

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

36TH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1919.

NUMBER 40.

Split with President Wilson on Disposition of Fiume; Italians Will Move 200,000 Troops to Adriatic Territory; May Seek Separate Peace with Germany.

Italy will withdraw her delegates from the peace conference. This is the answer of Premier Orlando to the statement of President Wilson. The Italian leader says that Italy has no other course. Premier Orlando and General Diaz will leave Paris tonight to be followed on Friday by Foreign Minister Sonnino and the other members of the delegation.

A military member of the Italian delegation declares that Italy is prepared to move 200,000 men into the territory east of the Adriatic. Half of this number would occupy the northern Dalmatian region and the vicinity of Fiume. The other half would take possession of the Dalmatian and Adriatic territory given Italy in the London treaty.

The Italian delegation is supported in its attitude by King Victor Emmanuel who urges no retraction from its point.

Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau continue their efforts to prevent a complete rupture. The premiers have not yet answered the letter of Premier Orlando asking if they thought it would be useful for the Italians to participate further in the conference.

President Wilson and the French and British premiers held their usual forenoon meeting today. What was to be discussed was not made known.

Reports are current in Paris that should the Italian break become definite Italy might seek a separate peace with Germany.

The arrival of the German peace delegation at Versailles has again been delayed, it being announced officially, until May 1. It is declared welcome to the allied and associated governments as there are many minor points to be cleared up before the final draft of the treaty is ready for presentation. The Italian crisis also will tend to retard the framing of the convention.

A further serious setback for the Russian bolsheviks has occurred in the Ukraine where Giav, the captain-general, Petlura, the Ukrainian anti-Ukrainian revolutionists friendly to and that Czech forces are quite bolshevik leader.

The situation in Hungary is still shrouded in uncertainty. Reports as to conditions there are contradictory one saying that the Rumanian advance from the east is progressing near Budapest, while another states that the Rumanians have been checked.

Mexico, it is officially announced, has recalled Alberto J. Pani, her minister to France and it is rumored that the Mexican representative at Rome also will be recalled home. The inability of Senor Pani to present his credentials to the French government, although he has been in Paris since last December, is given as the reason for Mexico's action relative to France.

Mexico also declares that she will not recognize the Monroe Doctrine.

Italy Will occupy Dalmatia. Paris, April 24.—Italian military forces will occupy that part of Dalmatia and of the Adriatic territory named in the treaty of London with

about 100,000 men, it was stated today by Captain Possess of the Italian staff. Similar forces, the captain added, would be sent to the northern region and around Fiume. Premier Orlando's course in the meantime, Captain Possess said, would be to convene parliament in special session and the passage of a measure providing for the annexation of the Dalmatian and other eastern Adriatic territory given to Italy by the London agreement and also of Fiume.

Reports have been received, the captain adds, that a military demonstration by the Jugo-Slavs at Spalato was contemplated in which event the Italians would take proper counter measures.

Emmanuel Commends Action.

Paris, April 24.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, issued a lengthy statement today replying to President Wilson in which the premier states in so many words that he is compelled to withdraw from the peace conference after President Wilson's action which is regarded as a departure from custom and leaves the Italians no other course.

King Victor Emmanuel has telegraphed to Premier Orlando commending his action and insisting that there be no recession from the position Italy has taken.

It was stated in Italian quarters today that should the break become definite Italy would take the steps to convene in special session its parliament to consider the situation.

Premier Lloyd George called on Premier Orlando before the council met this morning. The two states-

men had a long conference, the British premier endeavoring to obtain a change in the Italian position and to induce Italy's representative to remain. There was no indication, however, of the success of this effort. It was announced at Italian headquarters that Premier Orlando and General Armando Diaz of the Italian delegation would leave Paris this afternoon. Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, and the others following later.

The Paris newspapers as a whole declare that the situation must not be permitted to develop any irretrievable steps. They do not consider the incident in the nature of a break and express the hope that an acceptable compromise will be reached.

Washington, April 24.—Confidential dispatches from Paris to administration officers here indicated that the crisis brought about by Italy's demands, and the unalterable determination of President Wilson not to become a party to recognition of secret treaties had so upset the plans of the peace conference that the president's return to the United States probably would be considerably delayed.

Belief was expressed in official quarters that Italy would be obliged to recede from her demands though it was said that the premier would be obliged to maintain an unrelenting reservation as to Italy's demands.

It was pointed out that the withdrawal of the delegation did not mean the withdrawal of the Italian government from participation in the peace negotiations or from the league of nations. Italy might agree to abide by the decision of the other allies and satisfy herself with a protest against the loss of Fiume. Italy's position, it was pointed out, is extremely precarious because of the fact that she is almost entirely dependent upon the food supplies and fuel.

Rome, April 24.—An imposing demonstration occurred here today, a parade traversing the streets acclaiming Fiume and Dalmatia and cheering for Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino because of their attitude regarding Italy's claim at the Paris peace conference.

The American, British and French embassies and the offices of the Socialist paper Vonwerts were guarded by soldiers.

PAN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

New York, April 24.—Announcement was made here today by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, that the Pan-American commercial commerce will be held in London from June 2 to 5. Representatives from all countries are expected to be present.

JAPS KILL 351 IN KOREAN OUTBREAK

EMBASSY DENIES REPORTS OF CRUELTY IN SUPPRESSING DISTURBANCES.

Washington, April 24.—An official statement by the Japanese embassy today, characterizing as exaggerated current reports of cruel measures employed by the Japanese authorities in suppressing Korean disturbances, says one person was killed and six wounded in outbreaks at Seoul and that the total number of casualties in the provinces has been 351 killed and 735 wounded.

The embassy's statement follows: "The exaggerated character of the current reports about the cruelty of the Japanese in suppressing the Korean disturbances is more than borne out by an official dispatch reaching the Japanese embassy today.

"Only one person was killed and six wounded in Seoul from the start of the disturbances until very recently. The number of casualties in the provinces is all told 351 killed and 735 wounded. That is on account of the fact that the riots in the provinces were more truculent than those in the capital. In many cases the police and gendarmes were forced to resort to arms to prevent the destruction of an incendiary attack upon the officers and residences of provincial officials, schools, postoffices and means of communication as well as in self defense where the mobs were strong enough to attack them.

"Up to date there have been four killed and 76 wounded among the government forces, and one killed and 24 wounded among the Japanese and Korean officials. Perfect care is being taken by the authorities aided by the Red Cross of all the wounded who have been taken to charity homes and institutions.

"All is reported to have been quiet for the past few days."

Washington, April 24.—
 * Subscribers to Victory Liberty *
 * loan notes are encouraged by *
 * the treasury to buy registered *
 * instead of coupon notes to *
 * eliminate danger of theft or *
 * loss. Instructions today by *
 * the treasury give out the in- *
 * structions as to what steps *
 * should be taken to protect *
 * themselves in registering the *
 * bonds. *
 * * * * *

NAVAL TERMS REVISED SO THAT WATERWAY WILL REMAIN DEFENDED

Paris, April 18.—The naval terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty concerning the Kiel canal and Helgoland, have been revised in several important places. It was the original plan to destroy the fortifications of the canal, making it a strictly commercial waterway without defenses. The changes that now have been made leave the present fortification in existence have been inserted, all of which were to have been destroyed according to the original plan.

The changes concerning Helgoland leave intact the present large basin constructed on an extensive scale for the use of the submarine during the war. It was concluded that the use of submarines now had been so restricted that the basin no longer constituted a menace, and its continuance was decided upon as provided a useful haven for the North sea fishing fleet in case of distress.

The fortifications of Helgoland are to be dismantled so that the basin is virtually the only thing retained.

The final disposition of the German fleet is one of the subjects still undecided and even the highest naval authorities are not aware how the question stands since it passed into the hands of the council of four. The disposition to be made of the ships and cruisers is one of the chief things to be decided under the head of military efforts.

WOMEN WILL PRESENT PETITION TO CONFERENCE ASKING REPRISAL FOR DEPORTATIONS

Paris, April 18.—A petition asking for the punishment of the Germans responsible for the deportation of women touring in the spring of 1916 will soon be handed to the peace conference. It is signed by 15,000 women, including Madame Gaston Calmette and Mrs. Anna Roosevelt.

The petition says: "In spite of the most elementary laws of humanity, thousands of women, girls and children of every condition were forced to submit to the most odious treatment during the war. We women of France with bleeding and broken hearts, demand justice from the peace conference on behalf of our sisters.

"To prevent such crimes from ever being perpetrated again, we demand that those guilty of them be punished like ordinary criminals. We trust you will exact full justice from Germany and her allies. We are nearing the anniversary of the day, April 23, 1916, when that odious deed against which the women of all nations protest was carried out and we firmly trust that another year will not elapse before the guilty are punished, both those who issued the order from Berlin and those who executed it in the most brutal way."

According to present plans the German delegates will be permitted to ask questions to elicit obscure points, but nothing approaching a discussion of the peace terms will be permitted. Only President Wilson and the allied premiers will be present when the terms are presented to the Germans. It is expected the league of nations will have the place of honor in the terms to be presented.

Conflicting claims to the city of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast which have been laid before the peace conference in Paris and Jugo-Slavia probably will be brought to a decision.

This controversy has aroused public sentiment in Italy and when the

Italian parliament meets, April 24, it is probable Premier Orlando will be asked for a report on the subject. Hence, he is said especially to desire a settlement before that date.

Conversations on the Adriatic problem have been going on in Paris for some time, but it is indicated that a settlement has not been reached.

The allied terms of peace probably will not be laid before the Germans until Saturday of next week and it may not be until the next Monday the delegates will learn the details of the treaty.

Military experts under the direction of Marshal Foch have been charged with the drafting of reports on what should be done if Germany refuses to sign the treaty of peace.

Japan will bring before the council of four on Saturday the subject of Kiao Chau, the German fortress in the far east.

Premier Clemenceau, who refused on Wednesday to join in the conditional agreement to feed Russia through neutral nations, has at last attached his name to the undertaking. Letters exchanged between the council of four and the committee in charge of sending supplies to the Russians indicate that conditions in Russia are critical.

Libau has been seized by German and Baltic German troops, according to advices received at Copenhagen. The Lettish provisional government has been ousted, according to the report and some of the ministers imprisoned. A British mission is at Libau and warships are in the harbor.

A telegraphic communication between Berlin and Munich has been severed and Bamberg, also is cut off from the German capitol. Dispatches do not give the reason for the interruption, but German government and Bavarian troops have been fighting at Munich for the last few days.

COUNTRIES SHOULD COMBINE COURT MARTIALS IN TRIAL OF GERMANS RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR.

Paris, April 18.—The plan of the council of four to have Belgium prosecute the former German emperor on the charge of responsibility for the war is meeting with opposition.

Those who have the matter in hand divide the question of war responsibilities into two distinct classes. The first class includes military and naval offenders, like General Ludendorff and Admiral Von Tirpitz, and those accused of various excesses against the usual rules of warfare. The second class includes Emperor William, ex-Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and others whose offense is chiefly of a political nature.

Concerning the first class, that of military offenders, it is agreed there is no international courtmartial suitable to undertake such military trials, but it is pointed out that every country has its own system of courtmartial for military offenses committed within its borders. This has developed the suggestion that these countries combine their courtmartial and act under a similar procedure codified from all the separate military codes. A joint courtmartial would thus be constituted capable of dealing with offender of the first or military and naval class.

Concerning the offenders it is said that a tribunal is not necessary and would be ineffective within the legal immunity of political offenders. Therefore it is maintained that the action against Napoleon II furnishes a precedent for the decision of the allied court.

Some such general policy is de-

signed to reach ex-Emperor William and other political offenders, with Belgium or another country against the political offenses charged were chiefly directed acting for the purpose of securing the exaction of the general policy into effect.

THOS. GREGORY ASSERTS MAJORITY OF PEOPLE WILL BE SATISFIED.

New York, April 19.—Thomas W. Gregory, former attorney general, who accompanied President Wilson to France as an official adviser on matters connected with the peace conference, returned here today as a passenger on the transport Von Stueben.

Speaking of the conference and the terms of the forthcoming treaty Mr. Gregory said he returned entirely satisfied, and that in his opinion the agreements arrived at would be satisfactory to the majority of the people of the United States.

Regarding his own work while abroad, Mr. Gregory said he could say little at this time. He added, however, that a part of it had to do with a special mission for the war department. He said he had been looking into the possible return home of the bodies of American troops who died abroad and confirmed cable reports that the work of locating and identifying bodies and marking the graves was progressing satisfactorily.

NATIONAL CHAPTER CLOSES ITS SESSION TODAY AT WASHINGTON

Washington, April 19.—General endorsement of a league of nations "without which we shall lose the fruits of victory" was voted today at the closing session of the national chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

A number of resolutions bearing on the league were presented to the committee on resolutions, one of which specifically urged ratification by the senate of the league of nations covenant in its amended form. The attitude of the society was expressed in this resolution reported out by the committee and adopted without opposition:

"Where as at this critical period of world history it is important that every citizen in the United States who believes in a league of nations with which we shall lose the fruits of victory, should place himself on record to that effect, resolved that we the members of the 28th continental congress of the D. A. R. do so record ourselves."

The Texas delegation which had contended for a recommendation that the senate approve the amended draft of the league covenant, announced that it accept the resolution as presented.

Later, on motion of Mrs. Wm. G. Spencer of Tennessee, the congress by a rising vote expressed sympathy and gratitude to President Wilson, "for his great effort to bring peace to the world."

Sympathy for the death of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt were adopted.

Berlin, Saturday, April 19.—The cabinet devoted less than half an hour to the formulation of its answer to the entente's invitation to Versailles for the purpose of receiving a draft of the peace terms. A feeling of gloom prevails in official circles tonight and the Associated Press is told that there are no illusions as to obtaining any mitigation in the dictatorial peace awaiting Germany.

The German emissaries will mere-

ly have instructions to carry the peace document back to Berlin. The question whether the present government will assume the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the terms or whether it will present them for a national referendum is a matter of conjecture. Official opinion, so far as adduced tonight, was opposed to the declaration of a referendum and in favor of peremptory declination of peace terms based on any other proposition than Mr. Wilson's platform, as the present temper of the German workingmen is anti-capitalistic and anti-imperialistic and the bourgeoisie is in full accord with the proletariat.

The present government, it has been learned, is not flirting with the idea of a plebiscite, as it would be to negotiate peace and set the country at work. But it is also conscious that a peace settlement in which Germany has not had a voice would precipitate a storm of national resentment which no cabinet could weather.

The communication from the entente powers was received here last Friday and the German answer was wired back this afternoon. Philip Scheidemann, the chancellor, called in representatives of the German press and informed them of the government's action.

Tokio, April 21.—In an editorial commenting on the failure of the racial equality clause to secure a place in the covenant of the league of nations, the Japan Times declares that the national disappointment of Japan verges upon dissatisfaction and affords opportunity for sensationalists to stir up anti-white prejudice. Representative Japanese regard the Paris decision as a snub and a humiliation, the paper says. It continues:

"The refusal of the august congress of white peoples to accept the principle of equality of non-whites probably will erect a perpetual barrier to the harmonious coming of the races toward which it was believed the world was tending. It can only tend to accentuate racial prejudices, which will far from realize President Wilson's ideal of lasting peace."

Japan's admission to the company of the great powers must be considered as only for the political convenience of the allies the Times declares, and it compares Japan's position to that of a negro preacher asked to speak in church because of his oratorical powers, but who is not considered the racial equal of the white congregation.

"It is well for Japan to remember this point," the newspaper adds, "the only way of sustaining Japan's prestige must be sought in preparedness to cope with international situations as they develop. Peace on earth and good will toward man must be considered as still very distant."

The states in which women now have presidential suffrage control almost half the votes in the party conventions and 40 per cent of the electoral college.

FOR SALE—4,000 acre Michigan sheep ranch, woven wire fenced, all good land, well watered and grassed. Railroad station and loading pens on ranch; 160 miles from Chicago; two railroads. Have decided to make California my future home and will give someone a bargain and easy terms. W. J. Reynolds, 1004 W. I. Hollingsworth Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 19-26-3w.

PROBABLY BRIEF OUTLINE WILL
BE CABLED TO THE UNITED
STATES WHEN COPY IS
HANDLED GERMANY

Paris, April 21.—The council of four of the peace conference, in the interval before the peace treaty is handed to the German delegates, will take up the question of making the document public, Ray Stannard Baker, representing the American delegation, in agreement with the press advisers to the delegations of other countries, has recommended to the council the publication of the treaty after its delivery to the Germans. Otherwise, it is pointed out the first version of the important provisions of the treaty would be issued by the Germans and might be loaded up with German propaganda.

The plan proposed on behalf of the United States is for the American delegates to cable for simultaneous distribution on the American continent, first a 250 word official summary of the treaty; second, a 5,000 word official summary and third, the text of the treaty. The two summaries would be given to the American press at about the same time and the treaty a day or two later, the text possibly to be distributed by installments as it was received.

The text of the covenant of the league of nations has already been telegraphed to the state department at Washington for release when authorized by President Wilson. Other parts of the treaty are likely to be cabled during the present week.

The final dispatch, which may count up to nearly 100,000 words, can be cabled in four or five hours if all the cable lines are cleared for the purpose. The capacity of the cables is 600,000 words a day, and the associated governments could order the text of the peace treaty given first official priority so that the enormous task of transmission could be accomplished with less delay than a press message ordinarily sustains.

On the day the peace treaty is signed the American correspondents will have their telephones in the Louis VIX bath room in the Versailles palace. The entrance will be by a secret door not 20 yards from the peace table; into a little corridor, and thence down a few steps into the marble bath room which is sufficiently large for the installation of five or six telephones and one telegraph instrument.

The Italian parliament, which was to have met on Wednesday of this week will not convene until Tuesday, May 6, according to dispatches from Rome. This postponement has evidently been caused by the failure of the council of four of the peace conference to reach as yet any solution of the problem raised by Italy's claim to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

Dispatches from Paris indicate that the situation caused by Italy's attitude has reached a critical phase. News from the peace conference on Sunday showed that representatives of England, France and Italy, the three nations, together with Russia, signatory of the treaty of London, framed at London in 1915 before the entry of Italy into the war on the side of the entente were in conference and that President Wilson was not present. It also was announced that he would not be present when consultation was re-opened.

Mr. Wilson has stood out against recognition of the treaty of London, upon which Italy's maximum territorial claims are based, and his absence from the meeting yesterday might have been caused by the fact that the Italians were invoking that convention in support of their territorial claims.

In spite of the warning sent to Germany by the peace confer-

ence that the delegates must not be mere messengers, Germany has selected rather unimportant persons to go to Versailles. Berlin advices say these men will have the power merely to receive the peace terms and take them to Berlin. The German cabinet will then either accept or reject the terms, it is said, or submit them to the people.

Dispatches from Paris, however, reflect a rather positive attitude on the part of the peace conference, which it is said, will inform Germany that the men she sends to Versailles must have power to sign the treaty of peace. It is said that the first act of the meeting to be held April 25 will be to demand evidence from the Germans that they possess such powers.

Bolshevism is again in the back track on the western Ukrainian front, the strength of the soviet forces having apparently been concentrated in the effort to overrun the Crimea, which has been successful.

The cities of Zproskurox and Cliesni, in the Ukraine have been retaken from the bolsheviki by forces commanded by Simon Petruca, the Ukrainian peasant leader. It is announced that 10,000 bolsheviki soldiers have deserted in a body and have joined the Ukrainians.

In northern Russia, bolsheviki forces are in retreat and are being closely pursued by British, American and Russian troops.

Vienna is in the hands of soviet adherents. It appears that transfer of authority was brought about without great disorder or bloodshed. Munich is still held by soviet forces, but German government troops before the Bavarian capital have been reinforced by soldiers from Wuerttemberg.

Treaty May not be Ready
Paris, April 21.—Grave doubts were expressed today whether the perfected peace treaty would be presented to the German representatives the coming Friday. While the treaty will be communicated to them in substance, it was said in well informed quarters that it would be impossible to prepare the document in its complete, final form, in the four days remaining.

Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando met again this morning in M. Clemenceau's office and resumed consideration of the Adriatic question. President Wilson again absented himself from the conference.

The German reply to the ultimatum of the council of four that it will not receive any German delegation not fully empowered to conduct and negotiate peace is awaited anxiously in peace conference circles. The next steps toward peace depend on the German reply.

Russians Want Recognition
Washington, April 21.—The Russian embassy here made public to-

day the outline of the plan presented to the peace conference by Russian representatives at Paris to solve the Russian problem. It asks to be recognized as defacto of all national authorities who "are inspired by democratic ideals and enjoy the support of the population," pending the settling up of a federation of Russian states.

Budapest, April 22.—A change in the make-up of the Hungarian government which will give it a more conservative tendency is expected within a few days. The name of Count Michael Karolyi, former president, is not mentioned, but M. Garami, a moderate social who served in Karolyi's administration has been requested to return from Switzerland. The government has decided to order the coffee houses closed. The local telephone service has been suspended it is learned. A large amount of bad money is in circulation and is selling for forty per cent of its face value. Its origin is not known.

Railway trains have stopped coming into Budapest.

The police are on the lookout for the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland of 708 Main street who has been missing from her home since 1:30 this afternoon. The girl was last seen riding a Kiddy Kar on the street in front of her home.

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ITALIAN SITUATION STILL UNSOLVED

Although the peace conferees in Paris have passed along for future adjustment the Japanese problem, one of the two troublesome questions standing in the way of the final shaping of the peace treaty, the Italian difficulty was still pressing for solution at today's meetings of the conference leaders. Italy's delegation at the peace conference, however, seems to be showing a disposition to recede from the extreme attitude which it had taken and which has brought about an admittedly grave situation in the work of restoring peace. Reports from Paris indicate a willingness on the part of Italians to listen to suggestions of a compromise, this leading to hopes that some way will be found to adjust the conflicting demands of Italy and Jugo-Slavia regarding the city of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

Italy, it is said, has offered to give up all claims to the Dalmatian hinterland if given Fiume, the Dalmatian coast and the coastal watershed. On the other hand, she has rejected offers of Fiume in return for relinquishing any claims she may have on the Dalmatian coast.

Rival claims of China and Japan to Kai Chun and the Shantung peninsula have not been settled and if the Chinese and Japanese home governments consent it seems probable these claims will be left to be taken up by the league of nations after peace has been declared. After conferring on the subject yesterday the council of four announced that Germany's rights to the territory involved in the dispute would be terminated, but no final disposition was made of the peninsula or the former German fortress of Kiao Chau.

It seems to be established that the soviet government of Hungary has crumbled, but the situation is still quite obscure. The party that has assumed control is not definitely known. Munitions and arms factories at Budapest are in full operation, it is said.

The report that a soviet regime had been set up in Turkey is doubted in London, where it is pointed out that if there was any truth in the rumor there would have been reports forwarded by wireless to the British admiralty by the British war ships now lying before Constantinople.

The Russian bolshevik reverse on the northwestern front reported Tuesday, was at the hands of the Poles, who have taken Vilna and have pierced the bolshevik lines to the south. Vilna was the nearest approach of Russian bolshevism to Germany. On the north Russian front the allies have pushed forward a considerable distance along the lines south of the Murmansk peninsula.

Serious disorders occurred at Hamburg, Germany, on Saturday and Sunday. In the suburb of St. Pauli on the western outskirts of the city, mobs have clashed with the police and appear to have met with some measure of success.

Mme. Mabel Grouitch, wife of the Serbian minister at Washington, is to speak before the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia next month on the subject of "Readjustment in Middle Europe."

Paris, April 24.—The possibility of ordering all American Y. M. C. A. workers out of Italy is being considered by John R. Mott of the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. There are about 200 of the American workers in Italy assigned to various units of the Italian army and Mr. Mott today was somewhat perturbed over the possibility that they might become involved in manifestations of anti-American feeling.

Washington, April 24.—President Wilson's attitude toward Italy was endorsed in a statement today by Senator Johnson of California, republican, who declared the "Present situation is the supreme test of the profession of our purposes which the president has so often voiced."

"The president's decision," said Senator Johnson, "as I understand it is he as the representative of America will not recognize secret treaties by which territories and peoples were bartered. I am in hearty accord with this attitude."

Senator Keynon of Iowa, republican, also issued a statement approving the president's attitude. "I hope he will succeed in smashing not only the Italian but all secret treaties for all time to come," he said.

While agreeing with the president's attitude toward secret treaties, Senator Borah, Idaho, republican said the Italian question was one which should be adjusted according to the principle of self government. It all reveals," Senator Borah said, "what it means for this country to enter into and to intermeddle in European affairs. We have been in Europe now about four months seeking to adjust European affairs and have incurred the ill will of the people of China and the severe criticism of the people of France. If we have accomplished this much in four months how much could we accomplish under the league of nations in ten years? Another thing is already apparent when you take into consideration expressions in the papers in Japan, Italy, France and England today and that is if we undertake to deal with European affairs what can keep them from interfering into American affairs. The most powerful argument so far is this phase of the controversy."

Washington, April 24.—Formal request was made of the state department today by the Armenian national delegation that the Armenians in this country be permitted to raise and equip a force of ten thousand Armenians among those already trained in the United States army for service in Asia Minor in protecting non-Moslem peoples from further massacres by the Turks. The request was presented to Assistant Secretary Phillips by Miran Sevasly, chairman of the Armenian national union of America. Mr. Sevasly also asked that the allies recognize at once the Armenian national council in Paris as the Armenian government.

Mr. Phillips took under consideration the formal request.

MEDICINE MAN KILLED.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 24.—When Joe Barley, medicine man of the Cocopa Indians, Yuma county, failed to stop the recent epidemic of influenza it cost him his life, say officers here to attend the trial of Jack Johnson, and Bill Davis, Cocopa Indians, charged with the murder of Barley. According to the officers, the Indians blamed Barley for the influenza fatalities and deprived him of his position as medicine man by shooting him dead.

WOULD INSURE BETTER COMMUNICATION WITH JAPAN—PREVENT FALSE REPORTS.

Tokio, April 24.—Construction of a new cable line across the Pacific to insure better communication between Japan and the United States was urged by speakers at a dinner given tonight by the American Japan Society. Many American visitors were guests, including William Potter of Philadelphia, former American minister to Italy; Robert N. Lynch and Wallace M. Alexander of San Francisco and Emil Schloz of New York.

Viscount Kaneko urged that there should be another Pacific cable by way of the Aleutian Islands to insure better communication between Japan and the United States. He suggested that it might be possible to remove the possibility of misunderstandings and nullify the efforts of sensational newspaper items between Japan and America.

Mr. Potter said he could assure the Japanese that America had no selfish desires as a result of the war and only seeks the co-operation of Japan to prevent future wars and insure the happiness of future generations.

Mr. Alexander recommended that another cable be built to connect Japan and the United States. He suggested that it might be possible to send American students to Japan universities.

American Minister Morris urged patience, reservation of judgment and confidence in the allied delegates in Paris whose aim is to create a final and just peace.

BREWERS OF 2% PER CENT BEVERAGE WILL OPERATE AT THEIR PERIL.

New York, April 24.—The government will take no steps to prosecute manufacturers of beer of 2% per cent alcoholic content pending a federal court decision in litigation now in progress here to test the constitutionality of the war time prohibition act. However, producers of this commodity after April 30 will operate at their peril, according to Wm. C. G. Fitts, representative of Attorney General Palmer who announced the decision today.

District Attorney Caffrey of the southern New York district supplemented the announcement with a statement he has no disposition to begin any prosecution under the emergency prohibition act until the court had had time to consider the test cases. Should there be any change in the situation he said, the court and the brewers would be notified.

Elihu Root, council for the U. S. Brewers' association today asked Federal Judge A. N. Hand to declare unconstitutional the war time prohibition law, enacted, he said, "under false pretense, as every man and woman knows."

The measure was designed, he asserted, not to aid in carrying out the war, but to bring about a state of prohibition before the date fixed in the prohibition amendment.

REAR ADMIRAL

NIBLACK ARRIVES

New York, April 24.—Rear Admiral Niblack, who was in command of the American naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean during the war arrived here today on the Aquatia. Admiral Niblack was recently relieved of his command and is to become chief of the bureau of naval inspectors.

A suggestion has recently been made that bricks should be made larger on the assumption that they would be cheaper in bulk that way, and that a somewhat larger brick could be laid as easily and quickly as one of the standard size.

Mexico City, April 24.—The non-recognition of the Monroe doctrine by the Mexican government and the recall from Paris of Alberto J. Pani, minister to France to await orders in Spain, formed the substance of two statements printed identically by all Mexico City papers tonight as having been given out officially by Salvador Diego Fernandez, chief of staff in charge of the department of foreign relations.

One statement says that since December Pani has held credentials as minister to France, but, notwithstanding its willingness to accept Senator Pani's nomination, he has been unable to present his credentials to the French government. Therefore President Carranza has ordered Pani to withdrawal to Paris and go to Spain, there to await cable instructions. The other statement follows:

"The conference now meeting at Paris has considered the recognition of the Monroe doctrine. Some governments, friends of Mexico have asked Mexico for its opinion regarding the doctrine, and the Mexican department of foreign relations has answered that the Mexican government has not recognized and will not recognize the Monroe doctrine or any other doctrine that attacks the independence of Mexico."

There have been reports that General Paya, who has been nominated Mexico minister to Italy will be recalled, although there is no official information relative to the latter report.

Arouses Carranza's Wrath.

Washington, April 24.—Failure of allied powers to invite Mexico to participate in the conference of neutrals at Paris has aroused President Carranza to bitter resentment, which has been enhanced by the incorporation of recognition of the Monroe doctrine in the covenant of the league of nations without consultation with Mexico.

The allied powers have made it clear to Mexico that the Carranza government is looked upon with suspicion by its members and its attitude toward foreign nations.

El Paso, Tex., April 24.—Fighting between Mexican government troops and the command of Francisco Villa was reported in progress near Parral today. The reports cannot be fully confirmed as the telegraph line and the railroad is cut between Jimenez and Parral. American employes of the American Smelting and Refining company at Santa Barbara, near Parral, are reported to be walking to the nearest railroad, having escaped through Villa's lines.

One report received here today stated Villa entered Parral Sunday but this is still unconfirmed.

HOOVER NOT IN BERLIN.

Paris, April 24.—Herbert C. Hoover the head of the allied relief organization was surprised and annoyed by the publication today of a despatch announcing his presence in Berlin. Mr. Hoover has not been away from Paris for weeks.

A message dated from Berlin Wednesday said Mr. Hoover had arrived in Berlin on that date.

Women's independence day is to be celebrated by Rhode Island suffragists on July 1, which will be the first day on which the women of that state may register for voting on presidential electors.

BISHOP HOSS DIES.

Muskogee, Okla.—Bishop Embre Hoss of the Methodist Episcopal church south, died at his home here following a paralytic stroke two months ago. He was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., April 14, 1849.

CHAUFFEUR IDENTIFIES SLAYERS OF MERCHANT AS MURDERERS OF PUEBLAN.

Colorado Springs, April 23.—Tom and Earl Combs, confessed murderers of Jacob N. Mellinger, Rush, Colo., merchant, today were identified by Jack Parker, Pueblo chauffeur, as the man who killed Elton G. Parks, Pueblo automobile merchant, and Wm. Hunter, prominent stockmen on the afternoon of April 11 on the road near Rye, Colo.

Parker, who is employed by a Pueblo taxicab company was employed in driving W. F. Head on the afternoon of April 11 and while so engaged came upon the bandits as they murdered Hunter.

As they did so Parker says he heard one of the men say "Here, Tom," to attract the attention of the second man to the approach of Parker and Head in their machine. As soon as the men saw Parker's machine they commanded him to turn and drive away from the scene of the murder. Parker and Head subsequently returned to Pueblo and reported the murder of Parks and Hunter.

The two men when identified today in the county jail here stoutly denied any connection with the Pueblo murders claiming they had not been in the vicinity of Pueblo during the last two years.

New York, April 23.—The federal reserve board issued an order here yesterday authorizing the remittance of funds to the countries of central Europe, excluding Germany through the American relief organization. Only food stocks held in Europe by the administration will be used as the medium of exchange.

The countries affected are Poland, Serbia, Roumania, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, German Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. The American relief administration is the body created by executive decree of President Wilson last February for European relief.

Remittances can be deposited with bankers, express companies, steamship agencies or other dealers in European exchange. Food to the value of the remittance will be sold in the country of destination and the money, in the currency of that country, will be transmitted through a bank to the payee.

Peking, April 23.—I. W. Glass, an American employe of the British-American Tobacco Company, after being assaulted by a Japanese soldier at Pamienching, near Mukden, Manchuria, was arrested and detained at a Japanese police station, according to information reaching the American legation here. He was liberated after several hours but was rearrested and conducted to Japanese military headquarters where he was detained. Before being released the next day Glass was summoned to appear before the Japanese military authorities. He disregarded the summons and left the town.

Pamienching, where the incident occurred, is not within the Japanese sphere of South Manchurian railway zone.

I. W. W. DENIED CITIZENSHIP.

Fargo, N. D., April 23.—George Henry Raphael, a Northern Pacific locomotive fireman, was today denied American citizenship by Judge Petit. A. T. Cole of the district court when Raphael admitted that he was a member of the I. W. W.

I. W. W.s WILL MEET.

Sioux City, Ia., April 23.—James

Kelly, local secretary of the I. W. W. and "Red" Sheridan, who held the same office previously, made a call on Mayor Short at noon today and served notice on him that the I. W. W. convention, abandoned last night, would be finished regardless of consequences. Members of the I. W. W. were preparing to resume the convention this afternoon. The I. W. W. agreed to call off the national convention when was a meeting of the agricultural section of the I. W. W., after Sheriff W. H. Jones and 150 deputies raided the I. W. W. headquarters and confiscated a quantity of "literature."

SOVIETS OVERTHROWN.

Paris, April 23.—Bela Kun's soviet government has been overthrown at Budapest, according to an official wireless received here. Rioting and pillaging is going on in the city.

PROHIBITION QUESTIONED.

Chicago, April 23.—Practicability of enforcing the national prohibition amendment by concurrent power of congress and the states was questioned at a meeting of the distillers' committee in charge of the distilling industry's fight against prohibition.

DISCONTINUE CLAIMS.

Paris, April 23.—The council of four decided to discontinue its hearings on the Chinese and Japanese claims to rights in Shantung province and agreed merely to terminate Germany's rights in China in the peace treaty, leaving the settlement of the respective rights of China and Japan to German concessions until a later date.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our appreciation for the many kindnesses shown us and the floral offerings sent us during the illness and death of our beloved husband and father.—Mrs. Chambless and daughter.

ITALIANS WEAKENED.

Paris, April 23.—There are indications of weakening on the part of the Italian delegation and a disposal to withdraw their demands.

ARMY VETERANS TOUR STATES.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 23.—Three army veterans, each wearing a decoration won for bravery on the fields of France, accompanied by a navy trumpeter as a herald, left here today to tour the state in the interests of the Victory Liberty Loan.

MISS PERSHING WILL

CHRISTEN VESSEL

Lincoln, Neb., April 23.—Miss May Pershing sister of General Pershing will leave her home here within a short time for Mobile, Ala., to act as sponsor in christening a vessel of the Merchant marine which will be named after the city of Lincoln as a reward for the city's active response to the government's appeal for support of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The exact date of the vessels launching has not yet been determined.

ITALY HOLDS OUT AGAINST PROPOSAL AND CONFERENCE IS DEADLOCKED.

Paris, April 23.—The facts of the deadlock over the Italian claims in the Adriatic, according to the President Petit Parisian, are as follows: President Wilson proposed that Fiume, which is not mentioned in the treaty of London, should be a free city, but attached to the Jugo-Slav customs system and further that the London treaty should be

subjected to a total revision. Italy refused to accept this proposal, whereupon President Wilson withdrew, leaving Italy alone with the representatives of the other signatories of the treaty. During the meetings of the representatives of the signatories, both Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino were most conciliatory, Orlando especially having repeatedly said what Italy wanted. Baron Sonnino said he was ready to discuss a revision of the London treaty.

However, President Wilson who, while he was not present at the meetings, kept in touch with them, then wanted to reopen the question of the treaty of London but without joining the revisors to the fate of Fiume. The president has receded from his first proposal to make Fiume a free city and is inclined to give it absolutely to the Jugo-Slavs.

As to Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George they are understood to be ready to adhere purely and simply to the treaty of London at the same time seeking means of conciliation.

GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY MAKES ALL-DAY DISCUSSION OF COURT DECISIONS.

New York, April 23.—The government began in the federal court here this morning the suit brought by the Jacob Hoffman Brewing company to restrain the United States authorities from interfering with its production of beer of 2 3/4 per cent alcoholic content, forbidden by internal revenue rulings interpreting the food regulation laws and the wartime prohibition act.

After Judge A. N. Hand had permitted the national anti-saloon league to file a brief as "a friend of the court," Elihu Root and Wm. D. Guthrie, counsel for the brewers, neither consenting nor objecting to the proceeding, United States District Attorney Caffey launched upon an all day discussion of court decisions intended to show that the federal district court is without jurisdiction to enjoin a district attorney from prosecuting a violator of the law. This principle he contended had been upheld by English jurists under the common law and by the United States supreme court. In view of the broad lines of the brewers complaint, Mr. Caffey declared it was of the highest importance to the administration of public justice that a determination be made as to whether the power of injunction may be invoked to restrain prosecution and announced that his argument and brief would touch upon all the cases called to his attention as bearing either directly or indirectly upon the issues involved.

GUARD RECONSTRUCTED.

Washington, April 23.—Reconstruction of the national guard was actually started today when the war department, through the bureau of military affairs, authorized the organization of seven divisions of coast artillery.

HEAVY SNOWS HINDER ALLIES FROM ADVANCING THROUGH WOODS.

Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, (via Vladivostok) April 23.—A large bolshevik force is endeavoring to cut the Siberian railroad line east of Krasnoyarsk and fighting is going on daily in the vicinity of Taished and Yurd. Thursday the enemy ambushed a force of 200 Russians and only eighty of them returned to their base. The trails leading to the bolshevik villages are commanded by machine gun nests and the Russians have been unable to advance through the woods which are deep in snow. The railroad line is held strongly

by Serbians and Czechs with field guns. Because of the heavy weather and the deep snow it is probable that the bolsheviks will not be subjugated until summer.

Colonel Brook, adjutant of the Canadian forces in Siberia, is on his way to Vladivostok arranging for the withdrawal of Canadian details in the interior of Siberia. The only Canadian troops left at Omsk are hospital units.

BOLSEVISM AT DANZIG.

London, April 23.—German laborers in the shipyards at Danzig where American food ships are being overhauled, are becoming so imbued with bolshevism that the American navy probably will abandon any attempt to do the repair work there. Reports received in London say that the workers are getting entirely out of control.

AGAINST PROHIBITION

San Francisco, April 23.—Circulation throughout the state of the referendum petitions against the national prohibition amendment and the arris act to enforce the amendment was begun today. It was announced by the California Grape Protective Association.

Managua, Nic., April 23.—The Costa Rican government has concentrated two thousand troops on the frontier between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Costa Rican government has had troops on the Nicaraguan frontier for several months. The purpose of the concentration has had two explanations, one being to protect the frontier from invasion by Costa Rican exiles and the other that the Costa Ricans were to aid in the overthrow of the government of Nicaragua. The government of President Tinoco of Costa Rica has never been recognized by the United States. The members and adherents of the government of President Gonzalez, who was overthrown by Tinoco are exiles in other South American countries.

ALVAREZ EXECUTED.

Vera Cruz, April 23.—General Francisco Alvarez of the anti-government forces, was executed shortly before midnight last night.

MANY ARE STILL UNEMPLOYED OWING TO MINES REMAINING CLOSED.

Leadville, Colo., Apr. 23.—Although the settlement of the miners' strike under agreement reached last night between the workers and the operators allows the men to return to work at a wage scale of \$4 a day, there still will be many unemployed in Leadville as several mines will not reopen it was indicated today. The settlement reached last night automatically ended the strike of miners called last Sunday when the operators reduced wages to \$3.50 a day from the old rate of \$4.50. The Mikado shaft of the Iron-Silver Mining Company will not reopen for an indefinite period, as all the workings are under water, the pumps having been removed when the miners announced they would strike.

The Greenback shaft of the Green-Lack Mining Company has been abandoned for an unknown period due to lack of ore contracts.

Both the Mikado and Greenback property managers have agreed to pay the existing scale when they re-open.

The Yak, Penrose, Garbutt and the Ibex shafts will be running in a few days, probably with reduced working forces.

REPORTS OF DIFFICULTY IN UNLOADING AMERICAN FOOD SHIPS DENIED.

London, April 18.—Frequent reports from German sources that there is constant difficulty in the unloading of American food ships at Bremen and Hamburg because of strikes, are believed here to be part of the German propaganda.

Direct reports to American naval headquarters here, sent by American officers offer lines of communication controlled by the navy discredit all of these reports.

The latest of the reports reached London this morning. It says that the strike at Bremen prevented unloading of the American steamer Franklin upon which the captain of the Franklin prepared to leave port. A large number of lawyers, doctors and judges then offered to do the unloading themselves, the report adds but it does not state the result of their offer. A direct message from an official of the Franklin received at headquarters here yesterday, reporting on routine matters, does not mention any occurrence out of the ordinary. The only real difficulty in unloading steamers at German ports occurred at Danzig several days ago, but this trouble lasted only one day. Since then the German workmen at Danzig have been working ten hours a day to get the needed food out of the ships. As far as is known this is the only place in Germany where laborers are working as much as ten hours a day.

"We are turning ships around at Bremen and Hamburg in a remarkably short time, and altogether the work is progressing most satisfactorily," a naval officer told the Associated Press today.

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.

Washington, April 18.—Continual increase in the foreign trade of the United States was shown in statistics made public today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Exports in March were valued at \$605,000,000 as compared with \$588,000,000 in February this year and \$523,000,000 in March of last year. For the nine months of the fiscal year ending with March the exports were worth \$4,991,000,000—approximately \$660,000,000 more than the corresponding period of last year.

Imports for March totalled \$268,000,000 as against \$235,000,000 in February and \$242,000,000 a year ago. In nine months the imports have been worth \$2,200,000,000 compared with \$2,082,000,000 last year.

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.

There are 175 varieties of dogs.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY CHOSEN FOR SACRED CEREMONY IN SANTA FE

Santa Fe, April 18.—The consecration of Father Albert Deagan, the Franciscan at Jemez, to be archbishop of Santa Fe, has been set at the Cathedral of St. Francis in Santa Fe on St. Joseph's Day, May 7.—Archbishop Jean Baptiste Pitaval will officiate at the ceremonies in honor of his successor. The ceremonies begin with the solemn presentation of the new head of the arch diocese. The apostolic letters directing that the consecration take place are then read. The archbishop is then anointed on the head with holy crism and the head bound with a linen band. He touches the crozier, a ring is put upon his fingers, he touches the book of the gospel, is given the kiss of peace and the wishes for a long life are extended. At the consistory recently held in Rome in which the sacred pallium was conferred, the Very Rev. Monsignor Orossi represented Father Daeger, the legal documents being drafted by Cardinal Bisletti, Monsignor Carlos Respighi and Monsignor Grazioli.

CHIEF OF POLICE SHAKES UP HIS FORCE IN EFFORT TO CHECK VIOLENCE

Chicago, April 19.—Forty-eight hours of extreme violence caused Chief of Police Garrity to summon all commanding officers to his office and warn them that unless there were unremitting efforts to check the crime wave some of them would face the trial board. Up to today records of the chief's office showed that since January 1 there had been 43 murders in the city, 29 deaths by manslaughter, and eight homicides, a total of 80 killings in 103 days. In addition 202 stores had been robbed, 94 saloons held up and looted and three ticket sellers in elevated railway stations forced to surrender their cash. Three major causes were given by the chief for the reign of lawlessness: Discharge of criminals from the army, unemployment, too few policemen.

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.

BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED

Paris, April 19.—The Polish German boundary question was finally disposed of by the council of four. No announcement was made of the decisions taken but it is understood that Danzig will be internationalized.

DEMobilIZATION FIGURES

Washington, April 19.—Progress of demobilization was announced by the war department today as follows: Total discharges 1,769,999; officers resigned or discharged 99,456 total troops ordered demobilized 1,949,000.

BRACE JP.

Stomach trouble often makes one despondent. It hits him where he lives, saps his strength and energy and makes him feel like giving up. Give him a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to improve his digestion and invigorate his liver and bowels and in most cases recovery is prompt and effectual.—Adv.

Washington, April 19.—Development of the Siberian offensive against the bolsheviki on a large scale is described in official dispatches from Omsk received today by the Russian embassy here, and the definite pledge that all the Volga territory will be occupied this spring.

The dispatch cites various incidents to show general demoralization among the bolsheviki forces, and to record the forward movement of the drive on Viatki in the European Russian campaign. Three bolshevik divisions are declared to have mutinied and withdrawn with the red army when Admiral Kolchak's forces captured Sterlitamak.

On April 9 the victorious Siberians were within ten miles of the big munitions works at Votkinsk.

ALLEGED MURDERERS WILL HAVE HEARING

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 18.—Edward A. Pring, George Snare, William Johns and Walter Peak, charged with first degree murder in connection with the death yesterday of Samuel Hunt, a cowpuncher, who was shot in a cattle feud some week ago, will have their preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Barnes here on Wednesday morning. They were arrested last evening on warrants issued in Justice Barnes' court, and placed in jail without bonds. The defendants are wealthy cattlemen living north of Colorado Springs.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

When a child has whooping cough never give any preparation containing opium or codeine to allay the cough, as when you do there is much more danger of it resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can be depended upon. It contains no opium or other narcotic.—Adv.

CONSIDER NEW HIGHWAY.

Albuquerque, April 19.—Construction of a road into the mountains north of Tucson, Ariz., is being considered by the forestry service it became known today when District Forester Paul G. Redington and A. L. Long, also of the forestry service, announced they would leave on Monday for Tucson to discuss the project with a number of county supervisors.

BERNALILLO QUOTA \$724,900.

Albuquerque, April 19.—Bernalillo county's quota in the Victory loan is \$724,900, or about \$200,000 higher than had been expected by the victory loan county committee according to advices received today by Max Nordhaus chairman of the committee.

HAVE YOU SEEN A GEYSER?

After spouting, a geyser is as quiet as Sunday in a Canada town and remains so until the cavity fills up with water to a certain point, then she spouts again. It is much the same with a bilious attack. All goes well after an attack for a certain time, in fact, you can say truthfully that you never felt better in your life, and perhaps on the following day when the attack is on that you never felt worse. If you are a close observer you will notice that you had no appetite before the attack came on but ate as usual because it was meal time. If you take three of Chamberlain's Tablets as soon as your appetite fails you may be able to avoid the attack. Try it.—Adv.

Health

THE MAN WHO SUSPECTS that he has kidney trouble and neglects to take measures promptly for his relief is taking a dangerously unwise risk. If the kidneys are not properly performing their function of purifying the blood stream, waste products and poisonous acids remain in the system and cause nervousness, rheumatic pains, backache, languidness, sore muscles, swollen joints, stiffness, puffiness under eyes and other weakening symptoms.

Foley Kidney Pills

restore and regulate the healthy and normal action of kidneys and bladder, bringing clean blood, sound nerves, clear head, good digestion, active brain, and all round vigorous health.

M. W. Taylor, Calvert, Ala., writes: "My ailment is kidney trouble. I tried three different remedies, but none gave me such relief as Foley Kidney Pills."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

With the question of Poland's western boundary settled, the council of four of the peace conference in Paris was prepared today to take up anew the problem of the Adriatic for definite disposition.

As a result of the council's deliberations yesterday Danzig, the Baltic claimed by Poland, is to become an international harbor, it is understood. Poland will begin a corridor through Germany so she may have free access to Danzig. Whether this corridor coincides with that defined by conference some weeks ago is not known.

Italy's claim to Fiume and the Dalmation coast will be laid before the council of four by Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister. A final decision on the question is expected today.

Representatives of Irish societies in America will confer with Colonel House relative to Ireland. It is understood that three Irish delegates will be appointed.

Another movement within the British empire may be brought to the official notice of the delegates by representatives of Egyptian elements which are demanding peace. Egyptian are expected to lay their case before the conference.

It is announced that Rumanian troops have been ordered to occupy territory which was provisionally allotted by the peace conference to that country in Transilvania, formerly a province of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The turning over of this territory to Rumania was one of the causes of the overthrow of the regime headed by Count Michael Karolyi.

German government troops and Bavarian soviet forces are believed to be fighting in or around Munich, but little accord to the trend of events has been received.

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 body as when free from affliction. Foley's Honey and Tar is combatting a cold that the little one cannot grow as fast and sound splendid for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

AVIATOR REPORTED KILLED

Paris, April 21.—An unconfirmed report was current in Paris tonight that Jules Vedrines, French aviator who started from Villa Coublay, for Rome this morning, had been killed in the fall of his airplane in the department of Drone, south of Lyons. His mechanic also was said to have been killed.

PRESIDENT OF STEEL COMPANY DECLARES RAILROAD MAN- AGEMENT LACKED WISDOM

Hoboken, April 21.—Discussing the controversy between the industrial board and the rail and the railroad and the department of commerce Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, told its stockholders at their annual meeting here today that if the railroad administration had accepted the judgment of the industrial board as to prices for steel products the railroads would have benefitted to a large extent and business would have been stimulated. He said that the business of the carriers would have shown improvement and called attention to the fact that last year the steel corporation had paid to the railroads \$189,000,000 in freight charges. No criticisms to any extent had been made, he pointed out, when railroad freight rates had been increased.

Stating that he based his opinion on statements given to the public by the railroad administration, Mr. Gary said that there seemed to be "a radical misconception" on the part of the administration as to the purport of the appointment of the industrial board and its activities.

"The railway department," he said, "seems to have acted on the supposition that the industrial board was appointed for the purpose of enabling the railway department to purchase commodities at prices satisfactory to that department regardless of whether they are fair or unfair to producers."

M. Gary then declared that it was the belief of the great majority of the steel trade that the steps taken by the industrial board in respect to prices was in the right direction and that position taken by Mr. Hines in declining to accept the prices had very materially interfered with business progress which was in evidence at the time.

UNIMPORTANT MEN SELECTED.

Paris, April 21.—A statement issued this evening by the Havas News Bureau, a semi-official agency, says that surprise has been manifested over the fact that Germany did not select more important men for her peace delegation than Dr. Von Halmhausen, Haniel, Herr Von Keller, Ernest Schmidt, Herr Heimker and Herr Luders and also that according to the German note they will have power only to receive the text of the terms and not to sign the treaty.

It is declared, the statement adds, that "in these circumstances the sending of these delegates to Versailles would be useless."

Washington, April 21.—About 7,000 officers and men of the 42nd (Rainbow) division sailed from Brest on April 18 on the transport Leviathan and are due at New York April 25. Among the officers on board are Major General George W. Read, commanding the division, and Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, commanding the 84th infantry brigade.

Units on board the Leviathan include the 149th and 150th field artillery, 84th infantry headquarters, 166th infantry, 117th train headquarters, 42nd military police, 42nd division headquarters troops, 117th sanitary train less ambulance companies, 16th, 166th and 167th (already sailed); 18 casual companies and forty casual officers among whom is George Stugls.

The transport Aquitania, due at New York April 24, has on board

the 305th infantry complete, of the 77th division; four casual companies, evacuation corps No. 64, 305th and 306th machine gun battalions (77th division); 90 casual officers.

The Kroonland sailed from St. Nazaire for Newport News April 18th, with the headquarters, medical detachment, and companies A to D inclusive of the 109th machine gun battalion; detachment of headquarters 28th company; companies G, N, I, K, L and M and of the 111th infantry; machine gun company of 138th infantry; 28th division military police; three convalescent detachments.

The Orizaba, due at New York on April 27, is bringing 1,200 officers and men of the 308th ammunition train; transportation corps companies Nos. 20, 92, 93, 94, 98, 102 and 129; 110th and 248th aero squadrons and flights A and B of the 800th aero squadron; nine convalescent detachments.

The Siboney, due at New York April 27, has on board the headquarters company supply section, companies A, B and C of the 105th field signal battalion; headquarters company, medical detachment and companies A, B and C, 109th field signal battalion; 464th engineer pontoon train; evacuation ambulance company No. 36, twenty-eight convalescent detachments.

The Suriname, due at New York May 3.

Pacific Men Arrive.

New York, April 21.—The troops on the Charleston came home in command of Captain A. B. Coats, Albany, Ore.

The 411th telegraph battalion comprises men who were employees of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, and who saw service along the Marne and in the Argonne. On behalf of the Pacific company they were welcomed at the pier by officials of the New York Telephone Company.

BOLSHEVISTS' ATROCITIES AS BAD AS THE HUNS

London.—Reports of bolshevik atrocities in the Perm district which have dealt largely in generalities now have been supplemented by statements of results of an investigation by Siberian authorities which British officials regard as authentic. They deal with 123 specific cases of death and torture and the examination of 52 bodies of persons alleged to have been killed by bolsheviks.

One of the worst cases described is that of a girl of 19 years who was charged in December, 1918, with espionage. She was tortured by being pierced 13 times in the same wound with a bayonet. She lived, however, and has made an affidavit to these details.

One group of 22 were killed at Irbit by Letts and afterwards the bolsheviks continued to take ransom money from relatives of the victims from whom the crime was concealed, it is asserted.

At Ekaterinburg 18 persons were shot at the sewerage dump on January 29 last, despite protests of consuls there, says the Siberian report. The consuls were told that the victims met death in revenge for the killing of one Malishev who lost his life in a battle with the Czechs.

Of 300 priests in the Perm diocese, the report says, 46 have been killed. Two monasteries were pillaged.

Many women in Texas and Oklahoma are reported to have developed into successful speculators in oil land leases.

SILVER STATUE STOLEN.

Helena, Mont.—A request for information from a resident of Medford, Mass., as to the whereabouts at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 as a part of the Montana state exhibit, has recalled to mind a quarter of a century mystery as to the disappearance of the once famous statue.

The statue, for which the late Ada Rehan, the actress, posed as the model, was formed of pure silver and mounted on a sphere of unalloyed gold. It was constantly guarded during the exposition by three armed men and at the close was placed on a special car and started to Helena under escort of two armed guards. Here it was removed to the court house which then was used also as the state capitol. Some days later it was discovered that the silver statue had been removed and a painted wooden one substituted.

The theft was kept secret and detectives were employed in an effort to locate the original statue but never with any success. The state industrial accident board, to which the Massachusetts man's inquiry was addressed, was unable to give him any information in the matter.

SALT STORM IN UTAH.

Salt Lake City.—Towns in the vicinity of Great Salt Lake were visited by one of their infrequent "freak" storms recently, a white dust, said by some to be salt, falling over the entire Salt Lake valley in conjunction with a light rainfall. Some of the older inhabitants call them "salt storms" and maintain that salt is rained upon the earth.

According to the local weather bureau, however, the fall of salt or sand, comes only when there is a high wind which whips the salt or sand from the salt beds in the vicinity of Great Salt Lake and drops it several miles away. It is said that most of the substance which gives everything a white coat is sand and not salt but this is disputed by those who have tasted the substance and pronounce it salt.

Newly washed windows and automobiles were coated during the recent storm, bringing a harvest of work for the window cleaners and automobile washers.

MEXICAN SOLDIERS RIDE ON TOP OF THE CARS

Juarez, Mexico.—American soldiers in France who rode in stock cars marked for 30 men or 15 horses had the best of it compared to the Mexican federal soldier when travelling on troop trains in campaign. Cavalry horses are given the preference over the soldiers who are forced to ride on top of the stock cars with their families huddled under crudely improvised tents made from scraps of canvas or pieces of tin. The usual way of loading troop trains is to put the horses in the cars, the soldiers and their families on top and the impediments under the car strapped to the brace rods. Women and children even ride under the cars on these brace rods.

The make-up of a Mexican troop is: Locomotive, tender, armored cars with machine guns, stock cars with soldiers, their families and cavalry horses, flat car with a steel turret containing a revolving mountain gun, caboose for the use of the train crew, private cars for the staff officers and the private car of the commanding general in the rear.

OVERSEAS CAPS IMPROPER.

El Paso, Tex.—Overseas caps are unpopular with returning soldiers

who are sent to Camp Owen Bierne, Fort Bliss, from France for demobilization. The bright sun makes the visorless overseas cap impracticable in this country and the first purchase the returning soldier makes after his arrival is a broad brimmed army campaign hat, keeping his overseas cap to show the "folks at home."

STUFFED TOADS AS CURIOS.

El Paso, Tex.—Stuffed toads are a commodity on the local curio market and are sold in lots of a thousand or more to curio dealers and retail to thousands of soldiers and souvenir hunters who visit the border. The toads are the desert horned variety. They are bought in the south Texas border towns after having been stuffed with cotton and they are mounted on cardboard by deft fingered Mexican girls here before being offered for sale.

HUNTING TURTLES

San Peduro, Calif.—Fishermen here are turning their attention to the catching of turtles as an occupation. Three concerns are outfitting expeditions which will leave soon to hunt turtles in Mexican waters. a journey of a day and a half from the harbor here. Several tons of turtles were taken there last year and the fishermen expect to exceed this amount. The turtles will be brought here where they will be converted into soup and other delicacies at the local canneries.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES IN ALASKA

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Railroad construction on the government line between Menana and Fairbanks will not be delayed even though congress failed to pass the appropriation measure. By agreement between the Alaska Engineering Commission and the men the latter have agreed to accept half of their wages at the present time and wait until next July for the balance.

JUST A HERRING.

Seattle.—After considerable research Prof. Kincaid, department of zoology, University of Washington, has identified the so-called Puget Sound pilchard fish as plain herring. State Fish Commissioner L. H. Darwin has been much concerned over the identity of the "pilchard" since Austrian purse seiners began destroying them in great numbers in the Point Discovery district recently.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

London.—The ministry of labor states that 633,318 women received unemployment pay from the signing of the armistice to February 14 but 158,000 of these have since found work.

The State of New Mexico, County of San Miguel—ss:

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, Burham M. Ray, Plaintiff, vs. Violet Ray, Defendant. No. 8259.

You, Violet Ray, the defendant, are hereby notified that a suit for divorce numbered and entitled as above, has been filed against you in the said district court; that the grounds alleged are abandonment and desertion; that unless you enter or cause to be entered your appearance in the said cause on or before June 7th, 1919, a decree pro confesso will be taken against you and judgment and decree be taken by default. Plaintiff's attorney is Charles W. G. Ward, whose post-office and business address is East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

PERFECTO GALLEGAS,
Clerk.

Las Vegas, N. M., April 22, 1919.

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.

COLORAZO 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

Because the war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled let it not be taken for granted that the inevitable consequences of war have passed. Immense as were the preparations for the entering of the war with Germany they pale into insignificance beside the unescapable labor of revolution. Millions of soldiers are to be returned to civic life, thousands of factories are to be restored to their former places in the world of peaceful production, ships and shoes and sealing wax are to be considered and the old machinery of government must be reconstructed to meet new conditions.

The people must bend their backs to this burden. The money for all these things must be provided unless the nation is to stand dishonored. Only the recreant will take refuge behind the blunders of administration. Each of us was fully aware of that the declaration of war would bring, and it is detestable to play the part of the scuttling crawfish now.

All went on the national note for funds and it cannot be permitted to go to protest.

It is taken for granted that the endorsers will prove faithful. Indeed, it is unthinkable that any other course would be pursued.

Let the response be a hearty one because the sooner the debris of hostilities is cleared away the sooner will come the reduction in the super taxes which now are making considerable friction in the machinery of business.

Buying Victory bonds now and otherwise assisting to relieve the strain on the treasury means a triumph over industrial paralysis.

The absorption of these bonds is not only good citizenship, but it is also wise and constructive business conduct.

One of the signs of development in the Philippine Islands is seen in the recent loan made on behalf of the insular government of 10 million dollars for internal matters. It recalls the fact that in 1918 Spain turned over the archipelago for 20 million dollars, and her statesmen thought they had made a good bargain with the blundering Yankees.

The time honored and never neglected custom of doubling to the consumer all taxes laid upon articles by the government is to be broken, according to dispatches from Washington. Increases must not exceed the amount of the consumption tax upon luxuries created in the revenue bill. But don't fret. It will get there some way.

With an eye to the main chance the thrifty burgers of Holland in

charge of the taxation machinery have notified one William Hohenzollern, temporarily residing at Amerongen, that he will be expected to pungle up an income assessment on 20 million dollars.

You never can tell. The world may make things hotter for the man with a shady reputation than the one with a sunny disposition.

There's a pair of wings waiting for the soldier boy who comes home and refrains from telling how he won the war.

When you are in trouble the chronic borrower may take your part but he may also forget to return it.

If he happens to be of an argumentative nature even the bald-headed man may be fond of splitting hairs.

Let us not think of the newly offered government bonds as either a loan or a subscription. Rather let us regard the occasion as one to make a thank offering, because human slaughter has stopped and victory for the principles of freedom have been won. Our gratitude can assume no better form and the deed will square with every profession made while arms were clashing.

Although the flags have been lowered and the guns have ceased to thunder do not be deceived into believing that the status of 1917 has been restored. The country must provide for caring "for him who hath borne the battle, for the widow and his orphans."

There are a million and a half soldiers abroad who must be brought home and fitted into their former places in the community. Millions, aye, billions of contractual obligations must be met.

To stop financial assistance now, to speak bluntly, would be dastardly. Along the Rhine and the Meuse are regiments of Americans who dared death against the German trenches. Hostilities are over for them, but still they stand on guard, though longing for home. They understand, as we at our comfortable hearts should understand, that the huge task has not ended, and that no man may leave the ranks until leave is granted.

For these reasons let the nation think no more on battle, slaughter and death, but turn to the altar and, as rejoicing proceeds, lay upon the shrine sacrificial thanks because that which is evil has passed, and that which is good has come unto our people.

There is a substantial lesson in the pronounced and brilliant success of the "safety first" campaign

against railroad accidents, which should be applied to that modern Moloch, the murderous motor car. Through education, organized effort and appealing publicity the federal railway administration, after making laudable gains, is striving to achieve the ultimate, the deathless month. Last January in the whole United States 94 persons were killed and 363 injured, as against 212 deaths and 3,118 injuring casualties in the corresponding month in 1918.

The number of fatal casualties through motor car accidents is so large as to be frightful. In Cincinnati alone 25 persons have been killed since the first of the year. In New York City hundreds die annually. The toll in the entire nation mounts into the thousands. What is dismaying is that the accidents are increasing in a steady ratio with the production of cars. In the large cities pedestrians are in constant jeopardy from reckless drivers.

There is sufficient law upon statute books to check and overcome this dreadful menace to life and limb. What is lacking is enforcement both by the police department and the courts, which are disposed to tolerate criminally careless driving. One of the reasons for this lack is the absence of a supporting public sentiment. This must be aroused and organized, just as the splendidly planned and forcefully executed drive for safety in operating railway lines was upheld.

The highways must be made safe for human occupancy, even if the state's prison has to be enlarged a the speed maniacs and "road hogs." Make them slow down or lock them up as the first step toward another "safety first" campaign.

If every lie could be nailed iron would soon become as scarce as radium.

Washington, April 24.—Postmaster General Burleson in a formal statement today said of more than 10,000 telephone and telegraph companies in the country all were working in co-operation with the postmaster general except the Postal and he declared that the attitude of the Postal officials could only "be attributed to the fact that its dealings with the postal establishment made it necessary to disclose the fact that its records have been kept so as to prevent state tax officers of the various states from access to figures showing the value of property subject to local taxation.

MAD DOG SCARE IN ENGLAND.
London, April 24.—The first panic over rabies in 21 years is spreading through England. Several cases developed in the country recently and two were discovered in London in last week.

The board of agriculture has issued an order that all dogs in London and surrounding country must be muzzled or led and that none can be taken in or out of the boundaries.

If a stray dog seems excited and runs fast he is pursued and stoned to death. Three hundred stray dogs were executed in Bethal chamber, Battersea, yesterday.

BETHLEHEM EXTRA DIVIDEND.
New York, April 24.—The Bethlehem steel corporation today declared an extra dividend of 3/4 of one cent both A and B of the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. The extra dividend declared three months ago.

HORSES DON'T LIKE MEXICO.
Fort Bliss, Tex.—American cavalry horses, seemingly prefer the lally diet of corn and alfalfa hay to the prospects of scanty feed in the campaigns which the Mexican federal army is preparing to make in the deserts of Northern Mexico. They showed this plainly when 350 of the 1,000 cavalry horses which were sold from the remount station here to the Mexican government returned from Juarez after they had been driven across the Rio Grande at the Weber ford.

Before the horses could be corraled in the stockyards at Juarez 350 of them recrossed the river and returned to the remount station. They were loaded into stock cars and sent back to Juarez by rail for reshipment to Chihuahua City. These horses were bought and trained at the remount station here for the use of the American cavalry overseas but were not needed. They will be used to mount the Mexican infantry for the new campaign against Villa which is scheduled to start May 1.

731,889 MEN LANDED.

Washington, April 24.—On April 21 an official announcement by the war department said, 120,278 men from the army overseas were at sea enroute to this country. A total of 731,889 men had been landed in this country up to and including that date.

Since the signing of the armistice the war department has turned back to the shipping board 302 vessels with an aggregate deadweight of 2,000,000 tons.

ITALIANS WILL LEAVE.

Paris, April 24.—Premier Orlando addressed an official communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace congress, saying that as a result of the declaration by President Wilson, the Italian delegation has decided to leave Paris at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

PLOTTERS ARE NABBED.

Tampa, Fla., April 24.—Agents of the U. S. secret service have taken into custody Marcelina Garcia and Jesus Sanchez upon charges of plotting to further un-American propaganda. The two are said to be Spanish citizens.

BOMBS GOOD FOR HELMETS.

Albuquerque, April 24.—Many of the 50,000 Victory loan bombs that have been received here from Washington, to be dropped on the city from airplanes, will contain orders for army helmets. Persons who pick up bombs containing such orders will be entitled to receive the trophies.

A performing animal often has a greater earning capacity than a successful man of business. As an illustration, the first kangaroo to enter the boxing ring in America earned a sum in five years that allowed himself and his master to retire from the lime-light, and spend the rest of their days in peace and quiet.

The modern kingdom of Belgium dates from 1830, when the seven provinces revolted from the unpopular union with the Netherlands.

The phrase "a baker's dozen," or commonly known as thirteen, is said to have originated in Italy, though there it is called "a cobbler's dozen." There is a tradition that in Italy there was formerly a law compelling cobblers to put twelve nails round the edge of a bootheel, and that when the nails were cheap a thirteenth was to be driven in the center for luck.

SILVER IS AGAIN KING.

With the Cessation of the War Copper Takes Slump and Silver Climbs.

Phoenix.—Silver is king again in Arizona, says C. P. Reiniger, president of the Association of Arizona Mining Men. With the copper market stagnant as a result of the cessation of war requirements, the demands for white metal are pouring in from all corners of the globe. Many of the producers are replacing their copper handling equipment with lants to turn out silver.

"There is a big demand for silver in China and India," says Geo. D. Bethuns of Globe. "The United States government is filling it at \$1 an ounce, the same price at which it is supplying 200,000,000 ounces of the metal to the British government on contract."

Years ago when Tombstone was at the height of its fame Arizona was a great silver producer. Then came the slump. Copper was discovered. Last year, according to the estimate of the United States geological survey, Arizona produced \$192,000,000 worth of copper. "Give us copper," was the cry from the United States and the allies.

With the armistice conditions changed overnight. One billion ounces of copper, more than a third of which was Arizona production, are estimated to be awaiting sale, but copper is down and silver is up.

Surveys of the state indicate that in the Prescott and Tucson mines silver predominates over the other metals; in Bisbee, Jerome, Globe and Ajo its values as a by-product run heavily.

From the neighborhood of Prescott comes reports of the revival of old silver mines. Battle Flat, the scene of a sanguinary Indian fight in the seventies, is reported to have yielded new discoveries of silver and two fresh camps have been opened on this spur of the northern slope of the Bradshaws.

The official tables of the United States geological survey report a silver production of \$6,813,000 in Arizona during 1918, but producers state that this does not represent anything like the total value of the white metal recovered.

BRITISH GRANARIES FULL.

Farmers Have Difficulties in Marketing Wheat Crop.

London.—The British farmer is suffering from the fact that the government had stacked the granaries of Great Britain with wheat in preparation for a great spring offensive against the Germans this year. Now that the offensive is not to be undertaken, the farmer is having difficulty in selling his crop of last year's wheat.

Explaining the situation at the annual dinner of the Land Union recently, Lord Ernlo, formerly Robert E. Prothero, president of the board of agriculture, said, "I do not know that I am revealing a secret when I say that the government intended, if the war had not finished in November, to make its great 'push' about this time. In this month or next month we should have tried to place on the western front the whole force of the allies we could command and should have tried to bring the war to a conclusion this summer.

"For that purpose we wanted the absolute control of all the tonnage we could get. We wanted every ship to be free to bring over munitions, food and everything else which the army required. For that reason we brought into this country a large quantity of food supplies. If our shipping was to

be engaged in bringing over food to this country in the middle of that military push we should have been hampered.

"The consequence was that we filled the granaries of this country with wheat in order that we should be free for this great military enterprise. You cannot alter your plans in a few hours. The wheat is now being passed into consumption as quickly as possible."

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ACTIVE IN COBLENZ

Work Among Soldiers Has Steadily Grown During the War.

Coblentz, Germany.—Since the beginning of American occupation of Germany the Knights of Columbus force has steadily grown until today at Coblentz there is an independent headquarters of the organization with its own complete equipment. The operations beyond the Rhine are under the immediate direction of Fred V. Milan of Minneapolis. He has under his control a force of over 100 secretaries. This quota would be much larger were it possible to obtain men for the work. So great has been the need of labor that German civilians in large number are employed in the warehouse and about the clubs in lesser capacity.

The entire operation of the army of occupation is directed from the headquarters in Coblentz. The city is therefore a leave area and daily over 3,000 soldiers have enjoyed the liberty of the city. These men come from the far distant districts of the army, from Treves and the camps far up the Rhine or the Moselle. It is a mighty army that the American service organizations must make as comfortable as their means will permit while they await the word to start for home.

The men come from the outlying camps in the big fleet of river boats plying the Rhine and the Moselle rivers. They are met by the men of the Knights of Columbus and from their arrival in Coblentz or Treves the second leave center of the area, they are urged to make the headquarters and club of the organization their homes.

At Coblentz the visiting soldiers are billeted in a huge structure formerly known as the Florient Magazine and there is room for 1,200 men every night. In this big warehouse nearly 20,000 doughnuts are fried on some days. The entire output of each day is sent to a given soldier unit in the occupied district. At their destination these delicacies are distributed by the head of the Knights of Columbus secretaries in each clubhouse.

In Coblentz before the war there was maintained one of the finest municipal baths in all Germany. The big structure now is in the hands of the Knights of Columbus who are providing every modern bath, needs, shower, tub, medicated or just old fashioned sponge and rub, for over 300 soldiers every hour.

At the enlisted men's club there are eight large rooms where very want of the soldier is supplied. There is also an officers' club nearby.

Across the Moselle from Coblentz is a large American garrison, the soldiers of which are not permitted to cross the river. Four club houses have been established at that post for the enlisted men and a large club has recently been opened for officers.

A game of cards is said to have suggested the system of life insurance now so universal. A Flemish noble-

man in antiquity seem futile. Delegates doze through the exposition of ancient history and correspondents long for brief statements throwing light upon the recent history and aspirations of the various peoples who have lived in such discord for centuries along the shores of the Mediterranean.

He was helped in his attempt by Pascal, a distinguished French mathematician, who solved the problem. In doing so, he also solved the "doctrine of Possibilities," or laws governing insurance of all kinds.

NEWSPAPER MEN POPULAR

Parisians Give Them Many Invitations to Dinners and Parties

Paris.—Newspaper correspondents accredited to the peace conference are more popular than beautiful millionaire debutantes in their first season.

Queens, counts, princes, lords, ladies, ambassadors, ministers, premiers, presidents, would-be presidents, peace delegates and plain citizens who are unique in being mere messieurs shower the correspondents with invitations to teas, tiffins, dinners, and occasionally audiences which have no social disguise.

American correspondents are in special demand. Everybody wants America's ear. Three social secretaries and a squad of motor dispatchers would be required to avoid social errors and land a correspondent promptly at all the functions to which he is invited. And he would have no time for anything so prosaic as the plenary sessions of the peace conference.

Everything from Belshazzar to the bolsheviki is discussed at these social functions. Correspondents are whisked from New Guinea to Nova Zembla without warning. Ptolemy and Pompeii are resurrected and discussed at such length that one might suspect they narrowly missed being selected as delegates to the Paris conference.

An ancient Greece and Rome no longer seem ancient. Philip of Macedon suddenly becomes modern. Persian poets sing of their country's proper boundaries with all the charm of Omar Khayyam. The Old Testament is introduced as a modern bit of literature designed to establish certain territorial claims.

Countries and peoples are discovered at these conferences which American school geographers apparently hadn't heard of; and even the geographical specialists employed by the various missions to the Paris conference are mystified.

It's a rare occasion when a delegation descends to a period as modern as that of Charlemagne or Pepin the great in making claims for the right of self-determination.

Sanskrit and Arabic are revived glibly in an effort to establish the consanguinity of certain peoples. Ancient philosophers are quoted in their original tongues. Anglo-Saxons are reminded of the perfect civilization which existed in the Orient 5,000 years before the Christian era. Names which the "raw civilization" of western Europe never heard of are rolled off glibly—names which the Americans are trying to make the world safe for democracy and that speedily, don't want to hear.

Such claims as that of Belgium for a readjustment of her relations with Holland come as a real relief to dazed newspaper men and weary delegates. That controversy only dates back to 1831, to the scrap of paper which Germany probably wouldn't tear up so ruthlessly if she could live the last five years over again.

Discussions of the near eastern questions are much the same, whether they be in the drawing room of the Prince of Hedjaz or the meetings of the Big Five at the Quai d'Orsay. They are reminiscent of weary classroom days with Homer, Herodotus and Virgil. Efforts to interest busy

GOOD EYES AND GOOD HEART NEEDED FOR FLYING

London.—The fact that only young men capable of passing severe physical tests were accepted for aviation work during the war has caused the belief that flying as a sport will be barred to persons past the prime of youth. That is a mistake, according to British experts, who say that for ordinary peace-time flying there should be no age limit. The only qualifications they set are good eyesight and a sound heart.

Flying an airplane, it is pointed out is much simpler and far less nerve-racking than an automobile or sailing a yacht. Any man who has lived a decent open-air life, especially if he has played games and hunted, will find that learning to fly, even at the age of fifty, is quite an easy business, experts say. A modern airplane will virtually fly itself, and the controls are so arranged that a man, even on his first trip, it is argued, does the right thing instinctively.

In the early days of the war fully fifty per cent of the British airmen were over 30 years old. As the art of aerial warfare developed the pilot had to prove himself proficient in bombing, wireless telegraphy, formation flying, cloud navigation and the numerous stunts that became essential for the airfighter. This was the phase of war-flying that called for iron nerve and fear, blindness, eliminating all aspirants except the young.

SECRETARY BAKER LIKED MEXICAN NATIONAL HYMN

El Paso, Texas.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker is fond of music. When he was here recently on an inspection of border camps and posts, Colonel Agustin Mora, commander of Juarez, Mexico opposite here, sent his military band of 80 pieces to play for the secretary of war. The concert was given in the lobby of the hotel where Secretary Baker was staying.

"That's fine—great," he said, "Ask the bandmaster to come here. I want to thank him," the secretary said.

Following the Mexican custom, the captain commanding the band asked Mr. Baker what piece he would prefer to play next.

"Please play the Mexican national hymn," Secretary Baker replied.

The Mexican band stood while the crowd in the hotel lobby bared their heads and officers stood at salute as the big band played the national hymn as it has never been heard played on this border.

400,000 IS DEATH TOLL.

Coblentz, Germany.—According to estimates made in an article published in the German Medical Journal of recent date, 400,000 deaths were caused by Spanish influenza in Germany in the last eighteen months.

The Russians can't understand why we're fighting them. In fairness we ought to tell them, just as soon as we find out.

Try an Optio-want ad.

SPECIALLY STRENGTHENED FLAT CAR IS PROVIDED FOR THE BIG DRAGON

Boys and girls of any old age at all who delight in watching the elephants being unloaded when the circus comes to town, will have a rare time when the big army tank arrives in Las Vegas May 4 for an exhibition on behalf of the Victory loan for the sight of a balky elephant being urged down a runway is mild and unexciting compared with the antics of one of the six ton steel babies.

The tank itself rides on a specially strengthened box car, with huge end doors. Next to this is attached a flat car, and from this a runway is let down to the ground. From the box car you hear the smooth purr of the big motor as the mechanics crank it up, and then comes the clank-clank of the big treads as the war-machine starts.

The tanks in traveling have been put between blocks bolted to the car floors to prevent shifting enroute. When they were unloaded at Kansas City to prepare them for their tours, they were not removed—the tank simply rode over them. The engine and most of the weight is in the rear end and the first view an interested crowd had of them was when they stood almost on end in surmounting the obstruction.

And then—WHOP—they dropped down, all six tons of them onto the end of the flat car, enough to go right through anything not especially braced. They are just as rough on the things that carry them as they were on the Germans, and that's some rough. Incidentally the driver inside is not on any bed of ease. However, the tank corps boys are used to it and the machine comes right on out, reaches the runway, turns on top of the flat car as though it were on a pivot and clanks serenely down onto the ground, ready for business.

SPECTACULAR EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO AROUSE PUBLIC INTEREST.

Washington, April 21.—Throughout the United States was opened today the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, the last and probably the most spectacular of the five money drives made by the government as the principle means of financing the war.

Several hundred thousand citizens have enrolled as volunteer speakers or solicitors for this issue of Victory notes and for many months the treasury, through the twelve Liberty Loan district organizations has been perfecting selling plans.

From public platform, theater stage, movie screen and street corner box citizens will receive the appeal to buy notes to provide the funds which virtually have already been spent for war purposes since the signing of the armistice. From door to door volunteer canvassers will go in an effort to make the number of subscribers to this loan even exceed the 20 million of the fourth loan.

Among the spectacular features arranged by the treasury to call sharp attention of the American people to the loan are aerial demonstrations, war exhibit trains, posters, exhibition of captured German submarines and military exhibitions.

Three special trains will tour the country, carrying squadrons of airplanes, manned by celebrated American, French and British aces, to make circus flights over cities. Fourteen captured German Fokker-planes will be used in these demonstrations together with the best type of the American planes.

To each community oversubscrib-

ing its quota a community honor flag will be awarded by the treasury as an official acknowledgement of the achievement. Similarly an industrial honor flag will be given to each business firm, church, lodge or other organization with twelve or more members, whose members subscribe according to a prescribed proportion. More than 250,000 of these flags have been placed in the hands of distributing agencies.

Medals made from captured German cannon are to be given to each member of a Victory loan committee. The medal is about the size of a half dollar and bears a design of the United States treasury building. Space is left on each medal for the name of the recipient.

Among the motion picture features is one entitled "The Price of Peace" with 5,000 feet of film depicting where the great quantities of war money went. A number of scenes photographed at the front during the fighting by American soldiers also will be shown. Ten films have been prepared showing noted deeds of heroism reported by General Pershing. These are in addition to twenty-seven special cinematograph plays prepared by noted film stars especially for the loan.

Two hundred and four fighting baby tanks, each manned by two soldiers and carrying speakers will tour the country, visiting rural as well as city districts.

A feature on which the Victory loan organization has spent much time consists of twenty-four special trains loaded with exhibits from European battlefields. Each train will make four or five stops a day, mainly in small towns, and will carry batteries of loan speakers. In the larger cities special exhibits of German cannon, machine guns, rifles and other ordnance will be shown throughout the drive.

Of five captured German submarines sent to this country, loan managers plan to run one up the Mississippi river and to exhibit the others at coast cities.

As in the past campaigns every subscriber will receive a special button of which 40 thousand have been made and distinctive badges for the workers have been provided.

Six posters, with a total issue of ten million, have been distributed. The titles and designers of these are as follows: "Sure, We'll Finish the Job," by Gerritt A. Beneker; "For Home and Country," by Alfred Everitt Orr; "Invest—Teaser;" "Americans All;" by Howard Chandler Christy; "And They Thought We Couldn't Fight," by Clyde Forsythe; "They Kept the Sea Lanes Open," by L. A. Shafer.

The principal pamphlets to be used as a means of driving home the story of the war and the duty of those who stayed at home to finance it with their dollars are these: "Where the Money Went," by James H. Collins; "The Watch on the Rhine," by Sergeant-Major Allan C. Rankin; "The Price We Pay," "Speakers' Handbook," and one giving a recent Liberty loan speech of Secretary Glass at Pittsburg. One hundred specially designed advertisements have been prepared in a portfolio for distribution to newspapers. These advertisements in all cases are to be published without expense to the government, but will be paid for by commercial houses or by public spirited citizens or organizations. This policy is similar to that followed in past loans.

In each Liberty loan district headquarters publicity directors have ar-

ranged a system of releasing news to the papers. As part of this great publicity system, the managers have planned to gather figures on subscriptions each day through the federal reserve banks and finally through the treasury at Washington.

Practically every street car in the United States will display some of the six street car cards contributed by Barron G. Collier. Approximately four thousand cities will be covered in this manner.

Liberty loan workers making certain records will be given German helmets of which more than 85,000 were sent to this country by General Pershing.

Among the military and naval bands which will give concerts in cities is General Pershing's American Expeditionary Force headquarters band of 150 picked musicians which will tour the larger cities of the east. Hundreds of cities will hold homecoming celebrations for soldiers coincident with the loan campaign.

A group of 115 Belgian soldiers accompanied by a dog team machine gun outfit also will make a tour of a number of leading cities. All of these soldiers are honor men who participated in the siege of Liege early in the war.

A special train made up of seven flat cars and three Pullmans will visit the larger cities east of the Mississippi with specimens of heavy coast artillery, including an 8-inch gun on a tractor mounting an anti-aircraft gun, an 8-inch field piece, a field searchlight, and other large artillery equipment.

WATER PLANT PROFITS

Albuquerque, N. M., April 19.—Net profits of \$10,102.50 or ten per cent of the investment, were made by the local municipal water plant during the first three months of 1919, according to a statement made public today by Manager Harry F. Aspinwall. The total profits during the eight months of city ownership have been \$30,927.56.

SECRET SOCIETIES

SUPPORT KOREANS
Peking—Several secret societies whose numbers aggregate millions of persons are supporting the independence movement in Korea, it is understood. Notable among them are the progressive party and the heaven worshippers which together have a membership of more than 2 million persons. Others are the New Korean Society and the Light Restoring Society. Sixty thousand students of nearly all educational institutions including government schools participated in the movement. It is stated that the insurrection was supported also by Christian and Buddhist bodies.

The Buddhists in Korea number about 1 million. They have 2,000 temples and 100,000 priests. The Japanese have attempted to use Buddhism to strengthen their position in Korea, sending many young priests to Japan to be educated. Nevertheless, many Buddhists are believed to have been closely connected with the insurrection.

Christianity has made rapid progress in Korea for thirty years. Two large missionary bodies are working there. The American Methodist Mission has 750 churches and 100,000 followers, while the American Presbyterian Mission has 2,000 churches and about 200,000 adherents. The Korean Christians are mostly men of character and have received higher education.

The demonstration in favor of in-

dependence which began in nearly all towns and villages throughout Korea on March 1 were at first orderly and limited to the delivery of speeches and distribution of copies of manifestos. Later the movement took a distinctly revolutionary character and this resulted in clashes with the Japanese authorities and in casualties on both sides.

SUNDAY BASEBALL ALLOWED.

Albany, N. Y., April 19.—Governor Smith today signed the bills authorizing Sunday baseball and moving picture shows.

Under the two bills baseball games may be played and moving pictures exhibited on Sundays, providing that consent is given by the local governing body.

UNITS WILL SAIL

Washington, April 19.—The following units were announced today as signed to early convoy, aero squadrons Numbers 50, 637, 660 and 110th 66th company transportation corps, 1st, 2nd, and 4th engineer service companies of the 20th engineer regiment; base hospitals Nos. 54, 880 and 886 salvage squad No. 5.

STOCKMEN MEET IN SALT LAKE

Albuquerque, N. M., April 21.—Stockmen from all sections of the west will meet in Salt Lake City, July 1 to discuss the proper disposition of the remaining unappropriated public domain. President Victor Culberson of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers association will soon appoint a committee to represent New Mexico at the gathering.

MAY 5 FIXED FOR RATE HEARING

Washington, April 21.—Upon the government's motions, the supreme court today agreed to hear on May 5 next arguments in test cases from South Dakota and Massachusetts involving the right of Postmaster General Burleson to interfere with existing interstate telephone toll rates.

WARDEN ORTIZ FURNISHED CAR

Albuquerque, April 21.—Making use of the warden's automobile T. E. Denart, a prisoner at the state penitentiary at Santa Fe, made his escape this morning. Dehart was serving a term for the theft of an automobile and was facing the additional charge of army desertion.

WILSON CONFERS WITH JAPS

Paris, April 21.—President Wilson had a long conference today with Baron Makino and Viscount Chingao of the Japanese peace delegation. Hugh C. Wallace, the new ambassador to France and Mrs. Wallace had luncheon with the president and Mrs. Wilson at the Paris white house.

Washington, April 21.—Dr.

Haniel Von Haimhausen, who according to Paris advices has been named as one of Germany's delegates to the peace conference, formerly was chancellor of the German embassy in Washington. As such he was the chief aide of Count Von Bernstorff, and was in charge of the embassy when the ambassador was away from the capital. Von Haimhausen was credited with being the chief propagandist of the German embassy and it was generally known that a great part of the prepared propaganda which the embassy sought to have circulated was passed through his hands.

NATIONAL GUARD UNRELIABLE WILL PLAY FOR THE BENEFITMEN WERE DESERTERS TO
AND RIOTING IS DAILY OF THE VICTORY AVOID MILITARY SERVICE
EXPECTED. LOAN. IN FRANCE.

Berlin, April 19.—The atmosphere in Vienna is still extremely electrical, according to dispatches to the Berlin newspapers. The Vossische Zeitung's Vienna correspondent says the danger of trouble has by no means passed, as the national guard except for a few battalions, appears to be unreliable, while the demonstration Thursday against the parliament building gave clear evidence of co-operation by the Hungarian communists. Thursday night the marine section of the war ministry was broken into and plundered.

The Vienna government on Friday had all the known emissaries of the Budapest soviet government arrested. Gold, bank notes and precious stones to a total value of 2,500,000 crowns were found in their possession and confiscated. The banishment of all revolutionary agitators is said to be imminent.

El Paso, April 19.—Colonel Federico Cervantes, Rafael Uritide, Manuel Asizc, Ferdinando Arbert and Jesus Chacon were sentenced to serve terms of two years each at the United States penitentiary at Lovenworth, Kan., today in federal court after having been convicted of setting on foot a military expedition to Mexico in violation of the American neutrality laws. Magdalena Flores, the sixth defendant in the filibustering case was sentenced to serve 18 months.

All were arrested on the night of March 18 near Socorro, Texas, and were alleged to have been starting to join General Angeles in the field with Francisco Villa.

LIBERTY BONDS OBTAINED
BOOTLEGGERS' LIBERTY

Phoenix, Ariz., April 19.—It took \$600 worth of Liberty bonds to replace \$500 cash bail in Judge Stanford's court here today. Dick Little, accused of selling liquor had no cash to meet the \$500 regulation "bootleggers" bail, but explained the had Liberty bonds. He court asked him if he could put up \$600 worth of these securities. He replied in the affirmative, produced the liberty bonds and gained his freedom till the trial date, June 5.

TEXT OF TREATY APRIL 25

Paris, April 19.—The text of the preliminary peace treaty will be transmitted to the press Friday or Saturday of next week, April 25 or 26, the Petit Parisien says.

The Echo de Paris declares that in case Germany refuses to sign the preliminary peace, a special train will immediately be put at the disposal of the enemy for their return to Germany and the allies will take measures to enforce the treaty.

Copenhagen, April 19.—Four persons were killed and 24 injured at Offenbach in Hesse, near Frankfurt, Friday when government troops attempted to stop a communist parade. Great excitement prevails, according to advices received, and a state of siege has been proclaimed.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

When troubled with rheumatism fire and down the pain." Foley bathes the affected parts with Cham Kidney Pills relieve rheumatic berlain's Liniment. You will be surprised at the relief which it affords.—Adv.

The suicide rate of Germany was, before the war, the highest in the world—21 per 100,000 yearly.

New York, April 19.—Three officers and 113 men of the 162nd aerodrom squadron; three officers and 113 men of the 335th ambulance company and scattered casuals and 600 wounded soldiers were among the 2,892 troops who returned on the transport Von Steuben today.

General Perhning's own band, the "pride of the A. E. F." composed of three officers and 10 men, all recruited from combat troops after the armistice was signed, arrived here today aboard the transport Von Steuben to inspire stay at homes with enthusiasm for the Victory Loan. They have played before President Wilson, King Albert of Belgium and King George of England, and led the American forces when they marched into Metz. Their initial performance in the United States was "Katie," rendered with gusto as the Von Steuben docked.

During the voyage home it was related that former Attorney General Gregory, one of those on board, was urging the men to adjust themselves to the peace conditions upon their return home when a doughboy in the audience caused much merriment by shouting:

"We fought for democracy, and all we got was prohibition and influenza."

Coblentz, Friday, April 18.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, speaking to the men of the Second division of the American army of occupation today told his audience he hoped the army would be taken home as soon as possible.

"As captain of the ferry boats which brought the American army to Europe," he said, "I wish to say that I have under my command 70,000 American boys who are clamoring to return to their homes. I have told those sailor boys they would get home but that first they must get back to the United States the boys who fought in France and Belgium."

WILSON WILL SAIL SOON

Paris, April 19.—It was stated in well informed quarters that the situation of the peace negotiations was such that President Wilson would be able to sail homeward May 20 and possibly May 15. The belief was expressed that the president would call an extra session of congress to convene between May 15 and June 1.

ZAPATISTAS KILL TWO.

New York, April 19.—Edward L. Dufourcq, assistant general manager of the Teziutlan Copper Mine Company, has been killed and Orma Gaisman, a Swiss subject, business manager of the company, seriously wounded by Zapatistas, who waylaid them, according to an announcement by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.

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 down the pain." Foley Pills relieve rheumatic and other symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

J. Fernandez of Colmar is in the city today on business.

Washington, April 19.—Camp Merritt, Hoboken, the main embarkation camp during the war, dealt with nearly 10,000 cases of absence without leave between April 1 last year and the signing of the armistice. Major R. A. Stone told the American Bar Association today in connection with the discussion of the administration of military justice. Practically, he said, all these men were deserters, avoiding service at the front, and he added that a great deal of "maudlin sentiment" was now being expressed for men severely dealt with by military courts for this offense.

Major Stone who is a member of a St. Paul law firm, in civil life, and whose military experience began as an enlisted man in the Spanish war, read from the official records of the inspector general's office and declared that the matter had become so serious that it necessitated the building of a stockade at the camp where men who had been absent and returned were held to be marched aboard the ship.

Major Stone strongly opposed any change in the military legal system that would take ultimate power over it out of the hands of commanding officers.

INDIA SITUATION IMPROVES.

London, April 19.—The latest review of the situation in India, received here today, shows no improvement in the Punjab and the region of Delhi.

The strike continues at Delhi. The people are reported to be maintaining a sullen attitude. The "prevention of seditious meetings act" has been put into force at Multan, southwest of Lahore and at Jullundur, east of Lahore. Communication with the northern unjab has been interrupted. An outbreak occurred early in the week at Chukjaran in the Gujranwala district, north of Lahore, and a railway station was wrecked.

Mrs. Annie Besant, nationalist leader, it added, has issued a statement condemning the extremists.

FRED FULTON BANKRUPT

Minneapolis, April 18.—Fred Fulton, heavyweight pugilist, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in federal court here, it was announced today. Fulton lists his assets at \$7,320 and his liabilities at \$6,523. His liabilities are court judgments against him and promissory notes.

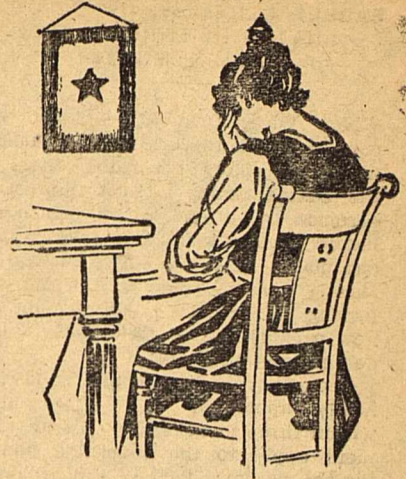
HE ESCAPED INFLUENZA.

"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.

SOVIETS RETIRE.

London, April 19.—A retirement along virtually all of the front in Eastern Russia is admitted by the soviet government in a wireless message dated April 16 and received here today.

Topeka club women have started a movement to have householders in the same locality cut the grass on the same day, so as to keep the lawns uniform.



If a woman is nervous or has dizzy spells, suffers from awful pains at regular or irregular intervals she should turn to a tonic made up of herbs, and without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Druggists sell it in liquid or tablets. Send 10 cents to the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package. Then, for the liver and bowels nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are little, sugar-coated pills, composed of Mayapple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap—things that Nature grows in the ground.

San Antonio, Texas—"I write to say when I first began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I was in expectancy. During this time I always was so nervous that I couldn't stand the door to be slammed nor the noise of the children. It would almost make me crazy. But I can truly say 'Favorite Prescription' helped me wonderfully. I certainly thank God that my husband got me the 'Prescription', in tablet form. I have found by personal experience that it is a woman's friend."—Mrs. Ida Lott, 902 Henry St.

Jackson, Miss., April 21.—The Mississippi supreme court today reversed a finding of Chancellor Lamar Easterling and issued a decree granting a perpetual injunction to restrain the Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone company from enforcing new rates on intrastate telephone messages promulgated by Postmaster General Burleson.

Appeal from the decree will be carried to the United States district court.

STRIKE CAN BE SETTLED

Boston, April 19.—Assistant Postmaster General Koenigs of the wire control board told the striking telephone workers today he saw no reason why the strike could not be settled within a few hours. He said he had full powers from Postmaster General Burleson to adjust the difficulty.

Berlin, April 19 (Via Copenhagen)—Bamberg, which has been the seat of the Bavarian government of Premier Hoffman was the scene yesterday of a strong communist uprising, according to the Vossische Zeitung. The communists occupied the central railroad station, the former royal residence and all the military barracks in Bamberg.

ALLIES OCCUPY VILLAGES.

Archangel, April 19.—Russian and British forces today early occupied the village of Bolshiee Oserki and are pursuing the bolsheviks as they flee southward over roads knee deep in icy slush toward the enemy base on the Vologda railway at Plesetskaya.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

Vienna, Saturday, April 19.—The communists, it appeared late tonight, had failed in their attempt to seize control of the government. Most of the Hungarian agitators in Vienna have been arrested and the arrest of Austrian agitators has begun.

SACRED CEREMONY TO BE CELEBRATED IN THREE CITIES WITHIN MONTH.

New York, April 23.—During the coming month there will be witnessed in three widely separated cities of the United States a most impressive ceremony, and one which has never before been conducted in three different places in this country within so short a period. This will be the conferring of the sacred pallium upon the new archbishops of New York, Philadelphia and St. Paul.

According to the common law, a newly appointed archbishop must within three months after his appointment apply to the sovereign pontiff for the pallium. This is the archbishop's insignia of office, without which, under ordinary conditions, he can not convoke councils, consecrate bishops, ordain priests or consecrate churches. However, in the present cases of the new archbishops of New York and Philadelphia, the Most Revs. Patrick J. Hayes and Dennis J. Dougherty, respectively, a special dispensation was given to permit them to exercise the functions of their high office previous to the formal bestowal of the pallium, this because the wartime conditions made it difficult to send the sacred vestment from Rome within the customary time.

After the newly appointed archbishop has applied for the pallium, and after appropriate ceremonies in Rome, it is forwarded to the archiepiscopal see and an archbishop or other high dignitary of the church is delegated by the pope to confer it upon the new incumbent.

The pallium is a small band of white lamb's wool which is worn upon the shoulders. The wool from which the pallium is made is obtained from lambs specially selected from amongst the flocks owned by various monastic orders in the vicinity of Rome. Annually on the feast of St. Agnes two or three lambs are brought to the church of that name in Rome by the Apostolic Subdeacons while the Agnus Dei is being sung. The lambs are presented at the altar and received by two canons of the Lateran church. They are then sheared and the wool is sent to the Convent of Torre de Specchi, where the wool is woven and the pallium made by the nuns of the convent. The pallium is then sent back to Rome, and the Apostolic Subdeacons receive it in great pomp and proceed with it to the tomb of St. Peter. The pallium is lain upon the tomb and remains there a day and night. It is then sent by a trusted messenger to the see which the new archbishop is to govern.

The coming consecration ceremonies will take place in the cathedrals of New York, Philadelphia and St. Paul. Archbishop Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, will be the officiating prelate. In attendance will probably be the three North American cardinals, together with archbishops, bishops, monsignori and clergy from many parts of the United States.

The ceremony will begin with the celebration of a solemn pontifical mass, during which the pallium lies upon the center of the altar. At the conclusion of the mass the newly made archbishop takes his oath of office, after which, while the Agnus Dei is being sung, the officiating prelate solemnly invests him with the pallium. The new archbishop then pronounces the archiepiscopal blessing, the ceremony concluding with a solemn procession in which all the clergy present take part.

The archbishop retains his pallium for life, and when he dies it is buried with him. He cannot wear it outside of his province, and can use it only on certain days. It can be worn on all Sundays and on the following feast

days, Christmas, Circumcision, Epiphany, All Saints, Palm Sunday, Easter, and the two days following Ascension, Corpus Christi, St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Baptist, St. Stephen, the feasts of Apostles, and at all ordinations or ceremonies at which the archbishop may officiate.

LIEUT. LOCKLEAR EXPLAINS HIS LEAP FROM ONE MACHINE TO ANOTHER.

Chicago, April 23.—Lieut. Ormer L. Locklear, the aviator who leaped from one airplane to another in the air, arrived in Chicago with the Liberty loan drive.

"How do you do it?" he was asked.

"Well, it is simple. When my pilot is running smoothly at not less than 5,000 feet, I climb down to the axle of the ground wheels under the lower planes and I sit there and wait for the second machine to fly under me. When it is directly under me and both machines are going very slow I drop, about two feet. One foot slips instantly under an iron support for an exhaust pipe. Then I grab it with my hands. That's all—if you do it perfectly."

The daring aviator said he would not attempt the feat here as the pilots now in Chicago are strange to him. He predicted that some day airplane mail would be relayed by means of this stunt, thus eliminating time lost in landing of one plane and the ascension of another.

CARE IN COAL MINES.

Salt Lake City.—Utah coal mining camps are unusually free from accidents, according to C. A. Allen, federal inspector of mines, who recently completed an inspection of Utah collieries. The low accident record, according to Mr. Allen, is due to the fact that more sprinkling is done in Utah collieries in proportion to their number than in any other state in the union, and also to the fact that no shots are fired in any coal mine in the state until every man working therein has been hoisted to the surface, the shots being electrically fired from the surface.

Mr. Allen says that Utah collieries were never in better condition than they are at the present time. He praises the conditions in the different camps, particularly complimenting conveniences for the miners and housing and sanitary conditions.

HAWAIIAN WAR MEMORIAL.

Honolulu, T. H., March 24.—Plans of the Hawaiian war memorial committee to perpetuate memory of the men from Hawaii who died in the world war, may take form of a memorial park on the beach at Waikiki, together with an arch or other appropriate monument.

It is proposed to acquire beach property of the William G. Irwin estate, with an ocean frontage of 1200 feet, and lying between the sea and Kapiolani park, and to there make a territorial playground and bathing resort, dedicated to those now sleeping in Flanders fields. It is believed that property can be purchased for about \$200,000.

OVERSEAS TRADE PLANNED.

Chicago, April 23.—Today's arrival of delegates indicates a large and representative attendance when the National Foreign Trade council begins its sessions in this city tomorrow. The chief purpose of the meeting, which will continue in session several days, will be to bring about co-operation between the United States government, industrial, commercial and

transportation interests in promoting trade with other nations. Representatives of labor organizations and agricultural interests have been invited to participate.

BIG LEASING COMPANY.

Santa Fe, April 23.—The Petroleum Leasing company of Santa Fe, capitalized at \$250,000, was incorporated yesterday. The following are the incorporators: A. L. Zinn, \$125,000; Carl A. Bishop, \$10,000; C. U. Strong, Leslie Gillett, R. L. Ornsbee and A. B. Renehan \$5,000 each.

The American Oil and Gas company also filed incorporation papers. Its headquarters are at Tucumcari and the capitalization is \$150,000. Four of the incorporators are Oklahomans, while fourteen are from Tucumcari.

HOW VILLA REVOLUTION WAS FINANCED BY MADERO

Los Angeles, Calif.—Details of the legal transactions by which Francisco Villa, Mexican bandit leader, supported his revolutionary army are expected to be revealed when the suit of Alberto Madero, against Lazaro de la Garza, in an effort to recover \$220,000 comes to trial in the superior court here soon. Madero is a brother of the late Francisco Madero, slain president of Mexico, De la Garza formerly acted as Villa's financial agent in the United States.

Madero's action, which was filed last December, declares that \$75,000 was loaned by Madero to de la Garza for the purchase of 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition for Villa from an eastern cartridge factory. Madero continues, in the complaint of action, that de la Garza entered into a contract for the purchase of the ammunition but later transferred the contract to the J. Pierpont Morgan company, for \$220,000, a profit which Madero declares rightfully is his.

In his answer to the suit, de la Garza refers to the Pershing punitive expedition and declares that the court action instituted by Madero is based on transactions with Villa and cannot be maintained, as Villa is an enemy of the United States.

De la Garza adds in his answer that Villa still is hostile to the United States and that for this reason, the trial of the Madero action in the local courts would be against public policy.

COTTON EXPORTS INCREASE.

Washington, April 23.—A large increase in the March exports of cotton was reported today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Shipments abroad amounted to 504,239 bales as compared with 311,681 bales in March last year. For the first nine months of the fiscal year exports of cotton were 3,807,092 bales, about 62,000 bales more than the same period last year.

Trade in breadstuffs has amounted so far this year to \$645,962,493; meat and dairy products, \$753,594,433, and mineral oils, 1,899,113,304 gallons.

London, April 23.—Victory and peace will furnish the keynote for the dinners and meetings with which St. George's day will be celebrated today wherever there is a sufficient number of the sons of Old England to constitute a gathering. From time immemorial April 23 has been celebrated as St. George's day in honor of the patron saint of England.

Little is known of the life of St. George. He was a martyr in Nicomedia in 303. He became extremely popular as a saint with the English crusaders, and was adopted as the tutelary saint of England during the reign of Edward III, though the Council of Oxford in 1222 had decreed that his feast should be a national one.

Many women in England are now engaged in the hand made toy industry.

"EDUCATION OF THE HEART AS IMPORTANT AS TRAINING INTELLECT."

San Francisco—Starting today humanitarians throughout the United States began the observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week" to close with "Humane Sunday" April 27, at which time the theme will be discussed from hundreds of pulpits.

During the week exercises and meetings of various kinds will be held for the purpose of bringing before the public the need for education along humanitarian lines. These gatherings will be under the auspices of the various societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and other humane organizations.

"Humane education is one of the most potent civilizing forces in the history of mankind," said Dr. Francis H. Rowley of Boston, president of the American Humane Education Society, who is lecturing on the subject. The moral bankruptcy of Germany, Dr. Rowley attributes to the fact that, although her people were cultured in the arts and the sciences and skilled in crafts, they were undeveloped in moral sentiment. "The education of the heart," he said, "is as important as the training of the intellect."

"It is because multitudes think of the humane movement only as an attempt to assuage here and there the sufferings of defenseless animals that they fail to see that beyond all this—ininitely beyond it—is its reaction upon the human character in deepening and broadening in the heart of man the spirit of justice, of kindness. Whatever has been done by the humane societies of the world for the protection of animal life, immeasurably more has been done by them to benefit mankind, to enlarge its vision, to quicken its sympathies, to ennoble its spirit."

The San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is conducting an organized educational movement through its monthly magazine "Our Animals," competitive contests, exhibitions and other means.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OPENS.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 23.—With new managers at the helm of half the clubs of the circuit the American Association pennant race, which opens today with games in four cities, is expected to produce many surprises before the arbiters call their last "cut" in September. Patrick Flaherty at Louisville, Clarence Rowland at Milwaukee, Groved Hartley at Columbus, and Jack Hendricks, who has returned to his old stand in Indianapolis after having tried major league managing last season, are the new pilots who are causing speculation all around the A. A. circuit at the beginning of the flag contest. The old managers who remain in charge of the clubs they had last year are John Ganzel at Kansas City, Joseph Cantillon at Minneapolis, Michael Kelly at St. Paul, and Roger Bresnahan at Toledo.

Association fans are to see their favorites in action at Louisville, Columbus, Toledo and Indianapolis for the inaugural festivities today. St. Paul invades the Hoosier capital, Milwaukee goes to Louisville, Kansas City to Columbus, and Minneapolis to Toledo.

SHEEP THIEF GOES TO PEN.

Santa Fe, April 23.—Vicente Tapia was sent to the penitentiary yesterday for one year and fined \$500 for the larceny of 40 head of sheep upon a plea of guilty before District Judge Reed Holloman.

POLICE KILL RIOTERS IN HAMBURG; STATE OF SIEGE IN BREMEN.

Berlin, Tuesday, April 22.—There have been serious disturbances at Hamburg during the week ending. Mob plundering has been going on steadily and clashes with the police, several persons being killed, has resulted.

A despatch to the Vorwaerts says there was a "regular battle," in the suburbs of the St. Pauli, west of the city on Saturday. A policeman was killed and several others were wounded, but the rioters suffered worse than the officers.

The rioting was renewed today, arms being distributed to the mobs in St. Pauli. Several depots were attacked and one was captured by the mobs.

OLIN LEWIS IN WASHINGTON HOSPITAL

A letter from Bo W. Long, Washington, D. C., to the father of Olin Lewis, states that Olin is getting along as well as could be expected.

He is one of our San Miguel county soldiers who went over seas to fight for his country. He was very severely wounded while in the thick of the battle at Chateau Thierry, an exploding shell hitting him near his spine inflicting an ugly wound, that has caused great suffering and which at one time endangered his life. He was also wounded in one leg necessitating amputation above the knee.

Olin at present is at ward No. 19 Walter Reed hospital Washington, D. C., under medical treatment, with good prospects for full recovery. His long and severe illness has been very trying but he is enduring it like a true hero. His many friends in this locality extend to him their sympathy and hope for his early recovery.

While all our soldier boys are entitled to appreciation our sympathy and good will should especially go out to those wounded and suffering.

Bremen Situation Serious.

Berlin, April 24.—The situation in Bremen has become serious. Advices received here state that a siege has been proclaimed by the senate and the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited.

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted on the streets between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Public traffic and even church going have been stopped and a cordon thrown about the city.

Santa Fe, April 23.—It was intimated in court yesterday that Frank Marron, former deputy state treasurer recently indicted, is beyond the reach of New Mexico law officers. It seems that information that his indictment was contemplated reached him through the press some time ago and that since then it has not been possible to locate him. In the district court yesterday morning, Judge Hoolo man warned court officers that in the future any one who prematurely divulged grand jury findings or transactions would be jailed for contempt.

PUBLIC SALE—I will offer at public auction at my place on the Hot Springs Boulevard, one mile north of Las Vegas, Old Town, near Cowboys' park, on Tuesday, May 6, 1919, commencing at 2 p. m., the following described property: 300 White Leghorn hens—will be sold in small lots if desired; 1 horse weight about 800; spring wagon; top buggy; single harness; 2 scales; 4 brooders for small chickens; several gallons paint and oil, work tools, household goods; 1,500 pounds wheat—sold in lots by the pound. Terms cash. H. L. Brannon.

BALD-HEAD CLUB TO DINE.

New Haven, Conn., April 23.—Members of the Bald-Head Club of America coming from various parts of New England and from several other states are gathering here today for the annual meeting and banquet of the organization. President John Rodemeyer, of Bridgeport, will occupy the chair. The annual report of the secretary will show the affairs of the club to be in a flourishing condition, with a considerable number of new applications for membership.

DELEGATES STAND FIRM.

Paris, April 24.—The Italian delegation to the peace conference reasserted today its determination to stand firm on the question of Fiume indicating that unless the council changed its position the delegation would not return to the conference.

An early settlement of the difficulty is consequently thought to be improbable, especially as President Wilson is understood to be equally as firm as the Italian representatives.

With Premier Orlando still absent, Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson resumed this morning the consideration of questions concerning China and Japan.

FIGURES COMPILED BY TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION ARE MADE PUBLIC.

School Revenues and Expenditures.

According to figures compiled by the Taxpayers' association of New Mexico, the state will raise for school purposes upon the 1918 tax levies a total of \$2,569,851.14, distributed as follows: State tax \$186,507.32; county taxes, \$1,989,020.26; school district special taxes \$394,323.56. To this should be added other revenues estimated as follows: Leases of school lands, \$400,000; interest on permanent funds, \$25,000; poll taxes, \$50,000; fines and penalties, \$20,000; forest reserve, \$40,000; delinquent taxes, \$150,000. Allowing for deductions, it is estimated that a total revenue of \$3,000,000 is available with which to meet the expenses of the school year closing June 30, 1919.

The increase in production of all tax levies for schools for a period of five years is indicated by the following table:

1914.....	\$1,303,160.85	Increase over previous year
1915.....	1,583,400.1925 per cent
1916.....	1,688,379.727 per cent
1917.....	2,331,497.9832 per cent
1918.....	2,569,851.1410 per cent

The new legislation involving expenditures is found in House Bill No. 60 and House Bill No. 152. The latter permits the employment of instructors to teach in night schools, when as many as ten illiterate persons are found in a district or in a ward of an incorporated city who wish to attend such a school. Such expenditures would probably be included in the estimates for various school districts to take advantage of this law and would be subject to the general limitations.

House Bill No. 60 permits larger expenditures by raising the limits for school districts employing one, two or three teachers. Schools employing a third grade teacher may spend \$20 a month more than formerly; schools employing a second grade teacher, \$15 a month more; and schools employing a first grade teacher \$20 a month more. The increase will go largely to paying better salaries to teachers.

Roughly speaking there are 1700 teachers in the state holding first grade or higher certificates and 250 holding third grade certificates or permits. Estimating the number of teachers at 2500 and the average increase allowance at \$150, there will have to be provided funds to meet a total increase in school maintenance expenditures of approximately \$375,000 in the school year 1919-20, or an average increase in the tax rate of a little more than one mill. School district special levies are still subject to the five mill limitation but the need of school buildings will call for increase within this limit and for higher levies outside the limit to meet interest and principal payments on bonded indebtedness.

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officials decided against sending it over the wires on the ground that it "appeared to be improper."

EIGHT TRANSPORTS SAIL.

Washington, April 24.—Sailing of eight transports, the cruiser St. Louis, and the battleship Nebraska, all loaded with returning troops and representing one of the largest single day's sailing since the armistice, was announced by the war department yesterday. Nearly 25,000 officers and men are on board the ten ships.

London, April 24.—The British war office has begun to arrange for signaling honoring General Pershing, the American commander on his approaching visit to London, which it is said will be paid about the middle of May. Until the date of the general's trip and the length of his stay are definitely determined, however, the plans must necessarily be left in an incomplete state.

General Pershing will be accorded the full honors accorded to the forces of an allied nation, it was stated at the war office today.

Seoul, April 24.—The governor general of Korea is investigating charges that Japanese troops in a hamlet 40 miles east of Seoul has summoned the male population and shot and killed them. It is reported also that the troops afterward burned the church and other houses in the village.

Norma is a Princess and a Sheriff.
During the past couple of months Norma Talmadge, the distinguished Select star, has had two honorary titles conferred upon her. No longer is Norma plain Miss Talmadge; she may now be called Deputy Sheriff Talmadge, or the latest—Princess Norma.

She acquired the title on an Indian reservation, called Idyllwild, in California, where her latest Select picture "The Heart of Wetona" was being filmed, in which she is presented by Joseph Schenck at the Coronado Sunday. The Indian natives of Idyllwild were so fond of Norma that before she left the reservation they held a large celebration in her honor and made her princess of the tribe.

Only recently Sheriff Mitchell of Quens county made Miss Talmadge a deputy sheriff.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES DECLARE WORLD'S ARTICLE APPEARED IMPROPER.

New York, April 24.—The New York World today charges that the postoffice department prohibited the transmission over the wires of the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies, which, as a war measure, are under the control of the government, an article in Monday's issue of the World analyzing the activities of the department. A schedule paraphrasing the headlines the World used over the Monday's article and giving a brief outline of character and scope of it was prepared by the night manager of the World news bureau and addressed to a number of newspapers with which they have relations.

It is now charged that representatives of the two telegraph companies located in the World office submitted a schedule to their res-

GERMANS WANT PRISONERS.

Amsterdam, April 24.—The German peace plenipotentiaries, the Frankfort Zeitung says, have been instructed not to sign the treaty of peace unless it provides for the immediate and unconditional return of German prisoners of war.

REVISE CASUALTIES.

Washington, April 23.—Revised casualty totals announced today by the war department placed the total of dead in the army and marine corps at 75,344 of which 33,887 were killed in action. Prisoners reported were 4,791, including fifteen reported now held by the bolsheviks. Of prisoners previously held by the central powers the records now show 281 died during internment and 118 of doubtful status.

The grand total of wounded in the list is 201,230 of whom it has been estimated more than 85 per cent, returned to duty.

OFFICER KILLED AT SEA.

Portland, Me., April 24.—The Ferris type ship, Roy H. Beattie, built at Portsmouth, N. H., for the emergency fleet corporation, was burned at sea and abandoned last Friday and Third Officer Lewis B. Huntley of Portland was drowned, according to advices received today.

TO HONOR EARL OF READING.

New York, April 23.—The Earl of Reading is to be the guest of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Plaza tomorrow night. Another notable guest of the evening will be Rear Admiral Sims. The dinner will be of an international character, the countries to be represented including the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Australia, Japan, Belgium, Denmark, and Argentine.

Lithuania, which asks for its recognition as a free nation on the basis of the declared war aims of the allies and of the United States, has a population of 6,000,000 and is geographically larger than Switzerland and Denmark combined. In the fourteenth, fifteenth, and partly in the sixteenth centuries Lithuania was the largest state in Europe.

ORLANDO MAY RETURN.

Paris, April 24.—Premier Orlando threatens to return to Italy today unless there is a satisfactory adjustment of the Fiume and Dalmatian questions. Premier Lloyd George of England is trying to persuade the Italian leader to remain in Paris while he continued his efforts to reconcile the opposing viewpoints.

SURCHARGE ON COTTON.

Washington, April 23.—A surcharge of 25 cents per 100 pounds on cotton shipped from Atlantic and gulf ports to Liverpool and London was established by the shipping board today in lieu of demurrage, because of serious delays in unloading at the English ports.

AVIATOR AIDS LOAN

Albuquerque, April 24.—An instructor from a local aviation school made a flight in an airplane over the city today to aid the local Victory loan campaign.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 23.—The Arizona state church federation today addressed an open letter to Governor Campbell protesting against the governor's vetoing of the bill passed by the last legislature permitting the bible to be read in public schools,

A marriage license has been granted to Virgi M. Halland, aged 19 of Gallegos, and Joseph H. Anderson, aged 38, of East Las Vegas.

Harry Robertson of Santa Rosa has notified the sheriff that some one stole his Buick 6 Saturday with license number 737. Last seen with two men between the ages of 27 and 30 years and two women between 24 and 25 years. Women look like show people. If seen notify Sheriff Romero. Liberal reward.

The Arizona-New Mexico head camp of the W. O. W. met at Deming on the 17-18-19 and were welcomed by Acting Governor Pankey in an eloquent speech in behalf of New Mexico. The mayor followed with a speech in behalf of the city of Deming. These speeches were responded to by C. C. Little of Roswell. The delegates were entertained at a banquet by the Deming Chamber of Commerce and also by the ladies of the W. O. W. circle. The next head camp meeting will be held at Mesa, Ariz., and was hotly contested by Douglas and Albuquerque. All the delegates are promised a glorious time in 1921 at the next convention.

Hon. A. C. Vorhees, attorney at law of Raton, was in the city today, and appeared before the court and filed a motion for a new trial in the case of State of New Mexico vs. James Ferguson, tried last week in the district court for Guadalupe county, and in which case the jury returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter, the penalty for which is not less than one nor more than ten years in the penitentiary. Ferguson killed Walter W. Sutton at the town of Newkirk, in July, 1918. Argument on the motion will be heard at a later date to be fixed by the court.

Cayetano, the 5 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Cayetano Lucero, died this morning at their home on Valencia street at 5:45 from internal injuries received last night. The Luceros had been entertaining a party of their relatives and a few friends when the accident occurred. Cayetano, with his brother Ignacio, age 9, were riding on the running board of the car owned and driven by J. Manuel Martinez, and, playfully jumping off, fell, the car passing over his abdomen. Drs. Woodland and Fleming were called but to no avail. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from the church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Interment will be made in the Mount Calvary cemetery under the direction of J. C. Johnsen and Sons.

Sketchley Moore, who was recently mustered out of army service, today resumed his position at the San Miguel National Bank.

Joe Green was apprehended by the city police this morning when he attempted to leave town without paying a milk bill. He then settled the bill and was released.

John Gavin of the decorating committee of the Knights of Columbus Easter Monday ball is reported on the sick list today, due to exposure in securing evergreen in the foot hills for the dance.

Dementrio Maes was arrested on the West Side Saturday night by Deputy Revenue Collector John Rudolph and two deputies for moonshining. A still made by Moran, the tinner, who informed on him, was found in Maes' possession with

about 5 gallons of gin. The man is in the county jail.

In a fast and interesting practice game yesterday afternoon at the Reunion park the E. Romeros defeated the Cico ball team by a score of 9 to 3. Up to the fourth inning the game could not have been more interesting, and it was surely fine to the finish, which was the seventh inning. The two teams will play again soon. A large number of spectators witnessed the game.

The alleged auto thieves who stole the Buick of Santa Rosa Saturday have been caught at Phoenix. The two men and two women made a trade at Santa Fe, receiving a Ford and \$250 for the Buick. The parties refused to be removed so Sheriff Delandro Sena of Guadalupe county is leaving to get extradition papers from Governor Campbell of Arizona.

After next Saturday all unlicensed dogs in the city will be caught and killed in the local pound by order of the police.

In the case of Domacio Maes, arrested Saturday night at his home on San Miguel street by internal revenue officers for operating a still and making resin whisky, the defendant has been bound over to the United States grand jury at Santa Fe under \$2,500 bond.

On Monday, April 28 the Odd Fellows will celebrate the 100th anniversary of American Old Fellowship. Supper will be served promptly at 7 p. m. after which the best program possible for the occasion will be given. All Odd Fellows and their wives, Rebekahs, visiting brothers and sisters are invited.—M. I. Harper, N. G.

ALBUQUERQUE IS VOTING.

Albuquerque, April 22.—After one of the most spirited political campaigns in the history of the city, Albuquerque voters today are registering their choice between the present city charter, which embodies the commission form of government, and a proposed charter, which would substantially modify the present form and would revive the office of mayor. A light vote is being cast.

It is probable that the actual meeting of the allied and German delegates to negotiate the peace treaty will not occur until April 28, as the impossibility of having the official draft of the treaty ready for presentation April 25 makes a postponement of the gathering imperative. Germany is ready to call for a plebiscite on the treaty, it is reported from Berlin.

In the meantime the Italian situation is a source of much concern in Paris. Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy, are absenting themselves from the meeting of the council of four Monday afternoon. Whether this marks a virtual withdrawal of the Italians from the conference has not developed. President Wilson, still opposed to recognition of the treaty of London, under which Italy lays claim to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast, has prepared a statement on the subject which will be made public if the deadlock continues, it is said.

A revolution has broken out in Turkey and a Soviet government has been set up, according to news despatches originating in Bolshevik circles at Odessa. Constantinople is said to be under the rule of a bolshevik committee.

The Hungarian soviet government, headed by Bela Kun is reported to have fallen, Rumanian, forces advancing from the east have been joined by Czecho troops, and the soviet army has been defeated, according to advices. Szekler soldiers, representatives of a minor race living in the Transylvanian alps, have deserted the soviet army and joined the Rumanians, it is said. Advices from Budapest indicate that the social democrats will take over control. They are headed by Sigmund Kunfi, the commissioner of education in the soviet cabinet. Chaos is reported to prevail in Budapest.

The soviet regime at Munich also has crumbled, the end coming Saturday according to reports reaching London.

On the Ural front in Russia forces under the command of the Omsk all-Russian government have again defeated the bolsheviks who are retreating. Demoralization in the bolshevik ranks is reported, and in the Viatka government the peasants have revolted against the Lenine-Trotsky government.

Will Not Jeopardize League.

Washington, April 22.—Administration officials were advised in confidential cablegram from Paris today that in the consideration of problems confronting the peace conference, such as Italy's Adriatic claims and the question of an alliance to protect France from future aggressions, President Wilson would take no action which might in the slightest degree jeopardize the league of nations or conflict with its fundamental principles.

The message was a reply to a cablegram of inquiry regarding the President's attitude toward a secret alliance which, according to certain Paris newspapers, contemplated a special definite pact be entered into by France, England and the United States.

ELECTION WILL FOLLOW ON ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF ALLIES' TERMS.

Berlin April, 22.—Appurtenances for an election are all in readiness for an immediate plebiscite on the peace terms, according to information obtained from sources close to the government.

Preparations have been going on secretly for several days, it is declared and if the terms are published one morning the referendum can be taken the next day and then can go to the entente eighteen hours later.

If an indemnity is fixed Germany cannot hope to dispute the total but must be allowed to send experts to discuss ways and means of payment, it is said.

It is believed that the result will be a refusal to accept the peace terms because the people will overlook the consequences of such an act—the maintenance of the blockade, the stoppage of food importations and the accompanying evils which may be expected—in view of their reluctance to sanction harsh terms. It is asserted that an agreement to negotiate the details of the treaty is absolutely the only basis upon which Germany in her present mood will vote in the affirmative.

LARGE WOOL CROP

Salt Lake City.—The 1919 wool crop of Utah and other western wool-growing states promises to be the best ever produced, according to S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers' association, with headquarters in this city. Mr. McClure says the crop will break all

Paris, April 22.—The German government is building and concealing armored cars railway engines and guns in Upper Silesia, according to information received by the Munich correspondents of the Journal Des Bats. The armored cars, the members of several of which have been obtained by the correspondent are being built at Gleiwitz. Each car is provided with two small guns. In the Leibnitz and Stresslitz districts of Upper Silesia, the correspondent adds between 250 and 300 guns have been hidden to avoid handing them over to the allies. At Oppeln eighteen new railway engines have been concealed.

MISTAKE PREMIERS' MESSAGE AS READING THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO NEGOTIATE.

Berlin, April 22.—The German cabinet in a special session today after reconsidering the second telegram from Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, president of the peace council in Paris, correcting the false impression created by his first note, decided that the peace delegation originally appointed could go to Versailles at the end of the present week. It was determined that the date of April 25, first fixed for the arrival of the German representatives at Versailles, could not be adopted owing to the confusion of the arrangements. M. Clemenceau's second telegram reached the foreign office last night but was not considered officially until today. In it the premier said his original notification had been misconstrued and misinterpreted by Germany. He declared there was no intention on the part of the allies to deny the Germans the right of negotiation or discussion.

With this assurance the cabinet determined at once to revoke its decision to send Dr. Daniel Von Htimhausen, with a pair of subordinates, in his role of high class messenger to Paris and reverted to its intention of sending six delegates to the Versailles congress headed by Count Von Brockdorff-Rantau, the foreign leader in the reichstag, originally selected as one of the six, is replaced by Herr Landsberg, the secretary for publicity, art and literature, as Dr. David is ill.

The body of experts will not proceed to Versailles for the present it is stated.

The delegates, it is made known, expect to be given complete freedom of movement and unobstructed means of communication with their home government.

ENGINEERS ARRIVE.

New York, April 22.—The ship Ranaman arrived here today from Brest with the 16th engineers on board.

Organized in Detroit in June, 1917 the regiment had seen twenty months service overseas. It was one of the engineer units which helped the British stem the German rush a year ago. Besides the 16th engineers, the 115th ammunition train, the 108th transportation corps company and a number of casuals, a total of 2,095 officers and men were aboard. The troops were sent to Camps Upton, Mills and Dix.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Simla, India, April 22.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the allGujerat district.

MULTIMILLIONAIRE MINING AND OIL MAGNATE PASSES AWAY AT CORONADO BEACH.

Denver, April 21.—Verner Z. Reed, well known Colorado capitalist, mining and oil man, died shortly after 10 o'clock last night at Coronado Beach, Calif., from an attack of pneumonia, according to information received here. His son, Verner Z. Reed, Jr., was with him at the time of his death. The body will be brought to Denver for interment. The time of the funeral has not been set.

In mining, banking, petroleum, manufacturing, ranching, land reclamation and irrigation in this part of the west Verner Z. Reed was a recognized authority. He was many times a millionaire, and as an author and student he ranked close to the front with the intellectual men of this section of the country, and when President Wilson appointed him a member of the federal mediators Reed's work for the government quickly attracted wide attention. He came to Colorado when a young man, locating near Colorado Springs where he entered the real estate business. A few years later as a volunteer mediator he arranged the famous "sideline settlement" between the larger mining factions of the Cripple Creek district. This work had to deal with the locating of boundaries of many of the larger mining leases of the famous gold mining camp and fifty law suits were pending when the settlement was made.

Reed's work at Cripple Creek attracted the attention of the owners of the Stratton Independence mine, one of the largest of the district, and Mr. Reed was sent to London to sell the mine to English capitalists. Upon the completion of the sale Reed intrusted the handling of his Colorado affairs to Oliver H. Shoup, now governor of Colorado, an associate, and removed to France. The next thirteen years he devoted principally to study and travel, although during that time he devoted part of his growing fortune to development of various mining enterprises and to drilling for oil in the Wyoming fields. He organized the Mid-West Oil Company and is a heavy stockholder in it. His oil holdings are said to be the largest of any citizen of Colorado.

When war came Reed cast aside business to aid the cause of France, where he had studied.

Following his appointment as federal mediator, Reed settled many western labor disputes, including the trouble at Leadville, Colo., where a strike of all mines in the Leadville district was threatened.

MANY FEDERAL DISTRICTS ALREADY HAVE PLEDGED LARGE AMOUNTS.

Washington, April 22.—A distinctive note of optimism prevails throughout the country as to the result of the Victory loan subscriptions, it is reported. Cleveland, advance pledges indicate the loan is much greater than in any previous campaign. Philadelphia reported not one tenth as much as had been advanced. Chicago reported from all states in this district indications of boundless subscriptions. San Francisco reports from throughout the district indicate plenty of enthusiasm. St. Louis, eighth district, got away to a good start. Three Missouri, two Illinois, one Arkansas and one Mississippi counties over. Memphis trying to reach quota this

week. St. Louis starts fine.

Boston is reported as having 30 millions advanced. Kansas City reports four counties in the tenth district unofficially oversubscribed. Several counties in Kansas and in Missouri, home of the 35th division, are planning to reach quota by time the division reaches home.

"The indications were," said the treasury review, "that the residents of local communities, attracted by the unusually generous terms of the loan and the high interest rate were planning to invest heavier than before. Many banks, particularly in the central west, reported that the farmers were calling them by telephone and urging that Victory notes be held for them until they could reach town later in the week."

The volunteer subscription system is being widely used in the San Francisco district. The Mormon church has subscribed \$250,000.

Strassburg, April 22.—The belt of stone gates and walls which has surrounded Strassburg for hundreds of years is to be loosened slightly by the destruction of four gates and some of the ramparts. The gates and the walls had a bad effect on sanitary conditions. The gates to be torn down are known as the Saverne gate, the Pierre gate, the Shiremeck gate and the National gate. The ramparts to be taken down will be transferred into public walks.

London April 22.—A revolution has broken out in Turkey and a soviet government has been declared. A revolutionary committee has been established at Constantinople according to a telegram received here from Kiev.

GERMANS ATTACK MISSION.

New York, April 22.—German troops have attacked the American Red Cross mission at Kovno, Lithuanian, according to a cablegram received here by the Lithuanian council from Paris.

LOWERING OF FLOUR PRICE WILL STILL KEEP PRICE OF BREAD UP.

New Orleans, La., April 22.—"Even though the price of flour falls so that it costs the bakers of the country no more than the water they use in their bakeries the price of bread will not fall to its former level," said George S. Ward of New York, president of the American association of Bakers, in an address delivered today at the annual convention here of the Southeastern association of the baking industry.

"No matter how low the price of flour falls, and there is no present prospect of any reduction at all," Mr. Ward said, "the price of bread cannot go to the old figure. The reason for this is the fact that all other materials, all operating costs and all labor costs have gone up so high this increase would more than offset any drop in the price of flour."

Promote Bread Eating.

New York, April 22.—A campaign to promote eating more bread was urged in the annual address of James A. Winkelman of Memphis, president of the Southeastern association of the baking industry at today's session of its annual convention here. As a people, he said, "Americans are the lowest consumers of bread in the world."

"Heavy demand will keep wheat and bread prices higher," he added. "When the war closed," said Mr. Yager of New York, "the public saw the big wheat crop and forgot to study the European demand and forgot all about transportation. The result in flour and bread prices is what might

be expected. If you want to know what will happen to prices after July 1, the baker should not only judge from the size of the crop but he must include the factors of European demand, official price making and transportation."

ENLISTED MEN HAVE NOT SAME RIGHTS AS OFFICERS ENJOY.

Washington, April 22.—Lieut. Col. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general, continued today his attack upon the army system of justice before the investigating committee of the American Bar Association. Declaring it a fact that the enlisted man did not receive the same consideration of his rights under the system that officers enjoyed, Col. Ansell argued that the only remedy lay in writing into the law the guarantees of the rights of the soldier. While this is left to regulations to be prescribed by the president, he said, it cannot be effective. "The attitude of the army," he added, "has been intollerent toward those methods necessary to justice. They do not take kindly to legal restraints."

While a commander of troops must necessarily have arbitrary power of command, the officer asserted, it should not go to the extent of permitting them to hang men.

"Congress cannot command the army," Col. Ansell declared, "but congress should prescribe the rules for its discipline. If you are going to have any law worthy of the name, you will not get it by committing it to departmental regulation. If it is to be left there, all this agitation will have been in vain."

The officer asserted that there had "been a strong effort by the war department to have the articles reconstructed." These statements Col. Ansell charges as evidence of "a change of heart," on General Crowders part, but he declares that such statements by that officer or Secretary Baker were "not made in a way to assure me as would a favorable report by this committee."

CARNEGIE-MILLER WEDDING.

New York, April 22.—In the presence of a few friends and relatives Miss Margaret Carnegie, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and Ensign Rosewell Miller, U. S. N., were married at noon today in the Carnegie home here. The bride, who was without attendants, was given away by her father. C. R. Robert Miller, the brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The couple probably will spend their honeymoon at Shadowbrook, the Carnegie summer home in Lenox, Mass. They will make their home in Princeton, N. J., where the bridegroom is to take a two years' course in Princeton.

Archangel, Monday, April 22.—By an advance of approximately twenty miles southward over a road paralleling the Murmansk railroad line about 30 miles to the east, Russian troops operating with the allied Murmansk force have reached a point within easy striking distance of Lake Onega, which is connected by a chain of lakes and canals with Petrograde.

The advancing troops attacked Vojmosalma, which is 30 miles east of Urosodero, on April 17, and took the village. They then pursued the bolsheviks down the main road toward Povenets. The enemy made a stand

at Petrovinki and Yam, but were attacked, 28 of the bolsheviks being captured and the enemy suffering a large number of casualties. The allied losses were light. The Archangel front is quiet at present.

26TH DIVISION ARRIVES.

Boston, April 22.—Units of the 26th division arrived here today in charge of Lieut. J. C. O'Brien of Butte, Mont., commanding officer. Lieut. O'Brien was transferred to the 26th division about a year ago.

Other troops on board were from the 128th field artillery, composed mainly of men from St. Louis.

The troops were on board the transport Vedic.

ITALIAN CLAIMS UNDISPOSED.

Paris, April 22.—The question of the Italian claims was not disposed of at the meeting of the council of four. The council was unable to agree on the Adriatic question and decided to proceed to other business.

COBB WILL TALK BONDS.

Albuquerque, April 21.—Zach Cobb, former collector of the port at El Paso, will be the principal speaker at a Victory loan mass meeting to be held here tonight.

ODD FELLOWS TO CELEBRATE.

Albuquerque, April 21.—Prominent Valley members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet in Carlsbad Saturday April 26 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the order. Three hundred Odd Fellows are expected to attend.

All classes of Turkish women once wore veils in public, but among the enlightened women there is now a leaning toward the European custom.

The Federation of Women's Clubs of Salt Lake City has decided upon a strict boycott on butter until the price of the product is reduced.

Kansas City is preparing for the entertainment next month of the annual convention of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations.

All of the prominent universities in the United Kingdom, save Oxford and Cambridge, now confer legal degrees on women who duly qualify.

REPORTS NOT ACCURATE.

London, April 22.—Bela Kun, the Hungarian foreign minister, in a telephone message to Vienna forwarded through Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph company, denies the accuracy of reports regarding the political crisis in Budapest. He says that the communists still are exercising their dictatorship and are successfully resisting the opposing forces, even gaining ground.

The records in quality, although it will not be so large as some previous Povenets. The enemy made a stand

Officer McCormick left for Santa Fe last night with Juanta Kelly who ran away from there last Wednesday. The girl has been in the city about two days working at the laundry.

Luis E. Armijo and Father J. C. Bolland motored this morning to Mora. They expect to return this evening.

Antonio Gallegos has returned to the city, having been mustered out of army service at Fort Bliss. He has been in service about twenty months, sixteen of which were spent overseas. Gallegos was formerly an employe of the Continental Oil Company of this city.

Hoffman and Graubarth have added to their collection of war relics German prisoners' caps, wooden shoes worn by the children of Belgium, French handkerchiefs and postcards, a German gas mask and some new shells. This is the finest window in town boosting the Liberty loan.

A 10-pound daughter was born yesterday to Mrs. Frank Dasey of Colmor at the home of Mrs. L. V. Lujan, where she has been visiting for the past two weeks. Both mother and child are doing fine.

M. M. Sundt left today for Cambridge, Wis. He was accompanied by Fletcher E. England, formerly of Las Vegas, and now of Long Beach. They will attend a family reunion in honor of the 50th anniversary of Mr. England's parents.

The largest class of candidates to be initiated by Las Vegas Council, Knights of Columbus, will be received into the order Sunday, April 27th. Some 47 candidates will receive the three degrees.

All candidates and Knights will assemble in the I. O. O. F. hall at a quarter to eight, on the day of the initiation, and march in a body to the Immaculate Conception church, where they will attend Mass and receive Holy Communion. After Mass they will have a recess until ten o'clock for breakfast.

At ten o'clock sharp all candidates will meet in the Moose hall where they will be given the first degree, by the local team. After this they are free to obtain a luncheon until one-thirty o'clock. At which time they must be present to receive the second degree, which will also be put on by the local team. Following the second degree State Deputy Davies of Santa Fe, and his team will exemplify the third degree.

At two o'clock, all visiting ladies will be given an auto trip over the scenic highway.

At eight-thirty, all Knights and their ladies will be entertained at the Armory by the banquet committee consisting of Charles R. Nolan, J. Esmonde Ryan and Andrew Gavin, and by the Ladies Aid society of the Immaculate Conception church who will serve the banquet.

The following committees are delegated to meet the trains and visiting Knights and their ladies. Trains Nos. 2 and 9 Saturday night—Mrs. C. C. Root, Opal Jones, Ruby Jones and Amelia Jones, George Herman, H. C. DeBaca and C. C. Root. Train 7 Sunday morning—Mrs. J. E. Logsdon, Helen Elliott, Ruth Flinn, Lucy Clement, Nellie Parnell, J. F. Logsdon, C. R. Nolan and J. A. Maguire.

A marriage license has been issued to Esther Bartisue, age 21 of Chicago and Wallace L. Scott age 23 of this city.

Bounty has been applied for by Victor Garcia of La Liendre on one coyote.

Pedro Roybal, a prominent rancher of Trementina, is in the city on business.

Officer McCormick has returned to the city after taking Junatia Kelly, a runaway to her home in Santa Fe. McCormick had an unreasonably hard trip as the girl refused to tell where she lived, and on account of the direction of the streets, it took some time to find her home.

Twenty-two laborers left today on train No. 10 for the beet fields in Colorado. Thirty-six will leave from Raton for the same purpose.

Cecilio Rosenwald left for his ranch to get ready for the lambing season.

Luis Armijo and Father Balland have returned to the city. They motored to Mora yesterday.

W. G. Sanders of the E. Rosenwald and Sons company motored to Denver. He will return at the end of the week.

Ed Baca of the Romero Mercantile company drove to Mills yesterday to visit his mother. He will return at the end of the week.

Mrs. T. M. Snider and sister have returned to Las Vegas from Albuquerque where Mrs. Snider has been doing hospital work for the past four months.

A good number of people attended a private dance given at the New Mexico State hospital last evening. Flores orchestra furnished the music, and everyone had a good time.

The sheriff is in receipt of a communication from Hamilton Armstrong chief of the Denver police, offering \$50 reward for information leading to the recovery of a 1919 four passenger sport model National, stolen from the National Motor Company of Denver on the night of April 20th.

Ben I. Gibbons, who was in the city for the day on business, left for Santa Fe.

The condition of Charles R. Nolan who took seriously ill yesterday is reported about the same.

ITALY NOT ENTITLED TO FIUME
London, April 24.—With reference to the Italian claims, the Associated Press learns that under the treaty of London Italy was entitled to Trieste, Pola and part of Dalmia, but Fiume was to go to Croatia.

HUNGARY ASKS ARMISTICE.
Berlin.—The soviet government of Hungary has asked for a suspension of the Rumanian offensive and arrangements for an armistice.

TABASCO JOURNALISTS HOT.
Mexico City.—Advices from the state of Tabasco say that Marcos Torres Collado, director of the newspaper, Tabasco Nhevo of Villahermosa has been shot, and several other well know newspapermen imprisoned by of that state known as the "reds." The association of Mexican Journalists of this city held a meeting and paraded through the streets of the capital as a protest against the treatment of newspapermen in Tabasco.

STUMP WAS POSTING PLACE.
El Paso.—When El Paso was an adobe frontier town and an irrigation ditch meandered through the main business street the stump of

a cottonwood tree stood at the intersection of the two unpaved streets. On this stump were posted notices for "bad men" of that day to leave town overnight or be lynched next day. The stump became historic because of the notices and is now preserved in the museum of the Pioneers' Association.

Recently General Anson Mills, the founder of El Paso, sent the Mills historical Circle original copies of these notices including one denouncing him for an "abolitionist" and his reply, both of which were posted on the old stump.

BOSHEVIKI FIGHT BOLSHEVIKI.
Berne, April 24.—A large part of the bolsheviki first army which surrendered several days ago to the Ukrainian forces has offered voluntarily to fight the bolsheviki and already has been in action with the Ukrainians against the bolsheviki at Uitmi in the Pripet region.

The figures given by the banks today on the Victory Loan are as follows: First National, \$13,450; San Miguel which reached its quota of \$37,000 Tuesday, Las Vegas Savings bank, \$5,000; Peoples bank, \$5,750; and Plaza bank, \$11,050, making a total of \$72,250. The First National showed the largest gain having sold nearly \$7,000 worth of bonds almost equaling the total of sales for the previous three days. The county's quota is \$109,500.

Topeka, Kas., April 24.—At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company held here today four directors—Edward P. Ripley, Henry Pritchett, New York, and Henry Pritchett, New York, and Howell Jones, Topeka, were re-elected.

More than 2 million shares of stock were represented, almost entirely by proxies brought to the meeting by W. H. Diehl of New York Treasurer Copeland stated that the 3,460,000 shares of the company are owned by more than 50,000 persons.

STATE OF SIEGE.
Copenhagen, April 24.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Hamburg and the suburbs of Altona and Wandsbeck, according to advices received here from Hamburg.

COMMANDER OF ARMY.
Copenhagen, April 24.—The Hungarian soviet government has appointed People Commissioner Wilhelm Boehn, as commander in chief of the army to represent it at their meetings in the Hungarian capital.

INFLUENZA TOLL GREAT.
Brussels, April 24.—Great loss of life among the natives of the Belgian Congo as a result of an influenza epidemic is reported. A number of deaths are reported.

LABOR SITUATION IMPROVING.
Washington, April 24.—Unemployment conditions throughout the U. S. are steadily improving, reports received from 3,417 representative concerns in 58 cities by the U. S. employment service today show.

SANTA FE TIME TABLE.

Eastbound.		
No.	Arrive	Leave
No. 4	11:59 a.m.	12:05 a.m.
No. 8	3:05 a.m.	3:10 a.m.
No. 10	1:10 p.m.	1:35 p.m.
No. 2	10:15 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
Westbound.		
No.	Arrive	Leave
No. 9	7:35 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
No. 1	1:35 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
No. 3	7:05 a.m.	7:10 a.m.
No. 7	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, April 24.—Offerings of the first half hour of the morning stock session were easily absorbed due largely to the strength of United States Steel, which rallied over a sharp point. Pronounced strength was shown by equipments, especially General Electric, Baldwin Locomotive, American Locomotive and Westinghouse, also oils and rubbers. Movement among shippings and motors continued uncertain, however, and fertilizer and food shares were 1 to 3 points lower. There was a perceptible falling off of activity among rails but that group improved on the strength of Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific. The close was as follows:
American Sugar Refining1.28
American T. and T.101%
Anaconda Copper 61%
Chino Copper 36
Colo. Fuel & Iron Co. 43
Inspiration Copper 49 1/2
Northern Pacific 91 1/2
Reading 8 3/4
Southern Pacific 105 3/4
Union Pacific 129 3/4
United States Steel 100

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Chicago, April 24.—Buyers appeared to be in a majority today in the corn market and to lift prices to a new high level for the season. Persisting strength of hog values, together with quickened demand for wheat substitutes such as rye and barley were the chief reasons assigned. The close was as follows:
Corn, July \$1.63 3/4; Sept. \$1.59 3/4.
Oats, July 70 1/2; Sept. 68 3/4.
Pork, May \$53.15; July \$50.80.
Lard, May \$31.75; July \$30.32.
Ribs, May \$28.75; July \$27.65.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Kansas City, Mo., April 24.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market higher. Heavy \$20.70@20.95; lights \$19@20.60; pigs \$16.50@19.50.
Cattle, receipts 4,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$10.50@19.25; cows \$6@15.60; heifers \$9.75@14; stockers and feeders \$8.50@16.25.
Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market lower. Lambs \$16@18.75; ewes \$9.50@17.

LABOR MEETING STOPPED.
Tampa, Fla., April 24.—Plans of a local labor element to arrange a May day demonstration as a protest against punishment of Eugene V. Debs, Tom Mooney and others were met today by a proclamation by Major McKay that any such demonstration would be stopped by the police. Recently the Central trades assembly refused a socialist delegation permission to use the labor temple for a May day protest meeting.

HELP FOR BEET FIELDS.
Albuquerque, April 24.—Several hundred men, women and children will be sent to Northern Colorado beet fields next Tuesday, the United States employment service announced here yesterday. It is expected that the work will last until the middle of October. A contract price of \$25 an acre is being paid, besides transportation.

As a result of changes to be made in the by-laws when the Northern Baptist convention meets in Denver next month women are to have a larger recognition than ever before in the history of the denomination.

POLICE FIND LITERATURE.
Chicago, April 24.—A raid by federal agents seeking members of the I. W. W. said to have taken refuge in the South Chicago apartment after being chased from Sioux City, Ia., resulted in the location of a store of I. W. W. literature today, but the men they were seeking had fled.