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MONROE DOCTRINE IS UPHELD BY BORAH

MAKES PUBLIC OPEN LETTER TO TAFT ASKING FOR ITS GUARANTEE IN CONFERENCE.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Senator Borah of Idaho, an opponent of the League of Nations, made public yesterday an open letter to former President Taft asking if Mr. Taft advocates the object of an amendment to proposed legislation to guaranteeing continued existence of the Monroe Doctrine.

Senator Borah quoted the former president as stating that the League of Nations "saves the Monroe Doctrine" and said dispatches from England and France, as well as opinions here, took the opposite view.

Senator Borah quoted provisions adopted by the arbitration of The Hague conference of 1907, providing that nothing contained in the convention should be construed to require the United States to depart from its policy of not entering entangling alliances and exempting the Monroe Doctrine. This provision, he declared, was thought necessary then by Elihu Root, Senator Lodge and Senator Knox, then secretary of state.

Then I am told, the letter added, "by those who were in public life at the time that it met with your endorsement. Most of all, it was insisted upon by Theodore Roosevelt, who always stood dauntless against every infringement of American rights and for the full preservation of American principles."

"Now The Hague convention has been swept aside for a more drastic organization with vastly increased jurisdiction and greater powers. If it was deemed necessary and wise to have this reservation in The Hague convention how can it be contended that it is equally necessary and wise to this to have reservation in this proposed constitution of the League of Nations?"

NO ACTION TO ABOLISH OFFICE WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 20.—An informal agreement was reached yesterday by the senate banking and currency committee that no action could be taken at this session of congress on the bill of Senator Weeks to abolish the office of comptroller of the currency.

not be possible to obtain action by congress at this time and again announced his purpose to oppose the confirmation of John Skelton Williams' renomination as comptroller.

With the comptroller sitting near him at yesterday's hearing, Senator Weeks said he was convinced Mr. Williams. The senator declined to give office to punish his enemies."

"A state of terror exists among the bankers of the country," he said, "and there is not a banker who dares come here and express his views."

While Senator Weeks read letters from bankers and newspaper editorials denouncing the comptroller he was interrupted several times by Mr. Williams. The senator declined to give out the names of the bankers on the ground that the comptroller "would take it out of them if he was reappointed."

After Mr. Williams had whispered several times to Senator Fletcher of Florida, Senator Weeks said: "If you will just sit down, Mr. Williams, and quit putting questions into Senator Fletcher's ear, it will be better. I don't think it is a fit way to conduct a hearing."

He added that he believed Mr. Williams would order his examiners to attempt to find out where the protests had come from.

When the comptroller characterized one newspaper editorial as false, Senator Henderson of Nevada, acting as chairman of the committee, requested him to "cease further interjections" until Senator Weeks had finished.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Major General Peter E. Traub, who commanded the thirty-fifth division in the battle of the Argonne, denied before the house rules committee today the charge of Governor Allen of Kansas, that the men of the division, Missourians and Kansans, were sacrificed by failure of artillery support.

"We were up against three crack boche divisions," said the general, "but we advanced 12 1/2 kilometers on a two or three kilometer front and held it. In the first three hours of the battle we had taken what the French had been up against for four years."

General Traub said the division's casualties in six days and nights of fighting were 500 killed and 4,500 wounded.

"The Germans had been preparing for the defense for four years and they had everything conceivable in the art of defense," he said. "There was a ridge filled with craters some 50 feet deep and the high ground at each side and in the rear was filled with a great defensive system. Reports of lack of equipment and supplies were declared unfounded. The general said the artillery support

never failed when called for and that not half a dozen shells from the American artillery fell into its own lines.

Recalling General Grant's attack on Cold Harbor in the civil war, General Traub compared the casualties there with those of the 35th division, saying: "General Grant lost ten thousand men and accomplished nothing."

The general told a dramatic story of the battle. He described how the Germans wasted 300 shells in a vain effort to hit him when he was moving along the front lines.

"What the American public ought to be doing," he declared, "is singing paens to the American soldiers who brought the boche power to the dust, and there is no question but that the American soldier did it. It was wonderful work, marvelously well done by the men of our country."

Representative Campbell of Kansas, pointed out that criticism had not been made of the officers or men, but of the lack of material.

"That is not well founded," answered the general.

In daytime during the battle, General Traub said that one might look over the battlefield and hardly see a soldier because they were hidden in the ground to escape the fire of the Germans.

"The boche never hesitated to waste hundreds of shells on a single individual," he declared.

He knew his business and did it well.

The A. D. F. the wounded and the sick received the first and highest consideration," he concluded.

"During the battle the wounded could not be moved except at night. To attempt to move them would have meant the loss of stretcher bearers as well as the wounded, for the boches would not let them pass."

This wounded were collected in woods and in some cases set in rows all were there and took them out. Six or eight thousand wounded were from different divisions, passed through out a triage station where the cases were generally inspected and sent to certain hospitals in the rear. It was plain common sense that with the station being shelled and with the number of cases passing through this one small place that all would be killed or mangled.

Every truck station, ammunition or what was impressed into the service of getting the wounded back to the rear was a target for the boches.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Congress will attempt no legislative solution of railroad problems until next session, members of the senate interstate commerce committee said today when open hearings, conducted since early in January, were practically concluded.

VICTOR BERGER IS GIVEN 20 YEARS

JUDGE LANDIS PRONOUNCES MAXIMUM SENTENCE ON PUBLISHER

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Victor L. Berger and the four other socialists convicted of violating the espionage act were each sentenced to 20 years imprisonment by Judge Landis today after he had overruled motions for a new trial.

Judge Landis listened patiently for hours while each of the defendants delivered speeches on socialism and denounced themselves to the public and more analysts of history. It was their privilege to say something before the court was pronounced in each case.

When the trial came down Judge Landis pronounced sentence. It was the maximum sentence in any criminal case. Berger is publisher of the Milwaukee Worker, a socialist daily, and was one of the organizers with Eugene V. Debs of the national socialist party. Of the other convicted men Irwin Stettin, John Tucker, was lecturer and writer for the party. J. Louis Engdahl was editor of the socialist daily paper, William F. Kruse, was head of the Young People's Socialist League and Adolph Germer was secretary of the socialist party.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Head conditions at Brest, France, general camp conditions and the method of handling troops in that camp have received high praise from all who inspected since the first formative days.

General Pershing reported today to the war department. The message said General Pershing, himself, General Harvey, his chief of staff, the chief surgeon and the inspector general of the A. E. F., had all personally inspected the camp during the last month. Conditions at the camp have been described as "terrible" in published reports.

REPEAL OF PROHIBITION LAW

Washington, Feb. 20.—A bill for the repeal of the prohibition law, which becomes effective July 1, will be introduced by Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, will be considered by the house agricultural committee within the next few days, members of the committee said today. There is little or no prospect of action on the measure at this session of congress.

ONLY SIX OUT OF THIRTY BILLS DISPOSED OF; GOVERNOR'S PROGRAM UNTOUCHED.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 15.—The congestion of work in the hands of the New Mexico Legislature, four weeks of which session now remain, today gave rise to distinct rumors of an extra session and many leaders believe it will be unavoidable.

The calendar Monday will have some thirty bills on it and it is unlikely at the present rate of speed that more than a half a dozen of these will be disposed of. The lawmakers have sat for five out of nine weeks there are 240 bills on the dockets of the two houses and the program of Governor Larrazolo has barely been touched.

The bill dividing the new county of Pyramid off Grant county, giving Pyramid a valuation of \$9,500,000 is expected to pass quickly next week, all opposition having been met. The Dona Ana county irrigation measure will also have easy sailing as the fight on it has been withdrawn. Two noteworthy measures introduced in the house yesterday were a mine tax output bill by Armijo and a bill by Baca raising the pay of legislators to \$10 a day with \$15 a day for speaker of the house and president of the senate.

Santa Fe, Feb. 15.—After a valiant effort to clear the calendar, the house of the Fourth New Mexico Legislature late yesterday afternoon adjourned until Monday. As part of the long session of Friday there were twenty-one new bills introduced, bringing the total number of house bills introduced up to 191.

One of the most interesting bills in the number is house bill No. 142, introduced by Mascarenas and Gurule, relating to wages and prescribing a minimum wage in certain lines of work. It is provided that railroad corporations shall pay their men and laborers working in work shops 55 cents an hour, except that machinists, engineers and conductors are not included in this scale. Another provision is that all laborers on public works, paid from public moneys, shall receive \$3.00 for a day of eight hours. Sheep and cattle men employing laborers to look after their herds must pay not less than \$50 a month and board. All other laborers are to receive a wage of 25 cents an hour.

Another primary election bill has been introduced by Mehlhop, of Chaves county. This bill is house bill No. 188 and is the third one on the subject to be introduced in the house. It contains twenty-three pages.

Senator Roman Gallegos has introduced Senate Bill No. 49, to make a state highway of a road running through San Miguel and Santa Fe counties.

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.

FEARING HIS EXECUTION AN APPEAL IS MADE TO THE PEOPLE TO UNITE.

Weimar, Feb. 15.—An urgent appeal to all Germans to unite to prevent former Emperor William from being delivered up for trial was published tonight in the Landes Zeitung Deutschland.

The appeal reads: "The life of a German citizen is endangered by the senseless demands of our opponents that Emperor William II shall be delivered up for execution. This would constitute a new and deeply humiliating insult to the honor of Germany. To guard against such a delivery there shall be created a league of German men and women who intend to save the German people from this everlasting disgrace."

The Las Vegas Council of the Knights of Columbus has purchased the lots at the corner of Main avenue and Sixth street, directly north of the city hall. It is understood to be the intention of the Knights to erect a club house on these lots at some future date. Definite plans have not been announced. The lots are regarded as valuable because of their proximity to the business district.

MISSION ARRIVES AT POLAND.

Warsaw, Feb. 15.—The peace conference mission to Poland arrived here from Paris last night. It received a boisterous welcome from the people who overran the station and veritably stormed the train in their enthusiasm to greet the delegates. Prince and princesses struggled with peasants for places of vantage, some of the enthusiasts even climbing on the engine tender as the train halted.

Washington, Feb. 15.—A table showing the number of men furnished to the army by each state during the war was made public today. New York led with 367,864, and Nevada stood last with 5,105.

El Paso, Feb. 15.—Jesus Terrazas and his son were shot and then hanged by Francisco Villa's men at the Santa Gertrudis ranch near Satevo, last week, according to a letter received here today from Terrazas' widow who escaped and is in Chihuahua City.

According to the letter Terrazas and his son protested to Villa because of the alleged mistreatment of the women and girls of the family. Terrazas was foreman for William Benton, a British subject, who was killed in Villa's Juarez headquarters in 1914 following an argument over the confiscation of his ranch.

The Benton killing was made an international matter by Great Britain's protest.

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.

The Santa Fe New Mexican, which seems to be the official organ of the so-called New Mexico Game Protective Association, is no doubt voicing the sentiments of that organization when it exhibits a disposition to be peevish because of the appointment of Thomas P. Gable as state fish and game warden.

The New Mexican says that the G. P. A. represents the class of citizens in whose interest the office is supposed to be administered. Can such a statement be true? Is it possible that the members of the aforesaid G. P. A. believe that the office of game warden exists and should be administered solely for its benefit? We believe the office should be administered for the benefit of the state in its entirety and not for the benefit of any one class of citizens. If it is not to be so administered, it should be abolished.

The New Mexican does not say a word as to the fitness, ability or integrity of Mr. Gable. But it is peeved because Mr. Rouault was not reappointed in order, as we gather from the New Mexican, that he might administer the office in the interest of a certain class. Come to think of it, we do recall that a short time since, we read in Otero County's leading newspaper that the office, under Mr. Rouault, was in at least one instance, administered in the interest of a certain hotel in El Paso, Tex. We wonder if such hotel is represented by the G. P. A.?

We also heard it rumored that certain forest rangers, members of the G. P. A., were to receive commissions as deputies, in the event that Rouault would be reappointed. Can the New Mexican's statement be construed as having any reference to such rumor? We wonder.

At this time, when the legislature is devising ways and means for the creation of sufficient funds to properly conduct our state institutions and build decent highways, it seems that some way ought to be found whereby the packers could be made to share the burden of taxation.

The packers, it seems to us, are about the greatest tax dodgers in the world. They have their vast warehouses rolling over every mile of railroad in the state, from which their products are distributed in direct competition with the legitimate taxpaying producer and dealer. They sell everything from an egg to a steer and from a cherry to a watermelon. They are not only unfair competitors of the wholesale and retail dealer in food-stuffs, but they are also destroying the market for home-raised products on the farm.

If insurance companies, bonding companies, oil and gas companies and other non-resident corporations can be made to pay their share of taxes in order to do business in the state, then it ought to be possible to compel the packers to kick in.

That Terrible Headache

Oo 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 if you may be able to avoid the attack if you observe the directions with each package.—Adv.

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. HEMMETER 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.

New York, Feb. 17.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma who for the last two months has been studying the reconstruction program of the American army in France, upon his arrival here today on the steamship Rotterdam, said:

"Brest is not a fit place for cattle to live in."

Many of the soldiers there are suffering from melancholy, he said, adding that he would recommend to the senate military affairs committee "that they be brought home as soon as possible and that every care be given them when they return."

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. Anglin, Antioch, La., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar 15 years. It is the best." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

GERMAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Basle, Feb. 17.—Count Von Brockdorff-Hantzau, the German foreign minister, has resigned, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. There is no confirmation of the sources.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

A man suffering from backache, rheumatism 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 new bladder troubles and "it is better to be safe than sorry." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

LACK OF ARTILLERY AND AIR-PLANES CAUSE OF NEEDLESS LOSS OF LIFE, CLAIM.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Evidence of officers and men who fought with the 35th division, Kansas and Missouri troops, in battles of the Argonne forest was presented to the house rules committee today by Governor Allen of Kansas, in support of his charges of needless sacrifice of life because of lack of artillery and airplane support. Total casualties of the 35th, the governor declared, exceeded 8,000 despite the war department figures.

Governor Allen read a report of an officer who was in charge of the triage, or field station, Capt. Harry H. Hoffman, a Chicago man, which said, "a total of 6,300 cases of all kinds was the result."

Dr. Hoffman's report divided this number among various other divisions as follows: 35th, 4,623; 37th, 97; 28th, 443; 91st, 798; miscellaneous 350.

Governor Allen declared that comments of men who took part in the battle showed that the Americans "fought the German artillery with infantry arms" because a shortage of horses had delayed the artillery movement, that Germans were supreme in the air, sometimes flying so low as to kill American wounded by their fire, and that American artillery fire "fell into its own lines, killing and wounding many because of lack of aircraft to signal the artillery."

"I imagine this is only the forerunner of a very comprehensive investigation," commented the chairman, inquiring how it was possible for the Americans to win the battle which army officers said was one of the greatest victories of the war.

"Everything there fell down except the raw manpower," answered Governor Allen. "If it was necessary to fight artillery with infantry arms the Americans did it. But they fought in the Argonne with less mechanical assistance than if they were troops from India-Lhina. The blame most certainly attaches to those whose duty it was to supply that."

"The shortage of airplanes belongs to the mystery of the aircraft service," continued the governor. "A French officer said if they fought like that their army would have been wiped out the first year."

Washington, Feb. 17.—Members of the house education committee, considering a bill to appropriate \$12,500,000 annually for work in cooperation with the states to educate native illiterates and aliens, was told Saturday that the bureau of mines has progressed to such a point in its safety movement that further improvement will be difficult unless foreign born workers are taught the language of the country.

Herbert Kauffmann, special assistant to the secretary of the interior, presented figures showing that 62 per cent of the miners employed in this country are of foreign birth and that many thousands of them cannot read safety instructions or understand directions spoken in English. They were declared to be a menace in any industry which annually kills an average of 3,200 men and injures 300,000, or one-third of the total employed.

There were said to be 8,819,000 illiterates and persons unable to speak English in the United States.

El Paso, Feb. 17.—Governor Larrazolo of New Mexico announced here today if given a free hand for six months in Mexico he could settle all trouble in Mexico and make it a peaceful country.

Governor Larrazolo was born in Chihuahua City, Mexico.

"There is no secret about it," he said. "The whole fact in a nutshell is this.

"Let these people know you realize they are human beings like ourselves and that you are going to treat them like humans and that they have rights which you are going to respect and protect. They say they are insubordinate and hard to rule.

"Who would not be if they had to be slaves and work for other people and live from hand to mouth."

Governor Larrazolo has been here since Saturday evening on an inspection of drainage and reclamation problems of the Rio Grande valleys. He visited Juarez yesterday as the guest of the city and military authorities. He is scheduled to return tonight to Albuquerque with his party of New Mexicans

Santa Fe, Feb. 17.—The senate this afternoon made laws of house bills by concurring therein the bills which are the first in which the senate has concurred without amendment, and are as follows:

By Winston—To change time of holding terms of district court in Sierra county.

By Barnes—Relative to giving of bond by county clerks.

By Clancy—To increase amount of fee for admission to the bar.

By Lynd—to change jurisdiction of justices of the peace in reprieve suits.

The session this afternoon cleared the senate's calendar. Under suspension of the rules the house this afternoon unanimously passed the bill increasing pay of the state engineer to \$3,000 a year and cutting the term of office from four to two years.

Weimar, Feb. 17.—The German revolution last November was an artificial one and a "real revolution is still to come," Hugo Haase the Independent leader, declared in the German national assembly today. The form of the revolution to come, he declared, would depend upon the acts of the present government.

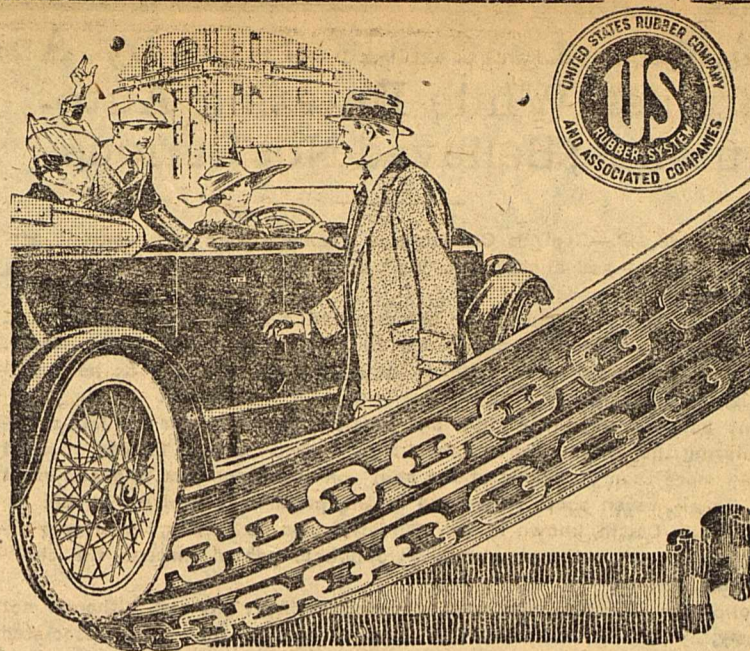
Haase assailed the program of Count Von Brockdorff Hantszau, the foreign minister, and declared that it lacked the slightest element of Socialism. He insisted categorically that the former emperor had decided on war nearly a month before the outbreak.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—Spartan troops from nearby towns marched into Westphalia early today and overpowered the local military and police forces, a portion of which went over to the Spartans. The plundering of the city followed.

The doors of houses were blown in with hand grenades and much booty was secured by the Spartans.

The Gelsenkirchen banks and the city treasury had been warned in time and saved their funds.

The raiding Spartans came from Rattungen and Watten-scheid.



'Chain' Tread

The Economy of Buying Good Tires

It's mighty poor economy to put cheap tires on your car.

If you can't depend on your tires, you can't depend on your car,

—and you can't get the high grade of service it ought to give you.

It pays to buy good tires—United States Tires.

They represent the highest value it is possible to build into tires.

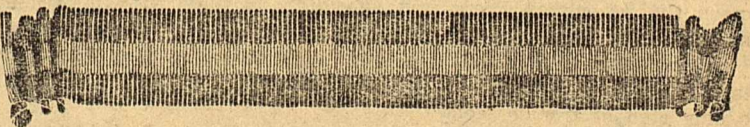
There are five different passenger car treads—the only complete line built by any tire manufacturer.

Each has the built-in strength that means your money back in *extra miles*.

Among them are *exactly* the tires you want for *your* car, and *your* driving conditions.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot Dealer will gladly help you.

United States Tires are Good Tires.



WILLIAMS SPREAD PROPAGANDA. for the department of commerce, named Albert E. Williams an American writer as one of the men sent to the United States to carry Bolsheviki matters.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In telling before the senate propaganda investigating committee today the story of anarchy in Russia and of efforts of the Bolsheviki leaders to spread their doctrines, Roger Simmons, recently returned from Russia after making a survey of the lumber industry there

Rats when cooked taste like young rabbits.

France's Leader Is Shot by Anarchist While Entering Automobile; Believed Not Serious

Paris, Feb. 19.—Georges Clemenceau, France's aged but vigorous premier was shot at and slightly wounded this morning as he was entering his automobile for a drive.

Seven shots were fired by the assassin and it was at first reported that the premier had been wounded in the head. It developed later, however, that the wounds were in M. Clemenceau's back and shoulder as he apparently is not dangerously hurt.

One bullet entered the right shoulder and lodged under the left shoulder, missing the spinal cord and the lungs. Two other bullets caused scarcely more than abrasions of the skin on the right arm and the right hand. In all, seven shots were fired at the premier pointblank by the assassin, Emile Cottin, known in anarchistic circles as "Milou," who was arrested directly after the shooting. Two bullets passed through the clothing of the premier.

Policeman Goursat, who was wounded in the right eye, although not seriously, by one of the bullets, told a representative of the Associated Press that Premier Clemenceau rushed up to the assassin and grappled with him.

The premier's wound is not regarded as dangerous in itself, but it is felt that there might be serious consequences from it, considering the age and infirmities of the victim.

At about 11 o'clock this morning, however, it was announced that M. Clemenceau was not seriously wounded.

It was learned at the city hall that the assailant of Premier Clemenceau was a man named Emile Cottin, 25 years old and born at Creil. The man said his home was in the Montrouze quarter in Paris. The police, however, do not believe the papers he possesses belong to him and are inclined to think him a Russian.

He is fair with long light hair and is tall of stature.

One of the witnesses of the shooting, Henry Moulin, a barber's assistant, told the Associated Press that when he heard the first shot fired he believed it was the Americans firing in the air, "as they are in the habit of doing," he said. Moulin rushed out of his shop when he saw what was happening, however, crying, "They have assassinated Clemenceau." He closed with the premier's assassin, Moulin added, and the man threw away his revolver and held up his hands.

Waiters from a nearby restaurant joined in holding the assassin, whom the police had some difficulty in getting from them and before the police secured the assassin he was beaten by the crowd. One of the men in the crowd seemed to wish to help the premier's assailant and the crowd beat him badly.

According to Policeman Goursat the assassin entirely emptied his weapon. All the windows of the premier's automobile were smashed by the bullets.

When the first shot was fired Premier Clemenceau tried to open the door of his car. It was while he was attempting to do this that he was struck. He was able to go on foot into his own house, where shortly before noon the Associated Press was informed, he was sitting up in an arm chair and laughing with his staff of assistants.

The only sign of trouble from the wound, it was stated, was a slightly increased temperature.

The actual arrest of Premier Clemenceau's assailant was made by Police Agent Labaugh. He also made the first examination of the prisoner. Policeman Goursat gave his version of the shooting in the city hall where the arrested man was brought.

A large crowd gathered around the

city hall and around the premier's home after the shooting. Within a half hour President Poincare arrived. He was quickly followed by various members of the cabinet, high officials of the government, and army and navy officers, including William Graves Sharp, the American ambassador.

First reports of the incidents of the shooting were contradictory, especially as to whether the premier was inside or outside of his auto when the shots were fired. It was established, however, that M. Clemenceau was already in his automobile. The car was turning a corner of the Rue Franklin into the Rue del Essert when a man standing on the sidewalk jumped toward the door of the automobile and fired several times. One of the bullets penetrated the interior of the car and struck the premier in the right shoulder. The premier had tried to open the door of the car when the first shot was fired, and it was while he was while he was thus engaged that the bullet hit him. The chauffeur, Brabant, also was slightly wounded. Thus three of the assassin's bullet it appears, took effect one upon the premier, another upon the chauffeur and the third upon Policeman Goursat, who was one of the police agents who guard the premier.

It was in the struggle with the assassin that the police official was wounded. Meanwhile the premier had stepped out of his automobile and walked into his house.

Baker Cables Clemenceau

Washington, Feb. 19.—Secretary Baker today cabled General Pershing for transmission to Premier Clemenceau expressing hope for his speedy recovery. It said:

"I am shocked and grieved at the attempt on your life which is just reported by cable to us and beg to express my deep concern and hope for your recovery. The genius and determination which you have used so splendidly in the past will triumph over the assassin's bullet and save you for further service to France and the world."

A Dangerous Anarchist

London, Feb. 19.—Cottin, who shot Premier Clemenceau, is known as a dangerous anarchist, according to a Central News dispatch from Paris. When questioned, Cottin took all responsibility for the shooting of the premier.

London, Feb. 19.—Premier Clemenceau

will be up in a day or so, Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, announced in the house of commons today.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The bullet which wounded Premier Clemenceau penetrated his lungs, it was revealed by the official statement issued shortly after noon today.

The announcement made in the official bulletin causes some anxiety in the immediate entourage of the premier at his home, and the news that his condition was more serious than at first reported spread quickly throughout Paris, causing widespread expressions of sympathy.

The premier, however, bore up remarkably well during the morning, refusing to return to his bed and receiving numerous callers, among whom were William G. Sharp, the American ambassador, and Admiral Benson, U. S. N.

Premier Clemenceau's own story of the attack upon him as he told it to callers is given in the *Matin* today, as follows:

"Yesterday when I was passing that spot at the corner of the boulevard Dellesert, I remarked a strange silhouetted figure upon the pavement showing some one examining me attentively. The silhouette was that of a rather evil looking man, I said to myself, 'hello, that fellow is up to no good.' This morning at the same spot I perceived the same silhouette and I thought 'why, that's my friend of yesterday.'

"I hadn't continued the reflection, for the individual's arm was raised, revolver in hand and he fired at the door of the automobile and hit the window. I didn't reflect that there were perhaps other bullets in the revolver, and as soon as the first shot was fired I leaned forward to see. Other shots followed quickly on after another, and I felt a sharp pain low down the back of my neck. The pain was so intense that I could not help crying out: I realized perfectly that I had been shot."

What followed passed with lightning rapidity. The orderly seated behind the chauffeur on the front of the automobile had, at the first shot, pulled his revolver out of his pocket. The chauffeur at the same time put on speed and got us out of range. Then he turned and brought me back home. Now I feel nothing."

The premier paused here and then added sarcastically "my adversaries are really poor shots. They are exceedingly clumsy."

To Stephen Pichon, the foreign minister he said:

"Am I not a good prophet? Do I not arrange things ahead? I had arranged to have no meeting of the conference today so that I could get a little rest. Well, I've got it."

The physicians say that his heart and arteries are young and that he has been a lifelong abstainer from alcoholic drinks, has not smoked for 20 years, and that he has followed a careful rule of living. This has resulted in making him an exorbitantly vigorous man for his years.

The premier yesterday sent for Sister Theoness, the nun who nursed him when he was operated upon a few years ago, and she now is attending him. He spent the day yesterday in his arm chair, but asked that his favorite old grandfather's chair should be brought up from his country house at Bernouville.

The premier's mind never was clearer nor his thought more rapid. He discusses his wound and his symptoms technically just as if they were those of another person.

It appears that M. Clemenceau will be able to resume his activities about the time President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George and Orlando return to Paris. Meanwhile the French premier's absence from the supreme council takes away the last premier of the European powers at the peace conference. Either Premier Lloyd George or Premier Orlando, Secretary Lansing or Marquis Saionji will preside over the full conference if it is found necessary to hold a plenary session before the recovery of the premier.

Warsaw, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—The inter-allied commission appointed by the peace conference to investigate the situation in Poland is rapidly getting settled and is preparing to face many problems, the most important of which are the food supply and the differences between the Poles and the Ukrainians regarding the oil region near Lemberg, Galicia.

In regard to the oil dispute, the Ukrainian government announces that it will not negotiate with the Poles as long as the Poles occupy any disputed territory.

The Ukrainians threaten to burn the oil wells in their possession if they are forced to retreat. It is estimated that 500 million francs of French, British and Belgian capital is invested in the disputed oil fields. The Ukrainians are obtaining arms by the sale of oil in Bula Pest and other places.

The American members of the mission believe that after first aid in the form of clothes and food is given to Poland, credit should be extended to Poland so that the relief work can proceed along regular lines.

The inter-allied mission must fix the boundaries of Poland and the neighboring stands so that there will be no disputes between neighbors. It must also organize finances in Poland and consider plans for the improvements for roads (railways and waterways). Other problems concern industrial development and agricultural regulation.

Three vessels loaded with flour from America have arrived at Danzig and the first trainload of this flour is expected here tomorrow.

A Polish relief ship from New York is expected at Danzig Feb. 24, while a relief train of 19 cars arrived here today from Switzerland. Eleven of the cars were loaded with milk, food clothing, and medical supplies from the American Red Cross which will be distributed in Lemberg, Warsaw and the mining districts.

Two more mail sack robberies have occurred at Springer during the past week, both from the mail train which arrives from the south at 5:30 in the morning. One sack thrown from the train Sunday morning and another on Wednesday morning, immediately disappeared. It is not known what steps the railroad company and the government are taking regarding these robberies, but it is not presumed they are inactive.—Springer Stockman.

The East Las Vegas fire department is invited to attend the E. Romero Hose and Fire company's Victory carnival tomorrow night.

SENATOR POINDEXTER SAYS LEAGUE IS VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION

Washington, Feb. 19.—Crowds thronged the senate galleries and nearly every senator was in his seat today to hear Senator Poindexter of Washington deliver an address denouncing the league of nations as proposed at the peace conference as the "fertile seed of war", an entangled alliance in which participation by the United States would mean a surrender of sovereignty, abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and violation of the constitution. The Washington senator's address was the first prepared sentiment delivered in the senate since the constitution of the league was announced and President Wilson asked that discussion in the senate be withheld until he could confer with the foreign relations committee.

In prefacing his address, Senator Poindexter referred to an Associated Press dispatch from Paris stating that the peace delegates were anxious to take up the peace treaty and end the world's war status. Pointing out that the first armistice was signed three months ago, Senator Poindexter deplored the delay in concluding a peace treaty with Germany.

The senator referred to the attempt upon Premier Clemenceau's life at Paris and praised the French statesman, declaring "that the world could ill afford to lose his services."

"Assassination is the weapon of the international," he said, "of those who are taking up the cause of international revolution."

The Washington member said there were two divisions of public opinion, those who believe the world should be restored as speedily as possible to a peace basis and those who think plan for a permanent future peace should first be arranged. The latter, he said, believed that "not only should we ignore and neglect the duty of making a present peace, but also that we must cast aside as refuse the principles of American liberty."

While Senator Poindexter spoke, Chairman Hitchcock of the foreign relations committee and Senator Lewis of Illinois, democratic whip took many notes.

One gallery which was not crowded during the address was that reserved for the diplomats. It was occupied only by the Bulgarian minister and three ladies.

M. CLEMENCEAU HAD CERTAIN SUBJECTS WHICH WILL DELAY ACTIVITY

Paris, Feb. 19.—The American delegates to the peace conference, when they learned of the attempt upon Premier Clemenceau's life today, began to consider the effect of the event upon their own plans in connection with the conference.

Owing to the fact that M. Clemenceau had in hand personally certain subjects now under negotiations, it follows that so far as these are concerned there must be a suspension of activity or the time being. These subjects were of vast importance as affecting the whole plan of the conference's operation, inasmuch as they related to the consummation of an early treaty of peace.

It is believed the premiers of the various powers were in accord regarding the wisdom of speedy action with the exception of Premier Clemenceau. The French government

while desirous of an early peace, doubted whether the moment had yet arrived when this could be arranged without sacrificing the fruits of victory, and it had pointed out to the other powers what were regarded as grave omissions on the part of Germany to comply with the terms of the armistice.

NOT BELIEVED THAT ARMED FORCE WILL BE SENT TO FIGHT BOLSHEVIKI

Paris, Feb. 19.—Several plans for a solution of the Russian problem have been laid before the supreme council. Only one of these plans involves the use of force. It is based on the idea that the reluctance of the allied powers to the use of their armies against what some of them regard as only a "workingmen's government," can be met by recourse to a volunteer army. It is held that no difficulty would be encountered in raising almost any desired number of soldiers for a Russian campaign from the millions of men now being discharged from the armies of the entente and several members of the council doubt, however, whether their governments would escape socialistic wrath by even this direct method of combating Bolshevism.

Indications are that the supreme council will fall back into a waiting attitude, although it may be found possible to do something in a peaceful, but effective way to weaken the Soviets through economic conditions. The reparations committee of the council is speeding up its work so as to be ready to submit estimates of the damages Germany must pay when data is required in connection with the framing of the treaty of peace. It is believed that this cannot be long after President Wilson's return to France.

MINERS IN RUHR DISTRICT PROTEST AGAINST EBERT GOVERNMENT

Berlin, Tuesday, Feb. 18.—The communist strike movement continues to spread in the industrial districts of western Germany, under the guidance of the Spartacans and independent socialists.

Spartacans and striking miners at an open air meeting in the Ruhr district are said to have declared in favor of war to the utmost against the Ebert government and to have demanded the immediate socialism of smelters. The newspapers are prevented from appearing. The Spartacans are also prohibiting the sale of newspapers from other cities.

The city officials of Mulheim have gone on strike as a protest against Spartacan domination of the city which is cut off from postal and wire communication.

The working classes have been supplied with arms and summoned to resist any attempted advance by the government troop. The Spartacans have occupied the railroad station at Wanne, near Bochum to prevent the detrainment of government troops.

The Spartacans are also showing activity in other parts of Germany. It is reported from Ortelsburg, east Prussia that Spartacans fired from houses on soldiers. The soldiers returned the fire and two men were killed and eight wounded.

COMPLETES WORK

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—The legislative committee of the State Bankers' association has completed its work and a

report from Berlin.

HERR ERZBERGER DENIES IT WAS HE WHO AUTHORIZED PEACE TERMS

Weimar, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—The Mathis Erzberger of the German armistice commission again held the center of the stage at this afternoon's session of the national assembly, outlining the history of the armistice negotiations. His statement was in reply to a bitter personal attack made upon him. Delegates Vogeler of the German people's party, Herr Erzberger told the house it was Prince Maximilian of Baden who had approached the entente because of the iron compulsion of the high military command for peace. It was Field Marshal Hindenburg who demanded and authorized the signing of the first terms, Herr Erzberger declared.

Herr Vogeler in his attack on Erzberger launched into a harangue of personal accusation and abuse. He declared the happenings Sunday would open the eyes of every one to the direction to which Germany was going and cast a doubt on the wisdom of signing even the first armistice.

"We have lost the war," Vogeler declared, "and we raise the most serious charges against you—"

At this point the house became a bedlam and Vogeler, by shouting, attempted to continue, but cries from the left silenced him. After President Fehrenbach had rebuked him, Vogeler concluded.

"We assume that peace will come very soon, but we assume that it will be the peace of the graveyard."

Herr Erzberger offered to resign whenever the house desired in concluding his reply to Vogeler and added:

"Our people must not starve. Hunger is the pacemaker for Bolshevism. We must offer gold and securities for food. Capitalist must put their fortunes at the disposal of the government so that the people will not starve. Labor and capital must work together. Measures of force must be used."

Denver, Feb. 19.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 607 from La Junta to Denver, due in Denver at 2:15 p. m. was wrecked this afternoon near Sedalia, Colo. According to report three cars turned over but no one was seriously injured.

The cause of the wreck, according to local reports, was a broken brake-beam.

Washington, Feb. 19.—As a substitute for the resolution of Senator Johnson of California, urging the withdrawal of American troops from Russia, Senator McCumber of North Dakota, introduced a resolution today declaring it to be the duty of the United States and its allies to send immediately to Russia a sufficient army to defeat the murderous bands known as Bolsheviki, in order to enable the Russian people to establish a stable government.

The substitute will be called up for consideration later.

GENERAL STRIKE ALONG RHINE

Copenhagen, Feb. 18.—A general strike has been declared in part of the Roshin industrial district along the Rhine and the Spartacans have occupied Bochum, Hamborn and a number of other places, according to a report from Berlin.

MAY EXTEND RAILROAD.

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—A. C. Rodgway, a well known railroad expert, is in Santa Fe gathering data as to tonnage and feasibility of an extension of the New Mexico Central from Santa Fe to Farmington via Espanola, the Chama valley and Canon Largo.

RIVERS BILL PASSES.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Without a record vote the senate passed the annual rivers and harbors bill carrying appropriations of \$33,000,000, or six million more than the original house measure.

ALLY TROOPS IN GOOD HEALTH.

London, Feb. 19.—It has been learned, says Reuters, that the Allied troops of the Northern Russia expeditionary forces are in good health and that the military authorities are doing everything to alleviate the discomforts of the extreme cold.

ROOSEVELTS VISIT GRAVE

Paris, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by her son, Lieutenant Theodore Roosevelt, J. r., visited the grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt near Fere-en-Tardenois yesterday and placed flowers on the simple monument which marks her son's last resting place. The grave is being carefully tended by the inhabitants of the locality.

FILES INCORPORATION PAPERS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—The Ucaide Oil Company, Francis C. Wilson, statutory agent and headquarters, Santa Fe, today filed incorporation papers. The capitalization is \$500,000 of which \$2,000 is paid up, the incorporators and directors being Francis C. Wilson, 1,998 shares, Daniel H. Sadler, 1 share; Herman D. Sears, 1 share.

ARMY BILL ELIMINATED.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Legislation providing for a temporary military establishment of 540,000 officers and men during the next fiscal year was eliminated from the annual army appropriation bill, after the passage by the house of the senate bill for the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the peace time army which would be restricted to 175,000 men.

RESIGNS AS CHIEF.

Warsaw, Feb. 20.—General Joseph Pilsudski has announced his intention of resigning as chief of the Polish state.

General Pilsudski has been the military leader of the new Polish government and previous to the reconstruction of the government by Ignace Jan Paderewski he was dictator of Poland. Recent dispatches from Warsaw reported that Paderewski and Pilsudski would be candidates for the presidency in the national assembly.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 20.—There is no intention of sending a larger British force to Russia, Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of state for war, said in a speech here today. If Russia is to be saved, he added, it must be by her own exertion.

"We are recruiting a new army for two and three years' service at the rate of more than a thousand daily," Colonel Churchill added.

"It is essential in order to disarm Germany and secure the reparation which we are determined to get in order to maintain a strong and well disciplined army on the Rhine."

PRESIDENT LEAVES BREST FOR UNITED STATES, EXPECTING TO RETURN.

Brest, Feb. 15.—In a farewell message to the French people before leaving Brest today President Wilson said he had been received and treated as a friend as he had most desired to be treated. He added that he was happy to return to France to aid in completing the just settlements of the peace conference.

The president's statement read:

"I cannot leave France without expressing my profound sense of the great hospitality of the French people and the French government. They have received and treated me as I most desired to be treated, as a friend and a friend alike in spirit and in purpose.

"I am happy to say that I am to return to assist with all my heart in completing the just settlements which the peace conference is seeking and I shall carry with me during my absence very happy memories of the two months I have spent here.

"I have been privileged to see here at first hand what my sympathies have already conceived—the sufferings and problems of France—and every day has deepened my interest in the solution of the grave questions upon whose future the allied countries depend."

Copenhagen, - Feb. 17. — The German government on Sunday night accepted the Allied terms for the extension of the armistice.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—The German cabinet, meeting in Weimar, debated the new armistice conditions through Saturday night and resumed its deliberations before 11 this morning. The result of the discussions is not yet known here and it is uncertain whether the answer of the cabinet can be sent to Treves in time to affect the negotiations there.

Mathias Erzberger, the head of the German armistice commission, however, possesses plenipotentiary powers to make the necessary decisions in case the answer of the cabinet is delayed.

The Berlin staff of the foreign office is without special information regarding the armistice proposals. The staff, therefore, is unable to express a definite opinion regarding the German Polish frontier.

The new frontier as outlined, however, appears as favorable to the Germans as the present military situation and leaves them in control of the railroad line through Schneidemuhl to East Prussia, which is a vital artery of communication with the troops operating against the Bolsheviks. On the other hand, the demarcation line, which coincides generally with the language boundary framed by the Poles, deprives Germany of an agricultural region on which they depend for food and grain supplies.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—The following dispatch from Weimar gives the German account of the signing of the armistice renewal:

"The government instructed Herr Erzberger to sign the armistice but before doing so to hand to Marshal Foch a written statement declaring that the German government was aware of the serious consequences involved in either signing or rejecting the agreement.

"Instructing its delegates to sign, it does so with the conviction that the Allied and associate governments are endeavoring to restore peace to the world.

"The German government is obliged to define its standpoint toward Treves, to the agreement of the government which has arisen in an orderly manner from the will of the people. It imposes in the form of a curt order provisions for the evacuation in favor of the insurgent Poles from a number of important places, including Birnbaum and Bentschen. Although we are ready to cease all military aggressive action in Posen and other regions, we must expect the Poles to respect the lines of demarcation. Otherwise we must be authorized to defend ourselves by force.

"Second, Germany promises to carry out those armistice terms which she hitherto had not succeeded in doing, but she ventures to assume that her obligations will not be interpreted in a manner incompatible with President Wilson's principles. We must wait and see whether we are in a position fully to follow the contemplated instructions of the Allied supreme command.

"Third, objection is raised to the point in the agreement giving only three days' notice for its denunciation."

Weimar, Saturday, Feb. 15.—The German people generally do not yet understand clearly the financial system in which the war has left them and they are too optimistic, declared Dr. Schiffer, the minister of finance, in an address to the German national assembly today. He apparently astonished the house when he gave the statistics to show that the war had cost 161,000,000 marks.

Dr. Schiffer asked the assembly to vote a credit in the form of a loan for 25,300,000 marks, the greatest loan the German people have ever been asked to raise. He explained that last October the government stood on the verge of financial exhaustion. It asked for a credit of 15,000,000 marks, but when this was refused, raised it by means of bank note issues.

Dr. Schiffer emphasized the imperative need of economy and said that the German people must look upon expenditures in an entirely different manner than formerly.

He said that the government would need 19,000,000 marks during the current year to cover interests payments alone. He said the government expected to raise 3,000,000,000 marks from the sale of army stores. This sum might have been greater if the stores had not been pillaged by the troops.

"Our expenditures have increased not only because of our needs but because of bad financial measures during the war," the minister said. "On the assumption of a short war considerable sums were wasted improperly. In the war program of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg was deplorable from an economic point of view, because of the manner in which he dissipated money. At the conclusion of the war unjustified strikes resulted in an insane struggle for higher wages, thus increasing the expenses of demobilization."

FORMER PREMIER DIES.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former premier of Canada, died of paralysis here yesterday.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Some of the entente powers are planning, as soon as the Russian problem now before the supreme council of the peace conference is disposed of and a few more hearings are accorded representatives of small nations, to take up the larger problem of a treaty of peace. The state of public interest in America, England, Australia and Canada has impressed their representatives here of the necessity of taking steps to return the soldiers home, which cannot be accomplished entirely in advance of the situation of the peace treaty.

The French government is fully aware of this feeling and expresses its sympathies with the motive which underlie it, but there are fears of dangerous complications and failure to realize the necessary fruits of victory if there is undue haste in the conclusion of a treaty of peace. France is insisting upon compliance with armistice demands for the return of much property taken by the Germans, principally industrial machinery. This will take a long time and some of the entente countries believe it could not be permitted to delay the signing of the treaty.

Answering French objections that a long time may be consumed in arranging the boundaries of new states carved out of enemy countries, advocates of immediate peace declare that such readjustments as are necessary can proceed after the signature of the peace treaty. They say that Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria should simply be required to sign treaties relinquishing such parts of their former territories as are required to form new states and rectify old boundaries. It is held that it is no concern of these nations what disposition the entente, through peace conference committees or the supreme council makes of territory.

The same powers hold there should be no delay because of indemnities. It is impossible to ascertain the exact total of the damage inflicted during the war and they urge that lump sums should be agreed on, and placed in the peace treaty on the basis of the fairly comprehensive examinations already made by agents of the entente powers. Figures in possession of experts of the peace conference are believed to give a close approximation of the total sum Germany is able to pay. It is believed the armistice just concluded is not broad enough to be developed safely into a dependable proposition.

MONEY PAID TO ACCEPT UNFIT MEN; DISCHARGES MADE BEFORE PEACE

New York, Feb. 18.—Arrests on charges of bribery and graft in the personnel of the third naval district have been made following an investigation by Secretary Daniels, the New York Evening Post says today.

The Post quotes Secretary Daniels as saying that the investigation indicates "that money was paid for assignments and promotions in the service and discharges from the service."

It is charged that a system of bribery of minor officials of the district, with the reference to the naval reserve force, has been operating.

The investigation by the secretary of the navy was ordered, it was said, after he had consulted with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, in command of the district, who is described

as preferring that any investigation should be made by some one outside of the district.

The investigator is a member of the staff of the judges advocates office in Washington.

The bribery charges are set forth as consisting of the acceptance for enlistment of physically unfit men upon false medical records; the assignment of men for duties far removed from war zone and actual sea service; the transfer of men from one district to another in order to escape sea service; permission to men to continue their business activities while attending to their navy duties for only an hour or two a day; and the passing of men for early discharge after the signing of the armistice.

London, Monday, Feb. 17.—One of the notes presented by Mathias Erzberger one of the German armistice commissioners to Marshal Foch at Treves on Friday complained of the failure of the entente allies to commence negotiations at Spa for a financial treaty with Germany, according to a German wireless dispatch picked up here. Erzberger pointed out, according to the message that the arrangements made by the entente called for a beginning of the negotiation on February 24 and the German delegates were at Spa to commence work.

He said it would be necessary in connection with placing the German commercial fleet at the disposal of the allies to arrive at an agreement regarding the amount and price of foodstuffs to be supplied Germany and concerning the manner of payment, according to the message. He declared that as these matters were not settled, it was impossible to give instructions to the commercial fleet, for "however anxious the German government is to fulfill its engagements, it is its solemn duty not to place the merchant fleet under foreign control until the purpose for which such a significant and painful measure was agreed upon has been assured."

"My idea of a good German is one who is buried six feet deep in quicklime. And then be careful of your boots," said a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, who disembarked from the Caronia Monday.

"One of their schemes was to crucify a cat or a dog on a tree, first having inserted charges of TNT in the holes drilled for the nails, wired and set so that when the nail was withdrawn tree, cat and rescuers would be blown to pieces.

"We had not been in action very long before we realized why the Canadians and the gallant Anzacs refused to take prisoners. They would howl 'Kamrade!' and shoot you with little pistols that could be concealed in the palm of the hand.

"These fellows, who have been declared by pacifists 'good American citizens potentially,' are nothing but beasts.

"These things will not induce those who have relatives and friends lying dead in France to soon forget the war and extend the right hand of fellowship to those of our voting population resident here who are even today too contemptuous of the United States to learn and speak the language."

More rain falls by night than by

HON. CHARLES A. SPIESS PASSES AWAY

After an illness of more than four years, Hon. Charles A. Spiess passed away at his home on the Hot Springs Boulevard last Monday night. His death was caused by complications resulting from Bright's Disease, from which he had been a sufferer for several years, the disease becoming acute only in the past few months.

Mr. Spiess was born in Warrensburg, Mo., March 19, 1867. In 1887 he came to New Mexico and located in the town of Mora, where, with Agapito Abeyta, Jr., he engaged in the abstract business for about one year. He then came to Las Vegas and accepted a position with the Mills Abstract and Title Company, remaining with that company one year. He then went to Santa Fe and took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Thomas B. Catron. He soon was admitted to the bar and became junior partner of the firm of Catron and Spiess. Mr. Spiess was a Republican and from his advent into the territory up to October of last year took a very active part in the councils of the Republican party. During his residence in Santa Fe he was elected mayor of that city and he also represented Santa Fe county in the Legislature for several terms.

In the year 1898 he was appointed district attorney for the counties of San Miguel, Mora and Guadalupe by Governor Miguel A. Otero, and he held that office until the year 1904.

Immediately upon his appointment to this office he moved from Santa Fe to Las Vegas and has lived here ever since in a beautiful home which he built on the Hot Springs Boulevard, West Las Vegas. During his residence in Las Vegas he was very successful in the practice of his profession and took an active part and was a commanding figure in the politics of the county and state. He represented San Miguel county in the territorial and state Legislatures on several occasions. He was chairman of the Constitutional Convention and of the First State Convention of the Republican party, held in Las Vegas in September, 1911. At the time of his death he was national committeeman of the Republican party for the state of New Mexico.

In June 1895 he was married to Ruby Jeanette Lynch of Las Vegas, and there have been born to this union four children namely, Jeanette Spiess, Carlos A. Spiess, Herman Spiess and Waldo Spiess. Mrs. Spiess and all of the children were present at the time of his death, except Carlos, who is a soldier in Company A, No. 115 Military Police, Fortieth Division, now in France. Efforts have been made to reach Carlos by cable, but up to the present time his exact whereabouts in France has been undetermined.

Samuel Spiess of Warrensburg, Mo., a brother, arrived Sunday, and was present at the bedside.

Mr. Spiess was a member of St. Paul's Memorial Church of this city, and also of the B. P. O. E., of which lodge he was past exalted ruler.

During his thirty years' residence in the territory and state of New Mexico Mr. Spiess' efforts were always for the upbuilding of the state and the communities in which he lived. No man was better known or held in higher esteem than Charles

A. Spiess. His acquaintanceship and he was informed some of the sub-friendship extended over the entire state, and he will be missed, not only by his neighbors and friends with whom he has lived so long, but by the people of the Southwest.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 18.—The first business of the senate this afternoon was to introduce and pass a resolution touching upon the death of Hon. Charles A. Spiess, national committeeman, president of the constitutional convention, former member and president of the territorial council. The committee on committees named the following committee to represent the senate at the funeral: President Pankey, Clark, Gallegos, McDonald, Skeen and Calisch. The senate is adjourned until Thursday afternoon. Governor Larrazolo will leave tonight for Las Vegas to attend the funeral.

BERNSTEIN STATES RUSSIAN SLAVERY BROUGHT ABOUT BY GERMANS

Washington, Feb. 18.—Russia is more downtrodden under the Bolsheviks than she ever was under the czar, the senate propaganda investigating committee was told today by Herman Bernstein, an American writer who spent some time in Russia. He said this new slavery actually was brought about by the Germans.

"Truth," the witness went on, "completely disarms the Bolsheviks. The exposure of their methods is sufficient to end it everywhere forever. That's why freedom of speech has been entirely suppressed and why none was permitted to speak out."

The witness said he knew certain men sent to this country from Russia had been in the employ of the Bolsheviks.

"The program of Russia has been and is today," he said, "to bring about the overthrow of governments throughout the world. They were trying in every way while the war was on to bring about victory for the central powers."

Mr. Bernstein said it was not true as some witnesses had intimated that the Bolsheviks were led by Jews. Bolshevism, he declared, had no connection with any religion and professed no creed.

Mr. Bernstein characterized as misleading any ideas otherwise. Senator Wolcott questioned the witness to bring about if the Bolsheviks were engaged in similar undertaking as the American revolution.

NAVY WILL COMPLETE THEM WITHIN YEAR FROM TIME THEY START

Washington, Feb. 18.—All of the 16 capital ships already authorized for the navy will be under construction on the ways within a year, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of construction today informed the senate naval affairs committee during consideration of the naval bill.

These ships will be completed with in four years at a maximum from the time they are started, Admiral Taylor estimated, in response to questions of Senator Lodge. He said the ways in government and private yards had a capacity of 18 ships.

Replying to questions of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania about the probable disposition of the surrendered German navy, Admiral Taylor said

asked Senator Kirby of Arkansas, democrat, interrupting the governor. "The purpose is to find out why all this ordnance that we paid for did not arrive in time," he replied. "We won the battle, but we won it with a terrible loss."

"Before you get through, I would like for you to give us a report on the efficient work of your organization, the Y. M. C. A. I have heard more complaints about the inefficiency of the Y. M. C. A. than any other organization in France," said Senator Kirby.

DECLINES TO ATTEND DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE ON PRES- IDENT'S RETURN

Washington, Feb. 18.—Senator Borah of Idaho has asked to be excused from attending the dinner at the white house at which President Wilson will discuss with the members of the foreign relations committee of congress the constitution of the proposed league of nations.

In a letter to Secretary Tumulty, Senator Borah said it was the custom to hold in confidence any information received at such a gathering and that he was not willing to be bound to silence on such an important subject, on which he and the president disagreed fundamentally.

He added that nothing could make him agree with the constitution of the league as it now stood.

While house officers said no other member of the committee had declined the president's invitation, and that it was understood all the others would accept.

On receiving the Idaho senator's letter today Secretary Tumulty transmitted it by wireless to President Wilson aboard the transport George Washington on his way home from France.

Debate in the senate, which has been expected to break out at any moment in spite of the president's request that it be withheld until after his meeting with the committeemen, probably will begin tomorrow. Senator Poindexter of Washington, republican, has an address which he expects to deliver tomorrow and Senator Borah and several others are preparing to speak.

NEXT SESSION WILL PROBE CAS- UALTIES OF TROOPS IN ARGONNE FIGHT

Washington, Feb. 18.—Congressional investigation of losses among Kansas and Missouri troops of the 35th division in the Argonne fighting, which Governor Allen of Kansas charged were unnecessarily heavy because of inefficiency and lack of artillery will go over until the next session of congress.

Governor Allen completed the presentation of his request for an inquiry to the house rules committee today and the committee in executive session decided the time was too short to permit a comprehensive inquiry at this session. Chairman Pout said a general inquiry into the whole conduct of the war probably would be ordered by the next congress.

More letter and reports of officers and men overseas were submitted today by Governor Allen. Governor Allen declared there had been needless sacrifice of American soldiers during the 24 hours before the signing of the armistice. The governor also appeared before the senate committee and repeated in part his statement of yesterday regarding the 35th division.

"What is the purpose of these disclosures, we won the fight didn't we?"

asked Senator Kirby of Arkansas, democrat, interrupting the governor.

"The purpose is to find out why all this ordnance that we paid for did not arrive in time," he replied. "We won the battle, but we won it with a terrible loss."

"Before you get through, I would like for you to give us a report on the efficient work of your organization, the Y. M. C. A. I have heard more complaints about the inefficiency of the Y. M. C. A. than any other organization in France," said Senator Kirby.

"We had to meet a certain amount of criticizing," the governor replied.

"The Y. M. C. A. was the only organization that sold anything in France. We took over the army canteens and there were many charges of profiteering."

Among the letters presented to the house committee was one from Col. Carl Ristine of the 139th infantry of the 35th division, who wrote:

"Some one ought to tell them about things over here, how we were stripped of blankets and had summer underwear and no overcoats for the Argonne fight—during which wounded men almost froze to death. No ambulances for 36 hours, and then only six to nine small ones to haul sixty-three hundred wounded men in six days. These ambulances frequently took as long as 36 hours to get to the field hospital and many men died on the way. We finally evacuated stretcher cases by the hundred in trucks."

The governor also presented other letters from privates and officers relating similar conditions.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 18.—The house worked hard this morning and passed a number of bills that remained on the calendar. Among them was the one creating a state highway from San Juan county to the city of Albuquerque. Clancy and Blanchard this afternoon introduced a bill to repeal the act of the special session which created the state council of defense.

750 MILLIONS FOR ROADS.

Washington, Feb. 18.—An appropriation of \$150,000,000 for the operation of railroads under government control was approved yesterday by the house appropriations committee. Former Director General McAdoo asked for that amount to be added to the \$500,000,000 revolving fund provided for in the original railroad control act.

Washington, Feb. 18.—A tentative decision was reached today by the house ways and means committee to authorize no increase in the unissued amount of liberty bonds, but instead to authorize the treasury to issue notes, maturing in one to five years, for any additional sums needed.

Committee members said if the proposal was adopted the new liberty loan to be floated late in April would be for all or part of the unissued authorization of five billion and under the same terms, including rate of interest, as the four liberty loans.

OPPOSE FOREIGN CONTRACTS.

New York, Feb. 18.—The executive council of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor today cabled to Samuel Gompers in France asking him to request European labor leaders to oppose contracts sought in France and Belgium by the Building Trades Employers Association of this city.

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So little of the sensational has occurred in connection with the launching of the American aerial postal service that few people probably realize that mails have been carried between New York and Washington by the air route since May 15 with so few mishaps as to justify the statement that the system of "functioning perfectly." The test has been long enough to leave no doubt of the practical value of the service or that it is destined to expand to great dimensions and materially to affect many conditions depending upon ease and rapidity of communication.

The mail time between New York and Washington, a link in the proposed course between Boston and Key West, has been reduced to two hours; the time between New York and Chicago, on the way to San Francisco, to a potential nine hours, including stops compared with the 21-hour schedule of the Twentieth Century Limited. Shortening of time over the other main trunk lines proposed in Mr. Burleson's program may be expected to be still greater. These are the lines from Key West by way of Havana to Panama and from Key West by way of the West Indies to South America. The importance of these latter routes in developing commercial relations with Latin-America is evident at once.

Meaning there is a good deal to be done before even this outline of a program is realized. The United States has spent a billion and a half dollars in airplane equipment, chiefly for the purposes of the war. To make this equipment available for the postoffice department belongs pretty literally in the class with beating swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks. Compared with the war machine the peace machine must be less expensively run, both in respect to use of fuel and wear of the engine, and must be more capable of long and continuous flight. This consideration rules out the machine with a single motor which both wears out too soon and has to much dependent upon it.

The problem of manning the postal planes does not yet appear to present great difficulties. The United States has trained about 25,000 aviators and fewer than 5,000 will be needed for army, navy and marine corps, according to peace establishment programs so far seriously proposed.

It has just about gotten so in this country that women regard the savings banks as the greatest enemy of the automobile.

The efficiency expert employed by the St. Louis chamber of commerce has reported that housing conditions

in St. Louis are bad, that wages are low compared with those in neighboring and competing towns, that the city needs industrial expansion, more production and a persistent "boosting" spirit. In a word, that is, St. Louis, like many other cities, needs the constant vigilance of its public spirited citizens.

It is anomaly as yet unexplained that whereas during the war there was seldom difficulty in getting fairly prompt and voluminous news service from France, largely over the direct cable lines, "virtually no news," as the Associated Press reports, has come over these cables since the peace conference began. The French service must be tremendously busy, because on account of the pressure of official business it found itself unable to forward the necessary communications to Moscow in connection with the Prinkipo conference, so that one dispatch was sent only by the stratagem of a socialist newspaper in Paris, which had it transmitted by wireless to New York. Explicit assurance was given some time ago by Foreign Minister Pichon to the newspaper correspondents that the French censorship would not suppress or mutilate what they wrote, but if the telegraphs have suddenly been taken up with so terrific a press of official business that they can send nothing else, freedom from censorship perhaps does not greatly matter.

BUTTE HAS SMALL BLAZE.

Butte, Feb. 20.—A small fire, said to have been of incendiary origin, was extinguished in the surface workings of the Speculator mine of the North Butte Mining Company here last night by Norman Braley, general manager. Braley found new shavings, paper and sawdust burning alongside a watchman's cabin at the entrance to the mine.

The blaze had penetrated to the sawdust packing around a steam pipe and removal of several packings was required before the smoldering fire was extinguished. Its discovery is said to have prevented a fire that would have done a great amount of damage.

The Speculator mine was the scene of Butte's most disastrous mine fire when more than 160 miners lost their lives in June, 1917.

JAPS NATURALIZED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Eight Japanese, enlisted men in the United States navy, were naturalized today in the federal court, thus complying for the first time here with the law of May 9, 1918, providing all men in the service may become citizens.

A Fitting Tribute To a Good Man

It is perhaps as true as it was when Shakespeare penned his immortal lines, that what the good men do is too often buried when the weary body has been placed in its last resting place. A great man has passed. We claim his achievements, his high estate, but we say little or nothing, perhaps from the nature of things we cannot know, of those rare qualities of heart and mind and spirit that have actually been the hidden well-being from which have issued the thoughts and feelings, desires and activities that have led on to what the world calls success.

The tale of the public life of Charles A. Spiess has been told. Will you allow me as a friend of twenty years standing, as an associate during the past three falling years, to voice an appreciation of those fine qualities which grappled him, as with hooks of steel, to the hearts of those who had enjoyed his friendship.

The personal popularity of Mr. Spiess was remarkable. It was often said that no man in the state could count as many personal friends. The saying is true. Why? Was it the genial smile, the warm handshake, the pleasant word that everyone knows? Yes, and more—in that they were the spontaneous outpouring of such a warm and kindly heart, that one could not fail to feel the generous human interest that underlay the outward manifestations.

Naturally of buoyant, happy and optimistic nature he wanted his fellow man to be happy also. Even during the dark days when his feet were treading the valley of the shadow, his kindness, his good cheer, his thoughtfulness for others did not desert him. During his long illness his thoughts did not turn inward to himself, but outward to the welfare and interests of others. The last talk I ever had with him will always be treasured on memory. Lying almost helpless on his couch he uttered no word of complaint. His thoughts and plans were all for his family and for a number of friends whose interests he had at heart.

A devoted husband and the most affectionate of fathers, no words can hope to measure any degree of the loss to the family. The widespread mourning throughout the state is intensified by the inability of those who sorrow to alleviate in any degree the weight of the blow that has fallen upon them.

Another index to the real greatness of Mr. Spiess, another hidden exemplification of his goodness, is to be found in his unostentatious and usually unknown acts of charity and kindness. The poor, the needy, were never turned away empty handed. More, his accurate legal knowledge, his wealth of experience, his sound judgment were ever at the disposal of those who needed aid for which they were unable to pay. Hundreds of obscure and unknown individuals in this district and throughout the state are rising up to call him blessed. The number of those to whom he cheerfully gave his best services free of all cost, because as he often said "They need their money more than I

do," is astonishing. Kindness, charity, brotherly love, these were the rare and real qualities that made Charles A. Spiess a big man—that were the source of his unexampled popularity. Because it was part of his very nature he fulfilled the Divine command and went about doing good. And because of his innate goodness, which was really the measure of his greatness "he shall be missed" as few other men who have come into touch with our state life have ever been missed.

CHAS. W. O'WEN.

DANIELS ORDERS TRIALS OF NAVAL OFFICERS

Washington, Feb. 20.—Trial by court martial of two naval officers in connection with charges of bribery and graft in the third naval district, have been ordered by Secretary Daniels.

No names were made public, but it was learned that one case involved the acceptance by a naval officer of a bribe of \$10,000 for passing a man who was not qualified for the duties he sought; another case involved a bribe of \$500 to secure a detail which would permit the applicant to remain at home indefinitely.

Mr. Daniels said there was no evidence of similar conditions in other districts or stations.

Official confirmation was given the report that all honorable discharges in the third district had been suspended temporarily except upon an investigation of the record of each applicant for discharge.

TAX ON CAPITAL.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Louis L. Klotz, the minister of finance, announced today that he had completed a plan imposing a tax on capital, the payments on which would extend over a long period so that the whole burden would not fall upon the present generation.

COTTIN TAKEN TO PRISON

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Emile Cottin, who today attempted to assassinate Premier Clemenceau was taken to Sante prison tonight. An examination of the automobile in which the premier was riding when he was fired upon showed seven distinct bullet marks.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Colonel Geo. F. Stewart, commanding the American troops in northern Russia cabled the war department today that "alarmist reports of the conditions of troops in northern Russia, were not warranted by the facts." The health of the entire command is excellent. Col. Stewart's report said, the sick and wounded are well cared and the allied command is capable of taking care of itself against the whole Bolshevik army.

The station employes of the Santa Fe presented D. L. Batchelor with a pair of cuff links last night at the station. Mr. Briggs made the presentation speech and M. Batchelor responded. A few of the women of the Christian church surprised Mr. Batchelor at the home of Mrs. R. A. Gaut an accompanied her to the station.

FEW CONFERENCES IN HISTORY HAVE BEEN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—The fact that President Wilson is coming home does not signify that the peace conference is near the end of its deliberations and conclusions. If the end of the conference now in session in Paris were to be reached within a few weeks it would be contrary to all precedent, for similar conferences in the past, none of which approached the present conference in size or importance, almost invariably occupied a longer period than has the present great gathering of the diplomatic representatives of nearly all the world.

The great congress of Vienna, which undertook the task of rearranging the map so as to look as it did before Napoleon obliterated boundaries and set up new kingdoms, held its first session in September, 1814. Six months later, on March 11, 1815, Talleyrand, the French representative, announced that the emperor had escaped from Elba. With one accord the members broke into a roar of laughter—their work of months was rendered useless. Disregarding this interruption which ended at Waterloo, when Napoleon was finally defeated, the total length of the congress of Vienna was from September 1914, to June, 1915—about nine months.

The Peace of Utrecht which brought to a close the long war of the Spanish Succession, was signed after a conference lasting from January 29, 1712, to April 11, 1713—nearly fifteen months in all. As a result of the long deliberations the belligerents gained nothing more than could have been peaceably ceded by a conference in 1702, the year in which the war was started.

Another notable peace conference in which nearly all of the principal European powers participated was the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, which brought to a conclusion the wars of the Austrian Succession. The conference was begun on May 18, 1748, and peace was signed in October, 1749. This conference lasted about seventeen months.

Coming down to a later date, the Peace of Campo Formo between France and Austria was signed in October, 1797, the conference having begun on April 18, 1797, thus lasting six months.

History shows that few peace conferences in the past have concluded their work short of six months, while many of them have been strung out over a much longer period. It is gratifying to note, however, that the peace negotiations of later years, including those ending the Spanish-American war and the war between Russia and Japan, have occupied considerably less time than did the similar conferences held in the eighteenth century and earlier part of the nineteenth century. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that travel and communication are much more rapid than in the earlier days, before the fast railways and steamships, the telegraph, the telephone and the wireless and even the aeroplane have been employed in the diplomatic service.

So there is reason to expect that the present peace conference will be shorter than its many predecessors to which may be added the hope that it will have more lasting effect.

Seattle, Feb. 20.—Shipyards strike work at a cost far below that of the men's chamber of commerce, or commercial clubs, and he knows, too, when they struck for higher wages before the government will consider their demands, according to a statement today by the committee named by Director General Piez of the emergency fleet corporation to settle the strike.

"Increases are not justified now," Mr. Piez said. "And besides that, it will be impossible to secure appropriation from congress to pay for them if the fleet corporation were disposed to do so. We have been asked at Seattle to promise an increase after March 1st, the men agreeing to go back to work in the meanwhile, but we cannot promise anything and will not do so."

"While the whole structure on contracts for ship construction is now being thoroughly examined, only a few cancellations have been proposed. We have, however, suspended contracts for twenty ships held by Skinner and Eddy, Seattle, within the last few days. Nothing is certain as to the future of the ship construction program yet, but I do not think that congress will allow a wage advance to bring any higher the present scale of \$6.40 average in the Pacific yards."

CHILDS' AND GIRLS' WELFARE MEASURES BEFORE THE LEGISLATORS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 20.—The two measures which the legislative committee of the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs is instructed to use its utmost endeavors to have passed have been introduced in the house with the approval of Governor O. A. Larrazolo. They are the Child Welfare and the Girls' Welfare bills. The latter is rather unique in that it provides for a board to be composed entirely of women and grants it plenary powers to "receive, educate, maintain, discipline, control and parole girls under the age of 18 years committed to it by the district judges of the state; provided, that the approval of the court committing the girl shall be first had to the terms of all paroles." The appropriation provided, \$12,000, is the same as had been demanded by the reform school at Springer for the care of delinquent girls and if the bill passes will not be included in the Springer budget.

The cost, therefore, will not be an additional burden on the taxpayers. For years it has been a reproach to New Mexico that it has not provided for delinquent girls as other states have. Girls sent to Springer were sent back as no provision had been made for them. In other cases girls were kept in county jails under the most repulsive conditions and the courts were helpless to remove the blot from New Mexico's escutcheon. It seemed almost like barbarism. The women of New Mexico have felt the state's disgrace in this respect keenly and have tried session after session to get action. Finally Governor Larrazolo has come to their aid. He knows how nobly women manage the St. Vincent's Orphans' Home at Santa Fe at a cost far less than what it would be if it were managed by men, how women manage hospitals at Deming, at Carlsbad, at Albuquerque, at Santa Fe and elsewhere. He has noticed, too, how the woman's board of trade at Santa Fe has been doing city-

BILL PROVIDING FOR ADDITION TO CAPITOL HAD LITTLE OPPOSITION.

Santa Fe, Feb. 20.—The house of the Fourth New Mexico Legislature once more has cleared its calendar. Reconvening this afternoon, the senate will be confronted by a large number of measures in which the house asks concurrence. There will be thirty-odd bills, not to mention the resolutions and memorials.

No organized opposition developed on the passage of house bill No. 13 which provides for the construction of an addition to the capitol building at Santa Fe. The bill was previously reported favorably by the finance and appropriations committee, and was passed by a vote of 37 to 2. Blanchard of Lincoln spoke briefly against the bill and voted against it, with Rutherford of Otero. The bill carries the emergency clause and was passed by the majority required to make that clause effective. The act provides for the issuance of \$200,000 in certificates to be dated July 1, 1919, running five years and bearing 6 per cent. A provision is that they shall not be sold for less than par. The auditor is directed to make a special levy against all the property in the state for each of five years, sufficient to pay the annual interest and 20 per cent of the principal.

House bill No. 27 by Messrs. Griego and Ramirez, defining a legal wire fence, was passed by a vote of 41 to 0, but later Floor Leader Barnes found the title of the bill to be slightly defective. Under his motion the vote was reconsidered and placed on the calendar for Monday. In the meantime, the defect will be remedied and the bill will be passed Monday.

Baca and Clancy have introduced a bill which repeals the act which created the state highway commission. The new act takes from the commission the authority to appoint the engineer for the commission and gives it to the governor, fixing the salary at 3,600 a year, and providing that he must devote all his time to the work. The bill also provides that the governor shall appoint two members for a period of two years and one member for four years.

A new bill by Major Llewellyn provides for "decent" burial to be given to every soldier, sailor or marine having served in the war, when such soldier or marine may die without funds to pay for burial. County commissioners are authorized to spend not to exceed the sum of \$50 for such burial. It is expressly stipulated that burial shall not be in a potter's field, nor in a cemetery used exclusively for the burial of the indigent or paupers.

House ideas of the qualifications of county school superintendents today appear to differ from the ideas of the senate. This is shown in house bill No. 235, introduced by Messrs. Trujillo and Gonzales, which differs from the senate bill recently introduced principally in that it lowers the certificate requirement from first to second grade. The senate bill is said to have the endorsement of the state department of education. What backing the house bill commands has not yet been disclosed.

Weimar, Feb. 19.—Telegrams of protest against the signing of the new armistice are pouring into the national assembly and one from Berlin demands that a period of national mourning be ordered.

CANOPIC ARRIVES.

New York, Feb. 20.—The transport Canopic arrived here today with 34 officers and 1,200 men of the 162nd infantry of the 41st division (former national guard troops of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.)

A majority of the Canopic's soldiers are from Oregon and were used as replacement troops from the 41st division, suffering heavy losses. They arrived in France in September, 1917.

Lieut. Eugene Maon, Salem, Ore., came home with the corps. Five American aviators, each credited with destroying from four to eight enemy machines, were on the vessel.

BROOKLYN HAS FIRE.

New York, Feb. 20.—Oil on the water of Erie basin in Brooklyn this afternoon caused a fire which spread to a dry dock and damaged a score of large and small vessels. The basin became virtually a flaming lake and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the flames were gotten under control.

TO SETTLE CONTROVERSY.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Conciliation Commissioner Edward White has been assigned by the department of labor to attempt settlement of a controversy between shipyard owners and boilermakers in Alameda county, Cal., where 10,000 men are on strike because of the alleged refusal of employers to meet the men's demands. The department's announcement, said Mr. White, was sent "in an effort to prevent a repetition of the recent labor rebellion in Seattle."

WILL STAND BY COMMITTEE.

Seattle, Feb. 20.—Boilermakers, iron ship builders and helpers of Seattle at a mass meeting today voted to stand with the metal trades council and its strike committee in whatever action is taken concerning the shipyard strike of more than 25,000 workmen. About 15,000 union men make up the boilermakers' membership.

NO WAGE ADVANCES.

Washington, Feb. 20.—No shipbuilding wage advances are being considered Director General Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said today, referring to Seattle and other places where labor troubles have arisen.

TRANSPORT HOME.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 20.—The transport Pocahontas arrived here today from France with 2,750 troops, including the 62nd regiment, coast artillery corps, complete.

The world's most crooked river is the Jordan, which wanders nearly 220 miles to cover sixty.

A marriage license was issued to advancement of the community. President Isabelita B. Martinez, age 34, and dentist McWenig asks a large attendance of the membership at the dinner as an indication of Greater Las Vegas' willingness to give the club complete support.

T. M. Pacheco of Tirra Amarilla, who is connected with the United States department of agriculture, is in the city on business. He has been attending the county agents' conference in Las Cruces.

W. B. Story, federal manager; Mr. R. J. Parker, general manager; J. R. Sexton, mechanical superintendent; A. F. Bauer, general transportation inspector, and F. L. Myers, division superintendent of the Santa Fe system were in the city yesterday on a general inspection trip.

S. Merez, who was arrested for passing a worthless check on the First National Bank of Albuquerque, has been placed under a bond of \$2,000 awaiting the action of the grand jury. He passed the check on Florentino Valencia in buying land.

E. J. Maguire has received a few lines from H. M. Marion, who is visiting his sister in Bakersfield, Cal. Mr. Marion was a resident of Las Vegas for some time and was employed in the superintendent's office of the Santa Fe. He was well liked and his many Las Vegas friends wish him the best of success.

Mr. and Mrs. Whiton were called to New York city Saturday night on account of the serious illness and death of Mrs. Whiton's sister, Mrs. Frank Landau. Mrs. Landau had been ill only about ten days and died of scarlet fever. She was formerly Miss Margaret Rudolph of this city and married H. F. Tilton, now deceased. She later married Mr. Frank Landau, who was with her at the time of her death. She is survived by her husband, a baby boy about two weeks old and a daughter aged three. She leaves also a sister, Mrs. Leslie Whiton, and John Rudolph of Pendaries, Richard Rudolph, now in France, and Louis Rudolph of Las Vegas. It is not known if the remains will be brought to Las Vegas for burial or not.

E. C. King from Camp Funston and at one time agent at French and Lamy, arrived today to relieve D. L. Batchelor, agent of the Santa Fe. Mr. Batchelor has been following railroad work since 1878 and has been with the Santa Fe since 1881. He has been in Las Vegas as agent longer than any other agent having worked that position—thirteen years, the first of April. Mr. Batchelor will, as soon as possible, leave for Salina, Kan., where he still will be in the employ of the Santa Fe.

Tuesday evening March 4 the Commercial Club will hold its annual dinner. The election of officers, which was deferred last fall on account of the influenza epidemic, will occur on this occasion, and the membership will be asked for recommendations and suggestions for the expansion of the club's work during this year. The organization during the past year was an active factor in all the various war activities and rendered invaluable service in that patriotic field in addition to carrying on a good deal of work of a purely boosting nature. This year it will be able to give its entire attention to work for the ad-

A party of Las Vegas Knights of Columbus last night met Supreme Knight J. A. Flaherty of New Haven, Conn., who came through here on train No. 9 enroute to the Pacific coast, and escorted him to dinner at the Castaneda. Mr. Flaherty was told of the advantages of Las Vegas as a sanitarium location, and while the order is not known to be looking for a site for such an institution, the supreme knight expressed keen interest and took away with him literature and photographs. Local knights who met Mr. Flaherty were George J. Herman, C. C. Staab, J. E. Ryan, Richard Devine, Charles R. Nolan, Colbert C. Root, Eugenio Sena, Milton Gutierrez, A. McGuire, J. T. Acton, Rev. C. Ballard, Rev. A. Rabeyrolle, John Gavin, John A. Papen, Charles Trambley, H. C. de Baca, Dr. W. R. Tipton, Fred Nolette, Luis Armija and John Logston.

Mrs. Anna C. Royer, wife of E. W. Royer, died Saturday evening at 6 o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Salisbury, of Wagon Mound. Mrs. Royer was afflicted with cancer, with which disease she had been a patient sufferer for nineteen months. Mrs. Royer was formerly Mrs. Quinly, well known to Las Vegas people. Shortly after her marriage seven years ago she left Las Vegas and has since made her home in Kansas City. Mrs. Quinly was a resident of Las Vegas for eighteen years. A daughter, Miss Vivian Quinly, and a son, Ralph Quinly, who survive her were born and raised in Las Vegas. Mrs. Quinly was employed in the East Las Vegas postoffice for six years where she came to be known to every one for her kindly disposition. Besides her husband and two children, her mother, Mrs. Anna S. Linn, a brother, Charles Linn, and a sister, Mrs. B. P. Murray of Kansas City, and a brother Peter A. Linn of El Paso and her sister, Mrs. W. H. Salisbury of Wagon Mound survive her.

The body was prepared for shipment by J. C. Johnsen & Sons, and accompanied by relatives, was taken to Kansas City for interment.

Mrs. M. D. Alford, aged 40 years, passed away this morning at 7 a. m. at St. Anthony's Sanitarium where she went for medical treatment following an illness with influenza. Mrs. Alford has been in Las Vegas three years, coming here from Mobile, Ala., with her son, E. V. Alford. In the time of her residence here Mrs. Alford had made many friends who will be grieved to learn of her death. Her son, who is a sergeant in the British army, is now stationed at Camp Seaforth, England. A sister, Mrs. B. M. Miller of Camden, Ala., also survives. Pending the receipt of advices from the relatives the remains are in charge of J. C. Johnsen & Sons.

Mrs. Josefina Adealires of Poremir died Sunday morning at 5 o'clock. The deceased is survived by her husband and five children. Mrs. Adalires will be buried this afternoon. Funeral arrangements are in charge of H. C. DeBaca.

Bartholomew and Copple have received a new taxi and will install a taxi service right away.

Ben Coles, who has been confined to the Santa Fe hospital for the past two weeks, is able to be up and around, though not at work.

A marriage license has been granted to Eugelia Flores, aged 46 and Alberto Aragon, aged 52, both of Villanueva.

This morning a coach of aviators from the Wilbur Wright aviation field of Dayton, O., passed through on No. 7 on their way to California where they will be mustered out of the service.

William Rhodes, a former resident of Las Vegas about nine years ago, has returned to the city where he expects to make his home. He is the father of Mrs. William Hurt and a brother of Dan Rhodes.

Mrs. E. A. Condon of 708 Lincoln received word last night of the death of her father Edward Cavanaugh, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Condon will leave on train No. 2 this evening for Philadelphia.

Ben Felber, who has been an installer with the Mountain States Telephone Company for some time, and who has been residing here for the past four months, was sent to Las Animas, Colo., last night on company business.

Information has reached here of the death of Mrs. Alice Paxson Hadley. This occurred at her home in Swarthmore, Pa., on February 3, after a few days' illness of pneumonia. She was the widow of Walter C. Hadley, who was very well known in Las Vegas and elsewhere in New Mexico, and who died in Albuquerque, February 15, 1896. He was the son of Prof. Hiram Hadley of Mesilla Park. Their only child, Caroline, married Prof. Louis N. Robinson of Swarthmore college. Mrs. Hadley is survived by them and by their four children, Walter, Miles, Alice, and Christine, also by a large circle of other relatives.

From France to Texas clad in a pair of pajamas was the experience of Roy Lynam of the Thirteenth Field Artillery now a convalescent at the base hospital, Camp Bowie.

"I was shot in the foot at Verdun," Lynam said Saturday, "taken to a hospital right away, then carried on a transport. I was in bed all the way across to Newport News and then we came straight here. It seems good to be in khaki once more." Lynam was wounded October 6.

Lynam was in the principal drives launched by the Americans. He was at Cheateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Verdun. At Verdun he was struck by a piece of shrapnel. He was operated on at the hospital and the shrapnel taken out of the flesh. He now carries it as a souvenir in his pocket.

He is a son of Walt Lynam of Wadsworth.

GOVERNMENTS DISAGREE

Stockholm, Feb. 18.—Serious differences of opinion have arisen between the Moscow Soviet headed by Premier Lenine and the Petrograd Soviet headed by Leon Trotzky, over the allied proposal for a conference on the Princess Islands, according to word from Helsingfors.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 18.—With all signs pointing to speedy passage, the bill creating the new county of Pyramid was expected to be reported by the house committee on county lines today.

Three salary raises were passed by the house, increasing that of the game warden to \$3,000 and his assistant to \$2,000 and placing the state engineer's salary at \$3,000, the latter official to serve for a term of two years. In the senate Tully introduced a mine tax bill modeled on the Arizona tax commission's plan and based on net profits. The house passed the Armijo free assay bill. Carter of Socorro introduced a bill to give the state corporation commission control over public utilities, and another prohibiting nepotism in public offices.

Cincinnati, Feb. 18.—Referendum elections will be sought in 14 states of the union on the federal prohibition amendment, according to announcement made by the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers here today. The states are:

Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Utah and Washington. Leading distillers here state that they believe that at least 13 of these 14 states will reject the amendment and thus defeat national prohibition.

GERMANS WILL WITHDRAW.

Berne, Feb. 18.—It is announced that negotiations between Lithuania and Poland have resulted in an agreement by which the Tenth German army will withdraw from Lithuania and the Polish army will occupy the territory thus evacuated. It is said that the Polish forces have already entered Volkovisk, near Grodno.

ESTABLISH MILITARY CEMETERY

Washington, Feb. 18.—A bill for establishing a military cemetery in France to be known as the "American field of honor," for members of the American expeditionary force, who died abroad was ordered favorably reported today by the senate military committee. The French government has offered to present a site for the ground.

TRANSPORT ARRIVES

Newport News, Va., Feb. 18.—The transport Mercury, with 3,000 officers and men reached here today after a stormy voyage from France. The ship brought home the 69th coast artillery corps, complete, comprising men from Washington and Oregon with the 54th American division. The transports Kronland and Pocahontas were expected to dock later in the day.

GEN. DENIKINE REACHES SEA

Odessa, Thursday, Feb. 13.—The anti-Bolsheviki army of General Denikine has reached the Caspian sea, having advanced 3550 versts and captured 21,000 prisoners, 95 guns and eight armored trains.

AGREE ON CHARGES.

Washington, Feb. 18.—An agreement just reached between the United States and British governments on the amount to be paid for the transportation of American troops to France during the war in British ships is based on the cost of transportation, with no margin for profit.

PACKING EMPLOYEES GET RAISE.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Packing house employees were given a 10 per cent advance by the decision of the arbitrator, Judge Alschuler, who announced the award today. The award is retroactive to November 10.

Counsel for the packers estimate that the award would cost the packers \$13,000,000 a year. About 85,000 employees will receive the retroactive advance.

Judge Alschuler said that while there has been a slight decline in some items of the cost of living, rents had gone up.

MINES RESUME WORK

Butte, Feb. 18.—Practically every mine in the Butte district that was not closed for repairs before the recent strike of the mines resumed work today. In nearly all cases full shifts reported for duty. The strike, called in protest against a reduction of \$1 a day in wages was officially declared off yesterday by the two unions of miners.

WILL CONTINUE STRIKE.

Seattle, Feb. 18.—At the end of a morning's session the conference committee of the Seattle Metal Trades Council announced yesterday that it had decided to continue the strike involving metal workers in the shipyards here.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 18.—Thirty aliens, advocates of open revolt, according to federal authorities, and all under indictments for disseminating revolutionary propaganda throughout northern Ohio, are to be deported from Cleveland by the United States government.

Plans for their deportation were being made today by three government agencies here, District Attorney Wertz, Immigration Inspector Fluckey, and the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

"Each of the men will be tried in federal court for the crime he is charged with," Wertz said, "but regardless of whether we are able to convict them of violating the espionage act we shall have them deported."

SILK WORKERS RETURN.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 18.—Fourteen thousand of the silk workers who went on strike here early this month in an attempt to enforce a 47-hour week, returned to their looms today. The returned strikers included many members of the I. W. W. who demanded a 44-hour week, refusing to join the United Textile Workers in their stand for a 47-hour week. The resumption of activities was declared to be temporary, pending an investigation of conditions by the national labor board.

ACCEPTS STOLEN JEWELRY

New York, Feb. 18.—John Scott Anderson, an insurance agent of Montclair, N. J., was found guilty by a jury in the state supreme court here today of knowingly buying a stolen pearl necklace, valued at \$22,000, which was part of the loot of a \$260,000 jewel robbery in Chicago January 26, 1918. He will be sentenced tomorrow.

WILLIAMS GIVEN HEARING.

Washington, Feb. 18.—John Skelton Williams was given a hearing in executive session today by the senate banking committee, considering his renomination as comptroller of the

currency. Charges that Mr. Williams sought to prevent bankers from appearing in opposition to his nomination and showed favoritism in the conduct of his office have been made before the committee by Wade Cooper, a Washington banker.

Mrs. Claud Strauss left today to visit friends in Raton.

Mindon McGee, who at one time was roundhouse foreman, arrived in the city today. He has been mustered out of the navy.

Joe J. Ortega, who has been visiting his parents in the city for the past few days, left today for El Paso, where he has accepted a position with the James A. Dick company.

No English king had ever passed under Napoleon's Arc de Triomphe until King George's recent visit to Paris.

Birch Bark.

The bark of the yellow birch can be compared with nothing else. The tree is unique among trees. The yellow birch, often better called the silver birch, has a bark more tinsel-like than that of any other tree. It seems to have been made for campers to admire, or perhaps, in an emergency, to use to kindle the camp fire. But do not allow the appreciation of the useful to overcome your appreciation of the beautiful. It is true that the bark may thus be used for kindling, and it is also probably true that the removal of the loose bark does not injure the tree, but such removal injures the beauty of the tree, as you then deprive it of its chief characteristic. The manner in which the bark breaks on the main trunk, expands and rolls back in ribbon-like curls and strips, which long remain attached and rustle in every passing breeze could not fail to elicit the admiration of every lover of the forest.

It is noticeable that on old trunks the character of the bark is different, as there it is roughened by irregular scale-like scales.—Boys' Life.

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.

Rare Bank Note.

A rare English bank note is in the possession of a Mr. Vesey Holt. The note is dated 1821 and is the issue of the Bank of England. After the Napoleonic wars England was short of gold, and as a temporary expedient the Bank of England put a number of five dollar bank notes into circulation, until the gold reserve was restored. In appearance they closely resemble a twenty-five dollar note, and bear no likeness to the English paper money of today.



A little thing, a sunny smile,
A loving word at morn.
And all day long the sun shone bright,
The cares of life were made more light,
And the sweetest hopes were born.

MORE GOOD SALADS.

Fruit and vegetables are absolutely essential to good health and should not be considered an extravagance. This does not mean buying them out of season, however, for there are always fruits to be had in the markets that are reasonable in price and are nutritious.

Mock Lobster Salad.—Mix two cupfuls of cold flaked cooked haddock with two cupfuls of celery, add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped pimentos, season with salt, paprika and add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and let stand half an hour. Add a cupful of mayonnaise and serve at once. Garnish with lemon slices decorated with paprika.

New York Salad.—Arrange four slices of pineapple on lettuce leaves. Cut one-half cupful of celery into long slender strips and mix with one-half cupful of nut meats. Pile in the center of the pineapple and garnish with four sections freed from its membrane, laid symmetrically on the pineapple. The dressing is passed separately.

Marshmallow Salad.—Cut two oranges in halves, remove the pulp carefully leaving the cups. Cut a slice of pineapple and eight marshmallows in bits, chop one-fourth cupful of nuts, skin and seed one-half cupful of white grapes, mix with the orange pulp and a little dressing. Fill the cups, cover with dressing and cross with two strips of canned pimento. Place a half grape on the center of the salad and bits of chopped parsley between the strips of pimento.

Nut Fruit Salad.—Take one cupful of cooked peas, one cupful of celery, cut in cubes, one cupful of walnut meats and one cupful of shredded orange. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Chicken Salad.—Cut chicken into bits, using two cupfuls, add one cupful of celery, one cupful of diced cucumber and two tablespoonfuls of capers. Season with salt and pepper and mix with a boiled or mayonnaise dressing to which an equal quantity of whipped cream has been added. Serve on lettuce.

Nellie Maxwell

Hugo's Description of Rhine.
The Rhine is a stream of varied aspects. Victor Hugo, who wrote what was perhaps the finest article ever written about it, said: "The Rhine is unique; it combines the qualities of every river. Like the Rhone it is rapid; broad, like the Loire; encased, like the Meuse; serpentine, like the Seine; limpid and green, like the Somme; historical, like the Tiber; royal, like the Danube; mysterious, like the Nile; spangled with gold, like an American river; and, like a river of Asia, abounding with phantoms and fables."

Rough Dry, Eh, Elsie?

"Ouch, mother," protested little Elsie, as ma accidentally touched a warm, hair-curler to Elsie's ear after a general facial laundering. "I don't mind having you wash my ears, but I wish you wouldn't try to iron 'em."

New York, Feb. 18.—The customary reaction of today's stock market carried many speculative issues 1 to 2 points under yesterday's final prices. The close was as follows:

American Sugar Refining	117
American T. and T. Co.	101 1/4
Anaconda Copper	58 3/8
Atchison	92
Chino Copper	33 1/4
Co. Fuel and Iron Co.	36 1/2
Inspiration Copper	43 1/2
Northern Pacific	92
Reading	80 1/2
Southern Pacific	101 1/2
Union Pacific	130
United States Steel	91 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The closing quotations at the grain market today were as follows:

Corn, May \$1.20 5-8; July \$1.17 1/4.
Oats, May 59; July 57 1/4.
Pork, May \$39.85; July \$38.25.
Lard, May \$24.50; July \$23.65.
Ribs, May \$22.20; July \$21.25.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, Feb. 18.—**HOGS**—Receipts 15,000; market steady. Bulk \$17.15@17.70; heavy \$17.40@17.90; pigs \$12.00@16.00. **CATTLE**—Receipts 10,000; market steady. Prime fed steers \$18.00@19.00; western steers \$12.00@17.00; cows \$7.00@14.00; heifers \$8.00@14.50; stockers and feeders \$7.50@16.00; calves \$7.00@14.00. **SHEEP**—Receipts 3000; market steady. Lambs \$17.00@17.50; yearlings \$14.00@15.25; wethers \$10.00@12.50; ewes \$10.50@11.25.

From fifteen to fifty Brazil nuts grow in one seed pod, which is usually as big as a man's head.

GERMAN STRIKE SPREADS.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The strike of department store workers in Berlin has spread to Hamburg and 5,000 employees of shops and stores there are on strike. The Hamburg workers left their posts after placing placards in the shop windows declaring "our employers earn a million a year; we are paid 75 marks monthly."

The Berlin strike has not yet been settled and late this afternoon the number of employees who had left their posts was 40,000.

REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Final suppression of the revolutionary movement in Portugal has proclaimed by the government at Lisbon, according to advices today. Wire communication now is being maintained between Lisbon and Oporto, and rail communication is being inaugurated.

COUNT WILL NOT ATTEND

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Count von Bernstorff said today that it was highly improbable that he would be a member of the German peace delegation. The count declared he expected to remain in Berlin collecting material for presentation to the peace conference by the German delegates.

Weimar, Feb. 18.—The German cabinet voted early Sunday morning to reject the allied terms for the renewal of the armistice and take the chances of an allied military advance being ordered. After consultation with the party leaders, however, the decision was changed and on Sunday night orders were issued that the armistice be signed.

BOTH BRANCHES OF LEGISLATURE SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO FUNERAL.

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—Deserted and silent is the senate chamber of the New Mexico state capitol today, as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. Charles A. Spiess of Las Vegas, Republican national committeeman, president of the constitutional convention and former member and the president of the New Mexico territorial council; for many years known as "The Black Eagle of San Miguel." Both senate and house of the Fourth New Mexico Legislature were represented at the funeral services by committees which were the bearers of floral offerings.

In the house all day yesterday, continuing until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, there was a chorus of "ayes" on roll call votes that sound almost like machine gun fire. The house was "speeding" up in the effort to clear the calendar. And it did clear the calendar. It was possible to do this only by adopting the procedure the day before, which was to make the journal show that each bill had been read in full the third time, preparatory to its passage, thus dispensing with the actual reading of the measures in full. The house thus actually passed twenty-three bills under this procedure. Two other bills were read in full and passed, one was laid on the table indefinitely, while several were carried over until Monday, then to be taken up and disposed of.

After a favorable report by the judiciary committee, the house passed Senate Bill No. 14, by Senator Roman Gallegos, providing for cleanliness of unincorporated villages and towns. The text of this bill was published in The Optic several weeks ago. It is the second general act of this session to be passed by both the houses.

The house committee on finance and appropriations has made a favorable report on House Bill No. 13, which provides for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to the extent of \$200,000 for the purpose of building an addition to the capitol building. Some amendments are offered by the committee, but do not affect the general purposes of the bill.

House Bill No. 225, a new one which has been introduced, includes all previous laws relating to the matter of drainage and contains important new matter. The bill is likely to receive the most careful study and consideration.

NINE SHIPS ADDED.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Nine more steamers were allotted to the European civilian relief committee by the shipping board today, making the total deadweight tonnage assigned to that service \$82,000. The vessels were the Harald, Thorgerd and Tordenskjold, Norwegian; the Melang, Bussum and Merauke, Dutch, and the Casco, Meuse and Alusia, American. They will sail from North Atlantic ports with food cargoes before March 15. Five other vessels formerly in the war service were also returned to commercial trade.

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—In the federal court today argument was begun in the case of the United States vs. the State Investment Company, involving title to about 57,600 acres now in the Santa Fe forest, but alleged to be in the Mora grant.

CONVENTION AT ALBUQUERQUE NEXT MONTH WILL AIM AT RESULTS.

Albuquerque, Feb. 19.—Results for cattle growers! That is the slogan of the ew Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association which will meet in fourth annual convention in Albuquerque March 25, 26 and 27.

Reviewing the larger accomplishments of the association for its members and the cattle industry of New Mexico, President Victor Culbertson points out that during the past two years the organization has done the following money saving services for the industry:

First. Secured a 10 per cent reduction of valuation of all cattle in New Mexico, for taxation purposes, thus saving every grower 4 to 5 cents a head.

Second. Secured establishment of stock driveways in all range areas of New Mexico, with setting aside of more than two million acres for that purpose and giving access to all important shipping points in the range country.

Third. Averted raise in forest reserve grazing fees, at the time when industry could not stand advance in cost of range.

Fourth. Secured reorganization of New Mexico mounted police.

These four things alone, it is pointed out, would justify the membership cost to every cattle owner in New Mexico for an indefinite period. The officers an executive board of the association are now at work upon a program of legislation at Santa Fe which will go far to solidify and stabilize the cattle growing industry everywhere in this state.

The organization has 500 members, owning 4,000,000 cattle. An attendance of 500 or more is hoped for at the coming convention.

SMELTERS GET REDUCTION.

El Paso, Feb. 19.—A reduction in wages for employes of the El Paso smelting works, one of the American Smelting and Refining Companies' chain of smelters, was announced today. Employes receiving \$2.50 per day or more will be reduced fifty cents. Those receiving between \$2 and \$2.50 will be reduced to \$2.

Laborers getting \$2 a day will receive \$1.75. The reduction is attributed to the condition of the copper market and is effective at once. There is no union at the smelter and no strike is anticipated, the officials said.

ARRESTED FOR BOOTLEGGING.

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—Jake Levy, proprietor of an ice cream parlor but formerly proprietor of the Bank saloon, was arrested on the charge of bootlegging, the information being filed by Assistant District Attorney and Mayor E. P. Davies. Levy gave \$500 bond for his appearance in district court.

NO DRAFT EVADERS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—Every registrant under the draft law in Roosevelt and San Juan counties has been accounted for by the draft boards of those two counties, according to reports received by Major R. C. Reid. There were no evaders of registration of the draft in those two counties.

George R. Craig, of Albuquerque, chairman of the republican state committee is in the city attending the Spiess funeral.

TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS ARE BUSY MAKING COSTUMES.

Intense interest is being shown in the masque dance to be given on Friday evening at the Duncan opera house by the E. Romero Hose and Fire Company. A professional costumer, with an excellent line of festal garb, arrived from Denver yesterday and is doing a rushing business with prospective maskers at the Troy hotel. Merchants report that their sales have increased materially because of goods being sold for costumes. Every dressmaker in the city and several of the tailors are hard at work turning out new and original costumes.

Decorator W. C. Sanders and his assistant, Daniel Taichert, with a number of the firemen, put in several hours last night making shields and other decorations for the unique embellishment scheme which is to be used for the first time in the Duncan opera house.

The high school chorus, which will sing several numbers during the period the maskers are arriving, is keenly intent on putting on its part of the program in a pleasing and peppery manner and Mrs. Adolphine Kehn's rendition of her own compositions is expected to prove an interesting feature.

Two orchestras will furnish the music, and the syncopations will be continuous, so that the spectators will be obliged to chew their gum and exchange small talk to rag time or waltz time. The prizes, which are handsome, were placed on display today in the windows of the Novelty Candy Company.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—Mayor E. P. Davies contemplates the appointment of a community council of 50 taxpayers who are to advise with him and the city council on the proposed purchase of the Santa Fe Water and Light company plant over which a hot controversy is raging. The franchise of the local company has expired, and the mayor asserts that the company has thus far failed to submit a proposition for a renewal of the franchise and that therefore the only thing that remains feasible is municipal ownership.

WILL REASSESS RAILROADS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—Reassessment of the railroads in New Mexico was decided upon today by the state tax commission upon representations of George Tunnell, Santa Fe railway tax commissioner, that the assessment of the Santa Fe in New Mexico exceeds the government's valuation. Tomorrow, the assessment of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be taken up.

LARGE ARMY OPPOSED.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Administration leaders in the house failed today in their effort to have the rules committee report a special rule to meet parliamentary obstacles to legislation in the pending army appropriation bill for a temporary peace time army of five hundred thousand men.

Instead, by a close vote, the committee decided to give a rule for immediate consideration of a senate bill authorizing the resumption of voluntary enlistments. A fight against this rule probably will be led by Representative Hanna of California.

WILL PUBLISH TERMS.

London, Feb. 19.—The final armistice terms which the supreme council is considering will be made public at the end of the month, according to reports.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio continuing testimony today before the senate interstate commission, proposed ultimate consolidation of all the countries railroads into about 25 great systems along present lines, as an alternative to the plan for establishing regional system on a geographical basis.

"If congress accepts extension of federal control until 1924," said Mr. Willard, "it is accepting government ownership under a different name."

Explaining his idea of the functions of a secretary of transportation Mr. Willard favored making the office largely advisory.

The only two questions which should be settled before the roads are relinquished, Mr. Willard said, are those of sufficient rates and the settlement of loan received from the government.

Senator Cummins said he proposed to offer an amendment to the pending bill appropriating \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration to prevent relinquishment of the roads until after congress has enacted new legislation, which he said, would not be before next December.

In a prepared statement presented to the committee, Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, asserted that reforms by Mr. McAdoo could be obtained under private management as suggested by representatives of railroad executives.

Mr. Elliott summarized his views as follows:

First government ownership management and operation of the American railroads is not for the best interests of the nation.

Second—Private ownership, with wise, energetic and honest management and operation under suitable, thorough and protective regulation, will produce the best results for the country.

Third—Regulation should be so arranged and directed as to preserve and encourage the initiative of the American citizen, to be prompt and responsive to changing conditions, but, at the same time, provide checks to prevent any unfair and dishonest practices by owners and managers and also to prevent unreasonable and conflicting action by regulatory bodies.

Santa Fe, N. M. Feb. 19.—Committee substitute for house bill No. 73 which divides Grant county and creates the county of Pyramid stood first on the house calendar this afternoon, but consideration has been postponed until tomorrow in order to have a full attendance present. It is expected that a fight will develop on some features of the bill. The committee on finance and appropriations favorably reported House Bill No. 1 to provide free text books amending it so as to restrict free books to the grades, from first to eighth. There was favorable report also on the bill to create a state highway between Embudo and Las Vegas. Under suspension of the rules the house concurred in Reinburg's senate joint resolution memorializing congress to hurry legislation respecting reclamation of swamp, arid, waste and undeveloped land for soldiers, sailors and marines.

WHEN WOMEN TAKE CHARGE

Bit of Ancient Chinese History That Is Decidedly Interesting Coming Just at This Time.

In the World Outlook Welthy B. Honsinger gave this entertaining bit of ancient Chinese history. It only goes to prove, once again, that "there is nothing new under the sun."

In olden times, when, as Farrie tells us, "the world was so young that pieces of the original eggshell still adhered to it," long before the Tai Pings or long-haired rebels ravaged this part of China, the two provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien were quarrelling. The men went out to fight and left the women at home, even as we do today. The women did not know anything about planting crops or puddling rice fields. At first they just let things slide, hoping the men would soon return.

But the feuds grew fiercer and more men were called out. The fighting reached the Kan and Hsia Kiang. Finally all the strong men disappeared from their ancestral halls. In the swift years that followed the women found, to their surprise, that they could make the rice shops prosper. More junks were sailing up the river than in former days and clean little houses lined the shore for long distances.

But although everything was going beautifully and the women were making more money than they ever had before, the feeling gradually grew that no town could be complete without husbands.

A vote was accordingly taken and the majority decided that husbands should be imported.

Enter husbands from a neighboring clan. The women having conceived the scheme, worked it out logically. Husbands were soon given to understand that they were husbands only, and imported at that.

"We shall still be managers of our lands and rice shops. We will run this town and see that no harm befalls the province. You are to look after the children." So the dictum ran and the men subsided into mere men and became useful to the community.

So the women managed with a high hand in Hsia Kiang, just as our men did in the Flint age. And the women in Hsia Kiang have kept on managing just as our men liked to manage a man-made world even to the present day.

RUSS RUBLE WORTH 12 CENTS

Currency Values Fixed by British Authorities to Aid Archangel Government.

London.—Northern Russia's new ruble currency, that is, the currency arranged by the British government to assist the Archangel provisional government in stabilizing finances, has a fixed rate of exchange of 40 rubles to one pound. That places the ruble at 6 pence, roughly 12 cents in American money.

Exchange on the old rubles, both those issued under the imperial government and the Kerensky government, has been extremely unstable throughout the bolshevik regime in all parts of Russia.

The distribution of money is uneven. Money famines are constantly appearing in many sections, regardless of the fact that all money presses are kept going day and night.

Gypsy Tribes.

In Poland the gypsy tribes are called Zingani; in Italy, Zingari; in Spain, Gitanos; in France, Bohemians; in Germany, Zigeuner. The Persians, it is stated, apply to them a name meaning "Black Indians." Their most ancient name is that of Sinte, which is supposed to be connected with Sind, the native name for the Indians.

The great war has made it clear that everybody counts. In time of peace it often seems that many of us are scarcely needed. We can drop out and the world goes on well without us. Some of us can loaf continuously, and others can work spasmodically, and others still can dawdle at their work, and no catastrophe seems to follow. But in time of war it is made evident to all the world that everyone is needed and that no one of us can be spared. War to be successfully carried on demands the full measure of devotion and the energy of every one of us. Each one must do his bit and do it with vigor and efficiency. Let us not forget this when the war is over. The highest interests of mankind cannot be secured without the forth-putting of the strength of each and every one. The reason why the world gets so shabby in time of peace is because there are so many slackers. Things begin to brighten and to hum in war-time because so many of the sluggards are aroused and so many of the shirks cease their shirking and go to work.

It is nerve, not "nerves," we want in these trying times. And nerve is precisely the thing which the women of England and France and our own splendid women of America are every day demonstrating that they possess in strength to meet all emergencies. But of course we knew that long ago. When it comes to a real nerve test it needed no war to teach us that there is a steely fiber to the nerve of woman-kind which men can never match. And that holds good in all ordeals, from the dentist's chair to a hospital ward.

THEIR HEARTS NOT BURIED

Many Instances of Celebrated Men Who Have Had Chief Organ of Life Preserved.

A recently proved will contained the clause that the deceased "wished his heart to be separated from his body and preserved in spirits."

The request, though a singular one, is not without precedent. In 1909 Lord Burton made a similar request, and nine years earlier the Marquess of Bute ordered that his heart should be conveyed to the Mount of Olives for burial. This was done by his widow. Robert Bruce enjoined a similar duty on his retainer Douglas, who may or may not have acceded to the demand.

Shelly's heart is supposed to have been rescued by Trelawney during the cremation of the poet, but there is insufficient evidence on the point. David Livingstone's body rests in Westminster abbey, but his heart lies under a tree in Africa, and the exact spot is marked by a tall obelisk surmounted by a cross, raised by the Royal Geographical society.

"Martyrs."

The word "martyr" has various meanings. Specifically, it is still confined to those who give their lives for their religious convictions. The "Holy Innocents" are a notable example of involuntary martyrdom. The word "martyr" should not be applied to a person who loses mere property, but is used to persons who have died while striving to attain their object. The dictionary gives as the primary definition of "martyr"—"One who submits to death rather than forswear his religion." In general, the word is used also to denote one who sacrifices himself for a cause, as a martyr to the pursuit of wealth.

CHANCE FOR COAL EXCHANGE

Britain Has Too Much Anthracite and New York Has a Surplus of Bituminous.

In England the coal controller is trying to induce the people to burn anthracite in place of bituminous coal. He offers to exchange two tons of large anthracite for every ton of bituminous coal that consumers have on hand. In the eastern United States the fuel administration has been trying to get consumers to use bituminous coal in place of anthracite. Welsh anthracite mines are operating on part time, while English and Welsh bituminous coal mines are working overtime, says the New York Commercial.

This would be a fine chance for exchange of products if shipping were available, and it soon will be. New York city needs anthracite and can get a surplus of bituminous coal. England needs the latter and can spare the former. In England most of the people do not know how to burn anthracite. New Yorkers are ignorant of the way to use bituminous coal. The English persist in using open grates for heating rooms, and find it hard to make anthracite burn in them. In New York the open grate is found only in the homes of the wealthy. England shivers with plenty of anthracite in sight, while New York is threatened with a famine of domestic sizes of anthracite. Each regards the other as pig-headed because neither knows how to use the fuel available. It's an odd world.

Piped Water Service.

The British had the best system of piped-in water, though the system along parts of the Italian front was admirable. One sanitary officer informed me with pardonable pride that the supply for three army divisions was piped from a small lake a mile or more within the German lines! This same officer was able to pipe water after a great battle to the new ground won—three miles, farther forward—within five hours.

English sanitarians devised one of the most perfect combinations of pumping and purifying machines that could be imagined. Its crew could dip its intake pipe into a pond of scum-covered, pea soup-colored, stagnant water, start the engine, and out from the discharge pipe would flow a steady stream of clear, sparkling, pure, well-tasting water, at the rate of 1,000 gallons an hour. To look at the pond and at the water pouring into the drinking tank it said to have given anyone a positive shock.—Wood's Hutchinson in "The Doctor in War."

Cutting Down Work Hours.

Charles W. Runyon, clerk of the Martin circuit court, who attended the meeting of county clerks and who is said to be the youngest clerk in the state, has a daughter, Alice, just starting to school.

Alice was at a little desk Santa Claus had brought her. She had apparently been in a deep study for some time when she suddenly looked up and said:

"Mother, I have made a new resolution." "What resolution have you made, my dear," replied Mrs. Runyon. "Well, mother," said Alice, "I'm not going to work so hard next year as I did this."—Indianapolis News.

His Favorite Dish.

A Chinese merchant, being questioned as to his favorite article of food, prefaced his reply by stating that many foreign dishes which we consider appetizing are disgusting to the Chinese. With the way thus prepared, he announced that of all foods he cared most for a stew made of a particular kind of snake, costing from six to eight dollars.

WILL PUNISH ANARCHY

Washington, Feb. 20.—Legislation to punish anarchy activities or propaganda and the display of flags or other emblems of violence was recommended today by the senate judiciary committee.

TOWN IS BOMBARDED

Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—Spartan forces are bombarding the town of Rotterdam, in Westphalia with artillery, according to a message received here from Muenste. Assistance to the defendes of Rotterdam is being sent from Muenster, the message adds.

OPPOSED TO FEDERAL

CONTROL OF RAILROADS

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 20.—Objection to the announced intention of the government to retain control of the railroads for a further period of five years is voiced in a joint resolution introduced in the house yesterday.

The objection is based on the claim that government dictatorship would hamper the building of new railroads and would therefore retard the progress of New Mexico.

STRIKE SPREADING

Berlin, Wednesday, Feb. 19.—The general strike in the Ruhr industrial district is spreading in spite of the fact that a large majority of the miners as shown by votes taken, oppose the movement. Coal production is at a standstill. The socialist Vorwaerts and the Bourgeoise newspapers declare that the strike is a political movement instigated by Spartacan and independent socialist leaders.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb 20.—Sweeping changes in taxation are made in Senator Tully's bill introduced this afternoon. The bill abolishes the present tax commission of five members and creates one of three members whose terms are to run two, four and six years. The governor is to appoint the first members, but subsequent members are to be elected in the general elections. The commissioners are to devote their entire time to the work and their salaries are to be five thousand dollars a year. A secretary is authorized at \$2400 a year, and a clerk at \$1200. The powers of the commission are very broad.

Senate has received 20 bills which the house has passed. Senator Bryant's joint resolution proposed a constitutional amendment abolishing all present institution boards and creates a board of four members to have supervision of all state institutions. The commissioners are to be appointed by the governor and are to be paid \$3000 a year and not more than two shall belong to one political party.

The woman's suffrage resolution failed of passage in the house this afternoon, as motion to table was defeated by one vote, but the resolution was finally re-referred to committee.

Pat Sanchez and family, who were in the city attending the funeral of Charles A. Spiess, returned to Mora. Juan G. Gallegos, a prominent stockman of San Miguel, is in the city on business.

A. F. Morrissette, claim adjuster for the Santa Fe system, is in from Albuquerque on company business. Mrs. Fred Nollette returned from Rochester, Minn., where she has been in consultation with the Mayo Brothers.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Battle death rates in the American army during the great war exceeded the death rate from disease. General March announced today in making public figures prepared by the general staff. In past wars disease killed many more men than lost their lives under fire.

The battle death rate for the entire American army in this war was 20 per thousand per year. The expeditionary forces was 57 per thousand per year.

The disease death rate was 17 per thousand per year in the expeditionary forces and 16 in the army at home.

Among the American forces the tables showed the battle death rate was only half that of the British expeditionary forces, which was given as 110 per thousand per year.

General March said that but for the influenza epidemic the disease rate would have been cut in half. The table of comparative battle and disease death rates per thousand per year for wars in which the United States has engaged since 1812 follows:

War.	Death Rate.	Disease Death Rate.
Mexican War	15	110
Civil War (North).	33	65
Spanish War	5	25
Present War, A.E.F.	57	17

Washington, Feb. 17.—Steps toward improving the situation of the American and Allied troops in Northern Russia are about to be taken under the direction of the supreme war council. It is understood that the contribution of the United States to a supplementary force will be several companies of engineers to aid in keeping lines of communication open to the sea.

Secretary Baker notified the house military committee today that President Wilson had informed him of the plans and again gave assurance that the American soldiers were in no danger of being cut off.

SOLDIERS DYING OF DISEASE.

Washington Feb. 17.—Major Samuel W. Ellsworth of the medical corps, told the senate military committee today many returning American soldiers were dying of disease at the embarkation camps at Brest, France, after coming from the front line in good physical condition.

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.

The Las Vegas boys were defeated by Santa Fe by a score of 30 to 29, after having to play off a tie of 27 to 27. The Las Vegas girls were also defeated by a score of 27 to 30. The Santa Fe floor was very small and the radiators were in the way. Las Vegas will show them how to play on a regular floor when they play here.

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.

ACCUMULATION OF BILLS MAY NECESSITATE NIGHT SESSIONS.

Santa Fe, Feb. 18.—To expedite the transaction of business the house has adopted the practice of passing some of the bills without actually having the measures read in full, preparatory to passage. In such instances the journal is made to show the reading of the bill the same as if it had been read. The mass of bills introduced in the house Monday afternoon would seem to indicate the necessity of adopting some method of speeding up the work. Bills that were introduced Monday afternoon ran the numbers from 193 up to 221. The senate bills have reached a total of only 54.

After having disposed of the bill to increase the pay of the state engineer to \$3,000 a year and to limit the term of office to two years, under a suspension of the rules, the house proceeded to take up the bill which will increase the salary of the state game and fish warden, his chief deputy, clerk and to create the offices of field deputies. This bill also was passed by the house, under suspension of the rules—the bill not being on the calendar—but encountered opposition from the Democratic side. The eight votes cast against the measure were not enough to prevent the passage by two-thirds majority, required to make effective the emergency clause.

A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning was carried just before reaching house bill No. 97, which provides for the creating and building of a state highway from the county of San Juan to the city of Albuquerque, and fixing the amount of the special tax levy to be made to raise the funds therefor. Some of the members already are endeavoring, on the floor, to begin holding night sessions beginning at 7:30. Up to the present, these moves have been beaten, but it is clear to all who are studying the situation that it will soon be necessary to begin the holding of night sessions in order to clear the house calendar.

The general appropriation bill now is in preparation and there are many reasons to believe that a hard fight will be made by departments and institutions to prevail on the Legislature to make substantial changes in the report of the budget committee.

SURGEONS agree that in case 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 \$2.00.

E. M. Drew who has been foreman of the installation department for the Mountain States Telephone Company, working in Las Vegas for the past four months, left today on Train No. 10 for Denver. With him were his wife, and J. J. Galligan, who was one of the installers at work on the new switchboard.

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.

COMMISSION WILL DECIDE WHAT GOVERNMENT WILL PAY FOR COMMODITIES.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The first step toward setting up the price conference committee to suggest prices which the government will pay for principal commodities during the post war readjustment period, was taken yesterday by Secretary Redfield with the appointment of W. M. Ritter, the former head of the hardwood section of the war industries board, to supervise organization executive work. Six members will make up the commission, one of whom will be named by the railroad administration, and the complete personnel will be announced this week.

Secretary Redfield declared specifically that neither price fixing nor price maintenance was contemplated by the government or the industrial leaders who devised the arrangements for suggesting commodity prices at a level on which the consumer is expected to buy.

"Prices must come down," the secretary said, "and it is only a question of whether or not the slow process of allowing factories to close and the workmen to stay idle until consumption resumes again is to be followed. That plan is socially dangerous. What is proposed by the conference board is immediate action to suggest the proper price level. No compulsion is involved and nobody will be compelled to abide by the decision. It will be merely a determined guide by which buyers and sellers can safely follow."

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters remaining uncalled for for the week ending February 15, 1919: Ahearn, J. M.; Ahearn, J. W.; Alire, Luiz; Gonzalez, Nicolas; Hill, Mrs. Nelson; Hill, Mrs. A. C.; Hubbell, Charles E.; Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer; Keck, Mrs. Charles; Lucero, Eduardo; Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.; Maestaz, Jacintita; Nelson, Mrs. Lennie (2); Patrick, Earle; Sanchez, Roman; Trujillo, Miss Marcelina B.

When calling for the above letters please ask for advertised letters.

E. V. Long, Postmaster.

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.

RETURNS ON NEW MEXICO.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Vice Admiral Henry T. Wilson, convalescent after a serious illness with pneumonia at Brest, France, is returning home on the battleship New Mexico, one of the war ships escorting the transport Washington with President Wilson on board.

WILL CARRY TROOPS.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Negotiations have been completed it was announced yesterday, by the war department, for having Holland-American liners bring home American troops from France on their westward voyages between the United States and Dutch ports.

BUTTE NORMAL AGAIN.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 18.—Butte is practically normal today, following the strike of the miners February 7 in protest against a reduction of \$1 a day in wages. It is expected that by tomorrow the mines will have sufficient forces at work to hoist considerable ore. The number of miners who reported for work today showed an increase over the previous day. United States soldiers are still on duty.

GERMANY ACCUSED OF BURNING AND PILLAGING VILLAGES OF POSEN.

Warsaw, Feb. 18.—The Polish side of the controversy between Poland and Germany over the province of Posen, since the declaration of the armistice, has been presented to the Allied mission to Poland by M. Korfanty a former member of the German reichstag.

M. Korfanty declares that at the beginning of the difficulties in Posen the Poles informed the Berlin government that they had no intention of disputing the sovereignty of Prussia pending the decision of the peace conference and that they protested vainly against the formation of a frontier guard by the Germans. All the regular German regiments in Polish territory had been driven out by the Poles, the deputy declared, but since then irregular bands had been organized under the command of the German general whom the deputy accused of attacking, plundering and burning Polish villages, thus compelling the Poles to organize an opposition.

At present, the deputy continued, the Germans have a certain number of divisions of their regular army attacking the Poles, apparently with the intention of reoccupying the province of Posen. All the Polish forces in the province had been enrolled from natives of the provinces, M. Korfanty added, and the Polish government had not intervened in the struggle. He accused the Germans of great brutality. Posen, he declared, now was controlled by the Polish population.

The associated government through the Allied commission now here, proposes to make every effort to cause a cessation of hostilities, pending the decision of the peace conference.

Th Poles of Posen, it was pointed out, sent a delegation to Berlin which almost succeeded in reaching an agreement with the German government for a conclusion of an armistice but the Germans finally refused to sign it.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS TO BE DEPORTED.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Aliens found advocating destruction of property or overthrow of the government by force will be deported under the provisions of the immigration act of February 5, 1917. This announcement was made today by Secretary of Labor Wilson in a letter sharply rebuking Micrometer Lodge 460, International Association of Machinists of Brooklyn, for protesting against the deportation of fifty-eight "alien radicals." The secretary denied that the aliens were being deported without due process of law and asserted that they had been given fair trials.

C. Sloan, traveling auditor for the A. T. and S. F. is in the city arranging for the transfer of the agency from D. L. Batchelor to E. C. King.

The following poem has appeared in newspapers in every part of the world where English is spoken and has been credited to various authors. The Literary Digest now gives "the credit to the poet to whom the credit belongs"—Douglas Malloch.

TODAY.

Sure, this world is full of trouble
I ain't said it ain't.
Lord! I've had enough an' double
Reason for complaint.
Rain an' storm have come to fret
me,
Skies were often gray;
Thorns an' brambles have beset
me,
On the road—but, say,
Ain't it fine today!

What's the use of always weepin',
Makin' trouble last?
What's the use of always keepin'
Thinkin' of the past?
Each must have his tribulation,
Water with his wine,
Life it aint no celebration.
Trouble? I've had mine—
But today is fine.

It's today that I am livin',
Not a month ago,
Havin' losin', takin', givin',
As time wills it so.
Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
Fell across the way;
It may rain again tomorrow,
It may rain—but, say,
Aint it fine today!

Las Vegas Given Mention
In McCall's Magazine.

The following has been taken from McCall's Magazine:

"Over one hundred and fifty cities now boast community choruses. Los Angeles, Chicago, New Haven, Washington, Des Moines, New Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Seattle—all have thriving choruses. Of the smaller places we find such towns as Accomac, Va.; Belfield, N. D.; Sapulpa, Okla.; San Jose, Cal.; Lacon, Ill.; Gilmore City, Ia.; Lawrence, Kas.; Canton, Minn.; Missoula, Miss.; Las Vegas, N. M., and Hopewell, N. J.

"Most important of all the United States government has taken a stand and has written these words:

"We recommend that in every state where it has not already been done, the state council and the state division of the Women's committee join in building up a state-wide organization of Liebrty choruses.

"Community singing has passed beyond the stage of experiment. It gives the people of the Nation an opportunity to learn and sing the songs of the Nation and its allies, thereby answering a long felt need. It stirs the spirit of patriotism as hardly anything else can, and it promotes that unity of feeling which no community can do successful war work. Can not the same thing be said of 'successful peace work'?"

"Would you think a room full of sick folk could sing? Here is what the Montefiore Hospital scribe writes:

"The singing injects into the entertainment an all-pervading spirit of happiness and effervescence, which transforms the afternoon into a festival of fun and hilarity, and makes the audience forget they are patients in a hospital. Young and old alike join lustily; and who, indeed, could think

of ache or pain in this atmosphere of joy?"

It seems a shame that Las Vegas has dropped off this list. We hope the Community Chorus will be reorganized and people will take a live interest in it. When a magazine with the standing of McCall's sees fit to print our name in the list we ought to do our part and keep it there. Let us all get together and have a live community chorus, the directors of music in Las Vegas are always ready to help, all they need is the people to back them up.

Captain Jones Returns.

Captain Garnet Jones, who has been in military service since the fall of 1917, has returned. Mr. Jones earned his commission at a training school. He served as a commissioned officer in the veterinary department and for the past several months was an inspector of army mules and horses at Newport News. We are proud of him and are glad to have him back.

Basle, Feb. 15.—Count von Brockdoff, German foreign secretary, discussing Germany's policy in the national assembly, declared he had resisted and would continue to resist, allied attempts to make Germany demobilize all her military forces.

The task of the German nation might be summed up, he said, under two heads, first ending of the state of war; second, establishment of normal relations with other peoples.

"Unfortunately," he continued, Germany's voluntary disarmament has not softened our enemies, who recently attempted to settle, on the basis of disarmament questions undoubtedly appertaining to the peace conference. I have repulsed these attempts looking to the dissolution of all our old military forces and the substitution of new republican troops for our old peace army which could be used in the east."

The foreign minister urged that no war indemnity should be paid and that no territory should be ceded to the victors. He continued:

"If we rebuild what has been destroyed by us in territories we occupied we will do so by our free labor. We protest against enslavement now being imposed on German prisoners of war.

"Our adversaries owe their victory in large measure to a war not military but economic. It follows therefore, that the final peace must not only be a political peace, but in a large measure an economic peace. We hope, therefore, that the decisions of the Paris economical conference will be abandoned. Any differential treatment even of a temporary nature of Germany in the domain of commerce and transport would not be acceptable to us."

Freedom of trade, the minister added, had freedom of the seas as its essential condition and as far as Germany was concerned this point in the program of President Wilson was of the highest importance.

"Moreover," the foreign minister said, "Germany cannot enter a league of nations without colonies. We approve the plan of international control over tropical colonies on the condition that all the colonial powers also submit to this proposal and that Germany receive her approximate portion of colonial products.

"On the other hand, we must expect to lose some valuable portions of our national territory. I refer to Al-

sace Lorraine. Violence is now being done to the rights of the population of Lorraine where the French troops of occupation regard the country conquered and are driving out all those elements in whom they see an obstacle to their imperialistic designs. They also are suppressing their rights of the people to use their own language by forcing them to adopt the French tongue."

El Paso, Feb. 15.—Governor Larrazolo of New Mexico with twenty-five business men of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and other New Mexico cities, are scheduled to arrive here today from an auto trip to Las Cruces and an inspection of drainage work done in the Mesilla valley.

While here they will be guests of the El Paso Commercial Club and occupy a special block of seats at a concert of the French military band at Liberty hall tonight.

Governor Larrazolo formerly lived in El Paso.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Army discharges in demobilization in the United States had reached a total Saturday of 1,174,545 officers and men and the total number assigned for demobilization was 1,500,000. Of those discharged 71,235 were officers.

Up to February 11, 305,000 soldiers abroad had embarked for home, 69 per cent of them being brought in American ships. In the first ten days of February alone 68,000 had embarked. The total landed was given as 227,000, the remainder being still at sea.

General March announced that fifty-six cargo vessels now have been ordered converted into troop ships, giving an additional capacity of 120,000 men per month and forecasting great speed in the return of troops.

Since the armistice a number of ships assigned to the army have been diverted to the use of transporting food supplies to Europe. Thirty-nine ships of 334,000 tons have been thus diverted, General March said, and their work is now practically complete. They have landed 170,000 tons of foodstuffs at Rotterdam and 38,000 tons at Trieste and Dalmatian ports.

Reserve commissions have now been given to 15,419 officers released from the army and applications for appointment in the regular army have been received from 9,026.

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.

WILSON IN PARIS MARCH 13.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The Temps today gives the date on which President Wilson is expected to arrive in France after his visit to the United. It is March 13, the newspaper says.

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.



Don't Cough Until Weak

Tired out and weakened with persistent coughing, elderly people are in no condition to resist disease, and can not easily ward off more serious sickness.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR helps coughs quickly. It brings quick relief from day and night coughs, whether they result from cold, lagrippe, bronchial affection or tickling throat.

Mrs. Mary Kishy, an elderly lady of Spokane, Wash., 3533 Princeton Ave., writes:—"I was sick in bed with lagrippe, and had a very bad cough. I thought it a good time to try Foley's Honey and Tar, so began taking it. It stopped my cough, and I felt better. So now I am round the house again. I am 75 years old, and as long as I live will praise Foley's Honey and Tar."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

WILL SEIZE FORTUNES.

Weimar, Feb. 17.—There will be a sharp seizure of the fortunes of the wealthy, according to a prediction made before the German national assembly today by Dr. Heim, a Socialist, in discussing the Socialist program.

He did not believe, however, that the government would be able to get the sums needed and he thought the balance necessary must be taken from the war profits. Luxuries will not be permitted and inheritances will be taxed; so everything more than a certain moderate sum will be taken by the government. Dr. Heim said he feared that hundreds of millions of marks already had been squandered by the finance ministers of Saxony and Bavaria.

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—A note insinuating that the occupation of German territory was not due to military superiority, according to the Cologne Zeitung, was handed in recently to the allied armistice commission by the German delegates. A French general acting under orders, the newspaper adds, refused to make an answer to the note and declared it would be examined only if it was presented in a more courteous form. General von Hammerstein, the leading German military delegate, deferred a declaration in the matter until the receipt of instructions from the German government.

FIGHTING IN BRESLAU.

Copenhagen, Feb. 15.—There has been violent fighting at Breslau where the soldiers have been attempting to prevent strikers from releasing imprisoned Spartacans.

SENATE DEFEATS MOTION.

Washington, Feb. 15.—With the vote of Vice President Marshall breaking a tie the senate defeated a motion by Senator Johnson to proceed with consideration of his resolution proposing an expression of the senate on the withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

"Keep the bowels open" is the old 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.

DISCUSS LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Washington, Feb. 19.—Discussion of the League of Nations developed un-

Bounty on three coyotes has been applied for by Jose G. Lucero of Las Ventanas.

Warren A. Ireland, who has been in the navy for a number of years, is home for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ireland.

Miss Frances Lathrop of Albuquerque, formerly home economics demonstrator for the state food administration, is in the city this week demonstrating a new food product.

The New Mexico boys mentioned on today's casualty list, are Privates Rosando Roybal of Sapello; Glodsberry C. Green, Jr., Datil, and Clark T. Robertson, Vaughn. All were reported wounded, degree undetermined.

Mrs. Ramon Ortega Gallegos de Martinez swore out a warrant for the arrest of her son-in-law, Rablo Sanchez, on the charge of assault and battery. The case was tried in the court of Justice C. H. Stewart and on the strength of testimony taken the defendant was discharged and the costs of the case were paid by the plaintiffs, which amounted to \$7.25.

As a last good time before the season of Lent, the Knights of Columbus tomorrow night will hold a social session for local and visiting Knights and their ladies and the Catholic people of both parishes. A brief lodge meeting will be followed by card playing and dancing and refreshments will be served. The affair will be held in Odd Fellow's hall and a large crowd is expected.

DRUG CLERKS EXAMINATION

Santa Fe, Feb. 19.—Although there is a stiff demand for licensed drug clerks, only two candidates are taking the examinations at the three days' session of the state board of pharmacy at the museum.

Father Dumerais returned to Wagon Mound on train No. 10 today after a short visit in Las Vegas.

B F. Baca, superintendent of county schools, has announced a fine program at all the county schools for Washington's birthday.

Luis E. Armijo of this city drove to Santa Fe yesterday. He is expected home either tonight or the first thing in the morning.

Thieves entered the stable of Scotty Smith on Lincoln avenue, last night, and stole all his hay and oats. Mr. Smith thinks he knows who the guilty parties are and arrests are likely to follow.

The remains of Mrs. N. D. Alford who died Monday morning were taken to Mobile, Alabama, on train No. 10 today for interment in that city. The funeral arrangements were in charge of J. C. Johnson and Sons.

Juan Lobato, aged 19, was accidentally wounded Sunday afternoon, near his home at Hot Springs, by the dis-

charge of a rifle, which he was carrying. Lobato was out in the hills looking for some stray horses. He was carrying a large caliber rifle, which, in some manner slipped from his hands. He made a move to recover the rifle, but it was discharged, the bullet entering his hip, passing up and out of his back.

Dr. Chalmers, of the Santa Fe hospital, was called to dress the wound, which he reports is not necessarily dangerous.

W. H. Wolff, president of the Colmor Irrigation and Lands Co. of Colmor, this county, was in the city Saturday attending to business matters. Mr. Wolff states that his company will this spring bring in a large number of Russian sugar beet growers to occupy the lands under its irrigation project, and that plans are well under way for the establishment of a sugar beet factory in the southern part of the county. This important project will be launched by a combination of interests including Colmor, French and Maxwell, for the production of sugar from home grown Colfax county beets, to avoid the cost of shipment of the raw product. This enterprise will mean a great deal to the entire county, as well as to those immediately interested in sugar beet growing.

Federico Cordova applied for bounty on 11 coyotes killed at Tementina.

Robert Scrutton a former Las Vegas resident is reported seriously ill at San Bernardino, Calif.

Amarrriage license was granted to Miss Anna Dishman, aged 34 and A. W. Parker, aged 34, both of Raton.

The hay which was stolen from the barn of Scotty Smith has been recovered and is held in the city hall awaiting the trial of the guilty party which will be held February 25.

D. L. Batchelor and wife left last night for Salina, Kas. Mr. Batchelor, who has been agent for the Santa Fe here for the last thirteen years, will continue in the company's service in Kansas.

Joaquin Ortega, who after serving 8 months in the aviation service of the U. S. army, has returned from camp and has taken the contract to carry mail between Las Vegas and Povenir. He has bought an auto and in connection with this will carry passengers between Porvenir and Las Vegas.

Louis F. Blacketer of Murphey's drug store is in receipt of a letter from Richard J. Meskill, U. S. A. commanding F. R. S. No. 314 Q. M. C. speaking highly of his son, Ralph, who is a sergeant clerk under Captain Meskill. The letter was dated Jan. 27 at Coblenz, Germany. In part he said: "I took your son in the office after he had demonstrated to me his ability as a soldier and a man, and it was surprising to me how quickly he picked up army clerical work. I decided to write you a letter as a compliment to you as the father of such an American soldier who lost sight of everything when his country's call came." Ralph Blacketer came here a year ago December 10 to visit his parents and it was while here that he enlisted in the army.

LEGISLATURE SENDS COMMITTEES—FUNERAL FROM RESIDENCE TODAY

The funeral of Hon. Charles A. Spiess, whose death occurred Monday night, was held from the family residence on the boulevard, Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock, and interment was made in the family plot, in the Masonic cemetery.

Many prominent men from all parts of the state were present at the services, and the people of the city were there in large numbers to pay the last silent tribute to their neighbor and friend.

The Episcopal funeral service was read by Rev. J. S. Moore, rector of St. Paul's Memorial church, of this city.

Among those who attended the funeral obsequies of Hon. Charles A. Spiess from outside the city were:

Governor O. A. Larrazolo, Lieutenant Governor Benjamin F. Pankey, Adjutant General James Baca, Hon. Eugenio Baca, Senators John S. Clark and Roman Gallegos, Hon. Fidel Ortiz, Justice of the Supreme Court C. J. Roberts, Santa Fe; Hon. H. O. Bursum, Socorro; Hon. Charles Springer, Cimarron; Hon. Frank Springer; Hon. Frank A. Hubbell, Hon. George Craig, Albuquerque; Andres Gandert, Holman; Senator Zenobio Salazar, Mora county; Andres Medina, representative from Mora county; Patricio Sanchez, Mora; Hon. George Armijo, Santa Fe; Hon. Thomas P. Gable, Dawson; E. C. Crampton, Mr. and Mrs. J. van Houten, O. L. Phillips, Raton; Charles U. Strong, state treasurer, Santa Fe, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Curns, of Wagon Mound.

The houses of the legislature appointed the following members as committees to attend the funeral services:

Senate—Lieut. Governor Pankey, John S. Clark, Roman Gallegos, McDonald, Skeen and Calisch.

House—Messrs. Curns, Ramirez, Clancy, and Romo, and Chief Clerk Lorenzo Delgado.

A committee of six from the Normal University attended the funeral of Charles A. Spiess Wednesday. The committee was composed of Dean Frank Carroon, T. G. Rodgers, Clarence F. Lewis, Margaret Kennedy, Marie Louise Senecal and Silvia Vollmer.

Mr. Spiess had been an active worker in the interest of the school before his death and secured aid in the way of appropriations for the institution. He was twice member of the board of regents. The first period being from March 9, 1903 to February 22, 1907. He was again appointed member March 27, 1917. He was appointed president of the board April 9, 1917, by Governor Lindsey in which capacity he served until the time of his death. Mr. Spiess delivered the principal speech at the Hoskins memorial which will be remembered by everybody.

The Normal held no sessions this afternoon and the flag remained at half mast in honor of Mr. Spiess.

The following resolution, introduced by Senator Gallegos, was adopted by the state senate on the death of Mr. Spiess:

Whereas it has pleased the Allwise Providence to remove from the scene of his earthly activities the Honorable Charles A. Spiess of Las Vegas, New Mexico; and

Whereas, during his 32 years residence in New Mexico he has been recognized as one of its ablest lawyers and most public-spirited citizens; and Whereas, in the death of this useful citizen, who had devoted so much of his life to the service of the people of New Mexico, the state has suffered an irreparable loss; therefore

Be It Resolved that the sympathy of the members of this body is hereby extended to his bereaved family; and

That a committee of five members of the senate be appointed to attend the funeral services to be held at Las Vegas, New Mexico, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, February 19th, 1919; and

Be It Further Resolved, that, out of respect to his memory, when the senate adjourn this day it stand adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, February twentieth; and

That this resolution be spread upon the journal of the senate and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Mrs. Spiess and family.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 20.—The closing prices at the stock exchange today were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes American Sugar Refining (117 1/2), American T. and T. Co. (104 1/2), Anaconda Copper (58 5/8), Atchison (92 1/8), Chino Copper (32 1/2), Colo. Fuel and Iron Co. (37 1/2), Inspiration Copper (43 5/8), Northern Pacific (92), Southern Pacific (102), Union Pacific (129 3/4), United States Steel (93 3/8).

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The closing quotations today were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Corn, May (\$1.24 1/8 - 1/8; July \$1.19 3/4), Oats, May 60 (1-4; July 58 1/2), Pork, May (\$40.65; July \$38.50), Lard, May (\$24.85; July \$23.90), Ribs, May (\$22.55; July \$21.50).

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Feb. 20.—Hogs—Receipts 10,000; market lower. Heavy \$17.50@17.85; pigs \$12.00@16.00. Cattle—Receipts 6,000; market lower. Prime fed steers \$18.00@19.00; western steers \$12.00@17.00; cows \$7.00@14.00; heifers \$8.00@14.50; stockers and feeders \$7.50@16.00; calves \$7.00@14.00. Sheep—Receipts 5,000; market higher. Lambs \$17.75@18.00; yearlings \$14.00@15.75; ewes \$11.50@11.75.

Milton McGee has returned to his old position as night roundhouse gang foreman. W. Lyons has gone back to work on the floor.

Thomas L. Personnett, general chairman of the joint protective board of Chicago of the Santa Fe system, is in the city. He will address an open meeting of all organized labor at the 7:30 this evening.

Mr. A. Moore, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks passed through the city last night on train No. 10 on his way to Bardonia, Calif., where he will attend the coast lines meeting.