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SMUGGLERS KILLED IN RUNNING FIGHT

TWO MEXICANS DEAD AS RESULT OF ATTEMPT TO BRING WHISKEY OVER THE BOUNDARY LINE NEAR EL PASO.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 18.—Two Mexicans were killed during a pistol and rifle fight between deputy sheriffs and four men suspected of being liquor smugglers here, early this morning.

Three deputy sheriffs and a driver were in an automobile when they came upon a car believed to contain contraband whiskey which also contained four men. When the officers attempted to halt the other car, two men got on its running board and opened fire on the deputy sheriffs.

A pursuit started which lasted for nearly twenty blocks during which both sides engaged in a pistol battle. Finally Deputy Sheriff T. G. Giron opened fire with a rifle and the two men took cover inside their auto. Later two bodies were dumped out of the pursued car. This car, with its two occupants, escaped into Mexico.

Smuggling from Mexico into the United States has been increasing rapidly of late and authorities said organized bands of armed smugglers are numerous. Recently there have been several battles between American officers and smugglers.

The dead Mexicans were Jose and Juan, officers and smugglers.

APPEAL APPLICATION IS DISMISSED

Washington, Dec. 18.—Application of Emma Goldman for permission to appeal from federal court decrees in New York denying habeas corpus proceedings brought to prevent her deportation was dismissed today by the supreme court at request of her counsel. Miss Goldman decided to submit to deportation after the court refused to intervene in the case of Alexander Berkman.

FEDERALS PURSUING VILLA
Eagle Pass, Texas, Dec. 17.—General Francisco Murguay, with 1,500 Mexican federal troops, is pursuing the Villista force which recently raided Muzquiz, Coahuila, according to official reports received today.

"BILL" CARLISLE WELCOMED BY WARDEN

ESCAPED TRAIN BANDIT IS BACK IN PLACE HE STARTED FROM A MONTH AGO

Rawlins, Wyo., Dec. 18.—"Hello, Bill."

"Howdy, Cap." These were the greetings exchanged between Warden Brine and William Carlisle when the latter was returned early today to the Wyoming state prison after a period of liberty extending over several weeks following his escape from that institution. During the time that Carlisle was at liberty he held up a Union Pacific train and was finally shot and captured two weeks ago by the sheriff who was pursuing him.

Carlisle told the prison authorities today he was feeling fine with the exception that the wound in his lung bothered him somewhat. He also told Warden Brine that he had reformed, as he had managed to pass through Medicine Bow, Wyo., the scene of his latest train robbery, without repeating the offense against the Union Pacific.

The bandit will be placed in the prison hospital until he recovers from the effects of his wound and he will then be assigned to duty in the shirt factory.

BERKMAN AND GOLDMAN READY TO LEAVE U. S.

New York, Dec. 18.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman have their trunks all packed with heavy clothing and canned goods and are ready to be deported to Russia on five minutes' notice, Harry Weinberger, their counsel, announced today.

"They expect the government to keep its promise to deport them this week," said Weinberger.

No orders as to when or how to send the pair to Russia had been received today at Ellis Island, where they are detained.

JAPS AT VLADIVOSTOK

Stockholm, Dec. 18.—Bolshevik claims that 60,000 Japanese troops are stationed between Vladivostok and Omsk to guard the Trans-Siberian railroad are reported in dispatches received here today from Helsingfors.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—A woman auto bandit was shot today when she and a man accomplice attempted to hold up the jewelry store of Heiman Jacobson on the west side. Jacobson fired at the robbers when they pointed revolvers at him and ordered him to throw up his hands. The bandits fled in an auto.

Kansas City Jurymen Find Guilty 33 I. W. W.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18.— A verdict of guilty on all four counts in the indictment was returned by the jury this afternoon in the cases of 33 members of the I. W. W. on trial in the federal court in Kansas City, Kansas, on charges of violating the espionage act. The jury had been out since 6:30 o'clock last night and returned when court convened this morning to ask for further instructions. Sentence will be pronounced on defendants at 4:00 o'clock today by Judge John C. Pollock.

RUSSIAN SOVIET HAS NEW PRO- POSALS TO MAKE TO THE ESTHONIANS

Dorpat, Dec. 18.—The conference of Baltic states representatives who have been attempting to bring about peace in the Baltic region, was postponed tonight in order to give an opportunity for M. Poska, the Estonian foreign minister, to present to his government a new proposal of the soviet Russian government on frontiers.

The new proposal was brought from Moscow by General Kostyaev, one of the bolshevist delegates.

No explanation of the soviet proposal was made but it was learned that General Kostyaev made a report in which he gave notice that soviet was not willing to apply fully the principle of self government.

Foreign Minister Poska left for Reval, accompanied by a part of the Estonian delegation.

Certain concessions are made to the Estonian nation, it is reported, including possession of the city of Narva but not including the size of the strategic frontier force.

Resumption of the conference probably depends upon whether the Estonians are willing to trust the bolsheviks to the extent of weakening their defense by withdrawing their army from contested territory. It is believed the decision in this instance will mean either peace or war.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 18.— Ed. Karel and his half brother, Joseph Shirtz, were killed in a duel at the Shirtz cabin on Green River, near Granger, yesterday, according to information telegraphed to Cheyenne today. Karel, said to have been drinking, is alleged to have gone to his half brother's cabin and threatened to shoot him. Both were armed. As the threat was uttered both men fired, each bullet resulting fatally. Karel leaves a wife and three small children. Shirtz was unmarried.

BUSINESS OF PACKERS IS CONFINED TO MEAT

CHICAGO FIRMS DISPOSING OF GROCERY AND FRUIT SIDE-LINES UNDER DE- CREE TO BE ENTERED IN U. S. COURT.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—A dozen or more important side line industries of the Chicago meat packers involving investments of many millions of dollars will be disposed of under the stipulated decree soon to be entered in the United States court at Washington on motion of Attorney General Palmer.

While representatives of the packers today declined to discuss the details of the decree under which the packers in the future will be required to confine the business activities to the production of meat, poultry, butter, eggs and cheese, it was learned from an authoritative source that the outline of the plan had been agreed upon.

Among the lines of business from which it is said the packers will be ordered to withdraw under the stipulated court decree are the following: Leather, canned fruits and vegetables, soap, cleaning powders, groceries, fertilizers, cold storage, fish, refrigerator car lines, cement, glue, and the control of stock yards.

Representatives of the packers express the view that under the proposed plan they might continue to manufacture soap and fertilizer as they are natural products of the meat packing industry. Some doubt was expressed as to whether cleaning powders is an animal product. One purpose of the proposed reorganization is to prevent the packers from engaging in the wholesale grocery business.

Swift & Company have segregated its South Africa business from its fruit and vegetable canning industry and its manufacture of leather. Wilson and Company recently disposed of its wholesale grocery lines to a New York firm.

ZAPATA LEADER SURRENDERS

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 18.—Gildardo Magama, a Zapata leader in southern Mexico, has surrendered to Government forces at Puebla, according to advices received here today. Magama was reported to have had but 25 followers when he surrendered.

LAS VEGAS CHURCH ENDEAVOR-
ING TO BRING INSTITUTION
TO THIS CITY

Las Vegas is an active bidder for the Baptist college which is to be located somewhere in New Mexico, at an expenditure of \$250,000. The Baptists have raised the necessary funds, and the college will have the support not only of the Baptists of New Mexico, but of the entire denomination in the United States.

The Commercial Club directors last night received a committee of Las Vegas Baptists which was headed by Z. W. Montague and included Lee A. Wolford, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, C. R. Buchanan, F. J. Wesner, Mr. Cox, and Dr. Alice Rice. The committee explained that the money needed for the establishment of the college had been raised through the Baptist \$75,000,000 fund, the local church having done its share by putting up \$11,085.00, or \$1,085.00 more than its quota. Substantial endowments can be obtained from prominent members of the denomination in other parts of the state.

The Baptist committee stated that the Las Vegas Hot Springs and Montezuma hotel property had been examined and found almost ideal for a college site and buildings, and asked if the club would furnish these to the Baptists in return for the \$250,000 college, which would be worth at least \$50,000 per year to the city if it opened with only 100 students, while the probability is that it would have more than that number to begin with. The directors voted to furnish the property, and will send a strong committee to Albuquerque next week to attend the meeting of the executive board, which will have in charge the location of the college.

The directors were unanimous in the opinion that the community would see the advantage of furnishing the site for the college, knowing that the investment would bring here a permanent and valuable asset. The financing of the college having been completed, the city's expenditure would cease with the purchase of the site.

Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Roswell and several other cities are endeavoring to secure the college, and Las Vegas will have strong competition but this city will make every endeavor to land it. A Commercial Club committee is compiling a list of facts that is expected to prove impressive to the Baptists.

FOMER HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPION
ARRESTED FOR OVER
CHARGING FOR WOOD.

Kansas City, Dec. 13.—Jess Willard, former champion pugilist, was arraigned before O. Q. Claffin, jr., United States Commissioner for Kansas City, Kansas today on charge of profiteering in the sale of cord wood from his farm near Lawrence. His preliminary hearing was set for January 3, 1920 and he was released on \$500 bond.

Willard surrendered voluntarily today to O. T. Wood, United States Marshal for Kansas. He brought with him two attorneys, Edward T. Hling of Lawrence and Albert O. Justice of Osage City, Kansas. His attorneys entered no plea, merely asking that a date for his preliminary hearing be set.

A federal warrant for Willard charging violation of the Lever act was issued late yesterday by Fred Robinson, United States district attorney for Kansas.

OFFICIAL OF FOREST SERVICE
RECOMMENDS ROAD CON-
STRUCTION IN STATES

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 15.—Approval for the construction of several new highways in Utah, Arizona and Nevada have been received by District Engineer J. P. Martin of the forest service here from Secretary D. F. Houston of the department of agriculture. Immediate efforts to secure co-operation in expense from the state governments will be made and it is believed work may be started on the new highways in the spring.

Among the approved projects are: Grand Canyon highway from a point south to Kanab, Utah to the Bright Angel point on the edge of the gorge 52 miles at a maximum cost of \$50,000 provided co-operation of Arizona is obtained. Portions on this route are already built.

Salina-Emery road in Central part of Utah, an all-winter route over the Wasatch range between Sanpete and Castle Valley, at an estimated cost of \$125,000 to be built on an equal cost basis between the forest service and the state.

Extension of the Cedar-Long Valley road which is at present constructed a distance of 28 miles from Cedar to Duck lakes. Approved 20 mile extension to Long Valley at an estimated cost of \$40,000 to be shared equally by the state. The road will connect with the main route of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado from Lunz, Utah.

Secretary Houston also approved construction of the Current Creek road which is a portion of the Midland Trail between Ely, Nev., and Los Angeles. The work will be 17 miles in length and will cost about \$50,000.

New York, Dec. 13.—The world need fear no calamitous effects from the peculiar configuration of the planets that will take place next Wednesday, according to a statement by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson of the Harvard astronomical laboratory, issued here today.

Predictions of floods, electrical storms, riots and other disturbances of far reaching effect, credited recently to a popular meteorologic scientist, are based on nothing more substantial than "hot air" Dr. Stetson said.

"There is absolutely no scientific foundation for predicting any of the other phenomena such as riots, which have been described as possibilities," he continued. "We can rest assured that our lives will remain untroubled on December 17 by anything which could be traced to the position of the planets."

"On December 17," according to the Harvard scientist, all the planets with the exception of the earth, will lie in an approximate line with the sun and all of them except Uranus will be on the same side of the sun. They will be strung along in approximately the same plane and approximately the same line, like so many points on one spoke of the wheel. Meanwhile Uranus will be on the same line but on the other side of the sun, like the point of the spoke directly opposite."

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Executives of five of Chicago's leading retail stores yesterday fixed a "fair price" list for clothing. A man's suit should sell for \$24.50, they announced, and other articles in proportion.

A newspaper reporter, sent out to buy one of the \$24.50 suits, reported today, after two days' effort, that it could not be done.

"The best I could find," he reported, "was one place where they offered me a cut price vest—just reduced to \$24.50."

Washington, Dec. 13.—Charging that President Wilson was "perfectly immovable" in urging unreserved ratification of the treaty of Versailles, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the republican leader, told the senate today the president should present proposals for a compromise. He promised that the republicans would give them consideration.

Discussion of the treaty situation was opened by Senator Underwood, democrat, of Alabama, who urged prompt ratification, saying that conditions were curtailing American exports trade to the point where the results soon would be felt by "the cotton farmer of the south, the wheat farmer of the west and the manufacturer and the laborer of the north."

In replying to Senator Underwood, Senator Lodge rejected a proposal of the Alabama senator that committees to compose the differences between the senate majority and minority in the treaty fight be appointed.

The Massachusetts senator said if the president or the administration leaders in the senate would present suggestions for modifications of the reservations to the treaty they would be given the attention and consideration they deserved.

CONFERENCE STATES THAT CANDIDATES
FAVORING WORK-
ING MEN WILL GET VOTES

Washington, Dec. 13.—No effort to disturb the present political party alignment for the next election will be made by the conference of international union presidents and railroad brotherhood heads, delegates said today as the conference opened at American Federation headquarters.

Preliminary speeches at the conference, the sessions of which are executive, were said to have indicated that political redress demanded by organized labor would be sought through the election of members of the two major parties who would be favorably disposed toward union labor.

When the session was called to order, no representatives of farmers organizations were present. Leaders, however, still had hope that some would attend the conference which may last through next week.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor was understood to have gone on the floor with the same plan.

Leaders predicted that the conference would give pointed expression to its views on the government's action in the coal strike. Some delegates also advocated some public statement also be made relative to question involved in steel strikes.

Public ownership recommendations were to be sought by the four railroad brotherhoods. The public ownership proposition was embodied in a resolution condemning the Esch and Cummins railroad bills and calling upon congress to defeat "these and any similar legislation coming before it."

BUSINESS WILL RETURN TO NORMAL
IN CHICAGO DISTRICT
ON MONDAY

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Business will return to normal in the entire northwest of the railroad administration after 12:01 a. m. Monday. R. H. Aishton, regional railroad administrator today removed all restrictions on the movement and distribution of coal in that territory.

At the same time, T. W. Proctor and G. W. Reed of the regional coal committee, removed restrictions on the use of heat, light and power derived from bituminous coal.

As a result stores, offices, industries and others whose activities have been crippled or suspended by the coal strike restrictions will return to normal hours of work.

Orders were sent to retail coal dealers by Reed and Proctor that they below,

would be permitted to deliver a week's supply of fuel to all customers including both essential and non-essential industries, providing they are not already supplied at the time the order goes into effect Monday morning. Consumers who have supplies will not be permitted to obtain a week's additional allotment. Instructions were sent to the railroads that the new orders in no way affect the rules issued for the distribution of coal and coke by the railroads.

Washington, Dec. 13.—John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Reen, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, called at the White House today to convey to the president their appreciation of his attitude in the coal strike.

Both expressed confidence that all of the miners and operators representatives on the commission to investigate wages and prices could out vote the difficulties to be contended with.

"I have every confidence that the president will select a committee whose integrity and high purpose will be beyond reproach," said Mr. Lewis.

LEWIS AND GREEN
HAD INSIDE DOPE

Pittsburg, Kas., Dec. 13.—"Lewis and Reen know something they did not even dare tell the policy committee of the miners at Indianapolis," Alex Howat, president of the Kansas miners said today discussing the recent strike. "I opposed acceptance of the president's proposal, but had I known what Lewis and Green knew, I might not have opposed it."

COAL FOR INDUSTRIES

Washington, Dec. 13.—All industries may be supplied with coal for their emergency needs as far as coal is available in any section for that purpose, under orders issued today by the central coal committee. This order removed the restrictions which have denied coal to all industries except those in the five preferred classes.

Indianapolis, Dec. 13.—Reports received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here today were to the effect that the miners generally throughout the bituminous regions have responded to the instructions sent out by miner officers to return to work immediately.

In the few districts where the men have been slow in going back to work, the delay was attributed by union leaders to delay in receiving the instructions or to misunderstanding of the Indianapolis agreement.

Federal agents are continuing their preparation for a jury investigation of charges of violation of the Lever fuel control act and anti-trust laws. The grand jury will be empanelled next Wednesday.

25 BELOW AT BUTE

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 13.—Temperatures near zero and below were reported to the weather bureau by cities in the northwest today with a prediction of continued cold tonight and tomorrow. Butte, Mont, reported the lowest temperature, the government thermometer registering 25

GOVERNMENT WRITES TO CARRANZA THROUGH EMBASSY AT MEXICO CITY REGARDING THE RELEASE OF CAPTURED MEN

Washington, Dec. 15.—The American embassy at Mexico City was directed today by the state department to make representations to the Mexican government regarding the kidnaping of Fred G. Hugo, manager of the Dobie ranch, near Muzquiz by Villistas last week. The announcement by the state department said:

"Two American citizens, Frederick Hugo, manager of the Hacienda Las Rucias, near Muzquiz, in Coahuila, and a man named Phillips understood to be also an employe of that company, are reported to be held by Villistas for ransom, according to dispatches received by the department of state. Hugo is said to be held for ransom of 10,000 pesos.

"The department of state has taken steps with a view to action by the Mexican federal authorities for the release of the prisoners.

"A dispatch to the department says that refugees report that Villistas evacuated Muzquiz December 9 and left for the Palomas mountains, stating that they would await the arrival of the ransom money at the Hacienda Manchos in the mountains Pinos near the Chihuahua line. Muzquiz was ransacked and almost everything movable, including horses and mules, was taken from the American owned ranches at Mariposa and Las Rucias.

"A number of reputedly wealthy Mexicans are said to have been carried off.

"Mexican federal forces under Generals Ricaut and Peraldi entered Muzquiz after the Villistas evacuated."

HUNS DON'T LIKE TERMS ALLIES LAY DOWN FOR SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT

Paris, Dec. 15.—The German peace delegation this morning handed Germany's reply to the entente note to Paul Dutasta, secretary of the conference.

The German note is regarded in French official circles as acceding to all the points raised in the allied note excepting that concerning the sinking of the German warships in Scapa flow which point is reserved with a view to keeping the negotiations open.

In its note handed to the peace conference today the German government declares it has never been its intention to make its consent to the putting of the peace treaty into effect dependent upon a settlement beforehand of the question of the extradition of Germans to be tried under the treaty. It takes note of the supreme council's disposition to have recourse to coercive measures only until a state of peace shall have been established by putting the treaty in force, it says and it withdraws the objections it had offered on this score. It takes note also of the expressed intention of the allies to repatriate the German prisoners as soon as the ratifications are exchanged.

The note says the government holds to its opinion concerning the Scapa flow incident, expressing the belief that a more just solution of the dispute would have been to have submitted it to the Hague court. Nevertheless, it declares itself ready to settle for the damage caused, but declares that it is not in a position to make payment in the way provided for by the protocol, and it proposes to the allies a new method of settlement consistent with what it considers Germany's vital interests.

The note demands that the crews

of the sunken warships be set at liberty. It closes with an expression of the hope that through the means just set forth the peace that has been so much desired will at last be realized.

Washington Dec. 15.—Wartime prohibition was held constitutional today by the supreme court in a unanimous decision. Thus vanishes the hopes of many for a "wet" holiday time.

No decision was rendered on the cases involving the constitutionality of the Volstead act, the prohibition enforcement act, framed to carry out the intent of the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

In passing, however, Associate Justice Brandeis did hold that the prohibition amendment was binding on the states as well as the federal government.

The court entirely reversed the contention of the "wets" that wartime prohibition was outside the wartime powers of congress and pointed out that wartime control of food and railroads still were in effect. The decision added one of the final milestones to the long fight to make the country dry.

The court will render opinions again next Monday at which time the beer cases are expected to be decided, after which the court will recess until January 5.

The prohibition constitutional amendment will become effective January 16. Upon the court's decision on the prohibition enforcement law, will depend whether the federal government has at hand any legal means for making the amendment effective. The constitutionality of wartime prohibition, however, the dries are confident, will keep the country dry until the amendment is carried into effect.

STATEMENT BY WILSON BRINGS PACT TO THE FRONT IN UPPER HOUSE

Washington, Dec. 15.—President Wilson's statement that he had "no compromise or concession of any kind in mind," and that he would make no move toward disposition of the treaty but would continue to hold senate republicans responsible for the delay in its ratification, today again brought the treaty and the league of nations to the front in congress. Revised Saturday by a proposal of Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, debate on the peace question promised to consume much of the time of the senate during the next day or two although leaders declared the White House announcement had no effect in changing the situation.

Washington, Dec. 15.—By refusal of the supreme court today to review appeals from the Washington supreme court decisions of the latter court holding to be unconstitutional the 1917 state statute prohibiting possession within the state during the closed season, except for personal use, of salmon caught beyond the three mile limit outside the Columbia river, will stand.

The lower court held the law, which is similar to one in Oregon, to be an interference with interstate and foreign commerce.

SILK MILL FOR WOMEN

Tokio, Dec. 15.—The famous actress Sada Yacco will establish a silk mill for women only near Nagoya, capitalized at the equivalent of \$1,500,000. The mill will be managed and operated by women exclusively. Madame Sada Yacco, who was the pioneer actress in Japan declares that no man will be employed in her enterprise.

REPORTS FROM COAL FIELDS SHOW 90 PER CENT. OF MEN ON JOB

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Restrictions on the use of coal, made necessary by the recent strike of miners in the bituminous fields were removed today and industry throughout the country approached a normal basis. Regional fuel directors continued to exercise supervision over distribution, however, in order that restoration of the depleted reserves may be equitable.

From nearly all of the coal fields reports came that fully 90 per cent. of the miners were at the pits today and heads of the United Mine Workers of America predicted that 95 per cent. of the men would be at the mines by tonight. In a few instances locals voted to remain idle, pending a further adjustment of wages by the commission which President Wilson is expected to appoint to take up the question.

Operators said nothing like a normal output could be expected for several days, as it was necessary to clear away debris which had accumulated in a large number of properties during the 40 days of the strike before hoisting could begin.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Between 2,500 and 3,000 small newspapers face suspension if not extinction unless the news print situation is soon remedied. Representative Anthony, republican, of Kansas, told the house postoffice committee today in urging favorable action on his bill to limit to 24 pages daily newspapers and periodicals using the second-class mail privilege.

The present acute paper shortage, he said is due to the large size of the big city dailies and some magazines. The larger newspapers, he added, could eliminate 50 or more pages of feature, comic and magazine matter published in Sunday editions, without loss to the public.

The volume of advertising should be drastically reduced during the present shortage, he said.

Replying to Chairman Steenerson, Representative Anthony said he had heard that some advertisers had greatly increased their expenditures for advertising to avoid payment of excess profits tax, but he attributed the bulk of the increased advertising to the post war resumption of normal commercial activities.

"The present shortage of news print paper," he continued, "is due largely to the rapidity of the great publishing companies which are buying up every pound of news print they can lay their hands on. The country and small city publishers cannot meet this powerful competition."

Mr. Anthony read a letter from former Representative Charles E. Scot, publisher of the Iola, (Kan.) Daily Register, who declared that while a few great newspapers might find it a hardship to comply with the Anthony bill, more than 2,500 small papers face extinction unless some such legislation were passed.

"The situation is all but tragic," the letter said. "The small papers are just as important to the people of the United States as are the great city dailies."

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Las Vegas Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 13th, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting.

D. T. HOSKINS,
Treasurer.

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ODD AND INTERESTING

Silver is the earliest currency mentioned in the scriptures.

New York City has one lawyer for every 250 of its inhabitants.

Suicidal tendency is three times as pronounced in men as in women.

The province of Manitoba reaches its semi-centennial in May of next year.

Only seven metals were known in the days of Columbus. There are now more than fifty in use.

It is just 100 years since the famous Royal observatory near Cape Town was established.

The floor of St. Peter's in Rome is 227,069 square feet, being the greatest of any church in the world.

A distinguished scientist estimates entire surface of the earth at about 36 inches.

The civilized nations of the world, it has been computed, strike 3,000,000 matches every minute of the twenty-four hours.

Detroit has its first woman court clerk in the person of Mrs. Gail Malcolmson, a widow, whose appointment to the office has just been announced.

The celebrated Muzo mine in Colombia is the only mine in that country which produces emeralds, and so far as it is known is the only mine of its kind in the world.

The last act in the life of the female cochineal insect is to lay a large number of eggs, upon which her dead body rests, protecting them from the burning rays of the sun until the little ones emerge.

The fact that a jury in India consists of nine members is not generally known. Another point about the Indian jury is that the judge in the case of a division of opinion may refuse to accept the verdict if he thinks the majority too small.

One of the most extraordinary recent discoveries in regard to plants is that they are conscious of wireless messages. Experts who have experimented in the matter declare that plants receive and make a response to wireless messages, and that the response can be detected by the newer electrical instruments. The latter are so sensible that they can detect and register the minutest internal movements in plants.

The rarest of all precious woods is said to be the calamander, a tree which grows in Ceylon, where it is held in reverent awe. The wood is beautifully mottled in veining when polished, but its almost priceless value is due a good deal to its rarity. At one time the trees were quite plentiful in Ceylon, but only a comparatively few specimens remain, and all these are numbered and jealously guarded by the government.

TRAIN SERVICE TO BE RESUMED

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Hale Holden, regional director of railroads in the central western territory issued orders today cancelling restrictions issued December 4 on passenger service in his territory. The cancellation is effective at 12:01 a. m. next Thursday, at which time full service also will be restored in the northwest region, by order of R. H. Aishton, director.

GUNS FOUND IN QUEER PLACES

Dublin, Dec. 15.—The hiding places chosen for arms captured in raids in Ireland are sometimes very unexpected. It has been made a charge against the police that in their searches they do not spare even the graveyards. The police say that they are justified in this because their searches in graveyards have proved fruitful. In a graveyard in Kilrush, Co. Clare, it is reported that the police found in a crevice under a tombstone three rifles and a shot gun, all in good condition.

COMMITTEE FROM HOUSE WANTS PUBLISHERS TO CURTAIL USE OF PRINT PAPER TEN PER CENT TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Every newspaper in the country was called on today by the house post office committee to reduce its consumption of news print paper by 10 per cent. for a period of six months in an effort to relieve the present serious shortage which the committee has been told threatens the destruction of a number of small papers.

Voluntary co-operation of publishers would obviate the necessity for repressive government action, said the committee statement.

Members of the committee said that if the publishers carried out the voluntary conservation plan, further action on the Anthony bill to limit the size of newspapers and periodicals using the second class mail privilege would be postponed.

During the hearings on the Anthony bill, chairman Steenerson questioned representatives of papers as to whether a reduction would solve the problem and the publishers said such a plan would meet with their approval.

Testimony of President Glass, of the American Publishers' association, and representatives of paper mills and paper brokerage firms, indicated that the prospective shortage for 1920 was slightly less than 10 per cent. and the committee decided that a general reduction of 10 per cent. by every publication would eliminate the necessity of enacting legislation for the solution of the problem.

P. T. BARNUM WAS RIGHT, THEY ARE BORN EVERY MINUTE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Charles Johnson, 65, a farmer living at West Salem, was in Cleveland today with a reserved seat ticket so as to be in the front row when the world came to an end. After going to a house where the "beginning of the end" was to be staged and finding that no one there had even heard the end was at hand, Johnson complained to the police. "Two men came to me last Saturday and sold me a reserved seat for \$15.00," he said.

HOUSE PASSES SUGAR BILL

Washington, Dec. 17.—By a vote of 256 to 24, the house passed the senate bill continuing the sugar equalization board through 1920. Amendments retaining in force the wartime powers of the government for controlling prices and movement of sugar were approved, necessitating the sending of the measure to conference committee of the two houses.

ENGINEER KILLED

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 17.—H. M. Hurley, engineer, was killed and George Day, engineer and Charles Gray, fireman, injured when an extra double-header freight train on the Denver and Rio Grande road went into the ditch near Servilleta late yesterday. A broken rail caused the derailment.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY REPORTS IN INDIANAPOLIS TO INVESTIGATE COAL MEN

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.—Members of the special grand jury summoned by United States District Judge A. B. Anderson during the coal miners' strike today reported to the court to begin their investigation of alleged violation of the anti-trust laws and the Lever fuel control act by coal miners, operators and dealers. Several witnesses have been subpoenaed. It was stated the inquiry would be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Judge Anderson's charge to the jury was lengthy and in concluding, he said:

"Let your investigation in all these matters be thorough and searching and let your conclusions be a full answer to a question which has been uppermost in the minds of our citizens for the past few weeks: That is, whether the United States government or a group of men shall rule this country, and whether we shall be governed by law or force."

Judge Anderson instructed the jury to investigate charges that the mine owners not only conspired among themselves to limit the production of coal but that they conspired with the miners themselves.

Stress was laid on the failure of the miners to return to work when the orders calling the strike of miners were rescinded by international officers of the union by direction of the court.

PLAN OF ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER BEING FOLLOWED IN EASTERN STATE

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer's plan for a fight on high living costs today was launched in Illinois. He outlined it yesterday to 400 state and city officials and representatives of women's clubs called here by Governor Lowden. Today they returned home to put into practice that part of the campaign possible without further legislation. Formation of fair price committees in every community and buying by women, who, Mr. Palmer said, represent 90 per cent of the nation's purchasing power, of nothing but actual necessities until prices come down were especially stressed by the attorney general.

Holding of "conservation and economy meetings," in every community, use of influence by mayors and prospectors to stabilize industrial conditions and remobilization of the "four minute men," to deliver "work and save addresses," were other steps advocated by Mr. Palmer.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 17.—Lawrence streets, in which were staged the textile strike riots in 1912, were the scene of a different demonstration today when thousands of mill workers left their spindles and looms to greet William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen company.

President Wood came to hold a conference with the Chamber of Commerce in connection with his demand that the retail prices of necessities be reduced. He had announced that unless such a mark down were made he would set up a large general store at which American Woolen company employees could buy at cost all necessities.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Information obtained in Mexico and made the basis of reports to President Wilson is expected to be given to the senate committee investigating Mexican affairs by John Lind, William West and W. D. Duvall and other agents sent into that country by the president.

Besides hearing those reports the committee plans to summon former Secretary W. J. Bryan and Mr. Lansing in order that its record of the relations of the two governments may be made more nearly complete.

Such reports as the president's personal representatives made to the secretary of state are available in the records of the state department already opened to the committee, but since practically the whole of their findings was submitted directly to the president only a small part has been made public.

Senator Fall will leave Washington tonight for his home. He will be joined by Senator Smith and hearings will be resumed at San Antonio, Tex., after Christmas. Senators believe the testimony to be taken along the border will serve to support Senator Fall's charges that Carranza officials have been responsible for many of the Mexican raids across the border and will furnish additional evidence of the part the Mexican government officials have taken in furthering the plans of radicals in the United States.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Mexico's reply to the American note renewing the request for the release of Consular Agent William O. Jenkins had not reached the state department early today and officials declined to comment on the text as given out in press dispatches last night from Mexico City.

The Carranza government now argues that the Jenkins case has taken on an entirely different aspect since the release of the consular agent, under bail and expresses the hope that "this case shall no longer disturb the good relations which it sincerely hopes exist between the American and Mexican people."

After Jenkins' release on \$500 bond, furnished by J. Salter Hansen, without the consular agent's knowledge, officials here said there had been no change in the government's attitude.

PLAN FOR H. C. OF L. FIGHT

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer mapped out the program of department of justice to bring down the cost of living at a meeting of 400 city officers, club women and civic organization officers, called by Governor Lowden. Fair price committees are to be established in every city and persons are advised to refrain from buying anything but articles of necessity until prices drop.

CARLISLE GOES BACK TO CELL

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 17.—Bill Carlisle passed through Cheyenne today on his way to Rawlins where he will enter the state prison to serve out his term for train robbery. A heavy guard accompanied him.

LANE DENIES RESIGNATION

Washington, Dec. 17.—Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane today issued a statement denying published reports that he had placed his resignation before President Wilson but disclosing that he intends to leave the cabinet when he can do so without adding to the president's "burdens" or worries.

GREAT BRITAIN PREPARED TO TURN OVER MERCHANDISE TO PROPER OWNERS

Washington, Dec. 17.—Great Britain is prepared now to release American-owned goods seized during the war upon the establishment of their American ownership at the time the goods were shipped, the state department was advised today by the British foreign office.

The goods affected include those taken from neutral ships during the enforcement of the British blockade against the central powers before the United States entered the war. It is understood to include goods shipped both from the United States to Germany and from Germany to this country.

"The British note," said the state department's announcement "is of wide interest to a large number of American citizens, and business concerns. It is in response to an American note of August 28, last, which pointed out that, as the economic blockade of the central powers had been raised, American goods detained by the British government under the provisions of the order in council of March 11, 1915, should be released to the American owners upon the production of documents establishing their title to goods at time of detention."

"The American note stated that proceeds of the sales of American-owned goods, disposed of by the British authorities because of their perishable character, should be released to the American owners. It also stated that where Americans, whose goods had been detained by the British authorities had deposited the invoice value of their goods with the British prize court in order to effect the release of the property for use in the manufacture of war materials, the British should take steps to pay over the invoice value of the goods released, upon establishment of American ownership at time of detention of the goods."

MEXICAN REPLY RECEIVED

Mexico City, Dec. 17.—The release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, under bail, has removed all motive for misunderstanding between Mexican and United States governments regarding the Jenkins issue, according to the reply of the Mexican government to the second American note, which was handed to the American charge d'affaires.

40,000 CAR CITRUS SHIPMENT

Chicago, Dec. 17.—From present indications the total citrus crop to be shipped from California to eastern states this season will amount to more than 40,000 car loads, according to a statement made here today by Hale Holden, federal railroad director for the central west region. He also reports that the annual winter exodus of tourists from the east and middle west to the California states has begun and promised to be unusually heavy.

New York, Dec. 18.—Thomas Buhkanob, the 17-year old self-confessed school boy anarchist, now on Ellis Island awaiting deportation to Russia as a danerous alien, who says he obtained his "education" in radicalism from books obtained at the New York public library, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, indicated that a real menace to American institutions rests upon many a free book shelf.

"Some rich men have unwittingly aided the spread of revolutionary doctrines," he said, referring to the millions invested in libraries all over the English-speaking world. "I had no trouble in obtaining the radical books I desired, printed in Russian, from the 96th street and Lexington avenue branch of the New York public library."

The youth who, shortly after graduating from a New York public school, became the secretary of the Union of Russia Workers' local, an anarchist organization in Brooklyn with a membership of 150, discussed with perfect frankness the causes which had led him to his impending banishment from the United States. The first step, he said, had been socialism a theory favored by some of the teachers in his school. It was not radical enough, he said, and so he took up anarchy.

Buhkanob would prove a study for the psychologist. He is more than ordinarily intelligent and quick witted. A pair of light blue eyes peer from beneath a shock of very light brown hair and when he smiles he shows a fine set of well-kept teeth. Well-dressed and supplied with an abundance of cigarettes he expressed contentment with his lot and hoped he would soon be sent to Kronstadt or Nijin-Novgorod, in Russia, where, he said, there were anarchistic communes. The necessity of leaving his mother and two sisters, one of whom is a student in a Brooklyn high school, and none of whom share his views, caused him few regrets, he said, because "one must be willing to sacrifice himself for a cause."

The prisoner came to the United States from Volhynia, in the Ukraine, or "Little Russia," with his mother in 1912 when ten years old. His father, a Russian mujok, is dead. For five years he attended a New York public school, graduating in 1917. He had been taught the usual branches including a knowledge of the United States constitution. He said he had no use for governments of any kind because they were all "dishonest." Upon leaving school Buhkanob obtained employment at what he said was fair wages. His home life, he declared, was happy.

"I was working in a machine shop for \$21.60 a week and would have received a good raise," said Buhkanob laughingly as he discussed his plight. The boy's manner was earnest, almost eager, to answer questions. His parents, he said, had been members of the Greek Catholic church but he had never been very religious. He could not understand he said, if there was a God why there was so much evil in the world.

"I slept last night," he went on,

"with a lot of murderers and robbers but I am able to take care of myself." Here Buhkanob recounted with some evidence of pride an experience he had had when he was chief monitor in school. Five or six boys attacked him. "I knocked out two of them," he chuckled, "and the others beat it."

Buhkanob said few of the boys and girls in school entertained the views he did. Most of them preferred to spend their leisure time at the movies. He liked to read history, philosophy, sociology and economics.

"My first book of this kind was one by Tolstoy, a mild, good man, but a dreamer, he offered no solution except Christianity and that I do not accept. Then I read, at other times, Kropotkin's 'Bread and Freedom,' Bukunin's 'God and the State,' Novimirsky's 'What is Anarchism?' Alexander Berkman's 'Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist,' and Max Stirner's 'The Individual and His Property.' They gave me my first desire to help emancipate the working class by educating it to realize its own interest. I also read the works of an Italian anarchist as well as Emma Goldman's 'Mother Earth.'"

The boy said he had no sympathy for bolshevism because it represented a form of government or authority for both of which he professed contempt. He admitted, however, that a few weeks ago he participated in a parade of Russian radicals up Fifth avenue which was broken up by the police amid scenes of wild disorder. The paraders either refused to take out or did not possess a necessary police permit.

When told that statistics showed that more than 183,000,000 Russians could neither read or write, Buhkanob said he wanted to go back to Russia, just the same, "to help them." He said he had no use for any government even though it protected his life and property, enabled him to earn a good living and to dwell in peace and comfort. He said a police or fire department, street cleaning system, water works, lighting system or any other public service would be acceptable to him if they all did not involve the exercise of "authority." And yet Buhkanob was reputed to have been an orderly boy in school.

E. H. Anderson, director of the New York public library, in a statement regarding Buhkanob's charges that he had obtained anarchistic literature from one of the library branches, said he had been unable to find the books Buhkanob mentioned listed in the catalogue. Certain works by Kropotkin and other similar writers, he said, printed in Russian, were undoubtedly on the shelves but they were not "incendiary or seditious" and were books of high literary value.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY OF PEARLS AND DIAMONDS

Raton, Dec. 18.—Arthur Smart, valet to the late Norman W. Bartlett, of the famous Bartlett ranch at Vermejo Park, this county, was brought in Tuesday evening under arrest by Deputy Sheriffs William Riley and George Young for confinement in the county jail while awaiting the action of the district court on a charge of stealing dia-

monds and pearls belonging to the Bartlett estate. When searched Smart was found to be carrying about \$5,000 worth of precious stones on his person concealed in a belt which he wore about his waist, and which it is understood he confessed to have taken when brought before Justice of Peace Rehuland, of precinct 10, on whose commitment he was brought to the county hospital.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 18.—Further unsettlement was created during the early period if the stock market today by an abrupt break in British exchange, which fell 5 cents under yesterday's final quotations. Rails continued to lose ground, low priced issues falling 1 to 4 points with standard shares. Reactions among oils, motors and steels also increased, the break in Texas company extending to 15 points. The market developed a firmer tone at noon, shorts covering on the 6 per cent. rate for call money.

The close was as follows:

American Sugar Refining	137 1/2
American T. and T. Co.	100 1/2
Anaconda Copper	57 1/2
Atchison	83
Chino Copper	35
Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.	39 1/2
Inspiration Copper	57 1/2
Northern Pacific	79 1/2
Reading	75 1/2
Southern Pacific	102 1/2
Union Pacific	122 1/2
United States Steel	103 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Most traders in corn leaned to the opinion today that the market had been overbought and that a reaction from the recent sharp advance was due. Commission houses led the selling. Opening prices, which ranged from 1/4 to 1/2 cent lower, with January, \$1.40 to \$1.40 1/4 and May, \$1.36 1/4 to \$1.36 1/2 were followed by moderate further declines and then by a rally.

Oats tended down grade with corn. After opening 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents lower, including May at 83 1/2c to 83 3/4c, the market continued to sag. Provisions were weak.

The close was as follows:

Corn, December, \$1.47; January, \$1.39 1/4; May, \$1.35 1/4.
Oats, May, 83 1/4c; July, 77 1/2c.
Pork, January, \$37.00; May, \$36.62.
Lard, January, \$23.05; May, \$23.87.
Ribs, January, \$18.47; May, \$18.97.

KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK

Kansas City, Dec. 18.—Hogs, receipts, 12,000; market, generally steady; bulk, \$13.40@13.75; heavy, \$13.50@13.85; pigs, \$11.00@13.00; cattle, receipts, 6,500; market steady to 25c lower; prime fed steers, \$16.25@18.75; medium, \$12.40@16.25; cows, \$6.00@11.75; heifers, \$6.10@13.75; stockers and feeders, \$5.25@10.25; calves, \$13.50@16.50; sheep, receipts, 2,000; market, steady to weak; lambs, \$15.00@16.50; ewes, \$7.25@10.00.

London, Dec. 18.—A Turco-Arab movement of considerable proportions has developed in Mesopotamia and there is danger of a flare up if the trouble should spread, according to the war office today. The Arabs are reported to have burned the government building at Bhezzar, and appear to be still in possession of it, the reports state.

Numerous Bedouins were encamped in the neighborhood. A turco Arab column is reported moving down the Euphrates in the direction of Bagdad. The British authorities are taking measures to handle the situation.

THIRTY THIRD DEGREE

IN DENVER

Denver, Dec. 18.—The conferring of the thirty third or highest degree of Masonry on five members of that order from various parts of the state will take place here today at El Jebel temple. At the same time the ceremony of the Knight commander of the court will be given for 18 members.

Those upon whom the thirty third degree will be conferred are Leslie F. Hubbard, Frank Laughlin, Robert A. Steen, Edward W. Whitley and Joseph A. Davis. Other candidates are expected from New Mexico and South Dakota.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Resuming consideration of the railroad bill today, the senate took up the most controverted section—that dealing with labor, including anti-strike provision.

Under a unanimous consent agreement a vote will be had first on the motion of Senator Stanley, Democrat of Kentucky, to strike out the entire labor section. If that is defeated, substitutes proposed by Senator McCormick, Republican, of Illinois, and Jones, Democrat, of New Mexico, will then be considered.

Senator Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama, opposed the Stanley motion, declaring congress in the interest of the public must provide tribunals for settling disputes so that there will be no interruption of railroad service.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Mexico's reply to the last American note on the case of American Consular Agent Jenkins was received today at the state department.

The official text was said to differ only slightly from that contained in Associated Press dispatches Tuesday night from Mexico City.

White officials said they would have no comment to make until they had had time to thoroughly study the note, it was indicated that at first reading the communication had not made a favorable impression.

SUGAR LEGISLATION RECEIVES SET-BACK

Washington, Dec. 18.—Sugar legislation received another set back in the senate today when advocates of the bill to extend federal sugar control and licensing during 1920 were unable, because of protracted debate, to bring to a vote the house amendments broadening the powers proposed for the United States sugar equalization board.

Attorney General Palmer was asked in a resolution passed today by the house to report on what authority he made the price on sugar.

Representative Tinkerham, republican, Mass., author of the resolution said living costs had increased \$940,000,000 because of price fixing.

Objection was made by Republicans to an arbitrary price in Michigan of 10 or 11 cents for beet sugar while the price of the Louisiana crop was fixed at 7 1/2 cents for yellow clarified and 18 cents for granulated.

LARGE DEPOSITS OF ARMY PAY

In cooperation with the American Bankers' association and the war department, the American Red Cross has established banks at the demobilization camps in this country where men can make deposits to the banks in their home towns or wherever desired. Reports covering operations to July 4 showed a total of money deposited at these banks of \$1,132,077. Of the 131,681 men demobilized in camps having these banking agencies, 11,262 made deposits, an average of \$100.52 each.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Republican Publicity association through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement from its Washington headquarters:

"By its appeal to the members of the senate to 'get-together' and ratify the peace treaty, the 'League to Enforce Peace' convicts itself of want of intellectual honesty. In its statement to the country and its appeal to the senate, the league makes no mention whatever of the president, who absolutely controls the great majority of the Democratic members of the senate and who insisted that the treaty must be ratified without the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't.' If the league were desirous of setting facts clearly before the country, it would place the responsibility for defeat of the treaty where it belongs—not upon the senate but upon the president.

"It is not true, as asserted by the league, that the country is surprised and made indignant by the defeat of ratification. On March 4, 1919, there was introduced in the senate a carefully prepared resolution signed by 39 senators declaring their opposition to the League of Nations in the form proposed and demanding that peace negotiations be proceeded with expeditiously, leaving the league question for subsequent consideration upon its own merits. The country could not possibly be surprised at the action of the senate in defeating ratification after President Wilson had carried out his threat to interweave the peace treaty and league covenant in such a way that they could not be separated. There has not been a day since March 4 when there could be the least possible doubt that the treaty would be defeated if it came to the senate burdened with the league covenant. There could be no surprise at the result.

"Neither is it true that the country is indignant. In every election in which the issue of Americanism vs. internationalism has been made the chief issue of the campaign, Americanism has won, demonstrating beyond a possibility of doubt that the American people demand preservation of American independence, the continued assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, loyalty to the American tradition of no European entanglements, and avoidance of such unconscionable agreements as the Shantung provision of the treaty.

"The League to Enforce Peace disseminates a false inference when it asks the question 'Shall fifteen senators decide where America shall stand in this world crisis?' That question has not been and cannot be decided by fifteen senators. Thirty-nine senators, or more than the number specified by the constitution as sufficient to defeat a treaty, have united in a most solemn declaration of their determination to stand by American nationalism. Any man who assumes that any one of those men will go back on his written declaration lays himself open to the assumption that he himself would go back on a pledge made in a matter of like importance after similar deliberation. Members of the League to Enforce Peace are scarcely complimentary to themselves when they intimate that they expect the loyal 39 to yield their convictions.

"There is not one scintilla of evidence in support of the assertion that defeat of ratification of the peace treaty 'has encouraged social unrest at home and abroad.' There has been no more unrest since the defeat of ratification than there was before.

"Only in one important particular does the League to Enforce Peace hit the truth—when it says 'Men and women of America, this is your problem. Your interests, your welfare, the honor and the future of your country are involved.' There in an absolute truth is stated—a truth that is becoming thoroughly understood by the country, despite the effort of internationalists to convey the impression that the best way to preserve is to surrender. This is truly the people's problem, and the people will uphold those who uphold American Independence."

OVERCOATED NATIVES IN TROPICS SURPRISE MARINES

St. Thomas, V. I., Dec. 16.—United States marines garrisoning these new possessions of Uncle Sam can't understand the fashions affected by the natives. Just why a negro or Cha-Cha Indian should wear an overcoat when the thermometer stands at 100 in the shade still mystifies the "sea soldiers."

Many of the marines down here have seen service in the neighboring island of Hayti, where clothes are the least consideration of the natives. But as soon as a new arrival reaches these shores he is approached by natives megging for his cast-off clothing.

For some strange reason the native Virgin Islander believes in wearing every article of clothing he can lay hands on. All American holidays are now celebrated by the natives, who spend the day parading about the streets, some of them wearing overcoats, two or more pairs of trousers and a red bandanna handkerchief about the neck. Also they frequently adorn themselves with the horns of cows or oxen attached to the head just in front of the ears.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Dec. 16.—General Leonard Wood who was chosen as the republican favorite for president at the recent republican state proposal meeting has until January 1 to file his acceptance and declaration of his campaign issue, according to a dispatch from Pierre today.

A ruling the state attorney general recently held that the majority preferences voiced at the proposal meetings have until January 1 to file declarations, but that minority preferences must file by today. Woodrow Wilson was endorsed for a third term by the democrats at the state proposal meeting held at the same time the republicans endorsed General Wood.

PARIS BIDS HIGH FOR HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BOUT

Milwaukee, Dec. 16.—A French athletic syndicate headed by Theodore Veinne, has offered Jack Dempsey, heavyweight pugilist \$200,000 and 25 per cent of moving picture receipts estimated at \$50,000 more, for a match with Georges Carpentier in Paris.

This information was contained in a cablegram today to Ben F. Steinel, Milwaukee, Veinne's representative in this country. Steinel has wired the offer to Dempsey.

Detroit, Dec. 16.—Maintaining that the nation is as unprepared for peace as it was for war, National Chairman Will H. Hays, addressing the republican state central committee here this afternoon declared it has become apparent the republican party is the country's only salvation.

The strictest individual economy consistent with the proper development of present day needs was urged by the national chairman.

"The special session of congress just closed saved the nation nearly a billion dollars and if nothing else has been accomplished by republican control except this," he said, "it would warrant an overwhelming victory next year."

Concerning legislation, Mr. Hays declared:

"There must be strong federal regulation but not government ownership. Taxes which kill initiative must not be levied." He advocated a large inheritance tax adding that adequate taxes must be provided by careful legislation.

"We do not propose, however," he continued, "to permit the use of the war as an excuse for everything."

Legislation for the betterment of the laboring group, which, he said, was the salvation of the country through the crisis encountered, was promised by the national chairman.

"Labor of this country is entitled to and will receive fair representation in all the councils of the nation," he added.

Mr. Hays closed with an appeal for the "Patriotism of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt."

Washington, Dec. 16.—Talk of a compromise in the peace treaty began to figure prominently again today in senate cloak room gossip, but there was no indication that the movement would take concrete form.

A group in each party, working independent of the party leaders canvassed the situation to see whether a common ground might be reached. Senators in both groups showed a willingness to make concessions and seemed hopeful that in the end they might get two-thirds to agree to them.

The democrats told the republicans they did not consider themselves in any way bound by the white house statement of Sunday saying President Wilson was not considering any compromise. They held that the question of ratification was one to be decided by the senate.

The first reference to be made on the senate floor to the statement from the White House came today. Senator Walsh, democrat, of Montana, denying a published report that he had described democratic senators as seething inwardly at the president's course.

MEXICO AND CHILE WANT WIRELESS

Mexico City, Dec. 16.—The governments of Chile and Mexico are discussing plans for the establishment of a wireless service between the two countries. This results from discovery that messages sent by wireless from Yucatan to Mexico City were being read in Santiago.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—There will be a third party in the field in the presidential election of 1920, as the outcome of the meeting of the conference of liberals in this city this month. This announcement was made here today by J. A. D. Hopkins, of New York, chairman of the executive committee of the conference of liberals.

"There are no 'ifs' or 'buts' about it now," said Mr. Hopkins, "we will hold our convention some time before July, 1920, and nominate our candidates for president and vice president."

DEPLETION OF SUPPLY IN SOUTH DIRECTS ATTENTION TO THE WEST

Washington, Dec. 16.—The long leaf pine forests of the south are becoming so rapidly depleted by heavy cutting of timber and destructive methods of turpentine that many turpentine operators who have depended on this species for naval stores are now turning their attention to the west as a possible source of such stores when their present stands of timber are no longer productive. It is quite possible that a method of turpentine similar to that carried on in the Florida National forest, under the supervision of the forest service, can easily be used in the west. According to this practice the largest flow possible without injury to the trees is obtained by following a number of slashings with several seasons of rest. The cutting is done in such a way as not to impair the timber value of the trees.

The promising results obtained by the forest service in applying these conservation methods to long-leaf pine in Florida led it, as early as 1911, to investigate the extent to which western yellow pine, so abundant in the United States, could be utilized in meeting possible future needs. Tests show that these trees can be turpented successfully and that a satisfactory product can be obtained. However, certain circumstances, such as the shortage of labor and remoteness of shipping facilities and markets, raise some question as to whether turpentine can be undertaken on a commercial basis. With a view to investigating the problem thoroughly, district representatives of the forest service will be glad to cooperate with any private concerns desiring to investigate the problem thoroughly.

REDUCTION IN CHINESE ARMY IS PROPOSED

Washington, Dec. 16.—Reduction of the Chinese army by 20 per cent and the introduction of reforms in the administrative system of tax collection were proposed by the president of China in a decree to the military and civil government. A translation of the decree was received today by the state department.

Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—Several hundred auto bodies and more than 20 electric autos were destroyed in a fire which today destroyed the large east wing of the Milburn Wagon company's plant, causing a loss estimated at \$900,000. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

LARGE SOWING OF WHEAT

Washington, Dec. 15.—The winter wheat area sown this fall is 33,788,000 acres, the department of agriculture announced today. The revised estimate of last year's acreage was announced as 35,867,000.

NEW LEADER IN SONORA

Mexico City, Dec. 16.—General Francisco Murguia, for some time commander of military forces in the northern part of the republic, has been named head of the forces in the state of Sonora.

TIGHTENING UP OF FREEDOM PERMITTED BOLSHEVISTS AND RADICALS URGED

New York, Dec. 16.—Some of the defects of Ellis Island and seven recommendations which the congressional committee will make to the house for a "tightening up" of immigration regulations throughout the United States, particularly as they apply to anarchists, bolshevists and other ultra radicals, were indicated here by officials of the United States immigration station and by Representative Isaac Siegel, a member of the committee which has been investigating this port of entry.

These recommendations, according to Mr. Siegel, will include (1) naturalization courts in large cities; (2) a method of requiring all young Americans to take the oath of allegiance upon reaching 21 years; (3) abolition of the office of commissioner general of immigration; (4) appointment of an assistant secretary of the department of labor to supervise all immigration affairs; (5) mandatory legislation providing for more rigid inspection at Ellis Island where 80 per cent of incoming aliens arrive; (6) a military immigration patrol on the Canadian and Mexican borders; (7) more drastic penalty for ship owners who permit alien members of crews to desert.

"You can't tell a red by looking at him," declared one of the Ellis Island officials. "You can't catch a red by cross-examining him. They are far too wily and shrewd. It is only after they have been in the country for a sufficient length of time that you discover their pernicious beliefs and when you do no time should be lost in deporting them. No examination, prior to entry, can give the protection intended by the law. It is necessarily perfunctory and intelligible aliens are bound to slip through because of our wrong methods."

New York has the biggest immigration station in the country, he said, the others being at Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle, Wash., Norfolk, Va., and Galveston, Texas, are ports of entry with inspection officers but are not classed as "stations" like Ellis Island and the rest. It is comparatively easy to shut out the mentally and physically defective when they come in at these big ports, said Congressman Siegel, but the big problem is to prevent the entrance of undesirable aliens over our northern and southern borders.

"Inadequate as our immigration machinery may be in New York and other large ports," said the congressman, "it is much more effective than the machinery we have along the international boundary lines of Canada and Mexico. We have no means of knowing how many men and women, hostile to American institutions and democratic government, have surreptitiously entered the United States. Still another means of illegal ingress has been for the reds to ship as sailors and desert upon reaching this country. Under our present law the ship owners can be penalized by a \$10 fine only. We purpose making the penalty more stringent."

The house committee, Mr. Siegel said, will recommend the establishment of the naturalization court so that federal and other judges, whose time is taken up with hearing hundreds of civil and criminal cases, may

be relieved of a task of immense importance to the country's welfare but which, by the very nature of things at present, is generally slighted from sheer judicial necessity.

Last year, Mr. Siegel said, the government realized a net profit from naturalization fees of \$450,000 and the profit to date since the beginning of the immigration service has been \$10,000,000. Such a court, it was said, could expedite hearings and "undesirables" instead of being released on their own recognizance or paroled in the custody of their lawyers, could be ordered deported within 30 days.

One judge, said the congressman, his mind preoccupied with other cares recently had a lot of naturalization cases before him. The crowd in the courtroom represented several nationalities. Soon a bailiff shouted: "All you Czech-Slovaks hold up your hands!" Up went the hands of about a dozen. The judge, thinking of other pressing matters, soberly remarked: "Gentlemen of the jury!" but quickly recovered himself and administered the oath of citizenship. Here was a ceremony which should have been attended with great care and solemnity turned almost into a vaudeville show.

A naturalization court, presided over by federal judges similar to the circuit court of appeals and where it would not be known who was to administer the oath of allegiance, declared Mr. Siegel, would lend dignity and force to one of the most sacred obligations imposed upon the alien and start him right of the road to patriotism and good citizenship.

Lazaro Flores, assailant of John Malouf, was arraigned yesterday afternoon in the district court on an indictment returned by the grand jury charging him with carrying concealed weapons and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. There being no petit jury this term of court, it is believed that the case will be continued until the June term. Flores entered a plea of not guilty and will be held under bond until the case is tried.

Flores has given no reason for the shooting, which took place Sunday afternoon, November 30, but it is alleged that the affair was the outgrowth of an argument over a sewing machine belonging to Flores. It is said that the machine was in the Malouf store room on the Plaza and that Malouf had removed it for a purpose. Flores later applied to Malouf for the machine but he was unable to locate it. The shooting took place several days later.

GENERAL WOOD IN DENVER

Denver, Dec. 16.—Major General Leonard Wood was scheduled to arrive in Denver this afternoon for a busy two day stay here and at Fort Collins. General Wood will be the guest at a club banquet here tonight and tomorrow will go to Fort Collins, where he will speak at the Colorado agricultural college. On Thursday morning he will address the special session of the Colorado legislature, after which a public reception will be tendered him in the governor's office.

BOLSHEVIKI VICTORIOUS

London, Dec. 16.—The bolshevik captured Nov Nikolaevsk on the trans-Siberian railroad December 4, according to a communication received by wireless here today. The statement said over 5,000 prisoners, many guns and several generals of the Kolchak army were taken by the soviet troops.

IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE WOULD PUNISH EVERY MEMBER OF THE I. W. W.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A bill defining radicalism and designed primarily, Chairman Johnson said, to force the department of labor to arrest and deport all alien members of the I. W. W. and kindred organizations was reported to the house today by the immigration committee.

Under the bill any alien who is a member of, contributes to, loans money to, or is affiliated with any organization of preaching, advocating or forwarding the teaching of sabotage, the overthrow or organized government, the killing or assault upon, any government official or the unlawful damage to, or destruction of, property, would be liable to arrest and deportation. No overt act must be proved in order to bring about deportation as the bill provides that mere membership in or any affiliation with radical organizations shall be a deportable offense.

Explaining the measure "was to make the letter and intent of the law plain and unmistakable," Representative Johnson introduced letters and records to show that Secretary Wilson had ruled that under existing law, mere membership in the I. W. W. did not constitute grounds for arrest and deportation.

Ten bills aimed at immediate suppression of all forms of radical activity in the United States were considered today by the house judiciary committee which expected to begin work at once on a measure coordinating the provisions of the bills and incorporating the ideas of the individual members of the committee. It is the plan to report the committee bill before the Christmas recess.

Representative Davey, Democrat of Ohio, told the committee that unless congress acts at once the people would take the situation into their own hands.

"Every red blooded American demands that this country and its institutions be protected by law from enemies within its borders who would destroy it," he said. "Public opinion is such that unless congress acts good Americans will take the law in their own hands and string these wild eyed radicals to telephone poles throughout the country. We then will have the sad spectacle of a nation devoted to law and order resorting to lawlessness to uphold the majesty of the law."

Los Angeles, Dec. 16.—Harry New, alleged son of United States Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, went on trial here today for the murder of Miss Freda Lesser, his fiancee. It was not expected that a jury would be obtained before tomorrow.

New is alleged to have shot and killed Miss Lesser on the night of July 4, in Topango canyon, a few miles from this city. He drove in his automobile to the police station with the body of the girl beside him and surrendered. A confession to the murder was obtained, the police said. According to a statement given out by the police at the time, New is alleged to have said he killed the young woman in a fit of rage when she refused to marry him. An autopsy showed Miss Lesser was in a delicate condition.

The morning session was devoted to the selection of jurors. Little progress being made and when adjournment was taken for luncheon, two jurors only had been passed for cause.

Mrs. Lillie M. Berger, New's mother, sat behind him when the court opened. The questions asked by attorneys brought out, in addition to

the routine facts, whether or not the talesmen believed that a defendant of "possibly arrested mental development" could be responsible for a crime. The defense has stated it would base its defense on an insanity plea. Also the questions developed the attitude of the talesmen toward capital punishment and towards their views if it should be developed the dead girl died by her own hand, as a result of despondency resulting from her condition, which was disclosed by an autopsy to involve approaching motherhood.

ARGENTINA HAS NEW AVIATION SERVICE

Buenos Aires, Dec. 16.—A new aviation company has just been formed in Argentina to inaugurate aerial passenger service between Buenos Aires and Montevideo and between Buenos Aires and the fashionable summer resort of Mar del Plata. The trip by steamer across the mouth of the river Plate to Montevideo now consumes about eleven hours. To Mar del Plata is a night's journey by rail.

There is great interest in aviation in Argentina which has been accentuated recently by the visits of French, British and Italian aviation missions, several North American aviators and the flights across the Andes of the Italian aviator Locatelli. At least one North American airplane manufacturer has a representative here.

The name of the new aviation company is the "Compania Franco-Argentina de Transportes Aereos." It is capitalized at one million pesos and intends to use a type of biplane exhibited here by the French aviation commission.

Denver, Dec. 16.—Carrying two amendments which limited its scope to a considerable extent, the Phelps-Bashore-Rockwell anti-anarchy and sedition bill modeled after the measure introduced in congress by Senator Poindexter, today was passed on second reading by the Colorado senate with indications that the 18 votes necessary for its final approval might be lacking when it comes up for third and final reading. Only 15 votes in its favor have been mustered so far, its supporters said.

The amendments to the bill were offered by Senator East, and provide that injury complained of in cases of sabotage, anarchy or sedition must be by physical force or violence in order to make a person amenable to the law.

The house at a night session approved the anti-automobile theft bill on second reading after a speech in its favor had been made by Governor Shoup.

Denver, Dec. 15.—The six weeks old child of Mr. and Mrs. James Jaramillo was found dead in bed early yesterday morning, having smothered to death while the parents slept. It is believed that the mother rolled on the baby unconsciously and suffocated it. The child was to have been christened on Tuesday, but the dainty dress which was to have served for that event will be used as a shroud instead when the funeral is held.

TUNNEL OBJECTIONS REMOVED

London, Dec. 16.—Political objections to the tunnel under the English channel have been removed. Final decision as to the commencement of the work now rests with the war office. This was ascertained by a private deputation which visited the prime minister.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock Raising
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FOXY UNCLE SAM

(Cincinnati Enquirer)

Stabilization of the market for Liberty bonds has been a profitable side issue of the United States treasury. While it has been combating organized moves in Wall street to depress the value of these issues for speculative purposes, and making liberal purchases to sustain the market, large amounts thereby have been transferred to the sinking fund of the treasury.

In this way legitimate offerings of the bonds have been so closely absorbed as to circumvent the aims of the speculators, congestion in the market has been relieved and public confidence in the Liberty issues as safe investments has been kept steadfast.

Beyond this, in the past 18 months, by the report of Secretary of Treasury Glass, Uncle Sam has netted for his own pocket something like \$35,500,000. He has bought bonds of the face value of \$1,043,080,500 at various prices below par, for an aggregate cash outlay of \$993,363,526. In other words, he took up his own obligations at a discount of \$49,716,974, less the accrued interest thereon at the time of the purchase, which the secretary reports as amounting to \$14,204,779. The net gain to the government then is \$35,512,195. Also, the public debt has been reduced by that amount and the payment of future interest thereon stopped.

Usually a debtor on a time obligation is glad to escape with the face of the debt and interest to maturity. Uncle Sam has saved both ways.

Moreover by this retirement of bonds the intrinsic value of the remainder of the issues is increased, to the profit of the holders; offerings on the market are reduced, to the embarrassment of speculators, and the credit rating of Uncle Sam as a borrower, his judgment as a financier and his shrewdness as a Wall street operator are established.

WHERE DOES THE PUBLIC COME IN?

Dr. Garfield's plan for settling the coal strike was based on a fourteen per cent increase of wages to the miners to compensate them for the increase

in the cost of living. The strike of the steel workers was for the purpose of compelling the United States Steel Company to pay them a wage commensurate with the increased cost of living. The threatened tie-up of the railroads by the members of the four brotherhoods of railway employees was justified on the ground that their standard of living could not be maintained under existing prices unless their wages were correspondingly increased. Manufacturers, mine operators, wholesale and retail dealers, and everybody who has anything to sell have increased their prices, not only to cover the higher costs of the labor and materials they have to buy but on a percentage basis so that they, too, will be compensated for the higher cost of living.

But where does the public come in? What of the millions of salaried men, of those who make up what is known as "unorganized labor," and of the other's who have no means at their command for raising their incomes, but who must depend on the justice of their employers for any increase in compensation that may come to them? Those people, who form by far the greatest portion of our citizenry, are completely at the mercy of the others who are so situated as to be able to wring from the public sufficient increase in their incomes to offset any rise the price of living may take. Upon the public falls the entire burden of that increased cost.

Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee calls for "exact justice for labor, exact justice for capital, and exact justice for the public." It is difficult to define "exact justice," but if it means anything at all it means that those three classes of our people must each shoulder its share of the burden of the war and of the high cost of living that has been the aftermath of the war. That sort of exact justice is precisely what the Wilson administration has not granted. Labor has received, through the willing acquiescence of those in power at Washington, benefits far beyond those to which it was justly entitled. Capital, in many instances, has been permitted to extort unconscionable pro-

fits far in excess of pre-war percentages. Neither capital nor labor, each taken as a whole, has lost any advantage during the period of the war or since. Rather have they both increased the tax they have been able to take from the people as a whole.

It is upon the public, as distinct from capital and labor, that the burden of high prices has fallen. Although the protestations of the Administration in behalf of the public have been loud and long, not one single step has been taken to lighten the load which that public is carrying and shift some of it upon the shoulders of labor and capital. The specious pleas of the organized wage earner that his standard of living must not be lowered, and of the capitalist that his profits must keep pace with his increased costs, are listened to with sympathetic ear. Little attention is paid to the silent public which must bear those advanced wages and profits with no means of receiving a compensatory increase in income.

To remedy that condition of affairs and compel all classes of our citizens to assure equally the burdens of national reconstruction will be one of the duties awaiting the Republican party when it takes over control of the executive department of the Government in March, 1921. Its tremendous responsibilities are recognized in advance, and the problem will be approached with the advantage of intervening months of study.

El Paso, Dec. 18.—General Manuel M. Dieguez, commander of federal military operations in the northern zone of Mexico, next month will be secretary of war and of the navy in President Carranza's cabinet according to reports published in Mexico City papers that were received here today.

His successor as northern commander is said to be General Cesario Castro, who has been in charge of military operations in the northern zone. Dieguez is said to have visited his home town Guadalajara, recently, to arrange for the transfer of his family to Mexico City.

(By the Associated Press)

Tokio, Dec. 18.—The spread of anti-Japanese agitation in China with reported incidents of the molestation of Japanese, including women and children, by the Chinese, was the subject of discussion by the cabinet today. It is understood it was decided to forward a strong protest to the Chinese government. Japan seemingly is of the opinion that China should adopt more stringent steps to control the anti-Japanese movements.

Washington, Dec. 18.—All general appropriations for 1921 will be pared down in accordance with strictest economy, except the postoffice and naval department, the estimates of which are less than for the present year, Majority Leader Mondell, Wyo., told the house today when the first urgent deficiency bill of this session was brought up.

Greatest reductions would be made in the army and fortifications estimates, he said, the former request totaling \$98,978,000 and the latter \$117,703,300 an increase of more than \$10,000,000 over the present appropriations.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE CLAIMS HOUSING CORPORATION MADE LARGE HAUL

Washington, Dec. 18.—The senate committee appointed to investigate public buildings constructed during the war under supervision of the United States housing corporation recommended to the senate today that steps be taken to recover money which it charged was improperly paid for work done for the corporation.

Should persons and corporations receiving the alleged overcharges refuse to make voluntary restitution, the committee recommends that civil action be instituted by the government.

Over charges by architects and excess profits by contractors through sub-letting were charged by the committee, which also demanded that a loan of \$500,000 to the Springfield water company of Philadelphia be regularized.

The committee promised that within the next few days "proper and pointed" legislation "to meet the situation," would be introduced. The committee said further extent of the housing corporation was "no longer to the best interests of the government."

Throughout the report methods employed by the corporation both during the war and after the signing of the armistice were criticized. The charge was made that the corporations desire to complete "town beautiful" projects cost the government not less than \$1,450,000 after hostilities ceased.

Fiscal records of the corporation were reported to be in a serious state. The committee also charged that the appropriation of \$10,000,000 was exceeded and the work had been completed at a much larger figure.

HAYWOOD MAY RETURN TO FEDERAL PRISON

Chicago, Dec. 18.—District Attorney Clyne announced today he would ask the United States circuit court of appeals to issue an order remanding to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., William I. Haywood and sixteen co-defendants, officials of the I. W. W., who were convicted of violation of the espionage law before Judge Landis in 1917. Failure to file briefs for the appeal of their cases within the prescribed time was given as the reason for asking the return of the defendants to prison.

He said the defendants have exceeded by 20 days the time allowed under the law for the filing of the briefs in the upper court.

Haywood and his associates have been at liberty on bonds for several months pending the appeal of their cases.

LLOYD GEORGE ASKED TO STATE HIS POLICY

London, Dec. 18.—Sir Donald MacLean liberal leader in the house of commons, today opened the way for debate in the course of which Premier Lloyd George is expected to make an important statement on the government's policy affecting a number of questions.

Speaking on the appropriation bill Sir Donald demanded information relative to the arrangements for the defense of France and also regarding the position of the allied and associated powers concerning the Adriatic situation. Further he demanded to know whether Russia was to be left absolutely alone.

HARDING ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

Washington, Dec. 17.—Senator Harding, of Ohio, formally announced his candidacy for Republican nomination to presidency.

Outline of The Purpose of The Fair Price Commission

The following letter of instructions to the members of the State Fair Price Commission, and to subordinate commissions established by them was recently issued by Governor Larrazolo:

Gentlemen—The object and purpose of the state fair price commission, and subordinate commissions, is to secure a reduction in the price of all the necessaries and commodities of life, so that in the sale thereof to the consumer the merchant selling such articles be permitted to make a fair and legitimate profit, as distinguished from an unfair and unlawful profiteering.

In the effort to accomplish this result, the following manner of procedure by you is hereby suggested:

First: In each city, town or settlement, in each one of the counties in the state, where stores are conducted for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise to the general public, there should be a fair price committee, the chairman of which said committee shall be appointed by the member of the state fair price commission, in said county, and the local chairman, in turn, shall appoint the members of his local committee. In selecting the members that are to compose these committees, care should be taken to appoint persons, both men and women, who are supposed to have a fair idea or knowledge, in a general way, of the values of such commodities and necessaries, and who will take pains in their work and who, in the opinion of the chairman are best calculated, in the neighborhood of his jurisdiction, to bring about the required results.

Second: The members of the commission should, and it is hereby made their duty, to visit the several stores and other places of business where the necessaries and commodities of life are sold to the general public, and secure from the respective managers thereof information touching the actual cost to them, including overhead charges and expenses, of all such goods, wares and merchandise as they sell to the consumer, and in order to more accurately ascertain the cost to the merchant of such articles, the commission should demand that they be shown the invoices of such goods, wares and merchandise; then they should ascertain the price at which the merchant sells such goods, wares and merchandise to the general public, and from such information they will be enabled to tell whether the merchant is making a fair or an unfair profit. If the merchant refuses to show his invoices, that, in itself, is a good indication that he is making an unfair profit, and that fact should be widely published, so that the public in general may know it.

Third: If it appears that the profit made by the merchants is unreasonably high and unfair to the general public, the commission should so inform the merchant, and induce him to bring his prices down to a reasonable profit. The commission should further inform him that the making of such unfair and unreasonable profits, would render him liable to prosecution and punishment under the federal food control act, of August 10, 1917, and the subsequent amend-

ments thereto. And should the merchant still insist on maintaining such high, unreasonable prices, he should be immediately reported, both to the governor and to the United States district attorney.

Fourth: After ascertaining the cost to the merchant of all necessaries and commodities, and the price at which the merchant is selling, a list of such articles, showing the total cost to the merchant, and the selling price thereof by him, should be published in the local newspapers for the general information of the people, and if there be no newspaper published in the locality, public meetings should be held and there inform the people of these facts.

In many places the federal government is now selling all necessaries and commodities to the general public practically at cost, which is far below what retailers are, as a rule, charging the consumer. If no other means avail to secure a reduction of prices to a reasonably fair profit to the dealer, the commission should state to the merchants that an application will be made by them to the federal government, for the establishment of a government depot or store, where these goods shall be sold to the consumers. If such a step becomes necessary in the opinion of the commission, they should so notify me and I will make application to the government for the establishment of a government store in such places. It is presumed that local dealers will not drive the people to such action, which if carried out would mean bankruptcy to them.

Fifth: Public meetings should be held in every community, at which the cost of living should be fully discussed. One line of conduct that would necessarily bring about the desired results would be, to advise the people at such meetings that they should not buy at such high prices anything whatever, except such articles as are absolutely indispensable. In the line of clothing, for instance, men, women, boys and girls should be advised to wear their old clothes, and their old shoes, as long as they are possibly serviceable in preference to replacing them at an exorbitant price. If this line of conduct is observed, and merchants see that their goods remain unsold on the shelves, they will be forced to the conclusion that it is best for them to sell the goods at a reasonable profit, rather than to let them rot on the shelves.

Another course, which in the opinion of intelligent men would answer a good purpose, would be this: If the retail merchants, who make an unreasonable profit, cannot be induced to lower their prices, then the heads of families should get together and make as large a cash fund as possible, and buy the necessary articles for consumption at wholesale prices in Chicago, and have Committees, would be calculated to bring about the desired results; but they are at liberty to adopt such other legal measures as they may deem proper.

Sixth: The chairman of the local committees in the various counties, shall report monthly to the member

of the State Fair Price Committee in their respective counties, upon the progress that they have made, and the success, or lack of success, that they have met with. The members of the State Fair Price Committee in each county, in turn, shall report monthly to the Governor, showing in like manner what progress and what success, or the lack thereof, along these lines, has been made in his county.

The line of conduct indicated in this letter was adopted and approved at a meeting held at Santa Fe, New Mexico at my request, on the third day of the present month of December, at which said meeting there were present several district attorneys in the state, the Attorney General of the State, and the special assistant to the United States Attorney General, and it is sincerely hoped that for the public welfare, the Fair Price Commissions will take interest in their work, so that some measure of relief may be secured for the people of the state at large.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

O. A. LARRAZOLO,
Governor of New Mexico.

Denver, Dec. 18.—The marked indifference of the average American toward the performance of his civil duties and the willingness of the red allen and the agitator to usurp the functioning of the local government in many sections of the nation are important factors in the wave of unrest which is sweeping the nation. Major-General Leonard A. Wood told the members of the Colorado legislature when he addressed a joint session of that body here today.

"We have been attributing much of our unrest to the ranks of labor," said General Wood, "but during my recent travels through the riot zones I have learned that 95 per cent. of the American working men are straight but that in many instances they are under the domination of the agitators who are responsible for most of the unrest.

"The remedy that can be most effectively applied right now is a strict supervision of the immigration. If we will take the foreigner in hand as soon as he leaves Ellis Island, we can counteract the influence which the radicals soon exert over him, and in this manner instill into the newcomer the principals of real Americanism.

"The American Legion can be looked upon as a bulwark in the nation's social and industrial life, and to the members of the legion is going to be delegated the task of suppressing the treasonable activities of the rabid alien in event no other means of suppressing him can be found."

In discussing the advisability of maintaining a standing army of peace time proportions, General Wood said that he believed a force of from 200,000 to 250,000 men would be sufficient to safeguard the interests of the country. He also recommended a system of universal military training, and said that if held within consistent bounds, such a system would never breed a spirit of militarism in the United States.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A call for a conference of Democratic senators Saturday to select a leader to succeed the late Senator Martin, of Virginia, was issued today by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, who is contesting with Senator Underwood, of Alabama, for the place.

Some senators said the leadership contest might have considerable bearing on the outcome of the treaty controversy. Senators Hitchcock and Underwood have differed regarding future procedure, the former opposing and the latter agreeing to accept as a last alternative the plan of Senator Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania, to ratify the treaty except the League of Nations, which would be left for future consideration.

It has been said at the White House that irrespective of the outcome of the leadership contest, Senator Hitchcock will continue as the administration leader in the treaty fight.

Some of Senator Underwood's friends were outspoken in criticizing Senator Hitchcock's call.

"It's an outrage," said Senator Harrison, of Mississippi. "Up to now Hitchcock forces have been urging that the conference be postponed until after the treaty is settled and also until more Democratic senators are in town. Here are half a dozen of Mr. Underwood's friends absent now who cannot get back in time."

A compromise was suggested in some quarters today, proposing that Senator Hitchcock be made leader and Mr. Underwood vice chairman or assistant leader of the Democratic conference, a position which would give Mr. Underwood management of many important measures.

Dover, N. J., Dec. 18.—Causes of spectacular fire, which swept over part of the Picatinny arsenal following an explosion in the research laboratory last night were made the subject of an investigation today. The fire destroyed four buildings entailing a loss estimated as high as \$1,000,000.00. Five men were injured, one possibly fatally. The explosion rocked buildings in this town and was heard forty miles away.

GOD ALONE KNOWS WHAT SHE SUFFERED!

Goldendale, Wash.:—"I wish to tell in my own way about Dr. Pierce's medicines. In the year 1902, in January, I was taken sick with vomiting. Nothing would stay on my stomach at all, not even a drink of water and God alone knows what I suffered, and along in June or July my kidneys bothered me. I got so weak I could hardly walk around the house,

but had to go as my three children were small then. Finally I got Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and today I have no stomach trouble whatever. Whenever I feel bad I go and get the Pleasant Pellets or some of Dr. Pierce's medicines and it always helps me soon."—Mrs. G. M. PEFFERS, Route 3.

"After suffering pain, feeling nervous, dizzy, weak and dragged down by weaknesses of my sex—my eyes sunken, black circles and pale cheeks—I was restored to health by the Favorite Prescription of Dr. Pierce." So write many women. Changed too in looks, for after taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the skin becomes clear, the eyes brighter, the cheeks plump.

Druggists sell it in tablets or liquid. It's a woman's best temperance tonic, made from wild roots.

"CURED OF BAD-BLOOD, STOMACH, KIDNEY AND NERVOUS TROUBLES"

Seattle, Wash.:—"I was in a general run-down condition. Had bad blood, stomach trouble, kidney trouble and suffered from nervousness. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was completely cured and have never been sick a day since."—Mrs. MARY HASKINS, 907 27th Ave.



Washington, Dec. 15.—The Republican Publicity association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement from its Washington headquarters:

"Democratic persistency in ignoring or misrepresenting economic facts was illustrated in the message to congress discussing foreign trade and the tariff question. Whether the message was written by the president or by members of his cabinet, or by Mr. Tumulty, it sets forth the principles of the democratic party on the tariff question, and it is against a protective tariff. On that subject, the message says: 'Any measure taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the country with credits to carry unsold products and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment.'

"That statement ignores facts set forth in the annual statistical abstract of the department of commerce which shows that during the 13 years prior to the outbreak of the war, the rest of the world bought from the United States, the aggregate excess for the period being nearly seven billion dollars. The exports from the United States in 1900 exceeded the imports by 544,000,000, and they continued to exceed the imports every year, the excess in the year ending June 30, 1913, being \$652,000,000. And all that period was under a protective tariff—the tariff which the democratic party denounced.

"A further examination of figures of the department of commerce will show that the president's message stated the exact opposite of the truth. The fact is, and it is proven by the statistics of the democratic administration, that measures encouraging imports will inevitably curtail exports. Now let us look at the evidence.

"The democratic tariff law became effective October 3, 1913, and was in operation 10 months before the war disarranged trade channels. During that period our imports increased \$102,000,000 as compared with the similar period under the republican law. According to the doctrine set forth in the president's message, our exports should have increased also, but the records show a decrease of \$160,000,000. The democratic theory that the more we buy abroad the more we will be able to sell abroad, is disproven by the statistics. In that ten months' period we learned at a cost of \$262,000,000 that when we buy abroad we send good American dollars to build up industries of other countries, at the same time depleting our own financial resources, employing less labor and diminishing the activity of American capital.

"The theory that the way to win other markets is first to surrender our own, is in entire harmony with the general Wilsonian policy of surrender. He surrendered to some unknown power and for an unknown reason on the Panama canal toll question. He surrendered to the foreign producer when he forced through the tariff law of 1913. He offered a surrender to Germany in 1915 when he declared America 'too proud to fight.' He surrendered to the railroad brotherhoods when the Adamson law was passed in 1916, and he endeavored to surrender American traditions, the Monroe doctrine, and, in fact, national independence, by negotiation of the league of nations treaty in 1919. It need surprise no one that the president propose to promote American trade interests in the future by continuing the policy of trade surrender."

The recent movement to continue the importation of high-grade dairy stock in the state is attracting attention from all sides, according to information received from M. R. Gonzalez, local county agent. C. A. Sawhill, Colfax county agricultural agent, is now at Phoenix, Ariz., purchasing cattle for distribution throughout that county. Mr. Sawhill expects to bring back 10 car loads of two year old springing heifers and young cows. Contrary to popular belief, young cows cost less than do older stock, and their longer term of productivity makes them desirable in almost every instance. For this reason it was deemed advisable to buy cattle of this type. W. F. Farnsworth, agricultural agent for the Santa Fe railroad, is using his influence in an endeavor to avoid delays in the transportation of the stock. He is now at Phoenix, aiding Mr. Sawhill in the selection of the cattle.

It is estimated by men in touch with the situation, that within the next 10 years, 150,000 acres of land throughout the state will be developed through irrigation. The opportunity for agriculturalists and stock raisers through this development can be readily seen. Among the projects which are now under way, or which are contemplated are the following: Maxwell, Springer, Miami, Eagle's Nest (Cimarron), Nolan, Shellabarger, La Cueva and the Storie projects. This list does not include other irrigated valleys. It is an acknowledged fact that, in irrigated districts, alfalfa, the cow, the hog and the hen pay the big dividends.

The Association of Farmers and Stock Raisers, which is strongly urging the importation of fine dairy stock, has the support of the banks in every locality in this progressive movement. No better recommendation could be solicited for its soundness than this fact.

The loss of stock through the ravages of the past winter is a matter of common knowledge. To prevent a recurrence of this lamentable condition, stock growers have taken measures to provide for more ample protection of their stock in the future. Although the winter of 1918 was exceptional, it served to bring cattlemen to a recognition of the necessity of more adequate protection. Cattle feed, for the most part, on the native grama grass, throughout the winter months, and stock owners have preserved the pastures on the southern slopes in order that the animals may seek food and shelter, protected from wind and drifting snow. Ranchmen are providing windbreaks, built in the form of an L, which afford protection from the north and west, from which the winds and storms emanate. Moreover, in addition to pasture forage, 10 cows are now fed, in comparison to one, three years ago. Cattlemen are learning, too, that a few good animals are worth much more than a greater number of inferior stock, for both types consume approximately the same amount of food. Speculation in stock raising has been rife in the past, and old stock has been allowed to remain on the ranches, the result of which is obvious. The animals are now confined to pastures, in place of having illimitable freedom as in the past, where they might seek the farmer valleys for protection. Gradual replacement of inferior stock with the better grade of cattle will do much toward the solution of the problems that now face stock raisers. This is the purpose of the Association of Farmers and Stock Growers.

District Attorney Chas. W. G. Ward, who attended the session of federal and state district attorneys, called by the governor to meet in Santa Fe with representatives of the office of Attorney General Palmer to consider methods of reducing the high cost of living, announces that a meeting will be held in the council chambers of the city hall tomorrow night for the purpose of effecting the organization of fair price committee for the city and town and of obtaining the views of citizens as to methods to be pursued. Governor Larrozo has issued a circular letter outlining the plans adopted at the Santa Fe meeting. William G. Haydon has been appointed a member of the state committee and chairman for San Miguel county. To him is delegated the work of selecting county and local committees, but he believes that the people should as far as possible select their own committees.

It is proposed that the fair price committees shall include in their membership representatives of both the wholesale and retail trade, women who do their own buying and those not engaged in commercial pursuits who have nevertheless a fair knowledge of values and who will take pains to make thorough investigation as to cost and selling prices.

While it is expected that the special legislative session will endeavor to enact legislation to help to remedy the situation, yet both the federal and state officers are of the opinion that much more effective results can be obtained if the people will, as far as possible, take matters into their own hands, thoroughly inform themselves as to what necessities and commodities should cost, and as to what selling prices both wholesale and retail actually are.

Both men and women are urged to attend the meeting tomorrow evening and the sellers as well as the buyers are invited to the end that there may be a frank and full discussion of the subject. The meeting is called for 8:00 o'clock. The governor's circular letter will be read and the plan advocated by both the federal and state district attorneys and by the office of the federal and state attorneys general will be placed before the meeting.

The district attorney has in his office a copy of a petition signed by 153 men and women of Las Vegas who declare there is abundant evidence of profiteering in the city. He gives the information that he has written to many of the signers asking them to furnish him with the evidence to present to the grand jury, but has failed to receive a response from any. While a number of witnesses are to be called before the grand jury, yet in view of the inadequacy of the laws and the difficulty of securing evidence of their violation it is believed the most effective results will be obtained if citizens generally will cooperate in the fair price campaign plan.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Retail meat prices dropped in Chicago today. Sliced ham fell from 50 cents a pound to 40 cents. Bacon, formerly selling at 60 cents a pound, was down to 48 cents. Pork went from 45 cents to 38 cents. Pork roast from 40 to 35 cents and lard was down to 30 cents as compared to 37 last week.

The lowering of prices was credited by a representative of one of the big packers to a reduction in the wholesale price of pork because of the cutting off of exports and the increased supply of hogs. There was no great change in the price of beef.

UNION PACIFIC RESTORES FOUR TRAINS TO SERVICE ON NORTHERN ROUTE

Denver, Dec. 16.—A portion of the passenger train service which was abandoned last week in keeping with the fuel conservation program was restored into Denver today, four trains on the Union Pacific having been put into operation again. All of the trains operate between this city and Cheyenne. The service will not be restored to normal until Thursday morning at 12:01, at which time the Burlington, Rio Grande, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and Colorado and Southern will put back into service all of the trains which had been annulled. With the re-instatement of the trains, the running time on many roads will be shortened, and the delays which were incident to the curtailed schedules will practically be eliminated.

No announcement has yet been made concerning the restoration of passenger traffic on the Moffat road, where coal shipments from the Routt county field are now heavy.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Dec. 16.—Fred G. Hugo, of Eagle Pass, manager of the J. M. Dobie ranch, near Muzquiz, declared today that he "suffered no hardships and had no reason to complain," in connection with his detention by bandits. Hugo reached here late last night.

His release, Hugo said, was effected on the promise that he would not state where he was taken nor under what conditions he was released. He did not deny the report that he was released without payment of \$10,000 ransom.

"I was treated like one of the party and became really favorably impressed with Pancho Villa, who was in personal command of the force," Hugo said. "Villa conducted his operations in an orderly manner and his men are under strict discipline."

Hugo, who told of several conversations with the chieftain, declared Villa "was in perfect physical condition and still wore a moustache, but had no beard."

Establishment of a new civil government in Mexico and not a military one is the ambition of Villa he told Hugo in explaining his ideas of government.

Hugo ate his meals with Villa, the ranchman said, and the men in Villa's force had the same grade of food as they did.

"He invited me to come down and have Christmas dinner with him", Hugo added.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Federal Judge Landis today sentenced Samuel C. Pandolfo, organizer and head of the Pan Motor company, St. Cloud, Minn., convicted of using the mails to defraud, to serve 10 years in a federal penitentiary and fined him \$4,000.

Attorneys for Pandolfo gave notice that his case would be appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals at once.

Pandolfo was found guilty on four different counts of the indictment. Judge Landis sentenced him to serve five years imprisonment on each of the four counts but stipulated that two of the sentences ran concurrently and at the expiration of these that the other two run concurrently, which makes the sentence ten years. He was fined \$1,000 on each of the four charges.

Twelve other officials of the Pan Motor company who were tried with Pandolfo were acquitted.

NOT FAVORABLE TO REPEAL
Washington, Dec. 16.—An unfavorable report on the bill to repeal the wartime prohibition law was ordered today by the house agriculture committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—Charges of contempt of court against 84 officials of the United Mine Workers of America, with one exception, were continued this morning by United States District Judge A. B. Anderson until such a date as it deemed advisable to bring the cases again before the court.

The exception is the charge against Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district of the mine workers, who is charged with violation of the court's injunction against furtherance of the strike.

Attorneys for Howat, who is under \$10,000 bond, were instructed to have him appear in court next Monday morning, December 22. Government attorneys charge that since the agreement reached by the miners last week to end the strike on the basis suggested by President Wilson, Howat has been instrumental in ending the strike in the Kansas region insofar as it affected men called out on October 31, but has succeeded in keeping out men who were on a local strike prior to the general strike.

The motion for continuance of the charges of contempt was made by Henry Warrum, general counsel for the United Miners.

Judge Anderson manifested considerable interest in the charges against Howat and asked for an explanation of a statement by government attorneys that a "beer strike" was in force in Kansas prior to the calling of the general strike. It was explained that when the miners wanted some concession in connection with the employment or living conditions, they went on strike locally.

In this case, it was stated, members of some of the Kansas locals took the position of "no beer, no work." It was declared such actions by locals were not considered strikes by the international union but merely "stampedes." A part of the Missouri miners are involved in a local strike in sympathy with the Kansas miners, it was stated, but although the officials of the Missouri miners were mentioned as violating the injunction in the same manner as Howat, they were not ordered to appear on Monday.

Curling, N. F., Dec. 16.—The passengers and crew of the Coastal steamer Ethie, numbering 92 persons, were brought ashore on a life line which was run to the land from the ship by a Newfoundland dog after the vessel piled on Martin's Point. Boats could not make the hazardous passage from the stranded steamer and an effort to shoot the lifeline ashore in the storm failed.

Directed by officers of the Ethie, the intelligent animal, holding the rope tightly in his teeth, fought his way through the breakers to the shore.

With block and tackle the Ethie's crew, aided by fishermen on the shore, rigged a life saving device, using a boatswain chair for a carriage. One by one in this chair, 91 of the 92 persons aboard were safely hauled to shore. A baby, 18 months old, was pulled ashore in a mail bag.

The Ethie, which had been engaged in the coastal service between Curling and Labrador ports, went aground last Wednesday during a gale, while bound south. The wreck was not reported until the shipwrecked passengers and crew arrived from Bonneybay, all wires having gone down in the storm.

London, Dec. 16.—Moleskins are in such demand for coats and furs that mole trappers are already completing contracts to dealers at 5 pounds per hundred against a pre war price of 25 shillings per hundred.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Permission to institute original proceedings to have the national prohibition amendment declared unconstitutional and New Jersey and federal authorities enjoined from enforcing it, was asked of the supreme court today by the Retail Liquor Dealers association of New Jersey.

This was the first question as to the validity of the constitutional amendment to reach the supreme court. George W. Tucker of New York, presented the motion together with a printed brief prepared by the association, and the court will announce later whether permission to institute the suit will be granted.

In addition to enjoining enforcement of the 18th amendment the association also would ask an injunction against enforcement of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act.

Defendants named in the proceedings were the state of New Jersey, which refused to ratify the amendment, Attorney General Palmer, Joseph Bodine, United States attorney for New Jersey and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper.

The association's brief alleged that the amendment was an interference with the state police powers, a violation of the fifth amendment which prohibits the taking of private property without just compensation, that neither congress nor the state legislatures had authority to propose or ratify the amendment and that the amendment when passed by the house did not receive the support of two-thirds of the membership as the constitution provides but only two-thirds of the membership present.

URGE INVESTIGATION OF PRINT PAPER SUPPLY

Washington, Dec. 16.—In a statement today urging enactment of his bill for a government survey of pulp paper timber in the northwest, Senator Poindexter Republican, of Washington, declared it was believed this timber would supply enough pulp to end the present shortage of news print paper and supply all publishers for decades to come.

"If the pulp wood supply actually exists," Senator Poindexter said, "the survey will go far towards compelling eastern paper manufacturers to abandon their claims of acute scarcity and stop profiteering." He proposes an appropriation for the solving of this problem.

Speaking at an open meeting of grocers and the public generally in the Commercial Club room last night, Paul Findlay, retail merchandiser of the California Fruit Growers' exchange, held the fixed attention of his audience for nearly two hours with a talk replete with facts, figures and statistics on the distribution of foods, particularly citrus fruits.

Himself a graduate grocer of over 36 years practical experience, Findlay believes in opening up the machinery of production and wholesale and retail distribution so that all may see the inside works. "Retailers and their customers will understand each other much better if the consumer can be introduced to some of the difficulties and perplexities of the retailer," he declares. He cast a side light on one phase of the grocers' problems when he showed that the average net profit is only about 3 per cent.

"Thus, when a customer pays you \$40 for her month's bill of groceries," said Findlay, "she is uncertain just what you get. Back in her head she thinks you get \$40, but your share is \$1.20, actual net profit

on the average. If you are a king-row merchant you may get 5 per cent. net, or \$2.00 net earnings on that bill."

Findlay stated that the trees being 2,500 miles on the average from the center of distribution, it is necessary that the exchange keep in touch with retailers all over the country, since they are the last link in the chain of distribution and must be kept not only efficient, but happy in their work.

He showed how to compute margins correctly, on the sales price, not on cost of the merchandise, because all expenses of the business are spread over the volume of sales. He gave an extended blackboard demonstration of the correct method. He showed that by this method it is impossible to make 100 per cent. He said that "well-bought-is-half-sold" is a pernicious maxim because it tends to fix the merchant's mind on buying, whereas the grocer should think of selling; if he is an efficient seller, buying will take care of itself. He showed particularly that short buying was the only safe method to apply to the fruit business.

One of Mr. Findlay's most striking demonstrations related to the surprising potentialities of rapid turnover in handling oranges and lemons. "Working on the normal margin of 25 per cent. and selling the stock out each week," said Findlay, "you make a clear net profit of 5 per cent. That amounts to nearly 350 per cent. on your invested capital each year. Yet the consumer is thus served with merchandise plus tangible, expensive service which together cost you 95 cents for every dollar you take in. This shows just why the retail grocer survives. He performs a service so valuable for so modest a return that no more economical agent of distribution has been discovered nor is it likely that any cheaper medium will be found."

Findlay dwelt at considerable length on the display value of oranges and lemons which, by scientific investigation, have been shown to be more pleasing to the average person than any other colors.

The fact that reflection on the glass does not distort the vision as badly when the window is dressed with the yellow fruits as with those of darker tones is another great advantage.

He urged grocers to specialize continually on one fine food product after another, thus building up trade in the better grade of foods and attracting discriminating customers. He declared that the only merchants who succeed in any line of business are those who bring out their own individuality through specializing. But he also showed that no store in the world is too "high-brow" to derive great benefit from special sales—provided the merchandise is worthy. "It never pays to feature inferior goods," he concluded with emphasis.

A most interesting feature of the talk was Findlay's account of conditions which favor the increased

sale and consumption of lemons. "There exists a strange superstition," he said, "that lemons will sell just as freely at, say, 3 for 10 cents, as at any other figure. But my experience and investigation shows that lemons will go into consumption many times as fast as now if you will follow the wholesale market down as immediately as you now follow it up. It has been shown time and again that if lemons are priced at 19, 23, 25 and 29 cents the dozen, housewives buy dozens. When they are 3 for 10 cents, they buy 3. Another point is that when a woman has a dozen lemons, she 'makes lemon pies,' as one dealer reported to me, and finds many ways to use them. If she has only three she won't use even these. Sell lemons by the dozen. Sell them out each week and buy again. Thus will your customer 'make lemon pie' their husbands will like the pies and demand more; then more will go into consumption, you will make more money and your customers will be better off because of this increased use of healthful food. Do not forget, also, that lemons which formerly went over the bar in immense quantities in the form of mixed drinks, are going over the grocer's counter in future to the women if he will merchandise lemons intelligently. If he fails in this, the fruit specialists will not fail, and the grocer will lose another opportunity to retain a valuable line of merchandise in his store."

Findlay's talk was full of snappy anecdotes, bright facts and illustrations which the audience appreciated keenly and which served to bring out the more serious argument very graphically. These included a demonstration that it is not good business to buy in excess of current needs, no matter what the prospects of advance in costs may be. "Buy only as and when you need the goods," concluded Findlay:

"Make this a fixed rule, especially as applied to perishables:

"Sell out each week—make a moderate margin—just enough to pay expenses and a fair profit—above all, specialize and merchandise, and you will be successful."

GLASS RETIRES FROM CABINET JANUARY 1

Washington, Dec. 16.—Secretary Glass said today he would give up his office as secretary of the treasury on January 1. He will take his seat in the senate as successor to the late Senator Martin, of Virginia, upon the reconvening of congress after the Christmas recess. President Wilson has not yet selected Mr. Glass' successor.

ASTRONOMER SEES NEW COMET

Mexico City, Dec. 16.—The director of the central observatory here states that he has seen the new comet recently discovered by the Japanese astronomer Sasakky and that it is clearly visible every night after 7:00 o'clock. This is the fifth new comet reported during the past year.

ENGLAND GETS HUN DYES

London, Dec. 16.—The board of trade announces that the first shipment of German dyes will shortly arrive in this country. It will be followed at intervals by further quantities.

HEIR TO BRITISH THRONE WAS FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY TREATMENT

London, Dec. 18.—Sir Edward Cooper, Lord Mayor of London, formally welcomed the prince of Wales home today after the prince's visit to Canada and the United States. The ceremonies took place in the Guild hall in the presence of a representative gathering including United States representatives, Sir George H. Perley, high commissioner of Canada, Lord Morris and United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner.

The prince said he greatly enjoyed his first visit to the United States where he was accorded the hospitality for which the Americans are famous.

Referring to the United States the prince said he was struck by the fact that the life and politics of "that great country closely resembled our own." He declared the war had put an end to the feeling which prevailed in some quarters that England was losing vitality as a nation.

"Our duty now," the prince continued, "is to work together adjusting the social, economic and industrial problems, which cannot be solved by hatred, but by common sense and good will. It is up to us to show the way to the other nations of the world how to overcome difficulties. I feel sure we will show them the way."

FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE BLAZES WERE CAUSED BY HUMAN AGENCIES

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 18.—Four hundred and four forest fires have occurred during the past season in the national forests of Arizona and New Mexico, according to a report just compiled by the Forest Service. Fully fifty per cent of these fires were caused by human agency, and approximately fifty per cent by lightning. Among those caused by human agency, the largest number were set by logging operations, and the next largest number by campers.

These fires burned more than six thousand acres of forest land, caused damage of about \$3,300, and cost over \$6,000 to extinguish. One and one-fourth million board feet of timber were destroyed. Owing to heavy rains, the past fire season was not so dangerous or destructive as the average season.

With the increasing of the national forests by the public, the Forest Service is planning an aggressive campaign to prevent the careless setting of fires, and to prosecute those responsible for such fires. The mere fact that in a favorable season the majority of fires are held to a small acreage does not remove the danger of disastrous fires in bad seasons, according to forest service officials.

AMERICAN LOSES OUT IN DUBLIN COURTS

Dublin, Dec. 18.—An American alien in Ireland who sued the Commissioner of Police to recover 124 pounds taken from him when he was arrested in Ireland for illegal drilling of Irishmen has failed to collect his claim.

William Pedlar had fought on the side of the Sinn Fein in the rebellion of Easter Week, 1916, having been stationed inside the postoffice. He was afterward arrested and deported but returned to Ireland and was engaged in military training when he was arrested and the money confiscated.

The case was taken before the King's bench which unanimously decided against him. Pedlar's counsel

had claimed that his client as a friendly alien was under protection of the King but Justice Dodd, who presided, pointed out that a man who had seized the King's postoffice and fought against the King's troops had no right to such protection.

HOPE TO DEFEAT BERGER

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 18.—Probably no election in any single congressional district in the United States has ever attracted such widespread attention as is centered in the special election to be held tomorrow in the fifth Wisconsin district to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of congress to seat Victor Berger, Socialist, who was elected at the November election in 1918, and who subsequently was convicted and sentenced to prison for alleged violations of the espionage act.

Berger is again the nominee of the Socialists and is expected to receive the full support of his party. The district is the home of many working men who in the past have supported the Socialist ticket. In this district also live many members of the Lutheran church, the great majority of them of German birth or parentage. In the past the most of these have been counted as Republicans, but in the war election of last year they are said to have supported Berger.

In a three-cornered fight the Socialists probably would have a plurality of the votes. To prevent this, the Republicans, Democrats and Good Government League have joined forces for the election. The candidate upon whom the three elements have united is Henry H. Bodenstab, a former state senator. He will run on the Republican ticket and his supporters appear confident of his election.

BODIES OF YANKS

New York, Dec. 18.—Bodies of 2500 American soldiers buried in England will be prepared for shipment to this country by a party of civilians who sailed for England today on the steamer *Martha Washington*. Captain W. H. Robertson, of the graves registration service is in charge of the party. It is estimated that six months will be required to complete the work.

SUSPEND MONEY

Washington, Dec. 18.—Because of the extreme fluctuations in the prevailing quotation for New York exchange, Canada has suspended temporarily the issue in that country of money orders on the United States, the postoffice department announced today. The department was advised today. The department "for a short period, until conditions become somewhat more stable."

MORE CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

Denver, Dec. 18.—District Judge Henry J. Hersey today issued an order directing Walter Pippin and Robert Foster, organizers of the United Mine Workers of America to appear in his court next Monday and show why they should not be cited for contempt for their refusal to answer the questions put to them by the members of the Colorado industrial commission during the body's investigation of the strike.

Pippin and Foster, who are from Kansas and Pennsylvania respectively, refused to give information which the commission desired on the Colorado mining situation.

LONGER DESPOIL FIFTH CLOTHING FACTORIES WILL NO AVENUE

New York, Dec. 18.—Business men of this metropolis, who are always doing something extraordinary in the way of commercial achievement, are going to move an entire industry—the garment trade—employing thousands of workers and millions of capital and housed in hundreds of buildings from one section of New York to another. The movement, known as the "Save Fifth Avenue" project, started several years ago and has just now assumed tangible form.

Factories which have long despoiled part of America's most famous shopping thoroughfare, scores of them, within a few months will have packed up bag and baggage and transferred their activity to another area of Manhattan—west of Seventh avenue from 30th to 39th Street—there to establish the garment centre of the United States.

Fifth avenue for years has borne the reputation of being the city's best residential street, the downtown section being devoted to retail shops of high and most diversified types. In this region of imposing business buildings and exclusive merchants, as time went on, the cloak and suit manufacturers, made their way. Soon the sewing machine bade fair to eliminate the yardstick. America's promenade for elite trade and style was being transformed into a factory district where noon and closing hours whistles vied with limousine motor horns.

These cloak and suit manufacturers, however, most of them patriotic Americans and jealous of the welfare of New York, got together and, cooperating with a group of men known as the "Save New York Committee," formulated plans for the erection of factory buildings in a less exclusive section of the city. Carrying the idea of cooperation still further they purchased many pieces of real estate, totalling 92,000 square feet in the Seventh avenue section, and have obtained options on 102,000 square feet more.

Plans now contemplate the construction of four cooperative factory buildings of sixteen stories each with a combined floor space of 1,400,000 square feet at a yearly rental cost of approximately \$700,000, about 50 cents a square foot as against \$2.50 a square foot which many of the manufacturers are now paying. The men interested in the project estimate a saving of not less than \$3,000,000 a year in rent alone, and other similar economies, they say, will "effectively slash the high cost of living as regards women's garments." A reduction of from \$1 to \$7.25 per garment will be possible, they say, as a result of the stoppage of inflated rents. Sixty garment manufacturers with an annual output valued at \$650,000,000 are to begin the new venture and other lines of trade are to be invited to join the movement as its practicality and wisdom are demonstrated.

INCUBATORS IN NO MAN'S LAND

The first chickens hatched in devastated Douai since the war swept over that French town are sticking their fuzzy yellow heads through the shells in American incubators donated to the town by the American Red Cross and the incubators are the chief point of interest for the entire juvenile population.

Danzig, Dec. 18.—More than 350,000 tons of foodstuffs and raw cotton have been shipped to Poland via Danzig from the United States since last February. For a time these supplies were arriving at the rate of 5,000 tons daily. A shipment of 150 locomotives is expected soon.

The American Relief Administration for feeding European children directs its work in Poland from Danzig. John H. Lange of Seattle, Wash., and Captain C. A. Abele, naval attache at Warsaw, are in charge. Mr. Lange told the Associated Press correspondent that in Poland alone the American Relief Administration was now feeding about 1,000,000 children.

"We expect," he said, "to do some relief work in Germany before long, especially here in Danzig. There is very little milk in this district for children, and meat, sugar and fats are also scarce."

"Danzig will soon be a free city and, as Poland's port, is more Polish than German. At the present time the German government bears the expense of importing most of the foreign foodstuffs and sells it a price which the people can afford to pay. This arrangement will cease soon and I think there will be urgent need then of our help."

FOUR BURNED WHEN GASOLINE EXPLODES

Albuquerque, Dec. 18.—Last night Enrique Gallegos, employed by Pritchard and Pritchard, borrowed the firm's auto to go to Pajarito. He was accompanied by his wife and sister, Mrs. Candelaria Gallegos, and the latter's two small children. Before reaching their destination the car ran out of gasoline. Gallegos procured a bucketful at a house near by and was pouring it into the tank of the auto, using a lantern to furnish light, when the gasoline exploded and the car caught fire and burned up.

The women and children were in the car when the explosion occurred and they were gotten out as quickly as possible. Both women and one child was burned about the face, hands, feet and legs.

A passing automobilist brought the sufferers to Albuquerque, where their burns were dressed by Dr. M. K. Wylder, who said the parties would recover.

Today will bring the present session of the district court to an end. The final report of the grand jury will be made late this afternoon, according to C. W. G. Ward, district attorney. The report will be available for publication tomorrow.

The following no true bills were returned Tuesday by the grand jury: Maximiliano Tapia, larceny of one horse; Espiridion Arellanes, charged with unlawfully branding one head of neat cattle; Julio Uriaste, larceny of one head of neat cattle; Severiana Montoya, larceny of cattle; Gregorio Gallegos, charged with rape, and Luis Madrid, alleged to have sold whiskey, etc., unlawfully.

A number of cases on the docket for this term have been continued for this term have been continued of the district court.

Raton, N. M., Dec. 18.—Walter Fleming was found guilty in district court here of the charge of murdering Paul Sandoval at Brilliant on September 14. Sandoval was shot during a quarrel over money matters. He will be sentenced tomorrow.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Protesting against enactment of the Cummins railroad bill, now before the senate, Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, together with spokesmen for some farmer organizations, today urged Chairman Cummins, of the senate interstate commerce committee to withdraw the measure and give government operation of the roads a thorough peace time test.

The brotherhood representatives announced they planned to go to the White House during the day to urge President Wilson to use his influence against the passage of the bill.

Senator Cummins said he had no authority to withdraw the bill but expressed his intention of laying the request before the full committee.

Mr. Gompers declared that organized labor wanted the government to retain control of the roads for two years "for the purpose of testing out the best method for their continued operation."

Referring to the anti-strike provision of the bill, Mr. Gompers said:

"I do not know whither we are drifting and on that point I am apprehensive. This proposal is filled with the gravest consequences. It will not stop strikes, but will make respected citizens lawbreakers."

The injunction against the coal miners, Mr. Gompers declared, did not produce an ounce of coal.

"Injunctions cannot make men work," he added, "and it is well to remember that if men cannot get justice in other ways they will stop work and laws which seek to prevent that cannot accomplish their purpose."

Senator Cummins replied that he fully agreed with the statement that people could not be made to work by injunction.

George F. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers National council declared that the people of the country and even senators and representatives did not understand the railroad bill. The senate, he said, was attempting to rush it through because of the belief that the president would turn the roads back January 1. A two year time extension was what the farmers wanted, Hampton said.

Fred J. Chamberlain, head of the Washington state grange, asserted that federal operation of the railroads had failed because men in the service were not loyal to the government but to "interests that desired to get back the roads." Four-fifths of the people of the country, he declared, were opposed to "rushing through the Cummins bill."

TABOR WANTS TO TELL OF MURDER OF SISTER

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Sarah Tabor and her son Walter, accused of the murder of Maude Tabor, were taken through Omaha today in custody of officers to Lawton, Mich.

Prosecutor H. H. Adams of Lawton who is accompanying the party says Mrs. Tabor told him she and her daughter were in a burial pact and that the body had been held until Mrs. Tabor should die. The two then were to be buried together.

Adams said he doubts that either Mrs. Tabor or her son murdered the girl. He said the son has told him he wishes to make a statement and "tell everything" but he has refused to hear it.

ENGINEERS BELIEVE THEY CAN SAVE IRISH

Dublin, Dec. 17.—Sir John Griffith, Irish engineer, who recently retired from the service of the Dublin Port and Docks board, in an address delivered in Dublin said that if religious intolerance and political trickery could be banished from Ireland and the land handed over to the control of engineers there would be prospects of industrial progress and contentment.

The lessons of the war for Ireland he considered to be her isolation, the importance of her strategical position and the deficiency of naval bases on her western coast. Another naval base should be formed in Galway bay and a thoroughly equipped harbor built there. This harbor would be available as a deep sea fishing station and as a terminal port for a high speed passenger and mail service between America and Europe.

The only remedy for industrial unrest throughout the world he believed to be the adoption of some system of co-operation, co-partnership or profit sharing.

Referring to the possibilities of Irish peat he pointed out that if air peat were used to replace the Irish deposits would be sufficient to satisfy the fuel and power requirements of the country for 300 years.

Recounting the work of Irish engineers he said that Ireland has the largest telescope, the largest ships, the largest sluices, the largest concrete blocks for harbor work, the most striking improvement of a harbor entrance (Dublin) by artificial scour and that in its industrial factories Ireland can claim the largest brewery, the largest spinning and weaving works and the largest rope works.

UNAUTHORIZED STRIKE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Denver, Dec. 17.—The state industrial commission which is conducting an inquiry into the miners' strike situation in Colorado, announced today that on Friday next the matter of the alleged unauthorized strike now in force at the Rapsion mine in Las Animas county would be taken up. An effort will be made to fix the responsibility for the calling of the strike. The commission contends the strike is in violation of an injunction issued in November in the local branch of the district court against any coal miners' strikes in this state.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Only 23,400 of the 324,900 claims for compensation for disability filed with the war risk bureau up to December 5 have been settled definitely, Director Cholmely-Jones told representatives of the American Legion in conference here today. Approximately 900,000 claims, he said, have been disallowed because the injuries proved only temporary.

Lack of cooperation by former service men was given by Mr. Cholmely-Jones as one of the reasons for delay, which have given rise to many complaints against the bureau.

Literally thousands of claims lie dormant at the bureau, he added, because the applicant for compensation failed to furnish required information.

Fort Collins, Colo., Dec. 17.—Major General Leonard Wood arrived here today to address the Colorado farm-

ers congress. At a luncheon tendered him at noon, General Wood told of the wonderful work the American farmer had done in helping the government win the war.

"The farmer," General Wood said, "now was confronted by an era of unprecedented prosperity as a reward of his faithful services."

Other speakers at the luncheon were Governor Shoup and former Governor Ammons. Upon his arrival General Wood was met by the military detachment of the agricultural college and escorted to the luncheon.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Angelica Kauffman, about the first famous woman painter in the world, was one of the original 36 members of the Royal academy in London, founded in 1768.

Probably the first woman to regularly drive a stage coach was Mrs. S. A. Houser, who, in the late '70s drove the mail coach between Gettysburg and Chambersburg Pa.

One of the first American women editors was Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, who edited the Godey's Lady's Book for fifty years and did not lay aside her pen until her ninetieth year.

Queen Victoria, of Spain, has a considerable knowledge of dramatic technique and once wrote a very successful little play in French for the members of the Spanish court at San Sebastian.

Martha Washington was the first woman to enjoy the franking privilege in the United States. In 1800, after her husband's death, congress gave her the free use of the mails during the remainder of her life.

LUDENDORFF CALLED A SECOND XERXES

Berlin, Dec. 17.—Theodore Wolff, writing in the Tageblatt, compares General Ludendorff, formerly chief of the German general staff, with Xerxes, "who after the destruction of his fleet, ordered the sea to be whipped."

"It does not indicate much strength of soul," he continues, "when Ludendorff repeatedly seeks to make the people responsible for the revolution, which was occasioned only by military failures. He is considerably more unjust than Xerxes."

"The Americans whom he had ridiculed came and the tanks that he had made fun of arrived also. On June 6 the announcement was made to the German people that the 'proud manoeuvre army of the entente as such exists no longer,' and five days later came the 'dissolution and complete destruction of the Foch manoeuvre army.'

"Yet all of a sudden, as four years before, the German army had ventured too far, the manoeuvre army was there. The German troops had to give, and in the deception which followed so many lying claims, in the bitterness at the murderous mistakes, and in the recognition that with the ridiculed entry of America Germany's fate was sealed, a four-year old courage collapsed."

GERMAN AMMUNITION EXPLODES

Berlin, Dec. 17.—Forty-three workmen and women were killed and more than 100 injured in an explosion at the Marienzell ammunition depot near Mihelmshaven today. The explosion occurred while the shells were being unloaded.

New York, Dec. 17.—Astonishment was expressed by the superstitious when the earth did not come to an end today. The ominous position of the planets had been well presaged and some scientists and persons versed in witchcraft had maintained that at the precise moment when the major leaguers of the solar system formed themselves in a straight line, with Neptune, Saturn, Jupiter, Venus and Mercury on one side of the sun and various planets on the other side the planets shifted slightly.

Students in Porto Rico are reported to have been so impressed with their chances for continuing life yesterday that they asked for a holiday to prepare for the worst. Harold Jacoby, professor of astronomy at Columbia intimated that their actions might have been due to the desire of youth everywhere to have a holiday. He and many other scientists maintained that the effect upon the earth of the planetary alignment would be nil.

Astrologers have predicted the end of the world on somewhat similar occasions for centuries. Disappointment at the escape did not prevent Stoffer from predicting the end of the world in 1900.

Mother Shipton, "witch" of Tudor Times, was credited with being equally sure that 400 years after her time—in 1881, to be exact—the world would come to an end. The prediction caused much agitation in England, when the date she set arrived. Thousands of persons deserted their homes and went out into the fields to await annihilation.

Various religious cults have made a specialty in more recent years of specifying an hour as the earth's last setting forth scriptural or pseudo-scientific armament in support of their contentions.

Professor Albert F. Porta, a meteorologist, is given credit for first thinking up today's catastrophe.

Professor Albert F. Porta reported today the prognostications of the world's demise were greatly exaggerated.

The rotation of the sun, preventing a pull of the planetary phalanx on any one place on Old Sol's anatomy for any considerable length of time would prevent likewise the formation of any sun spot, Prof. Porta said. It was this sun spot that he feared.

"Heavy electro-magnetic energies produced by the tension of the lanterns on the sun would produce a huge sun spot which would in turn cause the cataclysm, but which event is prevented by the sun's rotation," Professor Porta said.

In previous statements Prof. Porta had admitted possibility of disturbances in and on the earth as a result of the "pull exerted by the lined-up planets."

SLOW HEADWAY IN NEW TRIAL

Los Angeles, Dec. 17.—Slow headway was made at the morning session today in the trial of Harry S. New here on a charge of murder. New, who is alleged to have shot his sweetheart, Miss Frella Lesser, last July, went on trial yesterday in the superior court.

14 YEARS FOR I. W. W.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—An indeterminate sentence of from 1 to 14 years was given James P. Malley, I. W. W., here today following his conviction on a charge of criminal syndicalism.

The First National bank of Las Vegas and the San Miguel National bank, two of the strongest and most reliable banking institutions in New Mexico are to be consolidated as the First National bank of Las Vegas. Negotiations which have been under way for some time terminated at a meeting Saturday night attended by J. van Houten, a director of the San Miguel bank, and by President James G. McNary of the First National in addition to local directors and stockholders. The new bank will be the second largest in the state.

The Optic gathers from conversation with various stockholders of the two institutions that the consolidation sentiment was unanimous. It was pointed out that Las Vegas is the center of a prosperous and rapidly growing community, that while both of the institutions were growing and prosperous yet the financial needs of this portion of the state could be better served by a bank with larger capitalization, greater resources and increased powers, and that the consolidated bank would be in a position to finance the biggest enterprises likely to be undertaken within its field. Such a spirit on the part of the stockholders of the two institutions will undoubtedly appeal to the business interests of the community.

The consolidated bank will begin business in the present quarters of the San Miguel bank January first 1920. The capital stock of the First National bank will be increased from a par of \$100,000 to a of \$200,000. This stock will be fully paid up by the consolidated assets of the two banks, and in addition a surplus of \$100,000 will be provided so that the new institution will begin business with a combined capital and surplus of \$300,000. The San Miguel bank will be liquidated and all of its assets transferred to the First National bank.

James G. McNary, president of the First National will be succeeded, January first by Dr. J. M. Cunningham for many years president of the San Miguel bank. S. B. Davis, Jr., and E. J. McWenle will continue in their present positions of vice president and cashier respectively. Messrs. D. T. Hoskins, cashier and Frank Springer, vice president of the San Miguel bank will be elected as vice presidents in the First National bank.

While the consolidation plan must yet be ratified by formal action of the stockholders, yet since the agreement as above outlined has been reached with unanimity, there appears to be no doubt but the consolidation is a fact and that the new directors will be as follows: Joshua S. Reynolds, Albuquerque; J. van Houten, Raton; James G. McNary, El Paso, William G. Haydon, W. J. Lucas and Chris Wiegand of Las Vegas, together with the officers above named.

The First National bank of Las Vegas is the second oldest bank in New Mexico, being surpassed in age only by the First National of Santa Fe while only the First National of Albuquerque surpasses it in resources on the consolidated basis. The San Miguel bank received its charter January 1, 1880, and during its prosperous years has made steady growth not only financially, but in the estimation of the clients whom it has served. While it will cease to exist on the first of January, yet the people of the community will be glad to know that the guiding hands which have directed its success will continue to exert their influence in the new institution. The First National bank is likewise in the most flourishing condition.

While the new bank will commence business under the most favorable auspices it is realized that more room and better adapted quarters are needed than are at present afforded. It is known that the consolidation plans contemplate the immediate erection at the northeast corner of Seventh

street and Douglas avenue. A modern, handsome and substantial bank building, provided with the latest thing in safes, safety deposit vaults and equipment. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

The Optic welcomes most warmly the further evidence of the substantial advancement of Las Vegas as the center of a prosperous and growing financial community.

SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION SIGNED

Denver, Dec. 15.—Governor Shoup affixed his signature this afternoon to the resolution ratifying the woman suffrage bill. The resolution was passed last week. The pen with which the governor signed the document was given to Mrs. James Belford of Denver, said to be the oldest surviving suffragist in Colorado.

London, Dec. 15.—Premier Lloyd George announced today that no Irish bill would be introduced at this session. He promised a statement on Monday next giving an outline of the measure.

NO DETAILS OBTAINABLE OF MANNER IN WHICH AMERICAN GAINED FREEDOM

Eagle Pass, Texas, Dec. 15.—Fred C. Hugo, of El Paso, manager of the J. M. Dobie ranch near Muzquiz, Mexico, has been released by the Villistas who held him for \$10,000 ransom, according to advices received here today. No ransom money was paid.

Information of Hugo's release was contained in a telegram received by the Carranza garrison at Piedras Negras, from General Alfred Ricaut, commanding one of the columns of government forces sent to intercept the Villistas.

Several prominent Mexicans taken with Hugo in the recent raid on Muzquiz and held for \$5,000 ransom each, were released without payment of any money, the telegram stated. G. M. Seguin, consul here, made public the telegram, adding that lack of normal means of communication made it difficult to obtain further details.

Denver, Dec. 15.—Two house measures, both of them affecting the Colorado national guard, were passed in both houses of the legislature today and are now in the hands of Governor Shoup for his signature.

The bill introduced by Representative Lake providing for an appropriation of \$300,000 to defray the expenses of the mobilization of the state mili-

tia during the coal strike, passed both houses with large majorities. Such portions of the appropriation as are not needed for the expenses of the mobilization would be devoted to the upkeep of the military department.

The measure providing for pensions of the dependents of the militiamen, also introduced by Representative Lake was passed by both houses by a large vote. Under the new law, pensions to the families of the guardsmen will range in size from \$55, which amount will be given a wife with two children to the sum of \$30 which amount will go to a dependent parent of a guardsman.

Both of the bills passed this morning were included in the list of 21 which were in the call for the special session.

Denver, Dec. 15.—Belief that the world is to come to an end Wednesday led W. H. Rowe, a truck driver from Chicago to attempt suicide here early today by taking poison. He was found in a local hotel unconscious and was hurried to the county hospital where it is said he may recover. Police say that the man is demented, and that he imagines that he is the owner of the Marshall Field stores in Chicago. Rowe attempted to die in the lobby of the hotel but the bell boys objected and sent for the police.

Camel
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Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Dec. 13.—Two Americans and an Englishman are reported among the men taken by Villistas in the raid last Tuesday on Muzquiz, state of Coahuila and who are now held for ransom. Advices received here today said eight Mexicans also were held for ransom.

Ten thousand dollars each, it was reported, was demanded for release of the Americans and the Englishman and five thousand dollars each for the Mexicans.

One of the Mexicans held is Don Miguel Muzquiz Pena, one of the wealthiest ranchmen in Mexico, it is said. His wife escaped by hiding in the brush, later making her way to another ranch house.

The Villistas, who were reported to be led by Pancho Villa himself, left Muzquiz Friday at 2 p. m. taking the same direction over the hills towards Chihuahua state, from whence they came.

Senator Sheppard of Texas today asked the state department to investigate reports that Fred G. Hugo, manager of the J. M. Dobies ranch in Mexico had been kidnaped and held for ransom by bandits who raided Muzquiz last Tuesday. The senator made no mention of any other American captured.

Reports to the department yesterday from the American consul at Juarez said no Americans had been harmed during the raid.

Deputy Sheriffs Jose Romero and Jose Lopez left this morning for Cozaco to investigate the finding of a body at that locality on Wednesday evening. The body of a man was discovered in an out of the way place and was identified as that of Rafael Gonzales. Three bullet holes bear mute evidence as to the manner in which the man met death. It is believed that murder was committed as no weapon was found near the body and it would have been impossible for the man to dispose of a gun after shooting himself in the manner which the wounds indicate.

Washington, Dec. 13.—A resolution directing an investigation of charges that large sums of money had been raised in support of the Cummins railroad bill was introduced today by Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, in the midst of senate debate on the measure.

The investigation will be conducted by the senate committee which reported the bill. The committee would be specially directed to ascertain what amount, if any, had been expended by the Railway Executives association in its behalf.

Senator Pomerene, democrat, of Ohio, asked that the resolution also authorize the committee to investigate the source of propaganda against the Cummins bill and reports that four million dollars had been subscribed in an effort to have congress adopt the Plumb plan for tri-partite control of the railroads.

Senator Norris insisted that if an organized effort was being made to have congress enact the Cummins bill and funds for that purpose had been provided, the people ought to know it. "I am not saying that the propa-

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 13.—Reports of sharp fighting between Mexican federal troops and Yaqui Indians at El Capitan, south and east of Buena Vista station on the main line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico road were received here today.

Colonel Jesus Aguirre, in command of the Mexican troops reported the Indian casualties as 20 killed and 50 wounded. Reports from other sources were to the effect that the federals also lost heavily, the government's soldiers being scattered in a bush whacking campaign and many killed. Senator Emelie Tamez, Mexican

Chicago, Dec. 13.—More than \$10,000,000 in Christmas bonuses will be distributed to employes of Chicago banks and stores during the coming week. The distribution ranges from 5 per cent of yearly salaries in some stores to as high as 15 and 20 per cent in others.

Two of the world's largest mail order houses, which last year gave bonuses ranging from 5 to 15 per cent of yearly salaries, announce that they are preparing a special surprise for employes this Christmas.

GOLDMAN ABANDONS FIGHT
New York, Dec. 13.—Rather than be separated from Alexander Berkman, her companion for years, Emma Goldman announced that she had abandoned her fight in the supreme court to prevent her deportation to soviet Russia.

BASEBALL CONTROVERSY.
Chicago, Dec. 13.—Charles A. Comiskey owner of the Chicago Americans, said that unless there was a change in the presidency of the league the organization might not be in existence beyond next July Fourth.

DEER PLENTIFUL IN MONTANA
Miles City, Mont., Dec. 13.—Deer are so plentiful in the Custer national forest that he has at times seen from 50 to 60 from his cabin door, says Forest Ranger G. L. Dodge of the Poker Jim station. Under protection the game has multiplied rapidly and now the deer travel in large herds. The forest is dense and little visited and most of the game there, it is said, probably never has heard a rifle fired.

ganda is illegal." Senator Norris added, "but I want to know who is behind it and what it is costing."

The Nebraska senator declared that the railroad advertising was being handled by Thomas F. Logan and Company, advertising agents of New York.

Senator Norris said testimony before a senate committee last winter shows Logan received large payments from a number of corporations which he had represented in Washington. Newspaper trade papers, he said, showed that Logan's agency had obtained the contract to place the railroad advertising with newspapers of the country.

The resolution was sent to the committee on Interstate commerce of which Senator Cummins, republican, of Iowa, is chairman.

federal casualties have been heavy the main body of Yaquis which for a year had been menacing the deltas of the Yaqui river had been nearly exterminated.

PRESIDENT WALKING AROUND
Washington, Dec. 13.—President Wilson now is permitted to walk about his room and along the adjoining hall for a short time each day. Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician announced today. The president, the document said, is gaining strength daily.

The fuel conservation committee of the city council met this afternoon and decided to ask the people of the city to curtail the use of lights beginning tonight. The lower drop lights on the white way will be turned off as will all electric signs.

Under the light conservation plan as adopted there would be practically no saving whatever of fuel as the power required for absolutely necessary lighting is no less than the few additional lights would consume. Another matter which led to this decision is that the power company uses a grade of coal that is not in demand and of which there is a sufficient supply in any quantity desirable.

In larger cities where reduction of lighting is a big item the coal restrictions have been removed and there is no need for Las Vegas to adopt such measures now that the crisis has passed.

Mrs. Babette Danziger, pioneer resident of Las Vegas, died this morning at 12:35 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Simon Hoffman, 1117 Eighth street following a long illness. Mrs. Danziger was born in Trimbach, Alsace, France on June 15, 1848. She came to Las Vegas with her husband in 1881 and since that time has made this city her home. Up until a few years ago Mrs. Danziger led a very active life, devoting the greater part of her time to charity work and the welfare and betterment of those afflicted by misfortune. She was of a benevolent disposition and charitable to a fault. The good of others was always paramount oftentimes to her own detriment. No personal sacrifice was too great if a bit of happiness or another's welfare was concerned. Her loss will be keenly felt by her host of friends and admirers.

Mrs. Danziger is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Nestor Hoffman and Mrs. Simon Hoffman, and three sons Charles, Morris and Joseph, of this city, and two sisters, Mrs. J. Marcus, of Lake Providence, La., and Mrs. Justin Weil, Colmar, Alsace, France; two brothers, W. M. Kauffman, of Vicksburg, Miss., and Sol Kauffman, of this city, and several grand children.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from her late residence, 1117 Eighth street, the Rev. Carl Schorr officiating. The funeral will be under the direction of Charles J. Day.

JUAREZ HAS BLACK MARIA
Juarez, Mex., Dec. 13.—For the first time in its history, Juarez has a police patrol vehicle. It is sturdy affair somewhat like a truck. Police officers plan to give it the name of its first woman passenger. In the meanwhile they are calling it "Julia."

There are 53 members of the police force here, including the chief. The force consists of a detective squad, mounted men, patrolmen, and a truant officer.

Bozeman, Mont., Dec. 13.—The problem of cheap power has been met in a novel manner by the Montana state college here. Oak Forbes DeKol Beats, a bull owned by the college, runs a treadmill that furnishes power for a cow milker at the college dairy barn.

Facundo Truillo and Alberto Romero came in from Savello this afternoon to file a bounty claim on two wild cats. Carl Balsman of Ferndale and Teodoro Gomez of La Liendre, filed a claim yesterday on one coyote, killed at Canon del Agua.

PAPER CELEBRATES

Buenos Aires, Dec. 13.—The recent celebration by La Prensa, one of South America's best known newspapers, of its fiftieth anniversary, was marked by unusual tributes to its prestige.

Its forty-eight page anniversary edition contained congratulations from presidents of seven countries, including President Wilson statesmen, military leaders and journalists from all parts of the world.

The palatial "Prensa" building with its assembly hall, banquet hall, library, school of music, medical clinic, law and other departments devoted to the use of its readers, was the scene of numerous functions for three days.

VILLISTAS RETREAT.

Eagle Pass, Texas Dec. 13.—The Villistas who captured Muzquiz on Tuesday were driven out of town and have fled to the mountains according to Mexican Consul Seguin. Villa himself was in command of the force.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON BETWEEN PREMIERS DEALT WITH NEW TREATY

London, Dec. 15.—Discussions with reference to the conclusion of peace with Turkey and Hungary and the Adriatic question took place during the recent conference in Downing street Premier Lloyd George told the house of commons today. Future sittings of the peace conference and ratification of the treaties already concluded and execution of their clauses also were discussed.

The economic and financial situation was explained in detail and in order to remedy falling exchange, which was prejudicial to the 2 nations. England had agreed to permit the issue of a French loan in England, he said.

The Russian situation was given full consideration. Upon all questions the allies were in complete agreement, the premier asserted, and the conferences would be resumed at an early date.

CONTINGENT OF REGULAR ITALIAN ARMY TO OCCUPY ADRIATIC TOWN

(By The Associated Press.)

Fiume, Dec. 15.—Preparations are under way for the evacuation of Fiume by Gabriele D'Annunzio, the soldier poet, and his forces and the occupation of this Adriatic town, which has been the cause of so much dissension, by a contingent of the regular Italian army headed by General Caviglia, former minister of war.

Italy is to have complete sovereignty over Fiume and all the provisions of the treaty of London are to be carried out under the terms of a compact signed by Premier Nitti and D'Annunzio, according to a statement made by D'Annunzio's press representatives. France, England and Italy are in agreement that Italy shall annex Fiume, it was asserted.

General Caviglia is reported already to have arrived in Trieste on his way to Fiume to take over the city on behalf of the Italian government.

TRYING TO UNLOAD LIQUOR

New York, Dec. 15.—Wild trading in United States food products which has large stores of liquor on hand, followed receipt in Wall street of the news that the United States supreme court had declared wartime prohibition constitutional. The stocks had been selling at from 78 to 81. Its industrial alcohol was less severely affected, losing about 2 points. The general list was moderately unsuccessful.

There are few people today who are not interested in the much discussed question of the high cost of living. There are fewer still who are not vitally interested in the solution of that problem. The question has always been "How?" A means has now been provided to enable the consumer to regulate the prices he pays for commodities, or to know the reason why he must pay the prices asked.

Last night, at the city hall, a small, but enthusiastic meeting was held, primarily for the purpose of presenting facts bearing on the H. C. of L., the reasons for existing conditions, and the method of effecting a solution. C. W. G. Ward, district attorney, opened the meeting by defining the reasons for the calling of the meeting, and briefly but clearly sketched how Las Vegas may combat the H. C. of L. and put a stop to profiteering, if such exists.

Some two weeks past, the state attorneys were called to Santa Fe to meet the federal officials on the high cost of living question, and to listen to a report from the attorney general. It is the purpose of the government to establish a fair price committee in every community in the United States, this committee to visit stores, obtain from the merchant the cost of goods and the selling price to the public. Merchants will be asked to show invoices for their stock, and the fair price committee is to judge the fairness of the prices asked, and will report the results of their investigation to the government.

The idea is prevalent that there is considerable profiteering going on throughout the state. It shall be the duty of the fair price commission to investigate the truth of this assumption. It is generally believed that the merchants will be willing to cooperate in an effort to effect an adjustment which is equitable both to the consumer and to themselves. The consumer, according to opinion expressed by those present last night, is partially responsible for the high cost of living, because he is demanding the best that money can buy, and is content with nothing else.

Las Vegas, it was charged, have been sending out of the city to make their purchases of some commodities, and have paid higher prices than the local merchants ask. On the other hand, it was shown that sweet potatoes, for instance, cost 15c per pound here, and a potato of equal quality can be secured in Las Cruces at 4 and 5 cents per pound. Again, if Las Vegas want Kansas City beef, they must pay the difference in cost between that product and beef grown and marketed locally.

The merchant and the consumer should agree on what is a fair price for anything sold, and an adjustment of prices should be made accordingly, one member at the meeting stated. People knew, during the period of the war, approximately what profit was being made on food-stuffs, and the present purpose of the government is a revival of the war time food administration price plan. Not only will the grocer come under the proposed fair price commission, but it will effect clothing with merchants, shoe merchants, and ev-

erything which is sold.

Donald Stewart brought some interesting facts before the meeting, and held that in his opinion the present difficulty is due in a great measure to a lack of understanding on both the part of the merchant and the consumer. He favored the appointment of a committee such as is suggested in a circular which will appear tomorrow. Mr. Stewart asserted that people are demanding the best products which money can buy, and that more "special extra" quality goods are sold than ever before. Seconds, he continued, were almost a thing of the past. The demand for them is almost negligible. "All laws which have been instituted to control the price of commodities, have not been applicable to the producers." Mr. Stewart affirmed. "When the producer raises the price, it is the retail merchant who is blamed for the advance," he declared.

Reverting to the question of the public's demand for highest quality merchandise, Mr. Stewart explained that millers have been paying a premium of 60 and 70 cents above the price the government has set for wheat, in order to obtain the best milling quality. If the consumer continues to demand the best, he must expect to pay for it.

No women were present at the meeting last night, and it is believed that, in their capacity as housewives, they are familiar with the local price question. A big meeting has been called for Friday night in the council chambers of the city hall. If the people of Las Vegas are genuinely interested in the solution of the high cost of living, they will turn out en masse to Friday's meeting. If the council chambers are found to be inadequate, other quarters will be secured.

Manchester, Eng., Dec. 17.—There has been an increase in zeal among the college students of this country since the war, according to Viscount Bryce. Speaking at the university of Manchester he said that in all the universities, notably in Oxford and Cambridge, the numbers of students had grown until it had become difficult to find accommodation for them.

At Oxford, he continued, they had told him that men had come back from the war hungry and thirsting for learning. They were training themselves with an energy which was seldom seen, even under the pressure of the competition that existed before 1914. Moreover, the intellectual vitality of the students was high, proving that so long as the British people maintained their patriotism, strength, force and intellectual life the country would pull through.

Referring to the duties and functions which universities would discharge in the future, Viscount Bryce said that he did not think that in the whole range of human thought there was any subject at this moment which was more important in the interests of the country and of the world than the study of economic problems.

It was not merely for practical purposes, or the merely utilitarian part of life that we should study language and history, he said. Half the business of life was concerned with knowing how to use men and women, how to understand them,

how to get on with them, how to turn their faculties to the best account.

"It is good for us," said Lord Bryce, "that we should get to know not only men but nations. These are times in which no nation can any longer live a life of isolation. We have stood apart from the European continent, secure in our immunity from invasion, and our people have given too little thought to what was passing in other nations and studied too little the relations which we have maintained with them. But the war has shown us that our fortunes are bound up with the fortunes of the rest of the world; it has shown us that not even a continent cut off from us by a great ocean, that no great people, can any longer stand outside the circle."

Almost a score of local merchants were victimized by a bad check artist Saturday, who made his getaway that night. No trace of the man has been found. A telegram from the La Junta police received at the local headquarters here, states that a woman check artist, who duped merchants there, is headed this way.

The following names were used in signatures on three checks turned in to Chief of Police P. J. Murphy, evidencing the check artist's like of variety: Howard C. Martin, Harry Williams, George E. Miller. The checks used were of the First National bank. The three alluded to were all made payable to cash, and the victims who accepted them are Juan Ortega and the Center Block Depot Drug company, the latter having cashed two of the instruments of the forger. The checks bear the date of December 15, and are numbered 26, 46 and 52, being for \$5 each.

Mr. Martin Williams, Miller writes with a confident flourish, if the checks can be accepted as an indication.

The following telegram was received by local police authorities relative to the La Junta woman who is said to be headed toward Las Vegas:

"Chief of police, Las Vegas. Search train No. 7 for Clara Kays, tall, slim, dark suit, brown coat, black hat, Roman nose. Wanted for forgery. Chief of police, La Junta."

The telegram was sent yesterday morning at 11:05.

THREE INJURED IN WRECK

Denver, Dec. 17.—Three negroes, employed in the dining car service, were dangerously injured and two others were slightly hurt today when a freight train on the main line backed into the empty equipment of Burlington train number 3 which had just unloaded its passengers from Kansas City. The accident occurred on the "Y" out of the union station. The coach in which the men were riding was overturned and demolished.

MEN ESCAPE FROM PEST HOUSE

Salt Lake, Dec. 17.—Police and health authorities were conducting a vigorous search today for two men suffering from smallpox who escaped from the pest house a few miles south of here, some time during last night. If the victims reach Salt Lake it is feared the disease will spread as smallpox is regarded as highly contagious. So far no trace of the escaped men has been found.

FURTHER PROFITEERING

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—If the promoter of a world title fight between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier realizes \$1,000,000, Dempsey will demand \$500,000, Jack Kearns, his manager, said here today.

The stadium promoters in Paris have cabled me they expect their house would draw a million for the fight," Kearns said. "I cabled back I would demand a 50 per cent. guarantee and expect the answer to my message is coming."

DIES FROM BROKEN LEG

Denver, Dec. 17.—William T. Fitton, Denver shoe dealer, died at his home here today from some peculiar reaction which followed the breaking of his leg three weeks ago. Physicians are puzzled over the man's demise and an autopsy will be held to determine the cause of his death. Fitton slipped on an icy sidewalk and broke the left leg above the ankle and was apparently well on the way to recovery when his sudden death occurred.

ONE IN TWO MARRIAGES FAIL

Denver, Colo., Dec. 17.—One out of every two marriages ends in failure, according to figures obtained from courts and marriage license bureau in Denver. During the year 1919, to date, a total of 1439 divorce cases were filed in the local courts. This number is 44 per cent of the number of marriage licenses issued, which reached a total of 3,269 for the corresponding period. The year 1919 was unusually heavy in divorces in comparison to former years.

SPORTING NOTES

The Purdue football team had a most disastrous season this year. Playing three games in the Big Ten conference and losing all of them.

Clyde Engle, former well-known American league ball player, is mentioned as the University of Vermont's most successful athletic coach.

In booking a football game with Centre College next fall, it looks as if Harvard had beaten the big teams to it. Centre's gridiron warriors are bound to be a big attraction.

CIRCUIT COURT AFFIRMS CONVICTION

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 17.—United States District Attorney S. A. Allen announced receipt of word from St. Louis that the federal circuit court of appeals there had affirmed the conviction of violating the Mann act of Day Ammerman, a ranchman, living near Fleming, Colo. Ammerman was convicted in this state about two years ago and sentenced to serve 2 years, Mr. Allen said.

TROOPS LEAVE COAL FIELDS

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 17.—All troops are being withdrawn from the Wyoming coal fields, it was announced here today, and when the contingent now on its way back from the Rock Springs district reaches Fort Russell, all armed forces will be out of the southern district. In the northern district the few regulars remaining are fast being sent to Fort Wright, Wash. As soon as the last detachment of Wyoming volunteers, all former service men arrive at Fort Russell, they will be mustered out of the service.