

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

36TH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

NUMBER 37.

Former Minister of War and Staff Again in Mexico and Will Reorganize Diaz Forces Against Administration

New York, April 3.—General Aurelio Blanquett, Mexican minister of war during the administration of President Huerta, and described as second in command to General Felix Diaz, recently reported as having undertaken a revolutionary movement against President Carranza, has arrived safely in Mexico, "after a very dangerous trip," according to an announcement made here today by Roberto Gayon, his secretary.

Blanquett was accompanied by General Juan Montano, chief of staff; General Enrique Gonzales, chief of artillery; Colonel Francisco Traslosheros, judge advocate; Colonel Luis Acosta, Captain Guillermo Rosas, and two other Mexican officers of the old federal army, according to Gayon.

The purpose of General Blanquett's return, Mr. Gayon said, was to reorganize the Diaz forces, overthrow the Carranza government and re-establish the constitution of 1857, which he says was repudiated by Carranza, and revoke the alleged confiscatory decrees of the present government.

General Blanquett and the members of his party sailed from a port in the West Indies for Mexico March 14 on the motor sloop La Providencia and successfully eluded the Mexican gunboat Zaragosa and two smaller patrol boats which they learned had been sent to apprehend them, Mr. Gayon stated. The party landed at a desolate point on the coast of Vera Cruz and were met by the forces of General Diaz and escorted to his headquarters at Tepatlaxco.

General Blanquett, who has been living in New York with his family for the last four years, sailed for Havana, Cuba from this port January 8. Gayon said that he understands that the motor sloop, which registers less than 100 tons, also carried some munitions, but that they were not obtained in this country.

General Diaz, according to Gayon has 40,000 troops scattered throughout 15 of the 27 states of Mexico. Of these, he said, 7,500 were in Vera Cruz, including 1,800 men at the headquarters in Tepatlaxco. Several officers in the old federal army are reported to have crossed over to the Diaz forces. General Candido Aguilar son-in-law of President Carranza, and a former secretary of state in his cabinet, is said to be leading the government forces against Diaz in the Vera Cruz district.

General Blanquett, it is said, in-

tends to remain in Mexico until the revolution is successful.

"I will see you in Mexico or eternity," were the general's last words to friends who gathered to bid him good bye on the even of his departure, his secretary said.

In his communication to the secretary of state, Mr. Gayon describes General Blanquett as an ardent "admirer of the American democracy." General Blanquett is 70 years old and holds the rank of field marshal in the Mexican army.

The Diaz forces are officially known as the national reorganization army of Mexico. Mr. Gayon states that they now control three small ports, Tonoleo, Tuxpan and Nautia, he latter being captured about a month ago. General Blanquett during the Madero revolution took a prominent part in nearly all the actions of the federal army in the states of Puebla, Guerrero, Morelos, Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila, achieving fame for himself and the 29th battalion which he commanded. After the coup of Generals Felix Diaz and Mondragon, General Blanquett by command of Huerta, arrested Francisco I. Madero and his cabinet at the national palace in Mexico City and Huerta became provisional president. Blanquett became minister of war in the Huerta cabinet. In July 1914, he became vice president of Mexico.

The success of the constitutionalist forces under Carranza in 1914 resulted in Huerta and Blanquett being driven into exile. After a few weeks' sojourn in Jamaica they went to England and then made their way to Spain.

In Spain Huerta and Blanquett were reported to have had political differences which caused a severance of their relations. Blanquett, Mr. Gayon said, took no part in the revolutionary uprising planned by Huerta after the latter's exile. Blanquett subsequently returned to New York where he has since made his home.

Famous Character

El Paso, Tex., April 3.—General Blanquett is one of the most famous characters in Mexican history of the past 50 years. He was credited with having commanded the firing squad, as a sergeant in the Juarez-Diaz army that executed Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro.

According to Mexican officials, he also arrested President Francisco I.

Madero on February 17, 1913 in the national palace in Mexico City, after the coup de etat by General Huerta and Felix Diaz.

President Madero was killed five days later.

Marfa, Texas, April 3.—Five of the nine bandits belonging to the famous "Chico Cano" band were killed by Eighth cavalry troops on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande yesterday after Cano's gang crossed to the American side Tuesday night, raided a ranch and drove off cattle, horses and mules. When the troops of Captain Hatlack and Captain Broadhead's commands returned from Mexico yesterday they brought Cano's spurs, saddles belonging to the Mexican bandits and a quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies. Three of the five Mexicans killed were identified as belonging to Cano's band and it is believed Cano escaped when the bandit rendezvous was charged by the American soldiers.

Washington, April 3.—Ambassador Bonillas said today that the government of Mexico was capable of dealing with the revolutionists.

The ambassador said he had received no advices recently from Mexico on the subject of revolutionists. He seemed inclined to doubt, however, that the revolutionists actually had landed near Vera Cruz. He had heard from unofficial sources that it was quite likely the revolutionists had landed at some other place and the announcement regarding the Vera Cruz coast was a blind to protect their exact whereabouts.

WILL GUARD LEFT BANK

Paris, April 3.—The council of four has virtually decided, according to information from French sources that the left bank of the Rhine will be neutralized until Germany has paid the indemnities fixed by the peace conference. It is understood that French and Belgian troops will hold this territory.

QUEEN UNDERGOES OPERATION

Madrid, April 3.—Queen Victoria yesterday underwent a slight operation. An announcement today said that the operation was successful.

TRUNK OF BOOZE TAKEN

Phoenix, Ariz., April 3.—A quarrel that started in an East Washington street hotel today resulted in the confiscation by the police of a trunk and a suitcase full of liquor. The police had been summoned to settle a dispute over land leases which threatened to become violent and in one of the vacant rooms of the hotel the officers found the liquor. No arrests were made.

VON HINDENBURG MOBILIZING A LARGE ARMY

CONTRARY TO ARMISTICE TERMS FIELD MARSHAL GATHERS FORCES IN SILICIA

Geneva, April 3.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, with a large staff has arrived at Gliwice, northern Silicia, and contrary to the terms of the armistice, has ordered a general mobilization in that region, according to dispatches to the Journal de Geneva.

Coblenz, April 3.—German troops opposite the Coblenz bridgehead began moving early Thursday toward Frankfort where a Spartacan revolt has been causing disorder.

According to information reaching American headquarters the trouble in Frankfort became serious Tuesday. The workmen formed groups in the streets, and eventually a mob of more than 10,000 began parading through the streets. The mob stormed a large warehouse and the members helped themselves to the food stored there. Hundreds filled baskets and sacks with foods of various kinds.

Street fighting followed an attempt by the local authorities to gain control of the situation.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, April 3.—The quotations at the close of the market today were as follows:

Corn, May \$1.55½; July \$1.45½.
Oats, May 66; July 64 1-4.
Pork, May \$47.95; July \$45.25.
Lard, May \$28.67; July \$28.10.
Ribs, May \$26.50; July \$25.15.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, April 3.—Hogs receipts 6,000. Market higher. Heavy \$19.95@20.10; lights \$19@19.85; pigs \$16@19.25.

Cattle, 2,500. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$9.85@19.25; cows \$6.50@15.10; stockers and feeders \$8.40@15.80; calves \$9.75@13.50.

Sheep, 3,000. Market higher. Lambs \$17.10@20.25; ewes \$10.50@18.

H. Rawson a pharmacist of the E. G. Murphey drug store, has just returned from Albuquerque with his bride who was formerly Miss Tillie Auferoth. The couple made the trip from Albuquerque in their car and report the roads in very poor condition.

ALTHOUGH FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR AMENDMENT.

Baltimore, March 29.—In an address on the league of nations at the City club today Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy declared the belief that the league furnishes an opportunity for putting forward one of the greatest progressive strides the world has ever undertaken.

"I have faith," he exclaimed, "that the league of nations will work out and that we and the other nations will use an unselfish effort to make it the best thing in the world so that under it our relations with mankind will go from better to better."

Mr. Roosevelt did not express unqualified satisfaction with the propositions of the league and said very frankly it would be "very nice if there were added amendments, notably, one supplying recognition of the Monroe doctrine."

Washington, March 29.—Retention of the names of fourteen national guard and national army divisions with brilliant war records in the permanent establishment in orders to preserve their traditions was announced today by General March. For this purpose in the twenty-one divisions proposed to be organized in the new army, fourteen will receive the following designations:

Twenty-sixth to be based at Camp Devens; 27th at Camp Upton; 28th at Camp Dix; 29th at Camp Meade; 30th at Camp Jackson; 32nd at Camp Custer; 33rd at Camp Grant; 36th at Camp Travis; 37th at Camp Sherman; 81st at Camp Taylor; 82nd at Camp Gordon; 89th at Camp Funston; 91st at Camp Lewis.

The 42nd (Rainbow) will be the casualty division in the new organization. It will be organized in the southern department and drawn from all the states, maintaining in this respect the all-American character as obtained in the original organization.

The first to seventh divisions will retain the designations of the seven regular divisions now in France, comprising the first and second army corps, and will be located as follows:

First division, Camp Pike, Ark.; second, Camp Dodge; third, Camp Lee; fourth, Camp Kearney; fifth, Panama canal zone; sixth, Honolulu; seventh, divided between the Philippines, Alaska and Mexican border.

In each case where a division has been given the designation of a national guard army division it will be recruited from the district surrounding the camp named as its base and from which the original division of that designation was drawn.

General March said that the war department was proceeding with the organization of the army on the basis of a peace strength of 509,000 men. The tactical organization will comprise five army corps of twenty infantry divisions and one cavalry division. Whether this organization will become permanent he said, depends entirely on future legislation.

Regarding the forces in Italy

while no recent advices have come to the war department, General March said indications were that preparations were being made to withdraw the infantry from that country.

In the reorganization of the army not only the divisional designations will be retained, but also the designations of the brigades, regiments, companies and other units in each division. The special insignia authorized for each division during the war will be continued.

In explanation of the absence of the designation of a number of famous divisions, including the 77th and 80th, from the proposed reorganization list, it was said at the war department that the plan was based upon regional representation and therefore it was necessary to abandon one of the two divisions representing each section though in some instances both might have brilliant records.

Washington, March 29.—Recent events in Hungary, General March said today had resulted in no change in the military policy of the United States, so far as the war department has been advised. Return of troops from France is proceeding even faster than scheduled originally, he said, and nothing had occurred to interfere with this movement.

Troop movements homeward during the month of March, General March said, aggregated 244,186 against an estimate previously made for the month of 200,000.

SIGNING OF ARMISTICE PREVENTED NEW INVENTION BEING USED.

Worcester, Mass., March 29.—Dr. Robert H. Goddard, professor of physics at Clark college, acting under the patronage of the United States war department, the Smithsonian institute, Clark university and Worcester Polytechnic institute has invented a new rocket that is reported to be a terrible engine of war with an altitude range of 70 miles straight up into the air and a range distance of at least 200 miles.

The rocket in the opinion of the scientists who have investigated its workings, is the most efficient ever developed. It is claimed the best known rocket in use today has an efficiency of less than 36 per cent, while the Goddard rocket has an efficiency of 63 per cent.

The rocket has been developed in a special laboratory at Worcester Tech and the signing of the armistice prevented its being put into actual warfare against the Germans, as all the local tests had been completed. These tests, made by models showed that a rocket weighing 30 pounds, equipped with the Goddard system of propulsion, could be sent into the air far above the earth's atmosphere.

The rocket is propelled by a perfect gas engine installed in the lower part of the shell the explosions that generate the power coming from cartridges that are fed into the chamber by a clock-locking device. The range of the rocket is limited only by the amount of propelling cartridges it could be fitted to carry. The rocket does not require a cannon to start it on its

flight, the journey beginning from any point where a man can get. The weapon feature of the rocket is in the head where a chamber is fitted to contain either high explosives or gas. Men who have followed the development of Dr. Goddard's rocket claim it can be made as efficient in naval warfare as in land battles.

New York, March 31.—American veterans of Chateau Thierry, Champagne, the Lorraine front and the Argonne forest who only a few weeks ago accepted their army discharges are re-enlisting here in increasing numbers. The United States recruiting office is enrolling men responding to the war department's call for 50,000 volunteers for service in France.

ENGINEERS ARRIVE.

Washington, March 31.—Arrival of the 168th engineering company at Murmask, Archangel front, on March 25 was announced by the war department. It consists of 15 officers and 133 men. The 167th engineers, also ordered to that sector, are en route.

The engineers were ordered to northern Russia to reinforce the little American force now there, co-operating with Russians and the allies. Their special task will be to improve the lines of communication to the coast and pave the way for ultimate safe withdrawal.

CARE FOR INSANE SOLDIERS.

Washington, March 31.—Secretary Baker today received a telegram from Governor McKelvie of Nebraska, in which the governor asked that immediate attention be given a letter he was sending by special delivery dealing with the subject of caring for insane discharged soldiers. Mr. Baker said he would not discuss the subject until the letter arrived.

Do You Sleep Well.

To be at his best a man must have sound, refreshing sleep. When wakeful and restless at night he is in no condition for work or business during the day. Wakefulness is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and is quickly relieved by Chamberlain's Tablets. Try a dose of these tablets and see how much better you feel with a clear head and good digestion.

SMALLPOX IN ROSWELL.

Santa Fe, March 31.—The health authorities are receiving further reports of the prevalence of smallpox in Roswell and in other places in eastern New Mexico and precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease which thus far appears in rather mild form. A rigid quarantine and compulsory vaccination are to be enforced.

RID HER OF ALL HER PAIN.

Mrs. L. Wavue, 2726 3rd St., Ocean Park, Calif., writes: "I am thankful to say Foley Kidney Pills rid me of all my pain. I advise anyone to try them after all the good they done me." Backache, sore muscles, stiff or swollen joints, rheumatic pains are indications of kidney trouble. Foley Kidney Pills are safe, reliable. Sold everywhere. —Adv.



In 1848 Sir Arthur Garrod proved that in gout (also true in rheumatism) there is deficient elimination on the part of the kidneys and the poisons within are not thrown off.

Prof. H. Strauss attributes a gouty attack to the heaping up of poisons where there is an abundance of uric acid which is precipitated in the joints and sheaths, setting up inflammation. Before the attack of gout or rheumatism there is sometimes headache, or what is thought to be neuralgia, or rheumatic conditions, such as lumbago, pain in the back of the neck, or sciatica. As Prof. Strauss says, "The excretion of uric acid we are able to effect by exciting diuresis." Drink copiously of water, six or eight glasses per day, hot water before meals, and obtain Anuric tablets, double strength, for 60 cts., at the nearest drug store and take them three times a day. If you want a trial package send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Anuric" (anti-uric) is a recent discovery of Dr. Pierce and much more potent than lithia, for it will dissolve uric acid as hot tea dissolves sugar.

New York, March 31.—Transfer of five million dollars in currency from the United States sub-treasury to the steamship Von Steuben which sailed yesterday, was made here to be used in exchanging French francs into American dollars for American soldiers on the eve of their departure for home.

Heretofore returning troops sometimes have been overcharged by foreign money changers and the shipment of the currency is expected to remedy such abuses. The new plan also will obviate loss to the soldiers by the break in foreign exchange.

Last week some of the American fighters who landed here with francs found their money had declined as much as 20 per cent in value.

It was stated that shipments amounting to ten million dollars a month would be made until the American forces abroad were demobilized.

HE ESCAPED INFLUENZA.

"Last spring I had a terrible cold and grippe and was afraid I was going to have influenza," writes A. A. McNeese, High Point, Ga. "I took Foley's Honey and Tar. It was a sight to see the phlegm I coughed up. I am convinced Foley's Honey and Tar saved me from influenza." Contains no opiates. Good for children. Sold everywhere. —Adv.

CONFERS WITH CLEMENCEAU.

Paris, March 31.—General Mangin, who, it has been reported, will be appointed to command allied operations in the Balakns, had a conference with Premier Clemenceau at the ministry of war today.

**PASSES ENGLAND IN FINANCING CENTRAL POWERS WILL NEED
INDUSTRY AND TRANS. METAL AS SOON AS TRADE
PORTATION. RELATIONS ARE NORMAL.**

New Orleans, April 1.—The United States has displaced England and all other pre-war creditor countries in supplying long time money for the financing of industry and transportation D. H. G. Penny of New York told the reserve city bankers here today. Mr. Penny, who is the vice president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, delivered his address before the annual convention of the association of Reserve City Bankers.

"During the war dollar exchange has made remarkable progress in dealings in South America and the far east," said Mr. Penny. "It is more readily negotiated in Japan than in any other exchange. Closely allied to dollar exchange and leading directly to an extension of dollar exchange is what is known as 'direct exchange.' For example, we are doing business with Argentina, Greece, Japan and other foreign countries in their own money now. Reversely, they quote dollars in their markets and make payments to us in dollars.

"Prior to 1914 bank acceptances in the United States were unimportant. Since the inauguration of the federal reserve system, however, the growth in the volume of bank acceptances has been rapid. On August 31, 1918, the total acceptance liabilities of member banks of the federal reserve system were \$522,000,000. The total for all banks in the country may well have been \$750,000,000.

EASTERN RACING SEASON ON.

Baltimore, April 1.—Turfiters from many parts of the United States and Canada were on hand today for the opening of the spring meeting of the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association, at Prince Georges Park near Bowie, which marks the inauguration of the 1919 campaign among the thoroughbreds in the east. Horse owners, trainers, jockeys, bookmakers and other followers of the turf will make their rendezvous in this city during the twelve days of racing over the picturesque track in Southern Maryland and the meeting gives promise of being one of the most successful held hereabouts in some years. The stalls are filled with fast horses representing nearly all of the important racing establishments owned in this part of the country. The meeting at Bowie will continue until April 15 and its close will be followed the next day by the opening at Havre de Grace.

CULGOA IN HEAVY GALE.

Washington, April 1.—The naval collier Culgoa, returning from France with 100 army casualties as passengers, reported to the navy department by wireless today that she was hove off the coast of New York in a heavy gale, with her circulating pump disabled. She did not ask for assistance and said she could proceed at six knots an hour when the weather moderated.

TRIBE SACKS TOWN.

Buenos Aires, March 31.—Agenda, a small town in Formosa province, is reported as being sacked by a tribe at the fort of Yunka, killing the garrison of two companies of soldiers.

The area of Hungary is about equal to that of the state of New Mexico.

New York, April 1.—A big demand in Europe for copper, especially by Germany and the countries formerly comprising Austria Hungary, as soon as trade relations are established was predicted by authorities on copper and the chairman of the committee to Europe by the Copper Export Association to investigate conditions there. The committee arrived here from England yesterday. As far as Germany and her former allies are concerned the committee found that copper supplies were completely exhausted and large quantities would be required when conditions returned to normal.

Labor difficulties and the problems of transporting industrial plants and transport systems from a war to a peace basis have impeded resumption of business but the committee said that these questions would be soon satisfactorily solved. The investigators also report that England, France and Italy have extensive plans under consideration for the electrification of railways and for construction of centrally located plants from which electric power will be transmitted to manufacturing centers. These plans, together with the immediate necessity for the replacement of peace industries are expected to provide an enlarged demand for the product of American mines.

One member of the committee reports that at a recent conference of managers of cable companies in London it was estimated that these companies were short at least 20,000 miles of cable. This was due to the policy of curtailing outlay while war prices prevailed.

MORE MONEY FOR UNCLE SAM.

Washington, April 1.—Another batch of special taxes levied under the provisions of the six billion dollar revenue law are to come into effect today. The list includes the taxes on transportation and other public facilities and on insurance companies. The only change made in the old taxes is in the rate on berths and seats of parlor cars and vessels which is lowered from 10 per cent to 8 per cent. The new taxes on admission to theaters and other places of amusement and on club dues also come into operation today. The stamp taxes also are effective from this date, also the tax of 5 per cent on jewelry.

Virtually all of the other taxes provided for in the new revenue law will come into effect on May 1 or soon thereafter. These will include the child labor tax, the soda fountain tax, which embraces ice cream and all soft drinks sold at soda fountains, and the levies against the excess value of so-called semi-luxuries, such as articles of dress.

The April number of the Santa Fe magazine contains reading that is not only of interest to the employees but to Las Vegas also. Several pages are devoted to the early days of the state and contain extracts from an early Raton paper called the "Guard." The "Guard's" issue of June 30, 1882, contained the following story, which might interest many old timers here:

Las Vegas, N. M., June 24.—For some time past this city has been comparatively quiet, our law abiding class of citizens having maintained

order and protection by prompt and speedy measures. A deliberate and cold blooded murder however, has just occurred and the perpetrators were lodged in the city jail. Late this evening there was an impromptu meeting of the local vigilance committee, which after a short and brief deliberation, adjourned to the jail. The keepers in charge after some parley were persuaded to surrender the keys of the cell where the prisoners were confined. Upon receiving these, representatives of the committee proceeded to unlock the doors, and the prisoners were awakened and speedily apprised of their fate. Upon being led from the jail, a rope was placed over their heads, the loose end of which was suspended from the cleat of a telegraph pole, and after a brief delay, the bodies of two New Mexican rustlers dangled from the electric elevated support. The vigilance committee having quietly held the necktie party, dispersed and the town has resumed its quietude, leaving the ghastly warning suspended in the air for further would be imitators.

PREFERS PRISON LIFE.

Omaha, April 1.—F. M. Brown, recently paroled from the Nebraska penitentiary found the high cost of living too much for him. Yesterday he arrived at the prison from St. Louis and pleaded with the warden to take him back and allow him to serve the remainder of his sentence. He is 68 years old and was sentenced from Omaha to serve three years for writing checks in excess of his funds in the bank.

NATURAL COMMERCIAL OUTLET

Paris, March 31.—Hamburg and Stettin are considered the natural commercial outlets to the sea for Czecho-Slovakia according to a decision reached today by the commission on the interest regime of waterways, ports and railroads. This action which grants the demands of the Czecho-Slovak delegates to the peace conference, would provide, if finally approved, that the new republic enjoy every privilege as to foreign commerce at the two ports as if they actually belonged to it.

DANIELS GOES TO ITALY.

Paris, April 1.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his staff will leave Paris Tuesday for Italy where they will confer with Italian naval officials.

GEORGE AND WILSON CONFER.

Paris, April 1.—Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson conferred privately today for an hour before the council of four met at the president's residence. It is understood that the purpose of the conference was to expedite the peace proceedings.

APPOINTMENTS MADE.

Washington, April 1.—Recess appointments were announced today at the White House as follows: A. C. Hindman, Boise, Idaho, to be United States attorney for the canal zone; Cornell Franklin to be first judge of the circuit court for the circuit of Hawaii.

DEBS FOLLOWERS STORM HALL

Toledo, March 31.—When they were refused admission to a hall where Eugene V. Debs was scheduled to speak, by city officials, 5,000 persons stormed the place.

**UNLESS COUNTRY RECEIVES AID
IT WILL SUCCUMB TO GERMAN IMPERIALISM**

New York, N. Y., April 1.—Immediate opening of credit to Poland for the purchase of American war materials in France to equip and send a Polish army of 500,000 men to Danzig to avert "disaster" was urged in a cable message sent to President Wilson in Paris and made public here today by the Polish national defense committee. The message added:

"The Poles took a most active part in the disintegration of the central powers to achieve their own and other subject peoples' liberation, thereby shortening the war. Poland must succumb to new German imperialism and its faithful ally, Russian bolshevism, unless immediate help is given."

George Sosnowski, one of the members of the committee, explained that the message to President Wilson had been prompted by the receipt of "very disquieting news from Poland and Russia."

**DELEGATION ON WAY TO PEACE
CONFERENCE TO PRESENT
CAUSE**

New York, April 1.—The Dutch steamer Bawean arrived here today from Capetown, South Africa, with a delegation of Boers on their way to London and the peace conference for the purpose, it is said, of laying before the British government and the Paris conference their right to self-determination in setting up a republic.

The delegates are accompanied by other former Transvaal leaders, as follows: Frederick Wm. Brers, Theodore Spiess, Szibee Stegman and Ernest George Jansen.

The envoys had planned to leave South Africa on the ship Lurham Castle, but were obliged, it was said, to postpone their departure, owing to the refusal of a British crew to sail with them.

CONCRETE ROAD.

The federal good roads bureau has approved the project to build the concrete road from Albuquerque ten miles north to the Bernalillo county line. The federal government, however, notified the state engineer that it cannot match the \$5,000 appropriation by the state for drainage investigation in the upper Rio Grande valley as the land bill failed to pass. Taos county will offer to issue \$30,000 in bonds to raise its share toward building the Taos-Santa Fe highway. McKinley county has applied for funds to build a highway from Gallup to Zuni.

Washington, April 1.—American army strength on March 25 totalled 2,131,503, a net decrease of 42 per cent since November 11, 1918. A table compiled today by the general staff gave the locations of the forces as follows: In Europe 1,409,789 officers and men; in Siberia 8,893, at sea 63,760; in the United States 603,178; in insular possessions 45,883. Not included in the total are 23,700 marines remaining with the expeditionary forces.

ORDER GERMANS TO LEAVE

Berlin, March 30.—The diplomatic agent of the German government at Budapest advised Germans to leave Hungary.

JAPAN MAY DROP FROM LEAGUE ON RACIAL GROUNDS

Paris, April 2.—Baron Makino, head of the Paris delegation to the peace conference, in a statement to the Associated Press today on the position of Japan, said:

"You ask me for a plain and frank statement of the position of Japan. Well, I am tempted to ask you a question in reply.

"Do you think it possible for me to say anything that will not be wilfully distorted and misinterpreted by those who have so long and so persistently sought to clog the efforts of my country, to ascribe to her motives she has never had and to malign her at every turn? Let us see.

"As to the United States, Japan has a very sincere, adding and affectionate regard. We owe to her our place in the world, that is to say, the civilized world. Perhaps I should not altogether agree to that phrase because, you know and everyone should know, that Japan has enjoyed a civilized state all her own for many ages. It was a civilian born of the highest sense of honor, of the sense which the west could not understand nor appreciate because we had lived apart as a hermit nation.

"When through the expedition of Commodore Perry and the efforts of Townsend and Harhis we joined it I may say, the league of nations of the world, we took on a new ambition, which was to interpret the civilian of the western nations which we had studied and recognized as better, although not all were not our own.

"You will not hear that America was the first country to agree to make a treaty with us abolishing extra-territoriality. You must remember that we did not ask to join this first league of nations. We were forced to do so. Perry came to us with naval power and forces to compel us to open Japan to intercourse.

"We yielded, and I am glad, as is all Japan, that we did yield, because it has been of great benefit to us.

"And we are asked a second time to join a league of nations but now, we are ready, we want to consider with the greatest care the interests of all our associations in such a league, because by no other policy can the league of nations succeed.

"No Asiatic nation could be happy in a league of nations in which sharp racial discrimination is maintained. While we feel very keenly on this point our precise position must not be misunderstood nor misrepresented.

"We are not too proud to fight, but we are too proud to accept a place of admission with one or more associate nations. We want nothing but simple justice. We are glad to join the league of nations and do our full share in the maintenance of the world's peace and order and the reign of justice for all peoples.

"We do not wish to impose our laboring classes as immigrants upon any of our assistant countries. We know this question is one which will bring much discussion from our associates in the league of nations.

"We do not object to the proviso suggested by Elihu Root safeguarding his country on the subject of internal administration. His proposition applies alike to all countries. We want no special privileges.

"What we do say and feel is that

we are entitled to a frank and open admission by the allies with whom we have fought and will fight for a free civilized world, beside whose sons our men have died, that the people of equity and justice is a fundamental tenet of the league. This applies, of course, only to the conduct of government and cannot govern the likes or dislikes or even the tastes of individuals which are their own.

"We see difficulties in the way of a permanent and successful operation of this league of nations unless the contracting parties enter it with mutual respect. Marriages of convenience too often breed distrust and discord rather than contentment."

CROWDS SHOT INTO ATTEMPTING PLUNDER; ORDER IS FINALLY RESTORED.

London, April 2.—Several hundred persons were killed in further rioting at Frankfort on the Main yesterday, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

In the fighting at Stuttgart yesterday, the message adds, a violent crowd attacked the town hall, occupied by government troops. The crowd, however, was beaten off.

Order Restored.

Berlin, April 2.—That forces of law and order are today the complete masters of the situation at Frankfort on the Main. The labor organization of the city, Frankfort advises state, has ranged itself on the side of the authorities and has placed the organization a their disposal for the prevention of disturbances. When attempts to plunder in the Altstadt quarter were renewed, prompt action resulted in the effort being nipped in the bud. Twelve of the would-be plunderers were killed. Of these four were women. Reports show that the strikes at Essen and Bochum have only slightly extended.

Louisville, Ky., April 2.—Still further railroad rate increases are necessary to maintain higher wages for employes, in the opinion of the board of directors of the Louisville and Nashville road whose report was submitted to the annual stockholders' meeting here today. The report showed an apparent net loss in income of more than \$5,000,000 for the year under government supervision as compared with the 1917 period under private ownership.

Adesby, Syria, April 3.—A grandson of King Johannes II, who died in 1889 has revolted and declared himself king under the name of Theodore. The government has sent out a punitive expedition to put down the rebellion. Governor Tejon of Dedjazmach also has revolted against the government. The government announces that it will send a mission to Paris to apply for the admission of Adesby to the league.

There has been more or less disorder in Abyssinia, since the death of the famous Emperor Menelik in 1913. He was succeeded by Lidj Jeassu, who was overthrown in 1916 by Zauditu, a daughter of Menelik, who proclaimed herself empress. Lidj Jeassu, who was a nephew of Zauditu, started a revolt in August, 1917 but his effort was soon put down.

INDIANS SAID TO BE MURDERERS OF HUBBELL FORTIFIED IN MOUNTAIN CAVE

Flagstaff, Ariz., April 2.—Two heavily armed Navajo Indians said to be the confessed slayers of Charles Hubbell, brother of former State Senator Lorenzo Hubbell and whose charred body was found in the ruins of his trading post 45 miles north of Winslow, Arizona, March 23, are standing at bay in a mountain cave in one of the wildest sections of the northern part of the state, prepared to fight till death. This information was brought here today by other Navajo Indians who have been on the trail of Hubbell's murderers since the night of the crime.

The Navajos took up the hunt in obedience to their tribal superstition that any of their fellows who commit a wrong against a white man must be brought to book or the tribe will suffer a calamity.

A posse now is organizing at Winslow, to go after the two Indians who have defied any white man to take them alive.

Charles Hubbell's body was found lying beside his cash register in the ruins of his burned trading post near the Indian village of Oraiba on the night of March 23. It was suspected he had been robbed and murdered by Indians and the post burned to conceal the double crime.

New York, April 2.—With 12,059 troops on board, the steamer Levithan arrived here today from Brest. There were small detachments of the 91st division troops, and 77 officers and 1,044 men sick or wounded, together with a few casuals and nurses.

More 91st division men arrived when the Liberator docked here from St. Nazaire.

The Orizaba, from St. Nazaire, brought 91st division troops also, including base hospital 94 for Camps Bowie, Dodge and Funston; a few casuals and nurses and six officers and 392 men sick or wounded. Altogether the Orizaba brought 2,301 troops.

Colonel Avery D. Cummings, a regular army officer of Spokane, Wash., in command of the 361st infantry, who was aboard with his staff wore a D. S. C., for gallantry, in leading his troops in the capture of the town of Gesnes, France.

Others aboard were Chaplain John W. Beard of Hoquiam, Wash., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church there who carried many wounded men to safety through heavy shell fire in Belgium for which he received the French croix de guerre with palms; and Sergeant Harold C. Moroe of Los Angeles, Calif., a member of the 348th machine gun battalion of the 91st division who set a machine gun in an open field in Belgium, destroyed an enemy machine gun nest in a ruined building and enabled the infantry to advance to an attack.

Sergeant John Christianson, Tudoc, Mont., another arrival, was the proud possessor of the decoration of the Belgian order of Leopold II, received for carrying munitions to guns and rations to wounded under heavy shell fire although himself badly wounded.

Belgian war crosses were displayed by two messengers or "runners," who under fire maintained communication between liasons of machine guns. They were Privates Steward Kinch,

of Teede, Mont., and John D. Whiting, of Ogden, Utah.

Captain Arthur St. John of San Francisco, wore a Belgian cross for "coolness under heavy fire in Flanders." Lieutenant Robert F. Garret wore the same decoration.

Lieutenant W. L. H. Osborne of Roseburg, Ore., also was among the officers. He was with the 348th machine gun battalion which suffered between 250 and 300 casualties, it was said, of whom 40 were killed.

Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, who welcomed California troops arriving yesterday, was again on hand to greet the boys on the vessel. The ship came up the bay, slowly, although the bay was clear of vessels.

NAMES ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS

Santa Fe, April 1.—Before leaving for Mineral Wells, Texas, Governor Larrazolo appointed 158 delegates to the highway convention to be held there. He also named the following county road superintendents: Leopoldo Gonzales, Lincoln county; Fred Miller, Chaves county; Emiliano Castillo, Valencia county; Hermann Gerhardt, Quay county; G. S. Wilhoite, McKinley county; H. W. Stoneham, Lea county; J. P. Aragon, Guadalupe county; Lewis O. Turner, Colfax county; Crestino Chaves, Torrance county. Lieutenant Governor Benjamin F. Pankey will be acting governor during Governor Larrazolo's absence which may extend over six weeks.

London, April 2.—Describing the outlook in Germany, the Berlin correspondent of the Mail says the crisis which is rapidly approaching seems certain to be graver than either the January or March outbreaks.

"One of the storm centers is Bavaria, especially Munich," he writes. "The situation in southern Germany has changed during the last three weeks. Thousands of people, including many women, attend mass meetings at which unadulterated bolshevism is advocated and demands are made for the abolition of the election of parliament. A political section has arisen that is even stronger than the Spartacans. The members of this party call themselves syndicalists, and are apparently led by terrorists who escaped from prison when troops occupied these places.

Both bolshevism is working in Germany by propaganda as it did in Hungary and is wrecking industry."

Cities Escape Strike

(By The Associated Press.)

Stuttgart, April 2.—The general strike does not appear to have affected industry cities of Wurttemberg, except Goepfingen and Esslingen.

The ministry of foreign affairs has issued a warning to state employes not to participate in the strike because it is entirely a political movement.

Phoenix, April 2.—The city of Phoenix has capitulated in its battle against time. Today the city commission formally passed a resolution annulling the emergency order of last week, which ignored the daylight saving system and kept the civic clocks one hour behind the remainder of the country.

Should General Carranza be displaced by General Blanquett in Mexico, may we hope for General Comfort down there?

For many years past it has been the custom of the people of our country, seeking to beautify the soil and make it more conducive to the enjoyment and comfort of the people, to set out various kinds and species of trees, fruit as well as shade and ornamental trees. This practice has grown and become more and more general as the years progressed, until for a considerable number of years past it has been the custom for the executives of the various states by proclamation to designate one day, known as Arbor Day, in which the citizens are all invited to co-operate in this beautiful and useful practice of setting out trees.

In our day it should be gratifying for us to follow the example of our ancestors in setting out as many trees as we possibly can, not only for the purpose of maintaining a practice which in itself is beautiful and beneficial to mankind, but because we can attach to it on additional significance, an additional object and purpose; namely, we may take advantage of this common practice for the purpose of commemorating, of maintaining alive and ever green and fresh in our memory the names of the heroic sons of our soil who so willingly faced the dangers and privations and the hardships of war; nay, who with heroic devotion to their country and its institutions, sacrificed their lives in the battlefields of Europe, that free governments might survive and exist upon the earth; we may set out groves of trees and give to them the names of those bloody scenes of bloody struggle, where so many of the lives of our young heroes were sacrificed, to the end that the localities where such deeds of bravery and devotion were done may be forever perpetuated and live through the ages as Thermopylae has lived through the course of centuries.

Again we may plant clusters of trees and give to each particular cluster or grove the name of some one who distinguished himself in the service of his country in foreign lands; or we may give to such a tree the name of the son, of the brother, of the relative, who in the titanic struggle represented the individual family hearth.

By these means we shall not only beautify the soil and make it more productive, more attractive to look at and more conducive to our happiness, but more than that we shall make it dear for us to look at, to preserve, to tenderly care for, for the very sight of it will bring back to us recollections of men and of deeds we shall ever cherish with affectionate pride and love.

For this purpose, therefore, and to perpetuate a practice that should never be permitted to die from among us, I, O. A. Larrazolo, governor of the state of New Mexico, do hereby designate Friday, the 11th day of April, A. D., 1919, as Arbor Day, on that day I invite the people of New Mexico, men, women and children, to turn out with unanimous good will and set out trees all over our beloved state, and I particularly suggest that in doing so individual trees be set out, groves or clusters thereof, or even orchards, be given the name as above stated, that will be to the individual an inspiration to care for and to tend it with loving care and affection, and by these other and additional means prove our gratitude, our love and our admiration for the valiant sons of New Mexico who fought and died that free gov-

ernments might live. And I ask that the teachers in all our state institutions of learning, and in the public and private schools of New Mexico ask their pupils to turn out on that day and work faithfully, industriously and lovingly in setting out and planting trees, as hereinbefore directed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of New Mexico to be affixed.

Done at the city of Santa Fe this 31st day of March A. D. 1919.

O. A. LARRAZOLO,

Governor.

Attest:

MANUEL MARTINEZ,
Secretary of State.

OUTCOME WILL FIX WATER RIGHTS OF OWNERS OF IRRIGATED LANDS

The irrigation suit commenced last spring by the owners of land under the Acequia Madre de Las Vegas and which developed into litigation which will have the effect of fixing the water rights and priorities of all owners of irrigated lands from the Hot Springs to a point two miles below Las Vegas is now proceeding under the direction of W. E. Goetz, as examiner. The owners of lands lying under the Acequia Madre de Las Vegas, the Acequia de los Romeros, or Upper Town Acequia, the Grzelachowski Acequia, the Acequia Madre de Los Vigiles, the Baca Acequia and the Agajpito Vigil Acequia claiming rights to the water by prior appropriation made before 1848, have joined as plaintiffs. They are represented by S. B. Davis, Jr., Charles W. G. Ward and J. D. W. Veeder and Governor O. A. Larrazolo, the latter of whom, however, is not present at the hearings.

The defendants, including the Galinas Canal, Water Storage and Irrigation company, the Board of Trustees of the Las Vegas grant, E. B. Storrie, and the owners of lands irrigated by the asylum acequia, the Acequia Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, the Hot Springs ditch and pipes, the acequia leading through the old driving park, and all other owners of irrigated lands in the district, are represented by Messrs. A. T. Rogers, Jr., W. G. Haydon, Luis Armijo, William J. Lucas and Byron T. Mills.

Yesterday the Acequia Madre de Las Vegas had its initial sittings. Don Eugenio Romero, who came here in 1848, Francisco Robledo, who arrived shortly afterwards and John Ludé, Sr. appeared as witnesses and testified to the antiquity of this acequia and that the amount of land irrigated under it had not changed substantially since 1875. Also an ancient document issued by Juan de Dios Maes showing permission to erect a mill on this acequia in 1842, in such manner as not to conflict with the rights of the owners of the irrigated lands was introduced. Today a number of old timers testified to the antiquity of the Romero, Baca and Los Vigiles ditches.

GRAVE OF PIONEER FOUND

Glenrock, Wyo.—A 58 year search for the grave of A. H. Unthank, who was a member of a party of California gold seekers, ended here recently when Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Unthank of Walthill, Neb., visited the grave, marked by a headstone on which the inscription, "A. H. Unthank, Died July 2, 1850" had almost been obliterated by the elements.

ated by the elements.

A. H. Unthank left his home in the east late in the year 1849 to go to California which was crowded with gold seekers. As the caravan neared what is now Glenrock, he sickened and died. The other members of the party buried him and erected the headstone which now marks his grave. Reaching California one of the party notified his relatives of his death but was unable to give them the exact location of the grave.

J. A. Unthank, a nephew, a young man at the time of his uncle's death, has ever since endeavored to locate the grave of his relative without success until his recent visit here. He will fence the plot and erect a monument on memory of his uncle.

BOUGHT MANY THRIFT STAMPS

Los Angeles.—School children of Los Angeles purchased 317,000 thrift stamps, to tallying \$204,450 maturity value, during 1918 according to a report just made by Miss Grace M. Mogle, in charge of the war savings work in the Los Angeles city school district.

The report of the activities of the students does not cover a period of three months during which the schools were closed on account of the epidemic of Spanish influenza, when practically no sales of stamps were made. Miss Mogle said, however, that with the new year renewed interest was taken in the campaign.

From month to month, the report says, 140,278 students purchased stamps; 45,219 thrift cards were completed and 30,964 students completed cards.

TURKEY HAS FOOD

And Prices are Not so High as in Other Points of Europe

Constantinople.—Contrary to reports Turkey is well supplied with food, and while prices are unusually high, they are much lower than those prevailing in the Balkan states and in some other countries of Europe.

The following list of current prices which the consumer is called upon to pay shows the actual condition:

Flour 26 cents pound, potatoes 11 cents; beans 20 cents; meat 50 cents, and eggs 90 cents a dozen.

Vegetables of all kinds are not only abundant but relatively cheap. Clothing and shoes also may be had, but generally the prices charged are so high as to take them far beyond the purse of the poor. Hotel rates are lower than in most European cities, and the service is as good as could be expected in a country just emerging from a long war.

In order that foodstuffs may be placed within range of the poor, the American food administration is now selling white flour at ten cents a pound, which is expected to bring down other prices as far as the actual necessities are concerned. The work of the Americans is attracting wide attention and much interest.

Drugs, in fact all medicines, are very scarce and expensive. Most large centers in Turkey and Asia Minor need medical assistance.

The care of a million or more destitute Armenian, Syrian and Creek refugees in the Caucasus and throughout Asia Minor presents a most serious problem. It is estimated that there are in these countries no less than half a million fatherless chil-

dren whose condition demands immediate relief. The American committee for relief in the Near East is taking up the task, but is finding that its resources are being severely taxed.

Smallpox is prevalent in Constantinople, two cases having developed in the American colony, while the Swedish minister is only now recovering from a severe attack. Most hospitals are hard pressed for medicines and supplies, while the shortage of physicians is pronounced.

Finances, too, are disturbing the Turks. The Turkish pound has depreciating, its present value being 20 per cent below normal, while gold is at a high premium. The exchange rates of money of most other countries also has declined, the American dollar, the English pound and the Greek drachma being the only issues which have stood firmly at par.

Honolulu, April 3.—Japanese who served in the United States army here during the war, thus becoming eligible for naturalization are leaving Hawaii for California and other coast points as soon as they obtain their citizenship papers according to Richard Halsey, United States immigration inspector here. Several scores already have left or have engaged passage, he said.

To date almost 200 Japanese have been naturalized here. It is estimated that almost 500 were made eligible by military service. Naturalization of Japanese still is proceeding rapidly before Federal Judge H. W. Vaughan, whose stand on the question brought a decision from Washington that orientals who had served in the army were entitled to citizenship the same as other aliens.

GENERAL WOOD WILL VISIT

Albuquerque, N. M., April 3.—That General Leonard Wood, one of the four generals to whom the fourth assembly recently voted medals, will be able personally to receive New Mexico's tribute from the hands of Governor Larrazolo, became known today with the publication of a letter from the general to the governor. The date of General Wood's visit will probably be during the latter part of April or the first part of May.

CROPS ARE DAMAGED

Richmond, Va., April 3.—Damage to crops by low temperatures in many southern states was reported today. Orchard experts said indications pointed to virtually killing of the Virginia peach crop. The vegetable crop was slightly harmed. The temperature here today of 24 degrees was the lowest ever recorded for any day in April, ice forming in many streams.

Paris, April 3.—Consideration of the question of reparations and the disposition of the Rhine valley was continued by the council of four, comprising President Wilson and the premiers of France, Great Britain and Italy, when the session of the council was resumed today. It is understood to be probable at least three more days will be occupied with these subjects. American experts were called into the session today.

London, April 3.—The Serbian legation in London has heard nothing of the reported proclamation of a republic in Belgrade. It says that the report is quite untrue.

DELEGATION STATES PROPER TIME NOT MADE ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Paris, March 31.—The feeling is growing among the members of the American delegation to the peace conference that proper time is not being made by the council toward a settlement of the questions upon which the treaty must be founded. All of the last week was virtually lost or rather marked by such a series of advances and retreats as only served to irritate those members who are earnestly seeking a solution of the various problems.

Last evening when it was thought that an agreement had been reached on the question of reparation a backward step was taken through the sending up of a basis entirely strange and unfamiliar to the delegates.

There are indications of a sharp issue impending on the method of procedure. Among the American delegation it is felt, it is also indicated that better time should be insisted upon, even if it requires the adoption of something like a cloture rule.

PUTS CLAIMS BEFORE COUNCIL FOR RHINE RIVER AS A NATURAL FRONTIER.

Paris, March 29.—In laying her claims before the council of four today France asked, first of all, that her boundaries, as fixed by the treaty of peace, May 30, 1814, be restored to her, together with the Saar basin. In the Rhine province on the left bank of the Rhine it was stipulated the Germans should have political autonomy but should not be permitted to establish fortifications occupy the territory with armed forces nor control the railroads. Thus the Rhine would serve France as a natural

The treaty of Paris in 1814 provided that France renounce her claims on Belgian and the left bank of the Rhine and return to the boundaries as they existed in 1792, before the revolution. This compelled France to confine herself to the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, west of the Rhine, those territories having been under French control since 1689. It was erroneously reported from Paris last night that France had demanded her 1914 frontiers which would have excluded Alsace and Lorraine from her claims before the peace conference.

Paris, March 31.—The probability that important final decisions would be taken this week by the peace conferees is pointed out by the French today. Dwelling upon the French claims, the newspapers reiterate their arguments that these are just and legitimate and absolutely necessary for the safety of France and likewise of the world.

The Echo de Paris claims to know that in order to assure the security of the French frontier it will be made obligatory upon Germany to destroy her forts on the right bank of the Rhine, with the allies occupying the left bank until the war indemnity is paid.

Regarding the indemnities, the experts, the newspaper continues, have admitted the impossibility of Germany paying enormous amounts during the next two years. The newspaper understands that the payments required will be on a rising scale yearly, each of the allies to receive its share either in cash or various products.

Paris, April 1.—What is considered as a warning that the world could not long countenance further delay in the adjustment of peace was delivered to the allied premiers and military representatives of the associated powers by President Wilson yesterday.

It is learned that at a late hour on Monday he arose during the conference taking place in Premier Cleceau's room at the French war office, and solemnly assured the conferees of his belief that they should do all in their power to bring together the loose ends in the debate in an effort to unite on peace terms upon which a treaty might be presented to Germany.

It is understood that the president pointed out the delays that have occurred in the work of peace making. He declared that the world was awaiting the conclusion of the task of the conferees and that it had a right to expect early results.

The president's appeal for an expedited effort followed a long session in which there had been more than the usual talk.

Financial experts had been called and the premiers questioned them minutely on the points of issue. Military experts likewise had been consulted at length regarding the disposition of the Saar valley, the left bank of the Rhine, the problem of Danzig and other questions in which strategic issues were involved.

President Wilson explained he was willing to accept his share of responsibility for the peace conference delays. He was careful to point out that the slowness of the negotiations was not due to any single country or its representatives.

He declared emphatically, however that the time for talk was finished and that now was the time to show results.

A feeling of apprehension over the lack of progress on the peace treaty persist in American circles here although it is stated in authoritative quarters that differences which have arisen have not reached the status of a deadlock.

The principal difficulty has been found in settling upon reparation according to the new method of payment suggested by the French delegation. This plan was presented on Saturday before the council of four. It is said that the frontier question now turns on the searing of military safety along the Rhine.

The aeronautical commission of the peace conference held a meeting Monday to receive and consider reports from sub-committees consisting of various subjects. It was found the committee had not completed their work, but temporary reports submitted were read. It was agreed to put before the supreme council the proposals to be finally submitted at the next meeting by the joint military and legal sub-committee. Good progress has been made and a substantial agreement has been reached on important points in connection with the future of commercial aviation.

The commission will hold its next meeting on April 4, when it is expected the general principles and much of the detail of the inter-allied aerial convention may be settled finally.

Treaty Will not be Submitted

London, April 1.—The preliminary peace treaty will not be submitted to the German delegates at Versailles, according to the latest information

received here from French sources. The treaty, it is said, will be handed to the Germans at some town farther from Paris as has been the rule with other conventions since the armistice.

Only the final session, at which signatures will be exchanged, it is declared, will be held at Versailles.

Wilson Attends Council of Four

Paris, April 1.—President Wilson was again in attendance today at the meetings of the council of four dealing with peace problems. Between the sessions of the council the president received the bishop of Svalato representing Jugo-Slav interests in the Dalmatian coast controversy.

In the forenoon the president had a conference with Josephus Daniels, the secretary of the navy, shortly before the latter's departure for Italy.

Italy Wants Trentino Settled

Settlement of Italy's frontier question, contemporaneously with that of France was insisted upon today by Premier Orlando at a conference with President Wilson just before the council of four convened to discuss the Italy frontier question.

The Italian premier asked the president whether he did not think it advisable to have an informal exchange of views on the Italian problem, especially as regards the Adriatic, before it is presented to the council. The president replied that he shared his view, but owing to pressure of work had been unable to personally study the Italian question. However, he promised to do so.

Premier Orlando's suggestion at a simultaneous settlement of the frontier question involves a joint peace with Austria, a plan which is favored by the American delegation provided it does not cause too much delay. In this connection, the American boundaries commission expects this week to conclude all boundaries, including those of Austria, Bulgarian and Turkey.

Paris, April 1.—Commenting on the six amendment to the covenant of the league of nations suggested by Elihu Root, it was stated today by one of the legal specialists associated with the American peace conference delegation that he believed all the amendments were acceptable to the American delegation.

Birmingham, Ala., April 1.—Several persons are reported to have been killed and many injured when a corning mill and press mill, part of the DuPont de NeMoirs Powder Plant at Berles Gap, north of here, blew up shortly after noon today. Fire, caused by the explosion, now is raging and is reported beyond control. Ambulances have been rushed from Birmingham.

Washington, April 1.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt announced today that the cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston, the gunboat Sacramento, Eagles Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and a number of submarine chasers were under orders to proceed to Plymouth, England, where they will report to Rear Admiral Knapp, who has succeeded Vice Admiral Sims in command of the American naval forces in European waters.

The future movement of these vessels will be under Admiral Knapp's direction. Mr. Roosevelt specifically denied a report that they had been ordered to the North Russian coast although he said it was possible

some of them might go there later.

The only American vessel now in Russian waters in the Murmansk region is the gunboat Yankton which is soon to be brought home as she is too small to accommodate her personnel comfortably under present conditions. The Chattanooga or Galveston might be assigned by Admiral Knapp, Mr. Roosevelt explained, to take the place of the Yankton, although this has not been indicated as yet.

Prague, April 1.—The Communists have set up a reign of terror in Budapest according to M. Krn, a member of the Czecho-Slovak mission to Budapest, who returned here today. The stocks of food in the Hungarian capital are sufficient for only ten days. Famine is feared while the coal situation also is grave.

The population of Budapest, M. Krn adds, hopes for intervention by the allies.

BOND-CONNELL MAY HAVE TO PAY \$34,800 TO DENVER BROKER.

A recent issue of the Denver Times states that A. W. Snyder, a livestock broker of Denver, has secured a judgment against the Bond-Connell Sheep and Wool Company of Albuquerque, for \$34,800.

Mr. Bond is one of the best known merchants of New Mexico. He is connected with the Connell-Dillon Wholesale Grocery Company at Albuquerque as well as with other places in the state.

London, April 1.—Serious rioting occurred Monday at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Crowds attacked the police station, released the prisoners and set fire to the building but order was eventually restored.

Paris, April 1.—The Germans are concentrating large forces in Eastern Prussia under command of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, according to the Paris edition of the New York Herald. The German forces are being assembled in Graudenz and Thorn, in order to defend the railway line from Danzig to Posen.

Los Angeles, April 1.—The California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company, which owns and operates a tract of 80,000 acres in Lower California, just below the international boundary and extending to the gulf of California, made public today a statement denying that it contemplate any leases or other arrangements with Japanese that were not first approved by the state department at Washington.

The company supplemented a formal statement issued yesterday by saying that the Japanese syndicate had sought to buy the land had also taken the position that the approval of the United States would be required. The statement was prompted by Washington advices that the government had instructed the American embassy at Mexico City to make inquiries concerning the reported action of the Mexican government in granting agricultural concessions to Japanese in Lower California.

Bristol, Pa., April 1.—A number of persons were drowned when a scaffold at the Merchants Shipbuilding company's yard collapsed during the launching of a freighter.

INSPECTION OF MUNITIONS.

Washington, April 1.—Assignment of general staff officers to make the annual inspection of military departments of educational institutions at which regular army officers are on duty were announced today by the war department.

Lieut. Colonel Philip Hayes was detailed to cover institutions in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Colonel Douglas McKaskey to New Mexico, California and University of Nevada.

BRITISH DECORATE AMERICANS

Archangel, April 1.—Four officers and eighteen men of the American force in northern Russia have been decorated by the British government for gallantry in action in the campaign about Shenkursk in January and in the fighting about Khudish. Virtually all of the men decorated are residents of Michigan and Wisconsin.

ENGLISH SETTER CLUB TRIALS.

Medford, N. J., April 1.—Many sportsmen with their strings of trained and blue-blooded canines assembled on the new preserves near here today for the fourteenth annual field trials of the English Setter Club of America. The entry list and general conditions of the meet combine to give promise of a week of excellent sport.

COTTON PLANTING STARTED.

Phoenix, April 1.—With cotton planting well under way in the Tempe section it is reported that ginning facilities are to be increased to assure more expeditious marketing.

RAYNOLDS WILL RETURN.

Santa Fe, April 1.—Supreme Court Justice Herbert Reynolds is expected to return from California this week when the supreme court will get to work shaping up opinions that have been assigned to each of the judges for preparation.

PROCLAIM STATE OF SIEGE.

Berlin, April 1.—The government has decided to proclaim a state of siege in the Ruhr industrial district. Troops are advancing to this region to protect the plants and their workers from the terrorists.

SCHOONER FOUNDERS

Norfolk, Va., April 1.—Naval authorities received word today of the foundering on March 30 of the Cuban schooner Lucia, 400 miles off the North Carolina coast. All hands except one seamen were lost.

STARTING DATE UNDECIDED.

Washington, April 1.—While the final plans for the projected trans-Atlantic flight of naval seaplanes are rapidly taking form, the officers in charge have not even decided upon a tentative date for the start.

STEAMER TOWED IN

Wilmington, N. C., April 1.—The British steamer Korono, St. Thomas to New York, with cargo and passengers and disabled at sea, was towed here today by the coast guard cutter Seminole. With the food supply running short, the Korono lay for days helpless in a heavy gale with huge seas breaking over her.

HAYS WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Washington, April 1.—Frank Hays, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will sail for France within a few days to confer with President Wilson upon matters con-

nected with the miners' organization and with the production of coal in the United States. Mr. Hays made this announcement today after a call at the white house to see Secretary Tumulty. He will be accompanied to France by Robert Harlin of Seattle, Wash., of the executive board of the miners. Mr. Hays declined to discuss the object of his trip other than to say that it was "of vital interest to the coal industry of the United States."

WANTS ORDINANCE REPEALED

Phoenix, Ariz., April 1.—The city commission, at its meeting tomorrow is expected to talk considerable time. By a city ordinance passed last week the civic clocks are ticking one hour behindw the remainder of the country the only other anti-daylight saving time pieces in the vicinity being those belonging to Maricopa count. Practically all private clocks have advanced the hour and tomorrow morning the city commission is expected to consider repealing its ordinance and permit Phoenix to join the daylight saving procession.

TAFT WILL SPEAK IN DETROIT

Detroit, April 1.—Former President Taft, who will speak at Kalamazoo tonight on the league of nations arrived in Detroit today noon. He walked the mile and a half to the city hall where Mayor Couzens cashed a check for him.

"I just ran out of change," he said to newspapermen, "and I know the mayor has lots of it."

The former president will go from Kalamazoo to Lansing where he is expected to speak before the state legislature tomorrow.

COMPANY TO BE INVESTIGATED

Phoenix, April 1.—The Jerome Daisy Copper Company has been ordered to surrender for investigation before April 10 by the state corporation commission all its books and records, according to announcement at the commission's offices here today.

The order on the copper company charges that since the permit was issued to it, July 23, 1917, the company has neglected and refused to make reports and "is therefore in contempt of the commission's orders."

CONSIDER ACTION ON VERDICT.

Paris, April 1.—The executive committee of the Socialist party will meet tonight to consider action by the Socialists on the verdict acquitting Raoul Villain of the murder of the Socialist leader, Jaures in 1914, the Socialist organ Humanite announces.

The coal miners in the Carmeax and Cagnac districts have decided to go on strikes for twenty-four hours as a protest against the Villain verdict.

SEARCH FOR BROKER.

Phoenix, April 1.—Fearing foul play, a posse of citizens left Mesa, near here, this morning in search of Charles M. Johnson, commission broker of Mesa, who disappeared while on his way home from Superior yesterday. Johnson is said to have had several thousand dollars on his person when he left Superior.

SPEAKER'S SON PROMOTED

Washington, April 1.—Former Speaker Clark received a cablegram today from his son, Bennett Clark, former parliamentarian of the house,

now with the army in France, announcing his promotion from lieutenant colonel to colonel. Colonel Clark expects to return to the United States within a few weeks.

BAD TRADE CLOSES MILLS.

Manchester, April 1.—All mills in this region spinning American cotton will close down for fourteen working days, from April 10 to April 28. The shutdown was decided upon because of bad trade. About 100,000 operatives are affected by the decision.

ENTENTE TROOPS LANDED

London, April 1.—It is reported from Bucharest that entente troops are being landed at Constanza, on the Black sea coast, on their way to Hungary, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News today.

KENTUCKIAN ARRIVES

New York, April 1.—Fifteen hundred troops of the 363rd infantry made up largely of men of San Francisco and other parts of California arrived here today on the steamship Kentuckian, from St. Nazaire.

TEST NEW GAMBLING LAW.

Phoenix, April 1.—A test case of the new gambling law was forecasted today in the case of George Coleman, charged with violating the ordinance. Assistant County Attorney Jarrett asked each jurymen as he came up "are you in favor of the new law against gambling?"

POND WILL RETURN.

Santa Fe, April 1.—Ashley Pond, who was an officer of the Red Cross in the canteen service in France, especially at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, together with Mrs. Pond and children, will return to Santa Fe next week to resume their residence on East Palace avenue.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

London, April 1.—New anti-Jewish outbreaks have occurred at Kalish on the former border between Poland and Germany, at Rusk and Wielum, according to information received by the Zionist organization here. A large number of Jews are said to have been wounded, while Jewish shops and homes were plundered and damaged. Militia and soldiers, the information continues, either were indifferent or took part in the rioting against the Jews.

COUNTER STRIKE STARTED.

Stuttgart, April 1.—A Bourgeois counter strike has been started here as a reply to the general strike of workers. Most shops are closed and railroad and postal services are suspended and gas works and electric power plants have been shut down.

HOCKEY GAMES OFF.

Seattle, April 1.—The world's championship hockey series between Seattle and Montreal has been called off, it was announced here today, as five members of the Montreal team and their manager, George Washington Kennedy, have been taken ill with influenza.

Washington, April 1.—Secretary Baker has approved a request of the British military authorities in Turkey that they be permitted to arrest on charges of treason, James Spohr a naturalized American citizen, and his wife, declared officially to have been "closely associated with the head of the German spy system in Palestine and among British India subjects."

NORMAL VOTE POLLED.

Trinidad, Colo., April 1.—Normal vote is being polled at the city elections here today to elect mayor, clerk, treasurer and ten aldermen. E. D. Wright, banker and stock man, is the Republican candidate for mayor, and A. M. Sankey, Democrat A town election is being held at Aguilar also.

New York, April 1.—Industrial alcohol's five point rise during the morning stock session coincide with a statement attributed to an official of the stock session who claimed the patent right for several appliances for the marketing of alcohol. Shipments, especially Atlantic gulf, extended their advances, also steels and equipments. Further inquiry was noted for California packing, American Can (American Smelting and the metal group) oils coming forward at noon. The other noteworthy movement among rails was an advance of 45 points on a sale of a full lot of Texas and Pacific land trust certificates. The closing was irregular with the following prices:

American Sugar Refining	124 1/2
American T. and T. Co.	104 3/8
Anaconda Copper	61 3/8
Atchison	91 1/2
Chino Copper	35 1/4
Colo. Fuel and Iron Co. ex div.	49
Inspiration Copper	49 1/2
Southern Pacific	101 5/8
Union Pacific	128 1/4
United States Steel	8 5/8

Kansas City, April 1.—Hogs, receipts 11,000. Market higher. Heavy \$19.80@20; lights \$18.50@19.75; pigs \$16@18.65.

Cattle, receipts 11,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17.85@19.50; dressed beef steers \$9.85@10; cows \$6.75@15; stockers and feeders \$8.50@15.85.

Sheep, receipts 7,000. Market higher. Lambs \$17.10@20; ewes \$10.50@18.

COMPANY INCORPORATES.

Santa Fe, April 1.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Rocky Mountain Land and Mortgage Company with headquarters at Santa Fe and capitalization of \$250,000.

PLANS TO JAPANIZE AMERICA

Sacramento, Calif., April 1.—The Japanese, "the Germans of the Orient, have carried forward their plans to 'Japanize' America, so far that it is necessary for California to start a counter movement of propaganda, United States senator James D. Phelan told members of the legislature at a public meeting.

Albuquerque, April 1.—Bernalillo county is to purchase \$10,000 worth of Victory bonds out of its sinking fund it was decided at a meeting of the county commissioners held yesterday.

Washington, April 1.—Secretary of War Baker will sail from New York next Monday on the transport Levithan for France to attend meetings of the American liquidation committee and to direct winding up the affairs of the American army in France.

WILL SUCCEED KEARNEY

New York, April 1.—William H. Williams, chairman of the board of directors of the Wabash railway was today also elected president to succeed the late Edward F. Kearney.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M. under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY THE OPTIC PUBLISHING CO. (Inc.)
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

Business Office Main 2
Editorial Rooms Main 9
Society Editor Main 9

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail 2.00

This is a time for plain speaking, if individual liberty is to be maintained at home and national freedom maintained abroad. While the president of the United States is in Europe trying to bind this nation to a league which, in the form proposed by him, surrenders the independence of the United States in several vital particulars, his political master general is proceeding at home in the usurpation of powers never intended to be conferred upon him by law. If the league of nations shall be formed with this country a party, on the plan proposed by President Wilson, our national future will be at the mercy of the varying interests of the other nations in Europe and Asia. If Mr. Bursleson can succeed in his high-handed effort to commit this country to paternalism or worse, on the absurd theory that his present actions are essential to the winning of the war, then individual rights in this country are at the mercy of the varying political interests or whims of whoever happens to be temporarily vested with official authority.

Many people have been won to the support of the league of nations scheme by the false assertion that we must choose between that league and chaos. Many people have been induced to look with complacency upon usurpations in the form of seizures of telephone, telegraph and cable properties because those properties happen to be owned by corporations and because it is falsely asserted that they can be operated more economically and efficiently by government officials than by private managers.

"According to the most plausible advices received from our secretive representatives in Europe, it is apparently the plan to weave the league of nations into the peace treaty in such a way as to force its adoption without opportunity to consider it solely upon its own merits, thus practically nullifying that provision of the constitution which stipulates that treaties shall be made only upon the advice and consent of two-thirds of the senate. It is proposed to force adoption of an objectionable "rider" as an essential incident to a desirable peace treaty. It is proposed in our domestic business affairs to scramble public utility concerns and destroy their separate organizations in such a way as to make restitution difficult if not impossible, and thus force the country to a policy of government ownership without regard to the judgment or wishes of the people or their representatives in congress.

This is a plain statement of what is going on. It is subversion of that orderly procedure contemplated by the letter and spirit of the constitu-

tion and laws of the United States. The president and his political master general have set their wills above the law and the constitution, and propose to commit this government and its destinies to certain policies vitally menacing the future of the nation.

"If the president places the league of nations question before the senate in such a form that it cannot be passed upon according to its own merits, aside from a question of peace with Germany, or if the post-master general manipulates the property that has been committed to his control, under the guise of war necessity, in such a manner that the property cannot be returned to its owners, it will be the plain duty of the house of representatives to present an impeachment against either both, to be tried by the senate in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution.

The vital question now before the country is whether this is a government of law or a government by men. Now is the time to settle it once and for all.

It is not very long until the party conventions meet in 1920 to select candidates and adopt platforms for the next presidential campaign. There are some evidences today that the great issue will be socialism against Americanism. By socialism is meant that peculiar kind of politics which we have been watching for some time past, and by Americanism will be meant a firm declaration of faith in the constitution in the Declaration of Independence, in the ideas embodied in Washington's Farewell Address and in that glorious speech of Lincoln's

The vital importance of concluding the peace treaty at once and without any more speeches than necessary is becoming so evident that we are very glad after all that President Wilson concluded not to put any senators on our commission.

Prince of Monaco also probably believes in the self-determination of people. If they want to bust themselves staking all on the red that's their business.

We know a lot of "big-hearted" men who never give anything away except smiles.

SKI RACES ARE COMING SPORT

Christiana.—The British legation recently challenged the American legation to a six mile ski race, and ten members of each organization took part in the contest. The American won with 37 points against 18 for the English.

ENGLAND WILL HAVE AIR LINE PASSENGER SERVICE

London.—Just as soon as aircraft regulations have been definitely arranged by the peace conference, an airplane passenger and freight service will be inaugurated between the principal cities of England and the continent, it is announced. It will be an experiment only insofar as the whims of the public are concerned, as the 15 machines to be used all saw more trying service in night bombing work during the latter months of the war.

There is no doubt in the minds of the promoters that the project will be popular at first among those who enjoy adventure and are not hampered by lack of funds but, in making the announcement of the new service, F. Handley Page said that his company wanted to put the service purely on a business basis and that charges would not be out of reach of the average merchant who might want goods transported quickly or make quick trips in Europe.

Announcement of the plans made simultaneously with the first public exhibition of a passenger-carrying airplane in London. The plane is one of the night bombers with the fuselage equipped to accommodate 17 passengers. It saw service over German cities but appeared much different in exhibition. Huge glass windows had been cut into the sides of the fuselage showing the saloon fitted with heavily upholstered leather chair lined on each side of the carriage with a narrow aisle between. Space is provided for 16 passengers inside. The seventeenth one sits outside in the very "bow" of the machine in the seat formerly occupied by a gunner.

The machine has a lifting capacity of six and one-half tons exclusive of its own weight, is fitted with four motors, two tractors and two pushers, and travels at an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

The company which will operate the service already has laid its plans for getting business and for "feeder" services, tapping its main lines of travel. E. J. Bray, formerly European traffic representative of the National Railway of Mexico, has become traffic manager of the Handley Page, Ltd and is at work on purely the traffic end of the enterprise.

Those interested in the projected point out that as far as the machines are concerned this is not an experiment and maintain that it is the most ambitious plan yet conceived for commercial use of the airplane. No especial effort will be made to get great speed but every effort will be made, as the service increases to construct larger machines which will give passengers greater ease and freedom and will be capable of carrying several tons of freight.

John C. Saunders, age 53, was found dead this afternoon about 3 o'clock by his son, Arthur, in a barn to the rear of their lot at 829 Grand avenue. On his person was found a .38-caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, but death as pronounced by Dr. C. C. Gordon at the head of a coroner's jury, was due to cyanide of potassium. A note found near the body read:

"Ten o'clock. Tell my brother in El Dorado, Kan."

No cause is known that would cause him to take his life. Besides his wife

he is survived by three sons, Harry, aged 19, who is in Denver, Arthur, aged 18, a call boy for the Santa Fe, and John aged 15. The body is in charge of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

LETTERS SENT TO CONSULATE AND AMERICAN COMPANIES IN MEXICO

Juarez, April 3.—Copies of a circular letter mailed from the office of Pedro Villara, representative of the "Ejercito Reorganizador Nacional" (National reorganization army) 320 Broadway, New York, were received here by the American consulate and a number of prominent American companies and individuals having holdings in northern Chihuahua. The letter accompanied copies of Felix Diaz's proclamation dated October 1, 1918, printed in pamphlet form in English. The letter appeals to Americans to assist in getting recognition from the United States government of the belligerency of the Diaz movement which, the letter states, "will cause the fusion with the national reorganization of every man in arms against Carranza and his immediate fall with his confiscatory decrees, making possible a quick and a sound reconstruction in Mexico.

The opening paragraph of the circular letter, which is signed by Villara, reads:

"Three years of fighting, invincible to hottest persecution and seduction of a bolshevik government with imperial ally."

Following this uncompleted phrase the letter reads:

"To fight for the people that only it may be established law, law by legislators, political constitution by the free will of the people, constitutional amendments by the legal means provided for and never by brute force; in other words that in Mexico life, property, civil and political rights never will be at the mercy of armed factions.

"To organize under very precarious circumstances an army of minute men always growing and have spread to 15 states and one territory of the Mexican republic, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Puebla, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua and the territory of Tepic.

"All this, already accompanied by no one save General Felix Diaz, commander in chief of the National reorganization army of Mexico, means undeniable fact, belligerency.

"The national reorganization army of Mexico is the genuine representation of the Mexican people fighting for freedom.

"The people of the United States has just sacrificed lives and limbs for justice, liberty and democracy.

"President Wilson is now in Europe gloriously working for national self-determination.

"To recognize at once the belligerency of the national reorganization army of Mexico would nothing more than a simple act of stick justice."

The letter was apparently translated by some one not entirely familiar with English grammar as it contains a number of mistakes in its construction.

TREMENDOUS VICTORY MAY START NATIONAL ANTI-PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

Chicago, April 2.—The pronounced wet vote in the election here yesterday was said by "personal liberty" leaders to mark the beginning of a campaign to repudiate national prohibition.

The wet vote was 391,260; the dry 144,032. Four out of every five men voted wet and three out of every five women did the same. The Trades Union Liberty league issued the following statement:

"Through the overwhelming defeat of the dries Chicago has spoken in tones that will ring in the ears of those subservient lawmakers who have so cravenly surrendered the liberty of American citizens at the dictation of a clique of paid prohibitionist lobbyists.

"There will be no letup in the protest against prohibition tyranny until the freedom of the people has been fully restored to them. This is the message Chicago sends to congress."

On the other hand, E. J. Davis, Chicago superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, said:

"I am not surprised at the result. We made no fight and asked no one to vote for a dry Chicago. To have done so would have dishonored the acts of congress."

The wet and dry election was planned for two years ago but court proceedings delayed it until yesterday. Meanwhile the presidential proclamation and the prohibition amendment to the constitution deprived local option, which was the issue on the ballot, of its independence except as all owing an expression of sentiment. Had the amendment carried, Chicago saloons would have been compelled to close May 1.

Chicago, April 2.—Complete returns from yesterday's municipal election showed that William Hale Thompson, Republican, was re-elected mayor for a 4-year term by a plurality of 17,600 over Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat, his nearest competitor, and that the city went "wet" by a majority of 247,228.

Four other mayoralty candidates were in the field—Maclay Hoyne, independent Democrat; John Fitzpatrick, labor; John M. Collins, Socialist, and Adolph S. Carm, Socialist labor. The total vote for mayor was 688,361 out of a registration of 792,000. At the mayoralty election four years ago Thompson defeated Sweitzer by more than 147,696 votes.

Analysis of the vote for mayor indicates that Hoyne drew heavily from the normal vote, while Fitzpatrick cut into the Democratic vote.

The campaign was perhaps the most bitter ever contested in Chicago. Partisanship, religion and racial feeling resulted in demonstrations toward the close to an extent that occasionally called for police interference.

Although other city officials were on the ticket the outcome over the mayoralty race overshadowed these as well as three financial propositions and the prohibition question which appeared on the little ballot accompanying the regular ticket.

The Democrats elected a city treasurer and city clerk and the Republicans elected a superior court judge and a municipal judge.

The total Socialist vote was less than 25,000, whereas last fall the Socialist vote was 65,028 and two years ago 102,636.

In the new council the Democrats will have a substantial majority over the Republicans.

SCARCITY OF WHEAT AND THE "WET" VICTORY IN CHICAGO BOOSTS PRICE.

Chicago, April 2.—Corn made an extraordinary jump in price today amounting in some cases to six cents a bushel. Official announcement that wheat scarcity was so cents a bushel. Official announcement from the United States to neutral countries had been stopped was chiefly responsible. Victory for the liquor interests in the Chicago election was also an important factor. The steepest advance was in corn for September delivery, a rise to \$1.38½ as against \$1.32½ at the finish on Monday.

Traders took the view that corn products for export would be much more in demand in place of wheat and flour. It was a popular opinion also that rye and barley would be largely bought on the chance that the result of the Chicago election would be interpreted as a referendum on prohibition, and that with a peace treaty signed before July 1 prohibition would not be permitted to take effect.

During the forenoon the price of rye jumped 7 cents and barley 3 1-4 cents on the board of trade.

Fresh advances developed later and the May delivery soared to \$1.58 1-4, a gain of 7 1-4 cents above compared with Monday. Tip top figures, however, were not maintained at the finish.

DEMURRER OVERRULED

Santa Fe, April 1.—The demurrer of W. G. Kelly of Kansas City to the indictment charging him with having obtained payment on a fraudulent Santa Fe county refunding fund, was overruled today by District Judge C. R. Brice. Counsel for Kelly made a motion to continue the case because of the absence of a material witness, former Deputy State Treasurer Frank Marron in Washington.

EXPRESSES JAPS' RIGHTS

San Francisco, April 3.—Different opinions concerning the rights of Japanese naturalized in Hawaii to hold land in California, were expressed by Edward White, immigration commissioner and H. W. Harrison, chief assistant state attorney general here today.

"These Japanese have the full right to exercise all the rights of American citizens, as their naturalization has been upheld and is in strict accord with the congressional act of May 9, 1918," White said.

REVOLUTION AGAINST SOVIETS

London, April 3.—Reports that a revolution against the soviet government has broken out in Petrograd are supported by a official Russian wireless dispatch received here which says there is a serious strike of railway men in the Petrograd region. The strike, it is said, was prompted by the Mensheviks and the social revolutionaries.

ALLEN RESIGNS

Des Moines, Ia., April 3.—William S. Allen has resigned as Iowa's secretary of state effective next July 1. It was announced today by Senator Arney, chairman of the senate departmental affairs, sub-committee which has been investigating conduct of Allen's office.

50 BRITISH DESTROYERS WILL BE ON DUTY TO HELP PROTECT AMERICAN SEAPLANE

Washington, April 3.—British destroyers will co-operate with the American navy in patrolling the course to be followed by American naval seaplanes in the projected flight across the Atlantic ocean next month. It was learned today at the navy department that from 40 to 50 British ships would be on duty from the Azores to the British Isles where, under present plans the flight will end.

American destroyers will patrol the course from St. Johns Newfoundland to the Azores. From 50 to 60 of the craft will be used and they will be stationed at intervals of less than 200 miles.

Under present plans there will be five men in each of the crews of the two of the plane to make the start. Besides the navigating officer in command there will be two pilots, a radio operator and a mechanic. Later, however, it may be decided to add an additional pilot.

The course of the flight will be completed charted in advance by naval vessels. Careful studies now being made of weather conditions, this data having been gathered by the weather bureau. As the result of recent experiments with radio telephones some naval officers believe that it will be possible for the planes to be in communication with shore throughout the flight and the boats will be equipped to communicate with the planes along the route.

Flagstaff, Ariz., April 3.—The two Indian sons of Uatittonny, in pursuit of whom a posse left Winslow today, were captured by an Indian policeman and are in jail at Leupp, an Indian trading post. The posse will be stopped at Leupp.

The Indian policeman who captured the two Navajoes says that only one was implicated in the killing of Hubbell. He is 21 years old and the other is his smaller brother.

The older one told the officer, said the latter that he "had a quarrel with Charlie. Then Charlie shot at me and I grabbed a gun off the shelf and shot him."

Jewelry, guns and saddles belonging to Hubbell are said to have been recovered.

Paris, April 3.—Competent German and foreign observers are chary of making any definite prediction of what will come out of the welter of political disorders and developments in revolutionary Germany.

The former Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, returning to Paris after six weeks devoted to a study of conditions in Germany, left that country with the distinct impression that the tenure of the present coalition government was by no means secure; that there is no alternative except that a radical socialist administration with a strong drift toward a soviet republic is possible, if the present government fails, that a renewal of Spartan activities against the present regime by further strikes and uprisings is almost certain; that although the great mass of people are opposed to a bolshevik government, they can count only upon the comparatively small force of Moske volunteers troops to keep down this insurrectionary movement the masses at present being politically cal

too anaemic and apathetic to give more than passive support in an emergency; that while the Noske troops have been able to handle the Spartan insurgents so long as they can make sectional uprisings in turn, success would be difficult if the Spartans and their independent socialist allies had been able to stage a general strike and insurrection.

As to the peace treaty, the members of the government and their publicists are announcing firmly, perhaps sincerely, that no preliminary treaty not in accord with their interpretation of President Wilson's armistice terms will be signed, if it involved the alienation of what is called purely German territory.

SOCIALISTS DEFEATED

Milwaukee, April 2.—Socialists in Milwaukee county were defeated in the judicial contests yesterday by majorities ranging from 2,402 to 13,100. In the state a number of cities voted from "dry" to "wet" including Madison, Beloit, Superior, Edgerton, Ashland and Stoughton.

UNIONS ARE FAVORED

Des Moines, Ia., April 1.—Iowa's house of representatives today passed the senate measure declaring that human labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce and permitting organization of unions for the purpose of bettering conditions of workers.

IRISH COMMITTEE SAILS

New York, April 3.—The committee appointed at the Irish race convention held recently in Philadelphia to urge self government for Ireland before the peace conference, sailed for Paris yesterday.

POSSIBLE CANDIDATE

New York, April 3.—Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Jr., has been discussed by republicans as a possible candidate for president of the board of the aldermen of New York.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 3.—Charles M. Johnson of Mesa, reported to have disappeared late yesterday on the Superior road with considerable money on his person and for whose safety fears had been expressed by his friends, was found by a posse 40 miles out on the desert with his automobile broken down.

If I Were a Farmer.

If I were a farmer I would keep at hand a few reliable medicines for minor ailments that are not so serious as to require the attention of a physician, such as Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds and croup.

Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains.

Chamberlain's Tablets for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation.

By having these articles at hand it would often save the trouble of a trip to town in the busiest season or in the night, and would enable me to treat slight ailments as soon as they appear and thereby avoid the more serious diseases that so often follow.

A unique honor has been bestowed upon Mrs. Louis Clayton of Jenkintown, Pa., who has been elected as honorary member of the local fire company.

B. F. Mills has bought the Plaza hotel.

Bounty has been applied for by Fermin Baca of La Liendre on one coyote.

Two applications were received at the local postoffice this morning as a bookkeeper and typewriter in departmental service at Washington.

Frank Conley has sold his land near Watrous to Mr. Kearney and has purchased 3,200 acres north of Watrous on the Mora river from Louis Kronig.

Dionicio A. Gonzales, who was arrested by the mounted police last Saturday on the charge of robbing the Romero Mercantile Co., was this morning bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

David Flint of the Central hotel is in receipt of a letter from Theodore H. Seaman announcing his safe arrival in Jersey City after seeing overseas duty in France. He was among the first Las Vegas boys to leave and received his training in Camp Funston and left last May for France. He was formerly connected with one of the garages of the city.

LOSS TO TELEGRAPH USERS

New York, April 1.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Cable company, in a statement today said the 20 per cent increase in rate sordered by Postmaster General Burleson means a loss of \$16,000,000 a year to telegraph users. He declared his company would restore the old rates at once if Mr. Burleson would let go of the lines.

CAN'T USE AMERICAN SOLDIERS

London, April 1.—President Wilson has informed other members of the American delegation to the peace conference that no American soldiers should be used in any trouble in eastern or southern Europe, a Central News dispatch from Paris says.

Governor O. A. Larrazolo, who is spending a couple of days in the city, announced this morning, that owing to the condition of the health of Chester A. Hunker, the present district attorney, it would be necessary to appoint another man to the position. The governor after consulting the members of the Republican central committee, and a number of local attorneys, authorized the Optic to announce that immediately upon his return to Santa Fe he would name Charles W. G. Ward for the place.

Mr. Ward has held the position before and proved a most capable prosecutor. The governor's decision to appoint him will meet with the hearty approval of people of the fourth district.

MARTINEZ ROAD SUPERVISOR.

Santa Fe, April 1.—Six county road superintendents were appointed today by Governor Larrazolo. Socorro county, Amos W. Green; San Miguel county, Jesus Maria Martinez; Mora county, Blas Sanchez; Sandoval county, Reyes M. Lucero; Hidalgo county, J. L. Augustine. Word comes from the Democratic counties that boards of county commissioners in several of them intend to fix the salary of the road superintendents appointed for the at one dollar a year. Several of the Republican counties, too,

it is understood, will not set the salary at \$2,500, the maximum fixed by law.

RETURN INDICTMENTS.

Santa Fe, April 1.—The special grand jury this afternoon returned the corrected indictments in the Santa Fe county bond cases. Because the grand jury last week failed to endorse the names of witnesses on one of the indictments it had to be summoned again to cure the omission. This is the third time that the indictments have been returned. Attorney General Askren and former District Attorney J. H. Crist have charge of the prosecution.

FOCH LEAVES FOR SPA

Paris, April 1.—Marshal Foch will leave Paris tonight for Spa to meet Mathias Erzberger to discuss with him the alleged demand that Polish troops be permitted to use the port of Danzig. The marshal has received full powers to negotiate with German representatives. He will be in constant communication with the council of four. The inter-allied shipping commission has completed preparations to transport the Polish troops to Danzig.

HIDALGO COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Santa Fe, April 1.—Governor O. A. Larrazolo today appointed the following officials for the new county of Hidalgo: Frank Curry, son of former Governor George Curry, assessor; David Creswell, county clerk; Frank R. Coon, county treasurer; Mrs. Julia Clark, county superintendent of schools; Joseph Leahy, sheriff. The officers assume their duties on New Year's day, 1920.

SHIP MAKING FOR PORT

New York, April 1.—Naval officials here reported today that the naval supply ship Culgoa, carrying 104 casual troops which was reported in distress yesterday southeast of New York, was slowly proceeding to this port. She was having trouble with her pumps and moving at a speed of six knots. It is not known when she will arrive.

STRIKE BEING SETTLED

Madrid, April 1.—With the industrial situation improving everywhere it is understood that as soon as quiet is restored, Premier Romanones will hand his resignation to the king. It believed probably that the king will ask the premier to remain in office in view of the success which he settled the strikes throughout the country without disorders.

DAVIS SPECIAL COUNSELOR.

Santa Fe, April 1.—Attorney Stephen B. Davis, Jr., of Las Vegas was today designated by Governor Larrazolo as special counsel to aid the attorney general in prosecuting claims of residents of San Juan county to the waters of the La Plata river against water users in Colorado. The legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the prosecution of the fight.

WILL FORM ALLIANCE

Budapest, April 1.—The Hungarian government has sent a delegation to Berlin to conclude a treaty of alliance against the entente allies. Former officials of Field Marshal Mackensen's army have arrived in Budapest to reorganize the Hungarian army along German lines.

About the most belated invention we can think of has just been patented by an Arkansas genius. It is a corkscrew upon the handle of which is mounted beaded wires to extract corks which have been pushed into the bottle.

But how can the peace conference be expected to make peace until it has settled such burning questions as prohibition, smoking and gambling.

The first thing a man thinks of when he is reducing the cost of living is to reduce his contributions to charity.

VOTE ON BEER AMENDMENT.

Detroit, April 2.—Friends and foes alike of the liquor traffic will await with interest the results of the election to be held in Michigan next Monday when the voters of the state will pass upon a so-called beer and wine amendment to the present law which provides for statewide prohibition of the bone dry variety. The proposed amendment reads as follows:

"It shall be forever lawful in this state to import transport, manufacture, use, buy, sell keep for sale, give away, barter or furnish every kind of cider, wines, beer, ale and porter and to possess the same in a private residence. So much of Section II, Article XVI of this constitution as prohibits the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving away, abttering or furnishing of vinous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors, is hereby repealed. The legislature, by general law, shall reasonably license and regulate the sale and keeping for sale of vinous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors; provided, however, that the electors of each city, village or township forever shall have the right to prohibit the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of inous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors within such city or village or township."

Attention is called by opponents of the saloon traffic to the fact that the wording of this proposed amendment is such that, in reality, far more may be included within its scope than appears at first sight on the surface.

The state anti-saloon league is circulating widely a statement under the caption "The Forty Points," in which an attempt is made to point out the full significance of the proposals. It is claimed by the anti-saloon leaders that the adoption of the amendment would amount to a repeal of the local option law and would prevent the people from initiating by petition any new option law giving a county the right to prohibit such liquors as are mentioned in the proposed amendment.

BAPTISTS MEET AT MESA.

Phoenix, April 2.—One hundred delegates are expected to attend the meeting of the Baptist Association of Arizona which will be held at Mesa, April 9, 10 and 11. The conference of the Arizona Methodist Episcopal Church, south will open here today under the presidency of Bishop Du Bose of Los Angeles. The annual convention of the Arizona Christian churches will be called to order in Tempe, April 24, and will close on the 27th.

YALE MAN DEAD IN ARIZONA.

Lawrence, Mass., April 2.—Word of the death at Grand Canyon, Ariz., of Robert Scott Bingham, halfback of the Yale football team of 1915 and 1916, was received by relatives

here today. He was a brother of Captain Wm. J. Bingham, former Harvard track captain, who now is in France. Robert Bingham was in the United States forestry service.

MUST SURRENDER JEWELS.

Copenhagen, April 2.—An order issued today in Budapest by the new Hungarian government provides all jewels and precious stones, the value of which exceeds 2,000 crowns, shall be surrendered without payment to the Communist government.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN . . .

Mrs. Esther Jolly is the new mayor of the town of South Range, Minn.

A nun, who is in a convent at Ottawa, Canada, has been granted a license as stationary engineer.

An oil company has been organized at Temple, Tex., with none but women as officers and stockholders.

Domestic servants in Toronto have formed a union and are agitating for an 8-hour day and a six-day week.

During the half century of its existence the National American Woman Suffrage Association has had but four presidents.

A unique honor has been bestowed upon Mrs. Louis Clayton of Jenkintown, Pa., who has been elected as honorary member of the local fire company.

More than one thousand societies of women in Great Britain are arranging for celebrations to be held next month in honor of the Queen Victoria centenary.

The president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan is Mrs. Yajima, who at the age of 85 years, gives her entire time to the work of the organization.

The first accomplished woman entomologist in the world was Charlotte de Bernier Taylor, daughter of the Savannah merchant who sent the first steamship across the Atlantic.

New problems of women workers developed by the war will be discussed at the sixth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League to be held in Philadelphia next June.

A new government ruling in Burma requires all Burma girls, 12 years of age and over, to attend a girl's school, if one exists in the town, rather than the mixed school as heretofore.

For the first time in the history of the American Pharmaceutical Association women are expected to take a prominent part in the association's annual convention to be held in New York City next August.

As one of the results of the war the women of India have, for the first time, been employed in the government department at Delhi, and the question is being discussed a stog iving women equal representation with men in the plans of the National India soviet.

"Graduate housewife and mother" is the title bestowed upon graduates of the domestic science school maintained by the Brazilian government. It is now the plan of the government each year to send the honor graduate of this school to the United States for three years of further study.

Texas is to have a woman deputy state labor commissioner.

WERE BLACKENED AND-ALMOST UNRECOGNIZABLE; INQUEST BEGINS.

Trinidad, Colo., April 1.—Thirteen bodies the number that perished in the explosion in the Empire mine of the Empire Coal Mining Company near Aguilar yesterday morning have been recovered. The bodies, blackened, some almost unrecognizable, were brought out by helmet crews from Berwind, Delagua and Hastings and taken to the temporary morgue established near the mine about which scores of weeping women and children lingered during the day and up to a late hour last night. Coroner Thomas Bradley announced this morning that a coroner's jury would be empanelled and the inquest started today to determine, if possible, the cause of the explosion.

The bodies of Mike Contez and Gust Boettorus were the last to be taken out last night. Indications are that the thirteen victims were either killed outright by the explosion or perished soon after.

Chicago, April 1.—Senator Reed of Missouri, a leading opponent of the league of nations as proposed at present, expressed his feeling with marked vigor in an address before the association of commerce here today.

As an illustration of his opposition, Senator Reed said: "If Japan buys American acres in Mexico what can we do? Protest to the league council? The council asks for our arguments and we quote the Monroe doctrine. The council replies that the doctrine is not international law and the Japanese can go ahead, and can do it with the support of other nations which also seek peaceful possession in Mexico. If Great Britain voted against Japan in this matter she could not protect herself in Mexico."

Senator Reed said that such a situation would lay the ground work for war.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 1.—Indictments charging fraud and sabotage in the manufacture of shells for the United States army were returned by a federal grand jury here today against the William J. Oliver Manufacturing company and a number of officers of the company. A separate indictment was returned against J. A. Seiger, one of the government's witnesses.

BRICE SUPPLANTS HOLLOWMAN.

Santa Fe, April 1.—District Judge C. R. Brice is sitting in place of Judge Reed Holloman in the trial of William G. Kelly under an indictment returned this afternoon charging that Kelly obtained the payment of a fraudulent Santa Fe county bond for \$1,000. The case went to trial this evening.

WAGES IN BUDAPEST.

Vienna, April 1.—The daily wages of laborers in Budapest has been fixed at 30 crowns for men, 25 for women and 20 for children (the normal exchange value of the crown is 20 cents).

Thousands of lawyers, small business men and officials are out of employment as a result of the revolution and are applying for work as common laborers.

London, April 1.—Regarding a published report that the blockade of the central powers had been raised generally, the blockade department of the foreign office ex-

plains that the blockade was lifted from German Austria, but not from Hunagry. Along the Adriatic the allies raised the blockade some time ago.

As far as Germany is concerned, it was added, the blockade has been changed to the extent of sending food supplies through.

BAKER APPROVES DECISION THAT THIS PERCENTAGE IS INTOXICATING.

Washington, April 1.—So far as the army is concerned any beverage containing 1.4 percent of alcohol will be considered intoxicating. This decision of the judge advocate general was approved today by Secretary Baker.

The ruling was made in answer to requests from camp and organization commanders for a ruling of section 12 of the selective service act governing the possession of alcoholic liquors in or near the military camps.

The decision that 1.4 percent of alcohol would be considered the deadline by the military authorities is understood to have been based on an opinion of the army medical experts that this would intoxicate the average healthy soldier if sufficient quantities of the beverage was imbibed.

Sale of intoxicating liquors to discharged soldiers, away from reservations or military dry zones, even if they are in uniform, is not unlawful, the department holds in a separate opinion of the judge advocate general, approved by Secretary Baker.

"To come within the prohibition of the law," the statement said, "the person in uniform must be a member of the military forces and a discharged soldier is not a member."

Under food administration regulations one half of one per cent alcohol made a beverage officially intoxicating. This standard has been adopted in many states, although in some as much as 2 per cent is allowed. The question of what is an intoxicating beverage is pending in the courts.

SIX CANDIDATES IN FIELD FOR MAYOR; CAMPAIGN ENDS IN RIOT.

Chicago, April 1.—Electors of the city are balloting for mayor and other city offices today after a campaign said to have been the most bitter in the history of the municipality. With six candidates in the field for mayor, partisan, religious and racial hatreds flamed high during the campaign, which ended last night with riotous scenes in the central district which extra police details had difficulty in controlling at times. The candidates for mayor are: William Hale Thompson, Republican incumbent; Robert M. Switzer, Democrat, county clerk; Maclay Hoynes, independent Democrat; states attorney; John Fitzpatrick, labor, president of Chicago Federation of Labor; John M. Collins, Socialist; Adolph S. Carm, Socialist Labor.

A heavy vote in the mayoralty election today was presaged by the early voting. In the first hour and a half from 20 to 25 per cent of the vote had been recorded according to watchers. The weather was cool and clear.

A feature of the day was a technical strike of more than a score of unions in behalf of John Fitzpatrick. The "strike" was for the

day only and was to permit the "strikers" full freedom to electioneer.

Doubtless inspired by a desire for efficiency in the administration of the business of the government, public opinion is noticeably crystallizing as to the desirability, one might almost say the necessity, of electing as President Wilson's successor in the white house a republican who has had the advantage of one or more terms of service in one or both houses of congress. The tremendous reconstruction problems now confronting the country, resultant from four years of world war and countless mistakes and unmeasured profligacies of six years of democratic misrule, call for the closest co-operation and correlation of the administrative with the legislative branch of government.

There is no other business so vast, so complicated, or so important as that of the government of the United States. It takes at least two years of service for a member of either house of congress to familiarize himself with the intricate operations of our governmental machinery, and it is impossible for a man with no previous experience in either house of congress, if elected president to accomplish in the administration of government as satisfactory results as he could had he enjoyed several years previous service in the legislative branch.

In business one always seeks the individual who, in addition to honesty and industry, has the most extensive, successful experience, whether his services be desired as an employe or an employer. Special training for the work that the individual is called upon to perform is highly desirable in private business. One who is to be placed in a supervisory position should have a comprehensive knowledge of the various branches of work coming under his charge, and experience in dealing with the men in whose work he must co-operate.

The same principles apply in government business, and special care in selection should be given to the individual who is to occupy the position of greatest power and responsibility in shaping the destiny of the nation.

The marked success of William McKinley as president was due largely to his many years of service in congress, which gave him a comprehensive knowledge of governmental affairs and enabled him to co-operate with, rather than continually antagonize, the legislative branch of government, which under the constitution is ranked as first in importance. The prosperity and happiness of the people of the country under McKinley's administration furnish an excellent example of the logic of the argument that experience in the legislative branch of the government is a highly valuable qualification for one who is to be chosen as the head of the executive branch.

Washington, April 1.—All meat packers were released today from food administration control. Under a proclamation signed by President Wilson at Paris, effective today, "all persons, firms, corporations, or associations engaged in importing, manufacturing including packing, storing or distribution of fresh, canned or cured

beef, pork, mutton or lard," are released from license by the food administration.

A cablegram from Herbert C. Hoover at Paris notified food administration officials of the proclamation. It was stated at the food administration that the president's action released packers from supervision of every kind exercised by the food administration, including restrictions upon margins of prices.

Applies Only to Packing Houses

Chicago, April 1.—At the United States bureau of markets here, it was pointed out that the removal of restrictions applied directly to dealings in packing house products and not directly to the purchase or sale of livestock. All dealers of live stock are still subject to government license. This license is from the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture.

Under the authority of the Ever food control act, by which the food administration had authority to put the packers under license, control was exercised, in addition to limiting margin of profit over unfair practices, wasteful practices, extortionate charges and hoarding.

The only control over food commodities left to the administration is on cotton seed and cotton seed products, sugar and wheat and its products. These commodities come under the supervision of the grain corporation in New York.

The enforcement division will be maintained for the purpose of imposing penalties should any become necessary while these commodities remain under license.

Packers here, upon receipt of the news of release from governmental control, today said they wished to read the text of the new order before discussing its effects.

Several said that the effect probably would be negligible. Whether live stock prices advanced, one packing house representative thought depended on the foreign market, and he said he does not now know what effect if any, the release might have on the export market. Another pointed out that as the packers last year made a smaller profit than the food administration permitted, removal of this limitation was not likely, in his opinion, to have much effect. The limitation was 9 per cent on capital invested in meat food products and 2½ per cent on turnover.

Inasmuch as for sufficient reason, any license is necessarily exposed to possible cancellation, it was pointed out, the livestock industry is by no means yet taken altogether from under the federal control which resulted from the stress of war time conditions. Even without actual withdrawal of license in any given case, much margin for regulation exists through a hint or warning to license and that practices objected to as against the public welfare would result in a license withdrawal.

IGNORED BY PALMER

Washington, April 1.—Private organizations offering to continue the espionage work undertaken during the war were informed by Attorney General Palmer that the department of justice would not recognize or have any connection with them officially.

MEXICAN BANDS**PLAY GOOD MUSIC**

Juarez, Mex.—Mexican military bands are superior to American army bands both in ability to keep marching time and to play military and classical music with expression said Colonel Selah R. H. Tompkins at a dinner given by General Jesus Agustin Castro in honor of General James J. Hornbrook and Colonel Tompkins of the United army, on board his private train here. A military band of 70 pieces sat in the sun beside the general's private car and played selections from grand operas, military marches and American airs. The band was augmented by a drum and trumpet band of 20 members who played the bugle and drum calls and marches of the Mexican army while the band played the airs. Colonel Tompkins was especially enthusiastic over the way the trumpeters sounded their flourishes to the colors, the perfect tiempo of the drum section and the swing of the music which made it perfect for marching, he said:

"If your men can fight like your band can play they are good soldiers," Colonel Tompkins said.

STREET TO HONOR SOLDIERS

Pueblo, Colo.—If plans recently inaugurated by the Arkansas Valley chapter of the D. A. R. materialize a section of Twenty-ninth street will be marked with rows of elm trees on either side of the street and be named Victory street in honor of Pueblo county soldiers. The street is one that motor tourists use in reaching the city and suitable arches with appropriate inscriptions are planned at either end of the elm rows.

LINCOLN'S GRANDSON**IN THE WAR**

Cordova, Alaska.—Edwin M. Stanton, an attorney of Iditarod, and grandson and namesake of Lincoln's famous war secretary, gave his all in the world's fight for democracy, according to word from the interior.

Stanton enlisted soon after the declaration of war by the United States, joining a Pennsylvania regiment. He came to Alaska in 1910 as a lieutenant in the regular army, and was stationed at Fort Ceward. He had seen service in the Philippines. Soon after coming to Fort Seward he resigned and was appointed United States commissioner at Iditarod in 1911 where he took up the practice of law. His mother died in Germany during the war, where she and Stanton's sister had been traveling.

BUFFALO BUCKS TRAIN

Pueblo, Colo.—Denver and Rio Grande officials are wondering just what a certain huge buffalo thinks of its passenger trains. The beast recently tried to stop a train over La Veta pass at night, but found the locomotive stronger than its head. Undaunted it came back and rammed the train again and a second time rolled off into the ditch. The train was running slowly, otherwise it is believed the buffalo would have been killed.

TAX COMMISSION WILL CONVENE

Santa Fe, April 2.—The new state tax commission will convene today for organization. It is understood that five special agents at \$175 a month are to be appointed to investi-

gate values and assessments and assist assessors and tax collectors, are to be named. John Joerns is to be reappointed secretary. Nine assessment reports and protests of banks are to be taken up on Monday of next week.

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VERMONT M. E. CONFERENCE.

St. Albans, Vt., April 2.—St. Albans is entertaining the annual meeting of the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which opened today with a full attendance of clerical and lay delegates. The sessions will continue an entire week and will be presided over by Bishop C. D. Mitchell of St. Paul. Today was devoted to the registration of delegates and the formalities of organization. The ministerial appointments will be announced at the close of the conference.

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GETS INVITATION TO DENVER

Denver, April 2.—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former chairman of the foreign relations committee has accepted an invitation to speak in Denver April 25 before the Denver civic association.

Fort Worth, April 2.—The Ranger-Duke Oil Company has a 100-acre lease in the famous Ranger field on the Leon river, south of Ranger and northwest of the Duke and the Knowles wells and Hog creek. This company was recently organized by W. T. Johns of Fort Worth with a capital of \$85,000—stock non-assessable—company to be incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas when fully subscribed. Walter B. Sloan, manager for Wm. Cameron & Co., Fort Worth, is trustee. A large block of the stock has already been subscribed, mostly by the leading business men of Fort Worth and they hope to let drilling contracts in a few days. As their lease is located between the largest producing wells in the Ranger field and as they have a very favorable geological report on same, their proposition looks unusually good. The headquarters for the company are at the offices of W. T. Johns, manager, 316-17 Dean Waggoner bldg., Fort Worth.

MUST SURRENDER JEWELS.

Copenhagen, April 2.—An order issued today in Budapest by the new Hungarian government provides all jewels and precious stones, the value of which exceeds 2,000 crowns, shall be surrendered without payment to the Communist government.

OIL COMPANY INCORPORATES

Santa Fe, April 2.—The Northeast New Mexico Oil company, capitalized at \$500,000 filed incorporation papers today. The sum of \$3,500 has been subscribed by 30 incorporators, who have named E. P. Brown of Roy, Mora county, their statutory agent.

GERMAN SECURITIES**WILL HELP BUY FOOD**

Berlin.—A list of the securities which the government had decreed shall be surrendered in order to help pay for food delivered to Germany is published by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and includes the bonds of 33 foreign railroads. The railroad bonds are all to be purchased at par or above, except the Louisville and Nashville second mortgage bonds.

Foreign residents in Germany owning securities need not surrender or register them. They may export their securities if it is proven that they were purchased before March 4, 1919. The owners of securities will be paid in proportion to the size of the indemnity demanded by the allies.

TO INSTALL NEW BISHOP.

Albany, N. Y., April 2.—Rt. Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, recently consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Albany, will be formally installed tomorrow in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The installation will be made the occasion for elaborate ceremony in which many visiting prelates as well as the clergy of the Albany diocese will participate.

"Hearts of the World" Coming Soon

What "The Birth of a Nation" was to the civil war, D. W. Griffith's other great picture, "Hearts of the World" is to the great war.

This picture, which will come to the Coronado in a short time, has shown all over the country at regular theater prices. Over 13,000 feet of film is used, making a show which lasts over three hours.

Manager Fields of the Coronado announces that while he is compelled to maintain the prices that have been charged for this big picture all over the country, that there will be about 500 seats at the minimum price, which will give Las Vegans an opportunity to really see the picture for less than is usually charged.

INDIANA SHOWS BENEFIT.

Indianapolis, April 2.—Indiana today rounds out its first year under statewide prohibition. Business men in general express themselves as being well satisfied with the results. Indianapolis and other large cities and towns throughout the state report a marked reduction of crime during the past twelve months.

NATIONALIZE PORT SERVICE

Buenos Aires.—The government has issued a decree nationalizing the port service here of coastwise vessels in an effort to solve the port strike situation as it affects coastwise trade. It is said that the February wages of the port workmen will be paid by the government.

Domestic servants in Toronto have formed a union and are agitating for an 8-hour day and a six-day week.

As one of the results of the war the women of India have, for the first time, been employed in the government department at Delhi, and the question is being discussed a stog iving women equal representation with men in the plans of the National India soviet.

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The president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan is Mrs. Yajima, who at the age of 85 years, gives her entire time to the work of the organization.

ALLENBY WILL RESTORE ORDER

Cairo, April 2.—General F. H. Allenby, the new commander in chief in Egypt told a gathering of Egyptian notables today he would be forced to employ active repression to restore order in Egypt. He said that it had been found impossible to restore order by defensive measures.

WILL BE NO SMALL STATE

Czecho-Slovakia Could at Once Take Rank as Eighth World Power, Asserts Writer.

We are told the Czecho-Slovak state will be a small one, and as a result its existence will be precarious, assuming the world shall remain in anything like its present condition of international disorganization, Charles Pergler writes in Asia Magazine. In the first place, as modern states go, the new state will not be a small one, having a population of about 12,000,000, and the area of the new state will be about 50,000 English square miles. When we recollect that Belgium has 11,873 square miles, it is seen at a glance that the new state can hardly be classed as small. Moreover, the belief in the necessity of large states, rife in certain circles of economic and political theorists, and largely based upon certain teachings of Karl Marx, is one of the superstitions that periodically appear, in order to be abandoned upon a sober second thought.

The theory that small states and nations cannot succeed is not borne out by history. Even prior to the war there were in Europe 27 states, and the great majority of these were small. There were only six of the so-called great powers: Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, England, France and Italy. Portugal, Denmark, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Belgium, Norway, Serbia, Greece, Holland, Sweden, Montenegro and Turkey are all, or were, smaller than the state we are attempting to describe. The latter will hold in Europe the eighth place, only England, Poland, France, Italy, Spain and Russia being larger.

Wiping Out Wild Beasts.

One of the efforts of the state government of Arizona and the federal government in their campaign for the eradication of predatory animals, which cause large losses in range stock, is the employment of skilled hunters. Thirteen are now in the employ of the state and federal governments.

Other men are exterminating rodents which destroy range.

One of the hunters within two months has killed 11 mountain lions. Another killed 55 coyotes within a month.

No "Can't" in Banking.

The vice president of a big San Francisco bank remarked recently that they had run their business without any bank after the fire of 1906, without any money before the issue of clearing-house certificates in 1907 and without any men in the war-time influenza epidemic of 1918, offering further proof, if proof be needed, of the resourcefulness of bankers.—Pacific

Selous a Mighty Hunter.

Frederick Courtenay Selous, D. S. O., called the mightiest of hunters, was born a London boy with the call of the wild in his blood. Forbidden at school to climb dangerous elms for rooks' nests he persuaded his dormitory mates to lower him from the windows and he climbed for his eggs at midnight. On a bitter March day he swam an ice-cold lake for herons' eggs. In the great ice disaster on Regent's Park lake in 1867 he had his first escape from death.

In 1871, when only twenty, he landed in South Africa, vowed for life to the desperate calling of a professional big-game hunter, and had many fights with, and hairbreadth-escapes from, lions, buffalos, elephants and other wild animals.

His physique, as an early portrait shows, was lithe and tough, as that of the lions he hunted. When he was fifty-seven he cycled 100 miles on a soaking day in England. When he was sixty-five he fell fighting in East Africa.

so does she. I suppose I should be calling you Lady Harriet, but it don't come natural yet, you know."

"What do you mean, Jane?" asked Harriet, amusedly. It all seemed like some strange dream to her, the hurried courtship, the wedding with her aunt in charge, and now the long journey that lay ahead.

"Why, that day when he came for lunch," Jane flushed guiltily, "he made me tell him who you were. I mean who the young lady with the beautiful voice was at the switchboard and so I told him the truth. He'd have found out, anyhow, the minute he heard that Mollie springing her brogue on him over the wire."

"Oh, Jane," laughed Harriet, "I thought it was fate, and it was just you."

DOG ALWAYS MAN'S FRIEND

Fact Is About the Best Compliment That Has Been Paid to the Human Race.

Who can look on the pictures of a good dog without a thrill? What memories of pleasant excursions afield, of purple dawns on upland pastures, the pungent scent of fallen leaves, the golden glow of autumn sunsets and soft, cool winds, a picture by that master of all animal painters, Osthaus, brings to mind. From the dim and shadowy past, when man himself had risen little above the brute creation, the dog was his chosen friend and companion. That is the best compliment that man ever received, or ever will receive. A man that a dog likes is a man that human beings can like, and as a corollary the man that likes a dog is a man worth knowing.

Every dog cannot be a champion. Neither can every man be president, but he can be just as good a man, and so a dog without championship honors, be he faithful and honest, is as good a friend and as well worth having as the bench or the field winner, says a writer in Forest and Stream. If you are fortunate to hold the affection of a friend like this, you are indeed to be envied, for you have passed a test based on an honest deduction.

WAS A NURSE IN FOUR WARS

English Woman, Veteran of Many Previous Campaigns, Served in World Struggle.

Mrs. Teresa Eden Richardson, who died recently at Bath, England, was a worker in the hospitals of four wars. She held the South African medal, the Order of the Crown of Japan, the Japanese Red Cross Order of Merit, two Greek medals and the 1914 Star.

During the South African war, says the London Times, Mrs. Richardson nursed at a hospital at Bloemfontein, when the epidemic of enteric fever tried to the utmost the resources of the medical staff. Afterward, through the Japanese minister, she was attached to the Red Cross society of Japan during the war with Russia.

Later she nursed at Athens during the war between Greece and Turkey, and when the present war broke out, being then sixty-eight years old, she went to Brierfort, near Brussels. After the German armies had occupied that place she nursed at one of the hospitals of Antwerp throughout the bombardment, she and her maid being the only persons who remained at her hotel. Mrs. Richardson was one of the last to leave the town, escaping down the Scheldt in a coal barge crowded with refugees. The privation endured at this period seriously affected her health and she was compelled to abandon further attempts to render help in Red Cross hospitals in London and Nice.



There are three kinds of people in the world, the wills, the won'ts and the can'ts. The first accomplish everything, the second oppose everything, and the third fail in everything. Davidson.

VARIETY OF PIE.

To prepare chicken pie cut a well cleaned chicken into pieces, and place in a saucepan, adding the neck, giblets and the skinned feet. To prepare the feet, wash well, then plunge them into boiling water then dip in cold water, when the outside skin will be easily removed. Add one cupful of finely diced celery, one

large carrot cut in dice, two large chopped onions, cook all together until the chicken is tender. Remove the breast to cool and remove the meat. Place the wings, legs and thighs in a glass casserole and add the meat from the breast, the other vegetables and six quartered and parboiled potatoes. Thicken the gravy with flour mixed with cream or rich milk, cover with baking powder biscuit dough after seasoning well and bake until brown.

Fruit Mince Pie.—Take one pound each of raisins, dried peaches, one-half pound of dried apricots, one pound of prunes, one-half pound of candied citron, orange and lemon peel shredded fine; two quarts of cranberries. Put all through the meat chopper using the coarsest knife. Place in a preserving kettle and add two and one-half pounds of brown sugar and a cupful of any canned fruit juice or water. Cook slowly and carefully for one hour, then cool and add five pounds of chopped apple with the peeling left on. Add one pound of suet chopped fine, one pound of the seedless raisins, four tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of ginger, one of cloves, one of allspice and one-half of nutmeg and one of salt. Cover with one quart of cider boiled ten minutes. Mix thoroughly and can boiling hot.

Mince From Preserves.—Take one glass of spice grape jam, one pint jar of cherries, free from juice, one pint jar of peaches, sliced and strained, one pint of plums, pits removed and strained from the juice; one glassful of quince preserves, one glassful of apple butter, four quarts of chopped apple, one cupful of chopped suet, one pound of raisins, four ounces each of candied lemon, citron and orange peel shredded fine, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of nutmeg, one-half tablespoonful each of cloves, allspice and ginger.

Nellie Maxwell
HIS MANNER IMPRESSES.

"I knows a janitor," said Uncle Eben, "dat wishes folks 'Happy New Year' in a way dat don't make 'em any happier dan if he was a bill collector."

Precision.

"Is the car ahead a smoker?"

"No, sir."

"But I see some men in it smoking."

"Oh, they are."

Gracious.

"So she turned you down?"

"Yes, but she was very gracious about it."

"What did she say?"

"She said she couldn't think of marrying me but she hoped I would keep on proposing so that some day she might be able to point me out to her husband as the man she might have married."

ROYAL-DUTCH CO. BUYS LARGE PETROLEUM HOLDINGS IN OLD MEXICO

New York, April 3.—Royal-Dutch-Shell oil interests acquired control of the Mexican company according to advices from oil centers in Mexico City.

This announcement follows receipt of news that the British government is fostering a combination of British oil interests and is considering the creation of an oil ministry to assist these interests in obtaining oil concessions in foreign countries.

The Royal-Dutch-Shell group, consisting in large part of British capitalists, is one of the world's largest oil combinations and becomes a still more powerful combination by its acquisition of the Eagle oil concessions in Mexico. The British government, it is said, has been buying recently the holdings of British citizens in the Royal Dutch combine, which owns oil properties in many parts of the world including districts of Oklahoma and California.

Copenhagen, April 3.—The new government in Hungary has definitely promulgated a system of government by village, town, district and county councils and a national assembly of councils, advices say. The representative to the national assembly will be elected by the town and county councils.

All men and women who have reached the age of 18 will be permitted to vote with the exception of those who employ wage earners for profit or who live on unearned income, or are merchants, priests, monks, common criminals or lunatics.

The policy of the Wilson administration in urging the American people to let other nations build up their commerce at the expense of our own is not a new one. In 1913 the Wilson-Underwood law was passed removing tariff restrictions so that other nations flooded our markets with their goods, putting the American producer out of business and creating bread lines and free bunk houses. The "give up" policy was a pre-war as well as after-war policy of the Wilson administration.

No civilian can be convinced that a soldier leaving camp without permission, to visit his sick wife and child, deserves 15 years' imprisonment; that a raw recruit deserves 40 years' imprisonment for telling an arrogant officer to "go to hell," or that a soldier who refused to drill when he was tired and sick deserves a death sentence. In these and many similar cases there may have been a lamentable lack of respect or tact on common sense on the part of the privates concerned; but there was still more obviously a lack of justice on the part of the military courts that sat in judgment.

A blow to the wets comes in the decision of the attorney general of Oregon that the referendum cannot be invoked on the federal prohibition amendment. According to the Oregon jurist a referendum in that state can apply only to the lawmaking power of the legislature, that is to say, to bills or acts and not to resolutions. It was by a resolution that the federal amendment was ratified. The point may be a fine one, but evidently the law is a game both sides can play at.

Washington, March 31.—The American embassy at Mexico City was instructed today to make inquiries concerning the report that the Mexican government has granted concessions to Japan in Lower California, and to report the facts as fully as possible.

No official information has reached the department about the concessions and surprise was expressed by the dispatch from Mexico City yesterday quoting General Amado Aguirre, under secretary of development and agriculture, as saying they had been granted. The American government is interested because of the apparent success of Japan in obtaining a long sought foothold in Lower California and because the tract of land involved was developed and is claimed by an American company whose rights were declared forfeited by the Mexican government in 1917.

The land, upwards of a million acres below the California border, was granted by the then President Diaz to the California and Mexican Land company of Los Angeles, of which General Harrison Grey Otis, of Los Angeles, was the leading figure.

It was desert land with nothing growing on it but sage brush, cactus and chaparral. The soil, however, was rich in places eight feet deep, formed by deposits for generations by the Colorado river. It produced nothing for Mexico and the expense of putting water on the land was so great that no one in Mexico would undertake it. The American company spent more than \$1,000,000 in irrigation work before the tract was productive. One of the requirements of the concession was that the land should be irrigated. Another was that it should be settled with farmers and ranchers. Both these requirements are said to have been met by the American company.

When Diaz was deposed and the revolutionary period began the American settlers were driven from the land by the revolutionists. Stocks and settlers were killed. For two years the land was uncared for and then the company found that Japanese settlers were willing to take up farms and cultivate them. The Japanese were protected by the Mexicans, whatever party of revolutionists were in power in that section. Short time leases are said to have been granted to Japanese farmers, but the American owners refused to sell any of the land to the Japanese or to grant long term leases. On April 7, 1917, the Mexican government declared the tract confiscated according to the statements of General Aguirre, and then, apparently, the Mexican government opened negotiations with a Japanese syndicate.

Acting Secretary Phillips said today that the Los Angeles company proposed about two years ago to grant a Japanese corporation long term leases on a portion if not all of the tract. At that time, the company still was unable to maintain America still was unable to maintain America. The department objected to the proposed leases the company dropped its negotiations with the Japanese.

When Senator Phelan of California recently informed the department that negotiations had been renewed, the company's attention was directed to the American government's attitude.

Prevent Land Grants

San Francisco, March 31.—Direct diplomatic representations to Mexico and Japan to prevent the establishment of land grants to Japanese within Mexican borders "because of their military and industrial menace" are to be urged on the floor

of congress by United States Senator James D. Phelan, according to an announcement by the senator here today. He will make a direct plea to the state department also, he announced.

"While Mexico is well within her constitutional right in granting this land, it will form a 'little Japan,' right on our borders," Senator Phelan said. "This will increase the danger of Japanese invasion of California which is a very attractive country for them. It would create a base of supplies and would be a propoganding ground."

"Already we know that the Japanese are coming over the border from Mexico. The Japanese fishermen at San Pedro and San Diego maintain a large fleet of high powered motor boats, and it is suspected that the Japanese are coming in also by that means."

"So a large Japanese colony in Mexico would be a military and industrial menace and I believe that the policy of the government is to prevent such a settlement near our doors."

NEW JAP LAWS.

Washington, March 31.—Among new laws passed by the Japanese diet which adjourned Thursday, the state department was advised today was an election statute under which it is said approximately 2,500,000 will be given the franchise as against approximately 1,500,000 who vote under the present law. The budget submitted by the Hara ministry was adopted by the diet without change and every government measure of importance was enacted.

WILL MANAGE PEORIA TEAM

Peoria, Ill., March 31.—Jimmy Hamilton of Seattle, former manager of the Portland Northwestern league club and the Muskegon Central league team, was today signed to manage the Peoria team of the Three-Eye league for the coming season.

VIOLATORS WILL GET INE.

Lincoln, March 31.—Persons convicted in this state of urging the use of violence to accomplish industrial ends, would be subject to a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment from one to ten years or both under provisions of an anti-criminal syndication bill passed by the house of the state legislature today.

The bill which already has been passed by the senate is ready to be sent to the governor for his approval. It defines criminal syndicalism as the doctrine which advocates crime physical violence and as a means of effecting industry or for profit.

A WELCOME FOR SICKNESS.

Indigestion, clogged stomach and bowels, is more than an invitation to illness; it gives a cordial welcome. Undigested food ferments and sends poisons throughout the system. Foley Cathartic Tablets are wholesome, quick in action, no bad after effect. Cleanse bowels, sweeten stomach, tone up liver. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

RAILROAD STRIKE SETTLED.

Copenhagen, March 31.—The railroad strike in German Austria has been settled, a report from Vienna says.

A strike of railway workers in German Austria was called Wednesday. A dispatch from Vienna Friday indicated that the strike was in sympathy with the Hungarian mission.

MINE WORKERS WILL NOT STRIKE FOR MONEY

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31.—The United Mine Workers of America will not participate in any general strike on July 4 in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of a bomb explosion in San Francisco in a preparedness day parade.

Announcement that the executive board of the mine workers had denied against the strike was made here through the United Mine Workers Journal, the official publication of the union.

The executive board says that the convention of the international workers defense league of San Francisco, held in Chicago, which issued the strike call, was not authorized by the American Federation of Labor and the international union of the United Mine Workers was not represented officially at the convention and not bound by the action taken there.

Washington, March 31.—General March announced today that he had ordered soldiers discharged within 48 hours after arrival at demobilization camps unless special conditions made it impossible. He said the demobilization total now had passed the million and a half mark. Many men object, General March explained, to being held for parades or for any other purposes.

The chief of staff made it plain that the war department was not opposing the parades of returning units where the men desired to remain in the service for that purpose. He said, however, that no men would be kept against their will to await the arrival of other units of their division hereafter.

Demobilization statistics today show 1,460,641 men and 88,649 officers discharged. Reserve commissions have been given 27,237 officers, including twenty colonels and 15,310 officers have applied for regular service commissions.

Halifax, N. S., March 31.—The United States naval supply ship Culgoa with 103 returning troops on board, all casuals, is reported in distress off New York, according to a wireless message picked up here.

The message said the vessel was hove to in a strong northeast wind and rough sea. It further stated that the ship was capable of making six knots if the weather moderated. The Culgoa sailed from Brest for New York on March 5, and put in at the Azores, from which she departed on March 19.

The Culgoa's position was given as 35 degrees north latitude, 66.38 degrees west, longitude. Her circulating pump was said to be out of commission.

Troops From Four States

New York, March 31.—The supply ship Culgoa reported in distress off this port, has a casual list consisting of troops from Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and scattered origin, in all three officers, 100 men and one civilian.

Army debarkation authorities express no uneasiness regarding the ship.

LET THE CHILDREN GROW.

Coughs, colds, "snuffles," that hang on and tend to weaken the system and a suffering, neglected child spends so much strength in combatting a cold that the little one cannot grow as fast and sound in body as when free from affliction. Foley's Honey and Tar is splendid for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

ENTITLED TO REDUCED RATES

Washington, March 31.—The government is not entitled to reduced transportation rates from "land grant" railroads for discharged, retired or furloughed soldiers, military prisoners nor applicants for army enlistments the supreme court decided today in sustaining claims of the Union Pacific railroad for payments at rates charged the general public. A decision of the court of claims that such men are not "troops," entitled to the reduced fare was affirmed.

WAR VETERAN DEAD.

Johnson City, Tenn., March 31.—Casper Knoble, 74, Civil War veteran and credited with having captured President Jefferson Davis, at the close of the war, is dead at the Mountain Branch Soldiers' Home here. Knoble was a native of Switzerland and enlisted at Cincinnati. A son, Charles C. Knoble, resides at Philadelphia.

WANTS LEAGUE AMENDED

New York, March 31.—Elmer Root, in a letter to Will H. Hays, declared himself an advocate of the league of nations covenant provided it is amended by enforcement clauses calling for arbitration and limiting of armaments and by guarantees of protection from non-American interference in the affairs of the American continents.

THEY HIT THE SPOT.

D. McMillen, Volunteer Fireman's Home, Hudson, N. Y., writes: "Foley Kidney Pills are like a stream of water played on a fire by firemen. They hit the spot, put out the fire and drown the pain." Foley Kidney Pills relieve rheumatic pains, backache, sore muscles and other symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Berne, March 31.—News of a serious smallpox epidemic which for seven weeks ravaged the province of Apulia, Italy was received here today. Thousands of the poorer classes in the province died from the disease. In the city of Bari alone 1,500 persons perished.

For Bilious Troubles.

To promote a healthy action of the liver and correct the disorders caused by biliousness, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Try them and see how quickly they give you a relish for your food and banish that dull and stupid feeling.

LOCAL BOARDS FINISH WORK.

Washington, April 1.—All clerks and employes at local boards throughout the country go off the government's payroll tonight. March 31 was set as the date for winding up the affairs of the board forming the machinery through which America's war army was raised, but final reports have been received from only a few states. Offices of the boards will be closed, but the members retain their official status until they are released formally by President Wilson.

Whooping Cough.

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy. It is excellent.

DEBS DENIED REHEARING

Washington, March 31.—Eugene V. Debs' application for a rehearing of his appeal from conviction and sentence to ten years' imprisonment for violating the espionage act was denied today by the supreme court.

GERMAN RESISTANCE TO THE TERMS CLASSED AS BLUFF BY BRITISH GENERAL.

New York, March 31.—Although he characterized the Communist revolution in Hungary as not likely to lead to extensive military operations by the allies, and the German threat of passive resistance to the impending peace terms as "bluff," Sir General Frederick Maurice declared here today that the peace treaty must be promptly completed and food rushed to starving peoples of Europe in order to overcome a "grave situation."

The former British director of military operations returned from a visit to Washington, asserted that a few tanks, armored cars and airplanes would be sufficient to suppress resistance to allied decrees both in Germany and Hungary. He did not regard the reported appointment of General Mangin to a mission in the Balkans as indicating that the French commander was to lead a large army against the revolutionary elements.

General Maurice predicted that the Germans who had "whined and bluffed before" would sign the treaty, realizing that while resistance "might mean a lot of trouble for us, it would bring absolute ruin upon them."

REPUBLICS FORMED FROM THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE MAY SELECT OWN GOVERNMENT.

London, March 31.—George Lansbury, editor of the New Labor news paper, the Daily Herald declares that the allies have received a proposal for an understanding with the present rulers of Russia and intimates that the conditions of that understanding are the withdrawal of allied troops from Russia and the abandonment of the policy of interfering in Russian affairs. Russia, on her part, would be willing not to interfere with the affairs of other nations; allow Finland, Esthonia, Uukaine and other republics formed from the bygone Russian empire to choose their own forms of government to pay Russia's international debts.

The writer minimizes stories of outrages by Russian revolutionaries by declaring that such happenings have been less frequent than in other revolutions on a similar scale. He avers that Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, and Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik minister of war and marine, have been "outrageously slandered" and describes the present administration of Russia as clean and uncorrupt.

The reorganization of industries is proceeding in Russia, Mr. Lansbury states.

Report Causes No Stir.

London, March 31.—Publication by the Daily Herald of a report that those in power in Russia had made comprehensive peace proposals to the allied and associated powers has caused no stir in diplomatic circles here today. Those in a position to know say that if such new proposals were made they will doubtless be considered as not being bonafide as have been other proposals or feelers put forth by Premier Lenine.

Coincident with the publication of a peace proposal story, a batch of Petrograd newspapers arrived in London today. In the Northern Commune, a soviet publication, Zinoviev, the dictator of Petrograd, and reported as being next to Lenine in power, is quoted as again referring

to the proposals as not bonafide. He is reported as often making undiplomatic statements when warming up in a speech. On a previous occasion he said that any peace the bolsheviks could make with the allies would be "a scrap of paper" and a repetition of the Brest-Litovsk peace.

EXPLOSION OF GAS IN EMPIRE MINE THIS MORNING

Trinidad, Colo., March 31.—Thirteen men are reported entombed in the Empire mine Coal company near Aguilar, which was wrecked by an explosion of gas between eight and nine o'clock this morning. Twenty-three out of 36 miners who were in the mine at the time of the explosion came out by a connecting shaft shortly before 10 o'clock and reported that the fan which had not been wrecked was working, and that conditions are good for the safety of the men entombed. Helmet crews from Berwynd and Delague entered the mine within an hour after the explosion. The explosion occurred 3,000 feet in the workings.

At noon no report had come from the rescue gangs which entered the mine and the officials would make no statement as to the actual number of men entombed, stating that no check had been made.

Rescue Crews Leave Denver

Denver, March 31.—James Dayriddle, state mine inspector left Denver at noon for Trinidad to take charge of the rescue work at the Empire mine. Shortly before leaving he stated that his only information concerning the explosion was that it had occurred and that the men were entombed.

Two deputy inspectors, one at Trinidad and Walsenburg were instructed by Mr. Dalriddle to go to the mine and take charge of the rescue work.

Washington, March 31.—Industry is at a standstill in Budapest, according to advices to the state department today. A dispatch from Vienna states that all industrial activities have been stopped in the Hungarian capitol, that an inventory is being taken by the new bolshevik authorities of all factory plants, banking institutions and shops of every variety.

All property is being sequestered, both real and personal. The dispatch says every house is regarded by the authorities as belonging to the state and arms and ammunition of every kind have been requisitioned. Some prominent people have been arrested.

New York, March 31.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company, which is required to sell to competitors before 1921 all but three of its manufacturing plants, was ordered by Federal Judge Hand today. The decree, following a dismissal by the supreme court a few hours earlier of the corporation's appeal from a previous judgment dissolving the concern, was the result of a compromise agreement between the defendant and the government which charged that the company was a monopoly.

The suit was dismissed by agreement between the government and the defendant.

In the Corn Products case the government charged that the company with subsidiary concerns engaged in unfair competition, fixing prices for its products and gaining other advantages over competitors through the payment of freight rebates on shipments of starch, glucose grape sugar and other prod-

ucts.

Judgment was rendered in the federal district court of New York against the defendants, restraining them from resuming the practice and ordering dissolution of the concern along the general lines ordered by the federal court in the harvester case.

91ST DIVISION COMPOSED OF WESTERN MEN HAS BRILLIANT RECORD.

New York, March 31.—With more than 3,000 officers and men of the 91st division, National army, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana and Wyoming—the ship Siboney arrived from St. Nazaire.

These included the 363rd infantry headquarters of the second battalion, the supply company and companies F G and H; 39 officers and 861 men for Camps Kearney, Lewis, Taylor, Dodge, Funston and Sherman; and the 364th infantry field and staff headquarters of the third battalion headquarters of the supply and machine gun companies ordnance and medical detachments and companies A B I K L and M; 51 officers and 2,069 men for Camps Kearney, Lewis, Sherman, Taylor, Grant, Dix, Dodge, and Funston.

The 363rd and 364th sailed last July for Europe and took part in the offensive at St. Mihiel fought at the Argonne were sent by Marshal Foch to Belgium where they advanced under command of King Alber in the Ypres offensive in conjunction with British and French troops. Under fire the regiments constructed pontoon bridges across the Scheldt and in Belgium liberated thousands of civilians. When the armistice was signed they were about to renew their offensive.

The 91st division captured 236 prisoners; 40 machine guns; artillery and the casualties were heavy in this regiment.

MAY SUSPEND ARMISTICE.

Berlin, March 31.—The Lokal Anzeiger published a statement that it understands that a suspension of the armistice with the entente allies is possible.

If I Were a Farmer.

If I were a farmer I would keep at hand a few reliable medicines for minor ailments that are not so serious as to require the attention of a physician, such as Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds and croup.

Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains.

Chamberlain's Tablets for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation.

By having these articles at hand it would often save the trouble of a trip to town in the busiest season or in the night, and would enable me to treat slight ailments as soon as they appear and thereby avoid the more serious diseases that so often follow.

CONVICTED ON LIQUOR CHARGE

Phoenix, March 31.—Fifty days in jail was the sentence imposed on Robert Nobles, a youth of 19, by City Magistrate Frank Thomas when the young man was convicted of having liquor in his possession. Nobles said he had bought the whiskey at \$4.50 a pint, which those who profess to know, say is \$5.50 below the quotation.

MANY bed-ridden sufferers from backache and rheumatic pains owe their condition to the fact that they neglected the first warning of kidney trouble. Prompt action at the first sign of disordered kidneys will prevent much suffering. Keep the blood stream pure by keeping the kidneys healthy and the poisonous waste matter that causes pain and misery will be eliminated from the system.

Foley Kidney Pills

have brought relief to thousands of suffering men and women who were afflicted with backache, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, sore muscles, dizziness, puffiness under eyes, floating specks, biliousness, bladder weakness, loss of appetite or other symptoms of kidney trouble.

Mrs. Sam C. Small, Clayton, N. M., writes: "In January I was taken bad with my kidneys and bladder. I had been in bed two months, but kept getting worse. Then I got so bad something had to be done. We noticed an advertisement in the Clayton News for Foley Kidney Pills and we sent for some. They have done me more good than all the medicine I have taken."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Baile, March 31.—The Hungarian government is reported in Vienna dispatches to have sent an ultimatum to the Czecho-Slovak government. This action it is stated, was taken because of the concentration of Czecho troops and a rumor that there would be a general mobilization in Bohemia in the near future.

French Made Prisoners

Paris, March 31.—A small force of French troops stationed in the neutral zone between Hungary and Rumania has been attacked by Hungarian troops, 350 of the French troops being taken prisoners, according to an official report received here.

On demand of the French general the release of the prisoners has been promised by the Hungarians. Greatly disturbed conditions are reported to exist in Hungary.

London, March 31.—The Evening News says it understands that reliable information has been received in London that in case the German delegates refuse to sign the peace treaty, Marshal Foch has authority to order a general advance of the armies along the Rhine.

ROY MAN MAY BE DESERTER.

Santa Fe, March 31.—Lars P. Peterson, a Swede, who speaks English but brokenly, has been arrested at Roy, Mora county, by Deputy Sheriff Frank Schultz on the charge of being a deserter from Camp Cody. Peterson, it seems, made the mistake when he arrived at Roy, of telephoning to a bank at Deming, asking the bank to send him money he had on deposit there.

STEALS TO OBTAIN MEAL.

Phoenix, March 31.—When Lucino Sheldon Hicks was arraigned before Justice Wheeler on the charge of burglarizing a grocery store he said he had stolen only to obtain a square meal. Hicks said that all he took consisted of a bit of fish, some crackers, a banana and a bottle of soda pop, which he consumed on the premises. He was bound over to the superior court.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY.

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

Bounty has been applied for by S. Verrino Montoya of Cherryvale on a coyote, and by Andres Pollack of Las Vegas on one coyote.

Adolph Esquibel, who lives on the West side, has returned from France after more than a year of active service. Private Esquibel was with the 16th infantry, First division at Belleau Wood, Cantigny and Soissons. On his journey home Esquibel while in the Union station in Kansas City interested many persons to whom he showed scars received in battle. "There were 37 wounds in all," Esquibel says, "and after the first few I decided I'd better have my girl's name tattooed on my arm so that she would be notified anyway in case they got me."

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. Charles Iffeld in New York yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Iffeld left a week ago last Tuesday for New York on a visit and she was in apparently good health. The cause of her death was an acute attack of neuritis.

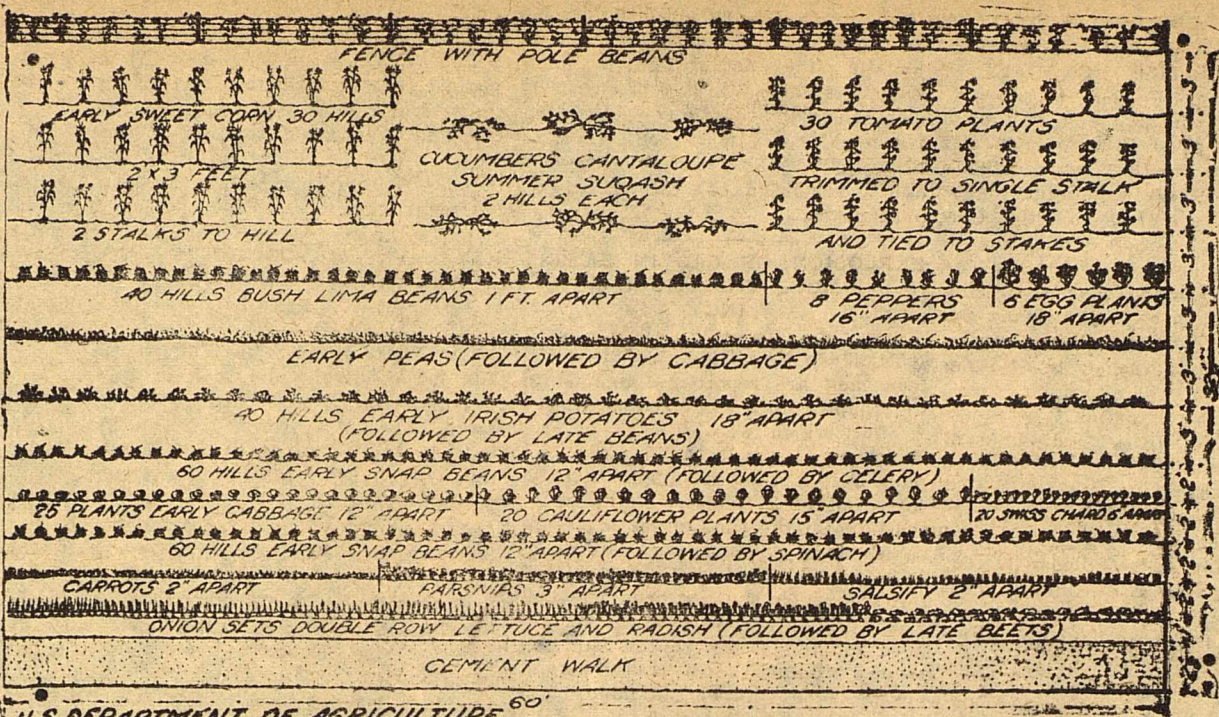
Mrs. Iffeld would have been 65 years of age the 17th of April had she lived. She was born in Paderborn, Germany in April, 1854 and came to this country in 1874. She was married to Charles Iffeld and came to New Mexico in the same year.

Besides her husband, who was with her at the time of her death, she is survived by one brother, Max Nordhaus, who is vice president and manager of the Charles Iffeld company, and three sons, Louis C. Iffeld, who is an attorney at law, Herman Iffeld and Arthur Iffeld both of the Iffeld company.

Louis Iffeld and Mrs. Herman Iffeld left last night on train No. 2 for New York and will accompany the body home. Herman, who has been visiting at Long Beach, Calif is on his way home and will arrive tomorrow night.

The election for members of the board of education yesterday, resulted in the election of Mrs. George H. Hunker and Louis P. Lyster by sweeping majorities, Mrs. Hunker received 358 votes and Mrs. Herman Iffeld only 93, giving Mrs. Hunker a majority of 265, almost four to one. Sig Nahm was given 124 votes and Lyster received 378, giving Lyster a majority of 254. The majority given Mrs. Hunker is no doubt the greatest ever received by a candidate for any office in the city of Las Vegas, in an election where there was opposition.

It was strictly ladies' day. For the first time in the history of the city, the women were supreme. Mayor Blood had arranged for lady judges and lady clerks. It seemed that only women were voting. There were at least four women to every man who came to cast their ballots. The women, particularly those representing the Santa Fe employees were perfectly organized. For a 24 hour organization, it was about perfect. The old politicians were amazed. In fact, they were jealous. Some of the men who have always been active in political affairs have decided to quietly go home and take pointers from their wives in future campaigns. And it is generally conceded that it may wise them up.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 60

The farmer generally selects the choicest plot of ground on the farm for his vegetable garden and no pains are spared to make this land rich and productive. The city or village gardener, on the other hand, has little or no choice as to the character of the soil or its location.

It is a question with him of taking the available land and doing the best he can with it. The land at his disposal often is shaded during a portion of the day, and the soil frequently consists of hard clay, refuse accumulated from building operations or materials that have been dumped upon the land. It is possible, however, to grow many of the garden vegetables under adverse conditions. Results obtained by many city gardeners during the past two years are considered truly remarkable by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In casting about for a location for the back yard or home plot should be given first consideration, the specialists say. As a general rule, a location near the house is most desirable. In the first place, if the garden is near it can be worked during short periods of available time; then, it is more convenient for gathering the vegetables as they are wanted for use; and finally the garden can be better protected from molestation.

Vacant Lots Often Good.
If the back yard or other ground near the dwelling is too small, is shaded during a considerable portion of the day, or if the soil is of such a character that vegetables cannot be grown upon it, the use of a vacant lot in the neighborhood is recommended. Where no land is available in the immediate vicinity of the home, community gardens located in the outer part of the city have proved satisfactory.

Some Location "Don'ts"
Don't plant a garden where the sun does not shine for at least five hours each day. Don't locate the garden on soil that is so thin and where the rocks are so near the surface that the garden will burn out during the summer. Don't attempt to grow a garden on land that is more cinders and rock than soil. Don't plant a garden under or near large trees that fill not only shade the crops but in addition draw all the moisture and plant food from the soil. Don't plant a garden on land that overflows.

The ideal garden spot is seldom found, but it is often possible to find a location that embodies the more important points and then to supply the others.

Make Plans Before Planting.
A definite plan for the garden should be drawn on paper before any planting is done. First determine the exact dimensions of the available land; then ascertain which parts of the garden will be the best adapted to certain crops, especially those that require a large amount of sunshine. Outline the garden plan on paper and sketch in the crops that are to be planted upon each part.

In planning the garden it should be borne in mind that certain crops such as lettuce, radishes and early beets can frequently be grown in the same rows with other crops and be removed before the main crop attains sufficient size to require the entire space. It should also be remembered that carrots, beets, salsify, early turnips, parsnips and all crops of that type may be grown rows 12 to 18 inches apart and will occupy a comparatively small space if grouped together. The taller growing crops such as pole beans, tomatoes trained to stakes, and sweet corn should be planted at one side of the garden where they will not shade the smaller crops.

Arrange Rows for Convenience.
It is generally conceded that the rows should run north and south; however, it is more important to arrange the rows for convenience of cultivation than for exposure to the sunshine.

Due consideration should be given to both companion and succession cropping. By companion cropping the plan of planting two or more crops together and removing those that mature first is followed. By succession cropping one crop follows another, keeping the land fully occupied all the time. Thus early cabbage may be followed by celery or late tomatoes; early corn or early Irish potatoes may be followed by turnips, late beans, late beets or late cabbage. The arrangement of crops depends somewhat upon locality and length of season.

Detailed directions for locating and planning gardens are contained in free bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, which will be sent upon application to the Department.

Thomas V. Truder writes to a friend here that he has been assigned to attend the "Council of Legal Education" (Inns of Court) London, England, for a period of three months. He says that England is quite refreshing after six months in France and Germany. He sends regards to all his friends.

Today's casualty list reports four killed in action, five died from wounds, 43 died of accident and other causes, 29 died of disease, 24 wounded degree undetermined, 12 wounded severely, 26 wounded slightly, and one missing in action. Jose L. Savedra of Polvadera, is the only New Mexico boy who died (cause unstated) and was previously reported missing in action.

Byron T. Mills has moved his offices to rooms in the Plaza Hotel.

A marriage license has been granted to Maclovio Martinez aged 19 of Las Vegas and Fania A. Gallegos, aged 24 of San Antonio.

Mrs. Margaret Pinney has returned from New York where she has been staying while her two sons, Beach and William, were in the service of their country. Mrs. Pinney left Las Vegas last April.

REQUEST DEBS' PARDON
Washington, April 3.—Application for a respite preliminary to a petition for pardon of Eugene V. Debs, the socialist leader sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for violation of the espionage act, has been received at the white house and will be referred to Attorney General Palmer. The request is signed by Frank P. Walsh, Charles Edward Russell and Alan Benson. It has not been brought to the attention of President Wilson, it was learned today, but the attorney general has been advised of its receipt.

WAR LEGALLY AT END
Louisville, April 3.—In line with an informal statement from the bench on March 24, Federal Judge Walter Evans in an opinion today, handed down a decision finding that the war in Europe legally is at an end and that a plea for a new trial on conviction of violation of wartime military regulations after the armistice was signed has standing in court.