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EVERYTHING HIT BY THE WAR TAX

PROPOSED MEASURE WILL MAKE
RICH AND POOR HELP PAY
FOR CONFLICT

Washington, May 9.—The new war tax bill was ready for congress today proposing probably the most extreme and greatest line of taxation ever faced by the American people. Doubling of normal income tax rates, with reduction of exemptions and increases of surtaxes on great incomes; absolute elimination of all articles on the tariff free list, with the imposition of a minimum duty of 10 per cent and a horizontal increase of 10 per cent on all now taxable articles, together with increases of taxes on internal revenue and new taxes which reach to the remote department houses and household life, are proposed to make up a yearly income of \$1,800,000,000.

Increases on postage rates include newspapers, which it is proposed to charge on the parcel post zone system. Publishers who are hurrying to Washington and some of those who conferred today with ways and means committee members said that such a line of taxation as is proposed upon them practically will force many out of business. Mailing charges for papers of average circulation, it was said, would be increased many thousands of dollars yearly.

One draft of the bill proposed to impose a tax of five per cent on receipts from advertising, but as finally proposed for the house this tax was made not to apply to newspapers and periodicals.

The new taxes include levies on life and fire insurance, on household electric light bills, telephone bills, railroad tickets, admission to amusements, club dues, automobiles, pleasure boats, jewelry and virtually everything that enters into the life of a family.

In an effort to spread the taxation over the business life as well as the social life of the nation, new taxes are proposed on corporations on excess profits and other elements of commerce.

In executive session today the ways and means committee added a provision to put a tax of one cent a pound on coffee and two cents a pound on tea in the hands of roasters and importers. The section is drawn so as not to tax the stocks in the hands of

retail merchants and is expected to produce about \$5,000,000 revenue. The formal report of the bill to the house was authorized today by the committee.

Most of the revenue would come from these taxes:

On incomes, normal rate of four per cent for industrials, with exemptions, \$2,000 for married persons and \$1,000 for unmarried and graduated surtaxes on incomes of more than \$5,000; six per cent on corporations; increased taxes to be effective from January 1, 1917.

On excess profits, 16 per cent.

On inheritances, new taxes by a graduated scale running from one-half to 15 per cent present inheritance taxes to remain.

On imports, all exchange tariff duties raised ten per cent and ten per cent duty imposed on articles now admitted free.

Minor taxes include:

Increase of letter mail from two to three cents an ounce of postal cards from 1 to 2 cents and of newspaper rates by a zone system.

Liquor and tobacco taxes practically doubled. Levies by stamp taxes or other means on life insurance policies, pipe lines, electric power, telephone and telegraph messages, theaters, club dues, on manufactures of automobiles, cosmetics, proprietary medicines, musical instruments, jewelry, moving picture films, chewing gum and pleasure boats. Five per cent of advertising collections.

HOUSE AND SENATE CONFEREES
ON WAR BILL REACH AGREE-
MENT ON WAGES.

Washington, May 9.—Conferees on the army bill today agreed upon a provision to increase the pay of enlisted men to \$25 per month, and increase the pay of other grades below commissioned officers, but not proportionately.

Conferees of the house and senate on the war army bill today sought to compromise their differences over the question of whether Colonel Theodore Roosevelt shall be permitted, as provided by a senate amendment, to raise a volunteer force for service in France. Prospects of an agreement, however, on this, the main issue, seem slight. The only hope held out for a compromise was said to be based on the chance that the senate might recede from its position the question. In that case it was said the house conferees might accept the senate amendment fixing the age limit of those subject to selective draft at 21 to 27.

J. T. Buhler and wife left this afternoon for a trip to Denver, Colo.

SENATORS PREDICT THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS CANNOT BE OBTAINED.

Washington, May 9.—An effort to invoke the senate's new cloture rule to force through the administration espionage bill, with its drastic newspaper censorship and embargo sections, was under way today with Senator Williams of Mississippi leading the attempt.

To invoke the rule support of two-thirds of the senators present is necessary. Senators who heard about the plan said today such a number could not be obtained. The bill has been before the senate 10 days, and administration leaders are anxious that it be disposed of.

EXPERTS SAY COUNTRY NEEDS
THE GRAIN FOR FOOD
CONSUMPTION.

Washington, May 9.—Herbert C. Hoover, in a conference with President Wilson, today outlined his ideas of steps necessary to conserve the food supply of the United States and supply the allies with food during the war. After the conference Mr. Hoover was asked if he would accept a position as food dictator, in case one were created.

"I don't want to be food dictator for the American people," he said. "The man who accepts such a position will die on the barbed wire of the first line intrenchments."

Prohibition of the use of grain, including barley, in the manufacture of beverage alcohol or beer during the war was urged before the senate agriculture committee by Mr. Hoover and Dr. Alonzo Taylor, a special assistant to Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. Dr. Taylor said the brewers who told the committee recently that barley was not good for human food were wrong. He said 87 million bushels would be saved by prohibitory legislation.

Mr. Hoover said he believed there should be authority to fix prices for every one, from producer to the consumer.

MEN ACCUSED OF RAISING
PRICES BY CONSPIRACY
TO FACE JURY.

New York, May 10.—The trial of the five members of the News Print Manufacturers' association and two others charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law for alleged price fixing was today set in the federal court for October 8, next. The defendants are George H. Mead, Phillip D. Dodge, Edward W. Backas, George Chahoon, Jr., G. H. P. Gould, Alexander Smith and Frank J. Senbrenner.

PUBLIC DEFENSE MEASURE IS PASSED

HOUSE FINALLY AGREES TO
TERMS INSISTED ON BY SEN-
ATE; \$750,000 PROVIDED

Santa Fe, N. M., May 9.—The public defense act carrying \$750,000 to be raised by I. O. U. S., eliminating the proposed state cavalry, and establishing a state defense council with only advisory powers, will become a law.

The house agreed to the conference committee substitute late yesterday afternoon and passed it by a vote of 39 to 2, absolutely receding from its stubborn fight for a war committee with joint powers with the governor and a regiment of state cavalry.

Following the receipt of a message from Governor Lindsey announcing that he favored the public defense substitute as agreed on by the conference committee, without the house amendment the senate yesterday afternoon unanimously refused to concur in the house amendment and passed the substitute as reported by unanimous vote. The bill was then sent back to the house. Governor Lindsey's message was received by a special committee named by the senate to interview him and determine his attitude. This committee was composed of Messrs. Gallegos, Skeen and Kaseman.

AT THE SAME TIME, PRECIPITATION IS A GODSEND TO THE FARMERS.

Santa Fe, May 9.—A phenomenal May storm, which has done widespread damage to fruit while a godsend to the stock men and farmers, has left a foot and more of snow on the mountains of New Mexico. Killing frosts have visited nearly every fruit section, although San Juan county reports a large percentage of that belt safe. Cherries, plums and early garden truck suffered in the Pecos valley. Around Santa Fe practically all the fruit was killed. While sheepmen suffered heavily, many declare they would have lost nearly all if the prolonged drought had not been broken. The storm was general over the state for three days.

Mrs. Phil LeNoir left this afternoon for Dallas, Texas, where she will visit for some time. Mrs. LeNoir went by way of Trinidad, Colo.

TEUTONS ARE DRIVEN BACK IN ANOTHER IMPORTANT PART OF HINDENBURG LINE

London, May 7.—Prisoners are being taken by the British at Bullecourt, Reuter's correspondent at the front telegraphs in his account of the heavy fighting in progress today. Already 70 Germans have been sent back to the cages.

"Elsewhere along the line there is little news of importance," the correspondent wires, "but our guns through daylight and darkness continue to pound the German positions. These positions, being only improvised and different in defensive qualities from the old permanent front out of which we have driven the Germans, their losses are steadily mounting to an appalling total.

"It is satisfactory to know furthermore, that these losses are being inflicted upon the best troops now left to the enemy, for he is throwing in his most warworthy divisions in his desperate effort to arrest our offensive.

"Among the prisoners taken from the two divisions in the earlier stages of the present fighting 50 per cent were boys of 19. Their morale is poor, which is attributed to the fact that they have a clearer conception of conditions in Germany than their older comrades and realize the hopelessness of the struggle."

British Made Advance

London, May 7.—After sharp fighting the British have pushed forward west of Bullecourt and have taken a number of prisoners, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. The announcement follows:

"There was sharp fighting early today in the Hindenburg line. East of Bullecourt our position has been improved. We progressed westward in the direction of the village, and took a number of prisoners. A hostile bombing attack during the night on our front line south of Oppy, delivered after heavy artillery preparation, was successfully driven off.

Air Attack on London

Hostile airplane dropped four bombs northeast of London this morning, it is officially announced. The statement reads:

"In the early hours this morning a hostile airplane appeared over the outskirts of northeast London and dropped four bombs. One man was killed and a man and a woman injured. Slight damage was done to buildings."

No one in the area where the German airplane dropped bombs saw anything of the hostile machine. The people were awakened by the explosions, but by the time they reached the street the machine had disappeared. The bombs which caused the casualties fell on the roofs of some residential buildings and the other missiles landed in a nearby swamp.

The French Statement

Paris, May 7.—The Germans concentrated their efforts yesterday morning on attacks on the west of the French front in the region of Laffaux, and in the afternoon on the eastern section from Bayo to Craonne. Put the French had the whip hand, and beat off wave upon wave of the enemy's dwindling reserve, with terrible losses. More than that, the Frenchmen, after hours of stiff fight-

ing, still had the energy to dash forward, and maintained fresh positions in the regions naturally fortified.

The desperate resistance of the Germans and the frequent counter attacks in force are comprehensible when it is realized that if the French capture Allemant and Pinon they will outflank the whole line running north to St. Quentin. General Nivelle, however, has no sinecure, as he is confronted by the famous Siegfried line, a system of fortifications on which the Germans have lavished weeks of work and which is of the most formidable type.

On the right wing German battalions streamed out of Filain wood to attack Froidmont farm, which stands midway between Chevigny and Hill 185. They were practically annihilated.

It would seem difficult for the Germans to prevent the French from reaching the Oise canal and the Ailette river on this part of the front. The famous Chemin-Des Dames, the key of the whole section is now in great part in the possession of the French; in several places they have even gone farther beyond it. It was possession of the road which enabled the Germans to hold up the French advance for so long. Its capture alone shows the importance of the success gained by General Nivelle in the battles of Saturday and Sunday.

TURKS LOOT THEIR STORES AND HOMES AND KILL THOSE WHO RESIST

New York, May 7.—The entire Jewish population of Jaffa, Palestine, about 8,000 men, women and children of many nationalities, were forced by the Turks on April 1 to evacuate their homes and flee from the city, according to a cablegram received here today by the provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs. The roads leading from Jaffa were thronged with starving people, some dying by the roadside and mutilated bodies of rich Jews were found on the sand dunes, the message said. Two Jews were hanged for opposing looters. Prior to the evacuation of Jaffa, the message said, 300 Jews were deported in "a cruel manner" from Jerusalem.

PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR AT LEAST THREE YEARS OF IT

Cleveland, O., May 7.—Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, who was here today on personal business, indicated that the war department is making preparations for a three years' war at least, and that he has little hope for an early peace.

MEN WILL BE SENT FOR DUTY ON THE COMMUNICATION LINES IN FRANCE

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The war department announces that orders have been sent out for the raising of nine regiments of engineers for duty at the earliest possible moment on communication lines in France. These troops will be in addition to the forces contemplated in the administration army plans.

Recruiting points for the regiments will be New York city, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Atlanta, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

GERMANS CLAIM THEY HAVE RETAKEN VILLAGE; CANADIANS DENY REPORT

London, May 8.—"The enemy's artillery was active at intervals throughout the night at a number of places along our front, particularly in the sector between Fresnoy and Loos," says today's official statement. "Our artillery replied. We made successful raids during the night in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle and Fauquissart. Our positions northwest of Armentieres were raided yesterday evening by a small party of the enemy. After hand-to-hand fighting the enemy were driven out, leaving a few dead in our trenches. A few of our men are missing. Another enemy raid south of Armentieres was repulsed."

Fighting at Bullecourt

London, May 8.—Fighting continued yesterday in and around the village of Bullecourt, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs today. A party of 400 Germans who succeeded in forcing their way through to the southwest corner of the village were held and punished heavily. The British airmen have brought down seven of the enemy's observation balloons.

The French Report

Paris, May 8.—German counter attacks near Vauxaillion and along the Crim-des Dames last night were repulsed by the French, the war office announces. Violent artillery engagements occurred on the Vauderic plateau and in the region of Craonne.

The German Statement

Berlin, May 8.—(Via London. German traps have recaptured Fresnoy, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

Fresnoy is a town on the Arras front five miles southwest of Lens and was captured by the Canadians on May 3. Since the taking of the town by the British forces the Germans have made desperate efforts to recapture it and the fighting has been almost continuous on that part of the Hindenburg line.

The storming of Fresnoy took place this morning. The place was held, it is declared, against British attempts to recapture it.

Canadian Line Penetrated

Ottawa, Ont., May 8.—A dispatch received here today from a correspondent at Canadian army headquarters says that the Canadian line was penetrated this morning by a German attack northeast of Fresnoy village, but that the Canadians succeeded in re-establishing the line except at one small point. The fighting still continues, the dispatch adds.

HOUSE AND SENATE UNABLE TO AGREE ON POWERS OF DEFENSE COUNCIL

Santa Fe, N. M., May 8.—The two legislative houses this noon had still failed to agree on a compromise public defense act. The house passed the \$750,000 bill, agreed to by the senate conference committee, but attached an amendment giving the council of state defense joint powers with the governor. This principle has been opposed by the senate, and a strenuous ef-

fort is being made to force it into line for the provision.

Feeling has reached an acute stage once or twice, and personal encounters between members of both houses were imminent this morning. Senator Barth of Bernalillo is leading the senate forces which are against any division of the governor's authority and demand that the defense council have a purely advisory capacity.

The war committee submitted to the conference committees last night an estimate of \$1,705,000 to properly finance the campaign for increased agricultural production and including \$25,000 for military purposes. The agricultural item includes \$600,000 to purchase winter wheat and rye at harvest time for planting 200,000 acres in the state next year, with possible loans to farmers of \$250,000; \$200,000 to be spent for seed to be loaned or advanced to farmers this month.

HOUSE AND SENATE CONFEREES ARE UNABLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT

Washington, May 8.—Conferees on the army bill today fell into such a deadlock over the amendment to permit sending Colonel Roosevelt's division to France that they suspended work and considered returning the bill to the house and senate and asking for instructions. The prohibition amendment, the age limits for the selective conscription and the amendment for raising volunteer patrol regiments for the Mexican border also are stumbling blocks.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT RAILWAY OFFICIALS OF RAILWAYS CONSIDER CHANGES

Washington, May 8.—Railroad officials representing mechanical departments of virtually all the lines southeast of Washington are in session here considering questions of increased wages and readjustment of hours affecting 25,000 shopmen. It is understood the readjustment involves expenditures of about \$12,000,000 a year. The meetings are in private and surrounded by the greatest secrecy.

HUBBELL IS BETTER

Albuquerque, N. M., May 8.—Frank Hubbell, who was taken ill at his sheep ranch, 70 miles west of Magdalena, last Sunday, was reported last evening to be out of danger. Frank Hubbell, Jr., who hurried to his father's ranch when he heard of his illness, returned to Albuquerque last night. A message to this place from Magdalena this morning said that Mr. Hubbell was no longer in a critical condition. He is suffering from acute indigestion.

WOUNDED PRISONER DEAD

Carlsbad, N. M., May 8.—Sheriff Hewitt, shot yesterday morning in a battle with Mexican jail breakers was able to attend to the duties of his office today. The Mexican prisoner who was shot died last night.

HARD WORK FOR WOMEN

It is doubtful if there is any work harder than house work. Overwork tells on the kidneys, and when the kidneys are affected one looks and feels older than the actual years. Mrs. A. G. Wells, R. R. 5, Rocky Mount, N. C., writes: "I cannot praise Foley Kidney Pills enough for the wonderful benefit I have derived."—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

UNITED STATES IS INVESTIGATING ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE RUMORS

Washington, May 8.—The government is investigating the activities of the steamer Manitowoc and other vessels of the American Trans-Atlantic company which are said to have carried supplies to German submarines in the Atlantic. This was disclosed at the navy department today, but no details of the steps taken were given out.

The American Trans-Atlantic company has offices in New York and Boston, and its ships fly the American flag. Officials here will not say what has aroused their suspicions, but admitted that the ships had been held for investigation at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, by order of the navy department. Both the state and justice departments have been taking part in the investigation.

Crew Tells the Story

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 5 (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—There are German submarines in the Atlantic and until recently they have been supplied from the United States by ships flying the American flag, according to statements by members of the crew of the steamer Manitowoc, which for several weeks was detained in the harbor at St. Thomas. Twenty-one of the crew are returning to the United States after difficulties with Captain F. Hogstead, master of the ship.

Manitowoc, Muskegon and Allaguash, all belonging to the same line, shortly before the Danish Islands became the Virgin Islands, U. S. A., put into the harbor at St. Thomas bound from Buenos Aires to New York, supposedly to "await orders."

They were still waiting for orders when the islands were transferred to the United States. According to their manifestos all three ships carried coal and other fuel supplies. Members of the crew of the Manitowoc say all the vessels were loaded with contraband for German submarines.

"When we left New York last we were supposed to have a cargo of coal exclusively," said one of the crew. "Underneath the coal were all sorts of fuel and food supplies. Supposedly the cargo was destined for Buenos Aires. Between St. Thomas and Buenos Aires we got rid of our cargo on the high seas to German submarines. We had no cargo when we reached Buenos Aires."

At Buenos Aires that ship, the Muskegon and the Allaguash all took on general food cargoes, oil and other fuel supplies which were covered with several hundred tons of coal, they said. On the Manitowoc there were also placed two iron chests filled with gold, each supposed to contain \$250,000. These, according to the men, also were hidden under the coal.

While waiting in St. Thomas for orders the Danish Islands were transferred to the United States and ships were not permitted to sail. The crew of the Manitowoc tried to get some of their pay while idle in the harbor, but Captain Hogstead refused to make any payments. The men then made a complaint to Rear Admiral Oliver, governor of the islands, who required Captain Hogstead to guarantee that he would not supply any more enemy ships before being per-

mitted to leave the harbor, presumably for Buenos Aires. Captain Hogstead said he was unable to get any instructions from the owners in New York.

One morning, according to the crew, the captain ordered the ship's flag hoisted upside down, indicating there was mutiny aboard. When officials from ashore came on board to find out what the trouble was, and the men insisted there was nothing wrong except for the fact that they had refused to work unless their pay was guaranteed, Captain Hogstead signed such a guarantee. Shortly afterward it was learned the Manitowoc had been ordered to return to Buenos Aires and they were preparing to sail with her when they assert Captain Hogstead repudiated his guarantee. Then men then demanded that they be returned to New York, and they arrived here Tuesday enroute to the states.

VOTE TO ACCEPT A LOAN FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

New York, May 8.—A liberty loan for the provisional government in Russia has been approved by the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates by a vote of 1,900 to 112, according to a dispatch received here today from Perograd by the Jewish Daily Forward.

The 112 who voted against the loan are of the Maximalist faction who favor an immediate separate peace, the message said. The dispatch adds that an "all Russian Congress of Trade Unions" has been called for May 20 declared to be the first of its kind ever held in Russia, and a society for the promotion of the ideal of a United States of Europe has been formed.

HERBERT HOOVER WOULD HAVE PROVISIONS HANDLED BY POWERFUL BOARD

Washington, May 8.—Herbert C. Hoover urgently recommended to the senate agriculture committee today a separate department of the government to deal with the food question and absolute control of certain staples particularly wheat and sugar.

Mr. Hoover did not believe it necessary to have the food department headed by a member of the cabinet, but urged prompt action on food. He said Europe has found maximum price fixing a failure, but minimum price fixing has proved a success.

Henry N. Pope, representing the Texas Farmers' union, said he feared legislation to enable the government to fix minimum prices for farm products might not prevent speculators from buying up the market and making large profits. He said absolute price fixing, giving to each handler of farm products a fixed price, might prove better.

H. H. Schenck, representing the American Federation of Producers and Consumers, suggested \$2.50 a bushel for wheat as a farmer's minimum guarantee price.

When Chairman Lever of the house tried to bring up the first of federal control bills, Republican Leader Mann refused unanimous consent because he said the house had had no opportunity to study it.

RAILWAY MEN WANTED

Washington, May 8.—Arrangements

were made today to recruit between 11,000 and 12,000 expert railway men for nine new volunteer regiments of army engineers to be sent to France. "at the earliest possible moment" to repair and build railroad lines needed urgently in the big push against the German line.

SENATE CLOSES DOORS

Washington, May 8.—The senate closed its doors again today when it took up the embargo section of the espionage bill. The section desired by the administration was virtually agreed on last night when Senator La Follette proposed amendment forbidding an embargo to nations which consume American exports themselves and did not allow them to get to enemy countries and provide that the embargo should not be used to coerce neutral nations.

GOVERNMENT'S REPORT ON BREAD CROP PESSIMISTIC; OTHERS NOT HURT

Washington, May 8.—In the face of a threatened world food shortage, the American winter wheat crop shows the lowest condition recorded since 1888, and promises a smaller yield than any other since 1904.

Agricultural conditions otherwise are good, the department announced, and it recalled that although the winter wheat crop of 1912 showed an equally discouraging outlook the total production of crops that year was the greatest on record.

The winter wheat crop forecast today by the department of agriculture promises a production of 365,115,000 bushels. Area to be harvested is 27,653,000 acres. Condition was 73.2 per cent of a normal on May 1.

Production of rye is forecast at 60,735,000 bushels. Rye condition was 88.8 per cent of a normal on May 1.

Meadow lands, condition 88.7. Hay stocks on farms 12,488,000 tons or 11.4 per cent of last year's crop.

Pastures, condition 81.9. Spring plowing was 72.4 per cent completed. Spring planting was 58.7 per cent

Condition and estimated production of winter wheat in important producing states follow:

State	Condition	Production Forecast
Ohio	83	29,198,000
Indiana	69	23,040,000
Illinois	64	18,371,000
Nebraska	60	11,479,000
Kansas	59	42,006,000
Oklahoma	79	31,794,000
Missouri	64	19,323,000

When the baby takes too much food the stomach turns; the result is indigestion, sourness and vomiting. Frequently the bowels are involved and there is colic pains and diarrhoea.

McGEE'S BABY ELIXIR is a grand corrective remedy for stomach and bowel disorders of babies. It is pure, wholesome and pleasant to take. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

FRANCE GETS MONEY

Washington, May 8.—France today received the \$100,000,000 the United States has decided to loan her to meet her expenses in this country during May. The amount was transferred by Secretary McAdoo to Ambassador Jusserand today by treasury warrant.

John M. Sully, general manager of the Chino Copper company, has been elected a director of that corporation.

DRASTIC ACTION MAY BE NECESSARY TO CARRY ON SHIP BUILDING PROGRAM

Washington, May 8.—Congress will be asked to appropriate \$1,000,000,000 for the building of the great American merchant fleet which is to overcome the submarine menace.

The program evolved by the shipping board contemplates the diversion to government uses of the products of every steel mill in the country, cancellation of existing contracts between those mills and private consumers, and where necessary, payment of damages by the government to the parties whose contracts are cancelled.

Estimates of the shipping board are that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons of steel and wooden vessels will be constructed by the government during the next two years.

The only manufacturers of steel to be exempted from the program will be those needed otherwise for national defense. Bills for introduction in congress have been prepared, and the administration hopes to get them under way so promptly that the first of the ship building operations may be in motion within two weeks.

Just how the \$1,000,000,000 will be provided is left to congress, but the tentative program calls for appropriation of bonds.

Co-operation of the labor organizations has already been pledged it is understood, and there will be no exception unless the present program is changed, looking to the drafting of the labor necessary to carry out the plans. The only other exception to the general cancellations of private contracts with the steel mills will be those of railroads. Steel mills, it is contemplated, will be permitted to supply them with the minimum amount of steel products with which the railroads can get along.

All other industries kindred to the steel trade or in which the use of steel figures largely will be affected by the proposed legislation. To adjust equitably their losses, the administration contemplates the creation of a tribunal which probably will be designated a court of appraisers to determine the extent of private losses due to the cancellation of contracts. It may be unnecessary for the government actually to take over the ship building yards of the country, and they probably will be operated by their present owners under strict government supervision.

The program contemplates the use to the maximum of every resource within the United States speedily to design and build the largest number of ships possible. Should the number of vessels thus turned out be inadequate to meet the German submarine menace, ship building facilities will be increased.

YOUNG AVIATOR KILLED

Hempstead, N. Y., May 7.—Peter Merritt of Roosevelt, N. Y., and John S. Tender of Tonawanda, N. Y., both privates in the recently organized aviation training corps at Hempstead Plains, were killed today when their machine fell from a height of over 2,000 feet.

NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK

London, May 7.—According to a Central News dispatch the Norwegian foreign office has announced the sinking by German submarines of the steamships Capto and Natuna.

EUROPEAN WAR

British Headquarters in France, May 9 (via London). (From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—Most of the ground lost by the British in the vicinity of Fresnoy has been regained. The Germans are barely holding Fresnoy village itself.

Heavy fighting was continued last night and early today about the village of Fresnoy from which the British were compelled to withdraw yesterday after fiercely resisting the severe German counter attacks in force. The British launched a counter attack, and the Germans now are barely holding the village proper.

North of Fresnoy the enemy was seen to be concentrating for further attacks, but the British artillery came into play and dispersed all the hostile forces.

The Germans are not yet through with their counter attacks against Gavrelle. Today, under cover of a heavy bombardment, they assaulted the Gavrelle windmill and an outpost of the village which already had changed hands about 10 times. Today's attack was broken quickly by artillery and machine gun fire.

Germans put down a heavy barrage against the British position in the southern and western portions of Bullecourt late last night, but made no attempt to attack with infantry. Bullecourt is now in a rather strange condition with British and German posts scattered through it. The hostile posts gradually are being absorbed, however, and a number of prisoners are being taken.

German counter attacks are being delivered with greater forces all the time after intensive artillery fire from a great concentration of guns. These attacks are costly efforts, but so long as they continue the fighting will sway to and from certain positions in the long lines.

Russian Troops Break Through

Petrograd, May 9 (Via London).—Russian troops on the Rumanian front northwest of Senne yesterday broke through the Teuton positions and advanced toward Jenawar, says an official statement issued today.

The French Statement

Paris, May 9.—The French last night captured first line German trenches over a front of three-quarters of a mile northeast of Chevreuz, near Craonne, the war office announces. The French took 116 prisoners. During the night the Germans made repeated counter attacks in force against the important positions taken from them on the plateau of Chemin-des-Dames, and on the Calornie plateau. Also the Germans were stopped by French artillery and machine gun fire. New assaulting waves resumed the effort several times until the ground was strewn with German dead.

Germans Won in Macedonia

Berlin, May 9 (Via London).—German and Bulgarian troops have administered a severe defeat upon entente forces in Macedonia, army headquarters announced today.

The French Report

Paris, May 10.—A fortified position

on the Vauclere plateau was captured last night by the French, it is announced officially. Heavy artillery fighting continues in this region, where the Germans made a counter attack with a division of fresh troops. Several German counter attacks along the Chemin-des-Dames were repulsed.

The British Report

London, May 10.—Progress was made by the British last night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, east of Gricourt and south of the Souchez river, says today's official announcement.

The German Statement

Berlin, May 10 (Via London).—A fluctuating fight for the possession of Bullecourt on the French front is in progress, says today's army headquarters statement. The artillery fire in the Arras sector is reported on the increase.

Copenhagen, May 10 (via London).

—A representative of the German war department has admitted in the Reichstag that a number of Belgian subjects, resident in Cologne, were drafted into the German army, in spite of their protests that they were veterans of the Belgian army. The war department officials promised that the question of citizenship in these cases would be reviewed.

GERMANY'S PARTIAL SUCCESS THERE HAS COST HER MORE THAN IT'S WORTH

London, May 10.—The recent partial success of the Germans at Fresnoy has not upset the British plans, said Major General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly talk with the Associated Press. As a matter of fact, the general added, the British staff has been surprised that the Germans have not succeeded before in making gains in view of the tremendous counter attacks which they have been hurling against the British front. The chief director continued:

"Bodies of Teutons continually have been sent against the British over open ground without any apparent regard for casualties, but the British have held their line when it might have been expected they would give way and have inflicted tremendous losses on their opponents. The British have forced the Germans to use up twice as many reserves as were employed in the Somme offensive which ranks next to the present one in magnitude."

PRODUCTS LEAVING UNITED STATES IN MARCH 30 SHOW 30 PER CENT GAIN.

Washington, May 10.—American exports to Europe in March, the second month of unrestricted submarine warfare, showed an increase of more than 30 per cent over February. A commerce department report today estimated March shipments at \$56,500,000 against \$43,750,000 in February. The January total was \$57,500,000. April totals have not been made public.

Mrs. W. J. Shelley, wife of one of the prominent cattlemen of Grant county, died at Silver City Thursday, following an operation for appendicitis.

MEASURE WRINGS HOWL FROM MEN WHOSE POCKETBOOKS ARE HIT HARDEST

Washington, May 10.—Protests against many provisions of the \$1,800,000,000 war tax bill poured in upon congress by telegraph and mail today as the house was about to start debate on the measure.

The senate finance committee expects to conduct public hearings on the bill.

At the opening of debate in the house, Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee predicted that the war expenditures for this year and the next would reach \$5,000,000,000, rather than the \$3,800,000,000 his committee had estimated. Those who stayed at home in war time he said, should be glad to pay the bills. Demands of war necessitated prompt and decisive action, he declared and patriotism called for passage of a measure which in peaceful and normal times would never receive his vote.

"Men whose boys are conscripted into the army," he said, "have a right to expect that the money of the nation would be conscripted to support that army. If I were not ready to fight I would be willing to tax every dollar in my pocket. They say that this bill, by raising half out of the wealthy, is going to raise a howl throughout the country. We have heard that howl in our committee. I believe that the business men and the wealthy class are patriotic and that they are going to stand by this bill. Everybody should do that. We have heard more protests, complaints and kicks from every tax in this bill than any other tariff I have helped write. There is not an item in it that has not been protested by the men who have got to pay something."

Mr. Kitchin explained the bill in detail and the necessities for the various taxes.

"This bill will let every human being in the United States know that he is helping to finance the war," said Mr. Kitchin.

In explaining the reasons for increasing all existing tariff duties 10 per cent and putting 10 per cent tax on the free list, the majority leader simply declared:

"It was because we needed the money."

Tariff Provisions Inequitable

The tariff provisions, he asserted, was possibly the "highest, most unscientific and inequitable ever written," and it could be defended only on the ground of the need for \$200,000,000 and nowhere else to get it.

"Every man ought to know that the steps we are taking are just the beginning," Mr. Kitchin told the house. "We will put more money into this war than any other country."

Besides the taxes which other countries at war are paying, those levied under this bill, he said, looked "ridiculously small."

REINFORCEMENTS ARE SENT TO AID THEM IN AN UNEQUAL STRUGGLE

Presidio, Texas, May 10.—Fighting between detachments of Mexican government troops from the Ojinaga garrison, opposite here, and a Villa band was reported in progress today at Vado de Piedra, 30 miles from Ojinaga. The fighting started yesterday morning and was in progress at

noon today, according to a courier who arrived in Ojinaga.

The courier reported that the Villa band, who were believed to be cattle smugglers operating under the name of Villa, were gaining when he left for Ojinaga to obtain reinforcements. The courier came to the American side to notify relatives of Felipe Valdez, a Mexican government soldier that he had been wounded during the fighting. The Villa band numbered 75 while the government detachment had fewer than 50. The messenger reported the government losses were reported to have been comparatively heavy.

ELEVEN TEUTONIC DESTROYERS HIKE WHEN JOHN BULL GIVES BATTLE.

London, May 10.—A British force of light cruisers and destroyers chased 11 German destroyers today, engaging them at long range, but being unable to overtake them, says an official statement today.

The admiralty statement reads: "A scouting force consisting of light cruisers and destroyers from Harwich under Commodore Tyrwhit, while cruising between the Dutch and English coasts this morning, sighted a force of 11 German destroyers about 4 o'clock Greenwich time on a parallel course and to the southward.

"Our forces immediately closed, and on our opening fire the enemy at once made off at full speed to the southward under cover of a dense smoke screen. The chase was continued for one hour and 20 minutes, and the enemy was engaged at long range, but our force was unable to overtake him.

"Four British destroyers chased the 11 German destroyers to within range of the guns of the batteries at Zeebrugge.

"Our casualties were one man slightly wounded. The enemy's destroyers were seen to be hit by our fire."

AMERICAN COMMITTEE WILL LEAVE SHORTLY FOR PETROGRAD.

Washington, May 10.—Official announcement was made late today of the coming of a commission from Russia, the personnel of which will be announced later. It was announced that Elihu Root, heading the American commission to Russia, will go with the distinction of being a special ambassador. The American commission will depart soon.

BIG RACE BEGINS.

Uniontown, Pa., May 10.—Fifteen automobile drivers, including Ralph De Palma, Barney Oldfield and Ralph Mulford, faced the starter today in the annual contest for the Universal trophy to be run at the Uniontown speedway. The race is for the distance of 112 1-2 miles or 100 laps of the saucer-shaped board track.

A NEW BANK

Santa Fe, May 10.—The state corporation commission, upon recommendation of Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone, has granted permission to open for business the Lordsburg State bank at Lordsburg, Grant county, and the State Bank at Fort Sumner, Guadalupe county.

 * CROP BULLETINS *

VIVIANI AND JOFFRE MADE DOCTORS OF LAW BY PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT TAKES STEPS TO END CRITICISM OF HIS POLICY OF SECRECY.

repetition of an attack by half the world, is also interesting in the connection. It shows the spirit with which Count Hertling, who is chairman of the Bundesrath committee of foreign affairs, will enter the deliberations of that committee when it meets.

Week Ending May 8.

The first half of the week was dry, clear and rather cool, but fair growing weather. It was followed from Friday to the close of the week by partly cloudy, blustery, stormy weather, with more or less snow over the northern half of the State. Severe frosts occurred Sunday and Monday morning. Growth was stopped and much damage done throughout the central and northern counties to peaches, plums, pears, cherries and apples, although later blooms on apples will probably come out safely. The coolness and moisture were favorable for ranges, wheat and oats, but severe on thin stock-cattle, horses and sheep—causing also losses of lambs. Farming operations have been largely suspended awaiting the return of warmer weather and more moisture.

Raton: Moisture has brightened the crop outlook, and ground is in condition for plowing and seeding. Low temperature caused some loss of fruit. Cattle suffering from cold wet weather.

Des Moines: Plenty of moisture since storm of 5-6th. Winter wheat doing better but weedy. Most farmers starting their spring work and some oats and corn planted. Pastures turning green rapidly and stock doing well.

Mills: Cold week, with heavy snow and rain; winter wheat and pastures coming out finely; no spring planting done yet.

Rociada: Moisture of great benefit to wheat and grass, also increase water supply; cold weather bad for fruit.

Fort Stanton: Very dry on ranges and feeding of poor animals necessary; irrigated crops making satisfactory progress.

Roswell: Rain and snow of sixth fell slowly and was absorbed, furnishing temporary relief, but many sheep men have sustained heavy losses due to drying of wells and tanks in lambing season. Apparently no damage by the low temperature and snow and crops under irrigation doing well; increased acreage potatoes and tomatoes.

Artesia: Spring plowing and planting well under way, and some grain crops coming up. Windy, cold nights prevail, but prospects for apples still good; alfalfa growing slowly.

Taos: Much planting under way; weather favorable for grain crops, but probably caused loss of pears, peaches, apricots and plums, which were in full bloom; apple buds swelling.

Espanola: General conditions are not promising for fruit here.

Willard: Considerable moisture remains in the ground, although much high, drying wind. Ground is too cold for corn, but prospects fair.

Silver City: Alfalfa escaped damage the morning of the sixth, apparently bad for apricots and peaches; plenty of sunshine.

Deming: Much wind with cold nights was bad for crops.

Agricultural College: Dry, rather cold week; no severe frosts.

Charles E. Linney.

You might sell it by simply using an Optic classified ad.

Philadelphia, May 9.—Philadelphia's whirlwind reception to Marshal Joffre, former Premier M. Viviani and other members of the French war commission was concluded at noon today with a municipal luncheon and reception. The party departed for New York at 2:30 o'clock after being cheered by approximately 200,000 persons.

Frequently smiling, General Joffre and M. Viviani were unable to repress their emotion at the warm demonstration of the populace throughout the itinerary, embracing a tour of the city and finally to the University of Pennsylvania, where the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon two principal members of the mission.

The party arrived at 9 o'clock and proceeded in automobiles to Independence Hall, the "cradle of American liberty" here they inspected the room where John Hancock and the other signers of the declaration of Independence assembled. The displayed deep interest in the Liberty Bell and other treasured relics.

The visitors went to Carpenters' Hall, where the Continental congress first met, to Franklin's grave, and then viewed the tablet where Rochambeau's troops bivouacked.

REPORTS HAVE IT THAT HE WILL GO BACK FROM MILITARISM TO BANDITRY.

Presidio, Texas, May 9.—Reports of fighting between a detachment of the Mexican government garrison from Ojinaga and a band of Villa followers were received here late yesterday from the Mexican town opposite here. Colonel Rojas, commander of the garrison forces, left Ojinaga several days ago for a point opposite La Jitas to prevent the Villa band crossing a large herd of stolen cattle. A fight followed near La Jitas on the Mexican side of the border. Several were killed on each side, the report stated.

Villa Gives up Campaign.

El Paso, Texas, May 9.—Bringing to the widow the sword, uniform and personal belongings of Manuel Ochoa, a Villa general who was killed at the battle of Hacienda Carmen, Saturnino Villanueva has arrived here from the scene of the Villa defeat, according to Mexican officials here.

Villanueva, who was a colonel under Villa, was shot through the right thigh during the battle at Hacienda Carmen and was given one month's leave by Villa to come to the border for medical treatment. However, he has signified his intention of quitting the Villa force, as he said his command had been scattered by General Francisco Murguia's campaign in the north, his men were deserting him and coming to the border with the intention of crossing, and Villa has abandoned his military plans for a campaign of banditry, Villanueva told Mexican secret service agents.

NEW OFFICIALS NAMED

Washington, May 9.—William A. Maxwell of Colorado was nominated today by President Wilson for receiver of public moneys at Denver, and Harry J. Kelly of Montana for register of the land office at Lewistown, Mont.

Washington, May 9.—President Wilson began taking congress into confidence on the administration's plans today by summoning 30 leaders to the White House. At the capitol it was said the president had recognized the criticism that congress was not being taken into the president's full confidence on the measures he is asking to have passed for the conduct of the war.

Among the subjects discussed today, it was said, were the billion-dollar appropriation to build the merchant fleet which is to overcome the submarine menace, and the disputed points in the new army bill on which house and senate conferees are deadlocked, principally over the senate amendment to permit Colonel Roosevelt to send a division to France. The espionage bill and other subjects also were taken up.

BAVARIAN PREMIER'S REMARKS SEEM TO REFLECT SENTIMENT OF AUSTRIA.

Copenhagen, May 9 (via London).—The Bavarian Staats Zeitung, the semi-official Bavarian newspaper and the personal organ of Premier Count Hertling, publishes an inspired article denying the necessity of Germany's demanding a cash indemnity as one of her peace conditions. Count Hertling has just returned from a visit to Vienna, where he had conferences with Emperor Charles and Foreign Minister Czernin. The German newspapers claim the conferences were intended to find a common ground between Count Czernin's suggestions of peace without annexation and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace program.

The article in the Staats Zeitung is regarded, in view of the circumstances, as important in reflecting the ideas of the Bavarian prime minister. It suggests that an agreement to supply needed raw materials at a low price, or perhaps free, might be a substitute for a cash indemnity.

The writer goes on to declare that an agreement to permit German trade on its former terms in old markets, the return of German ships and the surrender of German colonies would be the equivalent of billions of indemnity.

In conclusion the article declares that the war has cost Germany 60 billion marks, a sum so small in comparison with the total estimated wealth of \$72,000,000,000 and an annual increase of 10 billion, that the empire can afford to drop the demand for indemnification.

King Ludwig's declaration at Strassburg that Germany is still willing to conclude an honorable peace if given security against the

WOMAN'S CLUB MAKES RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL HEAD

An interesting meeting of the Woman's club was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Commercial club rooms. Mrs. D. L. Batchelor read a carefully prepared paper on "The Women of the Bible" which was greatly enjoyed. The club passed a resolution urging the appointment of a woman to the position of county superintendent made vacant by the death of Placido Beltran, and recommended that Mrs. Lou Cobb, principal of the West side schools, be named. A nominating committee to present names for the various offices at the coming election of the club was named. It will report in two weeks. The club voted to expend \$10 in the purchase of seeds to encourage gardening, the money to be handled by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts of the Normal University.

NATIONAL GUARD FOR EUROPE

Santa Fe, May 10.—It is announced today that such units of the National Guard as are concentrated at Albuquerque are destined for service in the east and eventually in Europe. Troops that gather at Columbus, are for service along the border.

FORMER GOVERNOR IS HONORED BY BISHOP AT EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION

Santa Fe, N. M., May 9.—Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince as chancellor heads the list of appointments made today by Bishop F. B. Howden, presiding over the twenty-third convocation of the Episcopal church for the district of New Mexico and Texas west of the Pecos. The convocation, which is attended by about 50 delegates, will be chosen tomorrow.

A COALITION MINISTRY.

Petrograd, May 9 (via London).—The Russian government today issued a declaration in favor of a coalition ministry.

Deming has just listened to a week's program on that little city's first Chautauqua, and the citizens have signed up for another one next year. The Edison-White bureau supplied Deming with talent.

D. C. Imboden, secretary of the Silver City Chamber of Commerce, has gone to San Francisco to take the officers' training course. He has been granted a leave of absence by the Silver City commercial body.

The two distinct types of Eczema can be relieved readily by using Dry Zensal for the crusty, scaly skin and Moist Zensal for all watery eruptions. 75c a jar.

E. G. MURPHEY

NO MILITARY SHOW WILL BE MADE IN GETTING LISTS FOR THE DRAFT

ELECTION OFFICERS ASKED TO VOLUNTEER SERVICES FOR GOOD OF COUNTRY

Washington, May 5.—An official outline of the method by which military registration is to be carried out under the selective conscription bill was made public today with an appeal from the war department for the voluntary services of state election and other officials in order that there may be no delay in enrolling and classifying millions of men for army duty. Careful preparation has been made to place the whole task in the hands of civilian officials of the states and to remove every suggestion of military force in putting the measure into effect. The only function of the federal government will be supervision through the office of the provost marshal general. The department's statement follows:

"There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today under the provisions of the universal liability to the service the execution of the law is in the hands of the people.

"The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder will be coincident. All persons within the age limits here described will be required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce. The probability is that from ten to 15 days will elapse between approval of the bill and registration day.

Governors at the Head

"The governor of each state will be the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is to be in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk and the county physician acting ex-officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000 the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials and the people generally can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

"The sheriffs or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct. The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about one per cent of the population. If for instance, all men between 19 and 25 years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about seven per cent of the precinct population.

"It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. A registrar must be sworn.

"The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

"The mayor of a city containing

more than 30,000 inhabitants or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board and shall designate one officer of each to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to co-ordinate the work of minor boards.

"On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

"Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

"Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration.

"Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration.

"The wardens of jails, penitentiaries and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

"Five days after the date of the president's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 people.

"The president is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate with the proper official."

Proper Food for Weak Stomachs

ACHS

The proper food for one man may be all wrong for another. Every one should adopt a diet suited to his age and occupation. Those who have weak stomachs need to be especially careful and should eat slowly and masticate their food thoroughly. It is also important that they keep their bowels regular. When they become constipated or when they feel dull and stupid after eating, they should take Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen the stomach and move the bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.—Adv.

IF UNITED STATES AND ALLIES LOSE, DEMOCRACY IS IN JEOPARDY.

Washington, May 5.—Foreign Minister Balfour, in a speech before the house today, declared:

"The menace of militarism increases. We free peoples of western civilization are banded together to fight this menace. In this cause we will surely conquer."

President Wilson entered the executive gallery unnoticed while Representative Estopinal of Louisiana was reading, in French, a message from the president to the chamber of deputies to Rumania. The message said the chamber of deputies hastened to express to the representatives of the American house its warmest congratulations on joining the war against Germany.

After the president had been in the galleries five minutes he was discovered and members stood up and cheered. The president rose and bowed while the galleries joined in the demonstration.

The house turned its attention to Mr. Balfour and his party, who were escorted into the chamber to hand-clapping and cheers. Mr. Balfour was immediately introduced by Speaker Clark addressed the house.

"Will you permit me," he began, "to offer you my most sincere thanks for the honor done me here today.

President Wilson was among those who applauded loudest as Mr. Balfour began speaking. He removed his gloves and entered into the hand-clapping with vigor.

Mr. Balfour concluded by thanking the house and saying he had a "profound sense of this unique greeting." Apparently he did not know that President Wilson was one of the most interested listeners, and when he ended his speech, went to the well of the house where members began passing by to shake his hand.

President Wilson came down from the gallery and joined the line. As he appeared on the floor he was cheered and again took a place just ahead of Representative Jeannette Rankin.

President Wilson chatted a moment with Mr. Balfour and then shook hands with Speaker Clark. Another long line formed quickly and the president greeted many members of the house.

Justices of the supreme court, headed by Chief Justice White, occupied chairs on the floor. In the diplomatic gallery were American, British and French officials.

Road to Happiness

Be amiable, cheerful and good natured and you are much more likely to be happy. You will find this difficult, if not impossible, however, when you are constantly troubled with constipation. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and get rid of that and it will be easy. These tablets not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion.—Adv.

KILLED BY HIGHWAYMAN

Nederland, Colo., May 5.—Willis Miller, owner of a pool hall, was shot and killed last night by highwaymen while returning home after closing his place of business for the night. The robbers overlooked \$15 in his shirt pocket. Miller was 34 years old and leaves a widow and 2-year old daughter.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS SAY EXPERIMENTS HAVE PROVED ITS WORTH

New York, May 5.—W. L. Saunders, chairman of the naval consulting board, announced here today that the board had forwarded to Washington plans for dealing with the submarine problem which it was believed had solved the problem successfully.

"It looks as though the submarine problem has been solved," Mr. Saunders, said "not only in the theory but on the strength of practical tests on the Atlantic coast."

Mr. Saunders was unwilling to go into further details. For several months about 35 inventions a day have reached the board. Some were selected and tested. A few survived and are the ones, Mr. Saunders said, which will be employed against the submarines.

Mr. Saunders said the plan involved the possibility of land operations. The scheme, he indicated, included a military offensive against the Kiel canal. The use of electricity is involved. The naval operations, would, under the plan, be directed toward bottling up the North sea as effectively as Great Britain has blocked the English channel.

JEWS IN DANGER

Chicago, May 5.—Jews in Palestine are threatened with massacre, according to a cablegram received today by Adolph Kraus of Chicago, international president of the Order of B'Nai British. The cablegram was from President Gilbert of the London lodge. Mr. Kraus, a lawyer and former newspaper publisher, has appealed to Secretary Lansing to have the attention of the Turkish government called to the report.

GUARDSMEN GIVEN TIME

Washington, May 5.—Enlisted men of the National Guard who are to attend officers' training camps will not be ordered to camp before May 20. The camps will not be open to officers of the National Guard as they are needed with their regiments. This does not apply, however, to such National Guard officers as may be assigned as instructors.

In the whole field of medicine there is not a healing remedy that will repair damage to the flesh more quickly than BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. In cuts, wounds, sprains, burns, scalds and rheumatism, its healing and penetrating power is extraordinary. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

TO HASTEN CONSTRUCTION

Washington, May 5.—Plans for standardizing steel ship construction and increase the output probably will be announced by the shipping board within a few days. Although the board will carry through its program for a vast fleet of wooden ships, General Goethals, it is said is strongly of the opinion that wooden vessels will not fill half the need, and that steel construction must be hastened to overcome the submarine menace.

Barbed wire cuts, ragged wounds, collar and harness galls heal up quickly when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is applied. It is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BRITISH STATESMAN WOULD PROVIDE FOR A COUNCIL OF CONCILIATION

London, England.—The British plan for a league of enforced peace, as drawn up by a committee headed by Viscount Bryce, former American ambassador, has just been made public, although it was drawn up two years ago, thus antedating the plan of the American league. It goes farther than the American plan in providing means to enforce peace upon aggressive and recalcitrant nation.

The plan as outlined is as follows:

"The draft treaty is not a project for international government. It is the project of a treaty between sovereign states, and is intended to suggest, not a remote ideal, but something that may be immediately practicable when the war is over. It proposes to make war not impossible, but to make it less probable, by the creation of a new international machinery whereby what, it is hoped, will be the general will to peace, may find effective expression. The treaty would constitute, if adopted, not a league of some states against others, but a union of as many as possible in the common interest of all.

An Arbitral Tribunal

"The states included in the union would bind themselves by treaty:

"1. To refer all disputes that might arise between them, if diplomatic methods of adjustment had failed, either to an arbitral tribunal for judicial decision or to a council of conciliation for investigation and report.

"2. Not to declare war or begin hostile preparations until the tribunal had decided or the council had reported.

"3. To take concerted action, economic and forcible, against any signatory power that should act in violation of the preceding condition.

"4. To take similar action against any non-signatory power that should declare war or begin hostile preparations against a signatory power without first submitting the dispute to peaceable settlement by the method indicated.

"Coercive action by the members of the union would be a treaty obligation only in the case where a state had resorted to force before submitting the dispute to peaceable settlement. For the purpose of such action it is not proposed to abolish national armaments and substitute a force under international control. The forces employed should be the national forces of the members of the union. International disputes which diplomacy has failed to adjust would be referred either to judicial process or to conciliation. Thus two classes of disputes are recognized and two processes of adjustment.

"1. The first class of disputes are called 'justiciable.' Such disputes are to be referred to the Hague court, as it now is, or may in future be constituted, or to some other arbitral court.

"2. The other class of disputes, being, of course, the class most likely to lead to war, comprises those which are not justiciable; such as, for instance, those which arise out of the general economic and political rivalry of states, or, it may be, from the discontent of nationalities within a state, where such discontent commands the sympathy of a kindred people.

"For the settlement of such dis-

putes a judicial tribunal is not the best authority. It is proposed, therefore, to institute for this purpose a new international body which is called the Council of Conciliation.

"The members of the council would be appointed by the signatory states for a fixed term of years, the council being thus always complete and in being. As the council has no executive power, and its function is merely to investigate, report and make recommendations, it is neither necessary or desirable that its members should act under instructions from their governments. They should deliberate and act freely according to their best judgment in the interests of the whole society of nations.

"Since it is likely that the great powers would have a larger number of men qualified to be members, they might be given a greater representation—say, three to each of the great powers and one at least to each of the rest.

"The council would mediate between the disputants and endeavor to arrange a settlement which should not be a mere compromise, but should rest upon intelligible and accepted principles and have in it some guarantee of permanence. But in every case where it fails to do this it should publish a report or reports dealing with the whole situation and setting forth its recommendations and the grounds on which they are based.

"These reports and recommendations would then form the subject of debates in the national legislative assemblies and of discussion at public meetings and in the press. And sufficient time being allowed for this 'six months', it is not unreasonable to hope that the best public opinion of all countries would support the council in pressing for an amicable solution on the lines suggested, and that the disputants would yield to that pressure.

Not Bound by Treaties

"Should this hope not be fulfilled, then it must be clearly understood that no power would be under treaty obligations either to accept the recommendations of the council or to put pressure upon a power, refusing to accept them. The states would retain on these points all their liberty of action. All that the treaty would prescribe is that if such a situation arises the powers should meet in conference to consider whether or not it is practicable or desirable for them to take collective action.

"It is possible that from such a situation war might in the last resort arise. It is not claimed that the union would make war impossible. But it is believed that the enforced period of delay, the consideration by an impartial council and the publicity given to its recommendations would be very likely to prevent war by rallying the public opinion of the world in favor of peace; and that, in the worst case, the area of war would be likely to be restricted, for a power making war in defiance of the recommendations of the council could not rely on support from the other signatory powers."

GET RID OF YOUR RHEUMATISM

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment a great help. The relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost.—Adv.

SENATE HEARS THAT EMBARGO MUST BE PLACED ON GERMAN NEUTRALS

Washington, May 7.—To give administration leaders opportunity to explain the reasons for their insistence on the embargo and newspaper censorship sections of the administration espionage bill, the senate closed its doors today when it took up that measure.

Senators understood the government has information to show that under present conditions information of military value is getting into the enemy and that the censorship section would stop it. Retention of the embargo section was supported by facts showing that despite all precautions supplies are getting into Germany through neutral countries.

Senator Martin, democratic leader, told senators here President Wilson had called him to the White House and said he would be embarrassed in dealing with the question of supplies getting into Germany if the senate passed the embargo section as amended with restrictions last week. Senator Martin pleaded with the senate to stand by the president. There might be difficulty, he said, in obtaining facts to support an embargo and the senate should be willing to leave the question to the judgment of the president.

LACK OF FEED COMBINES WITH CHILLY BREEZES TO INJURE THE FLOCKS

All the fruit blossoms which were out were frozen by the cold wave which swept over the county Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night. Saturday night the mercury reached 21 degrees above zero, and last night it registered 26 degrees, according to the United States government thermometer at the Normal University. Reports coming in from the higher districts are that the fruit had not blossomed, but in the lower country it had been blooming for several days. About two and one-half inches of snow fell here. At Cherryvale 10 inches is reported, while 13 inches fell at Tucumcari, seven inches fell at Mora and a foot at Roy. The Sangre de Cristo mountains are covered with snow today. The moisture is a boon to the farmers, but stock is suffering from the cold and snow. With feed almost unavailable, the losses of the stockmen will be great, particularly among the sheep men.

Triudad, Colo., May 7.—While engaged in leading a helmet crew in the recovery of bodies on the No. 2 slope of the Hastings mine shortly before midnight last night, Walter Kerr of Berwind dropped dead. He had been engaged in rescue work in regular shift since the day of the explosion, April 27. Coroner Bradley is conducting an investigation to determine the cause of death. An inquest is being held today. Kerr was 34 years old and is survived by a wife and two children. With the recovery of four bodies last night and two this morning, the total number recovered from the mine is now 73.

Sallow complexion is due to a torpid liver. HERBINE purifies and strengthens the liver and bowels, and restores the rosy bloom of health to the cheek. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

THIS IS WHAT THEY TELL A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Washington, D. C., May 8.—Headed by Gustave Pabst, a delegation representing the brewers of the United States, was heard yesterday by the senate agricultural committee, on Senator Gronna's bill to forbid the manufacture of grain into alcoholic liquors during the war. The delegation told the commission that the brewing interests were to co-operate with the government in any way and did not ask consideration from any standpoint other than that of fair dealing and public policy. The actual amount of grain used in brewing, principally barley, they told the committee, represents less than three quarters of one per cent of all the grain produced in the United States. From these figures the brewers argued that the brewing industry was too small a factor to be considered in food consumption.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

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

SUPREME COURT FINDS VESSEL NOT TO BLAME FOR FAILURE TO DELIVER

Washington, D. C., May 8.—New York banks yesterday lost their litigation in the supreme court against the North German-Lloyd lines Kron Prinzessen Cecilie at Boston, in which they asked \$2,240,000 damages for failure of the vessel to deliver gold bullion worth \$11,000,000 shipped to England and France just at the outbreak of the war.

The Cecilie, the supreme court decided, is not liable in damages to the shippers for turning back to America in mid-ocean and abandoning her voyage. The decision determines large similar claims against a score of other German vessels in American ports.

HE ALMOST FELL DOWN

A. M. Humsucker, Bogue Chitto, Miss., writes: "I suffered from rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, also dizziness; would almost fall down at times. Foley Kidney Pills give me entire relief." Disordered kidneys give warning by pains in side and back, sore muscles, swollen joints, tired and languid feeling.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

BOHEMIA HAS UPRISING

London, May 5.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Bohemia, according to a Prague telegram to a Basel newspaper transmitted by the Exchange Telegram company. All newspapers of Bohemia have suspended publication, the message adds.

Best Remedy for Whooping Cough

"Last winter when my little boy had the whooping cough I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. J. B. Roberts, East St. Louis, Ill. "It kept his cough loose and relieved him of those deadful coughing spells. It is the only cough medicine I keep in the house because I have the most confidence in it." This remedy is also good for colds and croup.—Adv.

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Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

Something like consternation is apparent in financial circles over the growing sentiment in favor of conscription of wealth for war purposes. Yet such a procedure seems fair. If great wealth can be used to greater advantage in the American cause by the government than by its legitimate owners, then it would appear that the government should have the right to use it.

Everybody is agreed that conscription of men is fair and just. Men are one of the resources of a country needed in war. Wealth is another of those resources which war requires. Its conscription should be considered equally fair. In the case of the conscription of wealth it will come home again at the end of the war. In the case of the conscription of men, many will not come home, and of those who do many will be incapacitated for the ordinary pursuits of life. This is a modern war and it will be fought out on modern lines. The government has shown a determination to utilize every means at its disposal to attain victory. And, whether we like it or not, we will be obliged to take what comes, for the good of our nation and the cause it represents. And we should do it patriotically.

The economies which should be put into practice at once and continued throughout the period of the war—if not afterward—are not the economies which will save for the sake of saving nor for the sake of the money which may be laid by, praiseworthy as both those motives are. They are the economies which will prolong the draft upon the stocks of food which now exist or which may be brought forth, upon the cloths which will be needed to clothe both fighting men and peaceful workers. The administration is taking steps through legislation to this end. The people should not wait for legislation to impose upon them what they should willingly do for themselves, for the country and for our allies. It will not be easy. The country has been money-mad for a generation, and never more so than during the past two years. We have wasted till we may be punished by want. But it can be done. The motto for the country just now is not to hoard but to buy and to use. Buy what you need; use it or eat it all. Then there will be business enough and material enough.

The new department of commerce and agriculture of Japan has taken up the study of the problem how to retain the present expanded markets for Japan's foreign trade. One suggestion is to co-operate with the foreign trade commissions of other countries in their efforts to retain the democrats in control of our commercial affairs. Then the increase in our imports of goods made in Japan, 1916 over 1913, which was about 100 per cent, would continue to expand.

A prominent non-political periodical says of the food problem: "The trained and experienced farmers of the United States and Canada must be the commanding officers of the food supply army, if victory is to be won." That is a sentiment which will meet approval everywhere except in the appointing offices of the government. If congress should give the secretary of agriculture the \$25,000,000 he has asked for the purpose of encouraging food production, all of it that went to "trained and experienced farmers" could be carried in a vest pocket. "Trained and experienced farmers"—men who have owned and successfully operated real farms—are as scarce in the department of agriculture as successful business men are on the democratic side of the house ways and means committee, which is just now framing laws to tax American business. We shall win a victory in the struggle for food, but it will be a victory won by the rank and file of the farm workers—not by "commanding officers."

Scarcity of wheat and high prices of flour are calling attention to the all too common waste of bread. Any waste of bread is inexcusable when there are so many ways of using stale bread. In many households one or more slices of bread daily are thrown away and not used for human food. Sometimes stale quarter—or half—loaves are thrown out. Yet one good-sized slice of bread—such as a child likes to cut—weights an ounce. It contains almost three-fourths of an ounce of flour.

If every one of the country's 20,000,000 homes wastes on the average only one such slice of bread a day, the country is throwing away daily over 14,000,000 ounces of flour—over \$75,000,000 pounds, or enough flour for over a million 1-pound loaves a day. For a full year at this rate there would be a waste of over 319,000,000 pounds of flour, 1,500,000 barrels

of flour, enough to make 365,000,000 loaves.

As it takes four and one-half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of ordinary flour, this waste would represent the flour from over 7,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Fourteen and nine-tenths bushels of wheat on the average are raised per acre. It would take the fruit of some 470,000 acres just to provide a single slice of bread to be wasted daily in every home.

To produce this much flour calls for an army of farmers, railway men and flour-mill people. To get the flour to the consumer calls for many freight cars and the use of many tons of coal.

But, some one says, a full slice of bread is not wasted in every home. Very well; make it a daily slice for every four or every ten or every thirty homes; make it a weekly or monthly slice in every home; or make the wasted slice thinner. The waste of flour involved is still appalling; altogether too great to be tolerated when wheat is scarce.

FOOD AND COAL SUPPLY CUT DOWN BY GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

Lisbon, Portugal.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The harbor of Lisbon has taken on a distinctly naval aspect since Portugal entered the ranks of the entente allies. Off Commercial Square, which corresponds with the Battery in New York, two long lines of destroyers have been drawn up clear across the broad entrance of the Tague. The long black hulls of the destroyers are so close together that at half-tide they swing at anchor broadside toward the sea, almost touching, and presenting a double line of batteries pointing off at the German submarines darting along the coast.

But Lisbon feels secure against an enemy attack by sea, for besides the double lines of destroyers, ready for defense or quick sortie, there are cruisers and gunboats with steam up, and back of them the big land fortifications on both banks of the Tagus, rising on high terraces and presenting a semi-circle of massive stone fronts topped with lines of heavy guns. And besides these land and sea defenses, there is the feeling that the British fleet is not far off and presents a pretty solid barrier against the German fleet bottled up in the Kiel canal.

Net Across Channel.

When the British naval commission visited here a short time ago still another naval defense was devised and has since been put into execution. This is a heavy steel net extending clear across the channel leading from Lisbon to the sea. This can be lowered at stated intervals for the passage of commercial traffic. But when in position it is not only a bar to submarine, but any which venture near it are likely to be caught and held in its meshes.

There are two German submarines which appear to be keeping a pretty constant vigil of the nearby coast. How they are provisioned and equipped is a mystery. They have not done much damage to large merchant ships, but give their special attention to the smaller craft and the fishing fleets. It has practically put an end to the coasting trade, and a good share of the trade of Oporto has been

stopped. The shipping to England and France is also greatly curtailed. This is adding to England's food danger, for much of her fruits and vegetables and most of her wine was drawn from Portugal.

Serious Coal Shortage.

Portugal is feeling the pinch also, in being cut off from a supply of coal from the Cardiff coal mines, and in having its supplies of fish cut off. Coal has gone up to \$37 and \$40 a ton, and is so scarce it cannot be obtained at any price. The normal price is about \$7 a ton. Besides the derangement of domestic heating and cooking, and the misery caused to the poor, the lack of coal is proving a serious menace to factories, railroads, tramways, and the heating and lighting of public places, hotels and theatres. The government has sought to remedy the situation by reducing the lights in the streets, extinguishing all lighting at an early hour, and advancing the legal time by one hour so that people will get up earlier and live more in the daylight.

With a long seacoast Portugal has always had such an abundance of fish as to feel proof against any lack of meat and other foods. But with the submarines stopping fishing, the normal supply of fish has suddenly been stopped, and the price has doubled and trebled, until the poor are unable to get the usual supply of fish on which they depended. Four fishing boats were sunk within the last week, one fisherman being killed and three injured.

The war is making itself felt in many other ways. Most of the young men have been called into military service, as the small peace footing of the army has now been increased to a war footing of several hundred thousand men, including about 40,000 sent to the western fighting front, as many more to Portuguese East Africa, and a large reserve for home defense and recruiting the forces at the front. The streets of the cities and towns are now crowded with soldiers, and at the railway stations one sees long lines of freight cars loaded with light field guns and military equipment.

In the agricultural sections, also, the war is showing itself in the absence of men and the increased number of women doing the farm work. In a ride of a thousand miles through the farm country, with the spring ploughing and planting at its height, not a man was seen in the fields, but scores of women were in the furrows following the plough and doing the other heavy work. This is not unusual in Portugal, but war has made it universal.

CLAUDE ALBRIGHT WEDS

Santa Fe, May 10.—Announcements were received today of the marriage of Claude Albright, the Albuquerque opera star, daughter of Colonel J. G. Albright, to Ellsworth Roberts, at Orlando, Florida. The couple will be at home at St. Petersburg, Fla.

REID IS DISBURSER

Santa Fe, May 10.—R. C. Reid, legal adviser to Governor W. E. Lindsey, has been designated by the federal government as disbursing agent for New Mexico of funds and agricultural supplies. Mrs. Reid and two children will arrive in Santa Fe the latter part of the month from Roswell.

5c Optic Tablets 2 for 5c. Optic

MAYOR SMITH ASKS THAT PERSONS WISHING TO RAISE CROPS IN TOWN SEE HIM

Acting in conformity with the views of the war committee, Mayor H. M. Smith is urging that every vacant lot in Las Vegas be made into a garden plot this year. The mayor believes that the people should raise garden truck of a variety that can be stored for winter use. He thinks the supply of perishable vegetables will be sufficient for all summer needs. Mayor Smith has asked The Optic to urge the people to raise vegetables that may be canned, dried or stored. He suggests that sweet corn, tomatoes, onions, beets, carrots, turnips and vegetables of that nature.

The mayor has a list of several vacant lots which the owners are willing to allow to be gardened by responsible people who can be relied upon to make the land produce. In cases where applicants are deserving, no rental will be charged. The Agua Pura company has agreed generously to furnish free water for gardeners who cannot afford to pay for it. The company also has promised the use of its teams to break ground for gardens.

With such liberal offers being made, there should be nothing to hinder every vacant lot being made to smile through a beard of growing vegetables this summer. No time should be lost, as soon as this snow has dried up plowing should be done and the crops put in.

Mayor Smith is going on the theory that the more the people can produce for themselves in the way of vegetables for winter use, the large amount of products will be released for use by the army or by persons who are so situated that they cannot grow garden truck. Persons wishing to get the use of vacant tracts should see him at once.

FORMER PRESIDENT URGES VOLUNTEERS BE ACCEPTED FROM EXEMPT CLASSES.

New York, May 9.—Having "failed in time of peace to prepare for war," Theodore Roosevelt said in a speech here last night, "the United States and the entente allies will pay for this act of folly before the war ends." Meanwhile, he urged, Americans must bear themselves manfully in the conflict, "and pay with our blood," sending to the front as rapidly as possible a great force of fighting men.

Talking to a Brooklyn audience, members of the Kings County republican committee and their guests, the former president discussed the industrial phases. He suggested incorporation of the unmarried man by the draft from volunteers from the exempted classes, and the dispatch of these men to France or England for a period of intensive training, preparatory to taking their places on the firing line.

Colonel Roosevelt emphasized the necessity for economy and the avoidance of waste; said there should be improper profit-making, but that reasonable profits should not be eliminated; discussed methods of financing the war; and asserted that the great problems which confront the nations could not be solved "in a spirit of class greed" with capital and labor not in partnership.

America has a two-fold duty at this

time, Colonel Roosevelt said—first, "immediately to meet with every instrument already available the immediate needs of the war," and second, "permanently to shape our policy, not merely in military, but in social and industrial matters, so as to place this republic on a permanent foundation of justice and strength."

Reiterating his approval of obligatory universal military training and service, the colonel again urged use of volunteers not included in the draft, saying the men could be placed at the front within 90 days.

"Any attempt to keep our men here and train them for a year before sending them over," he said, "would mean that we would rightly awaken the scorn of our allies for the delay, and that the men trained here and not at the theatre of war would be imperfectly trained from the standpoint of modern warfare."

Expressing the highest admiration for the National Guard, the colonel said there probably "never was a worse blow struck against our military efficiency than the passage of the Hay bill."

"The only wise and patriotic course to follow in connection with the National Guard," he declared, "is to use each National Guard regiment as a basis and frame for a regiment of United States volunteers. Under these circumstances, all the officers and enlisted men who are fit to go, or who ought to be asked to go, would be transferred into the new volunteer organization, making skeleton, or framework organization which would then be filled out either by draft or by volunteering, as necessity might command. In this manner we would leave in the states those who ought never to be asked to go out of the states or to perform other than ordinary state duty, and we would use the men who ought to go as a nucleus on which to build a regiment fitted to render the most efficient service in war."

Meanwhile, he said, the flag should go to the firing line at once, with men including volunteers from the exempted classes "in order to make good our position until the principle of universal obligatory service begins to produce its full effect."

Back of the military preparation essential to it, Colonel Roosevelt continued, must be industrial and agricultural preparation. No more pleasure craft should be built but only cargo ships and cruisers, he said, and flower gardens must give way to food areas.

MARKET FOR PRODUCTS.

Valdez, Alaska—An important step toward providing a local market for home grown products is seen in the order by the war department permitting the purchase of Alaska potatoes for use by the signal service stations between here and Fairbanks. Bids will be opened at the local cable office on May 1st for supplying the required quantities, deliveries to be made after harvesting the 1917 crop. This might have been done years ago but not until officials of the government railroad commenced buying local potatoes was any attempt made to vary from the old course of bringing everything in from the "outside."

Try Zensal for that itching Eczema. Sold by E. G. Murphey.—Adv.

IT EXCEEDS IN MAGNITUDE OF ENGINEERING THE FAMOUS PANAMA WATERWAY

Albany, N. Y., May 9.—We hear so much about the Panama Canal, but do not realize that there is to be opened in New York State this month a canal nearly ten times as long as the one in Panama.

The New York State Barge Canal, which is now practically completed and ready to be opened to navigation between Buffalo and Albany, has been called the world's greatest engineering feat, not alone because of the many engineering problems encountered in its construction, but also on account of the many peculiar and original structures which are to be found in the various channels.

The Panama Canal covers only a district of fifty miles, while the New York canal extends over 530 miles. It has to cross railroads, skirt cities, make junctions, follow river beds, climb over mountains and drop down through valleys.

Fifty-seven locks have been built in the canal. Then there are ten smaller ones. On the Panama Canal there are but six pairs of locks. At Little Falls there is a lock which is the highest one in the world—40 feet higher than the lock at the Gatun section of the Panama Canal. At Medina, this canal goes through a gorge 90 feet deep and 500 feet wide. Across this there is an aqueduct built of concrete with a span of 285 feet and width of 129 feet.

The New York canal has 30 dams, while the Panama Canal has only three. The drop of the new canal to the sea level is 563 feet. The drop of the Panaman Canal is 120 feet. The dimensions of the new canal vary according to the locality, but it has a minimum depth of 12 feet throughout. It is 75 feet wide, with earth sections of the "land line" 94 feet wide in rock cuts and has a minimum width of 209 feet in the beds of canalized rivers and lakes.

The new waterway is an enlargement of the old Erie Canal, to which has been added a number of important links and feeders. The old canal, from Buffalo to Albany, is 339 miles long. The principal additions are the Champlain canal, 61 miles long; the Oswego canal, 23 miles long, and the Cayuga-Seneca canal, 23 miles long, giving a total length to the new waterway of 446 miles.

Some of the locks on the new canal are the finest in the world, the five at Waterford, the eastern entrance to the Erie, having the distinction of being the greatest series of high lift locks in existence. They have a combined lift of 169 feet, which is one foot less than the total lift of every lock in the Panama Canal. Other works on the new waterway that have attracted world-wide attention in engineering circles are the great dams on the Mohawk and the great excavations at Cohoes, where the canal terminates in the Hudson River.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—A powerful movement for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants during the war is expected to be launched at a great meeting opened here today by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The council represents a constituency of 30 denominational bodies having 18,000,000 members.

GENEROUS MEN HAVE CONTRIBUTED MONEY TO GET IT ON ITS WAY.

New York, May 9.—The number of names in the roster of the proposed Roosevelt army is a little more than three times greater than the number of men recruited by the government up to this time.

The active work of recruiting was started by the colonel and those interested with him about February 2. Now he has at his command, ready to be turned over to the government, two completely equipped divisions. These include infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers, signal corps, motorcycle machine gun units, motor transport and commissary corps and aviation, hospital and quartermaster corps.

Furthermore, the Roosevelt force is completely financed and could be started on its way to France, it is said, without the necessity of waiting a moment for government appropriation.

The new command would not conflict in the least with the proposed government draft. The men who have been enrolled under Colonel Roosevelt's standard are almost all above the conscription age and are of independent means. His legionaries are men of assured incomes between \$2,500 and \$50,000, so that their dependents would be provided for in case of their death or injury.

Amplly Financed.

The headquarters of the "Roosevelt division" here has been swamped with offers of financial aid from the members of the division itself and from men who are physically unfit for military service, but wish to make themselves feel they are doing their bit.

It is said in one southern city alone \$1,000,000 has been pledged. In another city 75 men have signed checks for \$1,000 each.

The figures at the division headquarters indicate if Colonel Roosevelt had wished it, he could have had fully 300,000 men behind him. But this was not the plan. It was the original intention to raise two divisions and the colonel has taken only the cream of the 300,000 who offered, and formed his two divisions.

Some of the units listed by states follow:

Illinois, one regiment cavalry, two regiments infantry, five companies infantry, two squadrons cavalry.

California, two regiments infantry, three companies infantry.

NEW COMMISSIONER NAMED

Santa Fe, May 9.—Federal Judge Colin Neblett has appointed P. A. Speckman of Mountainair a United States commissioner.

Santa Fe, May 9.—The twenty-third annual convocation of the Missionary District of New Mexico and Texas West, of the Protestant Episcopal church, convened yesterday in the Church of the Holy Faith on East Palace avenue.

The patriotic women of Deming have organized an auxiliary committee, to co-operate with the county and state organizations. The chief sub-committee which Mrs. J. G. Moir, president of the auxiliary committee, has appointed, is a "Committee on Ideas," of which Miss Nettie Perkins is chairman.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY LEGISLATURE LAST WEEK ALONE IS A BIG HELP

Santa Fe, N. M., May 7.—"It is a crime against the taxpayers to keep this legislature in session any longer at a cost of a thousand dollars a day," exclaimed Minority Floor Leader Pardue in the house Saturday night in trying to persuade the house to concur in the senate view of the defense bill.

"Some people are mean enough to take advantage of this war crisis to rob the men, women and children of this state," exclaimed Senator Barth at about the same time in the senate in urging the senate to adjourn sine die.

Sunday the deadlock between the two houses over the defense bill appeared to be as far from being broken as Saturday evening. However, senators appeared to be nearer an understanding to adjourn sine die today whether the house concurs or not. This would leave the legislature without any provision for their pay or mileage, but wouldn't make much difference otherwise, declare some of the leaders.

Senate bill No. 55, which has become law, clothes the governor with ample powers to draw on all the resources and the credit of the state in case of an emergency and practically leaves his powers more unlimited than as if senate substitute for house bill No. 1, the defense act, is passed. The agricultural extension bill, now law, gives the state college the means to do all that could be accomplished at this time for agricultural preparedness and the vocational extension bill, also a law at this time, makes possible the organization of every community through its schools, in an industrial way.

National Guard Bill Passed

The national guard bill has passed both houses and will doubtless be approved by the governor. The executive can continue the war board in power, whether house bill No. 1 passes or not. The senate, therefore has the better end of the argument as far as compelling its point of view. This position has been greatly strengthened by the announcement from the floor by Minority Leader Pardue that Governor Lindsey approves the senate point of view.

The senate when it reconvened Saturday evening at 5 o'clock made a substantial change in the senate substitute for house bill No. 1, by striking out sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, providing for a half million five per cent bond issue and inserting in lieu thereof provisions for a five year issue of certificates of indebtedness at six per cent to be paid by an annual tax levy of three quarters of a mill. In urging this amendment Barth said that the interest on \$500,000 bonds at the end of 40 years would amount to \$1,200,000, so as to make the entire cost to the tax payers \$1,700,000. Reinburg said that the certificates might be paid off in two years and if the war continues, the state will be called upon to spend much larger sums of money, when it will be time enough to speak of bond issues and to use the credit of the state to its utmost. This credit would be helped by not having a 40 year bond issue outstanding.

Kaseman declared that as far as possible the state should pay as it goes, conserving its ability to raise

money by bonds in order to take care of any great emergency that might develop later. On motion of Barth the amendment was adopted unanimously. On motion of Reinburg section 9 was amended to reduce the special tax levy for highway repair, maintenance and construction from two mills to one mill. The bill passed unanimously.

The senate concurred unanimously in the slight amendments to the national guard bill, which will now go to the governor for signature.

Mounted Constabulary Bill

Senate bill No. 8, the mounted constabulary bill, was introduced by the committee on emergency legislation. Reinburg explained that the committee had a conference with Governor Lindsey and had inferred from the executive's remarks that there might be instances when a mounted police might be advantageous, and the bill was framed as a result. Barth said he couldn't reconcile himself to the necessity for a mounted police force at this time, but that he would vote for the measure against his judgment and solely in deference to the judgment of the other members of the committee on emergency legislation. The bill passed unanimously. It authorizes the governor to muster into service for the protection of the frontier, for the preservation of the peace, for the capture of persons charged with crime, an armed force to be known as the state constabulary. The present mounted police law is amended so as to provide for one captain, at \$2,400 a year; one sergeant at \$1,500; and ten privates at \$1,200 a year when ordered into active service. The governor is given authority to increase the force temporarily however whenever necessity arises. The men are to be armed with the most effective and approved breech-loading rifles obtainable.

In the house arguments began to fly late in the afternoon after the committee on military affairs had reported minor amendments to amend the senate bill No. 2, the national guard measure. Armijo and Sanchez moved to recommit the bill so as to harmonize an apparent conflict in the senate amendments. Overson, Pardue, Winston, Melhop explained that there is no conflict and Armijo withdrew his motion. Gonzalez and Sanchez moved to substitute house bill No. 5 for senate bill No. 2, the house bill being the measure as originally drawn by the war board. Mares and Upton moved to table. Armijo was called to the chair. Gonzalez spoke against the senate amendments and insisted especially upon the exemption of teachers from national guard draft. Overson, Pardue and others spoke in favor of senate amendments. Gonzalez offered to withdraw his motion to substitute if the house would consent to strike out of the senate bill the exemption clause. Melhop explained that the senate bill exemption clause is identical with the national defense act and whether it is stricken out or remains in the act the effect would be the same, but to strike it out at this stage would send the bill into conference, would delay legislation and cost the state, perhaps, unnecessary expense. The Gonzalez motion was tabled 29 to 14.

Sanchez moved to strike out the senate bill exemption clause. The amendment was lost 22 to 17.

Francis offered an amendment to

exempt specifically school teachers, school superintendents, state officials, railroad engineers and brakemen and similar occupations from the draft provision. The amendment was defeated 24 to 17 and Francis began to show evidences of temper and moved to recommit the bill. Valencia, seconded by Overson, moved to adjourn to Monday forenoon. The chair declared the motion out of order.

York protested against the time-killing filibuster and said that he for one could not afford to stay 30 days, even though some members evidently found it profitable and were inclined to put the state to the expense of a long drawn-out session. The motion to recommit was defeated 24 to 17.

Motion to adjourn to 7.30 p. m. and Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock were put simultaneously. They were lost 27 to 15.

Motion to pass the amended senate bill carried by 28 to 14, just enough to make the emergency effective, the democratic members by their votes saving the measure.

At the evening session the reading of the telegram from Senator A. B. Fall congratulating the house for passing the \$1,500,000 defense appropriation created the greatest enthusiasm and also strengthened the determination to hold out against the senate's proposal to cut the appropriation two-thirds, although Pardue counteracted the Fall telegram by stating that he had gone to Governor W. E. Lindsey had conferred at length with him over the senate substitute and could state authoritatively that the executive heartily approves the senate measure. He then made a forceful appeal to the house to stand by the governor and to abandon any attitude that was incompatible with unselfish patriotism. He said that times like these demand that every patriot lay aside personal friendships, partisanship, personal aspirations and selfish views if these stand in the way of doing one's full duty. He feared that the proper spirit is not being manifested by some of the members who appeared to be eager to prolong the session into the coming week at a cost of \$1,000 a day to the taxpayers. "In this crisis we need not only men who can shoot straight, but also men who can think straight, whose hearts can feel straight; we need a spiritual regeneration that will manifest itself in kindness, in brotherly love, in tolerance and unity."

Sanchez replied that the members of the house had a high duty to perform, to act as they thought best, uninfluenced and unafraid of the criticism of the press, of the governor, of the senate.

There was a heated passage between the speaker and Pardue, after the speaker had ordered the roll call on the measure. Pardue arose for the purpose of addressing the chair. "Mr. Speaker," he started to say. Speaker Llewellyn, who was conferring with Secundino Romero on one side of him and Eufrazio Gallegos on the other, ruled Pardue out of order.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Pardue again. "You are out of order," shouted the speaker. "I appeal from the ruling of the chair," said Pardue turning to the house. "Sit down!" directed the speaker with apparent heat. Pardue kept the floor and again addressed the chair. "I will have to call the

sergeant-at-arms," declared the speaker. Pardue continued to stand and futilely addressing the chair, but a more serious clash was avoided by Chief Clerk Sanchez continuing to call the roll and the speaker becoming engrossed in his conference with the two members of the war board. The vote resulted 30 to 11 in favor of non-currence with the senate amendments to the defense bill.

Mares moved that a conference committee of nine be appointed. Sanchez and Armijo declared that this was out of order. The chair expressed doubt as to it being the proper time to appoint a conference committee, that the senate might recede from its amendments and accept the house bill and that then a conference committee would be unnecessary. Mares thereupon withdrew his motion.

CAMPAIGN TO RAISE \$3,000,000 FOR FIELD SERVICE IS BEGUN

Wherever the soldiers and sailors of the United States may be called during the war with Germany, the Y. M. C. A. will accompany them. The public generally is well informed as to the good work the association has done on the Mexican border, where it erected recreation halls and endeavored to exert a beneficial influence on the soldiers of the National Guard and the regular army. The association is at work in Europe where it has ministered to the soldiers' comfort and endeavored to assist them in spiritual ways. It also has worked to good advantage in the prison camps.

When the decision was reached to send the Y. M. C. A. with the soldiers of the United States in the war with Germany, it was determined that \$3,000,000 would be necessary. In order to get the money, it was determined to ask each section of the country to contribute. To the southwest \$15,000 has assigned as its share, with James G. McNary of El Paso as chairman of the committee to raise the money. Las Vegas and Northern New Mexico have been assigned to the Las Vegas Y. M. C. A. for a canvass. So far Charles Ifeld is the only member of the committee for this section whose name has been announced, though Mr. McNary expects to make the rest of his appointments at once. Las Vegas has not yet been informed as to what its portion of the fund is to be. The work is to be carried on through the interstate committees of the Y. M. C. A. George H. Kinkle is a member of the committee for this section, and W. H. Day of El Paso is secretary. L. F. Scatterday, secretary of the Las Vegas association, will make the canvass of the northern New Mexico towns.

Persons who are asked to subscribe are expected to do so gladly. Nearly everybody has been glad to have his boy under the influence of the Y. M. C. A. at home, and he will be doubly glad to have him receive the same influences while at war. Further announcement will be made soon.

Dizziness, vertigo, (blind staggers) shallow complexion, flatulence are symptoms of a torpid liver. No one can feel well while the liver is inactive. HERBINE is a powerful liver stimulant. A dose or two will cause all bilious symptoms to disappear. Try it. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

MAN CONVICTED OF KILLING PATSY GONZALES IS ADMITTED TO BAIL

Albuquerque, May 7.—Leopoldo Mazon will have another trial in the district court on the charge of murder, based on his killing of Patsy Gonzales, chauffeur of the fire department. Judge Herbert J. Reynolds of the district school Saturday announced his decision on the motion asking for a new trial filed by Neill B. Field, attorney for Mazon. Judge Reynolds sustained the motion.

Judge Reynolds upon announcing his decision admitted Mazon to bail. Mazon has been held in the county jail since the day following that on which the jury, which first tried him, returned a verdict finding him guilty of murder in the first degree. He fixed Mazon's bond at \$30,000—twice the amount fixed by the justice before whom the preliminary hearing was held. Mazon's mother, Mrs. Pablo Saucido; his uncle, Amado Chaches, and Alejandro Sandoval provided the bond at once and Mazon was released from jail.

In granting the new trial, Judge Reynolds stated that he sustained the motion because of the fact that he had not given the jury an instruction covering the alleged possibility of a concerted attack on Mazon by Gonzales and David J. Armijo, who was with Gonzales on the night that he was killed. Mr. Field had asked the court to give this instruction. The court, while giving an instruction as to self-defense, did not give the instruction asked by Mr. Field.

Mr. Field cited 55 other reasons why the court should grant Mazon a retrial. The court, however, mentioned only one of these reasons in granting Mazon another trial.

Mazon's second trial probably will be held at the next term of the district court, which will begin next fall.

MEASURE IS EXPECTED TO ADD \$20,000 PER YEAR TO STATE'S INCOME

Santa Fe, May 7.—The state senate Saturday forenoon passed Senate Bill No. 7, to tax private car companies, without a dissenting vote. Reinburg explained that the measure will add \$20,000 a year to the tax income of the state. The public defense and printing bills of the house were referred to the committee on emergency legislation. McDonald offered an editorial from the New York Tribune which was read to the senate. It dwelt forcibly upon the needs created by the war situation.

TO PREVENT SELF-POISONING

Bowels clogged with waste matter poison the whole system. Foley Cathartic Tablets work gently but surely; do not gripe nor cause nausea. Recommended for indigestion, constipation, sick headache, bloating, biliousness, sour stomach, gas on stomach, coated tongue, bad breath or other conditions caused by disordered digestion.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

The funeral services for the late T. T. Turner, who died Wednesday night at his home at Sunnybrook ranch, will be held at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the First Baptist church, of which Mr. Turner was a member. Rev. J. Milton Harris will conduct the services. Mrs. W. H. Devenny, a daughter of Mr. Turner, arrived from Raton today. Mrs. Cleon Forbes, who resides in Arkansas, will not come. Interment will be in the Masonic cemetery, under direction of Charles J. Day.

HE AND VIVIANI ARE GIVEN AN OVATION IN THE BIG MISSOURI CITY

St. Louis, May 7.—The demonstrative welcome accorded former Premier Viviani, Marshal Joffre and other members of the French war mission at the St. Louis coliseum last night was outdone today when the visitors took part in a parade across the city. Many remembered that this was the second anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania.

The parade was preceded by a breakfast attended by 700 persons, during which medals of honor were presented to M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre on behalf of the French Society of St. Louis. M. Viviani was much affected, and kissed the spokesman of the society on the cheek.

Two toasts were drunk in water—one to the president of the United States and one to the president of France.

Mayor Kiel of St. Louis, who was to have delivered a welcoming address at the breakfast, was unable to be present because of illness, but he appeared later and rode in the first automobile with M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre during the parade.

Will Visit Springfield

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Hundreds of Springfield business houses and residences are flying French and American flags today in readiness to receive General Joffre and other members of the French mission this afternoon. After a visit to Lincoln's tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery, the members of the commission will be conveyed to the state house, where they will be received by the house and senate in joint session.

MEXICAN IS FATALLY INJURED IN FIGHT; OFFICER NOT BADLY HURT

Carlsbad, N. M., May 7.—Sheriff Hewitt was shot in the mouth and one Mexican probably fatally wounded in a battle between officers and three jail breakers this morning near Malaga. The Mexicans were captured. The sheriff's injuries are not serious.

GERMAN SHIPS PROTECTED

Washington, May 7.—It was revealed in the house today that an unpublished provisional agreement with Denmark by which the Danish West Indies were acquired by the United States was that German or other war-bound ships in the islands would not be seized or confiscated.

The disclosure was made by Chairman Alexander of the commerce committee, presenting the administration bill to conferees action upon precedent for seizure and operation of enemy warbound ships in American ports.

When Republican Leader Mann asked for more information, Chairman Webb of judiciary committee warned the house that it was not a subject to be discussed publicly. Mr. Alexander then explained the purposes of the bill which he said was to give the president full power to take title to the ships except in the Virgin Islands and to provide for their operation or lease by the government.

Zensal will stop the itching. For all skin troubles. Sold by E. G. Murphy.—Adv.

STAR DALEY, VICTIM OF LYNCHERS, ADMITS HE HAS KILLED SEVERAL MEN

Phoenix, Ariz., May 7.—Whether an effort would be made to prosecute any of the 50 or more men who participated early yesterday in the lynching of Star Daley for killing James Ray Gibson and attacking Mrs. Gibson on the Apache trail Thursday night remained undetermined today when Governor Thomas E. Campbell declined to discuss the lynching.

Both the local authorities of Pinal county, in which the lynching took place, and of Maricopa county, from which Daley, whose real name is Van Ashmore, was being removed by deputy sheriffs when captured by the mob, said last night that they would not move in the matter unless so directed by Governor Campbell.

County Attorney Richardson of Pinal county pointed out that a coroners' jury had found that "Daley was the victim of justifiable homicide committed by persons unknown to the jury," and that the identity of none of the members of the mob was known to the officers. The authorities further expressed doubt that a conviction could be had even if any of the members of the mob were brought to trial.

Deputy Sheriffs Sam Barrett and Ben Musgrave, from whom Daley was taken by the mob would not make a statement for publication, but they reported to the sheriff that all of the men wore white handkerchiefs over their faces, and that it was impossible to identify anyone. They said the men were fully armed and that it was useless to offer resistance when they demanded the surrender of the prisoner, although the officers endeavored to persuade them to let the law take its course.

PURPOSE IS BELIEVED TO BE TO DRAW INTERVENTION FROM UNITED STATES

Washington, May 7.—Fresh reports of rebel activities in Cuba are regarded by this government as renewed evidence of influences seeking to force intervention, but they have not altered the state department's confidence in the ability of President Menocal to restore order. Reports from American Minister Gonzalez that the rebels are being brought under control are supported by consular reports from Guantanamo and Santiago, although it is admitted that in those provinces bandit raids and much destruction of property continues. The railroads have not been reopened in all places, but substantial progress has been made and state department officials appear confident that May 20, the date for the inauguration of the president, will pass without serious revival of the revolt.

HAD A VERY BAD COUGH

This letter should interest every reader: "Last winter I had a very bad cough. I used medicines, but they did me no good. I took one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it cured me. (Signed) V. DeKeuster, Amberg, Wis." No substitute is as good as Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Boston, Mass., May 7.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the International Kindergarten union opens in this city tonight.

From Weak and Lame To Well and Strong

Try them. Foley Kidney Pills will do for other men and women—quickly—what they have done for Mrs. Straynge.

"Last year, I got almost down with my back," writes Mrs. H. T. Straynge of Gainesville, Ga., R. No. 3. "I suffered from inflammation of the bladder, and whenever I stopped doctoring I grew worse. I tried Foley Kidney Pills, and after taking them awhile my bladder action became regular and the stinging sensation disappeared. I am now stronger in my back than I've been for several years, and since getting well, I've stayed well and had no return of the trouble." Start in now to use Foley Kidney Pills. You will feel an improvement from the very first doses, showing how quickly they act on kidneys and bladder. They stop irregular urinary action, ease pain in back and sides, limber up stiff joints and aching muscles. They put the kidneys and bladder in sound, healthy condition. Try them.

O. G. SCHAEFER

PROSECUTIONS FOLLOW INDICTMENTS IN SEVERAL CRIMINAL CASES

The Mora county grand jury, whose official report was made public today, investigated 29 cases, returning 20 true bills and nine no-true bills. Following is a list of the most important cases examined:

Alejandro Branch, attempted arson, true bill. Branch was acquitted by the petit jury.

Andres Abel, Jr., criminal assault on his sister-in-law, true bill.

Fernando Apodaca, assault with deadly weapon, changed to discharging a pistol within a settlement, true bill.

Blas Palma, murder, true bill. Palma pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree.

Adelaido C. de Baca, grand larceny; true bill. De Baca was convicted.

Otis R. Briley, uttering a forged check; true bill.

Maximo Carrillo, larceny of cattle, true bill. Carrillo is awaiting trial under this indictment. It is alleged he stole cattle from his father, Jesus Corrallo, a well known rancher of Mora county.

Francisco Mares, selling liquor in prohibition territory, true bill.

Rodolfo Wildenstein, selling liquor in prohibition territory; true bill.

Charles Maloof, carrying a concealed weapon; true bill.

Jose E. Trujillo, assault with a deadly weapon; true bill.

No True Bills

Jose E. Trujillo, disposing of stolen property.

George Lewis, unlawfully assaulting and maltreating Macario Flores.

Ramon Mondragon, arson.

Ralph B. Birrell.

Thomas McGrath, gambling.

Thomas McGrath, forgery.

The other cases examined were of minor importance, and are of no general interest.

TROUBLE ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED

Knudt Lee, Wannaska, Minn., writes: "For several years my daughter had a bad chronic cough. Not until we tried Foley's Honey and Tar did anything produce any great relief. In a few days the trouble entirely disappeared and has never returned." Contains no opiates; a safe, reliable remedy; children like it.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

KNIT GOODS MAKERS

Philadelphia, Pa., May 7.—The annual convention of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' association met in this city today.

ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE BENEFICIAL TO THE STATE

Santa Fe, N. M., May 9.—New Mexico gained tax-paying citizens and investors from 22 states and the Dominion of Canada as the result of the seven public auctions of state land held in seven counties during the month of April. The buyers, the bulk of whom have acquired tracts of 640 acres or less, in addition to those already residents of New Mexico, come from Arizona, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Washington, Texas, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Oklahoma, Nevada, Nebraska, Montana, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Idaho, South Dakota, Utah and Canada. The seven auctions were held in Guadalupe, Quay, Socorro, Chaves, Curry, Eddy, and Union counties. A total of 164 tracts were sold including 173,197.31 acres for which the state received a total of \$1,334,503.29, an average of \$7.70 an acre. The highest price paid was \$30 an acre in Chaves county and the lowest, \$3 an acre, the minimum at which state land can be sold. Of the 164 tracts 117 were of 640-acres or less, exclusive of a tract of 38,000 acres in Union county which was sold for \$10 an acre to a group of 110 co-operating bidders who have subdivided their purchases among themselves in tracts ranging from 160 to 1,200 acres.

Practically all sales made in April come under the new law by which the state requires a payment of 5 per cent of the purchase price in cash, the balance at any time within 30 years at 4 per cent interest annually in advance on deferred payments. All the property purchased goes onto the tax rolls at once at full value, as other similar property is taxed. Thus, as a result of these sales, the state gains \$1,334,503.29 in taxable property and the institutions and schools, beneficiaries under the federal land grants to the state receive at once for their permanent funds \$66,725.16, and for their income funds for the fiscal year a total of \$50,711.12. A considerable area of the land sold is being or will be farmed this year.

Including the lands sold in April, the state has now sold or contracted for sale approximately 1,000,000 acres, leaving it in possession of 11,150,000 acres. Of this latter more than 7,000,000 is under various forms of income producing lease, and of this leased land more than 10,000 acres has been listed with the state land commissioner as being farmed this year under the recent permit of the department to farm grazing leases during the period of the war without additional rental.

The following summary of the April state land sales, made public today by Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien, will be of interest to every land owner in New Mexico as indicating the steady advance of land values in various sections of the state; and to all citizens as an illustration of the increased demand for state lands at increased prices. It is pointed out that up to 1915 a sale of state land at a price over the minimum fixed by congress at which the lands can be sold, was very rare. In these April sales a vast majority of the tracts sold were at prices above the minimum. In the Union county sales of 90 tracts, 55 were at prices \$1 or more over the \$5 minimum. The

summary of the sales follows:

Guadalupe county, at Santa Rosa, April 3: Number of tracts sold 11. Total acreage 4,337.73. Total price \$24,007.09. High price per acre \$7. Low price per acre \$3.10. Average per acre \$5.55.

Quay county, at Tucumcari, April 4: Tracts sold 19. Total acreage 6,301.32. Total price \$41,348.15. High price \$12.55. Low price \$5; average \$6.56.

Socorro county, at Socorro, April 14: One sale of 4,035.81 acres at \$12, 107.43.

Curry county, at Clovis, April 17: Tracts sold 7. Total acreage 3,840. Total price \$66,624.00. High price \$27.50. Low price \$10. Average \$16.50.

Chaves county, at Roswell, April 19: Tracts sold 24. Total acreage 24,207. Total price \$143,126.50. High price \$30. Low price \$3. Average \$5.91.

Eddy county, at Carlsbad, April 21: Tracts sold 12. Total acreage 10,102. Total price \$55,730.75. High price \$16.86. Low price \$5. Average \$5.51.

Union county, at Clayton, April 15: Tracts sold 90. Total acreage 120,372.54. Total price \$991,559.37. High price \$20. Low price \$5. Average \$8.07.

Total number of sales 164. Total acres sold 173,197.31. Total price realized \$1,334,503.29. Average price per acre \$7.70.

Distributed as to acreage of tracts sold, sales were as follows:

40-acres or less.....	11
80-acres or less.....	14
160-acres or less.....	21
320-acres or less.....	26
640-acres or less.....	45
1200-acres or less.....	22
2500-acres or less.....	14
5000-acres, or less.....	7
5000-acres or more.....	4
Total	164

In the last enumeration of 5,000 acres or more is the tract of 38,000 acres in Union county sold to a group of 110 co-operating bidders who have subdivided the tract into holdings of 160 to 1200 acres.

ALL ALONG THE LINE MEN ARE ENGAGED IN GETTING READY FOR INSPECTION.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 9.—It has been definitely decided that a representative of the federal government will accompany the inspectors when the Ozark Trails are officially viewed next month. The purpose of the part taken in this inspection by the government is to decide if the winning road is suitable for adoption as a military highway. If so, at the most convenient point on the Trail two roads will be projected to the Mexican border. These roads will be constructed under the competitive system that is now employed by the Ozark Trails Association and rushed to completion without delay. Only two roads will be logged, it is stated, the best winning.

A semi-inspection trip from Oklahoma City to St. Louis has just been completed by good roads men competent to judge and they are strongly of the opinion that the Ozark Trail will be adopted without question by the government. Floyd Thompson, chairman of the good roads committee of the Oklahoma City chamber of commerce and also of the Ozark

Trails committee, headed the inspection party. He is enthusiastic over the excellence of the roads, not only in Missouri, where they are almost ideal, but in Oklahoma. A few bridges are needed to replace poor ones, and a few miles are yet to be graded in spots where the people have not realized the importance of this road; but this work, according to Mr. Thompson, can be done quickly.

West of Oklahoma City to the Texas border on all three of the tentative routes, the roads are in fine condition. On each of them there are also a few places where the people most to be benefited have been asleep on the job. These places must be put in condition before the official inspection in order to be acceptable to the government. Continuing west into Texas and New Mexico, the work is progressing rapidly where not already completed. A military road will somewhere be logged to the Mexican border. At this time the Ozark Trails appear to furnish the best solution to the problem and we must make these roads so good that their acceptance is assured. But there is work to be done.

Tucumcari to be Ready.

Tucumcari, New Mexico, May 9.—Tucumcari and Quay county will have the Ozark Trails ready for the viewers when they pass over them on June 5, according to Robert P. M. Case, secretary of the Quay county chamber of commerce, who has had the matter in charge. Sufficient funds are available to finish the work which is being pushed as rapidly as men, teams and machinery can do it.

"I see they are building a railroad through this country," said a Frisco passenger to a fellow traveler, pointing out a gang at work on the Ozark Trails in Creek county, central route, east. That passenger could not be blamed, either, for thinking it a railroad grade. While Creek county has some of the roughest country in Oklahoma through which to build a road, it has one of the finest roadways. The grades seek the contour of the country where rights-of-way have been purchased from the land owner, or donated by him, thus eliminating extreme cuts and fills and also distance. The grade in width complies with the specifications as also do the culverts and bridges. Winding through the wooded hills, the road is a picturesque one.

At a meeting in Sapulpa, April 27, the central route, east, selected Jack Thompson of Wellston, Lincoln county, to look after the finishing of the Ozark Trails between Oklahoma City and Tulsa. His job is to keep after those localities that have a tendency to lag, urge a continued performance with the drag and iron out difficult situations generally.

A complete routing has been made of the central route, west, on the Ozark Trails from Oklahoma City to Amarillo, Texas, showing the distance between each town, together with the population. The distance is 312.9 miles.

J. N. Cobb, county commissioner and good road builder of Creek county, figures it out that it costs 12 1-2c per mile per ton in power,

depreciation to teams and equipment, etc., to transport the products of the farm over Oklahoma's present roads, annually, and that this sum could be saved each year with ordinarily good roads.

GOVERNMENT HOPES TO HAVE CROPS RAISED THERE DURING WAR EMERGENCY.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 9.—The Forest Service has just finished compiling a list of all unusual land, Government and private, in the National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico capable of being successfully farmed. Although the great bulk of these lands is already in private ownership, there still remain areas of unused government land of agricultural value. Forest officers are taking particular pains to point out their location to prospective users and will also undoubtedly in many cases be able to put inquirers in touch with the owners of vacant private lands. To hasten the utilization of such government lands as still remain unused, any persons or organizations interested in the matter are urged by District Forester Redington to get into immediate touch with the local Forest Supervisors or Rangers. The Supervisors are in a position to grant permits without delay under liberal terms.

Where tracts of agricultural land have been restored to entry but never filed upon, every effort is being made to get farmers to go onto them and put in crops this spring.

The Forest Service is working hand in hand with the state defense organizations which have been furnished with the names and addresses of all Forest officers and assured that the services of these men are available for assistance in crop increase work, so far as it can be given without interference with administrative work. Rangers and Supervisors are taking a share in the organization and direction of local committees, in collecting and distributing seed, in giving guidance to the selection of vacant farm lands, and in rousing remote mountain communities to the serious urgency of the food situation.

Many of the farmers of the Rio Grande Valley in the vicinity of Albuquerque, having finished their spring planting, are going onto the Forest lands in the Manzano Mountains to put in crops of beans and potatoes. According to crop experts, the later growing season in the mountains makes this a profitable enterprise in many parts of the Southwest.

COLORADO MINE FIRE.

Marshall, Colo., May 9.—Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, early today destroyed the surface buildings at Monarch mine No. 1, property of the National Fuel Company, leased by Echsell Brothers. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

LENINE IS MISSING

London, May 9.—It is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen that Nikolai Lenine, the Russian radical leader, had been missing for two days. The dispatch, which quotes the Svenska Dagbladet of Stockholm as its authority, says no thing is known as to Lenine's fate.

Say: "I saw your ad in the Optic."

LONDON REPORTS THAT SUBMARINES' TOLL IS LESS THAN PRECEDING WEEK'S.

London, May 9.—A falling off in the loss of British shipping is shown in today's report. Last week's statement gave the number of lost ships of more than 1,600 tons as 38, under 1,600 tons as 13 and fishing vessels as eight.

Submarine Plotted Against.

Washington, May 9.—Additional information on experiments with devices for combatting German submarines came to the navy department today from scientists who have been working independently of the naval consulting board. A number of conferences were held. Neither the secretary nor any naval officer would discuss the results of the meeting last night. In some cases extensive tests already have been made with striking results.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 9.—After enacting a series of measures for the public defense and to place New Mexico in a state of agricultural and industrial preparedness whereby the state may effectively co-operate with the government in the war crisis, the extraordinary assembly of the state legislature adjourned last night at 10:30 o'clock after a seven-day session.

The principal work of the session was to enact a public defense bill, providing for the raising of an emergency fund of \$750,000 by an issue of certificates of indebtedness, the money to be disbursed under the direction of the governor, advised by a state defense council, for increasing farm production and for state defense.

A bill was enacted providing for the drafting of state troops and the governor was invested with extraordinary emergency powers.

Under the public defense bill, the governor appointed as a council of state defense Charles Springer of Cimarron, R. E. Putney of Albuquerque, W. O. Hawkins of El Paso, E. M. Otero of Los Lunas, Secundino Romero of Las Vegas, Eufrazio Callegos, C. R. Price of Carlsbad, John M. Sully of Santa Rita and B. C. Hernandez of Tierra Amarilla.

The expense of the session was nearly \$7,500.

JUDGE ABBOTT SENTENCES HIM TO BE HANGED, REFUSING NEW TRIAL

Santa Fe, N. M., May 9.—E. W. Blancett, convicted of the murder of Clyde Armour and sentenced by Judge E. C. Abbott in the district court last night to be hanged on June 8, will probably have at least a year's further lease of life. After overruling a motion for a new trial, the court last night granted an appeal to the supreme court and a stay of execution. It is believed it may be 12 months before his fate is finally settled. Blancett, when called up to be sentenced, simply stated that he was not guilty of the crime, and believed he had not received a fair trial, owing to the alleged demonstrations in the court room.

BREAD SUPPLY CUT.

Paris, May 9.—A decree is promulgated in the official journal prohibiting the use of maize, rye, barley or buckheat flour for any other purpose than bread making.

THE ARMY AT PRESENT HAS AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD MAN IN THAT CAPACITY

Washington, May 9.—The busiest department of the army at the present time, and probably for a long time to come, is the quartermaster's department. No one outside of the service can have any idea of the number and variety of duties that the officers of this department have to perform in time of war.

As laid down officially, it is the duty of the quartermaster's department, under the direction of the secretary of war, to purchase and distribute to the army all military stores and supplies, requisite for its use, which other corps are not directed by law to provide; to furnish means of transportation for the army, its military stores and supplies, and to provide for and pay all incidental expenses of the military service which other corps are not directed to pay for and provide.

Nominally the duties of the quartermaster's department embrace all details of the army organization affecting clothing, food and quarters, but in practice the work covers much more ground than these items suggest. Every officer of the department must be an accurate and intelligent bookkeeper, for every article of the soldier's equipment is in the care of the quartermaster's department and must be accounted for.

Is a Health Officer

Blankets, tables, buckets, brooms and many other articles in addition to arms and other equipment are in keeping with the company quartermaster and he must be able to produce or account for them at all times. He is responsible for the cleanliness and hygiene of the soldiers' quarters. He is responsible for the men being well fed and given plenty of variety in their diet. The quick and orderly distribution of meals is his special province, and he is expected to see that there is no waste.

The company quartermaster must also see that his men are well clothed and well shod, and must keep a record of all the articles of kit in each man's possession, replacing any garments or underclothing which become worn out by fair wear and tear; and charging the men, through their accounts, for anything lost or destroyed owing to carelessness. Beyond this he is expected to know the whereabouts of every man of his company so that he may figure how many men will be "in mess" each day, so that he may draw accurately the amount of rations required.

The amount of work which these various details involve in the matter of an army of several hundred thousand men is difficult to appreciate, especially as the "duration of war" soldier, being untrained in army routine and methods, cannot be expected to look after himself and his belongings so carefully as could be desired.

Experienced Man at Head

The army is fortunate in having at the head of the quartermaster's department at the present time an officer of unlimited experience in the duties which he is called upon to perform. Major General George H. Sharpe served for more than ten years as commissary general of the army before his appointment as quartermaster general and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best equipped officers who ever belonged

to the commissary corps. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the history, scope and details of the subsistence department, knows the quality and worth of every yard of cloth that goes into an army uniform, and has analyzed all the multifarious articles of food that are purchased or procured for the soldiers. There is a great deal of activity in his department that he has not mastered by personal study and experience.

While stationed at St. Louis some years ago General Sharpe wrote a book on "The Art of Subsisting Armies in War." It traces the rise and development of the art of supplying armies, and is a text book and historical narrative. He also wrote an essay on "The Art of Supplying Armies in the Field as Exemplified in the Civil War," and it won the first prize offered in 1895 in the contest of the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States.

In the Spanish-American war General Sharpe served as chief commissary of the army concentrated at Chickamauga preparatory to the invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico. From Chickamauga he went to Porto Rico with the invading army as chief commissary of the command of the Major General Brooke. Subsequently he served as chief commissary of the Philippines department.

BUT VELARDO GRIJALVA GETS INTO TROUBLE WITH POLICE FOR HIS STUNT

Tucson, Ariz., May 9.—Velardo Grijalva is under arrest at Nogales, Ariz., charged by Sheriff Miles of Pima county with dynamiting the home of Teofolio Aros, here, on April 11. Grijalva was arrested by a detective hired by Sheriff Miles and was turned over to the county authorities at Nogales. There habeas corpus proceedings began and were blocked by a telegraphic warrant sent by Miles to the sheriff at Nogales. Sheriff Miles is enroute to Nogales to bring the prisoner to Tucson.

Dynamiting of the Aros residence resulted in the partial destruction of half a dozen homes in the vicinity and the shattering of glass in houses for a mile around. It was the second dynamiting of a residence in a year.

GERMANS MAKE REPRISALS BECAUSE THEY SINK SHIPS CARRYING COUNTRYMEN.

London, May 10.—Two more hospital ships have been torpedoed by German submarines since British airplanes raided the town of Freiberg as a reprisal for previous sinkings of hospital ships, Andrew Bonar Law, member of the British war council, announced today in the house of commons.

German Announce Reprisals.

Berlin, May 10 (via Amsterdam to London).—An official statement today says:

"In reprisal for the placing of a German general and 15 staff officers on Frech hospital ships in the Mediterranean, the German authorities have placed as the price this number of French officers of corresponding rank at points in the western industrial districts which are subject to aerial attack."

GENERAL RUSSKY REMOVED.

Petrograd, May 10 (via London).—General Russky has been removed up

from the chief command of the army on the northern front. He remains, however, a member of the council of war.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS ASSERT THAT TRANSPORTATION COST HAS GROWN.

Business men in New Mexico will be asked to compare the increase they have found it necessary to make in the price of the commodities they sell with the 15 per cent increase in freight rates asked by the railroads, according to J. R. Koontz, general freight agent of the Santa Fe, who was a Las Vegas visitor last night, while the passengers on train No. 9 had supper. Mr. Koontz was accompanied by G. F. Jarrell, publicity agent for the Santa Fe.

"The increased cost of maintaining and operating the Santa Fe railway for 1917 over 1916 will be \$11,131,764.22, or approximately 20 per cent," Mr. Koontz said. "It is on account of this heavy cost increase that we have petitioned the interstate commerce commission for permission to increase interstate rates fifteen per cent to meet it. Practically every other business concern in the land is allowed to increase the price of its commodity, and all the railroads want is to be treated like the general run of human institutions in this respect.

"I believe the commissions cannot get away from the showing we have made, and I am confident, when business men understand our case, they will say there is nothing in our request that is unfair to the public."

Mr. Koontz said that the heavy cost increase of the Santa Fe, \$11,131,764.22, is shown in the following items:

Employees under Adamson Law, \$1,467,916.44.
Other employes, \$1,396,292.00.
Fuel, \$2,645,388.20.
Material and supplies, \$5,159,167.58.
Taxes, \$463,000.00.

"In per cent of increase," Mr. Koontz explained, "the showing is 29.24 per cent for material and supplies, 26 per cent for fuel and 24.69 for employes, or an average increase of 19.98 per cent."

The Santa Fe officials expect to return to Las Vegas the latter part of the week, and hope to meet local businessmen and to discuss the increased freight rate with them.

AMERICA'S BRAVERY PRAISED.

Paris, May 9.—Section 1 of the American field ambulance, the oldest in the service, has been mentioned in the dispatches for the third time for brave work in the transportation of wounded under fire.

WOMAN SAVES HUSBAND.

Christianburg, Va., May 10.—Charles E. Vawter, who shot to death Stockton Heth, Jr., society man, in the Vawter home at Blacksburg, March 13, is a free man today. He was acquitted last night. Mrs. Vawter, who bared her life in defense of her husband, broke down when the verdict was read to her at her Blacksburg home.

Los Angeles, Calif., May 10.—A Southern Pacific railroad tunnel at Saugus, near here, caved in at 2 o'clock a. m. today, blocking all traffic. Railway officials denied a rumor that the tunnel had been blown

SECRETARY OF STATE SAYS NO NEWS MAY BE GIVEN OUT EXCEPT BY HIM

Washington, May 8. — Secretary Lansing today followed up the state department gag order, which forbids any other official there to give information to the public, with a statement that any other official who gave out information conveying a criticism of the department's policy should be dismissed.

Mr. Lansing reiterated that the giving of information to the public through newspapers would peremptorily be restricted to himself or the new foreign bureau of intelligence. He said he had forbidden officials to talk with newspaper correspondents because he was dissatisfied with having information come from many different channels and perhaps from contrary points of view. He intended, he said, to centralize all information, even as to details, in the bureau of foreign intelligence. Apart from what was given out by the bureau or by himself, the secretary said, no information would be allowed to reach the public through the state department.

Secretary Lansing was pressed for an instance of where information harmful to the best interests of the country had thus been published. He said as yet no serious cases had occurred, but he was much afraid that they would occur shortly.

Secretary Lansing stated that the press would have to content itself with what the bureau of foreign intelligence gives out. That bureau, he said, would handle everything of interest in the field and all subjects connected with the war, in short everything.

The bureau is manned by two officials. The chief of the bureau is without newspaper experience, and his assistant has been in foreign fields, Cuba, China and England, for several years. The bureau also has the task of supplying American missions abroad with information. Under the new order a state department official is prevented from giving the public even such information as that of personalities of distinguished foreigners who come to the United States on missions. The news gatherers have access only to the officially censored announcements of the department.

PREDICTS FREE PEOPLE OF THE EARTH WILL WRITE THAT ON THE SKIES

Washington, May 8.—Foreign Minister Balfour, Lieutenant General Bridges and Admiral de Chair of the British mission were received today in the senate with a demonstration which rivalled the enthusiasm and acclaim of their reception recently in the house. After the reception on the senate floor, the party was entertained at luncheon by Vice President Marshall.

Introducing Mr. Balfour, Vice President Marshall expressed the hope that when the war was ended the free peoples of the earth would sit down at the council table and not arise again until they have written on the firmament the legend: "I shine only for the wise and they are not wise who are not just."

Mr. Balfour declared that Germany blundered when she counted that England and America were afraid to enter the war and estimated the effect as negligible if they did.

"That will be the wrecking of all

their hopes," he said. "That is the blunder that will save civilization."

"I speak with confidence about the issue," said Mr. Balfour. "A confidence redoubled since you have thrown in your lot."

Senators La Follette and Gronna, who voted against the war resolution and who had refrained from applause before that statement applauded it, and smiled.

"I see a suggestion," continued the British secretary, "that Germany, incapable of winning with arms, is going to win by illegitimate submarine warfare. I believe it not. I do not minimize the gravity of the submarine menace; I do not wish to minimize it, but after all in two and one-half years of war more than one defect of like magnitude has been met and overcome."

Mr. Balfour declared the missions of the French and the British marked a new epoch in the history of the free countries of the world, and in the "alliance thus commented."

In it," he continued, "lies some of the greatest hopes some of the proudest expectations we dare entertain for civilization. The war is not going to be settled by the sinking of helpless neutrals or by sending women and children to the bottom of the ocean, but by hard fighting."

He added that it would require the combined efforts of every man and woman on both sides of the Atlantic.

FACTION THAT WANTS WAR TO CONTINUE GRILLS THE CHANCELLOR

Copenhagen, May 8.—(via London.) The conservatives and Pan-Germans have now brought up their heavy artillery in the battle against Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and totally lay the blame for the long duration of the war at his door.

The agitation for the downfall of von Bethmann-Hollweg is unconcealed in press and parliament, and is reinforced by mass meetings organized by imperialist leagues and the independence committee for a German peace.

The chancellor's opponents couple their attacks with far from flattering remarks about the Austro-Hungarian government for its declarations in favor of moderate peace terms.

Evidence of the doctoring of allies' official reports to make them agree with claims in the German official statements indicates the anxiety of the German authorities as to the effects of the news on the western front on public opinion. One report asserts that almost all French initial successes were lost through German counter attacks.

Blamed for Loss at Marne

The conservative Deutsche Tages Zeitung explains that three or four days' delay in German mobilization at the outset of the war, due to the chancellor's hesitant policy, caused the loss of the Marne.

The paper holds that the troops that were detached to stem the Russian invasion of East Prussia would have been sufficient to change the defeat of General von Kluck's army into a victory, and that in that case the war would have ended in a speedy and decisive German triumph.

The Tages-Zeitung goes on to declare that the chancellor threw away a second chance of terminating the war by opposing ruthless submarine warfare. It cites Field Marshal Con-

rad von Hoetzendorf, Austrian commander in chief, as saying:

"The war would have been over long ago if the submarine campaign had begun a year earlier."

Chancellor Asked to Speak

Amsterdam, May 8 (via London.)—In referring to the Russian government's explanation of its war aims, the Berlin socialist newspaper Forwards insists that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has no reason to postpone a definite statement of Germany's aims in the war, and asks what the chancellor is waiting for.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S SUDDEN DEMISE SHOCKS FRIENDS

County School Superintendent Placido Beltran died suddenly at his home last night of heart failure. Mr. Beltran was at his office all day yesterday, and retired last evening apparently in his usual health. About midnight he awakened, and complained of a pain in his chest. His mother went to his room and did what she could to make him more comfortable, never thinking he was seriously ill. However, about 1 o'clock this morning he passed away, quietly and without pain.

Mr. Beltran was 57 years of age. He was born in Santa Fe, and received his early education there, attending the Christian Brothers' college. In the latter part of the seventies, with his parents he came to Las Vegas. He attended a private school here.

Mr. Beltran was deputy county assessor under the administration of Manuel A. Sanchez, and also acted as deputy school superintendent under Superintendent M. F. Des Marais. In the fall of 1916, he was nominated for county school superintendent by the republican county convention, and was elected, taking office on January 1 of this year. His wife, Mrs. Isidra Amalla de Beltran, died on December 31, the day before Mr. Beltran officially became superintendent of the county schools. Mr. Beltran had called a meeting of the county school board to meet in his office on Thursday of this week, for the first time since its appointment.

In the death of Mr. Beltran Las Vegas and San Miguel county not only lose an efficient school superintendent, but also an excellent citizen, a man who was well and favorably known throughout the county for his honesty, kindness and Christian spirit. His mother, Mrs. Josefa Sais de Beltran, who is quite aged, survives him. A son, Cristobal Beltran, who resides at Las Manueltas, but who was in the city yesterday also survives.

MAMIE SMITH WINS

Miss Mamie Smith, a student of the Guadalupe County High school, was winner of the state declamatory contest held at Albuquerque Saturday evening. Miss Smith recited "Cosette." Miss Rasmus of Roswell read "Bobbie Shafto" and Miss Beatrice Hill of Albuquerque, who read "The Man in the Shadow," were declared as ranking even for second place. Miss Smith has tried for the state declamatory contest twice. Last year she won third place at the state teachers' convention, being defeated only by Miss Lena Langston, of the Normal and Miss Mary Sands, of the Las Vegas High school. Miss Smith has many

friends here, who are delighted to learn of her honors. Miss Smith was Santa Rosa.

SANDERSON AND PORTER, FIRM KNOWN HERE, TO HAVE CHARGE OF WORK

One of the firms which are to build on the Pacific coast some of the wooden vessels that are to carry food and ammunition to the Allies is the engineering and contracting firm of Sanderson and Porter of New York City. A contract for building an indefinite number of the steamships has been given by the federal shipping board, and Seaton Porter, one of the partners, is on the coast to look over properties available for building sites. This announcement was made yesterday by H. Hobart Porter, a member of the firm.

Sanderson and Porter are the engineers and the contractors who do all the work for the Federal Light and Power company, of which the Las Vegas Light and Traction company is a part. Mr. Porter announced that his company would not guarantee to build a ship every 10 days, for the contract calls for no time limit. The ship yards which the contracting company will erect will have a capacity for building 20 ships at the same time. When completed, the ships will be taken through the Panama canal, but they probably will be loaded for their maiden trips at some Pacific port.

Through the active interest of Mr. P. T. Lonergan, superintendent of Pueblo day schools, subscriptions totaling \$104.50 were turned over to the secretary of the Rocky Mountain Club-Hoover fund for relief in Belgium, last week. The greater portion of this sum was contributed by the Indian students in amounts ranging from a nickel up, and Mr. Lonergan states they were all willing to help. The balance came from teachers and other government employes.

The New Mexico division will turn over its first thousand dollars to the national office within the next few days. Contributions are coming in every mail and the fund officers hope to forward a like amount every two weeks.

Governor Lindsey will within the next few days designate by proclamation a certain Sunday to be known as "Belgian relief offering Sunday" on which date, offerings will be received at the churches throughout the state for this worthy cause. Local pastors are urgently requested to co-operate with the fund officers in their efforts to interest members of the various congregations.

Word has been received here that the quota of enlistment for the officers' reserve corps at San Francisco has been completed, and that no more applications will be considered at present. Major O'Shea, Eighth cavalry, has written this information to Las Vegas who had applied for enlistment in the reserve corps. Major O'Shea regrets that he was not able to visit Las Vegas while recruiting men for the corps, because he heard of the enthusiasm being shown here. A number of citizens of Roy, Wagon Mound and Mills had applied for enlistment.

F. H. Wood and wife and Frederick H. Wood are guests at the Castaneda hotel from Denver.

**"NAOMI OF THE MOUNTAINS," BY
BROTHER OF LAS VEGAS MAN,
PLEASES ENGLAND**

A novel whose scene is laid entirely in New Mexico has been published in England, and has made a great hit there. The author of it, who bids fair to become celebrated, is Christopher Culley, an Englishman, for a good many years resident in New Mexico, engaged for the greater part of the time in ranching, and also for a while in business in Albuquerque. The title of the book is "Naomi of the Mountains."

The events of the story take place in Grant county, close to the Mexican border. The book is full of real spirit, the very breath of the west, differing therein signally from many of the western novels one reads. The English reviewers praise it highly, Charles Buxton, Robert Louis Stevenson's old friend, saying of it: "It has a running fight as good as anything Stevenson ever did." The first edition, brought out on March 8, was exhausted in four weeks. It is hoped to have it published in America. The story is a stirring one, and has the following dedication:

"To my old companions of the west, who very long ago learned, and in a school where there is room for some of our Anglo-Saxon politicians, the inevitable lesson that Peace is to the Strong, and like most other desirable things, is the reward, not of aspirations alone, but of strife."

Mr. Culley is a brother of John H. Culley, an old-time resident of New Mexico, whose pamphlet on the war, published under the pen-name "Philosophus" by the Las Vegas Optic, was adopted by the British government, widely circulated over North America, and the European countries.

**THREE TROOPERS BELIEVED TO
HAVE KILLED SERGEANT
TO ROB HIM**

El Paso, Texas, May 8.—Three members of the machine gun company of the Seventh United States cavalry were arrested yesterday at Berino, N. M., and are being held as suspects in connection with the murder of Sergeant Samuel P. Cooper, Company B, Sixteenth United States infantry, Saturday night. Three masked men, two in uniform, entered the non-commissioned officers' club at Camp Newton D. Baker, killed Sergeant Cooper, wounded his companion and robbed the register. The men then escaped in an automobile.

A military funeral was given the body of Sergeant Cooper yesterday when it was shipped to his home in Springfield, Mass. He was instructor of high school cadets in Chicago High school until March 14, when he rejoined his regiment here. He was a student at non-commissioned officers' school for reserve corps officers and was in line for a captain's commission in the new army.

**MEN WHO ESCAPED WITH \$1,630
TRACED DOWN; ONE ADMITS
BEING PRESENT**

Trinidad, Colo., May 8.—Word has been received here by Sheriff Marty of the capture at Hot Springs, Ariz., of Marco Trifinoff, and at Detroit, Mich., of Bijou Camenof, both of whom are charged with the killing of Mrs. Sveta Panoff at Berwind on April 18. Mrs. Panoff was strangled with a

heavy trunk strap and \$1,630 in currency which she wore in a belt around her waist was taken by her assailants, who made their escape. A reward of \$1,000 was immediately offered for the arrest, and conviction of the slayers by the county commissioners and the Colorado Fuel & Iron company. According to advices received here Camenof admits he was with Trifinoff at the time, but maintains that he took no part in the killing of the woman.

**BUT HE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN
SLOW IN PAYING PEACE
COUNCIL'S BILLS**

New York, May 8.—The printing for Labor's National Peace council of 100,000 pacifist pamphlets urging an embargo on ammunition exports, and the trouble he had getting paid for the work, were described by Charles H. Canode, a Chicago printer, at the resumption today of the trial of Captain Franz Rintelen of the German navy and seven Americans charged with conspiring in 1915 to wreck the entente allies' munition trade in this country.

The witness said he had a conversation at Washington with former Representative Robert Fowler and Henry B. Martin, both defendants, in which he had stated that former Representative Frank Buchanan, first president of the counsel, had refused to pay the printing bill, which was \$1,000.

"Mr. Martin told me to see Buchanan and tell him that he had been given plenty of money and should pay the bill," Canode said.

"I gave Buchanan \$5,000," Martin said, and Mr. Fowler said he saw him do it."

Later, he said, Buchanan gave him \$300.

Rear Admiral Helm

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, who recently has been stationed in Washington as a member of the commission on the establishment of additional navy yards, is a native of Illinois and a graduate of the Annapolis academy in the class of 1875. His career has been the customary one of alternating land and sea assignments, not a few of his years having been spent in survey work along the North Pacific coast and as commandant of the naval stations at New Orleans and Charleston. In the war with Spain he commanded the gunboat Hornet and was advanced five numbers in grade for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Manzanillo, Cuba. He reached the rank of captain in 1908 and the same year was assigned to the command of the battleship Idaho.

French is to have a Chautauqua his year. Articles were signed up recently with the Cadmean Chautauqua bureau, whereby that Chautauqua will show there five days. Roy also has "kicked in" for the Cadmean Chautauqua.

Roy has organized a home guard, with 50 of the citizen's names on the roster. The members of the guard are planning to supply themselves with guns and ammunition, and to assist in the protection of their town from invasion in "every way possible."

H. P. Jones registered at the Troy hotel last night, from Colorado Springs.

**SENATE AND HOUSE AFTER A
TALG BY GOVERNOR AGREE
ON COMPROMISE**

Santa Fe, May 8.—Governor Lindsey succeeded yesterday afternoon, by appearing before the conference committee of the house and senate, in bringing about an agreement on senate substitute for House Bill No. 1, the defense act. He pleaded with the conference committee to seek a solution of the differences between the houses, which, after all, were not so much disagreement over principles, as over ways and means to carry those principles into effect. He reminded the legislators that all legislation is more or less a matter of compromise. The senate had stood out for an appropriation of \$500,000 and the house for \$1,500,000 and the committee decided to recommend making it \$750,000.

The zest for more legislation appears to increase as the legislative session is prolonged. State Senator Mersfelder and Tully yesterday introduced two mine tax bills, and Representative Manuel Sanchez offered a measure to regulate agriculture and provide for the regulation of prices. The house passed a bill appropriating \$8,400 to pay the expenses of the legislature, one-third for the senate and two-thirds for the house. Senate substitute for House Bill No. 1, the defense act, went to conference, President Clark in the senate naming Reinburg, Barth and Mirabal, while Speaker Llewellyn, at the request of the caucus, named Barnes, chairman; Wetmore, Ortiz of Rio Arriba, Mares, Santistevan, Winston, Sanchez, Romero, Eaves, Lucero and Gaunt.

The house was called to order at 10:45 a. m. Father A. Besset pronounced the invocation. Barnes moved that the clerk of the house request the proper officers of the senate to return House Bill No. 1, which had failed to show up with the senate substitute, when the latter was reported to the house Saturday evening.

The committee on appropriations made a favorable report on House Bill No. 8, providing for the per diem and expenses of the legislative assembly, and Ortiz of Rio Arriba and Avlencia moved adoption of the report, followed by Gonzales and Mares, who moved the passage of the bill, which carries an appropriation of \$8,400 and went through in the record time of three minutes, Mares moving that reading in Spanish be omitted and there being no discussion or debate. The vote was 43 to 1, Mascarenas and Salazar voting against it, but Salazar changing his vote before the result was announced.

The committee on emergency appropriations reported favorably Senate Bill No. 7, for the taxation of private car companies. On motion of Barnes and Gonzales, it was read only in Spanish. Before the roll call was ordered, Speaker Llewellyn declared that under a recent decision of the United States supreme court, the bill is unconstitutional. Gonzales suggested that Barnes and Pardue be asked to examine the bill carefully as to its constitutionality and report back in a few minutes. Barnes asked to be excused from influencing the action of the house in that manner, but said it was his personal opinion that the bill is constitutional, that the supreme court in its opinion drew a

clear distinction which brings the proposed measure within the limitations of the constitution. The bill passed 44 to 1, Speaker Llewellyn asking that his vote be recorded in its favor although he knew the bill is not legal.

Want Cavalry Regiment

It was on motion of Barnes that the conference committee was appointed. It was also on motion of Barnes that the house concurred in the senate memorial addressed to congress asking for favorable action on the Fall proposal that three regiments of regular cavalry be recruited in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona for the defense of the border. Melhop and Vesely were excused from voting, on their plea that they did not know enough about the proposition to vote intelligently. All the others voted for the memorial.

Mares moved a vote of thanks to the employes who had given their services free of charge to the state, saying that this was the proper thing to do, now that the legislature was about to adjourn. The resolution was adopted by viva voce vote.

Manuel Sanchez offered a measure to regulate agriculture and the quotation of prices on food products. The measure was referred to the committee on agriculture, with request that it decide whether it should be introduced or not.

The senate after the introduction of the Tully and Mersfelder mine tax bills and appointing the conference committee recessed until 3 o'clock.

National Guard Bill Signed

Governor Lindsey has signed Senate Bill No. 2, the National Guard act, accepting the provisions of the national defense act, and House Resolution No. 2, directing the capitol custodian board to remove the Maximiliano Luna bronze tablet from the office of the state tax commission to the corridor of the capitol.

The Mersfelder measure proposes that mining properties shall be assessed for taxation at their actual value, and repeals the mine tax law of 1915, under which mines are now taxed on their net output. The Tully bill provides for taxing the gross output of coal and metal mines, and specifically provides that the taxes levied on coal and copper mines shall be one and one-half per cent of the gross receipts from the total production. It contains a provision that the state auditor shall have power to require any individual or concern engaged in mining to furnish any information desired and that in case of failure or refusal the district court shall issue summons and punish for contempt in the event the desired information is not then furnished. The Tully measure would add \$550,000 to the annual income of the state.

**GREEK AND NORWEGIAN VESSELS
AMONG THE LATEST
VICTIMS**

New York, May 8.—The Greek steamship Parthenon, which left New York on April 14 for Havre, has been sunk by a German submarine with a loss of \$400,000 in vessel and cargo, according to a dispatch received here today by the owners.

Norwegian Vessels Lost

London, May 8.—The Norwegian foreign office reports the Norwegian steamers Tolska and Tromp sunk by German submarines, says a Central News dispatch from Christiania. Three men were lost from the Vale.

LEGISLATOR MAKES A PRESENT THAT WILL HARMONIZE WITH NEW BUILDING.

Santa Fe, May 10.—One of the members of the State Legislature today promised to give to the new Museum a large altar painting, ten feet high, painted on wood, six saints appearing in six panels on the painting. The painting is quite an old one and comes from an ancient abandoned church, but is in a good state of preservation.

The exhibit of Santa Fe paintings by William Penhallow Henderson at San Francisco opened today. The proceeds from the first day go to the Red Cross, for it is the custom in places other than Santa Fe, to charge an admission fee, not only to art exhibits but on certain days also to museums. The catalogues for the Henderson exhibit at San Francisco are in themselves works of art, the cover page carrying a reproduction of one of his most striking pastels.

"Reedy's Mirror," a well known St. Louis weekly, throws several cat fits because Robert Henri, his pupil, George Bellows, and A. M. Calder, as a committee, awarded the prizes at the annual open competitive exhibition, at St. Louis, to post-impressionistic pictures. Two columns are given. Speaking of Henri and Bellows, the Mirror says:

"I am not an artist nor a connoisseur of art. My opinion, therefore, is worth nothing. But I know something of the art theories of two of the judges, Messrs. Henri and Bellows. They are not of the pretty-pretty school. They are not classicists but revolutionists. They are not idolators of conventional form. The picture to which they gave the first prize is just the kind of picture I would expect them to like, judging by their own work and their expressed convictions upon art. They are just the two painters in this country who would not stand upon technicalities in drawing or composition. They would find excellence in the drawing of architecture that makes a great building lean three ways at once. Maybe there is something about art that the local practitioners and critics will have to learn. I think there is. I think what they have to learn is that they must not go on painting like others have painted and trying to see with dead men's eyes. Perhaps, that is what Messrs. Henri and Bellows meant to convey in their giving the \$500 prize for the best work of art for the picture that dismays and discourages and infuriates the folk who call the judges 'decadents' and other hard names." Henri and wife expect to be in Santa Fe by June 1 again and Bellows expects to come later in the season.

PHIL H. LENOIR, ALSO LAS VEGAS MAN, IS CHOSEN FOR SECRETARY.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 10.—The council of state defense appointed by the governor under the public defense bill passed by the legislature at its extra session, organized today by electing Secuendino Romero of Las Vegas, chairman. Phil H. Lenoir of Las Vegas is to remain as secretary.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, May 10.—Sharp breaks in the price of wheat took place today owing to the circulation of vague rumors of impending peace developments. An official Kansas report showing improved crop conditions in the eastern and southern portions of the state tended also to weaken the market. Trading was on an extremely restricted scale, as commission houses were demanding that speculators put up almost prohibitive margins, 50 cents a bushel or more. Opening quotations, which ranged from 1 cent decline to 3/4 cents advance, with May at \$3.10 and July at \$2.46 to \$2.46 1/2, were followed by a general fall of as much as 5 3/4 cents in some cases, but then something of a reaction.

May delivery touched a new high level, \$3.15. The close was strong at 1 1/4 to 4 cents net advance with May at 3.15 and July at \$2.47 1/2 to \$2.48.

Corn eased off in sympathy with wheat. The volume of business was small. After opening 5/8 down to 1/4 cent up, the market underwent a decided sag all around and later recovered in part.

The close was unsettled at the same as yesterday's finish to 1/2 cent higher.

Favorable weather and crop reports pulled down oats. Selling, however, was not of an aggressive sort.

Higher prices on hogs gave firmness to provisions. Sellers were scarce. The closing quotations were:

Wheat, May \$3.15; July \$2.47 1/2; Sept. \$2.08 3/4.

Corn, July \$1.48 1/4; Sept. \$1.39.

Oats, July 65 3/4; Sept. 56 1/4.

Pork, May \$38.65; July \$38.85.

Lard, July \$22.35; Sept. \$22.52.

Ribs, July \$20.65; Sept. \$20.30.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, May 10.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market higher. Bulk \$15.40@16; heavy \$15.95@16.10; packers and butchers \$15.65@16; lights \$15@15.75; pigs \$12@13.50.

Cattle, receipts 2,000. Market strong to 10 cents higher. Prime fed steers @12; western steers \$9@12.50; cows @12; western steers \$9@12.50; cows \$6.50@11; heifers \$9@11.75; stockers and feeders \$8@11.

Sheep, receipts 4,000. Market higher. Lambs \$14@13.40; yearlings \$13@16; wethers \$12.50@15; ewes \$11@14.50.

ARRESTS ARE MADE BEFORE CONSPIRATORS CAN SPRING THEIR PLOT.

Havana, May 10.—An attempt was made last night to assassinate President Menocal of Cuba by means of a bomb explosion. Nine arrests were made before the conspirators could carry out their plans.

ALLEGED SPY INTERNED.

San Francisco, May 10.—Lieutenant Frank Wolf, alias Frank Fels, a deserter from the United States aviation corps at San Diego, and said to be a lieutenant in the German army, was arrested and interned here today by federal authorities.

Friel Succeeds Shay.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 10.—William Friel, umpire in the American association, was today appointed manager of the Milwaukee team to succeed Danny Shay. Friel was formerly manager of the St. Paul club.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS OF ANY NATURE NOT TO BE USED IN THE WAR.

Washington, May 10.—Conferees on army bill reached an agreement today, and the measure will be reported to the two houses for confirmation as soon as possible. The amendment put in by the senate permitting Colonel Roosevelt to raise four divisions for service in France was eliminated, as was another authorizing the raising of three volunteer regiments for border patrol duty.

The conferees made the age limit of those subject to the selective draft 21 to 30 years, inclusive, in place of the 21 to 27 limits in the senate bill, and 21 to 40 in the house bill.

The senate amendments prohibiting the sale of liquor at army camps and otherwise safeguarding the morals of the troops were retained.

Representatives Kahn and Anthony republicans, announced they would not sign the conference report. Anthony was opposed to eliminating the Roosevelt amendment, Kahn opposed the prohibition sections, maintaining he could not approve provisions making the United States appear to be either a drunken or an immoral nation.

Elimination of the Roosevelt amendment is expected to arouse some opposition in the senate, where it was put in by a large vote. An agreement, however, is expected. The prohibition amendment was modified so that liquor, wine or beer cannot be sold or possessed on military reservations or camps, it will not be unlawful to furnish or give them to men in uniform.

One of the difficulties in reaching an agreement was over the tribunal which shall pass on exemptions from the selective draft. The provision accepted gives right of appeal from a first tribunal to a second. No military men are to be on either, and they are to be distinct from the courts of the United States or the states.

Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee said he expected to report the agreement today, but because the house must first act, the bill may not be finally agreed to until later in the week.

General staff officers were much pleased at the agreement of the conferees and the total elimination of the volunteer system from the new armies. While they preferred the narrower age limits of the senate bill, as it would yield on the whole a younger number of men, they were satisfied with rejection of the house provision which extended the age as 40.

Senator France of Maryland believing the bill defective because of the limited range of ages, introduced today a separate resolution to empower the president to enroll all men between 10 and 45 for national defense simultaneously, with the selective conscription registration. The enrollment would consist of a cadet corps 18 to 26; first line 20 to 27; second line 27 to 35; first reserve, 36 to 45.

PLOT AGAINST VENIZELOS.

London, May 10.—An official telegram received here today from Salonika says that a conspiracy has been discovered to assassinate ex-Premier Venizelos. Nine men who were arrested, the dispatch says, confessed that they were acting under instructions from a secret committee in Athens.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector J. B. Baird, Carrizozo, N. M. One bay horse, about 10 years old, 225 lbs., 14 1/2 hands high.

Branded
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before June 3, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. May 3, last pub. May 18, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by H. C. Salyer, Malpie, N. M.

One bay mare, 12 years old, 650 lbs., 14 hands high, blind in right eye.

Branded
Right Hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before June 1, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. May 1, last pub. May 16, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by M. H. Frederick, Estancia, N. M.

One red mottled face cow, 5 years old, 875 lbs., about 12 1/2 hands high, wattle.

Branded
Left ribs.



Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before June 1, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. May 1, last pub. May 16, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by E. M. Keenan, Springer, N. M.

One red white face cow, about 8 years old, 800 lbs.

Branded
Left hip



Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before June 7, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,

Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. May 7, last pub. May 22, '17.

Worcester, Mass., May 10.—The Eastern baseball league, formed a year ago by the amalgamation of the Eastern association and the old New England league, starts on its championship season today.