



# San Miguel Red Cross Efficient Organization

The San Miguel county chapter of the American Red Cross held its meeting Friday night in the rooms of the Commercial club, and elected the following executive committee: Mrs. E. J. McWenig, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Margaret Kennedy, Mrs. C. S. Losey, Mrs. W. E. Gerner, L. C. Hfeld, Dr. W. E. Kaser, Hallett Reynolds, George A. Fleming and W. J. Lucas. The executive committee will name the chairman and other officers of the chapter and will appoint heads of the various important committees, who will become members of the executive committee.

W. J. Lucas, chairman of the chapter during the year just closed, presided Friday night. Reports of officers and committees were received. In the absence of J. H. Culley, the secretary and the head of the publicity committee, Mr. Lucas made a verbal report. Mr. Culley's services have been of great value to the society, and the meeting took cognizance of that fact.

Mrs. Losey reported for the surgical dressings department an immense amount of work done. Miss Louise Daum described the wide activities of the knitting unit. Ida Cuppage's report showed the extent of the work accomplished by the hospital garment unit. Mrs. E. J. McWenig reported for the home service section in the absence of Mrs. F. L. Myers, the chairman, who was ill. A great amount of work is being handled by this section and the demands upon it will increase. An average of 12 cases per day now is being cared for. Mrs. Arthur Hfeld and Miss Helen Kelly reported for the canteen committee, Mrs. Stephen Powers for the Christmas package committee, Mrs. J. M. Cunningham for the shipping and packing committee, Professor J. F. Nielson for the fruit pit conservation section, Dr. J. S. Jones for the conservation committee, Mrs. A. B. Livingood for the Belgian relief section, Miss Helen Kelly for the linen show-er committee, Miss Nora Morrissey for the nurse survey committee, J. H. Culley for the personell, Miss Louise Cunningham for the Christmas Roll Call committee, Miss Helen Kelly, Mrs. J. A. Baca, Miss Louise Cunningham and Mrs. Charles W. G. Ward for the entertainment committee, E. J. McWenig for the war fund committee, Mrs. W. H. Stapp for the membership committee.

#### Appreciation is Shown

The meeting expressed its hearty appreciation of the services of the following ladies whose health broke while engaged in loyal Red Cross work: Mrs. C. H. Schirmer and Mrs. F. J. Gehring of the hospital garments unit; Mrs. Van Petten and Mrs. Vollmer of the knitting unit. The following were thanked for assistance in the matter of donation of use of quarters: Veeder brothers, Masonic Building association, Southwest Loan and Building association, Robert L. M. Ross, the Com-

mercial club. Mr. Ross was commended for his efficient and enthusiastic work as treasurer, work that was given at a personal sacrifice.

Miss Cassie Spencer, chairman of the Junior Red Cross, outlined a program of work for the next year which will extend into every school in the county.

#### Aid in Flue Epidemic

The Red Cross was able to give a limited amount of service during the recent epidemic of influenza. Inability to secure the necessary number of nurses interfered with this work, and the society hopes to be able to set in motion agencies which will make possible the provision of larger numbers of emergencies in similar epidemics in the future, should the need arise. Reserve nurses who can speak the Spanish language particularly are needed. Through the aid of the Las Vegas hospital the Red Cross was able to help nearly 30 patients and provide a nurse. Through the assistance of Miss Bess Chappel, chairman of the Normal Junior Red Cross, and several ladies, 26 rations of hot soup were served daily to families suffering from influenza.

#### To Have Permanent Office

The office of the secretary of the chapter and that of the home service will be located permanently in the Commercial club rooms, with someone in charge every afternoon. Every member of the Red Cross is asked to remember that much work still is needed. It is necessary to complete the winter allotment of winter clothing, including refugee garments and socks, or the whole year's work will be lost. Workers are asked to give at least one entire tivities of this department may be tivities of this department may be completed.

The reports of the various com- stance or in their entirety in the stance or in their entirety in the near future. They are full of interesting material.

#### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Miguel National Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS,

D12; W14-21-28-4 Cashier.

#### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Las Vegas Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS,

D12; W14-21-28-4 Treasurer.

A woman never thinks she is well dressed unless she makes some other woman look sick.

## MANY CELEBRATIONS TO COM- MEMORATE ANNIVERSARIES OF PRELATES

New York, Dec. 16.—The year 1919 will be a year of numerous anniversary celebrations among the Roman Catholic prelates in America, Cardinals, archbishops, bishops and prelates of lesser degree will be included among those who will celebrate the jubilee or other anniversaries of their ordination or consecration.

In May the Rt. Rev. Thomas S. Byrne, head of the Nashville diocese, will celebrate the golden jubilee of his ordination as a priest and a few months later he will celebrate his silver jubilee as a bishop.

The only other member of the American hierarchy to celebrate his episcopal jubilee, or the completion of 25 years as a bishop, will be the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Donahue, bishop of Wheeling.

Rt. Rev. Mathias C. Lenihan will celebrate the 40th anniversary of his ordination and the completion of the fifteenth year as bishop of Great Falls. Another prelate of the same state, Bishop Carroll of Helena, will celebrate the 30th anniversary of his ordination and the fifteenth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop.

Bishop Hickey of Rochester will round out 35 years in the priesthood and ten years as head of the Rochester diocese. Still another prelate with two anniversaries to observe during the year is Bishop Curley of St. Augustine, who will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of his ordination and the fifth anniversary of his consecration.

In April the Most Rev. Alexander Christie will complete his twentieth year as archbishop of Oregon. The following month the Rt. Rev. Alexander J. McGavick will observe the twentieth anniversary of his consecration as auxiliary bishop of Chicago. Another prelate with 20 years in the episcopate to his credit will be the Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis, bishop of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie.

The Most Rev. Henry Moeller will complete his fifteenth year as archbishop of Cincinnati. Bishops Hartley of Columbus, O., Davis of Davenport, Iowa, and Van de Ven of Alexandria, La., will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their consecration.

The prelates who will celebrate the completion of their first decade in the episcopate will include Bishops Dunne of Peoria Farrelly of Cleveland and Grimes of Syracuse, and Auxiliary Bishops Anderson of Boston and Corrigan of Baltimore.

Bishop Schinner of Spokane will celebrate the fifth anniversary of his episcopate and the Rt. Rev. Henry Althoff will complete a similar period as bishop of Belleville, Ill.

Three bishops of the church—Hennessey of Wichita, Harver of Aitona and Harkins of Providence—will celebrate the golden jubilee of their ordination in the course of the year. Three others—Rice of Burlington, Vt., Rhode of Green Bay and Nussbaum of Corpus Christi—will celebrate the completion of 25 years in the priesthood.

Bishop O'Donoghue of Louisville will celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. Forty years in the priesthood will be completed

## SPANISH INFLUENZA

Do Not Fear When Fighting a  
German or a Germ!

By DR. M. COOK.

The cool fighter always wins and so there is no need to become panic-stricken. Avoid fear and crowds. Exercise in the fresh air and practice the three C's: A Clean Mouth, a Clean Skin and Clean Bowels. To carry off the poisons that accumulate within the body and to ward off an attack of the influenza bacillus, take a good liver regulator to move the bowels. Such a one is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and is to be had at any drug store, and called "Pleasant Purgative Pellets."

If a bad cold develops, go to bed, wrap up well, drink freely of hot lemonade and take a hot mustard foot-bath. Have the bedroom warm but well ventilated. Obtain at the nearest drug store "Anuric Tablets" to flush the kidneys and control the pains and aches. Take an "Anuric" tablet every two hours, together with copious drinks of lemonade. If a true case of influenza, the food should be simple, such as broths, milk, buttermilk and ice-cream; but it is important that food be given regularly in order to keep up patient's strength and vitality. After the acute attack has passed, which is generally from three to seven days, the system should be built up by the use of a good iron tonic, such as "Ironie" tablets, to be obtained at some drug stores, or that well known blood-maker and herbal tonic made from roots and barks of forest trees—sold everywhere as Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

by Bishop Canevin of Pittsburgh and Bishop Feehan of Fall River.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis and Bishops Ward of Leavenworth and Heffron of Winona will celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of their ordination as priests.

Thirty years in the priesthood will be completed by Bishops Schrembs of Toledo, Busch of St. Cloud and Russell of Charleston, S. C.

Bishop Duffy of Grand Island, Neb., will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his ordination, as will also the Rt. Rev. John J. Cantwell, bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.

Gas in the stomach comes from food which has fermented. Get rid of this badly digested food as quickly as possible if you would avoid a bilious attack; HERBINE is the remedy you need. It cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels, and restores energy and cheerfulness. Price 60c. Sold by J. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Paris, Dec. 17.—(Havas.)—The general syndicate of French hotel men announces that it has decided that for ten years it will not receive a native of enemy countries as an employe or customer.

## GREAT FOR "FLU" AND "GRIP" COUGHS

"I had an awful cold that left me with a dreadful cough," writes Mrs. M. E. Smith, Benthon, La. Bought Foley's Honey and Tar of our druggist and it cured me completely." This grand remedy should be in every household at this time, when influenza, grip, coughs and colds are so prevalent. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## HAVE MORE PEP THAN OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN PEOPLES

Washington, Dec. 17.—After enjoying comparative peace for more than a quarter of a century are the South American republics again to become embroiled in war? This is the question that has been seriously discussed in official and diplomatic circles here as a result of the recent reports that the differences between Chili and Peru have reached a threatening stage.

While knowledge of the true merits of the controversy between the two republics is lacking here, the reports seem to point to Chili as the aggressor. Those best acquainted with South American affairs are inclined to this opinion, largely because of the known ambitions of the Chileans.

For some years past Chili has been in the enjoyment of a period of unprecedented prosperity and progress. This advancement was mainly due in its beginning to the great additions made to her resources by despoiling Peru and Bolivia of their nitrate and guano deposits. Though less favored by nature than any of her neighbors, yet owing to the superior energy of her people, Chili has long been the most advanced, and held the foremost place amongst the Spanish-American states along the west coast.

The Chileans are often called the Yankees of South America. When so termed, it is not implied that they possess that peculiar shrewdness in business matters which is said to be natural to a Yankee, but that the Chileans have much of his energy and pluck. During the last war between the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia and those of Chili, one Chilean soldier was considered a match for ten of the allied troops. This superiority was proved in several engagements.

Chili occupies a strip of land on the western side of South America, extending from the bay of Mejillones to Cape Horn, a distance of 2,276 miles. On the east it is bounded by the Andes, on the west by the Pacific ocean, and on the north by Bolivia. It varies very much in breadth—from 40 to 200 miles.

Chili has been remarkably free from all internal dissensions, with the exception of an incipient revolution in the early '90's. Her peoples have always been proud of the stability of their government though too much prosperity seems to have made them restless. Though the last war with Peru and Bolivia very much increased the amount of her public debt yet her losses were very much counterbalanced by the value of the spoils won from the two former countries. For many years Chili has had a large surplus of annual revenue which has been divided a portion going toward the reduction of her public debt, and the remainder being devoted to useful public works.

Chili abounds in all that can make a people materially prosperous. It is divided into four parts—the agricultural, the mineral, the fisheries, and the great timber belts. There are forests enough untouched to last the world a century. The country abounds in metals—gold, silver, copper—the latter being found in greater abundance than in almost any other place in the world.

The population of Chili is a mixture. In some respects this has been

for its betterment, but at times its bad effects have been apparent. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 45. The soldiery is drawn to a large extent from the middle and lower classes, who are half-breeds, Indian and Spanish, and are possessed of the bloodthirsty bravery of both. Of late years considerable improvement has been made in the morale and equipment of the military force. The Chilean navy is one of the best possessed by any of the South American countries.

Santiago is the capital city of Chili, 146 miles from the sea. It has many fine public buildings. The capitol is an imposing building and the Roman Catholic cathedral is one of the finest on the southern continent. Valparaiso is the country's chief seaport and commercial center. It possesses regular steamship connections with nearly all parts of the world.

### CAPITAL OCCUPIED

Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—Kiev capital of the Ukraine, was occupied Saturday by troops of the Directory, according to a telegram received here today. The Hetman of the Ukraine has abdicated and the cabinet has resigned. Order is being maintained by troops of the directory and German units.

### ELOPMENTS UNHAPPY

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—Only 15 per cent of runaway marriages end happily according to Thomas F. Graham, a judge of the superior court. The other eighty-five per cent of elopements end in the courts in the form either of annulment suits or divorce suits.

Judge Graham who is known as "The Great Reconciler" because of his ability as an intercessor between warring couples, bases his statement on statistics compiled from his own experience of many years. His advice to young persons contemplating elopements is, "Don't."

### Very Much Surprised

Some time ago Mrs. Ella Wright, Chillicothe, Mo., was troubled with indigestion and had frequent bilious attacks. She procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets and was very much surprised at the quick relief which they afforded.—Adv.

### AVIATOR DIVED TO DEATH

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 16.—Lieutenant O. L. Ruby, an army aviator attached to the North Island aviation school was drowned in the Pacific ocean Friday afternoon when he made a dive from a height of about 2,000 feet and failed to lift the nose of the plane in time to enable the plane to regain its flight. Ruby, engaged in aerial gunnery practice, made a dive to shoot at a target towed by another airplane. Ruby drowned before the body could be extricated from the machine. His home was in Ogden, Utah.

### PAIN KEPT HIM AWAKE NIGHTS

J. W. Peck Coraopolis Pa. writes I suffered terrible pain: unable to lie down at night. Tried three different doctors. Three weeks ago began taking Foley Kidney Pills. Improvement in my condition is really wonderful! Use Foley Kidney Pills for kidneys bladder trouble, backache, rheumatism Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## RYE CROP ALSO WILL EXCEED THE NATION'S BEST RECORD

Washington, Dec. 17.—The largest winter wheat crop ever grown in the history of the United States is promised by the enormous acreage sown this fall. The acreage is almost 16 per cent larger than last year and totals 49,027,000 acres.

The area sown to rye is 6,820,000 acres, which is 17 per cent more than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1917, which was 6,708,000 acres.

The condition of the crop on December 1 was 89.0 per cent of a normal, compared with 81.1 a year ago, 88.8 in 1916 and a ten year average of 91.4.

A crop of 765,000,000 bushels or 80,000,000 bushels more than the best record, is forecast by the department of agriculture as next year's winter wheat yield, allowing for winter killing and spring abandonment. Last year's crop was 1,555,725,000 bushels.

The rye acreage this autumn is slightly larger than last, being 6,820,000, compared to 6,708,000 acres. The condition is 89.0 per cent, compared to 84.1 per cent last year and 91.4 average, the condition being held down by poor conditions in north and South Dakota.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Reports of unrest resulting from the controversy between Chile and Peru continue to reach the embassies of those countries here. From Peru it was reported today that Peruvians in the provinces of Tacna and Aircas still were abandoning their property and fleeing for their lives. From Chili word came that Chileans in Peru were suffering financial losses through boycotts and that in instances individuals had been set upon by crowds.

### DISCHARGED NEGRO LYNCHED

Hickman, Ky., Dec. 17.—Charles Lewis, a discharged negro soldier, who is alleged to have beaten Deputy Sheriff Althomas when the latter attempted to arrest him yesterday, was hanged near here today by a mob of masked men.

### AVIATOR KILLED

Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 17.—Lieutenant Carl Smith, of Brookton, Mass., was instantly killed yesterday when his airplane fell 500 feet at the standard aircraft corporation's field here. The aviator apparently tried to change his position in the machine while it was flying against the wind.

Santa Fe, Dec. 17.—The highest honor at the National Academy of Design exhibit in New York city, the first Altman prize carrying with it \$1,000 cash for the artist, has been awarded to Victor Higgins of the Taos Society of Artists, for his great painting "Fiesta Day," which was first exhibited at the new museum a year ago during the dedication exhibit.

One of the most peculiar cities in the world is Bareira, in Portuguese East Africa, where every house and building is constructed of zinc, which is the only material capable of withstanding the peculiar climate of the country.

## ELECTS OFFICERS

Santa Fe, Dec. 17.—The Santa Fe suffrage league in its meeting at the executive mansion elected Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund chairman; Mrs. N. B. Laughlin, vice-chairman; Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, secretary. Committees were announced as follows: Membership: Mrs. Weltfer, Mrs. Haynes, Miss Stella Sloan; legislative, Mrs. Palen and Mrs. Clancy. Mrs. R. P. Barnes of Albuquerque, state chairman, and Mrs. Anna Strumquist of Albuquerque, were present at the meeting.

## NEW MEXICO BOUNDARY CASE

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 17.—The taking of testimony in the Rio Grande Texas boundary case, which began six years ago ended here December 3.

The transcript of the testimony, which covers about 6,000 typewritten sheets, is to be sent to the clerk of the United States supreme court at Washington, D. C. Attorneys estimate that it will be necessary to make thirty-two copies of the testimony before it is ready for submission to the court.

The case resulted from the shifting of the Rio Grande between Anthony, N. M., and El Paso. The river had been named as the original boundary line. Several thousand acres of land are in dispute, and both states have granted titles to them, in many cases to different claimants.

The Elephant Butte dam now has established the line of the Rio Grande.

## PRESIDENT MEETS PREMIER

Athens, Dec. 17.—Premier Venizelos, of Greece met President Wilson today in a conference at which the Greek aspirations and viewpoint were doubtless placed before the president.

## WILHELM DECLINES TO LEAVE

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—William Honezolern, the former German emperor, the Talegraaf says it understands, has refused to leave Holland after official representation has been made that his continued presence in Holland was likely to involve the country in serious difficulties.

The former emperor, the paper adds, was told that his free departure would be a matter of gratification to the Dutch government.

## HOLDUP IN BANK

Saratoga, Calif., Dec. 17.—Answering the demand of an armed, well dressed bandit for \$500, J. B. Tuthill, cashier of the Saratoga Bank, today swept \$1,100 of the bank's funds into the stranger's hands. The latter, after forcing Tuthill and Miss Fay F. McLaren, a clerk, into a vault, disappeared in an automobile.

## DISORDERS IN SPAIN

Madrid, Sept. 17.—Premier Romanes, after a cabinet meeting called to consider serious outbreaks in Catalonia, has issued a note declaring that the king had been asked to sign a decree suspending parliament.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Vice President Marshall presided over the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting again today.

## DANIELS SAYS TROOPS WILL NOT RETURN FOR YEAR

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 18.—At least a year, possibly two years will be required before the nation can return to normal peace conditions and "we will be fortunate if conditions abroad make demobilization possible at so early date," said Secretary Daniels here today, addressing the conference of state governors.

The navy, said the secretary must be increased and strengthened to enable the United States to contribute as many units as any other nation to an international police force, but he added:

"I look to see the conference put an end to competitive big navy building."

Secretary Lane, also addressing the conference urged governors to keep state branches of the council of national defense from disintegrating.

The cabinet members' addresses followed a discussion by the governors of future policies for state national guard organizations, some advocating return to the old national guard system, some universal military training by the federal government and others urging that the time is not ripe for determining future military policies.

Warning against over optimistic hopes for the return of all American soldiers from abroad, Secretary Daniels said:

"It required a year and a half, with British ships to help to carry two million soldiers to France. Even if there was no need for soldiers over-seas—and that need is apparent—it would be a fine organization that could land them home in a year. Naval ships have been turned into transports to help in this big job and men in the naval service are being rapidly brought home. But some ships and some men must stay until a permanent peace blesses the world."

Turning to the growth of the navy, the secretary said:

"The American navy must be increased and strengthened. I am asking congress to authorize another three year program.

"The United States lost less by the war than any other great nation. It is the richest nation and has the longest shore lines. It should therefore contribute to the international police a large and powerful force."

Of the prosecution of the war, Mr. Daniels said the government has "conducted the greatest war in history and expended more billions than ever before dreamed of and not a dollar of the people's money has stuck to the hands of those entrusted with its proper expenditure."

Returning soldiers, said the secretary, are coming back to "win the greatest peace in the spirit of fellowship and high resolve that no privileged class shall monopolize the fruits of their valor. Men are equally resolved that no red flag of anarchy shall float in America."

Discussing the nation's attitude toward railroads, telegraphs and

other public utilities, Secretary Daniels said:

"The American people will do with them what they believe is best for their country. Government ownership should be tested by what it will accomplish and stand or fall by that standard."

Mr. Daniels urged the governors to do all possible to prevent child labor and assist the federal government in a campaign to eradicate social diseases.

Secretary Lane, referring to the "excellent co-operation of state branches of the council of national defense," said it is necessary that the national sense, activity and unity of spirit be kept alive.

"I wish," he added, "that you would promote in every way that you possibly can, by legislation and the message you carry home, measures to prevent the disintegration of the states into so many units and keep alive the machinery of the defense councils."

Mr. Lane also urged the states to co-operate with the federal government in reclaiming lands as farms for returning soldiers.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Plans for increasing the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the navy to the degree which he said would enable it to "fight at the drop of the hat," were submitted to the house naval affairs committee by Captain H. Laning, chief of the bureau of navigation.

Captain Laning submitted a bill under which officers of the temporary and naval reserve force might be commissioned in the regular navy after passing examinations and also to enable enlisted men in the temporary and naval reserve force to re-enlist in the regular navy.

Captain Laning told of the work of the bureau at the start of the war when men were needed for destroyers, cruisers and coast patrol yachts. At that time there were 2,394 officers in the navy while 7,000 were needed, he said.

The problem was to make those available do the work of all those needed. Crews were stripped from the battleships and placed on the smaller boats.

### BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES WILL NOT INTERFERE, BUT WILL PROTECT PROPERTY

London, Dec. 18.—Unconfirmed reports have reached London that Odessa has been occupied by the forces of the Ukrainian leader, Petlura, who is anti-German and a separatist.

Belated despatches from the Associated Press correspondent at Odessa, dated December 10 and December 11, report the arrival of Petlura forces before Nikolaiev, northeast of Odessa on December 10. The Russian volunteer forces there retreated and the Germans refused to interfere.

The banks there put their money on board British destroyers in the Black Sea and the city now probably is in the hands of General Grigoriev of the Petlura forces.

There is an abnormal population in Odessa of more than 1,200,000,

one third of whom are refugees from Great Russia.

The working and middle classes, it is reported, are favorable to the cause of Petlura, who advocates the extension of Ukrainian territory into the Ruthenian portions of Galicia. His followers have distributed proclamations announcing war against the Ukrainian government, the capitalists and the land owners.

The British and French forces in Odessa have erected defensive barbed wire about the principal wharves. They will protect the stores taken from the Germans, but otherwise it is said will not interfere in the fighting in Odessa.

The British cruisers and a number of destroyers, including two French, are in the harbor of Odessa. Allied nationals in the city have been warned to take refuge on the sea with a small force of marines. Warships if street fighting becomes too serious.

American Army of Occupation, Tuesday, Dec. 18.—From left to right the first line American divisions in the Coblenz bridgehead area are the second, thirty second and the first divisions.

The second division occupies the right bank of the Rhine to Honningen with its headquarters at Hedesdorf. The thirty second division line runs from Breteich, east to Herschbach, where the line extends southeast through Alsbach to Sayn, which is the headquarters of the division. The first division is located between the thirty second and French headquarters at Montabaur.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 18.—General Francisco Murguia, former commander of the northeastern military zone left yesterday for Mexico City, according to passengers who arrived here today. He was succeeded in command of the zone by General Jesus Castro, sub secretary of war who continues to hold that position. General Castro is reported to have brought airplanes, motor cars and other modern war materials with him and will use them against the Villa bands in western Chihuahua. General Castro has started his campaign along the northwestern railroad.

Reports of an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a passenger train on the Durango City railroad line near Topohuanes, Durango, were received here today in a letter from Durango City. The attempt was made on December 16.

### SPEEDY WORK ON SHIPS

Washington, Dec. 18.—Responding to a senate resolution, General Manager Piez, of the emergency fleet corporation, advised the senate today that from August 1917 to November 23, last 280 ships were constructed by that organization aggregating 1,216,367 gross tons.

Mr. Piez also reported that because of inflated values due to the war, the normal value of many properties of the housing division of the fleet corporation will be worth less than seventy per cent of their cost. He attributed much of the high cost to the increased freight rates and long hauls.

Warsaw, Monday, Dec. 16. —The mother of former Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, who is living near Livadia, in the Crimea, has been receiving letters every ten days that purported to come from the former ruler, according to Polish officers who have arrived here from Sebastopol. The dowager empress and all about her are convinced that Nicholas Romanoff is still alive, according to information given the officers by a member of her household.

### MINISTER ARRIVES

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Dr. Wei Sun Tsoo, Chinese minister to Belgium, who arrived here yesterday, departed today with his party to New York.

### NECESSARY THREE FOURTHS OF STATES IS EXPECTED BY FEBRUARY 1

Washington, Dec. 18.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution by the necessary three fourths of states by next February 1 is predicted in a survey of the prohibition situation made public today by the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fifteen states have approved the amendment and the board declares that thirty other states, the legislatures of which will meet next month, will vote favorably on the proposal for nationwide prohibition.

The states which the board declares will ratify the amendment at the coming legislature sessions are:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Pennsylvania is classed as "hopeful," New York "an even proposition" and New Jersey "probably opposed."

### NEW MEXICO BOY RELEASED

Washington, Dec. 18.—Names of four officers and seventy six enlisted men of the expeditionary forces who have arrived safely in France from German prison camps were made public tonight by the war department. The enlisted men include Antonio Martinez, Pintada, N. M.

### POLAND SUGGESTS TREATY

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Polish government has proposed that a treaty be signed by Poland, Bohemia and Jugo-Slavia, says the national Zeitung of Basle, according to a dispatch received today. The planned convention would include military, railway and commercial agreements, closely uniting this group of new states to the entente powers. Poland would include all Prussian territory inhabited by Poles who would number in the new country about 35,000,000 people. Hungary, according to the National Zeitung, desires to be included in the alliance.

## PRESIDENT OF FRANCE AND KINGS OF ENGLAND AND ITALY MAY COME

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—No development of the war has interested Washington more in a way than the announcement that the capital is likely to be visited within the next year by the president of France, King George of England, King Albert of Belgium, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and the heads of any other nations President Wilson may visit during his present sojourn abroad.

Just when the capital will be called upon to entertain these distinguished visitors is a matter of indefinite decision, but it is regarded as a certainty that the visits will be made. From time immemorial it has been the diplomatic custom for the head of one government who officially entertains the head of another government to repay the visit. It is this custom that heretofore has prevented the rulers of Europe from visiting the United States. Until President Wilson saw fit to scrap the American tradition forbidding the president from going overseas during his term of office, foreign monarchs, respecting the unwritten law, refrained from paying visits of state to the United States, taking the view that such visits would embarrass the president when he could not repay them.

No head of a foreign state has ever visited this country with the exception of King Kalakua of the Sandwich Islands and Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil. The visit of King Kalakua was of a semi-official nature, while that of the Brazilian sovereign was entirely unofficial.

Although these two were the only sovereigns who ever crossed the American threshold, one ex-sovereign and quite a list of prominent royalties have paid this country unofficial visits from time to time. Among these are several who are now occupying thrones, but who at the time of their visit were only awaiting the call to rulership.

The first incipient king to visit America was the youthful Prince William Henry of England, later King William IV. When a midshipman of 16, on leave in London, the young prince fell in love with a girl of his own age, but because she was not of royal birth, his stern sire, King George IV., cut short his holiday and packed him off to sea. Arriving in New York aboard a warship in September, 1781, he took up his quarters with Gen. Clinton, the British commander-in-chief. Although the Revolution was then at its height the young prince went about New York unguarded and often unattended.

Many persons are able to recall the visit of the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII., who on the occasion of his visit in 1860 enjoyed the most intimate hospitality which Americans have ever extended to a distinguished foreigner.

Comparatively few are aware that among the royalties who have paid extended visits to the United States is the present King of the Belgians. The country was just upon the eve of the war with Spain when the

22-year-old Prince Albert of Flanders, as he then was, arrived in Washington and was informally received at the White House by President McKinley. The young Prince spent several months in the United States and traveled extensively about the country.

One of the greatest receptions ever given by this country to a foreigner was that accorded to the then Prince Henry of Prussia, who came over in 1902 to attend the launching of the yacht Meteor, built at New York for his brother, Emperor William II., who now has become plain King Hohenzollern.

Other distinguished royalties who have been entertained unofficially in the United States at different times include Louis Philippe, who later became king of France; his son, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duc de Chartres, both of whom served on the staff of Gen. McClellan in the civil war; Joseph Bonaparte, who fled to America after he had been driven from the throne of Spain; the young Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of the late Czar of Russia, whose visit in 1871 caused a great flutter in New York and Washington; the Infanta Eulalie, aunt of the king of Spain, who came here as the guest of the nation during the Chicago world's fair, and the present king of Siam, who was accorded many honors on the occasion of his visit in 1907.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Declaring that the widest diversity of opinion exists regarding formation of a league of nations and on the definition of freedom of the seas, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, formerly secretary of state in an address to the senate today urged postponement of these questions until after the peace conference.

Just before Senator Knox spoke the foreign relations committee had decided to delay action until Saturday on his resolution which would record the senate in favor of such postponement, and also call for the withdrawal of American military and naval forces from Europe and abrogation of the president's extraordinary powers.

Chairman Hitchcock said later that division of opinion in the committee on the resolution was not confined to party lines. He would not predict what action finally might be taken.

The function of the peace conference Senator Knox declared is to settle issues with the enemy. Revision of the marine laws and a league of nations, he said, "are issues between the allies themselves," and neutrals, and should not be complicated with "simple demands" of the peace treaty.

Instead of a league of nations, Senator Knox suggested a definite entente, provided it be a small and natural one, bringing only limited and appropriate obligations.

"Even without an entente," the senator said, "the United States can, without 'entanglement' place in advance at the service of the world's peace, if seriously threatened, the whole of its influence and potential power. This can be done by a declaration that a menace to the liberty of Europe is a menace to America and that America will consult her friends and prepare for action if ever such

menace should arise again."

Concerning the league of nations, Senator Knox disclaimed condemning the league plan in advance and said the object of his resolution was to postpone the question for separate consideration.

"If a league of nations may not be a good thing certainly the agitated days following a great war should not be seized upon to saddle the country with a policy it has not examined and which is not necessary part of the making of peace.

"I, for one, am entirely ignorant of what the president means by a league of nations. The American people do not know."

A league based upon populations, he said, would give less advanced nations power to impose their ideals on more advanced nations.

"I think the American people believe in Americanism," he declared, "I do not for one moment believe they would be willing to see this country ordered about by a heterogeneous world league of all nations."

"Reparation is a matter of arithmetic, of law and of equitable justice," Senator Knox declared, in considering peace terms. "In other aspects it also extends into the conception of practical guarantees for the future. It is not improper to consider whether the imposition of excessively onerous money payments might not have the effect of either a desperation favorable to anarchy or else to allow Germany great foreign trade facilities (if indeed, she can find customers for her goods), in order that she might produce the wealth required for vast indemnities.

"The latter alternative might in the long run have the result of forcing economic aggrandizement upon a people who, we have seen, cannot now be safely entrusted with great power in the world. It occurs to me that to demand the cancellation of the German internal bonded war debt and the allocation of that sum to the funds for the indemnities of restoration, etc., might possibly be considered.

"As to guarantees, the condition of relative impotence to which Germany has been reduced by the terms of the armistice, is, of course, the first of our real guarantees. The maintenance of that condition during a long period is the first of real guarantees against the recrudescence of any similar German menace.

"As part of this guarantee it seemed entirely clear that her colonies should not be returned to Germany, but should either be divided among the chief belligerents or else jointly held by them with their respective authority somewhat proportioned to their respective local interests and to their position as factors in victory.

"The setting up of new free states as a cordon t'out off for the future, the 'Mittel Europa' and near eastern dream of founding Teutonic world dominion is, in this respect, another practical measure in the broad conception of real guarantees for the future."

Senator Pittman, democrat, of Nevada, declared the Pennsylvania senator, by his speech and his resolution, "is confusing in the minds of the people of this country and the world the causes that led us into the war and the aspiration of a nation in making peace."

Senator Pittman denied that the

sentiments expressed by Senator Knox represented the views entertained by a majority of the senate foreign relations committee members.

Denouncing the Knox resolution as "obstructive" Mr. Pittman argued that the question of league should be settled now, to insure future peace while nations feel the effects of war.

### Wilson Denies Endorsement

Paris, Dec. 18.—President Wilson this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"The Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune this morning in a dispatch accredited to its correspondent at Washington, declared that before leaving for France I gave assurance that I approved of a plan formulated by the league to enforce peace. This statement is entirely false.

"I am, as every one knows, not only in favor of a league of nations, but believe the formation of such a league absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace. But the particular plan of the league to enforce peace I have never directly nor indirectly endorsed."

### HUNS PLANNED U-BOAT

#### WAR AGAINST HOLLAND

Washington, Dec. 18.—Papers of Captain von Papen, the former military attache of the German embassy here, taken from his quarters when the British captured Palestine and which indicated Germany planned u-boat warfare against Holland and the Scandinavian countries in October, 1916, were placed in the record today in connection with the senate judiciary committee's hearing on German propaganda.

### STRIKE OF HARBOR LABOR

Washington, Dec. 18.—Harbor labor in all ports of the United States will be called to strike if necessary to enforce the demands of the New York longshoremen and harbor boat employes union, T. V. O'Connor, representing the men told the national war labor board today.

### TRIAL OF KAISER DEMANDED

Washington, Dec. 18.—Trial and punishment of William Hohenzollern and "every one associated with him in violation of the law of nations and the committing of brutal atrocities in the war" is demanded in a joint resolution introduced today by Representative Darrow of Pennsylvania, republican.

### TAX ON CHILD LABOR

Washington, Dec. 18.—The amendment to the war revenue bill placing what is designed as a prohibitive tax on the products of child labor was adopted late today by the senate. The vote was 50 to 12, all of those casting negative votes being democrats.

### MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS

Copenhagen, Dec. 18.—Herr Lansberg, secretary of publicity in the German government, has announced that General Scheuch, Prussian minister of war, had resigned.

### CONFERENCE MEETS IN JANUARY

Paris, Dec. 18 (Havas).—This morning's Paris newspapers variously place the probable date of the opening of the peace conference at from January 10 to January 15. The meetings preliminary to the conference will take place at the ministry of foreign affairs with Premier Clemenceau presiding.

### PLANS FOR MEETING OF PEACE CONFERENCE ARE TAKEN UP

Paris, Dec. 16.—President Wilson began breaking traditions today pointed ceremonies there, he planned to make a call at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the ministry of war for a talk with Premier Clemenceau, who also is minister of war. He decided also to accept the dinner invitations of foreign ambassadors, his first acceptance being to the invitation extended by the Earl of Derby, British ambassador to France.

President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau touched in only the most general manner the problems of the peace conference in the course of a conversation they had at the Murat residence last evening, according to Marcel Hatin, of the Echo de Paris. Mr. Wilson was most impressed with the premier's personality.

As the visit which Premier Clemenceau paid President Wilson last evening a full hour it permitted of a conference over the plans for the meeting of the inter-allied conference and of the peace congress and of at least the preliminary discussion of some of the great international problems about to be taken up.

Concerning the plans, it now is apparent that the president's visit to Italy will be postponed until the middle of the latter part of January. President Wilson in the meantime will attend the opening sessions of the inter-allied conference and the peace congress, visit the American front and the French and Belgian devastated regions and probably visit Brussels and King Albert of Belgium.

The president will be back in Paris in the early days of January when the preliminaries are likely to be so far advanced as to permit of the opening of the peace congress about January 6. The exact time, however is, of course, subject to the pleasure of the inter-allied conference when it assembles.

Paris, Dec. 16.—President Wilson delivered an address today at the city hall, where ceremonies had been arranged for. The president replied to the greeting extended him.

"Your greeting has raised many emotions within me," the president began.

"It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the people of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of those sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated. I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space we were not in effect eye witnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know that they were, not only, but we know what they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick, by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what

France and Belgium in particular had your feet, Madame, the homage of its gratitude and its respect."

Finally, speaking again to President Wilson, M. Mithouard said: "Mr. President, it is with deep emotion that the capitol welcomes today the first president of the United States who has crossed the ocean and our city hall, the cradle of French liberty, will mark in its annals the day on which it was permitted to receive the eminent statesman of the Union, the citizen of the world—Dare we say the great European?—whose voice, heard before the coming of victory, called to life the oppressed among the nations.

"During weary months our soldiers have fought with stoic resolution in defense of the soil of their forbears and the land of their children. So vast was the field of battle, so great was the issue at stake, so bitter and so hard was the struggle that only after the passage of time did it seem possible that the grandeur of their accomplishment could clearly show forth. Yet our distance from the theater of war has allowed you to see, while yet they lived, the greatness of the monument they were building.

"From the other side of the world you have spoken in advance of the judgment of history. What a source of strength was it for these fighters suddenly to hear your voice, in its distant authority resembling the voice of posterity; what joy to welcome those new brothers in arms hastening with ardor to claim at the critical hour their place upon the field of battle; what comfort for them feel that they were henceforth arrayed with the glorious army of General Pershing, the victor of the Argonne.

"Thus Paris, eager to see in the flesh the man it had known only by his written word and by his image, today lives over again with poignant intensity the history of America's decision as it was unfolded in your conscience before the eyes of the world.

"Profoundly moved by the magnificent generosity with which your compatriots had set themselves to relieve our sufferings, with what anxious yet confident expectation did we follow the progress of your thought and of your felicitations.

"Beneath the deliberately measured tone of your notes and messages we felt little the mourning of a righteous anger. What was then our dazzled admiration when there burst upon us the message of April 2, 1917, which gave to the questionings of the American conscience their supreme conclusion and in Pascal's words, brought together justice and force to decide for long centuries the fate of all humanity.

"We are proud, Mr. President, to offer you welcome in the name of this capital.

"Take them, Mr. President the sincere wishes of our city. Yesterday under the menace of the Berthas and the Gothas, a citadel of the liberties of the world, but today open to all noble and generous ideas, and enthusiastically acclaiming in the great citizens she has the honor to receive the embodiment of a new ideal which comes to her."

Paris, Dec. 17.—Economic questions are coming prominently to the front in the discussion preliminary to the assembling of the inter-allied conference. The main point hinges on the

appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as director general of relief for all the allies and the United States.

The American plan for relief was presented to the recent meeting of the supreme war council in London, but action was postponed. The arrival of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Orlando in Paris next Thursday will again bring these premiers together, this time with President Wilson, and the deferred relief project again will come up.

An amendment concluding raw materials promises to be the main subject of discussion. A number of other questions also are involved, particularly the use of the merchant shipping now in German ports for the distribution of relief and also the prompt movement of American troops back to the United States.

President Wilson's official visit to Paris came to a close last night. The Paris edition of the London Daily Mail, in discussing the president's reception says:

"He has had one of the most remarkable receptions ever accorded a guest of the French nation, although the president has been careful to give his view that in his Paris has seen the representative of the American nation."

#### Visits Versailles

President Wilson's visit to Versailles today was unannounced and informal. Mr. Wilson's idea was to inspect the golf course, which, on advice of Rear Admiral Grayson his personal physician, he will probably visit a softer as time permits. The driver, who was unacquainted with the route, missed the golf course and Mr. Wilson saw only the palace, returning to Paris in time for luncheon.

Tomorrow night the president will attend the reception to be given by Ambassador Sharp at the American embassy. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena of Italy, will be received at the Murat residence between 5 and 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

After the conferences in Paris President Wilson has come to understand fully why the peace conference cannot get under way before the first of the year. The mere physical preparation of getting the American mission to the conference settled in its offices is a tremendous job.

President Wilson's visit to the American troops at the front and his review of them in Paris will be but of the way by the first of the week. Meanwhile the informal conferences, which mean so much in laying the ground work for the peace conference, will continue. The president is seeking to get acquainted with the men with whom he is to deal so that he may discuss with the greatest freedom the problems arising and develop the value of the personal equation.

#### Confident of Agreement

From the president's point of view indicated there to be said and he wants to say them and avoid antagonism because, notwithstanding all the points upon which wide divergences of opinion have been expressed as representing public opinion in England and France, the president is confident that an acceptable agreement will be reached before the peace conference adjourns. Diplomatic history shows that conferences of this kind usually, if not invariably, assemble without definite programs to work with and that such a conference probably never accom-

plished precisely what is expected of it.

While things are shaping for the great gathering, President Wilson is evidently working out his own plans and for the most part keeping his own council.

#### Health Improved

President Wilson's health continues good. He has completely shaken off the cold which followed him to Europe. He is keeping in closest touch with affairs in the United States through advices from the white house from members of the cabinet and the heads of some of the special war bureaus upon whom he is depending for accurate information.

So far as known the president has not yet selected a director general of railroads, and Director General McAdoo may hold over until the president's return.

President Wilson conferred today with Edward N. Hurley, the shipping director, one of the subjects under discussion being that of shipping for the homeward movement of the troops. During the last few days the foreign governments have been cancelling the charters of ships used by the United States for transporting troops so that the vessels might be put back in trade.

The president's last engagement of the day was with Marshal Foch, giving the president the opportunity to see for the first time the man who led the allied armies to victory.

Tonight's program held only one event, a dinner and reception at the American embassy with the president and Mrs. Wilson as guests. A limited but distinguished company has been invited.

#### VILLA HOLDS UP TRAIN

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 17.—Villa followers held up the South bound passenger train Sunday on the Mexican Central railroad at El Sueco, 85 miles north of Chihuahua City, according to reliable information received here today.

All passenger trains on the Mexican Central have been suspended since the hold-up. Fighting between Villa forces and federals on the Mexico Northwestern railroad between San Andres and Bustillos, occurred Saturday. San Andres is 35 miles west of Chihuahua City.

#### RECONSTRUCTION PRESENTS SERIOUS CHANGES TO BE CONSIDERED

Denver, Colo., Dec. 17.—The live stock industry at no time on the past has been confronted by problems as important as those of today, declares the call for the twenty-second annual convention of the American National Livestock Association issued by L. T. Pryor, of San Antonio, Tex., president and T. W. Tomlinson, of Denver, secretary of the association. The convention will meet here on January 21 and be in session three days.

The call states that post-war readjustments will affect more vitally those engaged in the live stock and agricultural industries than those engaged in other industries and calls attention to the problem of railroad ownership, the probable action of the peace conference upon trade, and the prospect of termination of the federal food administration

and other governmental war agencies upon the declaration of peace.

It adds that stockmen are deeply concerned in regulations put into effect under authority of the food administration and, after calling attention to the licensing of packers, stock yards companies, live stock commission men and traders, asserts that "all these licenses and regulations should be extended until congress can carefully consider the entire packing and marketing problem and enact suitable legislation."

"Perhaps some of the work of the food administration should be continued until general food conditions in the world became more normal," the statement says, "a fair and just distribution of our surplus meat and other food products so as to supply the urgent needs of the different nations in Europe may be almost impossible without some centralized agency such as the food administration which could at the same time prevent any over exportation of food products needed for home consumption."

The convention will consider also the work of the bureau of markets in the regulation of stock yards and commission men and in the distribution of live stock and meat statistics; the decision as to advance in commission charges at various markets; regulations of prices of hides and wool by the war industries board; appropriation for the eradication of tuberculosis among cattle and swine; precautions against future outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease and influenza among horses; inspection of meats hides and wool from foreign countries; embargo on live stock from countries where contagious diseases exist; extermination of predatory animals; game preserves; railroad service and shortage of stock cars.

The 13th annual National Western live stock show will be held in Denver, January 18 to 25, inclusive, the week of the meeting of the American National Live Stock association, and the Colorado Cattle Growers' association will open its annual convention here on January 24. The fifty-fifth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' association will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 16, 17 and 18.

#### EUROPE TO SEND U. S. COURTS

Denver, Colo., Dec. 17.—England and France may send social missions to the United States for the study of juvenile court practices under a plan suggested by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the juvenile court of Denver. Judge Lindsey proposed the interchange of workers while he was in France.

The adoption of the plan is practically assured according to word received by the judge, and Mademoiselle Bertillon, daughter of the noted French criminologist, author of an identification system of that name, is expected to come from France. Judge Lindsey intends to send Miss Josephine Roche, an officer of his court, to France in return. She will be attached to a French court and Mademoiselle Bertillon will be made

an officer of the juvenile court here.

Mademoiselle Bertillon's visit to Denver is made possible by Countess Jacques de Bryas who raised a fund in Paris to pay the expenses of her trip.

#### ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE THE LEAD IN SETTLING QUESTIONS OF MARITIME LAW

London, Dec. 17.—In the course of an article analyzing the American views on the freedom of the seas the legal correspondent of the Times, after referring to modifications in these views which he says have resulted from the war, continues:

"Far from there being any necessary antagonism between the British and American was of the so-called freedom of the seas, there is revealed the possibility of an Anglo-American agreement respecting the main lines of the declaration of maritime rights and duties to be worked out, not at the peace conference, but at future conferences."

Enumerating the points on which he assumed agreement can even be reached, the correspondent goes on:

"Both countries would doubtless insist upon restrictions being imposed upon submarine war, while the practice of strewing mines in the open sea is condemned both by Great Britain and the United States. They both sought in 1907 to prevent abuses of the practice, but were opposed by Germany. Many questions affecting neutrals may be reviewed with the hope of a reasonable settlement if Great Britain and America take the initiative."

The Times in an editorial emphasizes its conclusion that there is no antagonism between the British and American views and it sees no reason why an agreement should not be concluded. In one form or another, it argues, the doctrine of continuous voyage as developed by England in this war, "latterly with the full consent of the United States," is sure to become a part of recognized international law.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Prompt passage of the war revenue bill was urged in the senate today by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, senior republican member of the finance committee.

Senator Penrose gave his views when the senate reached the income tax section which provides for reduction of rates in 1920. Chairman Simmons of the finance committee had formally announced that every effort would be made to reach a final vote on the measure before the holidays.

Without debate the senate adopted the individual sur-tax rates as revised by the finance committee. They range from one per cent between \$5,000 and \$6,000 to 65 per cent on that over \$1,000,000.

The senate also adopted without discussion the finance committee's provision to subject all salaries, including those of federal, state and municipal officials to income taxation. Elimination by the committee of the house provision taxing new state and municipal bonds was approved by the committee placing no limit on tax allowances for new factory and ship construction on account of the war also was accepted,

as were the committee's allowances to individual owners of mines, oil,

Washington, Dec. 17.—Samuel Untermyer of New York, whose name has been mentioned in the investigation of German propaganda, appeared today before the senate investigating committee to answer what he described as innuendoes and implications which made it appear that previous to March 1916, his sympathies were pro-German.

Mr. Untermyer stated that he had declined, after being solicited, to act as counsel for the German embassy and added:

"There is not a shred of basis for these vague implications."

Referring to his letter to Dr. H. F. Albert, in February 1916, regarding the purchase of a New York newspaper, Mr. Untermyer said he had discussed the question with a friend whose name was not mentioned.

"The talk about this evening and morning paper being in the market had been common gossip for a long time," he said, "and we were anxious to acquire it on proper terms. I had discussed it in 1913 before the European war with the same friend. We have been and are still in negotiation for another paper on his behalf."

The committee wanted the name of the friend with whom Mr. Untermyer discussed the purchase of a New York newspaper, but he asked to be excused. The name, however, was written on a slip of paper and handed to Chairman Overman.

After writing Albert in February, 1916, concerning the purchase, he received a communication from him saying the proposal had been referred to Berlin. Untermyer told the committee today they had in mind the purchase of the New York Sun.

"Didn't you know that Albert was to get the money from Berlin for the purchase of the newspaper?" asked Senator Nelson.

"I did not know where the money was to come from and I did not care in 1916" he replied. "I assumed that whoever his friends were there he would have to connect with them."

Mr. Untermyer denied that he had stated to Alien Property Custodian Palmer that he would purchase the New York Evening Mail provided that its being German-owned was not disclosed. He said he represented the American bondholders of the Mail and in endeavoring to protect their interests he asked Palmer not to give publicity to the German interests in the paper. Such publicity would injure it financially, he said, and asked it for the protection of the interests of his clients.

Mr. Untermyer said he had met Count von Bernstorff, but had never discussed with him the purchase of the newspaper, and that he did not know Dr. Karl Fuehr, an assistant of Dr. Albert.

"Then if Dr. Fuehr's diary says that he conferred with you about the purchase of a newspaper, it is incorrect?" asked Major Humes.

"It is a lie; there may be a great many other lies in his diary, too," he replied.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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Many of the lads who entered the Student Army Training corps at the various colleges last fall did so because it appeared to be the quickest way for them to get into the war, the best way to enlist in their country's service. Many of them, too, while rejoicing in the allied victory, have been disappointed at heart because they were not in it. They even call themselves the "Slacker Army Training Corps." Which, of course, is as foolish as it is natural.

Other men in the training camps have found it hard to believe that they have really done their share in the war when destiny has kept them on this side of the Atlantic. They are glad to return to civilian life, but they look with a little envy, and a sense of having been out of it all, upon the men who are arriving weekly from abroad with service bars on their blouses.

General Leonard Wood has directed a letter to every man in his command who is retiring from the army as the demobilization process goes on. The letter might equally well be addressed to every soldier or sailor in any command whose duty now takes him back to civilian life as it took him to army or navy a few months ago. Parents and friends and friends of these men who have not been called overseas should read the letter, too.

"1. In the performance of military duty to one's country in time of war it is not for the citizen called to the colors to select the kind of service to be done by him. One who has willingly and loyally responded to the call to arms and who has put his best efforts mental and physical into the training, and performed all military drills required of him to the best of his ability standing ready always to make the supreme sacrifice of life itself, if need be, and has done all that a good citizen and soldier could do to insure the successful prosecution of the war.

"2. Although I appreciate how keenly you feel the disappointment of your failure to secure duty overseas in the actual battle area, I know you rejoice together with all Americans in the prospect of a righteous and just peace imposed upon the enemy and the termination of the terrible conflict which has involved the whole civilized world. You have done your best. You have cheerfully and loyally discharged the clear duty of every citizen in time of war, and your work has been a part of the great national

effort which has aided in securing a victorious peace.

"3. You are discharged from the army because your services are no longer required in the present emergency. You will return to your place in civil life all the better for the training you have had, and I feel sure you will take with you a better and higher appreciation of the obligations of citizenship, including the obligation of every man to be trained, prepared, and ready to render service to the nation in war as well as in peace."

(Brooklyn Eagle)

The war agony of four bitter years is over. It ends for the Allied nations in the complete triumph of the democratic ideal for which they fought, sacrificed and suffered. It ends for Germany in military disaster and in a revolutionary upheaval the issue of which no man can now foresee. Hohenzollernism is dead. Militarism is dead. The black shadow of Prussianism has been lifted from Europe. Whatever of civil turmoil ensues during the period of reaction and reconstruction, of one thing we may rest assured: Never again shall a world war be launched by a despot to satisfy the demands of a military clique.

Four years ago Germany was possessed of a prosperity almost unprecedented. In less than fifty years she had become the dominating power in continental Europe. Her ships were on every sea, her goods in every mart. The processes of "peaceful penetration" upon which her wisest statemanship had relied since the Franco-Prussian war put the winning cards in her hand and succeeded beyond the expectations of the most extravagant optimist. Yet the very principle upon which her strength and prosperity had grown up enfolded the seeds of disaster and dissolution. The power bestowed upon one man and shared by him with an inner circle of military advisers might have proved harmless in the hands of a sane and unambitious ruler such as the father of William II would have been had he been spared to reign longer than 90 days. In the hands of a reckless and unprincipled egotist, a man eaten upon by vanity and self-esteem, it became only a question of time when the power would be exercised to the incalculable injury of the world and the ruin of the German empire. The people of Germany tolerated a system which effaced them as a governing force so long as under that system they scored a material advance. When the system, having invited the enmity of

the world, is beaten down by a force stronger than itself the German people repudiate it in the fury of a fierce revolt. We rejoice, and rightly so, in the victory our arms have won, but in the midst of that rejoicing we set the shadow of events that will require wisdom, energy strength unity and sacrifice on the part of the victors before they can be turned to the good of mankind.

The imperial government of Germany has gone with its tinsel trappings and its reign of blood and iron. In its place we have an experimental and necessarily transient organization with which the allied governments must deal. At the head of the new government is a socialist, educated in journalism, matured in politics, for six years a member of the reichstag, for five years an active chief of the socialist party. Of his equipment as a leader of the German people in days of catastrophe and revolution we know nothing. He heads for the moment a makeshift government, a government representing a party hitherto the strongest, in point of numbers, but yet a party that could never claim a majority of the German electorate. He is suddenly called into power not only to restore and maintain order in a distracted country, but also to rescue his land from invasion and occupation by carrying out the terms of a humiliating surrender.

The nations that have won the war will hope and pray that revolutionary government of Germany will not become the property of lunatics and savages, as is the case with revolutionary government in Russia. Having beaten imperial Germany to the dust, having achieved the destruction of military power everywhere from the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Bosphorus, the victor nations do not wish to be compelled to police a Germany gone raving mad. The problems of reconstruction and pacification which confront the United States, Great Britain France and Italy will be complicated enough without the added burden which the rise of anarchy throughout central Europe would surely impose upon them. If socialism is to justify itself before the world it must reveal in Germany, under the direction of Friederich Ebert, the power, the judgment and the restraint which alone can save Germany from the fate of her eastern neighbor.

We know there is a widespread conviction that the immediate future of Germany is of no particular consequence to the world at large. There is also a very natural disposition to hope that the new forces of government in Germany will single out certain leaders of the old regime and certain among the practitioners of frightfulness and inflict upon them the exemplary punishment they richly deserve. The demands of retributive justice will be well met if the penalties earned by at least some of the miscreants responsible for German outrages are exacted by the German people themselves. But while the execution of justice in that form may be reasonably hoped for, the larger hope must be that the storm now raging will not reproduce in Germany and elsewhere in central Europe a conflagration resembling those kindled by Communism in Paris and by Bolshevism in Russia. The American people as the president said in his message have attained all the objects for which they fought. "It will now be

our fortunate duty," he adds, "to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of a just democracy throughout the world." That is a program at once comprehensive and not easy of accomplishment. The realization of it must depend largely upon the co-operation of nations whose sacrifices have been greater and whose sufferings have been more acute than ours. The task at present confronting us is to help erect and maintain in Germany some system of orderly administration. After that shall be done the peace terms can be worked out and the rebuilding of Europe undertaken with an assurance that the new structure will endure.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 19.—Chile considers the question of mediation between herself and the Peru as closed, La Nacion says it is informed from a reliable source, and has offered a compromise plan by which Peru and Bolivia would be given territorial compensation in the adjustment of the Tacna-Arica dispute. Railroad and commercial connections also would be granted with the object of benefiting all the three nations involved.

Santiago, Dec. 19.—The Chilean chamber of deputies began a secret session at 11 o'clock last night to discuss the international situation. The session will continue until Saturday.

EASTMEN ON COMMERCE

COMMISSION

Washington Dec. 19.—Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts has been chosen by President Wilson to succeed W. Anderson as a member of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Washington, Dec. 19.—German propaganda still is at work in the United States, the state department was informed today in a dispatch from The Hague. A professor Brinckmann, who directed propaganda in this country from The Hague during the war, said to be in charge of the present operations.

Officials here assumed that the information was sent from The Hague to explain the spreading of reports that the United States and the allies are not in agreement over certain issues to be dealt at the peace conference.

COMPANY MAY COLLECT

INCREASED RATES

Denver, Dec. 19.—The Denver Gas and Electric Light Company may collect increased rates for gas under a decision handed down today by the state supreme court pending disposition of litigation started by city officials of Denver on its merits. The court then denied the city a writ of prohibition to restrain the company from collecting the increase.

The supreme court made a similar ruling in the case of the city of Pueblo, officials of that city having applied also for a writ of prohibition against the collection of advances allowed the Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company by the utilities commission.



## THE STORY OF THE LIBERTY MOTOR

It is commonly believed that the famous Liberty motor which did so much to discourage Germany at the close of the war was designed in five days by two inventors locked in their apartment in a Washington hotel. It now comes to notice that this motor was actually designed by Lieutenant Colonel Jesse G. Vincent, formerly chief engineer of the Packard Motor Car Company, and was perfected by that company some months before the United States entered the war. There were no airplane facilities then in this country for testing the new motor so it was put into a racing automobile, with which Ralph de Palma won every track record from ten to six hundred miles, running better than a hundred miles in all classes.

When the huge airplane program was formulated the company gave its patent rights to the government for the period of the war, and sent Mr. Vincent to Washington to confer with officers there. It was apparent that no one factory in the United States was equipped for building the vast number of motors required, and the solution offered itself, "why not standardize the parts of the motor, so that its construction could be assigned to a number of factories?"

This plan had the added feature of giving the whole country and not one concern alone, the right to be proud of the Liberty motor, as it was named.

When finally developed for quantity production the motor had more than seventy distinct superior features which had been developed and proved in actual practice in the Packard aircraft motor, before the Liberty motor was adopted by the government. Its great triumph lies in its design which lends itself to a standardized quantity production so that it can be built in so many different factories.

Mr. Vincent, who was the originator of the motor, gave up a salary of \$25,000 a year for a Major's pay, but was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

## WORK HAS BEEN HELD BACK ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR

Although \$14,650,000 was available for expenditure on the post roads from the Federal Aid Road Act, only \$425,445 was paid from Federal funds in the highway construction season of 1918 on all projects. The reason for this, according to the annual report of the secretary of agriculture was the steps taken to conserve money, labor, transportation and materials in highway work during the war, and at the same time to facilitate really essential highway projects.

In connection with the federal aid road work a letter was addressed to each state highway department asking that a program of federal aid construction be submitted at the earliest possible date, in which the state highway departments considered vitally necessary to the transportation facilities of the country.

At the request of the capital is-

sues committee, engineers of the department were made available for inspecting and reporting upon proposed highway and irrigation and drainage bond issues. Inspections were made of 181 separate projects involving total bond issues of \$86,912,396. An arrangement was made with the fuel administration whereby highways of special importance should receive enough bituminous material to provide adequate maintenance, and, where necessary, to permit construction and reconstruction. From May 13, 1918, when the corporation became actively effective, until the close of the fiscal year 2,235 applications, calling for 75,000,000 gallons of bituminous material, were received from states, counties, and municipalities. Of this amount approval was given and permits were issued for 58,000,000 gallons.

In order to coordinate the activities of various government agencies, so far as they relate to highways; better to conserve materials, transportation, money and labor; to eliminate delays and uncertainties, and to provide positive assistance in carrying on vitally effective highway work, the secretary requested each of the Government departments and administrations interested to name a representative to serve on a council to deal with highway projects during the period of the war. As a result, the United States highways council, consisting of a representative from the department of agriculture, the war department, the railroad administration, the war industries board, and the fuel administration was formed in June. During the first four months of its existence the council passed upon about 5,000 applications, involving nearly 4,000,000 barrels of cement, 3,250,000 tons of stone, 1,140,000 tons of gravel, 1,207,000 tons of sand, over 77,000,000 brick and nearly 20,000,000 pounds of steel, and 140,000,000 gallons of bituminous materials.

Amsterdam, Dec. 19.—The congress of German soldiers and workmen's councils of Wednesday adopted a resolution, according to a Berlin telegram transferring legislative and executive power to the people's commissioners (the Ebert government) until some other arrangement is made by the German national assembly.

## Stormy Sessions

Berlin, Dec. 18.—When the soldiers and workmen's congress resumed its sessions this morning it was evident that further sensations were impending to heighten the tension resulting from Tuesday's clashes between the cabinet representatives and members of the executive committee. The invasion of the meeting of the hall by soldiers was the first topic brought up for debate.

The chairman announced he had received word from the Berlin garrison forces that the invaders did not represent all the troops quartered in Berlin. The garrison troops declared they desired to present their case at a plenary session or by means of delegates. The congress voted that the latter method be adopted and the debate was temporarily adjourned.

The house then adopted Chairman Leinert's suggestion that the congress refuse to receive delegations

whose coming was not arranged for, such as those of Tuesday. It declared it would not permit local petitioners to stampede the session.

The members then proceeded to debate in executive committee and were so engaged when word was received that a delegation of working men was outside demanding admission under a threat by Dr. Karl Liebknecht that there would be a general strike in Berlin on Thursday if the request were refused.

The congress finally agreed to appoint a committee to meet a delegation after the plenary session, when suddenly 30 workmen and several women forced their way to the speaker's stand and the session was thrown into a tumult. The spokesman of the invaders demanded the right to present resolutions demanding that all authority be vested in the soldiers and workmen's councils.

The congress further appointed a central council of soldiers and workmen to exercise parliamentary supervision over the German and Prussian cabinets with the right to appoint and depose the people's commissioners of the empire until the final regulation of state affairs of Prussia.

The second day's session of the congress of the soldiers' and workmen's councils of Germany was marked by stormy scenes. Herr Lansburg, majority socialist, denounced the business methods and dictatorial attitude of the soldiers and workmen's council of Berlin. He declared the executive committee of the council had present a chaotic budget statement.

Just before the session adjourned 30 soldiers created a sensation by invading the meeting room and demanding that the delegates immediately vote to disarm and disqualify all officers and to place all authority in the hands of the soldiers' and workmen's councils.

There were loud protests from all uproar in the hall. After repeated efforts the chairman and the members of the government gained control of the meeting.

An indication of the feeling prevailing the congress of soldiers and workmen's councils was given at the session this forenoon when turbulent scenes followed an attack on Premier Ebert by George Ledebour, a radical and a leader of the independent socialists. Ledebour accused Ebert of further counter revolutionary plans and called him a "shameful smirch on the government."

There were loud protests from all parts of the chamber and the chairman called Ledebour to order. Some delegates demanded that Ledebour be deprived of the privilege of the floor. An uproar for 15 minutes ensued, after which Ledebour was permitted to continue but was warned against slanderous utterances.

## WORKMAN ELECTROCUTED

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 19.—Gordon Edwards of Victor and W. S. McMahon of Goldfield were electrocuted and John Nancarrow of Victor was perhaps fatally burned today while working on wires of the Arkansas Valley Railway light and power company at Christmas Crossing.

The power line, which carries 20,000 volts, was supposed to be "dead." It was believed that in some way it came in contact with trolley lines.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The German government headed by Friedrich Ebert has resigned as a result of events of Tuesday, according to a dispatch received at Zurich from Stuttgart, says the Journal's correspondent there.

Friedrich Ebert, who was named as minister of interior in the cabinet of Prince Maximilian of Baden, November 3rd, and became imperial chancellor on November 8, took command of the situation in Berlin following the revolutionary uprising there. On November 13 it was announced that he had become premier and had chosen his cabinet, naming Hugo Haase, Phillip Scheidemann, Wilhelm Dittman, Herr Landsberg and Richard Barth as the secretaries in charge of the departments created by the revolutionary government.

## MEAT CUTTERS

### DEMAND EQUAL WAGE

Chicago, Dec. 19.—How there was a variation of wages paid by "Big Five" packing companies to workmen doing the same class of work at plants in different cities, was testified to today by Dennis Lane, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union, at the packing companies' wage hearing before Samuel Alschuler, a federal judge. The witness asked that the wages be made uniform in all cities affected by the hearing.

Lane said that in opening new branches in various cities the packing firms invariably sent men from Chicago to get the branches started and paid the Chicago wage. Later, he said, local men would be employed at lower rates and the Chicago men would be sent back to this city. He thought that competition between the plant managers to keep down operating costs was the cause of this procedure.

## CHEFS PUT SOAP IN SOUP

Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 19.—Sabotage and the methods to be employed by "saboteurs" were the subjects dealt with in excerpts from pamphlets and papers read to the jury here today in the United States district court at the trial of 46 alleged members of the I. W. W. charged with conspiracy to violate the espionage act and obstruct war activity.

"Sabotage is striking on the job" said a quotation from "Hotel and Restaurant Workers, by William D. Haywood." "It is like a waiter wearing wooden shoes." One excerpt told how chefs might put soap in soup and waiters drop "stink" bombs.

## MINE EXPLODES

Paris, Dec. 19.—(Havas.)—A German mine which had been planted in a bridge at Guise has exploded, killing fifteen persons and injuring twenty five, according to a Guise dispatch to the Matin. The dispatch says the explosion occurred more than a month after the armistice.

What is declared to be a very satisfactory substitute for flour has been devised by a French chemist from the refuse of potatoes, turnips, parsnips, and carrots.

Kansas has upwards of 100 women physicians.

Robert Lee, a Clayton, N. M. boy, has just been returned to this country, having been wounded nine times at Chateau Thierry, and is in Fort Logan, awaiting his discharge. Lee was one of a party of volunteers, who were engaged in the interesting business of "mopping up" a machine gun nest, when he received the wounds that put him out of business, and necessitated the amputation of his right arm, a little over two weeks after he had landed in France.

Governor-elect O. A. Larrazola will be in Annapolis 16, 17 and 18th of this week attending a meeting of the governors and governors-elect of the various states in the Union. Tonight they will be entertained at the home of Governor Emerson C. Harrington at a banquet given by Governor Harrington and his wife. Governor Larrazola will return here on the 22 of this month.

Lieutenant Wallace Springer one of our Vegas boys and son of the Honorable Frank Springer of this city has been severely wounded in action in France. He was wounded November 2 and his father has been unable to get any further details except for the fact that he is now in the recuperation hospital near Nice in the French Rivera.

Lieutenant Springer spent all of his childhood in this city and is a graduate of the Normal University. His brother Edward who was in the fighting with Liggett's army according to the latest reports is well.

#### TORPEDO BOATS SAIL

##### FOR HOME

Queenstown, Monday, Dec. 16.—Great crowds thronged the shore here today to bid farewell to the fleet of twelve American torpedo boats which sailed for home.

It was a pretty picture when the American warships moved from their anchorage. The Stevens, the Senior ship of the squadron, led the way, followed by the Jenkins, Balch, Cassin, Terry, Paulding, Ammen, Caldwell, Conygham, McCall, Sterrett and Trippe.

Mrs. Mabel Tyler died at her home 1036 Fourth street last night about 7:30 o'clock. Death was due to influenza, which was contracted the second time. Mrs. Tyler was formerly Miss Mabel Morrison, a student at the New Mexico Normal University. Her husband is overseas with the American forces. He was a mechanic for a number of years at the Las Vegas Motor Car company. Mrs. Tyler was 23 years of age and was born in Marceline, Mo. Besides her husband she is survived by her father and mother, one sister and a brother. The funeral took place today at Cherryvale under direction of Charles J. Day.

As in former years, bands of young carol singers will visit the houses of Las Vegans on Christmas Eve, with the old familiar songs that are the very spirit of the day. The Sunday schools will organize under the auspices of the Music and Art society. On Thursday of this week, will begin the sale of candles, to be placed in the windows of the homes as an invitation to the singers to come there. A silver donation will be appreciated, and

all the carolers collect will go to the Las Vegas Hospital.

The following names of New Mexico boys appear on today's casualty list: Charles E. Card of Santa Alta, died of wounds; Eugene B. Shwartz of Silver City, died of wounds; Martin Lopez of Elvada, died of wounds; John B. Rerdrigo of Albuquerque, slightly wounded; Lauro Martinez of Chacon, slightly wounded; Carl E. Bamert, Las Cruces, slightly wounded; George Wood Kobel, Elvado, wounded severely; Macario Chavez, Mountain Aid, wounded severely; Manuel Abetya, Chamsial, wounded severely; Owen W. Horton, Arch, wounded severely and Amado Longmuir, Los Lunas, wounded slightly.

"Bet on the United States! Be a bull on prosperity!" says Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate and premier shipbuilder.

"The man who is a bear on the future of this country will go broke," the late J. Pierpont Morgan is credited with having said.

The words of these great financiers should be taken to heart.

The world is not coming to an end nor is going to retrograde. It will be a much better place to live in in the coming years.

Political freedom in Europe will be followed by material advancement of the masses. New ideas, new ideals will induce better living. Better living means greater consumption. Demand is the life of trade.

The possibilities in the reconstruction of France and Belgium, the development of Russia, of the old provinces of the shattered Turkish empire, of the newly aligned Balkan states are tremendous. The imagination reels with the mighty construction that is to come in these great empires of the earth.

No country has a better opportunity to get a fair share of its world trade to come than the United States. No nation in history ever held such a place in the esteem and affection of the world as the United States today. It stands as the champion of the oppressed peoples of the earth.

There is no reason why this favored estimation should not be turned into profitable trade relations.

Agree with Mr. Schwab "Bet on the United States! Be a bull on prosperity!"

The advice is good and will prove profitable to those who heed it.

Lame back may come from overwork, cold settled in the muscles of the back, or from disease. In the two former cases the right remedy is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It should be rubbed in thoroughly over the affected part, the relief will be prompt and satisfactory. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

#### VILLA RAIDS RANCH

Washington, Dec. 17.—Villa bandits raided the ranch of an American, John B. Hibler, at Galena, in northern Mexico, December 9, according to a report today to the state department. No one was killed. The raiders numbered 35 men and were under General Eulalio Gutierrez. They took besides clothing, most of the corn at the ranch, the entire store of feed and 2½ burros, 16 oxen,

four carts, 300 goats, and all the cattle, horses and mules.

#### ROOSEVELT DAM GUARDED HAS BEEN RELIEVED

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 17.—The detachments of guards of the United States army that have been on duty guarding the great Roosevelt dam and Granite Reef diversion dam, a part of the Roosevelt irrigation project, will be relieved from further duty at these two points in the near future.

At a meeting of the Water User's association this morning, acting upon an inquiry from the war department as to how long the guard will be needed, the secretary was instructed to inform the war department that the guard is no longer needed.

#### ENBARGO ON HOGS

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Announcement was made this afternoon that on account of congestion existing at the Chicago stock yards an embargo has been placed on all fresh loadings of hogs for this city. The embargo will remain in force until the excessive accumulation has been cleared up. About 2,000 car loads of hogs are now in transit to Chicago or already in the yards here.

Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 17 (Havas.) Admiral Canto y Castro has been elected president of Portugal in succession to Dr. Sidonio Paes, who was assassinated last Saturday night.

#### Paes Was Pro-German

New York, Dec. 17.—Dr. Sidonio Paes, late president of Portugal, who was assassinated in Lisbon Saturday night, was a minority president and his policy of repression incited the leaders of the majority parties against him, declared George De Silveira Duarte, former Portuguese consul general to the United States in a statement today reviewing the political situation in Portugal.

President Paes, he says, gained control of the government by a sudden coup while President Machado and Premier Costa were absent in France. Dr. Duarte declared he then began a campaign against the leaders of the opposition, many of whom were exiled while others were imprisoned. Mr. Duarte denies that President Paes was popular in Portugal.

Mr. Duarte asserts that President Paes, who was Portuguese minister to Germany during the first two years of the war, was pro-German.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Officers of the Marconi Wireless company of America testified today before the house merchant marine committee in opposition to the administration bill authorizing government acquisition of all wireless stations.

Edward J. Nally, of New York, general manager of the company, argued that trans-oceanic and transcontinental stations should be operated by private interests. He conceded that ship-to-shore wireless could be best operated as a government monopoly.

There is no reason why the government cannot regulate rates and practices of wireless companies, Mr. Nally said, and he contended that private ownership does not necessarily mean monopoly.

The Marconi sale of 53 shore stations and 300 ship sets to the navy

department "was not very voluntary". Mr. Nally said. He added that the company's correspondence with the navy on this subject would be given the committee later.

#### SUIT TO RECOVER INSURANCE

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 17.—Trial of a suit to recover \$28,000 claimed to be the value of a crop of pink beans turned in the stack in the Salt River Valle in the fall of 1917 was begun in superior court here today when the case of H. A. Sanderson against the Arizona Fire Insurance company was called. The beans had been contracted for by the United States government for the use of the army and constituted one of several crops destroyed by incendiary fires in the fields, attributed at the time along with numerous cotton fires to the I. W. W. The insurance company is resisting payment on the ground of overvaluation.

#### N. M. MAN GERMAN PRISONER

Telegraphic information received today is to the effect that George C. Wells, of Roswell, N. M., has arrived in France after imprisonment in Germany.

#### WOMEN IN ARIZONA POLITICS

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 17.—Of a total of 320 state and county offices in Arizona to be gained at the last election women won 22.

The women will have no representation in the state senate or in other state officialdom aside from the house of representatives. Four will become members of the lower house on January 1, and at least one woman was elected to office in each of the 14 counties of the state excepting Yavapai and Graham.

#### DECLARES DIVIDEND IN OIL

Independence, Kan., Dec. 16.—The Prairie Oil and Gas company today declared a quarterly dividend of three dollars a share, with an extra dividend of five dollars a share. The Prairie Pipe line company declared a quarterly dividend of three dollars a share, payable January 31 to stock of record December 31.

Arizona soon will return to the ranks of the states in which murder is punishable by death. Compilation of returns from the various counties of that state, completed a short time stored the capital penalty to its statutes by a vote of nearly two to one.

George Warde and son are in the city today from their home in Springer.

M. M. McScholler is in the city today attending to business from his home in Rock Springs.

Joe Ryan is spending a short time in town from Folsom.

Superintendent F. L. Myers returned last night from Excelsior Springs, where he has been for the past 10 days.

Mayor F. O. Blood and City Attorney C. W. G. Ward will leave this evening for Albuquerque, where they will attend a meeting of the municipalities.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ilfeld left today for Kansas City, where they will remain for some time.

German silver is composed of nickel, copper and zinc in varying proportions.

**TWENTY-FIVE STATIONS WERE CONTROLLED BY HUNS DURING WAR**

Washington, Dec. 17.—More than 25 wireless stations in Mexico were under German control during the war, Edward Nally, vice president of the Marconi Wireless Company of America, told the house merchant marine today while testifying in opposition to the bill proposing government monopoly of radio stations in the United States.

"The Germans were in full control of the wireless stations in Mexico," said Mr. Nally, telling of an investigation made last year of the Mexican wireless situation by an agent of his company. "Although the Mexican government claims title to all the wireless stations," he said, "the apparatus is strictly German and there have been German operators in every one of the 20-odd stations. Moreover, there has sprung up government electrical shops with German superintendents and the whole system has been supervised by German radio experts who were formerly employed at Sayville and Tuckerton, and of the German liners which were interned in this country at the beginning of the war."

Paris, Dec. 17 (Havas).—Spanish investigators who have conducted an inquiry into the shooting of French prisoners of war at Langensalza have forwarded their report to the French government, according to the Petit Journal. The newspaper says the report declares that the attitude of the prisoners did not justify the ruthless methods of the Germans. The prisoners have erected a theater. Before leaving the prison they attempted to tear it down and while they were thus engaged were fired upon by the German sentries.

**PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT COLONIES**

London, Dec. 17.—Canadian Press. Via Reuters.—One of the latest British cruisers is being refitted to accommodate the prince of Wales on a tour of the British dominions which he is to undertake. It is the desire of King George, it is explained to express by this tour his deep consciousness of the great service the dominions rendered during the war to the mother country and the whole empire.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—Plea of guilty to an alleged conspiracy to supply German warships at sea through the chartering of vessels here, in violation of the neutrality laws, were entered here today by four shipping men, two shipping firms and the chancellor of the former German consulate here.

The shipping men were Robert H. Swayne, C. D. Bunker, Thomas W. Anderson and Joseph H. Bley. The firms were C. D. Bunker and Company and Northern and Southern Steamship company. The consular agent was Heinrich Kauffmann.

The indictment charged the defendants chartered the steamers Sacramento, Magatlan and Maverick and the schooner Ann'e Larsen to supply the German Pacific fleet with provisions.

**SOLDIERS VOTE LIGHT**

New York, Dec. 17.—Governor

elect Alfred E. Smith, was running ahead of Governor Whitman by more than 3 to 1 in the early stages of the count of soldiers and sailors vote in the November election, begun there today. The vote generally proved to be light.

**RAILROAD HEARINGS IN JAN.**

Washington, Dec. 17.—Plans for congressional hearings and action on railroad legislation were discussed today with Director General McAdoo by chairman Smith of the senate interstate commerce commission. Mr. McAdoo was told that it is planned to start hearings immediately after the holidays. Senator Smith said an effort would be made to conclude the hearings by January 15, by having selected representatives appear for various interests.

**EMPLOYEES ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED VIOLATION OF "BONE DRY" LAW**

Denver, Dec. 17.—The arrest shortly before noon today of an employe of the American Railway Express company and Carl S. Heinrich who had just received a package of wine, brought to a stop the express company's delivering of liquor received before the "bone dry" law went into effect.

The arrests were made by Deputy Sheriffs under warrants issued by a justice of the peace upon a complaint made by a member of the district attorney's office staff under the new law.

More than 500 persons were massed before the express company's office standing in a snow storm, awaiting for their packages when the deputy sheriffs appeared. The express company then announced that there would be no more deliveries and the crowd dispersed.

There were nearly 3,000 undelivered packages in the office at the time. Three thousand packages had been delivered before the arrival of the officers.

The express company immediately brought habeas corpus proceedings to secure release of the two men arrested. Proceedings were in the criminal division of the district court.

**CUSTOM GUARD KILLED**

New York, Dec. 17.—In a clash between the armed naval guard of the American steamship Monterey and Mexican customs guards at Tampico November 29 one Mexican was killed, another mortally wounded and Chief Gunner's Mate Berry, in charge of the American guard, less seriously hurt. Reports of the incident are held to show conclusively that the Americans acted in self defense.

Berlin, Monday, Dec. 16.—The central congress of delegates from soldiers and workmen's councils from many parts of Germany opened today in the building formerly used by the Prussian diet. There were three women among the 450 delegates.

During the organization of the congress it became evident that the independent socialists and the Spartacus group were greatly outnumbered. None of the important posts in congress was given to delegates from

Berlin.

The Spartacus group made a futile attempt to intimidate the congress. A resolution was submitted that Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the Spartacus group be invited to attend the congress as guests with advisory powers. Less than 15 per cent of the delegates voted for the resolution.

Later, while Herr Mueller, chairman of the workmen's section of the executive committee was speaking, the chairman of the congress interrupted to say:

"There is a comrade present who wishes to submit a communication." The newcomer announced that he represented 250,000 workmen who were then assembled outside the diet building. He read a list of demands identical with the Spartacus program, including retention of all power by the soldiers' and workmen's councils, no national assembly and the formation of a red guard.

**Children Make Demands**

Several hundred boys and girls paraded through the streets of the city today on their way to the reichstag building, where the soldiers' and workmen's congress is being held. They demanded among other things, votes for persons 18 years of age, the abolition of corporal punishment in schools and the participation by children in the administration of the government and schools. The marchers carried red flags and incendiary placards.

**Threaten Strike**

A 17-year year old lad made an address warning the executive committee of "terrible consequences" if the juvenile program was not carried out. The chairman of the executive committee declared his sympathy with the children's demands. Later the procession gathered in the square in front of the reichstag building, where youthful orators demanded the removal of Premier Ebert and Philip Scheidemann from office, opposed the convening of the national assembly and threatened a juvenile strike throughout Germany if their demands were not immediately accepted.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Gloomy reports of the situation in Russia, particularly at Petrograd continues to reach the state department. A dispatch today announced that the soviet government has restricted the influx of hungry and destitute prisoners returning from German and Austrian prison camps.

The condition of the middle classes in Petrograd is said to be extremely bad and great numbers are dying daily of starvation. No fuel is available and the people are obliged to keep to their beds day and night. No supplies have reached the city for more than two weeks.

The bolshevik section is reported gaining numerically because it controls the distribution of food. There is increasing disorder in the administration of affairs and such authority as exists has no control over subordinate officials.

Many Scandinavian fugitives, escaping from bolshevik terrors are arriving in Sweden. The state department has advised from Norway that the Norwegian legation, which had charge of American interests at Petrograd left the city December 13.

**WITNESSES TESTIFY DEFENDANT IN SOCIALIST TRIAL WAS OPPOSED TO WAR**

Chicago, Dec. 17.—R. A. Milroy and Earl Dole, both agents of the department of justice, were witnesses today at the trial of Victor L. Berger and four other socialists charged with violating the espionage act.

Dole testified that he attended a big socialist meeting in Milwaukee July 9, 1917 where Berger was present, and also Irwin St. John Tucker, another defendant. At this meeting witness said resolutions were passed demanding that the war be stopped without delay. On motion of Berger, Dole related, the audience arose and gave three cheers for the People's Council of America for democracy and terms of peace and its efforts to end the war.

Mrs. Jennie Reed, formerly a clerk in the office of the National Socialist party, testified that she shipped large quantities of anti-war literature to all parts of the country by direction of Adolph Gormer, national secretary of the party and a defendant in the present trial.

**LARGE NUMBER OF DISCHARGES MAKE ENLISTMENTS NECESSARY**

Washington, Dec. 17.—Two hundred thousand men must be recruited for the navy next year to take the places of men who will be demobilized. Captain H. Lansing, chief of the bureau of navigation, made this estimate today in asking the house naval affairs committee to run appropriation of \$12,000,000 to cover transportation and recruiting expenses.

Captain Lansing, announced that ten per cent of the men of the regular naval force will be discharged at once and that by July 1, next, 150,000 men of the present force, will have been released. None will be discharged from certain branches like the radio and hospital corps which must be maintained at their present strength.

Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 17.—Various branch organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World were named today by Miss Hilda Seery, former stenographer of the organization, at the trial here of 46 persons for alleged war time conspiracy.

"Do you know what the I. W. W. symbols of the black cat and the wooden shoe signified?" Miss Seery was asked by Robert Duncan, special attorney for the department of justice.

"No," said the witness, who said later she did not remember having seen such symbols at Chicago headquarters.

Branches of the Industrial Workers of the World were named by the witness as being maintained at Spokane, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Salt Lake City, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Seattle and Great Falls, Mont. Miss Seery named Chicago as the headquarters.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 17.—Governor Julius C. Gunter yesterday signed a proclamation declaring the "Bone Dry" law, adopted at the last election, to be part of the state's law "from and after" today.

## METHOD OF HANDLING VIOLATORS OF GAME LAWS IS CRITICISED

(Otero County News)

As related in the last issue of the News State Game Warden Theodore Roualt Jr., of Las Cruces accompanied by an attorney, was in Alamogordo the fore part of last week to prosecute several violations of the game laws of the State of New Mexico against B. F. Weems, and B. B. Padon and Son, ranchmen of the Penasco whose families live in Alamogordo. The hearing was held before Justice Will Briars, Monday of last week.

There are some facts and observations in the matter that the News believes it would be remiss in duty if allowed them to escape the public. It is for this purpose this article is written, after a careful investigation of the facts in the matter. The general impression the game warden created here was distinctly "rotten" and if his official methods elsewhere are and have been the same it is little wonder there is little respect for the game laws of New Mexico. Such actions do not tend to conserve the noble game of New Mexico.

The News does not condone the men who were caught so flagrantly in violation of the game laws. They were in bad. But there are mitigating conditions which we will review after we are through with the state game warden.

The arrest of the men and confiscation of the game was made by deputy J. V. Lathan on information obtained by one of the forest rangers and turned into the Forestry Office here. The deputy warden here notified the state game warden at Las Cruces, who promptly appeared, accompanied by his attorney. His being accompanied by an attorney to see after the prosecution impels the query as to why the governor does not simply appoint an attorney in the first place and be done with it.

The game warden and his attorney were closeted with the defendants for a considerable length of time and later appeared before the justice. The warden and his attorney made a proposition to the justice that one defendant (the one not indicated) be fined \$100 and the other two nothing. The justice refused on the ground that each was equally guilty and he could not discriminate. The next proposition made to the justice was that each be fined \$33.33, or \$100 in all. The justice declined to entertain this suggestion as the law provides a minimum penalty of \$50 for each such offense. The matter as to this point was finally settled by a fine of \$50.00 each and the prosecutor (the attorney) remitting his share—\$25.00 in each case.

The law provides that fines derived from violation of the game laws shall be turned directly into the state treasurer. The game warden made the request of the justice that he send the fines to him. However it is not claimed that the warden may not have meant all right by this request, but it was irregular and did not look quite plumb. The justice sent

the money to the state treasurer and has his official receipt for the same.

There were three whole carcasses and several portions of deer confiscated. The game warden shipped by express 82 pounds, (said to have been two small carcasses), to the Hotel El Paso Del Norte, at El Paso, Texas, and to himself at Las Cruces, he shipped 77 pounds, (said to have been one big buck carcass). The smaller portions he distributed around to several officials in Alamo, who it is understood, distributed it to needy families. The victims who were caught in the meshes of the law, (not by the game warden) and their families, received naught of the meat, regardless of the fact that it would have probably conserved the game in the future just as much for them to have a bunch of big city "swells" to have a unch of big city "swells" in another state gorging themselves on Sacramento mountain deer meat. The families of the victims, who were accidentally caught, could have used that to very, very good advantage, as the writer happens to know.

The above are the facts in the matter and they have raised a storm of indignation throughout the county of Otero. There are men in this county who appreciate justice, and they cannot see wherein the laws are any more likely to be respected since the visit of the game warden and his attorney than before.

There are well grounded rumors from time to time of violation of the game laws in this county. Some of our best citizens who are exacting in their business integrity and who are most model citizens in every other respects, cannot "square up" when it comes to observing the game laws.

In the case of one of the defendants above, and he is a fair sample of many of the mountain residents, has lived there for many years—even before there were any game laws. For years he furnished his family with the necessary winter meat by taking his trusty rifle and going out and getting a deer now and then. His fields are deer pasture for a portion of the fall and winter. He feels a sort of proprietary interest in those deer. He feels somewhat resentful when a big bunch of out-of-the-state and out-of-the county sports come up and bag more than he knows to be their share.

It is notorious that men from away down in Texas come to the Guadalupe and Sacramento mountains to hunt deer every year. They are not very particular about the game laws of the state, we say on good information from time to time.

To secure a strict observation of the game laws in this county and in New Mexico is going to be some job. Information must be filed by someone and as in this case he frequently gets nothing but the enmity of his neighbors for his pains.

What is going to be the future consequence? Do you suppose any six men in the county of Otero are going to find a violator guilty who pleads "not guilty?" No by the horned spoons. The game warden has lost his prestige in this

county. Are the rangers in the mountains going very far out of their way to nab violators of the game laws? We do not know, but our guess is, nit. In fact in the light of the recent procedure why should anyone try to protect the game of the Sacramentos. It's going to take firmness, tact and justice to get an observance of the game laws in New Mexico, and if the laws are not observed and the game protected it will be only a few short years longer that game laws will be needed.

## KILLED BY AIRPLANE

PROPELLOR

Riverside, Calif., Dec. 18.—Lieutenant R. L. Campbell of New York, an army aviator stationed at March Field, near here, was instantly killed today just after making a forced landing. Lieutenant Campbell was under the wing of his airplane and in crawling out he was struck in the head by the propellor, which had not come to rest.

## GOVERNOR DENOUNCES I. W. W.

Annaopils, Md., Dec. 18.—Discussing state labor policies, at the state governor's conference here today, Governor-elect Thomas E. Campbell, of Arizona, recommended that all states enact compulsory arbitration laws to minimize strikes and labor disturbances. He also urged enactment of drastic state laws against sabotage by the I. W. W. or other advocates of "direct action."

Mr. Campbell declared employers must not seek to drive down wages until the cost of living decreases, saying "Both will have to come down together."

## ARMY OF 100,000 IN WASHINGTON IS BEING GRADUALLY DEMOBILIZED

Demobilization of women war workers is being accomplished in truly democratic American fashion.

The little girl in a nearby government office or a distant knitting mill holds the attention of the lords of the war department. Contracts are cancelled or continued that the girl war workers may be assured a chance to live. From each state in the union, men and women who represent the government are telegraphing to Washington reports on the industrial situations in their communities so that she may be protected. The great women's organizations, which in the early months of 1917 began to seek the woman for war service, are now reaching back through their membership of more than ten million women to assure due recognition for this same war worker as she goes home from a task well done. Justice in the shape of recommendations for adequate notice and extra salary when she leaves government service hold the attention of a cabinet meeting while questions of world policy wait. A bill has been introduced into congress to supply transportation, on the same basis as that furnished demobilized soldiers, for the army of 100,000 women who have come from the four corners of America to serve their country in Washington.

The story happily lacks the melodramatic quality of an eleven-hour rescue. There are two reasons—Uncle Sam, officially and personally, has recognized the debt he owes to the

two million or more women already in war work and the millions of others who were willing to put aside personal interests to undertake war production. Such men as Bernard Baruch, who recently offered transportation from his own pocket to all women leaving the war industries board, of which he was a member, are a guarantee that the public would sooner or later have recognized and demanded adequate consideration for our women war workers.

The second reason which explains the happy absence of anxiety among wage earning women this time lies in the immediate action of the department of labor. The nationwide machinery, built up by this agency of the government for war recruiting within the last nine months, has recognized women in proportion to their numbers, on an equality with men.

## NEVADA DRY TODAY

Reno, Nev. Dec. 18.—Despite the fact that all the saloons in the state closed their doors promptly at midnight Monday the initiative prohibition law did not become effective till 12:01 o'clock Tuesday morning. All the saloons of Reno that had any stock remaining reopened yesterday. Failure on the part of members of state supreme court to complete the official canvass till after midnight Monday was the cause of the law not becoming effective until yesterday.

## MISS MINNIE HARTNEY

WEDS MR. EARLE DREW

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Miss Minnie Hartney and Mr. Earle Drew were united in marriage by the Rev. J. S. Moore of St. Pauls Memorial Episcopal church.

Mrs. Drew came here early in the fall to spend the winter with her brother Fred Hartney who is employed by the Santa Fe where she met Mr. Drew who for some time has been the head electrician for the Mountain States Telephone company having come here from Denver. Although the young couple have only resided here for a short time they have made a large circle of friends who wish them happiness.

Immediately after the ceremony was performed the young couple were given a unique joy ride in a cutter which was drawn by a foal. After which followed the wedding supper which was served at the bride's home on Douglas avenue.

Mrs. Drew will leave shortly for Akron, Ohio, to spend Christmas with her parents, where Mr. Drew will join her and they will tour California.

## GREEK SITUATION SERIOUS

Athens, Dec. 18.—The situation in Smyrna is critical according to dispatches from Mitylene. Young Turk officials have posted armed bands in the towns and these have been bombarded by the allied fleets.

## FRENCH SHIPS WELCOMED

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 18.—The French cruisers Cloire and Desaix, in command of Admiral Grout, have arrived here for a three days' visit. The government authorities are arranging many entertainments for the sailors.

# Presidents and Wives Guests of Honor at a Brilliant Function.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—Tonight's reception at the American embassy, when President and Mrs. Wilson and President and Madame Poincare were the guests of honor, proved a notably brilliant social event, the company which assembled for dinner including many of the most prominent figures in public life who later at the reception met several hundred people of various nationalities representing all branches of official, military and diplomatic life now gathered in the French capital.

Ambassador Sharp's residence was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The spacious marble staircase was lined with palms, while the salons and the dining rooms were filled with flowers and palms, the decorations including a tasteful blending of the American and French colors.

The president and Mrs. Wilson were received by a mounted French guard as their automobile reached the embassy.

As they descended they passed between the lines of an American guard of honor drawn up at the entrance. About the same time President and Madame Poincare arrived and received military honors.

A distinguished company already had assembled in the grand salon and the ambassador and Mrs. Sharp then escorted their guests to dinner. President Wilson gave his arm to Madame Poincare, who sat at his right. Mrs. Sharp sat at the president's left. President Poincare took out Mrs. Wilson who sat at the right with the wife of the president of the French senate on his left.

The scene in the drawing room after the dinner was brilliant with the women in rich evening gowns glittering with jewels and the members of the diplomatic corps, generals and admirals in full uniform resplendent with medals and decorations. The stately figure of Cardinal Amette, the archbishop of Paris, in his scarlet robes blazed out among the sombre blues and blacks of the uniforms and evening dress. Most of the civilian officials wore the red sash of the legion of honor or the star of that order.

President Wilson wore a plain black coat, while Mrs. Wilson had a blue tulle gown with silver ornaments and a diamond crescent in her hair. Madame Poincare wore white brocaded silk.

Military honors were accorded the president as he departed from the embassy.

In the afternoon before attending the embassy reception, President Wilson ferried with Ambassador Jusserand who accompanied him to Europe on the George Washington.

Some surprise has been occasioned in certain circles that four women—Mrs. Wilson, Madame Poincare, Madame Jusserand and Miss Wilson—were permitted to ride in the same carriage Saturday from the Boie de Boulogne station. It appears that the arrangement was due to Mrs. Wilson,

who expressed a wish that Madame Jusserand be allowed to ride with her.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 18.—The New Mexico State University will begin its second quarter of the college year on January. This will amount, in fact, to the opening of but they look with a little envy, and influenza epidemic and the confusion resulting from the mobilizing and demobilizing of the student army training corps at the university, seriously disturbed the usual work of the first quarter. Practically all courses will begin January 6, giving students who enter at that time the same opportunities for starting with their courses as afforded those who entered the University in October.

The demobilization of the students' army training unit has now been completed, and about one-half of the one hundred young men who enlisted had returned as students. Although the student army training corps has been demobilized military training will by no means be eliminated. The university has made application to the war department of the organization here of an officers' reserve training corps, and there is every indication now that this will be allowed in the immediate future. This will result in continuing military training as a permanent feature of university work for young men.

### ADDITIONAL UNITS ASSIGNED FOR HOME

Washington, Dec. 18.—General Pershing notified the war department today that he had designated for early convoy home a number of additional units, including the 27th Engineers and the 346th field artillery; in all about 4,500 officers and men.

Other units named are the 153rd 482nd, 491st, 97th and 1102nd aero squadrons; second trench mortar battalions; 16th company of the fourth motor mechanics regiment and British replacement draft No. 1, air service.

The assignment by General Pershing of the 92nd division 'National army, negroes, for early convoy home has been cancelled. In making this announcement today the war department gave no explanation, but the assumption here is that the division has been selected as a reserve unit held to reinforce the American army of occupation in Germany.

### HEAVY SLEET STORM

Norfolk, Neb., Dec. 18.—The heavy sleet storm which last night demoralized wire communication in southern South Dakota reached Norfolk today and apparently is continuing its movement eastward. Wire communication north and west of here is demoralized.

### GERMANS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC

London, Dec. 18.—Scenes of enthusiasm at the home-coming of German troops are ending, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Express. A regiment, he says, entered the Brandenburg gate to the tune of "Deutschland uber Alles."

### GRANT TO PROVINCE

Madrid, Dec. 18.—The government

has submitted to the deputies from Catalonia an offer to refer Catalonia's demand for autonomy to an extra parliamentary commission whose report will be submitted to the cortes for its approval. The right is reserved to the cortes to suspend the grant of autonomy if experience proves that the conduct of government through the regional method does not work satisfactorily.

### WAR CABINET CONFERS

London, (via Montreal) Dec. 18.—The members of the war cabinet and representatives of the British Dominions and of India held an important conference today at Premier Lloyd George's official residence in Downing street. It is understood that various matters likely to arise at the peace conference were discussed.

### POLICE FORCE STRIKES

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 18.—The Toronto police force began a strike this morning in protest against the dismissal by the police commissioners of 13 members of the police union, which the commissioners had refused to recognize because of its affiliation with the trades and labor council. Of 500 policemen about 90 remained on duty.

### FIRMS REMOVED FROM BLACKLIST

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 18.—Eighteen Mexican firms in the state of Chihuahua have been removed from the American black list and may now conduct their business with agents in the United States, it was announced at the American consulate today. A number of these firms were accused of having business connections with German firms.

### PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT

Lisbon, Monday, Dec. 16.—Documents found on one of those arrested in connection with the assassination of President Paes last Saturday show that an extensive plot had been organized, the participants in this drawing lots to see who should strike the blow against the president.

### BROKER SENTENCED UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 18.—Motion for a new trial in the case of Edgar Feld, charged with having uttered remarks in violation of the espionage act, was overruled in United States district court here today and he is sentenced to serve 60 days in jail and pay a fine of \$500. He is a commission broker here and has a son in the service.

### 3,500 SHOTS PER MINUTE

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 18.—Perfection by John M. Browning of machine guns for aircraft which enable the flier to fire three guns by pressing one trigger, shooting 3,500 shots a minute, was announced.

### CASE CLOSED AGAINST BERGER

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Counsel for the government prepared to close the case today against Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee and four other socialist leaders charged with violation of the espionage act. When the government evidence is all in, attorneys for the defense plan to move that the case be taken from the jury and the defendants discharged on the ground that the prosecution has failed to prove the charges. If this motion is

overruled the defense will proceed with the presentation of its case. The defense, it is said, will base its case on the defense, it is said, will base its case

### WILL RETURN

MEXICAN RAILWAYS  
El Paso, Texas, Dec. 18.—Orders have been issued Mexican railroad men to have the name "Constitutionalist lines" removed from all rolling stock on the Mexican Central railroad and to substitute the old name "National Railways of Mexico." This is believed here to be the first step toward returning the railroads of Mexico to their original owners.

### TO DETERMINE RUSSIAN POLICY

Washington, Dec. 18.—The determination of a Russian policy will be one of the first things undertaken at the preliminary meetings preceding the peace conference.

### REICHSTAG WILL NOT MEET

Copenhagen, Dec. 18.—President Fehrenbach, of the German reichstag, according to a telegram from Berlin, has informed the members of the reichstag that as armistice has been prolonged and preliminary peace negotiations postponed there is no reason for the reichstag to meet at present.

### FORMER COUNTY ASSESSOR INDICTED

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 19.—D. V. Peacock, former county assessor of Dona Ana county, New Mexico, was indicted by the district grand jury today on two counts charging him with having in his possession an alleged forged note the face value of which was \$2,000. He was indicted recently and the indictment quashed because of a technical error. His bond was fixed at \$2,500.

### HEALTH SEEKER SUICIDE

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 19.—George B. Porter a health seeker, was found dead in his room this morning with an empty bottle which contained drugs beside the bed. He was unknown here.

### RED CROSS CAMPAIGN LAGGING

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 19.—The Red Cross campaign committee was 12,000 behind in its tentative quota of Christmas memberships today when the reports of the teams showed only 8,000 memberships yet enrolled. It was planned to obtain 22,000 members for the Red Cross during the week. The campaign will be continued until Sunday.

### SENATE DESIRES INFORMATION

Washington, Dec. 19.—A resolution asking the state department to inform the senate whether the American peace commissioners are advocating destruction of German

### Amoergen, Holland, Wednesday,

Dec. 18.—Former Emperor William has been confined to his bed since Sunday with a severe chill. His indisposition has brought about a renewal of his old ear trouble, necessitating the calling in of a specialist, a professor from Utrecht, to assist the local doctor.

Starfishes have a considerable power of reproducing last parts, a single arm having been known to grow up into a new starfish.

## Lucero Pardons Libelers

Acting Governor Antonio Lucero, on Saturday last, granted full, complete and unconditional pardons to Florencio C. de Baca, Charles N. Higgins, Jerome Clevenger and William G. Ogle, all convicted of criminal libel at the June term of court, in San Miguel county.

What reasons if any, were given by Mr. Lucero, for the granting of these pardons at this time, we do not know. But as the case of each of these persons is now pending on appeal before the Supreme court of New Mexico, and as yet undetermined, it does seem peculiar that the secretary of state, under all the circumstances should, grant the pardons at this time.

While we do not question the legal right of the acting governor to pardon a convicted criminal while his case is pending on appeal, we do think that such action, nullifying as it does, a decree of a judicial tribunal, should be taken only after careful consideration and thorough inquiry into all the facts and circumstances surrounding the conviction, and when it is manifestly clear that the ends of justice will not be defeated.

Only once, to our knowledge, has Governor Lindsey seen fit to pardon a person whose case was before the Supreme Court for review—that was in the case of Juan V. Lucero, who had been convicted of the larceny of one head of neat cattle. Lucero was of draft age, was willing to enter the army, and was pardoned by Governor Lindsey, in order that he might do so, but not until the trial judge and the district attorney had recommended that such action be taken.

We do not know of any patriotic work now being undertaken by either of the four persons pardoned by Secretary Lucero, and we are reliably informed that the trial judge made no recommendation in their cases nor was any recommendation or statement asked for.

While the power to pardon is lodged in the governor, we do not believe that it was intended that it should be so used that criminals should go unpunished.

So flagrant was the character of the offense of which Ogle, Clevenger and Higgins were convicted, in the opinion of the trial judge, that in imposing sentence upon one of them the court, among other things, said:

"I have looked in vain for some mitigating circumstance in connection with your action. The undisputed evidence in your case is that you read a libelous letter in the Methodist church, to persons assembled to attend the morning service, on Sunday, March 31. That you did so deliberately is shown by the testimony of Mr. Hedgecock which you did not deny. His evidence shows that you counselled with him and with your minister before reading the letter, and Mr. Hedgecock says that he advised against the reading of the same. Yet you read it. All of which seems to me conclusive proof of your malice in so doing. It has been advocated by many per-

sons in this locality, and you among them, that politics be kept away from the public schools, from court proceedings and from local affairs. Yet you evidently saw nothing wrong in your taking politics of a very dirty character into the House of God. It is not unreasonable to suppose that you went to church on that morning with the "Word of God," the Holy Bible, in your hand, to all outward appearances a devout worshiper, while you either carried with you or procured while there a weapon with which to assassinate the character of a fellow human being. You, no doubt, would have people believe that your sole object in going to church on the morning in question was to worship the Divine Master in accordance with your religious belief. But, calmly and dispassionately viewing your actions, I am forced to the conclusion that, at the time there reposed in your heart very little of the true spirit of the Brotherhood of Man."

It will be remembered that Ogle, Higgins and Clevenger have been very active workers in behalf of the Democratic party; that Lucero is a prominent democrat; that he was a candidate on the democratic ticket at the last general election; and that finding the reins of government in his hands during the absence of Governor Lindsey, he granted these pardons. As to the motive that prompted such action, we do not know, nor do we even guess, but it certainly made things safe for certain democrats.

However, we are of the opinion that the power of pardon should be subject to greater restrictions and regulations than is now provided by law. Why not have a state board of pardons, as they do in practically every other state in the Union?

### A Good Word for Chamberlain's Tablets

"I am very much pleased to have the opportunity to say a good word for Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. Mamie Bartel, McBerly, Mo. "I think it is the best thing for stomach troubles and constipation that I have ever used." The above shows the high esteem in which Chamberlain's Tablets are held by those who have used them. Give them a trial. They will do you good.—Adv.

### COOMBS TO MANAGE PHILLIES

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—John W. Coombs veteran pitcher who was with the Brooklyn team last season, has wired William F. Baker, president of the Philadelphia baseball club, that he has accepted terms to manage the Phillies next year. He will receive a salary of \$7,000, with a bonus if he succeeds in piloting the team to a place among the leaders in the pennant race.

Sickly children need WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. It only destroys worms, if there be any, but it acts as a strengthening tonic to the stomach and bowels. Price 30c per bottle. Sold by G. S. Schaefer.—Adv.

### SAILORS TESTIFY

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Two jackies, former members of the Young People's Socialist league, were the principal witnesses today at the trial of Victor L. Berger, and four other socialist leaders charged with conspiracy to violate the espionage law.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The Berlin central government is powerless to preserve order, and deserters from the army terrorize the inhabitants, according to a correspondent of the Journal who has returned from a visit to Berlin.

Robberies and attacks follow one another rapidly and apartments and shops are robbed in mid-day.

Red flags are flying over all the city but business is going on as usual.

The theaters, the correspondent adds, are open and the restaurants are crowded. The population is well dressed, he says, but in artificial materials.

There is a scarcity of bread, butter, milk and potatoes and speculators are reported to be holding reserves of foodstuffs. An ordinary meal costs 25 to 30 marks and an order of soup is three marks.

The extremist faction will be of short duration, the Journal correspondent believes, because they have not succeeded in obtaining control of the money which is still in the possession of the bankers and merchants. The correspondent thinks that a republic finally will be established.

The correspondent visited the cellars of the imperial palace and saw the huge stores of provisions kept there while the people suffered from hunger.

### Prince Wanted to Stay

Copenhagen, Dec. 16.—The former German crown prince at the outbreak of the revolution asked that he be allowed to remain with his army as a general but his request was refused, according to the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin. He then offered to remain as a common soldier, but this also was rejected.

After he was forbidden to join his family as a citizen the paper adds, he decided to go to Holland.

Control of the merchant marine is demanded by a sailors' council formed at Hamburg, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende, of this city. The council threatens to sink all the ships if its demand is not complied with. The council insists that the financing be borne by the ship owners.

### Poland Severs Relations

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—Poland has severed relations with Germany according to a telegram received in Berlin from Warsaw.

### INFLUENZA GETS OLD

"Grip" and "Flu" coughs should not be neglected. Profit by the experience thousands like Mrs. Mary Kisby, 3533 Princeton Ave., Spokane Wash., who writes: "Our little boy found relief in wonderful Foley's Honey and Tar. It surely cured me. I am 75 years old; had very bad cough from la grippe." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

J. M. Law, transportation inspector, is in the city today from La Junta.

### AMID HIGHEST ENTHUSIASM, VETERANS OF CHATEAU THIERRY LAND

New York, Dec. 17.—Her decks swarming with nearly 9,000 blue and khaki clad veterans of America's overseas service, the liner Leviathan, which foiled five submarine attacks while transporting troops to France, docked today.

The former German liner came up the bay amid a din, surpassing in volume any previous welcome to a returning troop ship. Of her 1,400 men the majority were on deck, while her rails were lined with almost 5,000 naval officers and men, veterans of the submarine defense patrol and 2,500 soldiers.

Major General Barnett, head of the marine corps, returned enthusiastic over the record of his fighters from Chateau Thierry to the end of the war. He said the marines were "wonderful" and the only complaints were those of the wounded denied a chance to go back to the front.

Among the army men aboard were 486 officers and men and a number of wounded from the second anti-aircraft battalion which was in action on the Toul front when hostilities ceased. They are from California, in command of Major James W. Riley. Other aerial units were taken on at Liverpool.

Many of the returned Americans wore decorations for bravery.

"Ty" Cobb, Detroit American outfielder (who has been in service as a captain in a chemical warfare section, was a passenger. They made him deliver a speech during a minstrel show aboard ship last Saturday.

After his speech he promised all on board the big liner a free ticket to the first baseball game in which he takes part. His speech was uproariously applauded.

### FOR CROUP, "FLU"

#### AND "GRIP" COUGHS

M. T. Davis, leading merchant of Bearsville, W. Va., writes: "A few nights ago one of my patrons had a small child taken with croup about midnight. Came to my store and got Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Before morning the child entirely recovered. Parents can't say enough for Foley's Honey and Tar." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### REDUCTIONS IN 'PHONE CALLS

Washington—Reductions in long distance and toll telephone rates by the adoption of a basic charge of 6 1/4 cents a mile, air line mileage and half the day rate for night service to midnight and one fourth of the day rate after that hour were announced by Postmaster General Burleson.

### It's Dangerous to Neglect a Cough

Never allow a cough to hang on week after week. A cough is usually a symptom of some disease of the throat or bronchials and may well be regarded as a signal of danger. No one can tell what serious diseases may follow when it is neglected. As a rule the disease that causes the coughing may be cured by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In more than nine cases out of ten it is all you will need.—Adv.

Bamboo trees do not blossom until 30 years old.

## CASUALTY LIST

## ALMOST COMPLETE

Washington, Dec. 16.—General Pershing cabled the war department today that practically complete reports of deaths in action among the expeditionary forces should reach the department by December 20 and of severely wounded by December 27.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 16.—The complaint of Mrs. Enriqueta de Huerta of Douglas that her husband, Dr. Huerta, was kidnaped by Mexican officials on Saturday night is being investigated by Sheriff Guy Welch of Cochise county on instructions from the office of the governor.

A telegram was received on Sunday from Mrs. Huerta addressed to the governor, in which she alleged that masked men, whom she recognized as Mexican officials, entered her home in Douglas on Saturday night and at the point of revolvers held at the breast of herself and husband, bound Dr. Huerta and hurried him across the line into Mexico. She asked that Governor Hunt take action.

In the absence from the state of both Governor Hunt and Secretary of State Osborne, Assistant Secretary of State R. C. McGillan took action. He wired Colonel Morgan, U. S. A., at Douglas advising him of the affair and has also instructed Sheriff Guy Welch to make an investigation. Replies to these telegrams are being awaited.

The governor's office was advised this afternoon over the long distance telephone by the chief of police of Douglas that Dr. Huerta and three other Mexicans named Cruz, Silva and Leyba had been executed by Mexican officials at Agua Prieta.

The men were charged with having participated in the recent robbery and murder of a Mexican official and it is alleged that several thousand dollars of the plunder was found in the Huerta home in Douglas.

Officials here decline to comment upon the alleged breach of international law in the kidnaping of Dr. Huerta and taking him forcibly across the border. It is admitted that this is being investigated with a view to making a report to the state department.

## ITALY'S HEAVY CASUALTIES

Rome, Saturday, Dec. 14.—During the war the Italian army lost 15,600 officers killed, the minister of war declared in the senate today. More than 30,000 officers were wounded seriously.

Italy, the minister, General Zupelli, continued, had more men under arms, proportionate to population than any other nation.

The war, he said, had cost Italy 54 billion lire. The public debt at the end of October was 64 billion lire.

Lisbon, Dec. 16.—The body of Dr. Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, who was assassinated Saturday by a man named Jeetne, was taken today to the Belem palace to await the funeral ceremonies. Meanwhile the Portuguese government is continuing in office under Ossenorio Castro, the minister of justice, while both chambers in the parliament have been summoned today to discuss the question of a successor to the presidency.

## BASE HOSPITAL AT CODY

The government will maintain the base hospital at Deming indefinitely, but will close Camp Cody in the near future, according to information received today from Senator A. A. Jones by the Commercial club. The senator had been asked to use his influence to have the camp maintained as a demobilization point for New Mexico and Arizona troops, so that these men might not be compelled to go to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, for demobilization. Secretary Baker and the chief of staff informed Senator Jones, after a conference, that the cost of maintaining Camp Cody as a mobilization point would be too great. Arizona and New Mexico commercial bodies asked that the camp be maintained as a convenient demobilization point for troops from those states.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

## Warranty Deeds

Jose Atanacio Sandoval et al to H. D. Reinken Jan. 28, 1918 \$15.86 acres of land on Sapello.

Hattie Deniston to Minnie Young Dec. 11, 1918 land in twp. 12 R. 23.

## Quit Claim Deeds

J. D. W. Veeder to Ortiz Grant Co. Dec. 10, 1918 interest in Ortiz Co Ortiz Grant Co.

Vidal Urioste to A. A. Gallegos Dec. 6, 1918 land on Pecos.

## HE WAS WEAK AND

## ALL RUN DOWN

"I thought my kidneys might be the cause of my rundown condition and weakness," writes W. H. Frear 63 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y., "so I took Foley Kidney Pills and they did the work. I cheerfully recommend them. You can use my name wherever you wish." They stop rheumatic aches. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## BYRD THOUSAND MILES

## FROM SHORE

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—A linnnet lighted on the four masted schooner Sophie Christenson when the vessel was a thousand miles from any shore, according to the ship's captain, Bob McCarron. The linnnet has become a fast friend of the ship's canary, both occupying the same cage.

## Has Used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for Fifteen Years

"We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our family during the past 15 years. I have taken it myself and have given it to the children for coughs and colds, and have found it to be a quick cure for these complaints," writes Mrs. William C. Proffit, Pana, Ill.—Adv.

Women have been installed as telephone clerks in police headquarters in Washington.

## 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 colds coughs and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets Sold everywhere.—Adv.



**WHERE SHALL I SHIP MY FURS?**

**The Important Problem Every Fur Shipper Must Solve to be Successful**

You are receiving price lists and other literature from many different Fur Houses—all claiming to pay the highest prices, etc., etc. This makes it difficult for you to choose your Fur House and a wrong guess may mean dollars out of your pocket. You must exercise great care and caution in choosing the Fur House to whom you are going to entrust your catch of Fur-bearers. You can solve this important problem by making "Shubert" a trial shipment.

For more than thirty-five years "Shubert" has been paying Fur shippers "more money" for their Furs—always giving an honest and liberal assortment—paying the highest market prices—sending returns out promptly, in other words, rendering "better service"—"quicker." "Shubert" offers you the SERVICE of an honest—reliable—responsible—safe Fur House—where you take no risk. "The Shubert Guarantee" protects you absolutely. A trial will convince you. Get a shipment off—TODAY.

Write for "The Shubert Shipper," a complete Fur Market Report and Price List issued at every change in the Fur Market.

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SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO  
**A.B. SHUBERT, INC.**  
The Largest House in the World  
Dealing Exclusively in  
**AMERICAN RAW FURS**  
25-27 W. Austin Ave. (Dept.) Chicago, U.S.A.

## CHIEFS OF FRANCISCO VILLA MILITARY CHIEF SAYS PERMANENT GOVERNMENT WILL BE ESTABLISHED

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 16.—General Francisco Villa, crossed the Mexican border near here recently with five other Villa chiefs for the purpose of joining Villa in the field in western Chihuahua. He arrived here from New York in disguise and was met at the border by Villa agents. It is believed here he is on a special mission to Villa from a group of Mexican politicians whose known purpose is to attempt to start a movement against the Mexican government January 1 and declare Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez provisional president.

When the Villa revolution started falling General Angeles quit Villa and came to the United States where he bought a dairy in the El Paso valley. Later he went to New York where he was small arms inspector for the French government. Rumors of his activity in the new movement Villa has been trying to launch were received here several weeks ago but were denied by Mexican government agents. The exact place and date of his crossing was kept secret but the presence of a Villa band opposite Candelaria, Texas, in the Big Bend district was believed to have been for the purpose of meeting Angeles and escorting him to Villa's camp which is now reported in the vicinity of El Valle, south of Casas Grandes and 175 miles south of the border. It is not believed General Angeles plans to remain in the field with Villa but to confer with him regarding the new movement which is scheduled to start January 1.

## Castro to Combat Villa

Juarez, Mexico, Dec. 16.—General Jesus Castro, the new commander of the northeastern military zone, has sent a detachment of cavalry west from Chihuahua City toward Cusi and along the Mexico North-western railroad, according to letters received here today from Chihuahua City. General Castro is arranging to take the field in person against Villa with fresh troops brought with him from the south.

Warsaw, Via Vienna, Sunday, Dec. 15.—The government of Poland should be recognized by all the allied powers in order to deal properly with the situation in Poland, General Joseph Pilsudski, military head of the present government, told the correspondent today.

General Pilsudski is opposed by some groups on the ground that he is a socialist, but he says he is a democrat. General Pilsudski, while he is the military head of the government, signs all government decrees and is considered the civil head also. The correspondent saw him in the villa of Belvedere in the outskirts of Warsaw where he lives with his staff. He conducts the business of the Polish government in a suite of magnificently furnished rooms occupied until a month ago by the German governor general, von Beseler.

"The government now is in a period of transition" he said. "A permanent government will be established after the January elections to the diet.

"I am neither a socialist nor a bolshevik, but a democrat. I think the bolshevik danger is imminent in Poland unless we are able to put up a fence against the Russian influence.

"Let me first say how happy I am that there is a United Poland. Our independence is due entirely to the allies, otherwise it would always have been a fiction. Now we may realize cherished ideals. Our president task is to keep peace and order while awaiting the elections.

"We need an army" he continued, "to avoid the danger of civil war and to guarantee the frontiers against bolshevik agents or the infiltration of German troops, particularly those from the army of General Hoffman. These factors constitute a menace unless we get help from the allies in the form of arms.

Sugar restrictions are off, but good habits acquired during the war need not be abandoned.

The inaugural ball and banquet will be given Governor O. A. Larrazolo and wife, at the Scottish Rite cathedral in Santa Fe on the evening of January 1. The price of the tickets for the ball and banquet have been fixed by the committee on arrangements at \$10, for one gentleman and two ladies. Las Vegas and San Miguel county should be well represented by its citizens at these inaugural ceremonies, in honor of its fellow-townsmen, to whom has been given the highest office in the state by the vote of a majority of the people in the state.

W. E. Gortner has received a supply of tickets from the Santa Fe committee and anyone desiring to attend the inaugural ball and banquet can obtain tickets to the same from Mr. Gortner. The Santa Fe committee is anxious to know by December 28, how many to expect from Las Vegas and San Miguel county so that proper arrangements may be made for their reception.

Plans for the Elks New Years celebration are now under way and indications are that this will be the most delightful affair of the holiday season and it is hoped that many of the soldier boy Elks will be here to enter in the fun.

The following special committee has been appointed to assist the regular entertainment with the dance and in collecting an assessment of \$5 which will be used for the benefit of the poor at Christmas and other movements of the lodge. No further charge will be made for the dance. The committee-men are Orrin Blood, Morris Danziger, Will Springer, Sigmund Nahm, E. J. McWenig, Ike Bacharach, O. M. Ward, Chester Iden, H. A. Whittington and Andy Weist. These men will act as lieutenants over 15 men and to each of them will be written a personal letter which will explain more fully the reason for the five dollar assessment at this time.

Reports are that the snow has been heavy throughout the county, both in the southern and northern portions. The snow is reported to be heavy at Santa Rosa and still farther south. Word was also received from Rcy that a heavy snow was falling there this morning. Tourists report that there is no snow on Raton pass.

Philip Sanchez has returned home from San Francisco where he has been in the service of the United States Navy. Philip was one of the first boys to receive honorable discharge from the service in the Navy. His home is in Mora but he is a well known and popular young man in this city having attended the Normal University here for many years always taking an active interest in the work of the school.

Edgar C. Hill, a rancher of Nolan, N. M., died this morning at 1 a. m. at his apartments on the east side. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. Hill leaves a wife and one child, five brothers, and two sisters. One brother, I. E. Hill was with him at the time of his death. The body, which is in charge of Charles J. Day, will be taken to Nolan, N. M. on train No. 8 for burial.

#### TROOPS SAIL ON GEORGE WASHINGTON

Washington, Dec. 19.—Returning home on the transport George Washington, which sailed from France December 15, the war department announced today, are the 139th Field Artillery, Batteries A, B, D, and E, and headquarters company of the 137th field artillery; 35 officers of the 138th field artillery and a number of casuals.

It was reported yesterday that a 27 inch snow fell in the vicinity of Rociada yesterday, this is the heaviest snow they have had in the mountains this winter.

The New Mexico boys on today's casualty list are Private Miguel Gallegos of Rito, killed in action; Ramon Lopez of Los Lunas, missing in action; William Walter of Organ, killed in action; Richard K. Thompson of Carlsbad, wounded severely; Rufino Trujillo, of Jarales, wounded; Jose L. Savage of Polvadera, missing in action; Arturo Montoya, of Roy, missing in action; Fidel Baca of San Antonio, wounded severely; Mariano Alamogordo, wounded slightly; John Quilliana of Rowe, wounded severely; Claude E. Wilson of Roy, wounded severely; William P. Lebreton of H. Duke of Delphos, wounded slightly; Alfredo Martinez of Gallup, wounded; Wheeler A. Botler, of Allie, wounded slightly, and Juan Zamora of Las Cruces, wounded slightly.

A marriage license was issued yesterday afternoon to John A. Gregory of Springer, and Miss Bessie Howe of Las Vegas.

The new auto licenses for 1919 are being sent out. They are very conspicuous this year the number and letters being black on a white background.

The funeral of William Estes Clement who died Sunday, was held yesterday afternoon from the chapel of J. C. Johnsen and Sons. Mrs. Clement, wife of the deceased, and her mother, Mrs. Maggie McQueen from Grandbury, Texas, were here in attendance at the funeral. Interment was in Odd Fellows' cemetery.

Henry Beisman, a well known ranchman of the Ferndale district, died this morning at 5:30 a. m. at his home. He is survived by his wife and five children. The deceased was 59 years of age. The body was brought to Las Vegas and is in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

#### NAVY REVIEW DELAYED

Washington—The navy department announced postponement of the review of the Atlantic fleet until December 26. Bad weather is delaying the ships.

#### WILL ADVOCATE SINKING SHIPS

Paris—American delegates to the peace conference will advocate the sinking of surrendered enemy warships, according to those in close touch with them.

Odessa, Friday, Dec. 13.—Serious broken out in Bulgaria according to information received by Lokal Anzeiger from Bulgaria by way of Hungary.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Activities of Bolo Pasha, executed as a French traitor, in promoting in the United States and financing by the German government of the Paris Journal and in what was described as an attempt to form a news alliance between the Journal and William R. Hearst's newspapers, were recited today to the senate committee investigating German propaganda by Alfred L. Becker, deputy attorney general of New York.

Charles F. Bertelli, Paris correspondent of the Hearst newspapers, who came to the United States to introduce Bolo to Hearst early in 1916, was quoted by Mr. Becker as having said that every American loved France and that consequently it needed no advertising. After Bolo's return to Paris in May, 1916 the Paris Journal published a "fulsome account of Hearst" the witness said, but otherwise no evidence of a news connection between the Journal and Hearst was disclosed.

He told the committee that the German propaganda extended through South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, as well as in all the countries at war with Germany.

Becker said that Count von Bernstorff agreed so quickly to Bolo's proposition to furnish \$1,683,000 to purchase the Paris Journal, that the New York state investigators had proceeded on the theory that Mr. Hearst might have arranged the purchase before Bolo came to the United States. He added, however:

"I do not say today that I consider the theory in any way established."

The committee was told that there was no evidence except certain depositions, the worth of which the witness did not pass upon, to show that any of the persons with whom Bolo came in contact in the United States had knowledge of his relations with the German government, except Adolph Ravenstadt, head of Amsinck and Company, New York bankers, who participated in the transfer of funds from Germany to Bolo's credit in the United States.

Mr. Becker stated there was no evidence that the Paris Journal's attitude toward the war had been changed by the German financing and that it had always been loyal in its utterances.

"Then it looks as if Germany got her leg pulled, doesn't it?" commented Senator Wolcott.

"It was a pure swindle," replied Mr. Becker. "One lesson of all this is to show the absolute futility of such transactions."

Mr. Becker read depositions by several chauffeurs and bell men and a door man at the Hearst apartment in New York, telling of visit there by Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pasha in 1916.

#### POOR TO HAVE A MERRY CHRISTMAS

Preparations are being made by the child's welfare department for the poor children's Christmas and this department is going to see that every poor child receives candy and fruit to gladden their little hearts. All of those who are destitute for clothing will be looked after immediately and those not so badly

in need will receive attention after the holidays.

City Marshal Pierce Murphy is lending his every effort to assist the committee in locating the children having secured over 40 names of families in need for them.

Mrs. Earl Breese the chairman of the committee assisted by Mrs. Lester Sands, Mrs. L. H. Bennett, Mrs. Frank Manzanares and Mrs. A. J. Gerard are busy at work and would appreciate very much if anyone knowing of poor children inform one of the committee and anyone having toys, books or warm clothing leave them at the Mercantile as early as possible.

#### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Dec. 19.—The closing quotations at the grain and provision market today were as follows:

Corn, Jan. \$1.35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; May \$1.34 $\frac{3}{8}$ .  
Oats, Jan. 71; May 71 1-4.  
Pork, Jan. \$47; May \$43.  
Lard, Jan. \$23 70; May \$24.02.  
Ribs, Jan. \$24.75; May \$24.72.

#### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Dec. 19.—Hogs, receipts 16,000. Market steady. Heavy \$16.80 @17.35; lights \$16.75@17.15; pigs \$12.50@14.

Cattle, receipts 4,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$18@20; western steers \$12@16; cows \$6@14; heifers \$7@14.25; stockers and feeders \$7@16; calves \$7@13.75.

Sheep, receipts 2,000. Market weak. Lambs \$12@14.50; yearlings \$10.50 @11.75; wethers \$9@10.25; ewes \$8 @9.15.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The cost of the great ship building plant at Hog Island was estimated today at \$63,300,000 by Charles Piez, general manager of the shipping board's emergency fleet corporation. He said that the yard, which has delivered one ship and has 50 keels laid, should be completed in 60 days.

The original estimate of cost for a plant on a smaller scale was \$21,000,000 and this was increased later to \$27,000,000. Upon a survey to be made about January 1 to determine whether the American international corporation is reducing operating expenses, Mr. Piez said, will determine whether the government shall take over the shipyard.

#### GILLET WOULD

#### BECOME SPEAKER

Washington, Dec. 19.—Representative Gillet of Massachusetts, republican leader of the house during the illness of Representative Mann of Illinois, today announced his candidacy for the speakership. Former Speaker Cannon today declared his support for Mr. Mann.

#### MASONIC MEETING

The annual election of officers of Chapman Lodge No. 2 A. F. and A. M. will be held tonight. Members are requested to attend this important meeting and visitors will be welcome.

Nebraska claims to lead all states of the union in the number of automobiles owned in proportion to the population.