements must be immediately made for the government of the federated empire. Dr. Solf, the minister of foreign affairs declared that the situation was extremely threatening, owing both to the "enemy's will to destroy" Germany and the separatist movement in that country.

London, Monday, Nov. 25 (British Wireless Service).—Publication of official reports from the Bavarian minister at Berlin to his home government confirm evidence in the hands of the entente that Germany and Austria conspired to bring about a war. It was for this reason that the terms of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia were made so drastic that hostilities were bound to follow.

These revelations have been published in Munich after permission has been asked by the Bavarian premier and foreign minister of the German federal government. They are in the form of a report sent to Munich July 18, 1914, by Count von Lerchenfeld, the Bavarian minister at Berlin. According to the report the delivery of the ultimatum to Serbia was delayed until after President Poincaré and Premier Viviani, of France had gone to St. Petersburg, which would make it difficult for the entente nations to arrive at an understanding and take counter measures. Count von Lerchenfeld said that "Serbia obviously cannot accept such conditions as will be laid down" and that as a consequence "there must be war." He declared that action on the part of Austria could not be long delayed "for that might give Serbia, under pressure from France and Russia an opportunity to offer satisfaction."

In a telegram to Munich from Berlin on July 31, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld said that Sir Edward Grey's efforts to preserve peace would "certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events." Later, the same day he wired information as to ultimatums to Russia and France, forecast their rejection by both nations

and told of plans to hurl Germany's armies against France, which, he said, would be "overwhelmed in four weeks." He said that the morale of the French army was poor and that it was poorly armed.

On August 4, the Bavarian minister outlined Germany's intention to violate Belgian neutrality, saying:

"The chief of the general staff has declared that even British neutrality will be paid for too dearly if the price is respect of Belgium. An attack on France is possible only through Belgium."

—BUY W. S. S.—

(By the Associated Press) Strasbourg, Monday, Nov. 25.—After four days of continuous celebration, the inhabitants of Strasbourg were still at the height of their enthusiasm when Marshal Petain, with General Gouaud made his official entry today at the head of crack troops of the French army.

The passage of the troops was declared to be one of the finest military spectacles that this ancient town ever witnessed. The long column of soldiers marching eight abreast was accompanied on either side by a line of Alsatian girls. As they kept step with the soldiers they gave an original and picturesque effect to the parade.

HUN PROPAGANDA FOUND A READY RECEPTION IN LONE STAR STATE.

New York, Nov. 26.—Documents showing propaganda methods of the German-American National Alliance with the United States Brewers' association were today placed in the records of the senate judiciary committee investigation of brewers' activities.

One of the documents dealt with the alliance's efforts to combat "anti-Germanism" in Texas, referred to in a report of the propaganda and organization committee of the alliance at the convention in San Francisco in 1915.

"Our next look we directed to Texas, where fanatics had declared war upon Germanism to the hilt," said the report written by Joseph Keller of Indianapolis, Ind. "We found there a glorious thorough-going, self-conscious Germanism, both in the second third and also the fourth generations, which was for the most part centralized in a mighty order of the Sons of Hermann. Most comforting was the result of the election in which the German vote in Texas made itself felt more strongly than ever before and it was undoubtedly the factor which saved the state from a puritanical yoke."

The work of the alliance in Illinois, Ohio and Iowa was described in the same report.

—BUY W. S. S.—

H. J. Krackowizer, well known in this city, having established an agency here for an electric lighting plant for ranches and other private institutions, is under arrest in Denver on a charge preferred by a Taos, N. M. ranchman, alleging fraud. The story, as published in the Denver Times, follows:

H. J. Krackowizer is in the Denver city jail awaiting extradition papers on the way here from Santa Fe before being taken back to New Mexico to

face a string of charges, including plots to wreck trains and passing bogus checks in various cities along the Colorado-New Mexico border.

Krackowizer, who asserts he is a former officer in the Austrian aviation corps, was arrested in Denver Thursday on advices from Taos, N. M. The man was held here in connection with an alleged fraudulent deal in which he sold machinery for an electric plant to Alvin Miramoan of Taos for \$680.

As soon as he gets back to Taos he will find other charges awaiting him, according to information in the hands of the police.

F. C. McCartney, former Denver man, who went to New Mexico to work for Krackowizer, who conducted the New Mexico Engineering company, arrived in Denver Saturday and identified the prisoner. He was Krackowizer's roommate at Taos before Krackowizer left that place October 25. He visited the jail yesterday and said he was unable to induce Krackowizer to return to New Mexico without extradition papers.

Krackowizer, who is suspected of being a German agent in the United States, is believed to be implicated in fires and railroad wrecks at and near Tres Piedras on the D. and R. G. railroad in New Mexico, and to have passed bad checks at Alamosa, Pagosa Springs, Colo., and at Wagon Mound, and Santa Rosa, N. M.

First Suspected Man

McCartney says he never suspected there was anything wrong with his former employer until after he left Taos October 25, ostensibly for Las Vegas. A short time later a letter from Krackowizer mailed from Clayton asked McCartney to send him among other things a roll of kodak films. McCartney inspected these and says he found one of them showed the joint of a railroad rail with the bolts removed.

After that McCartney says he began to hear of the charges that his former employer had passed a string of bad checks along the border and also was suspected of starting the fires and causing the railroad wrecks. He doesn't know whether Krackowizer is guilty, as the prisoner made nothing like a confession in his talk with McCartney at the city jail.

McCartney says he met Krackowizer in Denver several months ago and agreed to go with him to New Mexico to be his chief electrician on an irrigation project. He says he never saw Krackowizer do anything to prove he was a German agent, but that he claimed to have been an officer in the Austrian aviation service.

McCartney has a pair of expensive Austrian officers' boots which were left in his room by Krackowizer. He says the suspect made friends readily and is the kind of man who would "promise anything to gain his point."

During Krackowizer's residence in Las Vegas, there were many people who thought he was a German agent, and it is said that he was under surveillance the greater part of the time he was here, by agents from the United States department of justice. Nothing of an incriminating nature was developed against him, however, the suspicion being founded on the fact that he admitted that he was an Austrian and that he frequently sought the society of local people who were known to be in sympathy with their "fatherland."

Washington, Nov. 26.—The suggestion from London that naval vessels surrendered by Germany under the armistice may be sunk to avoid possible disagreement among the associated nations as to their disposition was received by naval officials here with evident surprise. Secretary Daniels said the proposition had never been mentioned to him and he was certain American naval representatives had suggested no such plan.

No intimation has been given as to the policy of the United States in this regard. Admiral Benson, ranking officer among the American delegates, received full instructions before his departure, however. If the Versailles conference decrees that the German war ships are to be pro-rated among the allies according to naval losses, the United States would obtain only one destroyer and one armored cruiser, the major ships going to England, France and Italy.

—BUY W. S. S.—

BOLSHEVISM IS REJECTED BY SOLDIERS AND WORKMEN FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL.

(By the Associated Press) Berlin, Nov. 26.—Reports of tests of strength between the conservative elements and the independent and bolshevik socialists in various places in Germany continue to indicate that as far as mere numbers go the extremists are almost negligible.

Fuller reports from Bremen show that the movement in the coast cities already has turned into a more conservative channel.

A meeting of soldiers', workmen's and peasants' councils, representing Bremen, Hanover, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Flensburg, Osnabrueck, Wilhelmshaven and a number of smaller places in the provinces of Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein, adopted a resolution declaring that these councils would stand behind the present government and demand the convocation of a national assembly. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 81 to 20. There also was a crushing defeat for the extremists at a meeting representing the 10th army corps at Hanover whereby a vote of 140 to 4, a resolution was adopted against efforts to establish a dictatorship and demanding the summoning of a constituent assembly.

Soldiers from the front are beginning to arrive in Berlin and men who have conversed with them express themselves optimistically as to the effect of their return. These men declare that the great bulk of the soldiers reject bolshevism in all its phases.

It also may perhaps be considered an indication of the general public's faith in the conservatism of the soldiers that German and Prussian flags are beginning to reappear over all Berlin, after having made way for the red flag since November 10. Only in one of the suburbs was any objection raised to the flying of the national flags. Certain elements there tore the Prussian banners from the street cars. Elsewhere the emblems were not disturbed.

ASK THAT HOHENZOLLERNS DEMONSTRATIONS CHARACTERIZED BY DISORDER—POLICE PROTEST

Berlin, Nov. 27.—"We demand the immediate convening of a revolutionary tribunal for the purpose of passing sentence on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and on von Bethmann-Hollweg," says the Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Kari Liebknecht. In commenting on the disclosures made in Munich concerning the complicity of Germany in bringing about the war.

The Spartacus organ also demands a reckoning with the socialist leaders—Ebert, David, Molkenbuhr and others, for participation in propaganda calculated to absolve Germany from responsibility for causing the war.

"We have been told that Germany had no knowledge of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. It was a lie," says the Vorwaerts. "Berlin was said to have admonished Vienna to go slow. It was a lie."

The organ of the independent socialists, Die Freiheit, says:

"They committed high treason. We cannot lay hands on William and his son, but it is to be hoped that they will yet be brought to justice. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former chancellor, and von Jagow and Zimmermann, former German foreign secretaries, who were the tools, must be arrested and brought into court."

ADMIRAL COFFMAN

REACHES RETIRING AGE

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, who tomorrow reaches the age for statutory retirement has long been prominent among the high ranking officers of the United States navy. At the commencement of the war with Germany he was second in command of the Atlantic fleet and held the rank of Vice Admiral. Subsequently he was transferred to the command of the fifth naval district, with headquarters at Norfolk.

FOOTBALL AT EL PASO

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 27.—Several thousand Camp Cody soldiers are expected here tomorrow for the annual football game between Camp Cody and Fort Bliss soldier teams. Brigadier General Lindsay, commanding the 97th division at Camp Cody, and staff will be the guests of Brigadier General Hernbrook, commanding the El Paso military district, at the game which will be staged at the stadium High school.

H. A. CARLISLE DEAD.

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Hugh A. Carlisle of Santa Fe, formerly Dorothy Sanford, received word today that her husband died in France of pneumonia on Oct. 18.

NEW GLOVES FOR ARMY.

El Paso, Nov. 27.—Interchangeable gloves, to be worn on either the right or left hand, will be issued to United States troops hereafter according to information received at Fort Bliss yesterday. They will be knitted flat so that backs and palms will be identical. The change is made in order that wear may be equalized and that the wearing out of one glove may not necessitate loss of a pair.

New York, Nov. 27.—The demonstration of soldiers, sailors and marines against the red flag at the socialist meeting at Madison Square garden last night was characterized as rowdyism by Police Commissioner Enright. The police he said were reluctant to interfere with men in uniform, but such disorder as was committed last night when the services men attacked red emblem wearers and attempted to break through the police into the garden would not be tolerated. After remarking that he had made a report to Mayor Hylan on the affair the police commissioner said:

"If men in uniform would mind their own business and act in an orderly manner the police department can handle the rest. The police can handle citizens, but they do not like to have sailors or soldiers interfere. They don't like to do anything to a man in uniform. We tried to get the provost marshal last night to send some men to Madison Square garden to handle the soldiers, but if they arrived we did not see them. If their rowdyism continues, something will have to be done with them."

The commissioner added that he understood that the socialists were going to discard the red flag for a blue one.

RAILROAD GETS RIGHTAWAY.

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—Traffic Manager Seggerson of the New Mexico Central railroad who has just returned from New York city announces that the company has acquired outright all of the rights and property of the Albuquerque Eastern and that \$75,000 have been spent already for improvements.

DEATH OF CANDIDATE.

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—That the death of the candidate for office who received the majority at the election does not give the office to the minority candidate, was the opinion handed down today by Assistant Attorney General Hatch upon inquiry of Filemon Sanchez of A. O. S. The county school superintendent-elect, Pablo Quintana who was also the incumbent of the office died of the influenza and the board of county commissioners selected former County Superintendent Jose Montaner to fill the vacancy. However, Mr. Hatch admits there are precedents the other way and the matter may be taken into the courts.

PULLMAN TAX REPEALED.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Elimination of the one-half cent a mile extra railroad fare for Pullman transportation effected December 1 has been decided on by Director General McAdoo.

The order to be issued soon also will remove other differentials imposed by the passenger rate order last June on tourist sleepers and other special accommodations. It will not affect any of the changes imposed by the Pullman company.

This will mean a loss to the railroads of between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 it is estimated. No radical changes will be made soon in that a force for operations in Siberia

was being organized in Canada. The censorship hitherto prevailing had prevented the transmission of the news.

BIG HEATING PLANT

Milan, Italy.—A heating apparatus powerful enough to force heat through a pile of sand bags twelve feet thick and to dry without scorching the wall behind is needed to preserve one of the world's masterpieces "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci, which is painted on the wall of the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie here. The dampness which accumulates in the sand necessary as a protection from air raids is fast fading the colors of the picture, already damaged by time.

NO TROOPS HOME

BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Washington, Nov. 27.—No active division of the American Expeditionary Forces can be landed in the U. S. before Christmas, Secretary Baker said yesterday. The policy of returning first the thousands of casualties and the auxiliary troops from England will postpone the movement of first line troops who have been designated for release by General Pershing.

WILL BE NEEDED NOW TO TRANSPORT COLONIALS AND FAMILIES.

New York, Nov. 27.—A statement made here yesterday from authoritative sources regarding the part British ships have played in the transporting to Europe of the American army, disclosed that England may be compelled soon to use all of her available transports for the return to their homes of troops of the British empire.

There are British troops to be returned from Mesopotamia, Italy, and France to England, and there are Australian, Indian, African, Canadian and other colonial forces to be returned from France. Also there are in England and France thousands of women and children, families of colonial troops who have married there who will require transportation. So great will be the demand on British vessels for this service it was said that the use of the ships for American overseas forces may not be possible to any great extent for some time to come.

Discussing what England has done toward moving American troops abroad it was authoritatively stated that British vessels carried 1,080 American troops to England and France during the war from the embarkation ports of the U. S.

Of the more than a million troops carried fewer than 500 were lost thru war mishaps.

FORCE WAS TO INVADE SIBERIA

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The report that the Canadian-Siberian expeditionary force has been cancelled is incorrect. It is understood unofficially here that certain arrangement including this force as well as its composition are being considered.

The foregoing dispatch from Ottawa brings the first information in that a force for operations in Siberia

ARGENTINE WANTS FREE TRADE

Buenos Aires.—Argentine has taken the lead in an effort to persuade the South American republics to tear down their tariff walls and open themselves to free trade among themselves arguing that such action would make them commercially independent of other countries in Europe and North America. No step has been taken in spite of the fact that until now the Argentine's principal source of revenue has been its customs houses.

To show its sincerity the Argentine government has introduced a bill in congress providing for the opening of diplomatic negotiations with all the neighboring countries for the adoption of treaties providing for the free exchange of the products of each country concerned.

If the desire of Argentine is to remove the fiscal barriers which in the past have estranged the nations of South America and restricted commerce between them, making them dependent on overseas nations

A year's trial of free trade with Peru has led Argentine to seek similar arrangements with the other republics. The Peruvian legation in Buenos Aires and the Argentine consulate in Lima have acted as commercial agents for their respective countries with the result that today there is a regular trade of wheat, flour and cereals to Peru in exchange for cotton, rice and sugar from Peru.

It is expected that Chile will be the next republic to ratify a free trade treaty.

ESKIMOS HAVE THE FLU;

WILL HOLD NO FAIRS

Seattle, Ore., Nov. 26.—Reindeer fairs, always the big winter events of Eskimos calendars in northwestern Alaska, are not to be held this year on account of the influenza epidemic, according to word reaching United States officials in charge of Alaska education.

Already the epidemic has spread like wildfire among the natives in the Seward peninsula. By keeping the Eskimos apart and holding no fairs officials believe the disease can be checked.

Usually several fairs are held at various Eskimo villages each year. The natives with their reindeer come for miles around and engage in athletic contests listen to instruction on reindeer culture and place their deer on exhibition and in contests for prizes.

LET'S START SOMETHING WITH HIM

(Detroit News)

The man has already appeared who is heard to say, "Yes, sir, if it had lasted six months longer I would have enlisted."

AREN'T THEY THIRSTY ENOUGH?

(Boston Herald)

England's promise of salt herring in response to Germany's request for fish ought to please Pilsen and Munich.

GOVERNMENT ASKS TO BECOME A PART OF THAT COUNTRY

Basel, Monday, Nov. 25.—The Bosnian national government has addressed a note to Crown Prince Alexander, of Serbia, asking for an immediate reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Serbian kingdom under the sovereignty of the Karagevitch dynasty, of which the crown prince is the ruling head.

Karagevich (Black George) Petrovitch was the founder of the reigning dynasty in Serbia. He was murdered in 1817, leaving two sons, one of whom, Alexander, became the reigning prince in 1842. In 1857 Alexander was forced to abdicate and was banished. The Obrenovitch dynasty then became the reigning house and continued until 1903 when King Alexander and his queen were murdered. Then the Karagevitch dynasty returned to power, King Peter, becoming monarch.

His older son, Prince George, renounced succession to the throne in 1909 and Prince Alexander, his younger brother, became the heir apparent. Prince Alex fought with great distinction during the recent allied offensive in southern Serbia.

TO RESTORE PRE-WAR RATES.

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—Hartley Kinney has filed with the state corporation commission a petition against the New Mexico Midland Railroad company asking that its freight rates be reduced to the figure they were before the federal government took over the railroads. The Midland was at first taken over by the government and its rates raised, but later it was relinquished by the federal railway administration, but its rates were not restored to what they had been before the transfer.

HEIR TO THRONE TELLS HOW UNWILLING GOVERNMENT WAS TO ENTER

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—"his last war was the most disastrous in the history of Turkey, not because she was beaten, but because it made enemies of nations naturally our friends" declared Abdul Medjid Effendi, heir to the Ottoman throne, to the correspondent of the Associated Press, whom he received to day.

"The present sultan and myself," he continued, "denounced the proposal that Turkey enter the war. Mohammed V, who was then reigning showed weakness before a clique of adventurers like Talaat Bey and Enver Bey, then cabinet ministers, and now fugitives whom Germany had fed with dreams of power.

"I am more ashamed of the Armenian atrocities committed during the war than anything in our history but I must insist that they were against the will of the present sultan and the nation as a whole. They were instigated by unpatriotic ministers who were guaranteed in their places by their services to German militarism. The fanaticism of remote tribes in their dislike for their neighbors and the brutality of provincial officers served as the medium while the censored press

concealed the facts. The imperial family tried to make use of their prestige against this, but were imprisoned in the palace.

"In future, I can say, "we must have foreign assistance, as the country is exhausted. We prefer to deal with one nation, because the difficulties of international control have been shown elsewhere; but we welcome any control not menacing the sovereignty of the Caliphs."

Dr. Riza Tewfik, the minister of public instruction, who was received at the same time as the correspondent, complained of the provincial officials appointed by the former ministers and still retained because of the lack of other trained men. He declared that they were delaying, for profit to themselves, the shipment of coal from the Turkish mines on the Black sea coast to Constantinople, where a fuel shortage is threatened.

"Secure proofs," said the heir to the throne, "and I myself will guarantee the support of the sultan and the punishment of the miscreants. Strike hard and quickly. Such criminals may ruin the country at a critical moment."

LUDENDORFF QUILTS

GERMAN SOIL

Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—General Ludendorff, reputed to have been long the actual directing head of Germany's military affairs, has quit German soil, according to the Frankfurt Gazette. It says he has left Sassnitz, Prussia, for Sweden. His titular position in the German military system was that of first quartermaster general.

SOLDIERS WILL THEN CONVERT THEIR POLICIES—WILL BE URGED TO KEEP THEM.

Washington, Nov. 27.—As soldiers are demobilized effort will be made to impress on them desirability of their payments on their government voluntary life insurance, which can be maintained for five years after peace, even though the soldier has returned to civil life. This will be done by insurance agencies in the army, working together on the Treasury's War Risk Insurance Bureau.

Secretary McAdoo in a statement has urged soldiers to retain their insurance to protect their families and to retain the right to convert this into other forms to be provided by the government. An additional reason, it is said, is the treasury's desire to make of the soldiers' and sailors' insurance a demonstration that government life insurance is successful, and can be extended.

"I desire to remind all America's soldiers and sailors," said Mr. McAdoo's statement, "that it is their opportunity and their privilege to keep up their insurance with the U. S. government after the war has officially terminated and even after they have returned to civil life.

"In its present form, this insurance, renewable term insurance, at net peace rates, issued against death and total permanent disability. Under the provisions of the war risk insurance act, every person holding the insurance may keep it up in this form even after he leaves the service, for a period of five

years. All that is necessary is the regular payment of premiums.

"Moreover, the law provides that not later than five years after the termination of the war as declared by presidential proclamation the term insurance shall be converted without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. This insurance will continue to be government insurance.

"The advantages of keeping this insurance in force cannot be emphasized too strongly. The right to continue it is a valuable right given by the government to our fighting men as compensation for their services. If this right is lost by allowed to lapse the holder cannot again obtain insurance except from private companies at a considerable increase in cost. Moreover many of the men have become uninsurable as a result of the war thru physical impairment, and if these allow their insurance to lapse they will lose the last opportunity for their families to have the protection of life insurance."

A SOLDIER'S THOUGHTS AS HE GOES OVER THE TOP

Yank Thinks of Mother, French of Wife and Tommy of His Sweetheart

With the American Armies.—When an American soldier goes over the top or when he receives a bullet or shrapnel wound he thinks of his mother. The French poilu thinks of his wife and the British Tommy of his sweetheart.

This act is borne out by the officers and doctors who have served in all three of the allied armies. They declare that when the American soldier is wounded the first word on his lips in almost every case is "Mother." Even after he is removed to the hospital he calls constantly for his mother. His British cousin, however, seems chiefly absorbed in his sweetheart and longs to see her "just once again," while his French compatriot thinks only of his "bonne bien aimee."

One soldier on the morning of an attack received a letter from his mother quoting the Scriptural phrase, "Trust in the Lord and no enemy shall prosper against thee." The soldier went thru one of the bloodiest battles of the war that day and came out unscathed.

IMPROPER MATTER IN MAIL.

El Paso, Nov. 27.—Frank Williams, theater proprietor, indicted by the federal grand jury on five counts charging sending improper matter thru the mails was found guilty on all five counts by the jury in federal court. Sentence was deferred. The charge related to five letters alleged to have been written to a soldier at Fort Bliss.

DRAFTSMAN DISAPPEARS.

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—J. H. Caldwell aged 35, unmarried, a draftsman in the office of the state engineer, has not been heard from for a week and fears are entertained for his whereabouts. A week ago he purchased a ticket for Las Cruces and has been traced as far as Lamy, but since that he seems to have dropped out of existence.

DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED IN NEW YORK AND PACIFIC COAST CITIES

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—Approximately 500,000 workers in the United States have taken action favoring a strike for Thomas Mooney and thousands are expected to follow, the International Workers Defense League, which is handling the Mooney defense announced today.

The council was advised today that the Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers are prepared for demonstrations in 14 southern states to be dictated from Atlanta, Ga. Mass meetings of workers on December 5 to plan Mooney demonstrations are to be held in New York and Newark, N. J., it was announced. Seventeen thousand metal trades mechanics in the San Francisco bay region have taken a ballot favoring a strike it was said.

Most unions favor December 9 as the date for beginning the strike, but other dates range from December 3 to December 7.

Grand jury action was continued until next Friday on the published report bearing the signature of John E. Densmore, federal director general of employment, charging that Mooney's conviction was brought about by fraud.

Mooney is in San Quentin penitentiary awaiting execution on December 13 following his conviction for murder in connection with a bomb explosion during a preparedness parade.

OBITUARY

William B. Belknap, who died here on the 22nd of November, was born in Danville, Illinois, July 7th, 1876 of Albert A. Belknap and Lilly May Belknap. He received his education in the public schools there and at the age of 19 learned the trade of a meat cutter, which he followed to the time of his death. In 1898 he was married to Miss Eva Peters, who survives him. He has lived in the west for the past ten years, coming from Danville to Tucuman. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is survived by his wife and son, William, two brothers, C. L. Belknap of Grayville, Ill. and J. A. Belknap of Terre Haute, Indiana; and his father and mother, who reside at Danville.

With the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 27.—American forces are on the west side of the Moselle river. The extreme left of the line is at the frontier village of Vallerdorf on the Sauer river. From this point it follows the Sauer to its confluence with the Moselle and extends along the latter river as far south as Garsch.

The Third division was the first to reach the German frontier, having established headquarters overlooking Germany. Among the other units on the American front is the Twenty-sixth Infantry of the first division, which has its headquarters in Eheny. Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is occupying a room in a hotel there formerly occupied by Major von Hindenburg, son of the field marshal.

Harwich, Eng., Nov. 27.—Twenty-seven more German submarines were surrendered today to the allies. This brings the total to 114 German U-boats that have been turned over to the allies.

ERSEAS TROOPS WILL START HOME AT ONCE

Washington, Nov. 28.—General March announced today that authority had been given to General Pershing to send back home all such troops as will not be needed in making up the army of occupation. He said that General Pershing had indicated that the following units would not be so required:

Divisions 31, 34, 38, 39, 76, 84, 86, 87 coast artillery regiments 46, 47, 48, 50, 75 and 76. Field artillery brigades 65 and 103.

In addition General Pershing indicated that the following general classes of troops will be returned:

Railroad artillery troops, army artillery troops, gas troops, tank corps, air forces and those divisions which were broken up to be used as replacements for other divisions which had seen active service.

Troops returning immediately from England, General March said, will include practically all of the air squadrons, 16 construction companies, one sailmakers detachment, one Handy-Page training station and several photographic and radio sections. Orders for the return of these already have been issued.

Total casualties of the American expeditionary forces up to the signing of the armistice were divided as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 34,154; died of disease 13,811; died from other causes 2,204; wounded 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing 1,144.

The American forces in France, General March said, had taken 44,000 German prisoners in round numbers and 1,400 guns. He added that the casualties among the American forces in northern Russia were not severe, contrary to reports, and that encouraging accounts of the situation of the forces there had been received.

Movement of troops from France will be expedited in every way, the chief of staff said, and he added that they will not "sneak into the country, either."

Taking up the present advance of the allied forces, General March pointed out that the American army is heading for Coblenz, the center bridge head on the Rhine, where it should arrive about December 1. The British forces will occupy the bridgehead to the north at Cologne, and the French the bridgehead to the east at Mainz.

The strength of the American army to be maintained in France was not indicated beyond the demobilization plans announced. American troops in Italy, including the 32nd infantry, will be stationed for the time being at Cattaro Fiume and at Trieste. One battalion of infantry being located at each place.

Demobilization of the forces at home is proceeding steadily. Several of the present camps will be abandoned as soon as they are cleared of their occupants.

The composition of divisions designated to return, so far as known is as follows: 31st (Georgia, Alabama and Florida); 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota); 38th (Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia); 76th (New England); 78th (West New York, New Jersey and

Delaware); 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana); 84th (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois.)

Contracts Cancelled

Cancellation of war contracts abroad has been kept in the hands of Assistant Secretary Edward R. Stettinius, now in France. On this side Major General Goethals will have charge of cancellation of all supply contracts and Major General Jervey of contracts having to do with construction for the army.

Christmas Packages for Soldiers

Regarding the shipment of Christmas packages to the expeditionary forces General March said the steamer Manchuria sailed from Hoboken yesterday with 16,000 sacks containing 565,000 packages. In addition to the 2,000,000 packages, which the army will handle, authority has been given the Red Cross to send from 50,000 to 60,000 more for men who do not receive the packages sent to them, or who have no one at home to remember them.

General March disclosed that there are in France 13 American tank battalions equipped with the French light type of tank and four training companies equipped with the British heavy type. These are among the units which can be spared at an early date.

General March deferred answering all inquiries as to the reorganization of the regular army until the bill which the general staff is preparing has been approved and laid before congress.

Thirty Divisions Will Remain

Washington, Nov. 23.—Plans of the war department, Secretary Baker said today, call for the reduction of the American expeditionary forces to a point where they will constitute approximately 30 divisions or about half the present strength. Further reductions will be made beyond that point if it is found the situation warrants.

Paris, Nov. 25 (Havas).—The Bosphorus having been cleared of mines, allied warships have entered the Black sea and visited various ports from Varna around the southern coast to Novorossiysk. Dredging operations in the Bosphorus were completed November 20. French and other allied warships were detached from the naval forces stationed at Constantinople and visited the Black sea ports of Varna, Galata, Eregr, Samsun, S. nope, Trebiszond, Batum, Poti and Novorossiysk.

General Franchet d'Esperey, commander of the victorious allied forces in Macedonia, arrived in Constantinople Saturday.

CREDIT TO BELGIUM.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The treasury today extended another credit to Belgium of \$5,600,000 making total loans to Belgium \$193,120,000 and a total for all allies of \$8,184,576,666.

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. But it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by O. G. Chaefer.—Adv.



It Wards Off Croup

Never put a croupy child to bed without giving a dose of

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Mothers know it stops croup because it cuts the thick choking mucus, clears the throat of phlegm, stops the hoarse metallic cough, eases difficult breathing, gives quiet sleep.

Mrs. T. Neureuer, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar completely cured my boy of a severe attack of croup."
Mrs. Chas. Reitz, Allen's Mills, Pa., writes:—"I have used Foley's Honey and Tar for the past eleven years, and would not be without it. It has saved me many a doctor's bill for colds and croup."

Washington, Nov. 23.—Dispatches reaching the state department today from Stockholm say a Helsingfors newspaper prints an account of a terrific bolshevik massacre at Petrograd. Five hundred hundred former officers were reported marked for murder and foreigners returning from the interior of Russia were said to be in grave danger.

Reds Active in Petrograd.

Stockholm Friday, Nov. 22.—The bolshevik have been guilty of terrible excess in Petrograd in the last few days, according to a dispatch from Abo, Finland, to the Aftonbladet. Five hundred former Russian army officers are reported to have been murdered.

BOLSHEVISM IS RIFE IN THE WEST AND IN CITY OF BERLIN

London, Nov. 23.—The chaotic political conditions in Germany are emphasized in reports received here from Amsterdam and Copenhagen, purporting to reproduce direct telegrams from Germany. There is a sharp divergence of opinion in regard to the makeup of the new Germany. There is a general lack of harmony in different part of the country and a tendency toward separation. Bolsheviki ideas are declared to be growing in the west, where a Rhenish republic is said to be planned. The Bremen soldiers and workers council has declared itself in complete accord with Bolshevism and resolved to call on the Bolsheviki in Russia to help introduce communism.

The Spartacus group at Dusseldorf is reported to have proclaimed a proletarian dictatorship and arrested the burgomaster of the city, Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the radical socialist was acclaimed at a Spartacus meeting in Berlin, which issued an appeal to the workers to emulate the Russian Bolsheviki. The meeting refused to listen to moderate socialist speakers.

HOW A SALESMAN SUFFERED.

R. J. Porter, Sterling, Col., writes: "I suffered with a painful, weak back. As a traveling salesman I had to stop frequently to pick up my grips, and the pain when I straightened up was awful. I was induced to try Foley Kidney Pills. Relief was immediate. Say, they are great. Prompt and tonic. Sold everywhere.—Adv."

BRITISH SOLDIERS ARRIVING IN FRANCE DESCRIBE TREATMENT BY HUNS

London, Nov. 23.—Pitiable conditions among British prisoners of war who have been liberated by the Germans since the signing of the armistice are described by Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters. Thousands of these men, mostly British, are entering France daily. The correspondent writes: "I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness hunger and misery. When the camp at Forbach, 38 miles east of Metz as well as those elsewhere, was broken up, the prisoners, most of whom were captured during the March offensive were told to clear out and seek help from their allies. They started to walk the 50 or 60 miles to the allied lines, but were given no food and had no money. They were in shameful rags, the soles dropping off their boots. Some wore clogs and no socks.

"They left the prison camps in droves of hundreds in charge of German officers and soldiers who had deserted. The weather was very cold and many died by the roadside within a few miles from friends. When the survivors entered the French lines, French soldiers who were hardened war heroes were horrified to see men in such a plight. It is not doubted that this suffering was intentionally imposed upon the British. Prisoners of other nationalities are agreed that the British were treated worse than the other prisoners.

LEARN TO LOOKOUT FOR YOURSELF

Somebody has declared that when people learn to treat slight ailments themselves, there will be much less sickness. Most diseases have their origin in some minor ailment, and when that is properly treated the more serious diseases may be avoided. This is particularly true of throat and lung troubles. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and give every cold the attention it deserves and you will be able to avoid some of the most serious diseases that afflict mankind. This remedy has been in use for many years and its value fully proven.—Adv.

THEY WANT PEACE, TOO...

Basel, Nov. 25.—The Hungarian government has requested the allies to hold an immediate discussion of peace terms.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The Petit Journal observes that the former emperor was at the very beginning of his internment in Holland, and continues to be, treated not as a private individual, but as a sovereign enjoying favorable conditions. It adds that telegrams to or from Amerongen castle are considered as official telegrams.

"Despite the protest of the Dutch government," the Petit Journal concludes, "and in its own interests the allies must insist that these favors stop and that the former emperor is placed where it will be impossible for him to do harm."

DECLARES IN INTERVIEW THAT HE DID HIS BEST TO PROVIDE IT.

Vienna, Sunday, Nov. 24.—Declaring that there is pressing need in Austria for assistance from America and the allies, former Emperor Charles of Austria-Rungary insisted today that the danger of bolshevism is very great in his country. It was in conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press that the former sovereign told of the peril which is impending.

The former emperor and his wife and five children are at Fokertsau castle. With them are a few faithful men and women, including Count Alexander Esterhazy, former chief of court to the emperor, and naval Captain Seedank. As the correspondent entered the gates he was met by Captain Seedank and conducted thru a lofty hall to the second story of the castle, where he was received by the former emperor. Charles wore a general's uniform, and was apparently vigorous but lines about his blue eyes gave hints of the stress of recent days.

He appeared to feel keenly that great tragedy that has come through the collapse of his empire, but he cordially greeted the correspondent.

The former emperor spoke first in English and then lapsed into French.

"I authorize the Associated Press to say that not a single day should be lost by America and the allies in helping the people here, so grave is the situation," he said.

"During the war one of my pre-occupations was the task of obtaining food for the soldiers and people, but now notwithstanding all my efforts, it is most distressing to find there is nothing left for them. If America and the allies do not recognize this fact, suffering here will be very great within a few weeks. Indeed it is already so and every day we do not use in the endeavor to get food is a day lost.

"We have done our best and more cannot be done. If food and coal are not brought from Russia we shall have disorder in Vienna. Possibly that disorder from Russia which we call bolshevism will come. Looking back we may recall bolshevism started in Russia because of the lack of food. I think it in the interest of the allies to aid us, as bolshevism when started may spread and become a danger to the allies too.

"Regarding the future—I cannot speak of the past—I can only repeat that I feel I did my duty. However, I do hope that peace will bring good fortune, happier days and a better understanding among all."

Zurich, Nov. 25.—The counter revolutionary movement in Austria is progressing to such an extent that the national council has placarded the streets, warning the public against it. It is said that the monarchists are resorting to all kinds of methods to excite distrust of the council and trying to frighten the people by the prospect of allied occupation, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Franckfort Gazette.

Not a word about the cooties in the peace terms.

Saloniki, Saturday, Nov. 23.—Bulgaria during the occupation of eastern Macedonia deported 82,000 Greek residents, according to official Bulgarian documents in the possession of M. Djvaropoulos, sub-prefect of Demirhassar.

A very large number of those deported, he says, succumbed to famine, torture and enforced labor. At Ketenivo a number of Greeks were burned alive under the pretext that they had the typhus microbes.

CEMENT PLANTS TO WORK FULL CAPACITY

Denver, Nov. 25.—Permission for cement manufacturers in Colorado to operate their plants at 100 per cent capacity was granted in an announcement received today by State Fuel Administrator Gallighan from the federal fuel administration at Washington. The production of these companies was limited to 75 per cent by the fuel administration for the purpose of conserving fuel.

INHABITANTS GREET CAPTORS AS DELIVERERS—FOCH ENTERED TODAY

Strassbourg, Sunday, Nov. 24.—General Gouraud entered this city today at the head of the fourth French army amid the tremendous enthusiasm of 300,000 people. Never did an army have such a triumphal greeting.

"Such a spectacle pays all our sufferings," said General Gouraud, who issued a proclamation to the city beginning with the words of the Marseillaise:

"The day of glory has come."

The ceremonial entry at which Marshal Foch will take possession of the city in the name of France and the allies is fixed for 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Metz Welcomes French

Paris, Nov. 25 (Havas).—Prominent citizens of Metz have telegraphed to President Poincare expressing their attachment to the French republic and their great gratitude to the French armies and the allies. The telegram announces that a new city council has been organized in Metz.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Farmers have borrowed \$139,378,000 from the 12 federal farm loan banks since their organization in March, 1917. In reporting this today, the farm loan board announced that capital stock of the banks originally subscribed mainly by the government, has increased from \$9,000,000 to \$15,000,000 thru additional subscription by farm loans and banks. Amounts to \$140,122,000 have been issued. The farmers are making their payments promptly. The report shows only \$86,000 in loans was overdue, and delinquency occurred almost entirely in sections where there had been crop failures.

Three banks, Wichita, Spokane and Houston, have an actual surplus and the Spokane and St. Paul banks will begin shortly to repay the government for the stock originally subscribed.

Regulate the bowels when they fail to move properly. HERBINE is an admirable bowel regulator. It helps the liver and stomach and restores a fine feeling of strength and buoyancy.

VESSEL WAS WRECKED BY EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE CARGO

Washington, Nov. 25.—Names of 16 men of the crew of the American steamer Damaru who died from starvation and exposure after their vessel was wrecked in a Gulf of Mexico October 16, by lightning exploding her cargo of gasoline, were made public today by the navy department. The men were:

James Ferretter, seaman, Rochester, N. Y.

F. J. Nowell, engineer, San Francisco.

George Olsen, engineer, South Bend, Wash.

S. Shaw, cook, Oakland, Calif.

C. Christensen, chief steward, Bandon, Oregon.

Frank Dolin, deck boy, White Salmon, Wash.

H. A. Sampson, mess man, LaCross, Wis.

George Nickkladia, fireman, San Francisco.

James Lanet, seaman, Portland, Oregon.

Pedro Lopez, cook, Seattle, Wash.

Peter Wealand, fireman, Portland, Oregon.

James Coodes, fireman, Portland, Oregon.

Antonio Arqu, fireman, Cavite, P. I.

Ernest H. Dinger, seaman, Portland, Oregon.

Olson Fokland, seaman, no address.

Francisco Benedicto, fireman, Cavite, P. I.

Fourteen men of the Damaru's crew arrived recently at Samar, P. I., after being 22 days in an open boat and ten days without food and five without water. The 16 men who died left the Damaru in the same boat.

STEAMER SEARCHED FOR ROYALTIES

New York, Nov. 25.—The passengers on the Danish steamship Oscar II which arrived here on Saturday, were searched both at Halifax and at the entrance of this port. There was a suspicion that some of the minor royal refugees from Germany might be on board in disguise. No announcement was made that any German was discovered.

GATHER FOR ANOTHER SESSION.

El Paso, Nov. 23.—Officials are gathering here for another session opening Monday of the international boundary tribunal to determine ownership of some thousands of acres in the Rio Grande valley. More than three million words of testimony have been taken in the six years the hearing has been intermittently in progress.

KIWANIS ENTERTAINS.

El Paso, Nov. 23.—Arizona and New Mexico delegates of Kiwanis clubs will be entertained by the El Paso Kiwanis club December 19, 20 and 21 to complete district organization and election of a district governor for clubs in western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. It is understood Albuquerque, Phoenix and El Paso will present candidates for the office.

Gott Mid-oud Uns has been suggested as a new slogan for the defeated Germans.

GUESSED END OF WAR; WON POT OF \$2,900

Salt Lake City, Nov. 26.—D. O. Mackay prominent sheep raiser of the intermountain section who lives in Salt Lake, guessed within four days of the time the great war would end and as a result he has just deposited a "pot" of \$2,900 made up by sheepmen of this section in February, 1915.

Twenty-nine sheepmen who were gathered here in February, 1915, made up the "pot" one evening, each contributing \$100. The one who guessed nearest to the date of the end of the world war was to receive the "pot." The \$2,900 and the 29 guesses were placed in an envelope and placed in a safe deposit box to await the end of the war. It was opened several days after the signing of the armistice terms by Germany and Mackay was found to have been the best guesser, Nov. 15, 1918, being his guess.

Vienna, Nov. 26.—When Former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary received the Associated Press correspondent at Fokertsau castle, he was shown the children, especially Otto, the oldest, who passed his sixth birthday only last week and given an intimate view of the life of the former imperial family in greatly changed circumstances. The correspondent had permission to present the child to the latest, Cetaoin shrdlushrdlu dren with a two pound box of American chocolates. Speaking in English the former empress thanked him effusively for it, saying:

"For two years we have not had real chocolate. It also is most difficult to obtain milk for the children without which not only mine but all children will be stunted in growth and perhaps may fall ill."

Otto, a golden haired, blue eyed, grave mannered boy, shook hands with the correspondent, saying in English: "How do you do? Thank you."

The former empress said that Otto had just learned the English words, adding: "He speaks only German and Hungarian, but he is intensely interested to know all about America where it is and what kind of people live there. He also is anxious to talk to you and he sees so few new faces."

The former empress seemed to take pleasure in talking of her children and gave the impression of being wrapped up in their welfare. She is not considered a beautiful woman but her manner is gracious. Like the former emperor she shows evidences of recent cares and apprehension for the future. She personally cared for her children all during the war.

FOOD FOR OLD MEXICO.

Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 23.—Returning from a conference of American consuls in Mexico City, U. S. Consul F. A. Dow announced today that 500,000 pounds of sugar and 1,250,000 pounds of flour have been allotted for export from the United States to the Mexican territory in the jurisdiction of the Juarez consulate. This is part of a total apportionment of 20,000,000 pounds of sugar and 50,000,000 pounds of flour to Mexico.

A fellow can now play golf without a guilty conscience regardless of his age.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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One alternative, perhaps the only alternative, to a league of nations comprehensive in character, is a league of the chief powers that have fought Germany in this war. That it could be any more successful however, than the celebrated holy alliance that was brought into being after Napoleon's downfall is doubtful. But of more immediate interest is the question whether an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, to mention only four powers, could gain the approval of the necessary two-thirds majority of the United States senate. For a league, or alliance, of this limited character would doubtless be based on a treaty.

The treaty presumably would provide in certain contingencies for the coercion of refractory governments or nations, according to the principles underlying the proposed league to enforce peace, and to that extent at least the United States would be bound to exercise its war powers. The objection so often heard, and again heard in the senate last week, that such a treaty would invade or impair the constitutional power of congress to declare or refuse to declare war would lie as much against the narrower combination of powers as against the broader combination. The one treaty would be as much open to attack from this point of view as the other.

Treaties of alliance usually involve obligations to exercise the war-making power under certain conditions, whether they be formally defined as offensive or defensive in character. The only formal alliance to which the United States has been a party in the past was the one with France embodied in the treaty of 1778, negotiated by Benjamin Franklin. It not only provided for mutual support in the war then raging, but also for a permanent co-operation between the two governments. Article four provided:

"The contracting parties agree that in case either of them should form any particular enterprise in which the concurrence of the other may be desired, the party whose concurrence is desired shall readily and with good faith join to act in concert for that purpose, as far as circumstances and its own particular situation will permit; and in that case they shall regulate by a particular convention the quantity and kind of succor to be furnished, and the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compensation."

The old treaty of alliance with France was made, of course, before

the federal constitution was adopted and it was abrogated by act of congress in 1798. Since then the United States has had no such treaty with any foreign power. An article like the one quoted, if inserted in any treaty since the adoption of the federal constitution, would have been exposed to attack in the senate as limiting congress' freedom of action in declaring war or in authorizing the exercise of the war power of the government by the chief executive and commander in chief for any purpose whatever.

How a league of nations confined practically to a few great powers would be better off, from the constitutional viewpoint, than a more comprehensive league is beyond one's comprehension. Yet the leading opponents of the league of nations as outlined by the president are supposed to welcome a permanent alliance of the United States with the principal nations of the entente. Obviously, were their policy to be carried into effect, it would be necessary to send to the senate a treaty binding our government to that alliance, or league, and then the constitutional obstacle which they are now inclined to use against the president might be utilized to trip them also.

A treaty of narrow scope would probably encounter opposition in the senate, perhaps in no less degree than a treaty of broader scope. It might conceivably encounter more. It seems a sane conclusion, therefore, that in establishing a new policy for the preservation of the world's peace, the treaty base should be made as broad as possible so that the comparative weakness inherent in a narrow range of interests, with its greater emphasis in the opinion of outsiders upon selfish motives and objects, might be avoided.

It may be surmised that Germany is less anxious about food than about raw materials. Its splendid shops and factories, unlike those of Belgium and the parts of France which were overrun by the German armies, are in first rate running order, and demobilization would at once provide a great industrial force, if only the machines had anything to work upon. But there is the trouble; throughout the war while Germany sought to concentrate attention on England's "hunger war", the real cause of alarm was the cutting off of the indispensable supply of raw materials. When it is now said that relief is needed for the German people who "have been starving for four years" the case is very greatly exaggerated; food supplies are needed, but it is the machines that

are furnished. It is natural and proper that Germans should desire to resume industry as soon as possible, and this is an interest of the allies as well, not only because Germany will need to work hard in order to pay for the damage done by its armies, but because the restoration of normal industry will be the most efficacious to stabilize the country and check bolshevism. But this is only one of many problems to be solved, and provision for the relief of Germany from its disabilities will probably have to be made gradually, perhaps through a modification of the armistice which would give a modus vivendi in the most literal sense.

The postmaster general's explanation of the action of the government in taking over the control of the ocean cables is so unsatisfactory that one is left to surmise as to the real reason for the performance. Criticism is heard at the head of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial cable companies, Mr. Mackay, voices in the open his protests. Mr. Mackay believes that the chief reason for the act is "incipient government ownership" in the postoffice department.

The cable lines should have been taken over by the government last summer along with the land telegraph and telephone lines, if war exigencies required government operation of them. It will be hard to convince people that any military necessity existed for commandeering the cables after the armistice had been signed. What does Mr. Burlison now have in mind in saying:

"There never was a time in the history of this war for which this joint resolution was passed giving the president the right to control the wire and cable systems which called for such a close control of the cable system as today and will continue during the period of readjustment. The absolute necessity of uninterrupted, continuous communication should be apparent to all. The postmaster general is now operating all the telegraph and telephone lines in one system."

Mr. Burlison is a puzzle. If the government could go from August until November, when military operations ended, without running the ocean cables, why can't it go on in the same way until peace is formally proclaimed? If he had taken over the cables last summer along with the other wire systems it would not now be necessary to ask such a question. A mistake has been made somewhere.

Yet why should the cables be taken over in order to promote a government ownership scheme? The act of congress under which government control of wire systems was authorized specifies that at the end of the war this control shall cease. Neither the postoffice department nor the administration can nullify the law. By the time formal peace is proclaimed, furthermore, congress will be organized by republican majorities and the republican leaders are plainly determined to make their party the organ of the opposition to all government ownership projects. Congress will probably be dominated by conservative sentiment on the particular issue of the wire systems when the time comes that a final settlement of the government's policy must be made.

Mr. Mackay's assumption that "incipient government ownership" is at the bottom of Mr. Burlison's perform-

ance can be accepted only in case the present administration has determined to fight the release of the wire systems from government control at the proclamation of peace and to carry the issue into politics and the presidential election of 1920. By now making complete government control an accomplished fact, there will be a considerable period in which the postoffice department can try out the ideas of the government ownership advocates and finally appeal to the people on the basis of actual experience in the linking up of the wire systems with the postoffice on the lines of the British system.

Mr. Burlison is proceeding in several ways as if he were determined to make the most of his opportunities in unifying the wire systems and in readjusting their rate schedules. He has ordered a reduction in tolls on night telegraph messages and made them subject to delivery by postoffice carriers after January 1. He has also ordered that the Western Union and the Postal telegraph companies be operated as one organization. These steps, now that the fighting appears to have ended, reveal a line of policy that cannot be mistaken.

Although the British casualty figures are not yet complete, it may be supposed that the ratio of wounded to killed is not very different from that shown by the German figures. Germany reports 1,805,000 killed and in round numbers 4,000,000 wounded. The British killed came to a total of 658,665 and the same ratio would indicate about 1,670,000 wounded, or a total of 2,328,665 against 5,580,000 for Germany. The French figures have not been given, but in view of the fact that the French had to hold most of the front till the new British armies were ready their losses are presumably considerably greater, despite the fact that this year the British of all the belligerents have done the heaviest and most sustained fighting. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the aggregate losses of the allies on the western front will prove greater than the total German casualties. The Russian casualties have been put at 13,500,000; this figure cannot be accepted without question because of the demoralization of the Russian army and uncertainty as to the accuracy of its bookkeeping, but the casualties undoubtedly were appalling.

KEITH DIDN'T GET ENOUGH

New York, Nov. 25.—Harry P. Keith, collector of internal revenue in Brooklyn, has resigned and his letter of resignation to Secretary McAdoo, gives substantially the same reasons as those given by Mr. McAdoo in tending his own resignation last week. The salary is \$4,500. Mr. McAdoo accepted the resignation.

Several stockmen are taking advantage of the shipping offer that the government has offered the stockmen and farmers in New Mexico and Arizona. Already seven carloads of cake, alfalfa and straw have been ordered. Farmers will receive the same rate by ordering through their local dealer providing they order a carload through County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzalez.

Give her War Savings Stamps for Christmas and show your patriotism.

A Romantic Incident Of the Long Ago

It was in the year 1831; the railroad had just been built into El Paso and on into the little town of San Elizario, 21 miles below the city. It was on a Sunday. Mr. O. A. Larrazolo, then a young man of 21, had just been married; his young wife had not seen a railroad yet, and this Sunday he asked her if she would go to the station, three miles distant, and see the railroad train for the first time; she said she would. Mr. Larrazolo borrowed a wagon from a neighbor and he and his wife drove to the depot. Soon after the train rolled in; a lady leading by the hand a little girl probably not more than ten years old, alighted and addressing herself to the station-keeper, asked him if she could find any means of conveyance to San Elizario, three miles away. The agent told her that there were no means whatever; that a man came for the mail every day, but he rode a horse, and so there was no vehicle there to take her to the town. Mr. Larrazolo, who with his wife, was standing nearby, overheard the conversation, and walking up to the lady said: "Madam, I beg your pardon for having overheard the conversation with the agent, but I was standing so near I could not help it. I understand you wish to go to San Elizario;" the lady said, "Yes, but I do not know how to get there." Mr. Larrazolo told her that he lived there, and that he had a small wagon in which he was driving with his wife, and if she would accommodate herself to that rude manner of traveling he would be pleased to conduct her over; the lady consented and he took her and the little girl to San Elizario. The following day she wished to go back to the station, and as the train came through at midnight, she asked Mr. Larrazolo to take her and he did so. Arriving at the station the lady offered to pay him for his services, but he declined, saying "he was only too glad to be of service to her." The lady was a perfect stranger to Mr. Larrazolo and so was he to her.

In 1836 Mr. Larrazolo was nominated for clerk of the district court at El Paso, and made the usual touring campaign through the county. There was one precinct in which neither Mr. Larrazolo nor his associates running with him on the ticket, expected to get a single vote, and so they did not visit that precinct in their tour; but to the surprise of everybody, when the returns of the election came in, it was found that while many of those running on the ticket with Mr. Larrazolo did not get any, or but very few, votes in that precinct, Mr. Larrazolo carried it solid. Neither he, nor anyone else could account for that incident, until a few days after the election, when Mr. Larrazolo received a letter signed: "Mrs. Alice R. Barlow," who resided in that precinct.

In the letter, which he still keeps, Mrs. Barlow said to him: "that she was the lady who, together with her little girl, he had taken from the station at Clint, Texas, to San El-

zarilo, and back to Clint, and she told him how the little girl had been impressed by that act of kindness, stating to her mother at that time, "that that young man would some day sit in the halls of congress," and after congratulating Mr. Larrazolo on his success told him "that that was the first step in the career which she hoped would culminate in the fulfillment of the prediction of her little girl." It was she who had carried that precinct unanimously for him.

In 1890, Mr. Larrazolo, having been admitted to the bar in El Paso, was made a candidate for district attorney by the members of the El Paso bar, and after his election he received a second congratulatory letter from Mrs. Barlow, reminding him "that that was the second and higher step along the foretold career."

In 1895 Mr. Larrazolo moved from El Paso, Texas, to Las Vegas, New Mexico. His professional and political career from that time to the present is known to all.

In 1900 the democratic party nominated Mr. Larrazolo for congress, and among the very first telegrams of congratulation that he received was one from Mrs. Barlow, telling him that her little girl's prediction would come true.

Again was he nominated for the same congressional position in 1906 and in 1908. What the results of these elections were need no comment. It is a matter generally known in the state.

Now, that he has been elected governor of the state of New Mexico, he received a letter of felicitation from Mrs. Barlow, whose life, by the way, has so been marked by tragedy, that it would make a most pathetic and interesting volume to read; that letter is so beautiful, so touching in its sentiments, that it will bear reading by the general public; and I, a friend of Mr. Larrazolo, who happened to read that letter, gladly reproduce it here.

"Mercedes, Texas, Nov. 17th, 1918
Hon. O. A. Larrazolo:

"Las Vegas, New Mexico,
"Dear Friend—Friend of the long ago:
"As I read in the El Paso Times last evening that you were New Mexico's governor, my heart leaped with exultant pleasure. I felt that the swelling tide in your affairs would soon reach the flood, and the prophetic words of one who knew you, in your early youth, would soon be realized. Yes, the portals of memory open and as Ossian has said: 'A voice from the years gone by awakens my soul'—and as the rolling mists of time unfold, I see a gallant youth, just putting on his armor, in proud spirit, seeking to ascend ambition's ladder, which is ever 'leaning on a cloud'—A little girl with clarified vision said: 'Mamma, he is more than a hospitable friend to us, as strangers; he is gifted to excel. Some day he will sit in the halls of congress.' Years have passed since those words were spoken; the occasion which inspired them is yet fresh in my memory. All along the turbid stream of life, so darkened at times

by many tragedies, I have ever nursed an expectant wish that my child's prophecy concerning you would be fulfilled.

Governor Larrazolo, I salute you! Climb on—Climb up.

"Respectfully and sincerely your friend,

"MRS. ALICE R. BARLOW,
"El Paso, Texas."

Years ago Mr. Larrazolo related this incident to the writer, who happens to know as a fact that Mr. Larrazolo has treasured this incident in his early youthful life as an inspiration to him in his career. Such things as this make life worth living.

S. Davies Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, in an address before the Southern Settlement and Development Organization at Savannah which was given out in this city yesterday, gave his views of government ownership of railroads as applied to the south. "The people," he said, "must decide whether an autocracy in our ruling and governing life shall be built upon the dying embers of the feudal autocracies that until now alone remained and were destroyed that the world might be made safe for democracy or whether we shall be returned to true Americanism, under which this country prospered as no other ever did and enabled us in this war to demonstrate to the world what freedom of human action means in the life of a nation."

"The people of the country," he continued, "are to determine through congress and through the states, whether the best and most efficient railroad service, and with it the most efficient means for the development of the country and of business, can be best secured through individual initiative and private operation and ownership of the railroads, or by means of an autocracy set up by the government in its stead.

"The question of the relations of the railroads of the south to the development of the southern country, during federal control, and what these relations shall be in the future, are very vital," he said in conclusion. "For if there is to be created, as now indicated, a governmental autocracy in the conduct of the affairs of these great trade arteries of the nation, with \$17,000,000,000 securities outstanding, employing 2,000,000 men and controlling 250,000 miles of railroad it will not stop there. The system of paternalism thus established under desire for more power and control would be extended to all industrial activities, and, perhaps, into the private business of the individual. The gradual encroachment of such a system upon property rights and upon personal liberty, the restraint entailed thereby, and the political control thus made possible must finally result in a one-party country, the forerunner of a form of governmental autocracy that could be finally overthrown only by revolution."—New York Times.

(From the New York Tribune)

There shall be glory enough for all. Let us not forget one whose undeserved humiliation would have consumed any heart less courageous. The news of the last few days must have been both bitter and sweet to General Leonard Wood, and tardy, al-

so, for a Kansas training camp is not the most accessible place in the world. Our compliments to the man emotionally prepared this unprepared country, who gave us Plattsburg, who saw the war beforetime, and who, when he had got into it, visualized its proportions truly and was lynched for casting the truth upon unready ears.

COLONEL HOUSE'S ORBIT

(From the Wall Street Journal)

Colonel House moves in a super-imperial orbit. The representatives of emperors, kings and other republics may feel the restraint of responsibility to government. But not Colonel House of Texas. If the president has more power than King George, the president's prime minister should persuade Lloyd George that to be the right kind of a democrat is something worth while.

WHERE COMBAT TROOPS WERE SITUATED WHEN ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED

Washington, Nov. 27.—Location of the 35 combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American army in France on November 11 four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced with the names of their commanding generals by the war department today. They include: Combat divisions: 35. (Texas Oklahoma), Colonel Barrios, Major General W. R. Smith.

12, Rainbow, Maisoncelle and St. Dizier, Major General Charles D. Rhodes.

89, (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona), Tally and St. Dizier, Brigadier General Frank L. Winn.

90 (Texas and Oklahoma) Villers des Dun and St. Dizier, Major General Henry T. Allen.

Depot divisions: 40 (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California) Revigny and St. Dizier, Major General F. S. Strong.

HAWAIIAN ATTORNEY DIES.

Honolulu, Nov. 27.—Robert W. Breckons republican national committeeman from Hawaii, died here today.

Mr. Breckons was born at Kewanee, Ill., Dec. 16, 1866. He was a graduate of Georgetown university and a member of the legislature in Wyoming. In 1902 he was appointed and was never ill-mannered or wail.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Paris, Nov. 27.—A league of nations is likely to be considered by the peace conference early in its proceedings.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Rumanian Transylvania has proclaimed its independence and has sent an ultimatum to the Hungarian government asking that all political, administrative and judicial departments in territories inhabited by Rumanians in Hungary and Transylvania be handed over. Hungary has refused and the national Rumanian government has broken off negotiations, declining all responsibility for the consequences, according to advices to the Matin.

* * * * *

STREETS HAD TEUTON NAMES.

Huns Expected to Occupy French Territory for Long Time, and Perhaps Permanently.

With British-American Forces in France.—That Germany expected to occupy for a long time, and perhaps permanently the northern portion of France, is shown by the fact that the Hun military authorities changed the names of all the important streets in the larger towns which fell into their hands. There is scarcely a village where a distinctly German designation was not given to a main street.

Such names as "Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse," "Bismarck Strasse," "Von Hindenburg Strasse" took the places of the French names. When the American troops operating with the British entered these towns they took particular delight in destroying these signs and replacing the original French markings.

The Germans told the French inhabitants of these towns that in future France would be divided into two parts—North France, which would belong to Germany, and South France, which the French would be permitted to keep. They put the inhabitants under severe discipline and required them to stand at attention and salute whenever one of their officers addressed them or passed them on the street.

When the German officers entered any of the homes, the whole family was required to stand at attention until they left. Breaches of this order were severely punished. The boches had the population thoroughly cowed and permitted them only the most ordinary privileges.

When the Americans and British came in the people wept with joy at their deliverance.

LEARNED THE REAL VALUE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

"We first learned of the true value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy several years ago when we lived near Clifton Hill, this state," writes Mrs. James Malone, Moberly, Mo. "At that time I had a severe cold and an annoying cough. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and after taking a few doses of it my cough loosened up and my lungs felt better. I used one bottle of it and by then my cold had entirely disappeared.—Adv.

OFFICERS TRANSFERRED.

Deming, Nov. 23.—Fourteen first lieutenants at Camp Cody have been assigned to the 21st U. S. infantry at Nogales, Arizona. New officers are being assigned to Camp Cody and it was announced today there were no indications of demobilization soon.

DON'T INVITE A COLD

OF THE GRIP
If you feel "stuffed up," bloated, bilious, languid or have sick head ache, sour stomach, coated tongue, bad breath or other condition caused by slowed up digestion, a Foley Cathartic Tablet will give prompt relief. It is a gentle, wholesome thoroughly cleansing physic that leaves no bad after-effects. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

THE ALLIED TROOPS IN REVIEW FORM A LINE TEN MILES LONG

Brussels, Friday, Nov. 22.—King Albert entered Brussels this morning at 10:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, Princes Leopold and Charles, and Princess Marie Jose.

The royal party entered at the Porte de Flanders and proceeded to the Place de la Nation, receiving an ovation along the streets. Entering the parliament house King Albert and his family listened to an address of welcome. Then followed a review of allied troops. Flowers were thrown in the path of King Albert.

King Albert and his two sons were on horseback. The crown prince was on his right and was dressed in khaki, while his younger brother was dressed in the uniform of a midshipman. The influx of thousands during recent days has made it impossible for all to obtain lodgings. Many are sleeping in public halls and shelters.

Allies In March

London, Nov. 23.—American troops together with British and French contingents, marched with the Belgians into Brussels yesterday when King Albert made his entry into his capital, says the Daily Mail's correspondent who witnessed the entry.

"I have seen many great ceremonies at many places," the correspondent writes. "It is easy to use the superlative, but I have never seen so vast and varied a crowd so carried away by a tumult of fervor. Put a modern artillery barrage into terms of delight and you have some different measure of the concentrated ecstasy of a people who felt that their release from captivity coincided with the birth of the millennium."

CUT THIS OUT—IT

IS WORTH MONEY

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

REDUCED HELP RATES

HELP STOCKMEN

The reduced freight rate on all feeding stuff obtained by the Food Administration and the corporation commission to relieve the drought-stricken sections in New Mexico is being taken advantage of by the stockmen generally throughout the state. The county agents are signing the necessary certificates and otherwise assisting in getting the feed. Many dealers are giving their assistance in locating feeding stuffs and accepting orders without adding the permissible margin of profit.

FULL OF COLD; HAD THE GRIP

Many will be pleased to read how Lewis Newman, 506 Northrand St., Charleston, W. Va., was restored to health. He writes: "I was down and nothing would do me any good. I was full of cold. Had the grip until I got two 50c bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar. It is the best remedy for grip and colds I ever used." Sold everywhere. Adv.

EXHORT PEOPLE TO DESTROY ENEMIES OF THE FATHERLAND.

London, Nov. 25.—Fragments obtained of the latest output of German songs and poems of the war are shown through and vivid, as were their forerunners with hate:

"Now burn O hate flame forth!
For we have loved too long;
Hate is no sin or if it is,
God pardon us the wrong."

This is the beginning of a piece of verse whose kinship to the notorious "Hymn of Hate" is evident. Then follows a catalogue of the allies' sins, the foremost of which is "consorting with yellow Asiatics." The final outburst runs:

"So burn, O hate; flame forth—
Burn even in Death's house;
If ever hate should prove a sin,
Sin be God's law to us"

The writer sings himself "Michael," but one Bernhard Konig who outdoes him. He indites a long poem telling Germany that when her "Virgin Sword" had struck down her base and envious destructors, she would be called on to execute Justice, without abatement or mercy. Thus:

"Then hurl at him your scorn,
the hateful hypocrite, the master liar;
hurl it in his face that grins with pride,
Drive him out—there is no room for half measures—drive out this scum of cowardly assassins, of Walloon negroes! Away with them! The face of Europe cannot endure such a disfigurement. A kick for this rubbish which, a prey to folly, has presumed to cross swords with Germany."

There are nine stanzas of that. Not very different is the voice of one P. T. Steicher, who grows lyrical with hatred of "the savage hordes," the enemy, who are characterized as "tigers, hyenas, the off-scourings of humanity, the shame of Europe."

There is another poem by one Zeiger who hymns Force as the cleanser and inspirer of the world. "Peace" he cries, "is but war that keeps silent."

"Each sword-blow," W. Flex sings, "is a Holy Mass, each rifle shot a Prayer."

"O Lord," intones another, "we worship thy might, we worship Thee in shining armor; and the horrible work once accomplished and Peace comes again, albeit with wings bespattered with blood, then let thy lark sing for gladness; 'The High Mass of Germany is ended.'"

PROTECT THE CHILDREN

Children are as likely to get the grip and influenza as grown-ups. Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick relief from all kinds of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Covers raw, inflamed surfaces with a healing, soothing coating; clears air passages. Checks strangling, choking, coughing. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere. Adv.

AUSTRIA VIOLATES ARMISTICE.

Rome, Thursday, Nov. 21.—Austria Hungary is violating the armistice by releasing Italian prisoners without food and poorly clad says an official note issued thru the Stefany agency.

FOUR POUNDS PER MONTH FOR EACH PERSON AFTER DECEMBER 1.

Albuquerque, Nov. 25.—The household allowance of sugar will be four pounds per person per month beginning December 1, the officials of the Federal Food Administration for New Mexico were advised by wire. The allowance for public eating places is also increased to four pounds for every 90 meals.

Condensaries are also given their normal requirements of sugar and new condensaries will be permitted to open. The need for milk by the liberated nations and the allies is pressing and the condensaries will be encouraged to increase their output of milk. At the same time the farmers of the United States are asked to increase the production of milk to supply established condensaries and new ones that are being built.

WILL MAKE GRAPE SUGAR

Redlands, Calif., Nov. 25.—Vineyardists and wine owners of this vicinity are laying plans to convert vineyard products into grape syrup. Machinery is rapidly being installed in wineries at Guasti, Cucamonga and Rochester, near here, to manufacture this syrup, which is said to be an ideal substitute for sugar.

FLU BAD IN MEXICO

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Nov. 25.—Spanish influenza has taken its toll of lives in northern Mexico. The epidemic was believed to have been brought here and to other towns in this state by travelers from the border at El Paso, where the epidemic was sweeping through the army and civilian population. As the Mexican physicians had no experience in treating the disease and had not anticipated an epidemic here, there were without sufficient supplies, only a few nurses and no hospital facilities aside from the military hospitals, which were soon crowded with federal soldiers. The epidemic was most general among the poor, who know nothing of sanitation and think the only way to prevent pneumonia is to shut all the doors and windows in their houses. So great was the number of deaths that bodies were left in the cemeteries for days, the native sextons could not dig graves fast enough to bury them. The supply of coffins was soon exhausted and many bodies were buried without shroud or coffin. The ancient Chihuahua cathedral was closed for the first time in 200 years on account of the influenza epidemic. All churches, schools and theaters were closed by the health authorities.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

This disease is nearly always brought on by bad habits. To effect a permanent cure you must correct your habits. In the meantime take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy to take and most agreeable in effect. They only cost a quarter.—Adv.

WAR WORK OVERSUBSCRIBED.

New York, Nov. 26.—Subscriptions to the United War Work fund amounted to \$203,179,038—\$32,679,038 more than was asked originally.

Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 25.—Bound for Washington, D. C., with only two stops scheduled between, "102" the Loughhead triplane, left Santa Barbara at 5:05 this morning.

Mayor Nielson handed O. S. T. Myerhofer, chief pilot, messages to mayors of Deming N. M., and Peria, Illinois, where the machine will alight. Deming is expected to be reached by 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The party will stay at Deming until Sunday morning. Washington is expected to be reached Monday.

The ulane will follow the Southern Pacific railroad tracks across the desert.

COALITION GOVERNMENT

WILL IMPROVE ENGLAND

Wolverhampton, England, Nov. 23.—The coalition government plans to make England a fit country to live in for the men who have made a new world, declared Premier Lloyd George, in opening the provincial political campaign here today. The program includes schemes to establish small holdings for soldiers and sailors with assistance in the form of homes built by the government.

The premier denied that he was surrounded by reactionaries and said that if the government were unable to get along because of obstructions he again would appeal to the people.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The American army of occupation may be the first of the major military forces moving toward the Rhine to set foot on German soil. General Pershing reported today to the war department that his advance had reached the line Ingelderf-Dezsdorf Remich-Schengen, Duchy of Luxemburg, or just across the Moselle from Rhenish Prussia. Tonight or tomorrow they will be moving toward Coblenz, the Rhine bridgehead assigned to the United States to hold over German territory.

In fixing Coblenz today as the objective of the American advance, General March furnished a clue to the military situation that is to exist while the peace conference proceeds at Paris. On the left the British army of occupation will stand along the Rhine with a spear head thrown across the river at Cologne and spreading like a fan on a 30 kilometer circle. At Coblenz the Americans will occupy a similar position and at Mainz, still further up the river, the French will hold the third great highway into the heart of Germany.

Thus three main roads to Berlin itself, each held by a strong, fully equipped army ready to sweep forward at a moment's notice, will be held open and constitute a threat against there can be no organized resistance.

All of Germany will stand at the mercy of the occupying forces.

THAT TERRIBLE BACKACHE.

Mrs. G. Hyde, Homestead, Mich., writes: "I had that terrible backache and tired out feeling, scarcely able to do my work, but find by using Foley Kidney Pills that I soon feel like a new person." Foley Kidney Pills help the kidneys throw out poisons that cause backache, rheumatic pains and aching joints. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

EDUCATION

For the People is the Urgent Need In Turkey (Review of Reviews)

Free and universal education is essential to any growing democracy. The achievements of missionaries during the last 100 years in planting schools and colleges in every province can now be capitalized. Under a sound government a system of elementary schools for all the people would gradually drawn into its control all missions and church schools.

From an economic view Turkey today presents a sad and distressing picture. A million and a half of the best people have been destroyed. Industrial and agricultural enterprise is crippled and in places absolutely destroyed. Here is a country acknowledged to be one of the richest in the world in its agricultural and mining possibilities. It is evident that in order to help the people to gain self support and prosperity, vocational education should be provided and adapted to develop all the various industries which are most feasible considering location, soil and climate.

There are known to be at least 400,000 orphans who must be provided with homes and trained to be self-supporting. In thinking of a new regime there is much hope in the great independent colleges which, it may be said to the credit of the Turks, have continued their beneficent work during these several years of war and desolation. The Syrian Protestant college at Beirut is destined to become a university. Its medical school already ranks among the best. Robert college, on the Bosphorus, already has organized a department of engineering, and with its fine endowment and strong backing should continue to train men to be leaders throughout the whole near east.

Constantinople college for women is planning to establish a department for medical training and nursing, a school for the training of teachers, as well as one of practical arts, which shall include all subjects affecting the home, as regards food, health, clothing and sanitation.

With the Germans and Turks thoroughly subdued, the way will be opened for the full redemption of these lands, at once the cradle of his tory and religion, which have been so long under the heel of the tyrant. There is a great mixture of races and of faiths, but, after all, Constantinople or any other Turkish city is no more cosmopolitan than New York or Chicago. It is glorious to believe that in the near future the shadows of oppression, war and cruelty will have rolled away, and songs of freedom and peace may be forever sung by happy children in every home. It may be safely assumed that President Wilson will stand for this entire program. America cannot afford to give so much of her life and substance for the war and then fail in securing freedom and protection of the entire near east, thus preparing that portion of the world to enjoy the fruits of a durable peace.

Rub a sore throat with BALLARD'S SNO WLNIMENT. One or two applications will cure it completely. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

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THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN AMERICAN RAW FURS
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Washington, Nov. 23.—Giving necessity for replenishing his personal fortune as a reason, William G. McAdoo has resigned as secretary of the treasury and director general of railroads. His resignation has been accepted by President Wilson as secretary of the treasury.

Mr. McAdoo will retire as soon as a successor has been chosen and has qualified. He will relinquish his position as head of the government railroads January 1, unless a director has not then been selected.

Mr. McAdoo said he had no idea who his successor might be and added that he would make no recommendations to the president.

Regardless of the appointment to the treasury post, it is considered improbable that there will be any great change in future fiscal policies of the government. War bonds of short maturities, to the sum of about eight billions, probably will be floated in 1919 as planned by Mr. McAdoo and his treasury advisers. Before he leaves the treasury Mr. McAdoo will prepare recommendations to congress for legislation to change the war finance corporation into "a peace finance corporation," thereby permitting it to finance industries during the readjustment period. The future of the capital issues committee is uncertain and the attitude of Mr. McAdoo's successor may have much to do with its course.

As for the railroads the new director general doubtless will have much to do with the formulation of policies for future management. Mr. McAdoo recently indicated that he had planned to continue consolidations and other reforms looking to efficient operations, regardless of the fact that the war emergency is over. Opposition to this course now appears to be developing and the issue of whether railroads are to remain permanently under government direction and even government ownership or be returned shortly to their private owners is taking form. This issue is a principal legacy which Mr. McAdoo will leave to his successor.

SIX BILLION MARK ALMOST REACHED FOR ESTIMATE FOR 1919

Washington, Nov. 23.—The war revenue bill was revised downward by the senate finance committee today almost to the six billion dollar estimate proposed for 1919. Reductions of the special taxes was virtually completed.

Among the miscellaneous items stricken from the bill today were the proposed taxes on two cents each on bank checks, estimated to raise \$50,000,000 or more and the tax of one per cent on gross sales of mail order houses with sales in excess of \$100,000 annually, estimated to raise \$5,000,000. In lieu of the 10 per cent tax on sales to consumers of perfumes, cosmetics, pills, patent medicines and similar articles, the committee adopted a tax of five per cent upon manufacturers whose sales.

All of the stamp taxes, except on bank checks, were retained. Several reductions in the special taxes on brokers were ordered. The house tax of \$100 on stock brokers was cut to \$40. The ship and custom house brokers' tax of \$50 was reduced to \$40 as compared with \$20 and \$10 respectively under present law. The committee also reduced the \$200 license tax of the house on circus proprietors to \$100, the present rate, and the house tax of \$20 on proprietors of other public exhibitions for profit was reduced to \$15.

The taxes on proprietors of shooting galleries, riding academies, bowling alleys, billiard rooms and sight-seeing automobiles were left unchanged as were the rates proposed for theater proprietors. The committee also kept in the bill without change its reduced rates for a federal license tax on the use of motor vehicles. The section of the house bill amending the Harrison drug act was entirely eliminated.

For a Sour Stomach

Eat sparingly, particularly of meats, masticate your food thoroughly and take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.—Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

GERMANS TO BUILD

ALLIED SHIPS

London, Nov. 26.—The German government has adopted the program framed by the late Albert Ballin, director of the Hamburg American line and the shipowners' unions, binding Germany to build ships exclusively for the allies at fixed prices in return for which Germany will retain her merchant fleet, says a dispatch to the Daily Express from Amsterdam.

American Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 26.—The 76th division of the American army reduced by replacement drafts to 61 officers and 1,000 men has arrived at the port of St. Nazaire and is embarking for home.

The twenty-seventh division, total-ly withdrawn from the Le Mans area and probably will embark in a few days. Both these divisions operated on the British front.

A Ship Load Every Day

London, Monday, Nov. 25.—In planning the withdrawal of American troops from England as soon as possible, American army officers have decided that the only units which will remain are a few of the medical service and the staffs of the rest camps.

When the Mauretania sailed today she took between 5,000 and 6,000 from the flying corps. It is planned to dispatch a steamer to American every day this week.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Investigations into the reasons back of the present unprecedented high cost of butter and eggs have brought assertions from produce dealers in Chicago that the farmer is receiving 80 per cent of the abnormal increases. The remainder was said to be divided among manufacturers, jobbers, etc.

The best quality of butter in Chicago is selling at 73½ cents per pound with strictly fresh eggs at 78 cents a dozen.

NO ALIENS AT STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 26.—Fourteen enemy owned seats on the New York Stock Exchange, the new New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange and other markets have been seized by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, it was announced here today. The seats will be sold shortly to American citizens.

While on his recent trip thru the east Dr. F. H. H. Roberts was able to purchase many new books for the Normal library which would under most circumstances cost \$1,250, but which he was able to purchase at the reduced rate of \$350, saving \$900 for the school. The books will be used by Miss Margaret Kennedy in her English work and they are composed of works of French literature, history, music, art and many of the best war stories are included, making a valuable addition to the library which is known for its choice literature as a school library.

AMERICA WHIPPED 10 SUBS

London, Nov. 27.—American war ships have been credited by American naval headquarters with sinking or capturing 10 German submarines.

GERMANS MADE

PROFITS OFF ALLIES

Buenos Aires, Nov. 26.—The purchase of two and a half million tons of Argentine wheat by the allied governments has brought good profits into the pockets of German grain brokers in Buenos Aires despite strict instructions that none of the allied wheat was to be purchased from Germans.

Today, in addition to having made a nice profit out of the allied trade, the Germans have about a million sacks of wheat stored along the wharves to be sold some of these days, probably back to Argentina, at prices much above cost.

When the allied wheat convention was signed, there was a scarcity of grain sacks in Argentina. They could not be bought at any price with in reason. Most of them had been carefully packed away in German warehouses. As soon as the wheat convention was signed and people began to turn their attention to buying wheat, the Germans kept out of wheat pits and devoted all their energies to buying sacks. They bought the entire outputs of the few Argentine factories and then they began cornering the sack market in Uruguay.

This enabled the German agents to control the sale to the allies of a part of Argentina's wheat crop.

DANCING RESUMED IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 26.—Dancing, virtually interdicted by the war, has been resumed in a limited way. Two hundred eager applicants for tickets to the first dance were unable to obtain admission.

These "rationed" inter-allied dances, designed especially for the edification and delight of young officers on leave in London, are smiled upon by the military authorities, a number of whom were present at the first. There were a hundred hostesses, many prominent in English society, including Lady Randolph Churchill.

American army and navy officers almost outnumbered British and French. One-steps and two-steps, which some Londoners refer to as "American stutter dances," alternated with the more sedate waltzes. Two women police were there as chaperones, but they had little to do.

Lady Randolph Churchill told a reporter that introductions, made by the official hostesses, were to be a feature of the dances. Single tickets are not to be sold to women or girls.

"Can it be," one commenter asked, "that this sudden resuscitation of dancing under the patronage of the authorities is a foretaste of the reaction that will follow the strain and anxiety of the war and fill the land with laughter?"

TROOPS CROSS NARVA.

London, Nov. 26.—Russian bolshevik troops have crossed the river Narva on a broad front and have entered Esthonia between the gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus, says a Central News dispatch from Stockholm today.

A. E. F. UNITS RETURN.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The first units of returning American Expeditionary Forces are expected to reach New York this week. Nearly 7,000 officers and men are homeward bound from England.

DROPPED BOMB 1500 FEET WHICH BLEW UP SUBMARINE ENEMY

London, Nov. 26.—Out from a dense fog streaking the sea shot a small dirigible called a "blimp", manned by three allied flyers. Directly in front of them a mile away, was a u-boat with its conning tower and decks well out of the water, says an account of one of the most successful encounters of a British aircraft with a German submarine.

Opening out his engine to its full capacity, the pilot steered straight for the German craft, many of whose crew were on deck. They had seen the airship approaching and immediately brought a quick-firing gun into action. With shells bursting about them the airmen pushed on and soon were within effective machine gun range.

The observer used his gun to such good effect that with one drum he accounted for the submarine's gun crew. Thereupon the Germans, without waiting to rescue their wounded, began hurriedly to submerge.

Meanwhile the wireless operator of the "blimp" was busy sending out urgent signals to various patrol boats and submarine chasers known to be in the vicinity.

Climbing to a height of about 1500 feet, the pilot now got ready to use the machine's heavy bombs. The u-boat, although submerged was still easily visible, and taking careful aim through his sights the "blimp's" gunner pulled the trigger of the releasing gear.

The airship, released of a heavy weight, shot up like an express elevator in a New York skyscraper, but careless of its movements its occupants hung over watching the bomb sink swiftly until it struck the water, perhaps two hundred feet ahead of the target.

When its fuse came into action, a flash of lightning seemed to rip through the dark depths of the ocean, and a peculiar brown, cloudy mass enveloped the fore part of the u-boat. It seemed ages before the effect of the explosion reached the surface. Then, like a geyser, the water shot into the air. In the center of disturbance the gaping hull of the submarine slowly appeared and its crew could be seen leaping overboard.

By this time two British motor launches were racing to the spot, but they fortunately were far enough to escape the effects of a terrific explosion which now occurred. The magazine of the u-boat had been fired, and with a succession of mighty detonations the whole craft was literally blown to pieces.

The occupants of the "blimp" were badly shaken, but they escaped without injury.

AUTHOR OF MEXICO PLOT.

Amsterdam.—The German plot to incite Mexico and Japan to war against the United States originated with Herr von Chemnitz who bore the title of legation counselor and was employed in a subordinate capacity in the German foreign office, it is now asserted. This is disclosed by Prof. Bonn, rector of the Commercial Academy at Munich, Bavaria, according to the Munich Neueste Nachrichten.

"Von Chemnitz," says the newspaper, "imagined himself an authority on Latin-American affairs and sug-

gested the scheme to Dr. Albert Zimmerman," then German secretary for foreign affairs. "Zimmerman discussed it with other foreign office officials but they thought it unfeasible.

"Zimmerman kept the matter in mind. Recently von Chemnitz came and told him that in the next few days an especially reliable messenger would leave for Mexico to whom the message could safely be entrusted, and that it was a matter of now or never.

"Zimmerman allowed himself to be over-persuaded and so the fatal step was taken."

Dr. Albert Zimmerman on Jan. 19, 1917, directed the German minister, von Eckhardt at Mexico City to propose an alliance between Germany, Mexico and Japan to take effect as soon as it was certain there would be war between the United States and Germany. The German minister was directed to urge President Carranza of Mexico to ask Japan's adherence to this scheme, Zimmerman proposed that Mexico should "reconquer the lost territory of New Mexico Texas and Arizona."

The German plot was made public by the United States government in February, 1917. Its disclosure was one of the startling incidents which preceded America's entrance into the war.

MAY HAVE METRIC SYSTEM

Washington, Nov. 26.—Adoption of the metric system of weights and measurements for the United States will be urged upon congress by the American section of the international high commission, which aims to bring about greater uniformity of commercial law and regulations and more stable financial relations between the United States and the South and Central American republics.

The American section holds that in view of probable closer commercial relations between North and South America, it would be of immense value to business interest to substitute the meter, kilometer, centimeter, liter, hectoliter, hectare, gram and kilogram, for the yard, mile, inch, quart, gallon, acre, ounce and pound.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS BALANCED.

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—The assessment rolls for Santa Fe county are the first to have their abstract balanced by the state tax commission and found to be correct so that no delay need be had in the collection of the 1919 taxes, the first half of which under the law becomes delinquent on December 1. The total allowed for county purposes is \$149,654.58. The total allowed for city purposes for Santa Fe only \$14,358.89, only a small fraction of what is allowed the city of Albuquerque or even Roswell or Raton. The total assessed valuation of the county is \$15,872,929, a gain over last year of \$570,580.

Santa Fe, Nov. 27.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Wagner today officially in a letter to Dr. Locke, treasurer of the school board at Springer declares that it will be proper to pay school teachers their salary for the time lost thru the schools closing on account of the influenza epidemic.

COLORADO FACTORIES BID ON RECONSTRUCTION WARES

Denver, Colo., Nov. 26.—Seventy hundred Colorado factories and millions of invested capital are entered through the Colorado Development federation in the world competition for reconstruction wares, demand for which is expected to be increased greatly by the conclusion of the war. A united effort by manufacturers and business organizations of all kinds is being organized to develop as much of the state of Colorado as to aid in the rehabilitation of the world.

One of the chief products which the federation expects to push during the reconstruction period is the farm tractor. A contract for four million dollars' worth was recently signed. This is expected to be followed by others.

Dehydration of food products, an industry recently started in Colorado, is being pushed with a view of contributing all possible aid in furnishing foodstuffs to people of the world who depend upon the United States for food. Other products formulated are coal reduction plants which will produce hundreds of coal tar by-products, made for the most part in Germany, before the war.

TROOPS HOME DEC. 2.

Washington, Nov. 26. Army officials said today that the steamers Minnekahda, Lapland and Orta which are bringing home 7,000 American soldiers from England, probably will arrive at New York about December 2.

SECRECY STILL SURROUNDS PREPARATIONS—NORTH-CLIFFE ANXIOUS.

Washington, Nov. 26.—About one month is the time President Wilson expects to be in Europe for the opening of the peace conference and preliminary discussions. No definite limit had been fixed, but it was said authoritatively today that the president plans to be back on American soil within six weeks after his departure for the other side.

It became known also today that the Italian ambassador, Count Di Cellere, as well as Ambassador Jusserand of France and the American peace delegation will cross on the ship with the president. It was said today that there was no foundation whatever for talk of a consorship over news of the peace conference and that American newspaper correspondents would be given all facilities possible for transmitting their dispatches.

Preparations for the president's trip still are surrounded with secrecy and no one professes to know either when the start will be made or just who will make up the party. An announcement by the president himself of the personnel of the peace delegation is expected in a day or two.

Among many messages received from England, France and Italy, urging Mr. Wilson not to let unfavorable criticism interfere with his plan is understood to be one from Lord C. Northcliffe, earnestly suggesting that all objections should be disregarded because the president's presence is essential.

AFTER-WAR BUSINESS.

London, Nov. 26.—The after-war business problem receiving the most important attention at present in England is that of the control of raw materials and shipping, says a statement issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. It adds "Detailed studies of sources and methods of control and distribution are being made but there does not yet appear to be agreement on the general principles of control. On the one hand powerful interests are urging immediate cooperation between Great Britain, France and the United States, for the formation of a world-control which will, at the appropriate time be able to distribute raw materials as seems best. On the other hand some are pointing out that such action would in principle be contrary to President Wilson's policy of 'an economic combination within the League of Nations.'

"World arrangements are already being made with the sanction and even the assistance at the British government in regard to oil and metals, while shipping plans change or develop daily. The American Chamber of Commerce in London has urged commercial bodies in America to consider the entire subject."

BIG POSSIBILITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

La Paz, Bolivia.—Influx of American capital into the central republics of South America for the development of vast areas of hitherto untouched resources has caused Bolivia and Paraguay to awaken to a realization of the possibilities that lie in the disputed zone which is known as the Great Chaco.

The boundary line between these two republics never has been fixed definitely because of the wildness of the country, but both nations have been satisfied with going on record as claiming all the zone and then going about their daily business without forcing the issue.

But now that great development companies from the United States are seeking concessions, the newspapers and public men are urging that the old question be brought up for final settlement.

The Great Chaco is a vast area north of Argentina between the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers. It is claimed by both Bolivia and Paraguay, though both admit that their claims are so large that they will have to give up large areas in the final reckoning.

For several years Bolivia has been preparing quietly for the day of final settlement so that it is now in a position to press the issue to advantage. That country has constructed a chain of forts at intervals of 20 miles in direct wireless communication with La Paz put its army in possession of the strip and settled back to wait for the argument which now appears to be approaching.

The retreating Germans are said to be stealing all they can find. Something then was left by the advancing Germans?

PERU RECALLS CONSULS—UNITED STATES MAY HELP SETTLE DIFFICULTY.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 26.—The Peruvian government has not received official dispatches from its consular representatives in Chile for 48 hours although it has recalled its consular from Chile. The newspapers here have received no news from their correspondents in Chile and it is believed that a strict cable censorship is in force at all Chilean ports.

Peruvian consuls in Chile have been ordered to return by the first steamer and the Peruvian steamer Urubamba, now at Vaparaíso, has been ordered to bring to Callao all Peruvians desiring to leave Chile. The reported cancellation by the Peruvian government of all the executive quarters of Chilean consuls in Peru is incorrect.

Washington Interested.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Though without official information concerning the serious situation between Chile and Peru, the state department is giving the matter close attention and it is regarded as possible that an opportunity will be found to tender the good offices of the American government to compose the controversy.

The difficulties grew out of the old dispute between the two countries over border provinces, Tavnna and Arica, formerly part of Peru but now held by Chile.

Storming Session of Deputies.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 26.—The Peruvian question was brought up in the Chilean chamber of deputies last night and a stormy session resulted.

Senor Cardenas, the second vice-president of the chamber, suggested the question be settle peaceably. The members of the new Chilean cabinet who were present withdrew as a protest and the president and first vice president of the chamber announced they had resigned.

The session then had to be adjourned to prevent violence. The sitting was re-opened later and the deputies voted Cardenas out of his office as second vice president and annulled the resignation of the president and first vice president.

After the meeting crowds in the street hooted Cardenas, calling him a traitor.

PLANE FALLS NEAR TUCSON AND MYERHOFFER AND MECHANICIAN INJURED

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 26.—Encountering further engine trouble the Lough-head biplane which left Santa Barbara, Calif., Saturday on a proposed two-stop flight to Washington, D. C., today fell near Gila Bend, a station on the Southern Pacific railroad 60 miles west of here. The pilot, O. S. T. Myerhoffer, was forced to land Saturday afternoon at Tacna, Arizona, 40 miles east of Yuma, where he resumed his flight but was again compelled to land at Gila Bend. When the flight was resumed this morning, the machine, according to reports from the Southern Pacific operator, fell and Myerhoffer and his mechanic were injured. They were tak-

en to the railroad hospital at Gila Bend.

Accident is Unusual

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 26.—The accident to the aeroplane was most unusual and was witnessed by a crowd of about 100 persons gathered to see the resumption of the flight. The chief pilot, Myerhoffer, and Mechanician of the flight, were strapped in the front of the machine and Assistant Pilot Ferneau was seated in the tail.

The machine started and ran for about 1,000 yards over the desert at a high rate of speed when the left engine went dead, permitting the left side of the machine to drop down. The nose of the machine stuck into the ground and buried, the plane standing straight upright with its tail in the air. The propeller and the entire front of the machine were wrecked.

Myerhoffer and Flint were strapped in and unable to escape the burning gasoline that spread over them. Before the crowd could rescue them, Flint was badly burned about the head. He suffered several contusions of the head and his left eye is badly injured. He will recover.

Myerhoffer was slightly hurt and Ferneau was uninjured. Dr. L. H. Richards of the Southern Pacific hospital witnessed the accident and rushed the injured to the hospital where they were treated. Bystanders extinguished the flames.

A long distance telephone message from Gila Bend this afternoon stated that the machinician was badly injured, but that he has recovered sufficiently to talk and will apparently recover. The pilot was only slightly injured.

RECEIVER FOR CATTLE CO.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 27.—William M. Massie was today appointed receiver for La Osa Land & Cattle company on the application to the superior court of creditors scheduling liabilities of nearly half a million dollars. Of this indebtedness \$275,000 is a note due to the Merchants' National bank of St. Paul, Minn.; \$80,307 is a note to the North Texas Trust company. Numerous smaller items of indebtedness brings the total to more than \$400,000. The assets of the company consist of 11,000 head of cattle and range properties and rights in Prima and Santa Cruz counties extending from Tucson to the Mexican boundary. The application for receiver alleges that proper conduct of the business affairs of the company and proper care of its cattle thru the winter will reestablish the company as a going concern.

Albuquerque Nov. 27.—The New Mexico Pershing League for the purpose of furthering the candidacy for president in 1920 of General J. J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France was organized by a number of representative citizens here today. General Pershing began his military career in New Mexico coming here from West Point in 1884 and was first stationed at Fort Bayard. He was in command at Fort Bliss when assigned to overseas duties. He made many friends

Miss Olga Nelson died at her home on Fourth street Friday, after a short illness with Spanish influenza. She was 24 years old, and was born and raised here in Las Vegas. She attended the Las Vegas high school, and since her graduation was employed as a clerk in various stores of the city. Her kindness of disposition, and her invariable friendliness made her a wide circle of friends, both business and personal. She leaves a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Nelson, three sisters, Miss Laura, Miss Helen and Mrs. John B. McCoy, and three brothers, Mark, Arthur and Joe.

Charles S. Rogers, for many years a resident of Las Vegas, died at his home on the Mo'a road Saturday after an acute attack of stomach trouble. He was interested in many civic improvements during his life time, notably the E. Romero Hose and Fire company, of which he was a charter member, and of which he has been treasurer for many years. He is survived by his wife and several children. The oldest son, Arthur, is employed in a munition factory in the east.

The funeral of Robert Henry, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Van Horne was held Saturday at 3:30 p. m. from the residence, 1029 Fourth street.

OBITUARY

Millard N. Chaffin, who passed quietly away at his home at 713 Railroad avenue on November 20 after a brief illness, was a pioneer resident of New Mexico and Las Vegas. Little is known of his earlier years, except that he served in the United States army in a famous Illinois regiment, and came west about 45 years ago, first to Colorado, and then to New Mexico. He had been a resident of Las Vegas for about 35 years at the time of his death. Known to the west as a "cow man," he followed the ranges for some time. He was later employed by J. S. Duncan of this city as foreman of a railroad grading camp. He remained in this position for 14 years, and later was associated with Mr. Duncan in the livery business under the firm name of Chaffin and Duncan, which enterprise remained in existence until 1906 when Mr. Duncan withdrew from the firm. Mr. Chaffin continued the business until recently, when he disposed of his interests to James Whitmore.

Mr. Chaffin was married twice, first to Miss Alpha Green of this city, to which union four children were born, two of whom survive the deceased. In 1902 he was married to Mrs. Sarah Marshall of this city, who also survives her husband.

Mr. Chaffin was numbered among the highly esteemed business men of the city, having a large circle of friends in the commercial world who lament his loss. During his many years residence here he became familiarly known to young and old as "Nick" Chaffin, and the memories of his acquaintance will remain long in the minds of his many friends and associates.

Funeral services were held from the family residence on Railroad avenue on Sunday afternoon.

Sarah A. Baker, wife of John A. Baker, passed away Sunday afternoon at 1:45 p. m. at the Troy hotel.

Mrs. Baker came to Las Vegas from her home in the Gallinas canyon some days ago to take care of her husband who was ill, and was stricken with double pneumonia. The deceased was a native of York, Pennsylvania, and was 69 years of age. Mrs. Baker, with her husband, had lived in Las Vegas and vicinity for about 20 years. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Baker have made their home in the Gallinas canyon, where Mr. Baker is interested in mining. A son, Frank C. Baker, their only child, died in this city in 1905.

The remains of Miss Elizabeth Mertsching were taken to Houghton, Mich., for burial Sunday on train No. 10. The body was accompanied by William Mertsching, a cousin of the deceased.

The funeral of Nick Chaffin occurred Sunday afternoon from the Charles J. Day undertaking parlors. Re. J. S. Moore of St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal church officiated. The pallbearers were James Whitmore, Brite Bagley, William Reed, Robert L. M. Ross, Sigmund Nahm, and J. S. Duncan.

Senobio Flores, aged 62 years, died Sunday at his home in Sapolio after a short illness with Spanish influenza. He leaves a wife and two sons, one of his sons, George Flores, being a well known employe of the Storrie company.

The names of Caledonio Lucero of Pena Blanca, N. M., and Nicolas Medina of Las Cruces appear on today's casualties as wounded with degree undetermined and Margarito Montoya of Mills, is listed among those missing in action: David Benavides San Marcel, and Jinio McCoy, Cuba; wounded, degree undetermined, R. G. Aschbacher, Elida now Trujillo, Roy; missing in action: Marchall St. John, Carrizozo, slightly wounded.

Short funeral services were held for William Belknap at the residence Thursday between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Leah Matthew died Monday at the Las Vegas hospital of pneumonia after a short illness. Her husband William Matthew, died only last Friday night. Mrs. Matthew was 19 years of age and the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Piper of Cherrivale. With her parents she came to New Mexico nine years ago from Michigan. Seven brothers and sisters also survive her.

Abdon Gallegos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bonifacio Baca died Tuesday at the home of his parents in Upper Las Vegas following an illness of nine days with pneumonia. He was 24 years of age and was engaged in farming and stock raising in DeBaca county. He came here to receive medical treatment. Besides his parents he is survived by a brother, Benjamin Gallegos, and a sister, Eloisa Gallegos of Las Vegas. Mrs. W. H. Lacey of Mayetta, Kansas is also a sister of the deceased.

Mrs. Jesusita Baca de Sanchez, wife of Simon Sanchez, passed away at 12:30 Tuesday after a brief illness at the home 1014 Gallinas street. Deceased was 30 years of age. Besides her husband she leaves

small children. Her father, Nicanor Baca and a brother, Joe M. Baca, of Santa Fe, who were called to Las Vegas by her illness also survive her. Mrs. Sanchez was a native of Santa Fe.

The funeral of Charles S. Rogers was held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Word has been received that Farrier Ben Stasel has arrived safely overseas.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitson yesterday at the home of Mrs. T. C. Evans. Mr. Whitson is here in the interests of the oil drilling in this vicinity.

Lost—A gold openwork brooch with two small pearls and a diamond about two weeks ago. Return to Optic and receive reward.

In a recent issue of the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower there is a photograph of Dick Van Houten, who is now in the naval academy at Annapolis. Dick is a son of J. P. Van Houten of Shoemaker, a prominent sheep man, and is well-known by many Las Vegas people, having spent much time here.

The county prisoners who are now in the jail are to have a regular Thanksgiving dinner. Sheriff Delgado stated this morning that big preparations were being made and the prisoners will be made as happy as possible on that day.

The New Mexico boys whose names appear on today's casualty list are Accua E. Lang of Hagerman, killed in action; Jose Cordova, Questa, died of wounds; Pedro Jacques of Silver City and Ambrosio Sandoval of Taos, wounded in action; Jose A. Esquibel of Tierra Amarilla and Isodoro S. Lopez of Socorro, severely wounded.

All of the wholesale houses have received instructions to the effect that they will be permitted to turn in their flour substitutes at a fairly good price, although much lower than they paid in the beginning. Housewives are urged to use as many of these substitutes as is possible in order to avoid wasting them as we cannot afford to waste anything in these days of reconstruction.

Chairman William Springer of the Liberty loan committee has been officially notified by the publicity department of the central Liberty loan committee of the Tenth district that Las Vegas has been awarded the honor of naming one of the big ships now being built for the emergency fleet corporation.

At a meeting this morning for the Liberty loan committee, Mayor Blood, Dr. Cunningham, chairman of the council of defense, and a few others, it was decided that the name of the new ship should be "Las Vegas, New Mexico."

Las Vegas' quota for the fourth Liberty loan was \$220,000 and the amount raised was about \$330,000. The number of individual subscribers being nearly 1600.

Las Vegas was the first city in Class 2 (cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population) to report an oversubscrip-

tion of its quota for the fourth Liberty loan with a distribution of its bonds to at least 20 per cent of its population, thus winning the right to name one of the huge ships.

It will be remembered that during the last loan drive, the United States shipping board set aside ten large ships to be named by ten cities of the Tenth reserve district. The central committee divided the cities of the district into ten classes, and to one city in this class would fall the honor of naming one ship.

Immediately upon receipt of the official notice that Las Vegas had won the honor, Chairman Springer took up the matter of the name for the ship with the committee, the mayors, of both sides, and the council of defense. It was agreed unanimously that the ship should be named after the city and that the name of the state should be added to eliminate any confusion, as there are several cities by the name of Las Vegas in the United States.

When it is considered that this huge ship will carry the flag of the United States and the name of Las Vegas into practically every port of the world its value as an advertising medium for Las Vegas is inestimable. The good ship "Las Vegas" will carry food and clothing to the Las Vegas boys in France, and it is altogether possible that it may carry them back home. Whether it does this or not, they will be proud of the fact that the folk back in their "old home town" stood by them both morally and financially.

It has not been decided as yet who will be the sponsor of the "Las Vegas, New Mexico." The name of the young lady who will have that honor will be announced in a few days, as several are now being considered by the committee and the selection has not yet been made.

The citizens of Las Vegas may well congratulate themselves on their splendid work and patriotism which has put this community at the head of every city in the entire Tenth federal reserve district, and marked it as one the entire country over as a city that accomplishes things.

It has been suggested by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts that Las Vegas hold a big jollification on the day the ship is launched. As the influenza epidemic made a meeting of this kind impossible at the finish of the loan drive, and as the epidemic will probably have subsided by the time of the launching, this suggestion is timely and a meeting of this kind may be held.

—BUY W. S. S.—

ALLIED CONFERENCE MEETS.

Paris, Nov. 26.—An allied conference to discuss the question of international scientific relations opened here today. All the scientific academies of the allied countries and the national academy at Washington are represented.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS COMPLETED

Santa Fe, Nov. 26.—Santa Fe and Colfax counties are the first to report their assessment rolls completed and read for the collection of taxes which under the law fall delinquent on December 1. The state tax commission will continue its sessions into next week in considering the fixing of valuations for private car companies and public utility corporations.

NEW MEXICO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET IN ALBUQUERQUE.

Plans for the annual meeting of the New Mexico Educational association to be held in Albuquerque on the 26, 27 and 28 of December are about completed. The programs made up so far are as follows:

Science section, Dr. J. D. Clark, Albuquerque, president.

December 26.

President's Address, "The Efficiency of a Laboratory for teaching," a comparison of factory and collegiate methods, John D. Clark, University of New Mexico.

"The Science of Growing Yellow Timber on the Colorado Plateau," H. H. Chapman, assistant district forester in charge of silviculture.

"Organized Predatory Animal Control," J. S. Ligon, U. S. biological survey.

"The Scientific Use of Poisons in Controlling Predatory Animals," S. E. Piper, U. S. biological survey.

"Environmental Reactions of Phrynosoma," A. O. Weese, University of New Mexico.

December 27.

"Some Results of the Examination of Children of Pre-School Age in New Mexico," Edgar L. Hewitt, School of American Research.

"Modern Boiler Control Equipment," A. F. Barnes, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

"Vacuum Valves in Wireless Telegraph Circuits," R. W. Goddard, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

"Fundamental Factors in Indian Art," Ruth Kelsey, fellow, School of American Research.

Friday, December 27, 9 a. m. City Superintendent's Section. At Central High School, Albuquerque. Presiding, George Brinton, New Mexico Normal school; secretary, M. S. Mahan Supt. Deming schools.

"Shaping the Course of Study to Meet the Present Conditions," Supt. Walter B. McFarland, East Las Vegas; 20 minutes discussion. Leader, Supt. W. M. Wilson, Portales, 10 minutes.

"Possibilities for Handling the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve in the City Schools," Supt. D. N. Pope, Roswell, 20 minutes. General discussion 10 minutes.

"Advisability of Military Drill for the High School," Supt. John Milne, Albuquerque, 20 minutes. Discussion leader, Spt. R. L. Paris, Artesia, 10 minutes.

"What High School Credits Should be Given for Industrial Subjects and Other Activities," Supt. E. U. Bowyer, Clovis, 20 minutes; discussion, leader, Supt. J. H. Dowden, Belen, 10 minutes.

"Cooperation of the High Schools with the State College in Agricultural Work," Dr. Austin D. Crile, State College.

Saturday, Dec. 28, 9 a. m.

"Increased Supervision of Schools a Necessity," Supt. L. C. Rhoades, Raton, 20 minutes; discussion, leader, Supt. A. W. Anderson, Tucumcari, 10 minutes.

"Keeping Them At It, or How Our Schools Can Help the State," Supt. Roscoe Hill of the Spanish-American Lela Manville, Silver City, 20 minutes; discussion, leader, Supt. B. H. L. B. Mitchell of the university, and

Kirk, Fort Sumner, 10 minutes.

"Should School Training and School Supervision be Recognized as a State or Government Service and a Part of Governmental Work?" Supt. W. A. Poore, Carlsbad 20 minutes

discussion, leader, Prof. Myron R. Lugibihl Silver City, 10 minutes.

"Shaping the Work of the Schools to Encourage Patriotism," Supt. J. L. G. Swinney, Gallup, 20 minutes; discussion, leader, Supt. C. E. McClure, Socorro 10 minutes.

"Needful Legislation in Regard to Observance of Teachers' Contracts," Supt. E. J. Roth, Santa Fe, 20 minutes; general discussion, 10 minutes.

Business session.

Primary Section.

"The Teaching of Patriotism in the Grades," Miss Hanson, Las Vegas.

"The Development of Initiative Thry Seat Work," Miss Vaughn, Albuquerque.

"The Play Way in Reading and Arithmetic," Miss Cover, Deming.

"Physical Training As a Factor in Primary Education," Miss Rice, Silver City.

"The Usefulness of the Primary Child As a Red Cross Member," Miss Laws, Santa Fe.

"Sory-Telling and Its Uses in the Grades," Miss Reiff, Tyrone.

"The Subordination of the Teacher and the Freedom of the Child," Miss Davis, Las Vegas.

"Industrial Work As a Means of World Interpretation," Miss Oliver, Silver City.

Peace League.

The Peace League, a section of the New Mexico Educational association, will meet at Albuquerque the last week in December, with the venerable Nestor of New Mexico education, Hon. Hiram Hadley, presiding. A general invitation is extended by Mr. Hadley, who is a Quaker, to attend the session. Two topics on which papers will be presented and which are to be discussed will be: "The Cost and Loss Occasioned by the Late World War" and "What Can Schools Do to Foster the Establishment of World Peace?"

Historical Society.

The joint meeting of the New Mexico Historical society and of the history section of the New Mexico Educational association will be held at Albuquerque Thursday and Friday forenoons, Dec. 26 and 27, at the first meeting Dean John H. Vaughan of State college to be presiding and at the other, former Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, first vice president of the Historical society to preside, as President L. Bradford Prince is incapacitated by illness. The first day's program will be:

"The Kind and Amount of New Mexico History and Civics That Should be Taught in the Schools of the State," Supt. D. N. Pope of Roswell; discussion by President E. L. Enloe of the Silver City Normal, Supt. J. H. Wagner of the State Department of Education, and Dean F. Carroon of the Normal University.

"The Influence of the Present War on the Study of History in the Colleges and Universities," President Normal school; discussion by Dean L. B. Mitchell of the university, and

Director E. L. Hewitt of the School of American Research.

The program for Friday forenoon will be:

"New Mexico in the Present War," by Col. R. E. Twitchell of Santa Fe.

"New Mexico War Profits," by Rev. L. B. Bloom of the School of American Research.

General discussions.

Business meeting of the Historical Society of New Mexico and the History section of the New Mexico Educational association.

Next Convention.

Las Vegas will not be formally a candidate for the educational convention in 1919, although quite willing to entertain the teachers should they desire to go to the Meadow city. However, Santa Fe is likely to make an active bid again for the convention and so probably will Roswell and perhaps Raton, Las Cruces and Deming. One of the main themes for discussion at the general meetings in Albuquerque will be a legislative program for the coming legislature, especially as to ways and means to increase the average of teachers' salaries.

NEW CABINET FOR CHILE

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 26.—A new cabinet headed by Armando Quezada as minister of the interior took office today. The other members are Minister of foreign affairs, Luis Barros Borgoño; minister of finance Luis Claro Solar; minister of industries Vicente Adrian; minister of justice, Luis Orego Luce; minister of war Enriquez Bermudez. The former cabinet with Arturo Alessandri as minister of the interior, was formed last April. It resigned July 8, but consented to remain in office.

ALASKA NEEDS MEN.

Seattle, Nov. 26.—Alaska is looking forward to a new "stampede" north beginning next spring, according to northerners who are spending their winters here. Already plans are being made for placing returned soldiers and sailors on the soil of the northern territory.

Last summer and fall hundreds of Alaskans came south to enlist to enter war work. As a result the white population of the territory is the smallest in 20 years. Now that the war is over Alaska hopes that all who came out will return and bring others with them.

James Wickersham who, according to latest available returns was elected territorial delegate to congress at the November elections, is here preparing a bill for congress which, he said recently is intended to provide farms fishing sites, coal claims and other Alaska property free for returned soldiers and sailors. According to the bill Uncle Sam would not only give the soldiers and sailors the property but also would help them finance their holdings.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Deming, Nov. 23.—Captain M. F. Cassidy of Bisbee, Arizona, morale officer at Camp Cody, is beginning a course of instruction in the development battalion on good citizenship and is also consulting with individual soldiers relative to their private business affairs at home, looking forward to demobilization.

MERCHANT MARINES ARRIVE FROM HOLLAND TO TAKE OVER VESSELS

New York, Nov. 26.—In anticipation of the return to their owners of the Dutch ships requisitioned by the United States here for war trade uses several months ago, there arrived here today on the Holland American liner Hollanda, a number of officers and radio operators of the Dutch merchant marine. Agents here of the Dutch lines said they had no definite information as to when the ships will be returned to them.

Officials of the United States shipping board here also said today that to their knowledge no date had as yet been fixed for the return of the ships.

DOG RACING DISCONTINUED.

Seattle, Nov. 26.—Not until more money and fast dogs are imported from Siberia will dog racing over Alaska's winter trails be back in its old prominent place according to A. A. Allan of Nome, Alaska, three times winner of the Seward Peninsula All Alaska Sweeptakes race.

"Most of Alaska's fast dogs went to the war," Allan said recently. "We called out the best and sent them overseas for the French government. Some of these dogs have done notable work. To take their places in the races we could import dogs from Siberia. It is said there are many fast racing dogs in the territory lying across the Behring sea from Alaska."

"At present there are not enough people left at Nome to subscribe a big purse. If things settle down we can work up a big trade with our neighbors, the Siberians, and this brings enough people and money to Nome to make it possible to stage the old races again."

Washington, Nov. 26.—President Wilson has been asked by the grand duchess of Luxemburg to intervene in behalf of the grand duchy to protect it against the dangers incident to German demobilization and to safeguard in the peace negotiations its rights as a small nation. The communication has been referred to the supreme war council at Versailles.

OBJECT TO LEAVING

LUXEMBURG REGION

Paris, Nov. 26.—German delegates to the mixed conference at Spa have protested against the rejection of their request that they be granted a delay of two weeks in evacuating Luxemburg, Lorraine and the Saar region. General Nulain, one of the French conferees, stated that he considered this protest wholly groundless.

FOCH IN LUXEMBURG.

(By the Associated Press) Luxemburg, Nov. 26.—Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has established headquarters here. He arrived in Luxemburg yesterday with his staff. No ceremonies were held in honor of his entry.

THEY BUILT ONE UNDER BILL

(Chicago News)

From the number of conflagrations reported one assumes that the German people are keeping the home fires burning.

CHOSEN BY MAYORS OF BOTH TOWNS TO CHRISTEN "LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO"

Miss Helen Kelly was chosen today by Mayor Eugenio Romero and Mayor F. O. Blood to represent this city at the christening of the ship "Las Vegas, New Mexico," one of the ten vessels being built for the emergency fleet corporation and reserved for winning cities in the Tenth federal district to name. This signal honor was accorded Miss Kelly in view of her prominence in war activities in Las Vegas. She has been connected with all the Liberty loan drives, with the recent United War Work campaign, and with the drives for War Savings Stamps. She was one of the first workers in the gauze room and has always been particularly interested in its welfare. The canteen workers who have met the trainloads of soldiers going through here, have all been under her charge. Just at present she is in charge of packing Christmas boxes for the boys of San Miguel county.

The appointment came as quite a surprise to Miss Kelly, and interviewed late this afternoon by a representative of the Optic, she expressed her surprise and pleasure. "I felt," she said "that the sponsor should have been some one younger, for you know, I was one of the maids of honor at the christening of the battleship 'New Mexico.'" "But," she added, "I can't say how happy I shall be to name the 'Las Vegas.'" Miss Kelly worked especially hard for the success of the last loan drive; it is quite fitting that she should share in the forthcoming honors. Her name was mentioned yesterday as the most likely candidate for sponsor.

Other cities to win the honor of naming an emergency fleet ship are Colorado Springs, Class 6, Lincoln, Neb., Class 7, and Denver Class 10. It is not explained why only four cities are named.

Last night at her home on Douglas avenue Mrs. Eliza Heineman passed away after a prolonged illness of over two years. Mrs. Heineman was well known and loved by all who knew her and will be greatly missed by all, having spent many years as a resident of this city, coming here in the early days with her husband, Jake Heineman, who died here many years ago. She is survived by two daughters, with whom she was with at the time of her death, Miss Clara Heineman and Mrs. Morants.

OBITUARY

Charles S. Rogers was born in Worcester, England in the year 1861 where he spent much of his life after which he came to Las Vegas to reside in 1889, where he followed the trade of baker and later blacksmith. He was one of the founders and staunch supporters of the E. Romero Hose and Fire company and their treasurer for 25 years, endearing himself to all of the members and many of the boys who are now in service will receive the news of his death as a great shock. His sisters, Lizzie and Jane Rogers, reside in England and his only brother, A. T. Rogers, Sr. is a respected resident of this city.

PERU APOLOGIZES

New York, Nov. 27.—Difficulties between Chile and Peru have been overcome by an apology on the part of the Peruvian government.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 28.—A detailed account of conditions in southeastern Europe, where the presence of a million Austrian army deserters who have established themselves in fortified camps in various districts as well as hordes of released prisoners, has created a dangerous situation, is given in the report recently prepared for Colonel E. M. House, by Wm. J. Rose, an agent of the government, now in Laibach, the new capital of Slovakia. He suggests various measures to avert Bolshevism which he affirms is the danger threatened by the conditions he describes.

"When I say that the enemy is Bolshevism, I use the term loosely to describe what is the perfection of anarchy and the negation of law and order," says the report.

"Militarism is as dead as a grave stone. There is no shadow of danger that it will rise again, but a fearful menace has come in its place that has become a matter of life and death.

"Three special factors have arisen in the last six months. Two of them in the last month, which have brought on a condition of things comparable only with the terror of the French revolution.

"First, the forming of deserters from the Austrian army into what seems to be known as green guards. This began in the spring and had reached by September such dimensions that their numbers were reckoned at a round million. They wear Austrian uniforms. They maintain a sort of discipline among themselves and by their attitude to the existing government found enough sympathy among the peasantry to be able to get food. Every kind of pillage of military supplies helped them to maintain their position.

"The people as a whole suffered little and even welcomed them into their cottages. These men were simply waiting for the general disruption which has already come.

"Second, the disaster to the Austrian armies on the Italian front set upward of a million and a half disgusted, demoralized and debauched, as well as hungry troops free from the discipline of four and a half years. These men carried their rifles, but on being loaded into the cattle trains waiting for them at either Klagenfurt or Laibach they have to leave their arms behind and, ipso facto, threw off all restraint. On the way from Vienna to Laibach we saw perhaps 20 such trains, each one looking like a crawling snake covered with ants, the soldiers, lying on the tops of cars, crowding the platforms, clinging to the windows and even riding on the axles themselves, all beset with one idea—to get home. They have to pass through one two three or four belts of hostile territory according to whether they are Germans, Czechs, Poles or Ruthenians. Long before they reach home they take to plundering.

"Thirdly, when the central empires concluded with Russia the treaty of Brest-Litovsk they began to get their prisoners home from all parts of Russia with which they had railroad communication. But not a single train of Russian prisoners was allowed to return from Austria or Germany. At least two million Russians were forced to remain under

hard conditions with little food and no kind of Christian treatment. "As soon as the crash came Aus-

tria began to let loose untold thousands upon her eastern borders. Where they were not let loose, they broke out themselves and began to march to the nearest main line stations for Russia. Germany soon followed her example which means that for the third time in this war unhappy Poland is overwhelmed with an army of invasion."

Mr. Rose suggests among other things that the American government establish consulates or missions in numerous centers and also advisory or relief commissions as well as to undertake a general campaign of enlightenment to be carried on indefinitely by the press and on the platform to prepare the peoples for the drastic changes the war has brought about.

Funds for the distribution of medicine thruout the county have been procured thru the state and a great work of giving medicine to all of the poor who are unable to buy it is being carried on.

A committee consisting of Secudino Romero Luis Armijo Dr. J. M. Cunningham and Dr. W. E. Kaiser has been appointed to supervise the work and plans are now under way to see that every deserving person is taken care of in the best possible manner. The headquarters for the distribution is at the Plaza hotel and Miss Frances Delgado and Miss Margaret Benard are stationed there to look after everyone's wants and see that they are attended to.

This medicine is not for the use of anyone except those who have no funds and no one who can afford to purchase their medicine should apply. The committee will appreciate it very much if cases are pointed out to them where the people are in such need.

A marriage license was granted this morning to Benito Ortiz and Vidalia Montano, both residents of Las Vegas.

ARMISTICE TOO STRINGENT

London, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Dr. W. S. Solf, German foreign minister, has asked the allies once more for a mitigation of the armistice conditions and has requested permission to delay the delivery of railroad rolling stock under the terms of the agreement between Germany and the allies until February 1, on the ground of difficulties caused by bad conditions and the lack of lubricating oils.

CUBA PEACE DELEGATION

New York, Nov. 27.—Cuba's delegation to the world peace conference arrived here today by steamship on its way to France. The members are Pablo Desverne, secretary of state, and Cosme de la Tarriente and Antonio Sanchez Estimate, professor of international law at the University of Havana.

TAXES ON OLD LAW

Washington, Nov. 27.—Plans for collecting next year's tax under the old law, have been made by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper because fear that the new revenue bill may not be enacted in time to allow the printing and distribution of reporting forms under that measure by January 1, the opening of the period for filing of returns.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Although evening up for the holiday tomorrow gave corn today some transient strength, the trend of the market was toward a lower level.

Oats fluctuated with corn.

Provisions averaged somewhat higher. The close was:

Corn, Dec. \$1.24 3/4; Jan. \$1.25 3-8
Oats, Dec. 71 1-4; Jan. 70 3/4.
Pork, Nov. \$46.75; Jan. \$46.55
Lard, Nov. \$26.75; Jan. \$26.10
Ribs, Nov. \$25.90; Jan. \$24.75.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Nov. 27.—Hogs, receipts 31 000. Market lower. Heavy \$16.90 @17.55; lights \$16.75@17.40; pigs \$11.50@13.

Cattle, receipts 9,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17.50@19.50; western steers \$10@16; cows \$5@12.50; heifers \$7@13.50; stockers and feeders \$6.50@14; calves \$6.50 @13.50.

Sheep, receipts 4,000. Market steady. Lambs \$11@15.25; yearlings \$10.50@11.75; wethers \$9.50@10.30; ewes \$6@9.50.

COMMITTEE OF CATHOLICS ASK "HIM TO USE HIS "UNIQUE" INFLUENCE

Washington, Nov. 27.—Senator Phelan of California, presented to President Wilson today a petition from the priests of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of San Francisco, asking the president's support for the claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation. The petition said:

"Whereas, The people of the United States, have, in accordance with the constitutional laws of the said United States entered this worldwide war;

"Whereas, Our president, his excellency, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, as commander in chief of the forces of these United States, has declared that our object is not territorial aggression of the maintenance of secret diplomacy or the old struggle for the balance of power so called, but the self determination of all nations small as well as great;

"And whereas, The Irish nation is the oldest nation in Europe and the closest connected with the United States;

"Therefore, We, as here below signed as American citizens in accordance with our constitutional rights petition his excellency, the president, to use the unique position of the United States at this conjunction to the end that:

"The claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation in the fellowship of nations shall be acknowledged by the United States;

"And the place of Ireland in whatsoever congress may be gathered after the war to agree on the future of the peoples, may be assured by the influence of the United States in such measure that Ireland may stand in equal condition with Poland, and Serbia and Belgium, and all the wronged nations of the world."

SALARY INCREASE ASKED.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Salary increases for many treasury officials and employes were asked of congress yesterday by Secretary McAdoo. He recommended that the six assistant secretaries be paid \$7,500 a year instead of \$5,000 and that smaller increases be given others on the treasury rolls.