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NUMBER 30

COPPER MINES IN ARIZONA ARE CLOSED

JEROME TROUBLE STARTS AFTER
WAGE CUT; 18,000 ARE
EFFECTED.

Jerome, Feb. 13.—The copper mines of the Jerome district closed down this morning for a period, the managers said, of from six to eight months following troubles which started last Monday when the owners announced a wage cut of 75 cents per day. Six thousand miners and other workers with a tributary population estimated at 18,000 more, are effected.

No disorders have been reported so far, but twenty-five men of the Third United States Infantry under Lieut. John Sellers are patrolling the streets with bayonets fixed and guarding the approaches to the mines.

This morning marked the expiration of the ultimatum issue to the men by the United Verde and United Verde Extension, the two largest properties in the district, that if a sufficient force was not on hand today to operate the mines and keep the smelters going they would close down indefinitely or until the copper market improved.

Last night, union leaders, at a big mass meeting, urged the men to back to work and observe the union ruling that no strike would be declared and work would be continued under protest till the arrival of Federal Mediator Hywell Davis, now on his way here.

The United Verde management informed the unions that if 250 underground miners reported this morning the mine would remain open. Only 182 men came on duty, the great majority being machinists and engineers, with a bare sprinkling of underground workers.

The shut down in the Jerome district is complete. A few of the smaller properties are hoping to reopen when the present trouble blows over but the managers of the large companies assert they will abide by their promise to keep closed at least for six months.

Agitators at Work.

Jerome, Ariz., Feb. 13.—Following the closing down of the mines in the Jerome district this morning Assistant General Manager Robert E. Tally of the United Verde, one of the two big producing properties of the district, issued a statement in which he

charged the men with having allowed themselves to be influenced by a handful of agitators.

Archangel, Feb. 13.—American reinforcements, marching over thirty miles of a forest trail, reached the hard pressed British and Russians in the region of Sredmakrenga yesterday. The result was that the Bolshevik who had been launching strong attacks in this region, retired to the southward, apparently abandoning their offensive movement.

The Bolsheviks evidently feared that they would be cut off in the rear and withdrew before the Americans reached Sredmakrenga.

Conditions on other sectors of the northern Russian front were unchauged today.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 13.—The home of C. H. Nolan, a miner living in the eastern section of Butte, was dynamited early this morning. No one was injured although the house was occupied at the time.

A portion of the rear porch of the house was blown down and a shed in the yard was demolished. Nolan is employed at the St. Lawrence mine here and has continued to work since the strike of miners was declared last Friday.

Pinned to the front door of the Nolan home was a piece of paper bearing the figures "3-7-77." These figures were found pinned to the body of Frank Little, I. W. W. leader, who was lynched here. Nolan has received threats, according to the police.

According to the police Mrs. Nolan told them that she had received a warning over the telephone last Monday evening from some unknown persons that if her husband did not refrain from working at the mine "something would happen to his family."

Nothing more was thought of the matter, the police say Mrs. Nolan told them, until the explosion early this morning. Mrs. Nolan and an infant son and a cousin were sleeping in the house but beyond a shaking up were not injured. Windows in adjacent houses were broken by the force of the explosion.

Chief of Police J. J. Murphy early today arrested a man giving the name of Albert Brawdy, who was alleged by a clerk at the Finlen hotel here to have threatened to blow up street cars if attempts were made to resume service today.

Despite the fact that additional union organizations in Butte have endorsed the strike of the two miners' organizations more men appeared to have gone to work at the mines today.

Three men, all foreigners, were arrested during the morning on charges of obstructing men from going to their work.

Boilermakers Told to Return.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—Pacific Coast boilermakers of whom several thousand are on strike, were instructed today to return to work and observe all agreements with employers and the government, by a telegram from Lewis Weyand, acting president of the Boilermakers and Shipbuilders International Union.

Will Treat With Strikers.

Tacoma, Feb. 13.—To a telegram sent him Tuesday night by a committee of Tacoma business men and strike committee men through Manager C. W. Wiley of the Todd Dry Dock and Construction Company, Charles Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, replied today that "He would be glad to treat with the strikers if they would return to work."

SLEET, SNOW AND WINDS CRIP- PLE TRAIN AND WIRE SERVICE IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 13.—A heavy sleet storm, accompanied by severe winds through Western Kansas and Nebraska late last night isolated the western part of the country. All wire communication with the eastern part of the country was severed early this morning when telephone and telegraph wires went down in western Kansas and Nebraska.

The storm in its severity struck in Nebraska around Hastings and west of there, while in Kansas it seemed to spend its fury around Ellis and Newton, Kansas, where the Union Pacific line to Kansas City and the main line of the Santa Fe ran into blizzard conditions.

The Western Union and Postal telegraph companies suffered the same fate as the railroads and telephone companies and are without communication with outside points.

"The worst blizzard in years" is the way Charles H. Jett, chief operator of the Postal Telegraph Company here, described the storm.

The weather bureau reports early today show the storm to be centralized at Kansas City and moving north-eastward, increasing in severity as it proceeds astward. Throughout Eastern Kansas and Nebraska the storm is accompanied by a heavy rain and unusually high winds. In that section the barometer has already reached unusually low points.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Wood for fuel in Moscow costs from 800 to 1,000 rubles per carriage load, according to advices today to the state department and the temperature is rarely above 41 degrees above zero. The main street in Moscow is the only one that is lighted and because of frequent street fights few citizens venture out of doors at night.

LARRAZOLOURGES TAXES TO PAY EXPENSES

MONEY WILL BE USED FOR NEW
BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—A bond issue or small tax over a long term of years or, if constitutional, a re-appropriation of the balance of the public defense monies, are three suggestions for defraying the expense of needed new buildings for public institutions made by Governor Larrazolo in a special message to the Legislature today accompanying the biennial budget which the governor and budget board submit to the solons.

A two cent tax on gasoline to raise \$400,000 annually; an increased tax on automobiles, yielding \$100,000, and over annually; a franchise or license tax on corporations; two cent tax on movies; an inheritance tax and tax on incomes over \$1,000, and collection of two and a half millions in delinquent taxes are measures suggested by the governor to raise revenue for the eighth and ninth fiscal years. The governor points out that with an increase of a mill levy for schools the total taxation rate will be only six mills, an increase of three-fourths of a mill over the past two years. The governor urges that new revenues be applied to roads and schools that the mounted police be given wider powers, game warden expenses be specifically limited by law, that the state tax commission be cut from five to three members; that the state officers and assistants receive higher salaries and that the mining companies should pay expenses of the mine inspectors.

The very important recommendation is made that all monies handled by state officers be converted into the state treasury, this to include the officers of the state land commissioner where large sums of money deposited by land applicants have heretofore been in the custody of the commissioner.

GERMAN RADICAL ARRESTED.

Basle, Feb. 13.—Karl Radek, the Russian Bolshevik emissary, who has been accused by the German authorities of being an instigator of numerous radical outbreaks in Germany, has been arrested by the Berlin police, according to a Berlin dispatch today. His whereabouts has been a mystery for some time.

Hon. Frank H. Springer Pays Tribute to Roosevelt

Following is the address of Hon. Frank H. Springer at the Roosevelt memorial service held at Santa Fe Sunday:

"It has been said that the history of a nation may be read in the biographies of its great men. While this may not be strictly true in the view of critical scholars, it is undoubtedly true as to the public at large. For if the life of Washington is the history of the American revolution, and the formation of the Union; while the chief essentials of the Civil War which preserved it from dissolution are found in the story of Abraham Lincoln. And no history of the vital movements involving the progress and deepest interest of this Nation during the present generation can be complete or intelligible without a chapter not merely on Roosevelt, but of Roosevelt. By the common consent of mankind he has been the outstanding personality who has dominated and typified American life of his generation, in those aspects which patriotic citizens would like to believe its strongest characteristic, to a degree that cannot be said of any other individual. Monarchs and warriors and statesmen there have been in plenty who have shaped the destinies of their countries by wars and conquests, and by economic policies; but none who by teaching and by example have so profoundly influenced the character and ideals of the people in so many different ways as to these things which stand for the true greatness of a nation. To increase the territories of a country, to add lustre to its arm, or to gain wealth by the extension of its commerce, are achievements which have brought fame to many conspicuous characters in history.

"But to be a commanding figure in public affairs and at the same time a leader of moral forces which vitally touched the future welfare of his country, and also by personal example and deeds to be a crusader whose shining crest his people were eager to follow—is given to but few men in the annals of time.

"It is difficult at this time to appraise the place of this great man in history—not because there is any doubt about its paramount position but because he was great in so many different ways.

"Born in the older part of the east, where the concepts of life or more of its people are fixed according to standards of long usage, and in comfortable circumstances financially, he did not have the arduous trials in youth which have shaped the characters of so many great men. Nevertheless, he was not content to lie upon the bed of ease which fortune had made for him, but in early youth he looked for fields of action and of work; and having found them found in them such joy of living, and such zest for doing, that he became an intense and vital force in American thought and action, and in his long career became the most conspicuous example of what is described in his own famous phrase as 'the strenuous life.'

"Having a body which lacked the vigor his mind required, he set out deliberately to re-create it by life in the open; and for that purpose came to the Rocky Mountains, and plunged with all his restless energy into a frontier life. He learned the West and became a part of it. He came close to the elemental men who peopled it at that time—the hardiest, roughest, most simple minded and big hearted men on the American continent. By living, faring and working as they did, he built up an iron constitution which thereafter met every test his strong and furious nature demanded. There is no doubt that this western experience in touch with the grandest phenomena of nature, her towering mountains and vast expanse of sky and air, and in contact heart to heart with men direct from the soil, exerted a powerful influence upon his character—bringing to his alert and receptive mind the wide vision and deep understanding of human nature which gave him in after years such a marvelous hold upon the thoughts and emotions of men.

"Thus by sheer force of his own will he trained a naturally inefficient body until it became that of an athlete, fit for the hardest tests of life, so that there was no feat of physical courage and endurance asked by him of other men that he was not ready to undertake on equal terms with them. And he trained his mind until he acquired a memory that was one of the most remarkable of his time, marvelous in accuracy and encyclopedic in extent, so that with his insatiable appetite for knowledge, and his wonderful capacity for devouring books he accumulated a fund of information upon almost everything under the sun, which was stored away in orderly compartments of his teeming brain, ready for instant use in the tournaments of disputation with all comers.

"With such a physical and mental equipment he entered the field of politics at the age of 24, and embarked upon a career of thirty-six strenuous years which, if measured by effort and achievement by heart throbs of himself and others excited by him, would be extended into centuries. In this field he soon attracted notice for daring, originality and restless independence, which made him a thorn in the side of complacent politicians of the existing school. His uncurbed assaults upon deep-rooted customs in public affairs, upon graft and corruption in office, and upon the arrogant dominance of big business in state and national life, behind which many of those customs were entrenched, brought consternation to political associates and opponents alike. They soon began to listen with attention to whatever he had to say and to await with anxiety for what he was going to say next.

"These activities also brought results; for with all his tempestuous method he was neither a revolutionist nor an anarchist but a constructive reformer who revered the principles of orderly government upon which this nation is founded, and

who believed that the highest duty of a patriotic citizen is to uproot evils which have crept in through the frailties of men to its detriment and peril. For the ills which he denounced he was ready to propose remedies; and some of the innovations forced upon his frightened contemporaries by his boisterous persistence have become so firmly rooted in our national life that it is hard to realize that they were not always here, so self-evident do they seem to us now. Regardless of where they hit or who they hurt he followed his own conceptions with doubting self-confidence and tireless energy asking neither favors nor rewards. Thus in the troublous field of politics he was a free lance—and so he remained to the end.

"As such he became the greatest individual force in this country and during the last twenty years of his life the most conspicuous of his generation. More than any other man of his period he was close to the people and touched their thoughts and aroused them to action. More than any other man he awakened a conscience of the American people to the political and business evils which threatened to sap the foundation of our government. More than any other did he blaze the trail toward the correction of those evils. And more than any other when the storm of war broke upon the world did he bring home to the people of this country the perception of what it meant to us, of the moral duty which called us to action and roused the country from the appalling lethargy which had already brought it to the brink of humiliation and disaster.

"By such a career he grew to a stature in the eyes of his countrymen which has only two or three equals in the history of the republic. He touched the imagination of the people more than any man since Lincoln. He had a greater number of personal friends, and more widely distributed than any other man of this or any other time. He attracted them like a magnet and the spell of his personality held them like steel. It was not because he was president, but because he was, along with almost everything else, a great, big human man, red of blood and clean of soul; who could fight and do, and lead where he asked others to go; who hated sham and humbug and idleness; who loved a hard-hitting foe; who was a good sport, who could smash back at his enemies and laugh when the laugh was on him; who did not hide his convictions nor fear to follow them; who could be reached by everyone who had a message; who preached loud and often, but practiced what he preached; who thought, talked and believed United States from the depth of his soul, was ready to die for it and wanted them to die along with him.

"The whole country claimed him. The East claimed him, the South, the Northwest and the Southwest. He readily admitted and acknowledged their title, but only as a joint ownership with every other part of the country—knowing full well that under

this pleasing fiction lay the deeper truth that they all belonged to him whenever he needed their allegiance and support upon any question which by his volcanic energy was upheaved into a great moral issue. Thus when, during the first years of the war the middle west, seat of empire in this Nation, looked upon it with placid indifference, and in the fancied security of its inland position calmly hugged the delusion that it was in no way concerned it was the voice of Theodore Roosevelt thundering in their ears, and of him alone, that brought them into line with the public opinion of the Nation that forced the call to arms.

"Not that he was always right, or that he did not at times advocate views and measures which grieved his friends and cooled the ardor of his admirers. This was inevitable in a man of his exuberant intellect and restless vitality. Some of his pet ideas were transitory and afterwards abandoned. Some that many of us thought wrong seem right to us now; and measures that when proposed by him checked the sober thought of many good citizens for their radicalism appear mildly conservative today. But the amazing thing about this amazing man is not that he made mistakes, but that we so soon forget them. To us, to his countrymen who loved him in spite of his faults it seemed like a personal calamity that our confidence in him as a politician should be temporarily impaired. And we were glad to forget and to turn from the politician to the man, in whom we still believed, and upon whose transcendent qualities as representative American our minds could always calmly rest.

"Of such a man as he it is hard to say enough and hard to say little enough—and harder still to say anything that has not already been said by some one else. In any attempt to portray him one must conscientiously or quite, the estimates expressed in the from, even if he does not strictly quite the estimates expressed in the thousands of comments with which the press has teemed. This fact, however, need not trouble us now. For the opinion held of any one by the men of his own time where it is of such a uniform trend as to constitute an emphatic and common judgment, is in itself a fact of the first importance in any appraisal of his character. The most significant thing in the vast volume of expressions that have been uttered lies in their spontaneous earnestness, their unmistakable sincerity and the total absence of that tone of formal respect which follows the adage that of the dead we should say nothing but good. From the nature of the comment it is difficult to distinguish his enemies from his friends. As one commentator has observed, the bitter animosities he aroused during his lifetime are dead, not so much because he is dead as because they never had any real life in them. It was a curious thing and often unnoticed that whenever he ceased for a short time to be active in the public mind animosity died away and his most virulent enemies began to talk kindly of him. And so, without attempting to recite the authors of particular phrases, or even in all cases following their exact language we may not do better than to throw up their title, but only as a joint ownership with every other part of the country—knowing full well that under

American from friends and foes alike.

"Leading metropolitan journals that had been either unsympathetic with or bitterly opposed to his political policies, now speak of his fascinating personality, his lofty and patriotic intentions and his towering leadership in political thoughts and actions. One of them says that no citizen of the United States ever did more than he to make the rest of the world understand and admire the American character at its robust and virile best. Another, looking back over the period of controversy, forgets its former antagonism enough to frankly say: His enduring works, and by their enduring works history judges men his vital achievements were the reformation in business morality brought about chiefly by his storming assault upon rooted evils and his powerful and effective appeals for preparedness and a true understanding of what the war meant in the year preceding our call to arms. By his labors in these two fields to speak of no others, he profoundly influenced the thought and character of his fellow men and he put the stamp of his genius upon the history of his country. He made history, he changed its currents. Another former persistent opponent, sepaking of his seven years in the White House says: It is still a subject of bitter controversy and of widely divergent views; but let it be said to his credit that during his administration the soul of the United States was stirred as it never had been before in times of peace and there was laid the solid foundation for the structure of social and economic progress whose towering height is now a beacon to all other nations. Among non-political and unprejudiced papers are such striking observations as this: Never have we had a politician who, with such an appearance of effortless ease, drew after him great masses and moulded them to his will. He had more points of vital contact with the world than any other man of our day and generation—more indeed than any man of any generation ever had. And this: The most vivid and forceful vocabulary of our day was free from vulgarity or profanity and the most vital and buoyant life of our day was free from private scandal. Of impartial foreign journalistic opinion one by a great London daily is that his name will go down as a great abiding force in morals as well as in politics. And another, that in Theodore Roosevelt the world loses one of its elemental figures, one of those men who not more than twice or thrice in a generation strike the imagination of mankind as personifying in a supreme degree some human force or quality that is at work in the history of time.

"From journals that were politically friendly I have not quoted at all.

From the comment of individuals of various callings mostly not in political life, a summary would read like this: The greatest service of Theodore Roosevelt to the country was that by his public utterances and by the spirit which he put into public administration he raised the whole standard of honesty in American political life. He did this largely because he proved by his extraordinary public career that a man can be honest, courageous and idealistic and win practical political success. He was popular, not because he catered to popular prejudices, but because he appealed by his deeds even more than

by his words to the best there is in every man. No other man in American public life had drawn to himself so much of personal loyalty and affection. He was a friend conceived of in a passionate and personal way as no other statesman of American history except Lincoln. He aroused clouds of enmities. This is the fate of the truly great whose prophetic vision extends beyond the present. These will pass; and he will be revealed as the greatest constructive genius and the greatest prophet of Americanism of our generation. His courage was greater than that of almost any other public man. He dared to say unpopular things and if they aroused great opposition to keep on shouting them. He filled a role in which he had no contemporaries and no successors. He will ever be the ideal of patriotism. With lightning-like intellect, a photographic memory, devotion to whatever a strong man should love and hatred for all he should hate, with utterly dauntless courage and without blemish in private life, with honors and powers and travels and personal acquaintances beyond any other man—he was America's most many sided man our foremost citizen, the one personality of our generation who will be most missed for years to come.

"Among active politicians of the opposite party either in congress or holding high official positions under the present administration the following extracts accurately quoted show some of their real opinions of the man whom they so long had fought and were preparing to fight again: 'Theodore Roosevelt was the greatest American of his day. He represented the highest type of real Americanism. He possessed the double gift of personal and moral courage. He will be deeply and sincerely mourned by all true Americans; for with his death passes a soul devoted not to experiments and theories, but to the practical happiness of all our people, to the ideals of America, as expressed by Washington and Lincoln.' 'Rarely is it given for one man to have such a personal influence in the lives of other men. He represented American manhood as to ideal—courage, forcefulness, ruggedness, honesty of purpose, simplicity and above all the power of preserving vital friendships. At a time when men thought little of the welfare of the Nation and more of their own satisfaction and comfort he gave the country a new conception of what the United States stood for, and of the responsibility involved upon citizenship. His influence will live forever and will be realized in the word's 'service to the state.' 'He was the one virile and courageous leader of his generation and will live in history as one of our greatest presidents.' 'He was one of the most striking figures in the history of his time. It is impossible to measure today what he did to arouse a political conscience of the American people.' 'He was a great man great in his soul and great in his personality and great in his conception of America's place in the world, her responsibilities, duties and opportunities; and he had no fear of what life or death might bring.' 'His life was full of activity and achievement. Of course he made antagonisms; but none today would question his patriotism, his courage his devotion to duty as he saw it. His errors were made in what he believed to be the best service of his

country and he hesitated at no sacrifice to promote its honor, its prosperity and its welfare. He never had a conviction that he did not have the courage to follow it. He was a man of unlimited courage, of limitless resources and of unbounded patriotism. I look upon him as one of the great men produced on this continent since the discovery of America.'

"With this concensus of contemporary opinion, in which the eulogies of his political friends and associates are not included, we may feel ourselves on sure ground when we apply to Theodore Roosevelt, as is done by one of his warm admirers, the words of the great poet:

"He was a man, take him for all in all,

We shall not look upon his like again.'

Thus far our consideration of the character of Colonel Roosevelt has been confined almost exclusively to his political career, which has so far overshadowed his other activities that the world knows comparatively little of them. He was a voluminous writer—the books written and published by him during the last thirty-six years numbering thirty-five titles—an average of about a book a year. His literary output covers a wide range of subjects including history, biography, war, politics, science, travel and Americanism—from his "History of the Naval War of 1812," published during the year he entered the New York Legislature, to the one entitled "The Great Adventure," written within a few months of his death—a brave and singularly touching booklet called forth by the death of his son, Quentin in France. It is the voice of one in the shadow of a great personal grief holding nobly aloft the fine ideals of duty and sacrifice which should be the inspiration and the solace of every parent having sons in the war. Hear the high uplifting words: "All of us who give service and stand ready for sacrifice are the torch bearers. We run with the torches until we fall content if we can then pass them on to the hands of other runners."

"These numerous works are not the superficial recreations of a dilettante, but are either the records of personal experience full of human interest, or the results of profound and laborious researches. Everywhere are seen the traces of a keen and masterly intellect and of an industry that shrank from no labor. His 'Naval War of 1812,' written just after leaving college, is by far the best treatise on that episode either from British or American sources. For it he ransacked the naval records of both countries for original documents which no previous author had used; and the result was an impartial and thoroughly instructive work which while doing full justice to the fine achievements of our infant navy is fair to both sides and with impartial vigor exposes the partizanship and senseless boastings by which previous histories were marred. At that early day he saw and pointed out the disastrous results of imbecility in high places and lack of preparation in the face of impending war; and, although treating of a war with England, he firmly maintained, as he continued to do until the last, that these two peoples of one stock and but upwards of two thousand speck-tongue ought not to have been fighting but should be friends and should stand together for the interest of peace and humanity.

"His work on 'The Winning of the

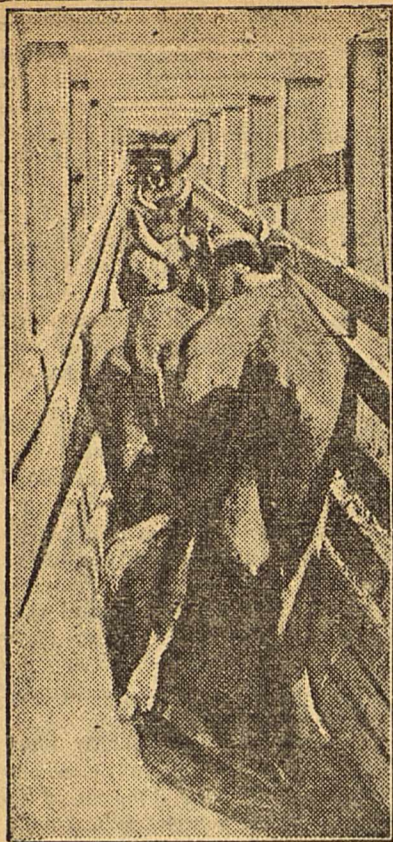
West,' in four volumes, should be read by every American who wants to get a clear idea of the westward course of empire when it crossed the Alleghennies and occupied the great central basin long before the Rocky Mountain epoch was thought of. They should read it now when we are honoring the memory of its great author, if for no other reason than to get an idea of the enormous labor involved in assembling and studying the thousands of unpublished documents upon its preparation.

"These and other works in the long list were not prepared by the author during years of leisure for he never had any. They were produced during the intervals of a busy life which other men would have used for lighter pleasures and were made possible by reason of his extraordinary memory, his power of application and the orderly way in which he husbanded his time.

"To those who were chiefly interested in Roosevelt the politician, one of the most remarkable phases of his life was almost completely unknown. That was his intense interest in certain lines of scientific research. He was a born researcher. Whatever he took an interest in he wanted to get to the bottom of. Mere superficial dalliance did not suit him on any subject least of all this. Natural history was his first love and it was one of his greatest gifts. If he had chosen to make it the major study of his life he would have become, beyond all question, one of its very greatest authorities. His keen observation and marvelous memory and his power of concentration on whatever subject he had in hand would have insured this result. As it was he found the knowledge and study of science a resource in his later years to which he often gladly turned for respite from the clamorous demand of the strenuous life. He studied the birds when a boy, and continued their study with such effect that in after years it was said of him by Chapman, the ornithologist of the American Museum in New York, 'He knows the birds of America better than I do.'

"While he loved the hunt and was himself a mighty hunter it was not for the mere love of slaughter of game. In all his hunting he was more of a naturalist than hunter. His famous African expedition was organized strictly upon the basis of scientific research. He took along a corps of trained naturalists, skilled in the preservation of specimens, headed by one of the ablest men from the Smithsonian institution. When preparing for it during his last few months in the White House and afterwards at Oyster Bay the director of the American Museum of Natural History sent to him the museum's entire library on Africa and before he started he had absorbed the whole of it. His African work was a most important contribution to science, both for the lucid descriptions of the occurrence and habits of the animals observed, and for the enormous collections he made, the preparation and transport of which required the services of hundreds of men. He brought back not merely trophies of the hunt and proofs of his skill with the rifle, but upwards of two thousand specimens scientifically prepared, many of them rare and new to science, and a vast body of information touching the distribution, habits, causes of abundance

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Cattle Being Put Through a Dipping Vat to Rid Them of Cattle Fever Tick.

which the work is being carried forward. Eighty-three counties and 35 parts of counties were released in December, 1917, constituting a record up to that time. The unprecedented amount of territory released this year includes areas in nine states.

MANY ROADS TO LONGEVITY

People Who Have Reached Advanced Age by No Means Unanimous as to the Best Path.

Records show that more women live to be centenarians than men. When the census of the United States was taken in 1900 it was found that 6,298 persons between the ages of ninety-five and ninety-nine were living, and of this number 3,536 were women.

Miss Eliza Work, who reached the age of one hundred and five, gave as the reason for her long life that she never drank tea or coffee; Mrs. Margaret Neve, who lived to be one hundred and ten, gave as her reason that she never lacked resources and was always busy, and Mrs. Sylvia Dunham, aged one hundred and one, lived to enjoy the enthusiasm of 22 presidential campaigns. Born in July, 1800, at the age of five she rode in a stage coach, at forty in a canal boat, at ninety-nine in an electric car, and at one hundred in an automobile.

Abraham lived to be one hundred and seventy-five years old and Sarah lived to be one hundred and twenty-seven years old, and Isaac, their son, lived to be one hundred and eight, but whether a year was reckoned then as we do now is not known.

William Gladstone lived to be eighty-nine, and at the time of his death his intellect was one of the finest that the world has ever known, and he was called "the Grand Old Man." This is just one of the many cases proving a man is just as useful, if not more so, when he is old than when he is young.

Shocks Retard Drug Action.

"Shock retards the action of drugs," says the *Revue de Medecine*. "Frogs in a state of shock from a blow on the head or an electric shock did not respond to the effect of a poison until after a period of eight or ten times longer than under normal circumstances, even when strychnine, for example, was injected by the vein."

HOW BOOKS ARE STERILIZED

Simple Apparatus Used by French Scientists in Conducting Their Deadly Gas Attack.

Almost the first thing to meet the eyes of French hygienists in their wartime campaign for protecting the younger generation was their old enemy, the circulating book, well known as a carrier of disease. The many obvious solutions of the problem shared one disadvantage while killing the germs they destroyed the book also.

For the method perfected by Doctor Marsoulan, and now practiced in the Institute for Wounded and Infirm Workmen at Montreuil, it is claimed that for one-fourth of a cent for each book, and with safety to operators, books can be sterilized without the slightest injury. Two pieces of very simple apparatus are used, a beater and a disinfectant.

The beater is a long box open at one end and communicating at the other with an ordinary stove. Inside of the beater are wooden rods so arranged that the turning of a handle will cause them to strike on the books placed on a sliding frame. As the rods beat the books, the heavier particles of dust fall out into a tray of disinfectant below, and the lighter are carried by an exhaust fan to a stove, where they are burned.

The books are hung, open, by spring clips from a skeleton framework, and wheeled into the disinfecting chamber, which is equipped with a tank containing a solution of formaldehyde. The temperature is raised to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, the formaldehyde kills the germs, and the fumes are carried off by a funnel.—*Popular Mechanics Magazine*.

IN ABE MARTIN'S COUNTRY

Where Wisdom Centers and "the World Do Move," but in Decidedly Leisurely Manner.

All Brown county seemed to be waiting for us when late we reached the "picnic grounds." Abe Martin types hung round the roadway to the grove. Ginger pop, orange cider, ice cream cones were disappearing down warm and thirsty throats. All through the grove there were grateful voices talking gently of the saving of the corn crop by the rains. Coats and collars were not as numerous as on Fifth avenue, but kind hearts and friendly visiting and exchange of confidences were as evident as anywhere in all the world. Veterans of '61 were linking up their war with this, and one elaborately whiskered farmer earnestly confided to me: "I fought four years to make good Lincoln's word, and I guess our boys today will stand by Woodrow."

Honest, homely, shrewd and wise, they talked Abe Martin's language:

"It's nice t' live in a little town where you don't have t' give somebody a dime to hold your overcoat."

"A kicker is nearly allers wrong."

"A sympathizer is a feller that's fer you as long as it don't cost anything."

"Politics is just one 5-cent cigar after another."—Lyman P. Powell in the *Living Church*.

Indian Summer.

Indian summer is the return of genial but not hot weather after sharp frosts. It is the moment when the door of the vestibule of winter is left standing ajar for a moment to let the light, and just a little—not too much—of warmth of departing summer stream in. It is a season without a rival—brieflier even than the briefest spring, tenderer than the softest summer; it is the anodyne of the year's woes and the promise and pledge of a man's restoration of Eden.—*Exchange*.

MAKE FOR BETTER SPELLING

Indiana Newspaper Pleads for a Revival of the Old-Time "Matches," Once Popular.

The winter evenings are long and there are a few people who do not care for the movies. Some of them play checkers and others tat. A few improve each shining hour by reading something worth while. Occasionally some one thinks of a letter, long past due. He starts to write, and then he stops to nibble his pencil, because the word he has in mind seems so hard to spell. That reminds him of spelling. In the old days of "loud schools," when recitations brought out the vocal powers of children and when they studied aloud more attention was paid to spelling, observes the *Indianapolis News*.

Since then the schools have taken a long step forward, but the oldtimers insist that the modern boy and girl do not spell as well as father and grandfather did. Of course, the modern school system is more complex. Grandfather never dreamed of learning how to make furniture in school, and grandmother had no domestic science course wherein she learned to concoct Thousand Island dressing. When reading, writing and arithmetic were considered essentials, spelling claimed almost as much attention as the three R's.

A few years ago considerable rivalry arose in Indiana, and there were debates between the new school and the old. The elderly people insisted that the modern youth cannot spell in the same class with those who went to school 30, 40 and 50 years ago. To settle the dispute spelling matches were held. The contagion for accurate spelling spread throughout the state. Elimination contests finally established a county champion, and he in turn challenged the champion of the neighboring county. The state superintendent of public instruction approved the spelling matches and school authorities generally were interested. At that time the school officials declared that the unusual attention directed to the subject resulted in better spelling in the schools. The winter evenings are long and some people do not care for the movies. Another epidemic of spelling matches will not cost anything, and it might produce a great deal of good.

Why He Wanted Arm Straight.

A Canadian officer, wounded early in the war, was sent to one of the institutions to have his left arm made over. The elbow had been so badly shattered that surgery, wonderful as its skill and resources are, could not entirely reconstruct the joint. So the officer was given a choice of two things—either to have a weak, movable elbow, or a strong stiff one. Without hesitation the Canadian chose the stiff elbow, and he astonished the surgeons by asking that the arm be made perfectly straight.

They pointed out to him that the arm would be far more useful if the elbow was set at an angle. If set straight he wouldn't be able even to put his hand in the pocket of his trousers. But the Canadian had anticipated that argument by arranging with his tailor to have the pocket so low that by hunching his shoulder he could get his hand into it. The reason he wanted the arm made rigidly straight was to be able to use a hunting rifle and a billiard cue.

Small Coinage Doubles.

During last year the coinage of pieces under \$1 in value was 714,000,000, or nearly double the coinage of 1917, and approximately five times the coinage of 1916. The coinage of pennies reached \$4,450,282, and there were more than \$4,000,000 in nickels, the remainder being half dollars, quarters and dimes.—*Utica Press*.

UNSEATING OF BARTH BRINGS FORTH VOLUMES OF DISCUSSION.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Democrats monopolized the oratory in the senate of the Fourth New Mexico Legislature yesterday afternoon when the arguments were being made in the contest hearing which resulted in the unseating of Isaac Barth, of Bernalillo county and the seating of W. H. Christman of San Juan county, Republican. Barth always is an entertaining speaker and he had the sympathy of the major portion of his audience every minute. What he could not get, and what he knew he could not get, was the sympathy of the thirteen Republican senators who represented the majority of the senate.

The Republicans, after months of study and deliberation, had decided what course they would follow. The oratory of another Daniel Webster would not have changed the sentiment or opinion of any Democratic member. The Democrats themselves were resolute in the way they had decided to vote. Moreover, the Republicans did not need any Democratic votes to insure the success of their plan.

Following Barth Lunlavy spoke for twenty minutes, discussing what he declared to be the legal aspects of the case. He was followed by Smith, who spoke for less than ten minutes. Then Eenobio Salazar briefly stated the case, as it had appeared to a majority of the committee on privileges and elections, of which Senator Salazar is chairman. He said that when the contest was originally filed two years ago the committee agreed to await the decision in a case filed in the district court in Bernalillo county, wherein the issues and the facts are said to have been identical. Senator Salazar said that under the decision of the court it was shown that Senator Barth had been illegally elected and therefore not entitled to hold his seat; that the decision of the committee had been exactly in line with the finding of the court. Senators Mersfelder, Lea and Bryant will follow Senator Salazar, speaking against the report of the committee. When finally the roll was called, the result was precisely as had been anticipated, every Democrat voting for Barth to retain the seat.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—At the opening of the senate's session this afternoon Christman took the oath of office and became a senator, succeeding Barth, who was declared to have been illegally elected.

When the senate adjourned it was out of respect of Lincoln. The house was engaged this afternoon on the work of passing bills on the calendar. This morning it was believed a night session would be necessary to receive Governor Larrazolo's budget report, but this afternoon indications are that the budget report will not be ready before tomorrow.

Governor Larrazolo's legislative program of education was introduced in the house this morning by Speaker Sedillo and Floor Leader Barnes. There are six of the bills and they follow closely the principles outlined in the message to the legislature. The measures have been referred to committees and will receive the most careful consideration.

Heavy snow has been reported east of Wagon Mound and especially so between Raton and Trinidad.

El Paso, Feb. 11.—Information has been received here of the attempted assassination of the bandit Villa.

No additional information was received today in Juarez and nothing has been heard from the military authorities regarding the attempt on Villa's life.

Reports of Villa having been killed and wounded have been in circulation here at different times during the past five years. He was wounded in March of 1916 by Carranza troops while General Pershing was pursuing his band. He was wounded again at Escalon in November of 1917 and walked with a limp when he captured Ojinaga on November 14 1917.

Santa Fe, Feb. 11.—Very brief sessions of both houses of the Fourth New Mexico Legislature were held yesterday afternoon. In the senate three bills were introduced and eight house bills that had been passed in the lower body were received. One of these house bills was the one to prohibit gambling and over which such a bitter fight occurred on Friday afternoon. Senator Calisch suggested that it ought to go to the committee on education; but under Senator Clark's motion it was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator Bryant moved to have senate No. 19 recalled from the committee and laid on the clerk's desk. This bill is Senator Bryant's own bill and names a maximum rate of interest, defines usury and provides a penalty for violation. After an explanation by Senator Clark, Senator Bryant withdrew his motion. After a session lasting one hour the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The session in the house lasted half an hour longer than the one in the senate. After fourteen bills had been introduced the house adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Thus early adjournment was for the reason that a number of committees had important measures to discuss. In the house a total of 142 bills had been introduced, while the senate has reached the number of 43. Of all these measures one has been passed by both houses and is now ready for Governor Larrazolo's signature. In addition to this one bill there have been passed the bills which provide for pay of employes and members for the printing and postage, but these are routine matters, passed by every session. The one measure referred to is Skeen's senate bill which relates to sprinkling of towns.

Weimar, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of all the political factions here yesterday Minister of War Reinhardt discussed the problem of sending troops to the German eastern frontier. He predicted that conscription would be necessary.

The Poles, he argued, were assuming a grave responsibility in preventing the Germans from devoting their effort to beating off the Bolsheviks. The political factions here are said to be a unit in favor of authorizing the government to adopt such measures as are necessary to safeguard the inviolability of Germans.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The situation at Bromberg is rapidly growing worse, the correspondent of the Taegliche Bundschau telegraphs from the German-Polish frontier. The German

troops are said to be engaging in politics instead of in warfare.

The Poles have won new successes, the correspondent reports, having captured the towns of Schuln Letswalde and Gruenthalstation.

The town of Nakel was being bombarded by the Poles when the correspondent's dispatch was filed. He declares that German border defenses are wholly inadequate.

Vladivostok, Feb. 11.—Reports from Omsk state that the Russian government there has accepted an offer from Japan of men money and arms to settle the Bolshevik difficulty.

This step, it is stated, is due to reports that the allies are to withdraw their forces from Siberia and also to a fear that the conference at the Princes Islands will result in recognition of the Bolsheviks.

In return or the aid she is to give, the reports state, Japan will secure an iron and coal concession in the Priamur district.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—The Vorenberg Mercantile Company of Wagon Mound filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$50,000, divided into 500 shares. The incorporators and directors are: Simon Vorenberg, 400 shares; Walter Vorenberg, 50 shares; Herman Wertheim, 50 shares, all of Wagon Mound.

The Clovis Oil Company also filed incorporation papers, the capitalization being a quarter of a million dollars. The shares are a dollar each and each of the following incorporators subscribed for 500 shares: C. W. Jarrison, S. A. Jones, C. S. Hart, J. E. Lindley, J. W. Wilkinson, Cash Ramey and A. W. Skards.

LARRAZOLO GRANTS PARDONS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Pardons, including restoration to citizenship were granted today by Governor O. A. Larrazolo to the following convicts who have served their terms without demerits: George Tomerine, Grant county, one and a half years to three years, larceny meat cattle; Cipriano Escudero, Santa Fe county, four to five years, burglary; Roy Goddard, Bernalillo county, one and a half to two years, burglary; B. M. amison, Luna county, two to four years, forgery; Mateo Sandoval, Grant county, one to two years, larceny from person; Santiago Lopez, Grant county, one to two years, for forgery; B. L. Longacre, Quay county, one to one and a half years, grand larceny; Manuel Garron, Dona Ana county, one to two years, larceny; Ramon Aguirre, Dona Ana county, one year to 18 months, grand larceny; Roland Robinson, Luna county, one year, larceny; Henry C. Dryer, Quay county, one to two years, grand larceny.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Leslie A. Gillette of Santa Fe has been appointed state engineer for a period of four years. Governor Larrazolo sent the nomination to the senate late yesterday afternoon. It is believed that the nomination will be confirmed without delay.

Mr. Gillette succeeds James A. Franch who was appointed by Governor McDonald in 1912 and has held the office since that time.

The names of Private C. W. Davidson, Roswell, N. M., died of disease, and H. C. Thatcher, Tucumcari, as wounded severely, are on today's casualty list.

ASKS PARLIAMENT TO SPARE NO EFFORT TO HEAL UNREST.

London, Feb. 12.—King George, in opening the new parliament today, after alluding briefly to events since the dissolution of the last parliament just after the armistice, urged quick and decisive action on reconstruction measures and asked parliament "to spare no effort in healing the causes of the exciting unrest."

The king stated that a government bill would be presented simplifying the procedure in the house of commons so that the lower body might expedite what the government considers imperative measures. Among the measures, he said, were better housing, the formation of a department of health, the fulfillment of pledges to labor that unfair competition would be prevented, and the betterment of the agricultural situation throughout improved transportation.

Albuquerque, Feb. 9.—Governor's night, Saturday, March 8, is to be the feature of the New Mexico Automobile show which is to start in Albuquerque Wednesday, March 5. Realizing the importance of the automobile industry, not only as the fourth most important commercial business in the United States, but as one of the leading factors in good road building development and in the general prosperity of the nation. Governor Larrazolo has signified his intention of accepting the invitation issued him to speak on this occasion. It is expected that the governor's entire staff will accompany him from Santa Fe to Albuquerque for witnessing the last day of the show and to lend a hand in strengthening the industry in the southwest.

C. M. Barber, member of the Albuquerque Automobile Dealers Association, who is managing the show, received the following letter from the governor in which the committee's invitation was accepted:

"Dear Mr. Barber: I shall take pleasure in being present at the Automobile show which is to take place in Albuquerque during March, that is, I hope to be with you at least one evening, Saturday, the last one of the show. At that time the legislature will be drawing to a close so it will be difficult for me to be absent for more than one day from Santa Fe.

"Thanking you for your courtesy I am, sincerely yours,

"O. A. Larrazolo."

SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

Halifax, Feb. 12.—A wireless call saying the American oil tank steamship J. M. Guffey was taking water in the forehold and was sending out S. O. S. calls, was intercepted here today. The vessel's position was given off Cape Race. Owned by the Gulf Refining Company, the tanker sailed from Inverness, Scotland, on January 24 for Hampton Roads, Va.

TRANSPORT ARRIVES

Newport News, Va., Feb. 12.—The transport Princess Matoika arrived here today from France with more than 2000 troops, half of whom were reported as sick or wounded. The ship also brought casual companies for Montana, the 66th base hospital unit and a number of casual officers.

WANTS I. W. W.'s DEPORTED.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Jones of Washington in the senate today urged legislation to authorize deportation of undesirable aliens, many

of whom, he said, belonged to the I. W. W.

"I want to get this class of people out of this country; I don't care where they go," said Senator Jones.

Senator King of Utah, a member of the propaganda committee, told the senate that he had conferred with department of labor officials and had been advised that as soon as tonnage was available the department planned to deport "many of these alien anarchists and Bolsheviks."

Ben Coles, former city marshal, has been confined at the Santa Fe hospital, where he underwent an operation. Mr. Coles will not be able to resume duties for the railroad for some time.

W. B. McFarlane superintendent of the schools of East Las Vegas, has been appointed by Governor Larrazolo as delegate to the annual meeting of the National Educational Association which will take place in Chicago on February 24.

Hon. Secondina Romero, sheriff of San Miguel county, has been made president of the sheriffs of New Mexico.

A. R. Carter, former postmaster of Tucumcari, was in the city today. Mr. Carter has bought a ranch in Mora county and is going there to live.

Bailey's Curio Store is displaying a German gas mask and case, also two German shells in their north window which attracts considerable attention. The display is the property of Mrs. Pete Roth, having been sent her by her son, Fred, who is at the present time seeing service on the Rhine.

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 12.—The Mexican government has cancelled its regulation requiring Americans to wait twenty days for their passports to be revised by Mexican consuls before being permitted to enter Mexico, according to an announcement made here today by Mexican Consul Garcia Zertuche. Heretofore aliens desiring to enter Mexico had to make application twenty days in advance for a passport visa.

HELD FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—P. T. Lonergan, United States superintendent of Indian pueblos, was today held in contempt of court by District Judge Reed Holloman for refusing to obey a subpoena of the district court for Santa Fe county and sentenced to six months in jail.

WILL RESTORE RAILROADS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Acting Secretary Polk announced at the state department today that the United States now had accepted formally the proposal of the Japanese government in regard to plans for the restoration of railway traffic in Siberia.

NAVAL PROGRAM WINS

Washington, Feb. 12.—Administration leaders in the house won their fight for the new three year building program of ten battleships and the scout cruisers when the naval appropriation bill was adopted by a vote of 194 to 142.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Havas agency gives out a statement by Viscount Chinda Japanese delegate to the peace conference, declaring the reports to be untrue that Japan has exercised pressure on China to restrain the action of China at the conference.

SPRINGER PAYS TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT

ant or scarcity of animal life on the dark continent. Many of the specimens are now installed in the National Museum at Washington, where they constitute one of its chief attractions and are visited by countless thousands of people every year for their instruction and benefit.

"It is an interesting commentary upon the unique position which Colonel Roosevelt occupied in the minds of his fellow men, that while in the wilds of Africa the world did not cease to feel curious about him. The press would have sent reporters along if he had permitted it, to write lurid accounts of every shot he fired. And when the time for his return approached all the great journals sent their ablest staff correspondents to meet him far up the Nile in order to find out what he was going to say about pending question of politics in the United States.

"What he saw afterwards during his equally famous expedition to Brazil turned his thoughts into an entirely new channel; and he became deeply interested in the science of man, his origin, his development from the primitive races of the stone age, his progress from barbarism to civilization and the growth of his useful and fine arts during all these periods. During the exposition at San Diego he came there for a short visit and discovered the great exhibit upon that subject installed by the San Diego branch of the same organization which administers the scientific activities of the institution in which we are now assembled—the School of American Archaeology. It was the most complete and instructive collection ever brought together of the particular things he wanted to see. The result was that he remained there for three days, devoting most of the time to the study of that exhibit, especially at night when the rooms could be closed to the public and he could pursue his observations free from the curious crowd to whom he was the most attractive exhibit of all. And it was remarked by the director, who accom-

(Continued from Page Three)

panied him throughout at his request, that of all the visitors who came there during the exposition year, including several scholars, especially versed in that science, the one who had the most accurate knowledge of the literature and discoveries up to that date was Colonel Roosevelt.

"As a result of such studies in this field of latest interest to him, and as showing the clear grasp and profound leaning which he had upon the subject, I will refer you to a masterly article by Colonel Roosevelt entitled 'How Old Is Man?' in the National Geographic Magazine for January, 1916. It should be read by every thoughtful American whether he cares anything about the science of man or not, as a part of the life history of Theodore Roosevelt, and as one more evidence of his amazing industry and versatility.

"When this museum was about to be dedicated a year ago last Novem-

ber there was some reason to expect to me here."

that Colonel Roosevelt might be in the west about that time and an invitation was sent to him to participate in the ceremonies—explaining the significance of this structure in its relation to the history of the southwest and its unique type of architecture for which it has since become so widely known. The answer shows once more his intense interest in everything of serious import: "There isn't anything I would rather do than attend that precise celebration, and for the very reasons you give. But I shall not be west at that time."

"Besides, anything from New Mexico went straight to his heart. She had furnished one-third of his immortal regiment of rough riders. When the war with Spain came on Mr. Roosevelt was occupying a congenial and useful position as assistant secretary of the navy, for which his studies of naval warfare peculiarly fitted him. He had rendered eminent service in preparing Dewey's fleet for instant action in Asiatic waters and as the war was likely to be largely on place where he could do more good than where he then was. But a safe and comfortable berth in time of war did not square with his long cherished ideas of duty, and his attitude at that crucial moment was typical of his entire life, both with regard to patriotic duty and to his eagerness for results instead of show. He knew the west and he knew that among her hardy sons could be found the type of men who were then most needed—men who could ride and shoot, and who could become efficient soldiers in the shortest possible time. There was a clarion ring to his call that stirred the blood and fired the imagination; and it brought to his standard men of the west and kindred spirits from other sections, forming a body of rough and daring souls fit for any task. He was without military experience, but believed he could learn. Therefore he preferred not to assume the rank to which the raising of the regiment entitled him, but by his own choice left the command to a professional soldier while he took the second place; and he proceeded, with the same pitiless energy that marked his course through life, to whip himself into shape along with his men for the service that confronted them. Promotion in due course adjusted the matter of rank and when the time came he led his rough riders to danger and victory. They brought him to honor and fame and set him upon the road that led inevitably to the presidency of the United States. And to both there came imperishable renown.

"To the people of New Mexico the record of the part played by her sons in that glorious episode is one of the priceless possessions of the state. And to the men who created it pride and affection for the men who had followed him remained as one of the passions of his life. At the first reunion of his regiment after the war we presented him a medal from the people of New Mexico, attesting their affection and their devotion to his fortunes. On being shown to him privately the day preceding the presentation with the explanation that this token was of small intrinsic value but came from the hearts of our people, he said with deep emotion: 'If it had the value of the Kohinoor I would not prize it half so much as I do for the way it comes

"In all such ways this many-sided man lived a rich life. And we are rich because he lived it—rich for what he achieved; richer for what he inspired in us and richest for the lessons and legacies he has left.

"First of all is his gospel of hard work. Of all things next to disloyalty he hated idleness. He had no use for the idle rich nor the lazy poor. But he loved the man or woman who achieved results or had something to show for their residence on the earth. For the man who possessed time and means and did not use them for some creditable purpose he had nothing but contempt. For the man, whether poor or rich, who used his talents and opportunities for effective production to open a new path or to add to the sum of human knowledge nothing was too good. For such a person, however obscure, his door was always open whether in the executive mansion or in his home. During his busiest time when president any man who had accomplished some worthy work was a welcome visitor at the White House. Writers, whether of history, poetry, fiction, philosophy or economics; architects, artists, scientists, inventors, explorers; workers and authors in natural history—if they had something of actual achievement to their credit he invited them not merely for entertainment or compliment, but to absorb their knowledge or to measure swords with them in discussion. Most of all he liked to have the man who had special knowledge in any field or the original investigator who had discovered something new not already told in the books. And many a man has gone away from such meetings with fresh determination and new courage, because inspired by Roosevelt, infected with his contagious enthusiasm and taught by his indomitable will to look upon defeat as but a stepping stone to success. Often also in symposiums like these the visitor would be astonished by an exhibition of Mr. Roosevelt's own extraordinary knowledge upon some unexpected or obscure topic. Steffanson, the famous Arctic explorer, after an interview upon his return from one of his expeditions, told of the president's accurate and unusual knowledge of the problems of Polar exploration. And it is related of a distinguished English professor who was the greatest living authority on Celtic literature, that after a visit at the White House he declared that President Roosevelt had the most remarkable knowledge of Celtic literature and historic backgrounds of any man with whom he had ever conversed.

"Mr. Roosevelt was not afraid to have big men around him. When president he surrounded himself in his cabinet with the ablest men of the country, in order that he might have the benefit of their services. He had no fear that his own greatness might suffer by comparison, but believed always that he could secure the best results in any given work by calling in a man who knew the most about it. That was one of the secrets of his marvelous accumulation of knowledge on any subjects. He used the brain of others where he could. If on any subject that interested him there was a person who knew more about it than anyone else, that was the man he wanted to see and to have to himself until the peculiar knowledge he possessed had been extracted and stored in the orderly com-

partments of his own brain.

He could do many things better than other people and so perhaps the best estimate of Colonel Roosevelt's life will be found in a summary of his own conception of it—which is that he was only an average man who had made the best use he could of such faculties as were given to him; that he had built up physical vigor from a frail and delicate body; that he had made himself place among scientists and scholars and among historical students and writers, through adding industry to natural interest; that having inherited a modest fortune, he did not choose money-making as one of his life occupations, but was able to devote himself to the pursuits of a lover of nature, to the occupations of a man of letters, and above all to offer his time and strength when it was needed to the service of his country.

"Thus, although he was a politician all his life successful beyond the dreams of most other men he has taught us by his example that money, power, and social position are not all there are to seek; but that along with them, if we do but will it, may go other things in the realms of literature, art, science and every other high endeavor which will make our lives the richer and bring rewards far more lasting and complete.

"His life is an epoch in the history of the American people as are those of Washington and of Lincoln; and it will grow greater and more impressive when viewed in the perspective of the ages. As when some towering mountain peak, obscured or confused to the eye by the lesser hills around, enlarges to our view as we recede from it, so as time goes on the character of this great man will come into its just proportions, and will loom even larger upon the horizon of future history. Around his name myths and legends will cluster. And it may well be that his life will stand out as a great epic poem, which will be read and re-read by admiring generations for centuries to come.

"But of all the heritage for which we are indebted to this great citizen the most valuable is his gospel of intense Americanism. He preached it from his earliest writings to his latest breath. He discoursed concerning it in strong and earnest phrases during quiet times, when the fires of patriotism burned low, when the flag meant only so much bunting, and the national anthem was regarded as too homely to sing. And afterwards, when in face of peril and dishonor the public still nodded in slumberous pacifism he thundered in their ears like an evangelist. During the period preceding our entrance into the war he made a series of powerful speeches to arouse the country to the peril of unpreparedness and to a conception of the moral issues of the war; and he filled volumes with his written exhortations to the same purpose. That these efforts had an enormous effect in turning public opinion of the country toward a stern determination to meet the issue thus forced upon it, is now conceded by all.

"What he preached he was ready to do. And when the call to arms was made he promptly said, 'I and my four one of them will not return. But the father was not permitted to go, although a division of volunteers was gathering to follow him. This was the bitterest disappointment of his life; and in the storm of controversy which beat about him at the time the

real nature of his proposal was obscured and misunderstood. He proposed to raise a division but not to command it; all he asked was the rank of brigadier general which had been conferred upon him by brevet at the close of the Spanish war; and he offered to take position at the foot of the list of brigadier generals within the division he would raise.

From this time on he plunged into war work for the Red Cross and other causes and kept up his activities by speeches in different parts of the country often against the protest of his physicians while suffering from a success of distressing ailments of which the public knew but little. There is no doubt that these exertions hastened the end—so that it may be said that he gave his life to the country's service just as truly as if he had fallen in battle.

"And so the voice that comes to us from the fields of Flanders is no less the voice of Roosevelt shouting his war cry and his message for the battles of peace as well as of war not alone for today or tomorrow but for all future time:

"Take up our quarrel with the foe."

"The foe for him was everyone who for whatever motive impugned or threatened this great and free and representative government conceived in liberty and founded by the wisdom of the fathers and under which peaceful and honest men can live their lives in such comfort and content as has no parallel in history; all doctrinaires, theorists or opportunists who place their fads above the honor and safety of the country; all anarchists, disturbers, who under the guise of reform seek only power and advantage for themselves who pray upon ignorance and misinformation of their dupes and who to accomplish their ends would annihilate order and justice, and make the earth red with blood.

"To you from falling hands we throw

The torch—be yours to hear it high."

"The torch which he held aloft was that of Loyalty, Duty and Sacrifice; of Patriotism whose flaming fires reached the skies—a beacon light which proclaimed to all men the glory and the majesty and the perpetuity of the republic.

"And if we give heed to the message he has left us we shall gird up our loins anew, and take fresh determination to hold fast to that which is the greatest prize that under the providence of God was ever bestowed upon men.

"We shall learn that liberty in this country does not mean license for turmoil and destruction, but orderly liberty without which the name is a delusion and a mere cloak for crime. Here in a land where the highest rewards of life are free to all; where the humblest citizen, without wealth or position to begin with, may become a captain of industry or president of the republic—there must be no place for those reformers who thrive upon agitation for what they can get out of it; who bring discontent to the contented; and who would substitute chaos and disorder for the orderly government under which this nation has grown and prospered for a century and a quarter.

"We shall learn anew the value of the blessings and liberties which we enjoy and will be willing to defend them against our enemies at home.

can come here enjoy the benefits and opportunities which this free country affords them, and then become apostles of disloyalty, turbulence and sedition and go unhindered because politicians are afraid of their votes. Not again in our time may faddists, pacifists and soap box orators, under the cloak of 'free speech,' and encouraged by the tolerance of a people whose good nature they abuse, flaunt in the faces of patriotic citizens the red flag of anarchy and ridicule or threaten the government and institutions of a kind hearted and long enduring people—the only nation in all history which has deliberately and knowingly sheltered and befriended those planning its own destruction. And in this supreme and solemn moment of our history let us resolve and pass the word on to our law makers that in this great and free nation where the door of opportunity is open to every worthy man, where equality and justice exist as in no other country on earth there is and shall be room for only one flag—the Star Spangled Banner.

"Thus, my friends, I have attempted to give a picture of the great figure before whose passing we bow our heads here today. How inadequate it is, no one knows better than the artist who tries to paint it. But what our brush may not achieve will be made good, now and hereafter, by that which transcends, all at the universal voice of his country. The image which with uncertain touch we feebly draw today will be projected upon the screen of coming ages. Defects and minor details will disappear and the strong lines which mark the characters of men will come clearer into view. And far into the distant future, handed on by myth and tradition when the memories of men grow dim there will remain so long as the ideals of this Nation shall live among the vital conceptions of mankind, that image, bearing the inscription which his own hand has carved upon the hearts of his countrymen—Theodore Roosevelt, American."

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

A man suffering from backache, rheumatic pains, stiff joints or sore muscles may laugh and say these symptoms of kidney trouble "don't amount to anything." It is folly to ignore Nature's warnings. Foley's Kidney Pills give quick relief in kidney bladder troubles and "it is better to be safe than sorry." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

BILL TO MAINTAIN WHEAT CROP

Washington, Feb. 10.—Chairman Lever today introduced the bill approved by the house committee appropriating one million dollars to maintain the government's guarantee for the 1918 and 1919 wheat crops. It would confer powers for purchase and sale of wheat and flour, ton control trading in wheat, and licensing millers, elevators and dealers, besides extending government control of imports and exports up to December 31, 1920.

That Terrible Headache

Do you have periodic attacks of headache accompanied by sickness of the stomach or vomiting, a sallow skin and dull eyes? If you can get quick relief by taking Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for biliousness and you may be able to avoid these attacks if you observe the directions with each package.—Adv.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The American delegates on the commission on international labor legislation of the peace conference has submitted the following proposals to the commission:

"We declare that the following fundamental principles should underlie and be incorporated in the peace treaty:

"A league of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and therefore, peace in the relations between nations.

"The entrance of any free nation into the league of free peoples of the world shall be in herent.

"No reprisals based upon purely vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure but to right manifest wrong.

"Recognition of the rights of the small nations and of the principle no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.

"No territorial changes or adjustments of power except in the furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in the furtherance of world peace.

"That in law and in practice the principles shall be recognized that the labor of a human is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

"Involuntary servitude shall not exist except in a punishment for crime of which the party shall have been duly convicted.

"Trials by jury shall be held.

"The right of free association, free assemblages, free speech and the press shall not be denied or abridged.

"That the seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right of leaving their vessels when the same are safe in harbor.

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work.

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which convict labor has been employed or permitted.

"It shall be declared that the work day in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours per day except in cases of extraordinary emergency such as danger to life or property.

"The sale or use for commercial purposes of articles made or manufactured in private homes shall be prohibited.

"It shall be declared that an adequate wage shall be paid for labor performed—a wage based upon and commensurated with the standard of pay conforming to the civilization of the times.

"That equal wages shall be paid to women as is paid to man for equal work performed.

"The incorporation of the points laid down by President Wilson."

SAYS IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Are you looking for a safe, reliable remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough? A. H. McDaniel, Box 51, Lindside, W. Va., writes: "I am glad to tell you that Foley's Honey and Tar is the best medicine in this world. I had a severe cough. Some one recommended it and before I used half a bottle I was better." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Chicago, Feb. 10 — Fifty-four members of the I. W. W. passed through Chicago last night in a special train under a heavy guard on the way to an Atlantic port, where, it is said, they will be deported at once by the immigration authorities.

Forty of the prisoners came direct from Seattle, where they took part in fomenting the general strike which has paralyzed the industries of that city for several days.

Three leaders of the Seattle strike, one Spokane agitator, one I. W. W. leader from Denver and five alien convicts arrested in Chicago were among the prisoners gathered into the federal net.

The majority of the men were alien labor agitators picked up by officers of the United States immigration service during a year of secret campaigning in industrial centers of the Pacific Coast. A. D. H. Jackson, chief of the Seattle office of the immigration service, was in charge of the party.

"The proceedings against the United States enemies of this type is simple," an official with the party said. "Two hours before the Seattle strike was called we gathered forty agitators into the cars with everything cleared away between them and the middle of the Atlantic ocean. For more than a year the immigration service has been working quietly in all industrial centers checking up on the strange aliens who have appeared, and gathered evidence against I. W. W. leaders and trouble-makers who call themselves Bolsheviki."

The majority of the prisoners will be sent back to Russian provinces. They are principally Norwegians, Swedes and Finns, according to the guards on the train.

The only attempt at mob delivery of the prisoners was frustrated by the foresight of the federal officials. Before the train reached Butte, Mont., officers were warned that the I. W. W. leaders in that city and Helena had learned of the deportation and were massing to deliver their comrades. The two cars, then attached to a regular train, were cut off at a junction and set into another train, which made a wide detour, missing both Butte and Helena. Several hundred men gathered at the railroad station in Butte when the original train reached that point, according to reports which reached the officials. They were allowed to search the train and when they found the prisoners were not on board left without any trouble.

Only one of the prisoners made serious objection when told of the intention of the government to deport him. He swore out a writ of habeas corpus against deportation which was quashed by a federal court at Spokane. One woman, the wife of a Finnish agitator arrested in Spokane, was in the party.

A WOMAN'S RECOMMENDATION

Mrs. D. T. Tryor, R. F. D. 1, Franklin ave., Otsego, O., writes: "I realized so great a benefit from the use of one box that I feel safe in recommending Foley Kidney Pills to any kidney sufferers." They relieve backache, sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic pains and bladder ailments. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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Some grotesque things are happening in connection with the demobilization of American soldiers. Take an every day occurrence at Camp Funston as an instance.

The loyal soldier who has fought in France must buy his own civilian clothing when he comes out of the army. He can keep his uniform for a few months if he desires, but most men want to get back into a civilian outfit. So he is discharged without his old time clothing allowance and spends what he has saved from his pay with the clothier.

At Camp Funston they have a large number of "conscientious objectors," and mingled with these are others, parading themselves as I. W. W. "International Socialists" and plain disloyalists. Be it remembered that the honest "conscientious objector" is a rare bird in these camps.

These beings were drafted into the army. They wouldn't drill they wouldn't wear a uniform they wouldn't bathe and their uncleanness was nauseating. They were and are, disloyalists, traitors, many of them creatures of that Potsdam gang that is no more.

Nevertheless when these gentry are discharged from the army they are taken by a representative of the government and given a full outfit of clothing, hat, suit, shoes, socks, underwear, shirt collar gloves and even a necktie!

They have been drawing their \$30 a month army pay the same pay that a loyal American fighting man was given. Furthermore, there is no record that any of these "objectors" even objected to drawing that \$30 per. Of course every man of them got a "dishonorable discharge, conduct bad," when they were let go. That worries them not at all. They managed to keep their precious hides out of sharpnel range while the betterminded.

Our war department has done some strange things. Just what strange force, working under cover in Washington, has permitted these things, no one seems to know. Just what power it was that brought the summary discharge of a number of Funston officers because they had attempted to make these creatures keep themselves clean and by the simplest routine has never been even partially explained. If congress wants a subject of investigation, the delicate and tender solicitude offered the disloyalist and conscientious objector in the army camps offers something worth investigating.—St. Lou's Republic (Dem.).

OLD TIMERS WILL MEET.

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—A reunion of first settlers of Deming has been

called for March 11, according to invitations received here. A banquet is to be served at the home of Julius Rosch, who was one of the men who thirty-seven years ago settled at "New Chicago," eighteen miles east of the present town of Deming and which was to have been the junction point of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific. When next year, the junction came to the present site of Deming, the people of New Chicago moved and started a tent city. The late Col. J. P. McCroarty was the first to build a house at Deming.

WATROUS NEWS.

Our little town is getting on its feet once more, snow is nearly gone mud almost dried up.

Lieut. Lee Hand is the smiling new clerk at H. D. Reniken's now. We are glad to see you back home Lee.

Mrs. Clara Bell, Mrs. McAlister and Miss Nora are visitors from Las Vegas.

J. H. Kelly has been quite ill but is reported some better now.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Kronig, sr., received a cablegram from their son Louis who is first lieutenant with the 10th Aero Squadron stationed at Issoudun, France. Louis has made a request to return home. A letter was received from Louis dated January 19, stating he had just received 33 letters in one bunch and 14 in another. The first mail received from home since November 15, 1918. Louis says all the A. E. F. bunch are a homesick lot and all would be willing to leave the Hun's, the frogs, the madamoselles, wine and everything else behind forever for just a glance of old Broadway and forty-second street and get back to the sands.

Word has been received from Roy Lynam who is at Camp Bowie Tex. Roy is getting along fine and we all hope to see him home soon.

Several of our native boys have returned home.

Santa Fe Feb. 13.—Threats that the New Mexico sheriffs and peace officers' association would start a war on the mounted police system were put to naught when the association in its meeting here yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the organization under proper regulations. The officers also asked that every garage in the state be licensed and required to keep a complete record of all transient cars.

Secundino Romero of San Miguel county was elected president of the sheriff's association with Chief of Police J. R. Galusha of Albuquerque, secretary-treasurer. The vice presidents are Francisco Bojorquez of

Sierra county, Abe Hixenbaugh of Colfax county, J. P. Quintana of Rio Arriba county, Mariano Montoya of Sandoval county, and John Hewett of Eddy county. Secretary-Treasurer Galusha was given a vote of thanks for his services. Elfege Baca of Socorro county was placed on the board of directors for five years. C. A. Rector of Chaves county and George Armiijo of Santa Fe county were named as a special legislative committee.

The next meeting will be held in Albuquerque on the second Tuesday in June, 1919.

GERMAN OFFICER AT COUNCIL TABLE WITH BOLSHEVIKI LEADERS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Success of the Bolsheviki movement in Russia was attributed to aid from the lower East Side of New York, by Rev. G. A. Simons, former rector of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia, testifying today at the senate judiciary subcommittee inquiry into lawless agitation in the United States.

Immediately after the revolution in 1917, Dr. Simons said, sentiment in Russia was pro-ally, but within a few months, when the Bolsheviki movement developed a strong propaganda current developed with more than half the agitators Jews including many from New York.

The witness said a woman a member of his church and a teacher in Smolney Institute Petrograd headquarters of the Bolsheviki before they overthrew Leader Kerensky frequently saw German officers at a council table with Bolsheviki leaders.

Discussing Bolsheviki propagand in the United States, Simons said he visited the Rand school of social science in New York to buy its literature which he described as "some of the most seditious stuff I have ever found."

He added that nineteen out of twenty persons at this school were Jews.

The witness told the committee that Bolsheviki agitators persisted in following him in Russia and frequently distributed at the door pamphlets entitled "Seventy-six questions and answers" on Bolshevism in Russia, written by Albert Rhys Williams one of the speakers at a recent meeting in Washington, which prompted the senate committee's new inquiry. A paragraph on religion of the Bolsheviki in this booklet was described by Dr. Simons as an "interesting fairy tale."

"Most real Bolsheviki have hatred for England and the allies and affection for Germany," he added. "although many displayed a tendency to maintain friendly relations with the United States."

Dr. Simons left Russia last October and is now associated with the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal church, New York. He has been in Russia since 1907. He said he believed in and loved Russia, "but not this Bolsheviki thing."

After he had described the Bolshevists as "opposed to religion of all kinds" Senator King of Utah asked: "Do you see any difference between the I. W. W. in the United States and the Bolsheviki?"

"I am strongly impressed that they are identical," replied Dr. Simons.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The peace conference commission on international la-

bor legislation at its today's session adopted a draft of a plan for an international labor organization. At the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, the president of the commission, the members arose and stood silent for a few moments in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Article four provides that representatives of the employers and working people be entitled to speak at the proposed international labor conference without regard to the views of as expressed by representatives of their nations.

It is agreed an office should be established in the capital of the Society of Nations as a part of the organization of the society. The office would be under the control of a director appointed by the governing body.

PORK POISONED THEM.

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—Drs. Massie and Umberrhine are investigating the report that quite a number of the guests at the Chamber of Commerce press banquet on last Saturday night have fallen ill. In several cases entire families fell ill and in at least one instance where some of the roast pork left from the banquet was purchased by a member of the Woman's Board of Trade who served the banquet, the family also fell ill after eating of it. County Agent Ramirez recently located tainted pork from native pigs that was being sold in town and it is believed that the meat in this instance came from such pigs which had been inoculated against cyst and had been slaughtered too soon after the inoculation. This is the second instance within recent weeks of men falling ill in considerable numbers after a public banquet.

AVIATION CONFERENCE.

Paris Feb. 13.—An international aviation conference will be held in Paris within a few weeks to outline recommendations to the Society of Nations in order to make possible the resumption of civilian aerial service between the nations. The United States will be represented by Brig. Gen. General Mason Patrick, Dr. D. S. of the national advisory committee on aeronautics and a naval officer.

CHINA WANTS INFORMATION.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The Chinese delegation to the peace conference has been advised that there have been many interpellations in the Chinese parliament from members demanding fuller information concerning Japan and Chinese relations as laid before the conference.

REPORT IS DENIED.

Paris, Feb. 13.—Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative on the League of Nations, denied the report that the League of Nations commission had approved the creation of an international army and that the United States and England had conceded a point to France.

U. S. ARMY TO BE 500,000.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The United States, under the Society of Nations plan, as it now has been amended will maintain an army of not less than 500,000 men which after authorization of such action by the United States senate could be used wherever necessary according to a Havas announcement regarding newly adopted features of the plan.

SOCIETY OF NATIONS ENGAGES PEACE COUNCIL

Paris, Feb. 12.—While President Wilson and the allied premiers and generals are deeply engrossed in perfecting the plan for the creation of a society of nations and arranging the new terms to be imposed upon Germany for a renewal of the armistice, expiring next Monday, other subjects of the greatest importance are being prepared for the consideration of the peace conference. It is expected that the conference will spend little time discussing them, however, and will pass most of them on to the society of nations, when the latter has been created and is ready to function.

Foremost on this secondary program are the recommendations of the commissioner on international labor organization. The commission is one of the few having an American at its head, Samuel Gompers having been agreed upon for this position.

There have been difficulties in reconciling the diverse views of the British and American labor interests, as each is radical in some respects and conservative in others.

Meetings are going on today as they have almost continuously during the last few days, between men who have come to Paris at the call of President Wilson and the premiers to deal with great financial problems.

In no place is it regarded as so evident that there must be fullest and most cordial co-operation between the nations now represented at the conference than in the effort to restore the confidence of the delegates with future movements of the issues at hand.

Steps have been taken to commit the peace conference to the adoption of a great international pooling system of debts, which shall include all neutral nations, whether they wish to or not. This will meet with the most determined resistance from the American delegates who feel that America did her full share in aiding the allies by furnishing troops and almost unlimited supplies of money and material. They are understood to be quite willing to extend further credits to permit France to rehabilitate her industries and enable her and Belgium as well to hold their own in the world's market but they thoroughly appreciate the fact that it is beyond their power to commit their country to participation in any monetary credit system with European powers. They also feel that some of these countries have been lacking in not imposing additional taxes upon their own people during the war to meet at least in part their obligations, instead of calculating upon reimbursement from indemnities to be collected from the enemy.

The revival of the spirit of the old Paris economic conference which planned boycotts and after the war discriminations, is sometimes in evidence. It made its appearance in the desire of one country to impose discriminatory duties on enemy commerce during the consideration of the plan to make all international waterways open for all nations on even terms.

This was regarded as a violation of one of the fourteen points, but the commission dealing with the subject is having some little difficulty in passing this point. However, the general acceptance of the principle of international control over such water-

ways to the extent at least of prescribing rules which shall govern navigation and defining the riparian rights of abutting nations, is to pave the way for ultimate agreement in the commission upon a report which will probably be received with approval by the peace conference or its legatee, the society of nations.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The French government formally presented to the League of Nations commission last night an article creating an international military force. The introduction of this article for inclusion in the Society of Nations plan closely follows the disclosure by Premier Clemenceau in his recent interview with the Associated Press of his conviction that the League of Nations must be supported "by the determination of each nation entering into the agreement to be willing to renounce its traditional aloofness from other peoples and willing to employ the national strength outside its own country, both in time of peace as well as under the pressure of war."

The contention of Leon Bourgeois, who presented the article in question, is that the international force proposed must be of sufficient proportions to prevent Germany or any other country from breaking the peace or, if the peace were broken, to restore it promptly again by the collective power.

M. Bourgeois, alluding to the apprehension existing in France as regards Germany, insisted that there was grave danger confronting France if an international force was not constantly in being and organized for instant action. The French view, he indicated, was that a Society of Nations which did not include a permanent collective force might be a beautiful experiment, perhaps, but an experiment too great for a nation to risk unless it had in addition defensive frontiers sufficient to meet a sudden shock.

It was easy for the British, on the other side of the channel, and with an enormous navy, or for the Americans, with the ocean as their defensive frontier, he argued to regard calmly the workings of a league which did not provide for an international force. France however being separated from Germany only by a geographical line must receive the first shock if Germany should decide to pass beyond her frontiers and the German shock even with greatly limited armaments might be so destructive, according to the French view, that France would never be able to recover.

France, with every trust and reliance in the good faith of England and the United States would nevertheless, it was pointed out, have to wait many months before the forces of these nations could be created, transported and placed in action.

M. Bourgeois is understood to have compressed into his proposition the deeply considered convictions of the French cabinet and its military and legal advisers. The contention of those who do not believe in a permanently organized army, these including the American delegates, is that to create such an army would require changes in the constitutions of several countries which may become members of the society, and that the

differences in the way are not of a character to be solved quickly. They argue that the society could be maintained effectively by its members being absolutely bound, the moment a hostile movement was made by any nation, to co-operate with their forces against the aggressor.

The idea is advanced by some of the delegates on the Society of Nations commission that should Germany, for example, send a single military unit across the French frontier that act should automatically be a declaration of war against all the members of the society who would be bound automatically to set in motion their collective military and naval forces.

Paris, Feb. 13.—Non-execution by Germany of the terms of the armistice, President Wilson is understood to have declared in a conference yesterday, would be an incident of such a nature as to justify the resumption of war. It is said that the president asserted he would not hesitate in that case to order the American army to take up arms again.

On the other hand, it was said that President Wilson regards resumption of hostilities a grave event to which he would agree only on the most absolutely essential considerations and not for any secondary motive.

The supreme war council has decided that the armistice with Germany will be renewed on February 17 for a very brief period, with the allies reserving the right to suspend it any time in the event of Germany's failure to carry out new clauses or those which have hitherto not been executed. It is stated the terms will provide that the Germans must cease hostilities against the Poles and maintain their forces within fixed limits.

During the brief period of the renewed armistice a special commission will draft the conditions of an armistice which will last till the signing of the peace treaty.

These conditions which the supreme council is reported to have approved in a rough form yesterday afternoon, have in view, it is said, the demobilization of the German army and the disarmament of the enemy under the supervision of the allies.

All the terms will be communicated to Germany so that the national assembly at Weimar will have time to discuss them until the provisional armistice expires.

Marshal Foch, who was to leave for Treves today, was to interview Premier Clemenceau at Paris this time and begin drafting armistice provisions which the supreme war council probably will examine this afternoon.

Premier Clemenceau made an impressive speech at yesterday's sitting of the council, showing the necessity of taking all desirable precautions against Germany.

At the afternoon sitting President Wilson is said to have taken the same viewpoint affirming that all the allies were agreed on that point, and that differences which cropped up during previous discussions bore on the most suitable methods of obeying the necessary guarantees.

AMERICA DUE FEBRUARY 22.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The war department today announced that the transport America would reach New

York February 22 with 170 officers and 1,980 men, including the 67th regiment of coast artillery. Most of the regiment are regulars. On the America are headquarters detachment of the 35th and 36th brigades, coast artillery, all regulars; and a detachment of the 63rd coast artillery. The other passengers are officer casualties.

GOVERNOR'S EDUCATIONAL MEASURES WILL NO DOUBT BECOME A LAW.

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—Before adjournment of the senate yesterday afternoon Senator Ramon Sanchez made an impassioned plea for the speeding up of the work during the month of the session remaining. He pointed out that half of the session is gone, with only a little work accomplished and declared that if the members of the legislature are to discharge their sacred duty to the people of New Mexico a vast deal of important work must be done within the next thirty days. He was heartily applauded by members of the minority as well as the majority.

Serafin Otero's house bill No. 49 was passed late yesterday afternoon by the house by a vote of 44 to 0. This bill provides for incorporating the Anton Chico land grant, authorizes a board of trustees and defines the duties, rights and powers thereof.

Governor Larrazolo's six bills introduced by Speaker Sedillo and Floor Leader Barnes on the subject of education are as follows:

No. 150—To amend section 4, chapter 89, of the session laws of 1915, to make an appropriation of \$155,000 a year for fifty student teachers each to be allowed \$300 for the payment of necessary expenses. This bill was passed in 1915 but expired by time limitation. The present bill reinstates the former measure and makes it permanent.

No. 151—To provide free text books for indigent parents. It authorizes the board of education on each school district to spend \$100 for this purpose, when necessary.

No. 152—Authorizing school directors and members of county and municipal boards of education, in whose jurisdiction ten or more illiterates may reside, to engage instructors to hold night classes three nights a week.

No. 153—Providing that every person, firm or corporation employing 100 or more persons, 15 per cent of whom are not able to read, write or speak the English language, shall provide night schools for the instruction of such persons. It is made possible to waive these requirements wherever it is impractical to carry them out.

No. 154—Requiring all high schools and schools above the high schools, to provide for a four-year course in reading, writing, speaking and spelling the Spanish language. All students in these schools shall be required to take this course, excepting that it will not be required to take more than four years of Spanish in any event. For instance, a student who has had four years in the grade schools, would not be required to take any Spanish in the higher schools.

No. 155.—In school districts inhabited principally by Spanish-speaking people, there may be employed only such teachers as are able to read and write Spanish and English. Such teachers are to translate all reading lessons from Spanish to English and to transport America would reach New teach pupils to read in Spanish.

The public health bill, which has the endorsement of Governor Larrazolo, was introduced this afternoon by Representative Curns. It provides for a board of five members to be appointed by the governor and the following salaried officers:

Commissioner of public health who must be a physician and devote all his time to work; a chemist and bacteriologist, a sanitary engineer and a registrar of vital statistics.

Funds are to be derived from a special tax levy of one-fourth of one mill. One bill introduced appropriates \$25,000 for improvement of road between Santa Fe and Roswell, and another bill provides \$18,000 for work on borderland highway in Lincoln county.

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—The state corporation commission has taken up the request of the lower Pecos valley for better passenger and freight service. During the war the local mixed train between Roswell and Carlsbad was taken up, leaving only one passenger train a day. The freight service was reduced to one freight train every other day. The petition is to restore the service to pre war schedule.

Mayor Bullock of Artesia reported to the corporation commission today that Artesia still is in the dark but John C. Keyes, the owner of the electric light system, reports that one engine for the new plant is already on the ground and the second engine is on the way, and that the man to take charge of the plant is already in Artesia. Incidentally, however, the jurisdiction of the corporation commission over local public utility plants is questioned.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The feeling in peace conference circles is that the Germans are more and more forgetting their position and it is expected that the supreme council will take measures to bring them to a sense of the real issue.

Marshal Foch will go to Treves on February 16 to fix the conditions for a third renewal of the armistice.

None of the German ships which were to have been sent to allied ports have been yet handed over. French opinion considers that the occupation of Essen is essential. Public opinion in France also is asking if the supreme war council is going to allow Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to prepare a campaign against Poland.

The supreme war council will fix the size of the contingent of France England and the United States and allied nations in the armies of occupation both in Europe and Asia.

Phoenix, Feb. 7.—A resolution was introduced in the house today which would appropriate \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to Lieutenant Frank Luke, jr., citizen of Phoenix and U. S. army aviator, who met his death in France facing overwhelming odds.

Recent Red Cross advices told of Lieutenant Luke's heroic stand single handed against a number of Germans after his machine had been forced down behind the enemy lines. Called upon to surrender he refused and went down fighting to the last. The number of his watch and other articles found on his person were identified by his father, Frank Luke, sr., who lives here.

MONEY STOLEN AT Y.

Dr. F. H. H. Roberts and A. F. Blackburn were the victims of a robbery at the Y. M. C. A. last evening. They had left their clothes in the locker room and were on the gymnasium floor for about an hour. Upon returning they found that their clothes had been searched and \$38.50 taken from the pockets, Dr. Roberts losing \$20 and Blackburn \$18.50. Dr. Roberts had \$95 in an inside pocket which the thief overlooked.

DISORDERS IN SAXONY.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Serious disorders have occurred in Magdeburg, capital of the province of Saxony, according to Berlin advices. The government troops are attacking revolutionists.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

South Shields, Eng., Feb. 7.—The British sloop Penarath is reported to have been sunk by a mine 23 miles off the Tyne river. Two trawlers have picked up 40 members of the crew.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE FRANCE

Washington, Feb. 7.—Departure from France of five transports with more than 650 officers and 155,000 men was announced today. Among the units aboard are the 371st and 372d infantry regiments and the 68th coast transports are due to arrive in New York Boston and Newport News between February 12 and 18.

BRITISH EMBARGO CRITICIZED.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Democrats and Republicans in the senate today joined in criticising the new British embargo on imports and calling attention to the effect it would have on American industry.

TURKS ARE ARRESTED

Washington, Feb. 7.—Further arrests have been made in Constantinople of leading members of the Turkish party of union and progress. The arrests were made to prevent disorders, the government alleges.

Mrs. Bridget Gertrude Kintz, wife of George J. Kintz, passed away at 7:20 last night at the family home, 932 Prince street, after a long illness. Mr. Kintz is roundhouse foreman for the Santa Fe railway. Mrs. Kintz came to Las Vegas eight years ago from Terre Haute, Indiana, and in the time of her residence here had made many friends whose sympathy goes out to the family in their bereavement.

The deceased was 41 years of age. Besides the husband five children survive: Morris, Frederick, Margaret, George and Anna. Mrs. Kintz is also survived by three brothers and two sisters in the east. A sister, Miss Mary Fitzgerald, was present at the time of death and a brother, Rev. David Fitzgerald of Terre Haute, arrived on train No. 1 this afternoon.

When the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using HERBINE. Take a dose at bedtime and see how fine you feel next day. Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

WRECK KILLS FIVE.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Five persons were killed and sixteen injured in an accident last night on the Paris-Metz railway line. The accident occurred under puzzling circumstances.

Apacers Martinez was slightly injured yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock when he was struck by the automobile driven by F. O. Blood on the plaza at Bridge street. His hands and face were cut and the left collar bone dislocated. He was taken to the hospital by Mr. Blood where he was given medical attention. He was reported to be doing nicely this morning. According to those who saw the accident Martinez became frightened after almost crossing the street and turned back directly in front of the machine. The only thing that saved him from severe injury was the fact that the car was moving very slowly.

A letter has been received from Willard Day stating that he had met with an accident that would cripple him for life. Mr. Day has been with the naval air service stationed in England. He was the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. here before he answered his country's call. His many friends will regret to hear of his accident.

Again we ask the women of Las Vegas for contributions of clothing. Please look up castoff garments, no difference how badly worn, as almost anything can be used.

Many children cannot be in school at all; many others wear no underwear, just cotton outergarments, feet wrapped with rags, covered with excuses for shoes. Stockings are needed. We have ladies who are willing to mend re-foot and put in wearing condition. Some underwear for worthy sick women is also needed.

The child welfare department is doing nobly in buying shoes and some clothing, but with big prices although the membership dues are generous, cannot buy a great quantity.

Send garments to the city hall or notify Mrs. Earl Breese, city marshal Murphy or Mrs. Frank H. H. Roberts and garments will be collected.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

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

Colorado Springs, Feb. 8.—The Red Cross hospital, which formerly was the Young Women's Christian Association building, was the scene today of a desperate struggle between Carl Bott, a patient, who had attempted to jump from the fourth story window and Mrs. Ralph Baldwin, a nurse in charge of that floor. The struggle occurred in the darkness of early morning and it was only by superhuman effort on the part of the nurse that her patient was prevented from jumping to his death on the pavement below, but he died a few moments after he was overcome as a result of the struggle. Bott was a miner employed at the coal mines north of Colorado Springs.

A child that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives wonderfully. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Washington, Feb. 8.—General March said today that demobilization in the United States now was on the home stretch. Up to yesterday a total of 67,038 officers and 1,033,812 men had been discharged, while the total ordered for discharge had reached 1,442,000.

The demobilization machinery of the government is now at such a point of efficiency and operation, the chief of staff explained, that it is capable of handling more men than General Pershing can possibly send with available shipping. Of the troops in the United States only the overhead detachments which must be maintained for future demobilization of returning units will be left.

The greatest military camp in the world will be established at Brest when plans for extension of embarkation facilities there have been completed. General Pershing said Brest would be the backbone of the American demobilization system. Its capacity for 50,000 men is to be doubled.

Casualty Report Corrected.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Last week's casualty report showing more than 10,000 men of the Expeditionary Forces missing in action has been corrected to make the total 7,782. General March said today General Pershing had reported the new total with the information that the figures were being reduced by from one hundred to two hundred names per day as a result of the checking of records in the central records offices in France.

At the same time General Pershing gave the war department new totals of casualties in the first and second divisions, the marine brigade in the latter being included. The first division has a total of killed, died of wounds and missing and prisoners of 5,248; the second division total was 5,260.

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 8.—Chancellor Ebert in his address to the German national assembly at Weimar yesterday said:

"The conditions of the armistice have been of unheard of severity and were carried out without a shame. We warn our adversaries not to push us too far.

"Like General Winterfeldt (who resigned from the armistice committee) the whole German government might also eventually be forced to renounce its collaborating in the parleys and throw upon our adversaries all the weight of responsibility for the new world organization."

WILL FIX NEW TERMS.

(By the Associated Press) Paris, Feb. 8.—The allied premiers, who will meet this afternoon as the supreme allied war council, probably will fix new terms to be imposed on Germany, whose tactics of obstruction and recrimination are said to have reached a climax in a threat made at Weimar by Chancellor Ebert that Germany would break off negotiations with the allies.

YOU KNOW, BUT SOMETIMES FORGET

Everybody knows an imitation is never so good as the genuine article. Foley's Honey and Tar stands at the top of the list of family remedies for colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchial and grippe coughs. W. L. Angin, Antioch, La., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar 15 years. It is the best." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Free speech will not mean that men

PEACE CONFERENCE FACES TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

Paris, Feb. 7.—The number of territorial conflicts now making their appearance in peace conference circles, it is said in some quarters, is attributable to the prospects of an early realization of a society of nations plan which will involve the examination of all such claims by a legal tribunal of the society for adjudication with due regard to the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of the districts in dispute.

"It is thought that some of the powers whose titles to territories in conflict rest on ancient historical ties would prefer to commit the peace conference to their support in advance of the adoption of a society of nations plan. If they could do this they would avoid a conflict between their claims and the principles which may be laid down in the society of nations.

The community of interests of some nations in certain questions has led to hints of co-operation among those nations to make up a majority in the conference. Gossip in the corridors even mentions threats of resistance to any decisions adverse to those interests. The special commission working on the society of nations plan is not moved by these rumors, however, and is going about its work quietly but rapidly.

At the same time the supreme council in short daily sessions continues its policy at hearing patiently all the claims and generally referring them to special or standing committees for thorough examination although this procedure it is understood, is not entirely agreeable to all the powers interested.

Secret treaties made under the stress of war and which may be considered out of harmony with the principles on which a society of nations is being organized have provoked a great deal of comment. The American delegates, at least, have said that such agreements insofar as they are in conflict with the principles of a society of nations must give way.

The Russian problem again will come to the fore today in connection with the acceptance by the Moscow Bolshevik government of the invitation to the conference on the Princes Islands. In some quarters the action of the Moscow government has been hailed with satisfaction and relief in view of the promise it gives of an immediate termination of the Bolshevik attacks on the little allied army in the Archangel sector.

Small crowds are beginning to assemble around the foreign office where the supreme council meets, but they do not disturb the members.

Experienced diplomats say that what surprises them is the proceedings have been remarkably harmonious so far.

The great progress now being made indicated that the task may be completed within the next four or five days or well ahead of the time for the President's return to the United States February 15. The members of the commission emphasized, however, that the agreements reached so far are provisional and in principle only. The entire structure may yet have to be revised when it comes to agreeing on details. This is the reason assigned for the rigid secrecy with

which the text of the project is being guarded.

The main discussion last night was on the formation of the executive branch of the society of nations. President Wilson, Laon Bourgoise for France, and Lord Robert Cecil each presented plans on the representation to be given to smaller powers. The plans differed slightly.

Unofficial information is that President Wilson's proposal was for an executive branch of five members from the great powers and four members from the smaller powers, making a council of nine with a two-thirds vote required for the adoption of all measures.

Qualification for membership, which also is being discussed, involves the membership of neutrals and enemy powers as well as the great and small powers. The presence at the meeting last night of the nine representatives of the smaller powers with the ten larger powers will be taken to mean that the executive branch will be finally formed will include both the great and small nations, instead of leaving the executive direction exclusively in the hands of the great powers.

The new delegates from the small countries present were Premier Venizelos, representing Greece; Premier Kramarz for Czecho-Slovaks; M. Dmowski for Poland, and Premier Bratiano for Rumania. No decision, however, was arrived at concerning the representation of the small countries in the executive council of the society of nations.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Substantially one-half of the draft of the constitution for the society of nations has been covered by the chief conference commission dealing with this question, it was officially announced today. In approving a number of additional articles of the draft the commission reached an accord it is stated, on certain questions of the greatest importance concerning the positive functions of the league.

The acceptance of these additional articles was provisional. The commission has appointed a general secretarial, consisting of M. Clusel, Lord Eustace Percy, of the British foreign office, and Mr. Shepherson.

Premier Venizelos of Greece, premier Kramarz of Jugo-Slavia, and M. Diamond of Rumania, sat as members of the league of nations commission, representing their respective nations.

Eleven articles of the project for the society of nations were discussed and approved with small modifications by the peace conference commission on that subject at its meeting last night. President Wilson presided at the meeting.

The only article not approved was the paragraph concerning abolition of compulsory military service unless required by reasons of national defense under extraordinary terms.

Premier Orlando of Italy opposed the paragraph.

Leon Bourgoise, one of the French members joined Premier Orlando in his opposition. He declared that France, owing to her geographical position, needs a standing army and could never consent to strip herself of her defenses. The paragraph was then cancelled and it was decided to leave to each country freedom to select a system of recruiting its forces up to the amount of troops which would be fixed later by the society of nations.

WOULD FACILITATE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN NATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Willingness to undertake development of an international gold exchange fund to facilitate financial transactions between nations without actual shipments of gold was expressed today by the federal reserve board in its report for 1918. This arrangement would be similar to that now maintained by the board to settle balances between banks within the United States.

The fund might be developed among the entente nations and a few leading neutrals, "but it is conceivable that all civilized countries may eventually be participants," said the board. The gold would be deposited in trust in some government bank to guarantee exchange obligations and it was proposed that the fund should be limited to current commercial and exchange transactions.

This is one of the suggestions for future financial development growing out of successful domestic war operation of the federal reserve system which the report revealed in detail.

"Assuming that the leading nations of the world will be at peace for a period of years," said the report, "there seems to be no reason why an international arrangement of this kind should not operate successfully in this country.

"The saving of loss and expense incident to abrasion and transportation charges and interest on gold transferred will be enormous and the advantage to the commerce of the world will be incalculable."

Paris, Feb. 8.—Many important matters were before the supreme war council comprising the great powers and the military commanders on all fronts, when it met today to consider the extension of the armistice with Germany which expires February 17. Final decisions went over until tomorrow.

Reports were made by the military high commands on the subjects of demobilization and the relative forces of the powers to be maintained in the occupied regions. The Versailles military council also submitted a report as to the military forces available for the disturbed regions of Turkey.

The naval branch of the council presented recommendations as to the result of consultations among the British, French, Italian and American naval commanders bearing mainly on the turning over of the German submarines, blockade restrictions and the surrender of the German fleet. This fleet, it is stated, is ready to be turned over but the allies thus far have not agreed on the allotment of the ships among the various nations or on the compensation for the use of the vessels.

When an agreement is reached and the United States receives its share of ships they will be manned by the American navy and fly the Stars and Stripes, the initials of the relief council being added to the flag.

The commission on blockade also presented a report favoring the lightening of the blockade restrictions in the Mediterranean.

A tendency was evident to impose further drastic terms upon Germany but no decision was reached today as to what measures might be taken. After hearing the views of the mili-

Foley's Honey and Tar for This!



Stops La Grippe Coughs!

The quickest and simplest way to stop an ugly, hard, la grippe cough is to take **Foley's Honey and Tar**

In it, you get the curative influence of the pine balsam (so beneficial for inflamed bronchial tubes and sore chest) and other healing ingredients, together with the mollifying laxative action of honey.

It covers and sheathes the inflamed surfaces of the throat, puts an end to the hard, racking cough, stops tickling and hoarseness.

Bedford, Ind., F. G. Prevo writes: "Two bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar cured me of a severe cough following an attack of la grippe."

tary representatives the council of the great powers decided to continue the discussion tomorrow when the decisions will be made without the presence of these representatives. This move was regarded in some quarters as significant of the gradual change from war conditions to those of normal peace times.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Navy aviation experts are planning a flight across the Atlantic. Commander John S. Towers was ordered today to take charge of the development of plans of assembling of material for the proposed transatlantic flight.

Details as to how far the navy's plans have progressed have not been disclosed but it was learned that a great deal of attention has been given to the project.

While it is not known what equipment it is planned to use in the flight or when it will be attempted, it is recalled that the navy department during the war developed a monster seaplane with three Liberty motors giving it in the neighborhood of 1200 horsepower. This machine has as its body a substantially built boat and has carried as high as 51 persons in flights of considerable length.

SYSTEM TO BE COMPLETED.

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—B. H. Wixom of the state tax commission reports today that the drainage system of the Dexter-Greenfield district in Chaves county will be completed this year, reclaiming some 19,000 acres which will be irrigated partly by gravity ditches and in part from artesian wells.

LONDON STRIKE CONTINUES.

London, Feb. 7.—There was no improvement in the strike situation today. All the tubes and underground lines with the exception of the Metropolitan, which, however, has only one line.

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS.

London, Feb. 7.—The union of locomotive engineers and firemen ended their strike at midnight and returned to work Friday morning.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the first treatment is most important. When an **EFFICIENT** antiseptic is applied promptly there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, **BOROZONE** is the **IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT.**

Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and to what measures might be taken. \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schafer.—Adv

Secret Treaties Are Cause of Trouble—Japs Want Concessions Held by Germany—China Expects Help from Peace Council.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Japan's attitude toward China in the peace conference is causing grave apprehension among the representatives of the other associated powers. According to official diplomatic information reaching here, Japan virtually has threatened war if China makes public secret treaties between the two countries and fails to carry out an agreement to make Japan the successor of Germany in rights, property and concessions held by Germany at the outbreak of the European war.

China is relying on the peace conference, where her delegates are said to have made an excellent impression and is seeking support from the United States and England.

Advices from the Orient through diplomatic channels say American Minister Reinsch at Peking seeking to re-assure the Chinese foreign minister with statements of the friendship of the United States government, was told frankly that the foreign minister did not see how at this time the United States or Great Britain could divert their attention to the Orient when the European situation demanded so much attention.

When the Chinese peace delegates arrived in Paris the information now available discloses, they reported that their copies of the secret treaties were stolen from their baggage while they were passing through Japan and consequently they were unable to carry out their purpose of making them public at the conference.

According to the reports received here the threats against China were conveyed to the China foreign minister by the Japanese minister in Peking in the veiled terms. The Japanese minister is said to have pointed out that Japan had an army of more than a million men idle at home fully equipped and with arms and munitions enough to conduct a long war and to have pointed out that Japan had more than a half million tons of shipping with the intimation that this would be ready on short notice for active work. He also is said to have referred pointedly to large sums of money owed to Japan by China and to the fact that China had been unable to live up to her financial agreements.

Upon arriving in Paris without the copies of the treaties which they had been instructed to use in seeking to break Japan's grip the Chinese delegates made reports of the substance of these treaties to some of the peace delegates of the other countries. This led the Japanese authorities to demand of China that she disavow this action on the part of her delegates and that she keep secret the treaties.

Some of the secret treaties have not yet been ratified by the China government although Japan has ratified them and according to today's advices the Japanese government is bringing every pressure to bear on China to ratify them before anything can be done at Paris.

The most important of the treaties as yet unratified by China is the agreement of September 24, 1918, which grants Shantung to Japan and admits Japan as the successor to Germany's rights, concessions and properties in the Shantung district. This includes railways, mines and other valuable property and the rights to them for a long term of years.

According to the Chinese claim, Japan already has possession under treaties and agreements of two-fifths of the iron ore deposits of the entire China republic and is seeking possession of the other three-fifths.

Although they so far have been able to resist the Japanese demands the pressure is becoming unbearable. The Chinese president has approved by cable the action of the Chinese delegates in Paris in announcing of their willingness to make public the treaties in spite of Japanese pressure.

China has asked, depending upon the impression made upon the accredited delegates from other countries that the peace conference see the twenty-one demands made upon China by Japan in 1915 be revoked and that the Chinese republic be removed definitely from the influence of Japan. The complete independence of China is asked under the protection of the league of nations.

The account of Minister Heinsch's visit to the Peking foreign office says he reaffirmed the friendship of the United States for China and desired to give active support in her desire for independence. He learned, however, that the Japanese minister in Peking reached the foreign minister a few minutes before him and conveyed the intimations of what would happen if Japan's demands were not met.

Dispatches received here describing the situation at Paris declare that the Japanese attitude is causing real alarm in official circles of European powers and the United States. They speak of constant efforts of Japan to acquire concessions in China and Siberia and of her demands for the Caroline and Marshall islands and other islands in the Pacific.

Japan Wants Islands.

Paris, Feb. 11.—Japan has reiterated her intention to hold the Marshall and Caroline islands in the Pacific which she took from Germany during the war as well as to insist upon the execution of her agreement reached in September last with China regarding Shantung. A formal statement to this effect by Japanese representatives has been made public here.

INVESTIGATION OF BOLSHEVIKI AND I. W. W. IN AMERICA BEGINS

Washington, Feb. 11.—Investigation of lawless propaganda and I. W. W. activities and other sources of disorder in the United States began before the senate judiciary committee today with a description of the situation in Russia by Dr. William C. Huntington the former commercial attache of the American embassy in Petrograd.

Dr. Huntington described disorgan-

ization conditions throughout Russia and outlined the development of Bolshevik organization.

Discussing Bolsheviki propaganda Dr. Huntington who left Moscow last fall said this originally consisted mainly of sending pamphlets and speakers among Russian troops telling them they were fighting for imperialism and capitalism. They developed internationalism he stated and were opposed to the United States because this government was not Socialist.

The agitators he said took German money to further their own propaganda and thus broke down the morale of the Russian soldiers. They were "a little better crooks than the Germans who used them as tools" said Dr. Huntington. They worked in favor of the German cause although theoretically they were as much opposed to the German system as to any other except their own.

The witness explained the Bolsheviki theory provided for abolition of private property rights and the killing of property owners if they resisted this action.

A burst of applause and cheering came from a group of a half dozen in the committee room when Senator Nelson of Minnesota said that the witness had not explained fully the Bolsheviki theory.

"What does that mean back there?" demanded Chairman Overman. "Get an officer in here."

The Bolsheviki obtained money largely by imposing fines on business men and by printing quantities of currency said the witness.

"The government maintains itself absolutely by terror" he said.

"They got into power by promising the people peace and bread and land. They kept in power by owning machine guns and using them."

He added that the Bolsheviki had now lost adherence of most of the peasants which constituted 85 per cent of the population of Russia and of the workmen who constituted 7 per cent.

NO STRIKE DECIDED BEFORE MEETING WITH WILSON LABOR MEDIATOR.

Jerome, Ariz., Feb. 11.—The copper mines of the Jerome district are paralyzed by lack of hands although the organizations affiliated with the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers have declared no strike following the wage cut of 75 cents a day which went into effect yesterday. On the contrary the labor council has determined that there will be no strike called till after the arrival of Federal Mediator Davies, reported to be on his way from Washington under instructions from Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The mines are pumping and there have been no cases of disorder reported but mine officials and police officers declare the situation is serious. They assert that the trouble was started by members of the I. W. W. and that the union workers are afraid of violence if they obey the instructions of their leaders and turn to in the shafts.

When the whistle blew at the United Verde only fourteen men lined up to go to work. These were sent away and the same conditions are said to obtain in the other big shafts, practically all of the 4000 miners of the district refraining from courtng any trouble by attempting to resume their tasks.

The only strike order issued so far

has been that of a mass meeting held outside the city limits yesterday and led by members of the I. W. W. the police say when a general walkout was declared and picketing ordered commenced. So however there has been no picketing.

Twenty-five soldiers of the 3rd U. S. Infantry under Lieutenant John Sellers are held in readiness to prevent disorder.

WILL CONTINUE SESSIONS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 9.—The state tax commission will continue its sessions next week having been unable to conclude its hearings of mining companies.

UKRAINIAN ACCEPT.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Ukrainian has announced its willingness to accept the invitation of the allies to the Marmora conference of the Russian factions.

ATTACKS NAVAL PROGRAM.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Attack on the new naval program of ten dreadnoughts and ten scout cruisers was opened in the house today by Republican Leader Mann who made a point of order against the provision as soon as it was called up for consideration. He argued that an authorization without an appropriation was no germane and could not be included in the appropriation bill.

MEET TRAGIC DEATHS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 11.—Five men in the navy have met with tragic deaths. Two went down with the Cyclops. Two others, Wayne Morris of Tucumari and Kent Hoffman Steen of Walnut Wells were scalded to death in an explosion on the Brooklyn. The fifth man was Leon Chester Breaux of Silver City.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson nominated John W. Troy of Juneau, Alaska, as collector of customs at Juneau and Malcom A. Franklin of Columbus, Miss., as collector of customs at Honolulu.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—C. de Graftenreid of eastern De Baca county tells the story that because of the snow covered ground all winter in eastern New Mexico all of the jackrabbits made their way to the banks of the Pecos river and died. Their bodies can be seen along the river for miles. Two bunches of quail lingered around where Mr. deGraftenreid is feeding 140 head of cattle with oil cake. Everyone of the quail has died of starvation. Mr. deGraftenreid says that while the ground is now bare of snow there is no old grass and he will have to continue feeding his cattle until April. Edward Christian, an old prospector of that section, is reported to have frozen to death in the last storm.

GAME WARDEN GETS HALF.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Assistant Attorney General N. D. Meyer in a letter addressed to D. G. Darrish of Venus, southern Santa Fe county, holds today that a game and fish license collector is not a salaried officer and that a deputy game warden not on salary is entitled to receive one-half of the net proceeds from the sale of fish and game that have been seized.

London, Feb. 12.—All the strikers in the city have been instructed to return to work tomorrow. The instructions were issued today by the joint committee of the strikers.

BRITISH FLEET EXPOSED TO MANY DANGERS

London, Feb. 12.—The dangers to which the British grand fleet, short of cruisers, destroyers and with defenseless bases, was exposed during the first two and one-half years of the war owing to the German use of submarines, mines and torpedoes, is described in a book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, formerly the commander of the fleet and published today, covering the activities of 1914-16.

Admiral Jellicoe points out that the German high seas fleet possessed 88 destroyers, compared with 42 for the grand fleet, and reveals that owing to the submarine menace the grand fleet in the fall of 1914 moved from Loul and only returned to the North Sea when the anchorage in Scapa Flow became reasonably safe.

Neither in October, 1914, nor in May, 1916, Admiral Jellicoe says, did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fire.

The situation gradually improved after 1916, especially as the light cruiser and destroyer forces with the grand fleet increased steadily after the battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of successful torpedo attack, while the inclusion of class K submarines made it probable that the enemy would suffer more severely from submarine attack than the British. Regarding 1918, Admiral Jellicoe says:

"The position was assured and we could have afforded to take risks which in 1916 would have been most unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle, a terrible punishment awaited them."

One-third of the admiral's book is devoted to the battle of Jutland. In summing up the lessons of the battle, Admiral Jellicoe dwells upon "the danger involved in leaving too much to chance in fleet action because our fleet was the one and only factor vital to the existence of the empire, and, indeed, to the allied cause."

"We had no reserve outside the battle fleet which could in any way replace it in the event of disaster or even should its margin of superiority be eliminated."

Admiral Jellicoe says he knew that his ships were in adequately protected condition with armor compared to the German vessels of the battle cruiser type while the German fleet in the battle of Jutland was far better off in the number of destroyers. In addition, the Germans possessed "a most efficient armor piercing shell." The admiral continues:

"When the battle fleets approached there was a difference of reckoning between the British battle fleet and the battle cruiser squadrons, due to the cruisers having been engaged for several hours and having repeatedly altered their course. Hence, instead of being encountered right ahead, the enemy appeared on the starboard bow."

Instant action was necessary, the admiral states, and he decided to deploy on the port wing division, thus compelling the Germans to turn off to starboard to avoid being crossed. This maneuver, which has been described as masterly by reviewers, threw the enemy into much confusion. The German commander-in-chief realized his only hope lay in es-

cape, profiting by his superiority in torpedo craft, low visibility, the approach of darkness and the proximity of his bases and mine fields.

The enemy at this period fired hundreds of torpedoes, as German officers have since stated, Admiral Jellicoe continues, and although the Germans were in the gravest peril, the position of the grand fleet itself was menaced by determined torpedo attacks in thick weather. But the British fleet by turning its battle line four times during the action, the admiral says, got clear of the torpedoes which were racing toward the British ships and defeated tactics upon which the Germans based their hopes. Admiral Jellicoe pays tribute to the skill of his captains in handling their ships and avoiding torpedoes and collisions, while keeping their positions.

Admiral Jellicoe explains why he did not select night action and refers to the more powerful German searchlights, the superiority of the enemy in destroyers and the greater number of torpedo tubes fitted in the enemy ships, giving the enemy an opportunity of scoring heavily at the outset of an action, the result of which would always be a matter of chance.

After estimating the relative strength of the two fleets early in the war, Admiral Jellicoe expresses surprise that the Germans were so cautious and says: "If this country in the future decides to rely for safety against raids or invasions on the fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels than we did in August, 1914."

METAL WORKERS JOIN STRIKE; SMELTERS WILL CLOSE AT ANACONDA.

Butte, Feb. 12.—Endorsement by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, an American Federation of Labor organization, of the strike of metal mine workers union (independent) and metal mine workers' union, No. 800, of the I. W. W., effective today, has added much to the complications of the labor situation in Butte. This development and the prospect for an early closing of the smelters at Anaconda and Great Falls, which Anaconda Copper Mining Company officials intimate is inevitable within a day or two unless ore production should resume, broadens the field of the labor controversy in this district.

No American Federation of Labor officers have voted to strike in sympathy with the miners.

The Butte local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has not voted to strike.

The electricians, machinists, blacksmiths and structural iron workers are unions with American Federation of Labor affiliations which have taken cognizance of the strike, voting that their members would not work for the mining companies until the strike was settled.

Tacoma, Feb. 12.—A definite proposition, expected to bring an end of the shipyard strike, involving 14,000 men in Tacoma was made by strike committeemen last night and given out early today. The proposition was made in a conference with Mayor C. M. Riddell and business men. It will be submitted today to Charles Pies, director general of the emergency

fleet corporation, by C. W. Wiley, manager of the Todd Drydock and Construction company here. The proposition is made independently of any action elsewhere in the northwest shipbuilding region.

London, Feb. 12.—The conferences of the Miner's Federation of Great Britain at a meeting at Southport today decided against acceptance of the terms offered by the government for a settlement of the demands of the Federation.

The decision of the Miners' Federation Conference to reject the government's terms will, if followed by a strike, which seems likely, with the miners in their present mood, create an extremely serious industrial situation as the coal shortage is already embarrassing.

Daytona Fla., Feb. 12.—Ralph De Palma broke the world's automobile records for both a half mile and a kilometer in straight away dashes today on Daytona Beach. The time for the mile, as announced by officials of the Automobile Association was 24.02 seconds, against Bob Burman's record of 25.04 seconds, made in 1911. De Palma's kilometer time was 15.85 seconds, or two seconds below the record.

10,000 TROOPS WILL SAIL FROM FRANCE WITHIN A WEEK'S TIME

Washington, Feb. 12.—Four transports and a cruiser with more than 10,000 troops aboard, have sailed from France and will arrive at New York and Newport News between February 16 and February 20.

The 164th infantry, complete, all of the 161st infantry of the 61st division, composed of National Guard troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota and the District of Columbia are included in the units now en route home.

The President Grant, due February 20, carries the 164th infantry, complete, and the supply company and Company K of the 162nd infantry, both of the 61st division, routed to Camp Dix. About four thousand officers and men, in addition to a number of casual officers and more than 700 sick and wounded are aboard, with Brigadier General Albert B. Blanding commanding the 184th infantry brigade.

The Northland, due February 19, is bringing the second anti-airplane machine gun battalion for Camp Upton; headquarters of the third battalion, and detachments of batteries E and F, 351st field artillery, for Camp Meade and the remainder of company D, 162nd infantry for Camp Dix.

The cruiser St Louis will reach New York, February 20, with companies E, F and G, 161st infantry, for Camp Dix.

The Canopic is due February 17 with companies A, B, C and part of Company D staff headquarters, and machine gun company and medical detachment of the 162nd infantry of the 61st division, composed of thirty-four officers and 1,200 men routed to Camp Dix for demobilization. There are in addition about 175 casuals, mostly officers.

The Rotterdam, due February 16 has on board Company G, I, K, L and M, the staff and headquarters company of the 367th infantry, 92nd division, 51 officers and 1,484 men, routed to Camp Meade; part of company D, 162nd infantry for Camp Dix;

division headquarters and headquarters troop of the 92nd division, for Camp Meade; cement mill company No. 8 for Camp Dix, and evacuation hospital No. 5, New York. There are on the ship also 290 casual officers and 172 wounded or sick officers, including Brigadier General Edward Burr and Brigadier General James B. Erwin.

KING WOUNDED WHILE TRYING TO FLEE FROM CITY WITH ROYAL FAMILY.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—A general insurrection is in progress throughout Rumania, according to a special dispatch from Vienna. King Ferdinand has been wounded slightly in attempting to flee from Bucharest with the royal family.

Workmen blocked the roadway from the royal palace when the royal family attempted to flee to Jassy and the king and his family were forced to return. The king was wounded when the workers, according to report, fired upon the royal palace.

Rioters in the streets of Bucharest are openly demanding the overthrow of the dynasty, crying "Down with the puppets, long live the republic!"

Brownsville, Tex., Feb. 13.—The United States custom house announced today the abolition of the food card system by which Mexicans residing on the Mexican side of the border were allowed to buy limited quantities of food at retail on the American side during the war.

Persons entering Mexico from the United States no longer will be compelled to file notice with Mexican consuls twenty days in advance. Announcement to this effect was made today by the Mexican consulates here upon instructions from the state department at Mexico City. The twenty days' notice has been required since the opening of the war and a similar notice of two weeks was required of persons intending to enter the United States from Mexico.

MAN OF PROVEN EFFICIENCY IS APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR LARRAZOLO TODAY.

Governor O. A. Larrazolo this morning named Thomas P. Gable state game warden to succeed Theodore Rouault. Mr. Gable's name was sent to the senate and will no doubt have immediate confirmation.

The appointment of Mr. Gable will meet with the hearty approval of every sportsman in the state, as well as with the Republican party in general. He occupied the office during the administration of Governor Curry and Governor Mills and made a reputation for efficiency that has not been equalled.

It will be gratifying to the sportsmen of the state to know that this appointment was not delayed until later in the legislative session. Mr. Gable, who sought the position because he loves the work, has some most excellent ideas regarding needed legislation and he will now be in a position to explain the changes so much desired by New Mexico nimrods.

OPPOSE LARGER ARMY

Washington, Feb. 13.—Determined opposition to a standing army in excess of 175,000 men as authorized in the national defense bill of three years ago, was voiced in the house during the debate on the annual army appropriation bill.

STRIKERS PREVENT CARS FROM RUNNING; POLICE BREAK UP GEMRAN MEETING.

Butte, Feb. 10.—Strikers in the mines of Butte who object to the recent reduction of \$1 a day in wages and who are insisting upon the abolishing of the rustling card system were halted at the foot of the hill leading to the mines today by guards of United States soldiers. Those men who wished to go to work were permitted to pass.

Discharged soldiers who still wore uniforms were among those doing picket duty for the strikers. They were singled out by the regular army men and ordered to discard their uniforms or cease participating in the attempted picketing.

Miners from the southern section of the city who use the street cars to go to their work on the hill were prevented from doing so when strikers prevented the cars from leaving the barns. Soldiers cleared the crowd from the vicinity of the car barns but later a committee of union men is understood to have called out the car men.

Maj. A. M. Jones, in command of Company C, 44th United States soldiers, and a detachment of F Company, had the streets leading to the mines patrolled long before time for the early shifts to go to work and committee of pickets were stopped in some instances as early as 4 a. m. Congregating is forbidden by the military and those slow in moving at the command of the soldiers have been made to feel the sting of the bayonet's point. So far no violence has been reported. After a crowd, which filled Finlander hall, began to sing what were said to be German songs, Captain W. B. Wilson of F Company ordered the hall closed. One woman who is said to have been the leader of the singing, was taken into custody by the military.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 10.—Ime Kaplan, secretary of the committee directing the textile strike, was arrested today on a charge of evading the draft.

According to the police Kaplan is 29 years of age. Although generally known as "Ime" his real name, the police say, is Hyman. He is a resident of this city.

The arrest came soon after one of the most serious disturbances that have occurred since the strike to obtain 54 hours pay for 48 hours' work was instituted a week ago. Shortly after the mills opened for the day a crowd of several hundred strikers and sympathizers assembled on Broadway in the Arlington mills district and defied the police orders to move on. The officers drew their clubs and several persons were knocked down in the melee. Two were pushed through windows. Missiles were thrown by some of the disturbers. Two arrests were made.

Several hours after Kaplan's departure for Camp Devens his wife appeared at police headquarters with his registration card which showed that he was placed in class 5

Paris, Feb. 10.—Baron Nobuaki, senior Japanese delegate to the peace conference, has prepared a statement outlining Japan's position at the peace conference respecting questions open for settlement in the far east and says:

"Japan does not come to the peace conference with demands"

BICYCLE THIEVES ARRESTED.

Phoenix, Feb. 10.—With the arrest of the oldest citizen in this vicinity, died today of two boys between 14 and 16 years of age the police believe they have in custody the leaders of a juvenile bicycle theft ring which has stolen twenty-five bicycles within the last thirty days and resold them through a clearing house of their own making.

The officers say the boys operated in systematic style, changing parts if the stolen wheels and repainting them in their "camouflage department" before placing them on the second hand market. One bicycle seized was said to have included in its make-up the parts of eleven others, all stolen, according to the police.

RANCHER FOUND WOUNDED.

Fabens, Tex., Feb. 10.—Luis J. Ivey, owner of the Ivey Dale cotton ranch near here, was found shot through the body late last night at his ranch home and is in a serious condition. He has been conducting an experiment in cotton growing in the Rio Grande valley.

WILL TIGHTEN ON GERMANS.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The supreme council is reported to have reached the decision that it is necessary to impose more severe restrictions on Germany for the renewal of the armistice because of Germany's attitude toward the fulfillment of her obligations.

Dreadful Cough Cured

A severe cold is often followed by a rough cough for which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven especially valuable. Mrs. F. W. Olsen, Marysville, Mo., writes: "About two years ago my little boy Jean caught a severe cold and coughed dreadfully for days. I tried a number of cough medicines, but nothing did him any good until I gave him Chamberlain's Cough remedy. It relieved his cough right away and before he had finished taking one bottle he was cured. I think it is just fine for children." Adv.

POLES SIGN ARMISTICE.

Copenhagen, Feb. 10.—Negotiations between Polish and German emissaries looking toward a cessation of hostilities in German Poland have resulted, according to advices here, in an armistice, effective tomorrow. The reports add that there has been fighting on several points in the last few days. The Poles are said to be concentrating special storm troops for use in Silesia.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

"Keep the bowels open" is the one rule of health recommended by all schools of medicine. Foley's Cathartic Tablets cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach and benefit the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas or constipation no remedy is more highly recommended. Fine for stout persons. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

INTEREST MAY BE SOLD.

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—Assistant Attorney General Harry S. Bowman ruled today in a communication to Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone that a controlling interest in a state bank may be sold without first obtaining the sanction of the bank examiner. Mr. Bowman also held that banks having less than \$25,000 capital stock must bring their capital up to \$25,000 by January 1, 1920.

Frank O. Kihlberg, perhaps the

oldest citizen in this vicinity, died at the Las Vegas hospital at 2 o'clock this morning at the age of 87 years.

In 1858 he came to New Mexico with his wife Lena G. Kihlberg, who died recently and who is buried in St. Louis. He leaves surviving him a sister Pauline Kihlberg and a nephew R. W. Borchert, both residents of St. Louis and a niece Pauline Wencke of Portland, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Kihlberg had one son who died some years ago. It is not known definitely whether Mr. Kihlberg was born in St. Louis or in South America, but his early life was spent in South America and he spoke the Spanish language before he learned English.

He first came to New Mexico about the year 1858 and operated ox trains carrying freight between St. Joseph, Mo., and Santa Fe. Afterwards he went into business with Charles Musick and Company who were forwarding merchants at Granada and later at Kit Carson, from there Mr. Kihlberg came to Las Vegas.

For many years he took a great deal of interest in civic matters and probably due to him more than any other citizen the park became an ornament to Old Town.

The final disposition of his remains has not been decided upon as word has not been received from his relatives in St. Louis.

The funeral of Mrs. Thos. B. Bowen will be from the residence of S. M. Bowen, 1019 Third street at 2 p. m. Thursday. Burial will be in the Masonic cemetery. Orrin and Albert Raillard, brothers of Mrs. Bowen and Miss Edith Bowen of Weston, Neb.; Mrs. J. H. Stewart of Albuquerque and Mr. J. H. Stewart have arrived here. Leon and Wm. Bowen will arrive on No. 2 this evening.

Clifford Stewart, who has been with the American army in France, has written his parents here that he has arrived safely in Hoboken and will reach home some time during the month.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Manuella Benandez and Ignacio Rivera of June, N. M., and Elvira Chavez and Faustin Baca of San Miguel.

William Nunn, for many years at the Santa Fe roundhouse here, has gone to Peru, Ind., where he will assume charge of the Bryant Harvesting Machine Company plant. The company is now engaged in building trucks but will soon begin the manufacture of automobiles.

The ladies of the B. I. A. will give a dance for the entertainment of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Thursday evening, February 27. The Armory has been engaged for the occasion and it is planned to make it one of the real events of the season. The public will be invited to join in making the party a success and no doubt the Armory will be crowded to capacity.

Dr. S. H. James, government expert in tuberculosis, now at the United States Army general hospital at Denver writes to Dr. d'Amours of the Plaza hotel that he expects to come through here soon and will stay a few days to get acquainted with Las Vegas and its people. Dr. d'Amours promises to try and persuade the doctor to locate here.

A Coated Tongue? What it Means

A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order.



PROF. HEM-METER says: "The liver is an organ secondary in importance only to the heart."

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation.

A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, jalap, put into ready-to-use form by Doctor Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold for 25 cents by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—"For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have tried other things but like the 'Pellets' best of any,"—MRS. F. CANFIELD, 329 S. Grant Street.

VILLA AGENT ARRESTED.

El Paso, Feb. 7.—George Holmes, who claims to be an agent of Francisco Villa on the border, was arrested at his ranch 125 miles east of here early today by United States department agents, charged with the theft of a Vickers machine gun, 3,600 rounds of ammunition and seven rifles from the United States army camp near here.

Copenhagen, Feb. 10.—A resolution demanding the re-establishment of the kingdom of Hungary was adopted yesterday at a public meeting in Buda Pest; according to a dispatch today from the Hungarian capital. The agitation for the restoration of the monarchy is reported to have caused grave unrest and the government is taking strong measures to suppress the movement.

NAVAL PROGRAM POSTPONED.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Final action on the new three year naval building program was postponed in the house after a day's debate. Action probably will be taken next week.

ORDERS DECREASE.

New York, Feb. 11.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on January 31 were 6,684,268 tons according to the corporation's monthly statement issued today. This is a decrease of 694,884 tons compared with the orders on December 31

BOLSHEVIK EVACUATE VILNA.

Basle, Feb. 10.—Advices here from Kovnet assert as the result of the advance of the Lithuanian troops and the advance by Finnish and Estonian troops the Bolsheviki have evacuated Vilna.

Dr. Plew who has been quite ill is able to be about again.

A. J. NICHOLS WILL ESTABLISH PLANT HERE FOR MAKING BUTTER

A. J. Nichols, an experienced creamery man of Pueblo, has practically decided upon opening a creamery in this city. Mr. Nichols was here several days this week and was assisted by a committee of the Commercial club in hunting prospective locations. He believes he has found a suitable place to operate and the agent for the building is communicating with the owner regarding proposed alterations. It is believed a creamery will be a success here from the start. Mr. Nichols will ask that Las Vegas merchants handle his goods and Las Vegas people ask for it provided his butter is as good or better than other butter offered for sale here. If he can't make as good or better butter than is now obtainable he doesn't want the business.

A creamery is expected to be a strong incentive for increasing the dairy business in this section, which is especially adapted for dairying. Mr. Nichols has been corresponding with the Commercial Club about Las Vegas for nearly two months. His recent visit here was his second.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Captain Andre Tardieu, one of the French representatives of the commission on the society of nations, announced tonight that the program for the society would be ready some time next week. He also said:

"France is opposed to the raising of the blockade on raw materials against Germany until her damage to French industries has been made good.

Germany was responsible for the destruction of one-third of the factories of France and if allowed to resume production with equal facilities it will be a serious economic handicap for us."

Captain Tardieu believes the allies will not disagree with the contention of France.

There are a number of good opportunities offered in government service for which the United States civil service commission announces examinations. Positions of senior and junior land appraisers pay salaries up to \$2,700 and \$1,500 respectively. Appointments to these positions will be for duty in the field principally but some appointments will be for office duty.

Examination for assistant dairy husbandmen will be held on March 26. Salary \$1,500 to \$1,740.

The position of clerk translator is open to men and women and might interest some of our Spanish speaking people. The salaries range from \$1,200 to \$1,800, service in Washington, D. C. Examination will be held in the East Las Vegas postoffice on March 12 and 13; April 9 and 10; and May 7 and 8.

Examinations for stenographers and typists are held every Tuesday.

Examination for railway mail clerk will be held on March 15. Entrance salary for this service is \$1,100.

There are a number of vacancies for the position of oil gauger paying from \$1,200 to \$1,800. Examination for this position will be held on March 25.

The secretary of the local civil service board requests all who are interested in these or other civil service positions to call at the East Las Vegas postoffice for full information.

FORCE MEN BACK WHO START FOR WORK; SOLDIERS GUARD PROPERTIES.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 8.—Following plans agreed to at a mass meeting last night at the call of the local I. W. W. hundreds of striking miners, some of them armed, turned back men who started for work this morning with the result that mining in the district is suspended this morning.

The pickets gathered at the I. W. W. hall at 6 o'clock this morning and left for the various mines in detachments large enough to picket the various avenues of approach. Miners in several instances were waylaid and beaten.

Mechanics, whose unions have taken no action in respect to a strike, were held up and sent back from the mines by the strikers. A particular effort was made to prevent hoisting engineers from going on the job. No arrests have been made by the police or members of the sheriff's force.

Soldiers of the 44th regiment of infantry were later sent to the mines and are now guarding the approaches to the various properties. Their assistance came an hour after the morning shift was to go to work and by that time they were patrolling the streets leading to the mines the pickets had succeeded in turning back the miners who wanted to work. The force of United States soldiers at Butte numbers ninety.

The strike inaugurated by the I. W. W. here has not connection with the controversy between the city and the police and fire departments.

AMENDMENT FAILS BY ONE VOTE LESS THAN NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Woman suffrage by federal constitutional amendment was beaten again today in the senate.

The house resolution for submission of the amendment failed of adoption with 55 votes in favor of it and 29 against, one less than the necessary two-thirds.

Thus ended what leading suffragists had said in advance would be the final test of this session of congress. The suffrage advocates went into the test knowing they lacked one vote, but hoping to the last that it would be won over.

Senator Jones of Las Vegas is chairman of the senate committee on suffrage and an ardent worker for the cause.

OPERATE DISORDERLY HOUSE.

El Paso, Feb. 10.—Sensational testimony developed at the preliminary hearing last night of the charges against Joe Chipps and W. C. Campbell, who were arrested last Saturday night charged with violating the federal law prohibiting the operating of a disorderly house within ten miles of an army post.

Chipps and Campbell are the proprietors of the Stockmen's hotel in the downtown district and eight women and six men were arrested at the time of the raid by federal officers. A number of soldier witnesses were introduced by the government to prove the disorderly conditions at the hotel which has long been a rendezvous for cattlemen of the southwest.

CASUALTIES IN ARCHANGEL.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Total casualties in the American forces in the Archangel region of Russia up to and including January 31, were 181 killed, died of wounds, sickness or from other causes or missing in action, and 229 wounded or injured making a total casualty list of 410 out of a force that numbered 4,925.

EXPLOSION KILLS EIGHT.

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 8.—Eight people were killed and an entire business block is in flames as a result of a terrific explosion at Plattsville, Wis., today. Telephone and telegraph lines are down and no details are available.

WORK ON BILL.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Work on the army appropriation bill for the year beginning July 1, 1919, has been completed by the house committee and Chairman Dent expects to formally present it to the house today. It carries an appropriation of approximately eight hundred thousand dollars for the maintenance of an army of 500,000 men, but includes no provisions for reorganization.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Republicans of the senate voted in conference today to abolish some of the long standing seniority rights in the organization of committees when they take control of the senate after March 4.

Under the rules as they will be amended no senator will be permitted to become a member of more than two of the ten principal standing committees and the chairman of these committees may not be on the conference committee upon a bill reported by another committee without the recommendation of the majority of the committee which had the bill in charge.

The amendments were adopted after a brief session today and without any apparent opposition. A resolution commending that after March 4 no senate committee shall be composed of more than 17 members also was adopted. The resolution would effect the composition of about six committees.

The two banking institutions of Wagon Mound have been consolidated and the capital stock increased to \$35,000. The bank will be operated under the name of the Farmers and Stockmen's Bank. The Wagon Mound Trust and Savings Bank equipment will be moved to Ora and the Mora Trust and Savings Bank established with a capital stock of \$25,000. Both banks will be operated in connection with the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of this city.

El Paso, Feb. 10.—Hugh A. Johnson of Apache, Ariz., has been selected by the Panhandle Southwestern Stockmen's Association to manage the annual roundup and frontier day sports which is held in March in El Paso. Mr. Johnson will bring with him a carload of unbroken horses for training.

Indigestion

Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for indigestion and you will soon forget about your stomach troubles. Try it.—Adv.

POLITICAL LINES ARE BROKEN ON ANTI-GAMBLING BILL.

Santa Fe, Feb. 10.—Political lines were completely broken down in the struggle over the anti-gambling bill which developed into the longest and hardest fight of the session. Republicans and Democrats strayed away from their leadership and voted on both sides of the question. The bill finally was passed by a vote of 31 to 13 which was not on party lines.

The public health bill, which really is one of Governor Larrazolo's favorite measures, is one of the most important acts which this legislature will be called upon to consider. The five members who are to constitute the board of health are to be appointed by the governor and are to serve without pay. The active direction of the health work is to be under a commissioner of health, who is to be a regularly licensed physician and is to devote all of his time and attention to the work. He is to take the oath of a state officer, is to make bond in the sum of \$10,000 and his salary will be \$3,500 a year. Appointed by him, with the approval of the board of the board of health, are to be the following officers: A chemist and bacteriologist at \$2,400 a year; a sanitary engineer at \$2,500 a year; a registrar of vital statistics at \$2,400 a year. In addition to these officers there are to be the necessary inspectors, public health nurses, clerks and other employees. The fund for the maintenance of this public health work is to come from a special levy of one quarter of one mill.

There was another fight made principally by the minority on the passage of senate joint memorial which is a petition to the congress with respect to the resolutions adopted by the American Live Stock Association. The particular thorn in the side of the Democratic members is the part of the resolution that the railroads now be taken from government control and restored to the companies which own them. Vesely sent to the chair a written protest which represented the sentiment of the minority members. This was read in both languages. Hull then moved that the protest of the minority be spread upon the journal. His motion was defeated. The memorial was then passed by a vote of 30 to 14.

The house also passed committee substitute for house bill No. 66 to validate attempted incorporation of villages. There was no opposition to this bill. Senate bill No. 6, as amended, relating to street sprinkling, was passed by a vote of 37 to 7.

Getting Rid of Colds

The easiest and quickest way to get rid of a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This preparation has been in use for many years and its value is fully proven. No matter what remedy you use, however, care must be taken not to contract a second cold before you have recovered from the first one, and there is serious danger of this. A man of middle age or older should go to bed and stay in bed until fully recovered. It is better to stay in bed three days at the start than three weeks later on.—Adv.

Miss Minnie Denecke, clerk at Ros-enwald's is on the sick list but is reported improved.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nunn of Kansas City are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Pritchett.

P. Della Santa and wife of Idaho Springs, Colo., are visiting in Las Vegas for a few days.

Mrs. Fred Nollette has gone to Rochester, Minn., where she will undergo an operation at the Mayo hospital.

Chester Iden who has been confined to his home seriously ill is able to be up and about though not able to be at work.

Joe Semmelman, salesman for Gross Kelly company, is reported improving. He has been seriously ill with pneumonia.

J. B. Floyd has given up his position at Papens Meat Market and has gone to spend the summer on his ranch at Mineral Springs.

Mrs. Charles Danziger and daughter Helen will leave Saturday night for St. Louis and Memphis, to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Danziger will leave Saturday night for Chicago and New York on a purchasing trip for M. Danziger.

Mrs. F. H. Cayot and mother, Mrs. John Murray, who have been visiting in Denver for the past week, have returned home.

Jose M. Aguilar aged 48, died at his home at Ribera, leaving a large family. Funeral arrangements are in charge of H. C. DeBaca.

The following have applied for bounties on coyotes: Estefan Lucero, Chaperito, 13; Candin Roybal, San Ignacio, 1; Maximo Chavez, Hilario, 14, two wildcats; Reges Martinez, Pandorie, 1; Moon Brothers, Las Vegas, 6 and three wildcats.

Matt Keenan of the Springer sanitary board is in town today on business.

Max Northouse, manager of the Il-felds at Albuquerque, passed through Las Vegas today on No. 10.

Joe Ellidge at one time cashier at the local freight house, is now working in the freight house at Kansas City.

Montezuma Camp No. 2 Woodmen of the World initiated Hyman Galanter at a regular meeting last night. A good many members were present and after the meeting Mr. Galanter entertained with a banquet at the Lobby cafe.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Manuela Benavidez and Ignacio Ribera of San Isidro; Seferino Lujan and Antonita Bustos of Raclada; Elvira Chavez and Faustin Baca of San Miguel; Virginia Ortiz, Antonchico, and Brigido Duran, Villa Nueva.

The Elks have established a reputation for the appetizing lunches which they have served at their Saturday night smokers. The viands to be served on the coming Saturday night, the occasion of another of the anti-er-get together, will surpass any previously set forth. And the enter-

tainment will be of a high class. Every Elk in town is expected to be present.

Last night Dave Conway's team defeated E. J. McWenies' team by a score of 2,542 to 2,356. Charles Day rolled high individual score of 218, while J. C. Owen rolled high average of 516. The teams are: Dave Conway, captain; Charles Day, J. C. Owen, Berney Ray, Ralph Hunt. E. J. McWenie, captain; C. P. Trumbull, Manny Henriquez, Charles Farley, Frank McKane. The games are becoming more popular every game. The games now stand two and two. Afterwards lunch was served and music for dancing was furnished by Miss Bunch and John Reed. The Elks will have a stag party Saturday night and a good attendance is expected.

BRITISH WANT INDEMNITY.

London, Feb. 13.—The British delegates at the peace conference have been definitely instructed to claim an indemnity which will include the cost of the war as well as the damage actually caused, it was announced today by Andrew Bonar Law, government leader, in reply to a question.

A commission now is considering the amount to be claimed, the method by which payment should be made and means of enforcing the payment. Bonar Law added.

SHIP ABANDONED.

New York, Feb. 13.—The American steamship Acoma, a 3,500 ton wooden vessel from New York for Marseilles, was abandoned at sea at noon yesterday with eight feet of water in her engine room according to a message received here today by the naval commission service from the British steamer Dongarra. The message added that the crew of the Acoma had been taken on the British ship. She was owned by the United States Shipping Board and was under charter to the Maritime Transportation Company of New York. The vessel was launched in April of last year, the second of a fleet of wooden ships built at Kearny, N. J.

LICENSE REVOKED.

Phoenix, Feb. 13.—The state corporation commission made an order today revoking the license of the Western Union Life Insurance Company of Spokane, Wash., and its agent, Chas. T. Brice, who were found guilty before the commission of violating the insurance code.

The complaint charged the company promised to loan money on property after a policy for \$10,000 had been taken out and failed to do so.

Evil in Small Talk.

There's enough small talk with its vicious insinuations in every idle group to make candidates for the mad house.

What men say causes other men to think. What men think determines their conduct. Given the suggestion that you are crazy the chances are that you will either resent it strenuously or begin to act a little queer. And then one of your professed friends will come along and confide to you that you are acting a little queer. It's no wonder some folks go daffy. Little yarns without foundation keep stirring up things that even the angels could not keep straight. So the only remedy is to apply the censor. Let folks talk. Take out the good and let the rest go where it belongs.

Each One's Success.

One's success or failure is determined largely by the manner in which the individual spends his or her leisure. It seems that many of us are prone "to ride our hobbies" to the ultimate. One plays cards every evening; another shoots balls on a green table; another is a movie devotee, and some one else a dance crank, night after night. All these things are good or bad in proportion to the degree in which they rest us or improve us. We need a more harmonious development. It is obvious that the supreme purpose of life is to have a goal ahead and to use every effort to attain the great objective. He or she who has found his or her work in the scheme of things is quite happy. We should devote our leisure time to the acquiring of greater efficiency, with a certain amount of play and recreation to refresh us. The pursuit of pleasure merely "to kill time" is a mistake. Too much frivolity will make us satiated and base. In this busy world, let us "get in the game" and use more team play in the area of human activities. So, let us fit ourselves for greater efficiency and usefulness by a more discreet use of our leisure time.—Grit.

Superstitions About Shoes.

Many superstitions are connected with shoes. It is thought unlucky to put either shoe on the wrong foot. Because Augustus Caesar was nearly assassinated by a mutineer one day when he put on his left shoe first, a saying has arisen that the right shoe must be put on first unless its owner wishes to court misfortune. Pythagoras, the old Greek sage, told his disciples to put their left foot into their baths first. In Anglo-Saxon marriages the father-in-law gave the bride's shoe to the bridegroom, who, touched her on the head with it to denote his lordly authority.

At one time—in the fourteenth or fifteenth century—people wore the points or beaks of their shoes so long that they tumbled over them when they walked, and were forced to tie them to their knees by laces or chains.

To Get Cash From Bank Vaults.

An ambitious young yeggman once approached a famous safe cracker in the penitentiary where both were sojourning. The young man was about to leave prison and wanted to know a sure method of getting money from a bank's vault.

"Go," said the famous safeblower, "to your home town. Get a job. Visit the bank every Saturday evening and deposit a small amount of your week's wages. Thus you will gain the confidence of the bank officials and people in general. Get a better job as soon as you can. Continue your weekly visits. In time you'll find yourself universally trusted."

"And then?" the young yeggman asked expectantly.

"Then," the wise old crook answered, "you will be drawing interest out of the bank vault; and that is the only sure and safe method of getting money from such a place."

"Know Thyself."

When God gave you your talent, he knew what he was doing. Don't be ashamed of it. Don't try to hide it, because it is not of the showy sort. Don't try to twist it into something it was never meant to be. Nobody ever yet made a success, who was not content to use without apology the gifts that were his.—Exchange.

Remarkable Mexican Bird.

A remarkable bird found in Mexico is the bee-martin, which has a trick of ruffling up the feathers on top of its head into the exact semblance of a beautiful flower; when a bee comes along to sip honey from the supposed flower it is snapped up by the bird.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

on the possibility of war renewals had a bullish influence today on corn. Opening prices, which ranged from 1 Chicago, Feb. 13.—Reports touching to 4 cents higher, with May at \$1.17 and July at \$1.13 1-2 at \$1.16 were followed by continued firmness at a level moderately below initial top figures.

The close: Corn—May \$1.22 1-4; July \$1.19 5-8. Oats—May 60 3-8c; July 58 3-8c.

Cash corn, No. 3 yellow \$1.27; No. 4 yellow \$1.22@1.25; No. 5 yellow \$1.20@1.23.

Oats—No. 1 white, 58@59 3-4c; standard 58@60 3-4c.

The funeral of F. O. Kihlberg occurred this morning at 10 o'clock from the chapel of J. C. Johnsen & Sons, Rev. Thomas E. Thureson officiating. Interment was in Masonic cemetery. The following, all old friends of the deceased, acted as pallbearers: J. D. Veder, B. T. Mills, Eugenio Romero, William Frank, Ike Davis and Enrique Armijo.

The funeral of Mrs. Leontine Bowen wife of Thomas B. Bowen, was held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of S. M. Bowen, 1019 Third St. The large attendance of many friends and the beautiful and profuse floral offerings attested of the sorrow felt at the passing of this true wife and mother. Members of the Order of Eastern Star and the Christian Science Society conducted the funeral services. The following friends acted as pallbearers: Fred Kemmer, William Lewis, A. M. Staley, L. P. Lyster, George Milroy and F. O. McQuiddy. Interment was in Masonic cemetery under direction of J. C. Johnsen & Sons.

Mr. Perfetco Armijo, age 48, who died at Porvenir last Saturday, was buried here yesterday. He left a wife and three children. Funeral arrangements are in charge of H. C. DeBaca.

Warsaw, Feb. 13.—Bolshevik forces have occupied Seliva, between Baily-stok and Brest Litovsk. They have attempted to advance through the Polish lines, using uniforms of Polish officers, but those who tried this failed and one hundred have been brought to Warsaw in motor trucks.

General Bartelmis is attempting to arrange an armistice between the Ukrainians and Poles. The former are willing to negotiate provided they are given the Drohobycz oil fields.

Premier Paderewski is alarmed over the German situation in Posen. He said to the Associated Press:

"The Germans are counting on the United States and foreign press to spread the impression that the Poles are incapable of self government."

Refugees bringing in Russian rubles find that the value of their money is very low and the exchange rate has dropped 20 per cent.

HAMBURG SIEGE DECLARED.

Basle, Feb. 13.—A state of siege has been declared in Hamburg it is reported. Patrols demanding the arms of the citizens are taking action against those who resist.

MARTIAL LAW EXTENDED.

Basle, Feb. 13.—The state of martial law proclaimed by the German authorities has been extended.