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CONGRESS SEES NEED FOR ACTION

GERMAN SPIES AND PROPAGANDISTS MUST BE SEVERELY PUNISHED TO SAVE MOB RULE

Washington, April 4.—German spies-propagandists and persons making disloyal utterances were denounced in the senate today when an effort was made to push through a house bill providing penalties of 20 years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for interference with government bond sales, acts intended to interfere with the army draft and disloyal statements. "We've got to do something to catch these scoundrels and spies all over the country," said Senator Overman of North Carolina. "People are taking the law into their own hands on the ground that congress is not passing necessary laws. We hear reports of mobs everywhere."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts declared the bill would "not catch a single spy," asserting that spies do not do their work publicly or openly make disloyal utterances. German propaganda has been notoriously conducted and the bill's purpose is to broaden the espionage law," Senator Walsh of Montana said. He said some federal courts have made "strained constructions" of existing law and discharged persons who have denounced the president and the nation and obstructed the draft and bond subscriptions.

The legislation also penalizes willful manufacture of defective war materials including their ingredients.

A special clause provides that employees shall not be prohibited from agreeing to stop work when for the bona fide purpose of obtaining better wages or conditions of employment but otherwise penalizes acts interfering with production of war supplies.

Fears that enactment of the bill in its present form would retard rather than aid the sale of Liberty Bonds, was expressed by Senator Thomas of Colorado. "The measure," he said, would take away many of a citizen's legal rights, including his right to criticize the president.

Vigorously opposing the measure, Senator Johnson, of California said he was "astonished" at its breadth and that it could be used to curb freedom of the press and free speech. He said it is the "fashion" to impute disloyalty to men who do not agree with every doctrine presented.

"This bill is not to punish disloyalty," he said, vehemently, "but to suppress the freedom of the press and prevent one from presenting legitimate criticism of the present government or administration in the prosecution of the war. Not only

would it suppress the press and make it subservient to those in power to day but it would even prevent you from thinking as you wish to think."

Senator Johnson declared the bill would prohibit a man from criticizing anything or anybody in the administration.

George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information was denounced as a "slivering sneerer," and characterized as the "chosen spokesman for the administration," by Senator Watson of Indiana. A number of newspaper editorials written by Creel in Denver some years ago in which he vigorously denounced the president, the supreme court and the senate, were read by the Indiana senator, who asked whether the pending measure would apply to such articles.

"Ought this man be permitted to hold that position?" asked Senator Watson, referring to Creel as chairman of the committee on public information. "Shouldn't the senate ask for his removal?" Senator Watson quoted Creel as saying in one editorial that the United States senate is a body "that sits in despotism," and "the supreme court is not responsible to the people."

Another which the Indiana senator declared was signed by Creel and which referred to America as a "nation of commercial sharks," was denounced as "a vile slander on the United States."

After the speech by Senator Watson further consideration of the bill went over until tomorrow.

MEN WITH PICTURESQUE GARB OR HIRSUTE APPENDAGE RELEGATED TO REAR SEATS

Chicago, April 4.—The trial of more than 100 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, accused of conspiracy to disrupt the nation's war program was halted for two hours today while a battery of federal agents searched for one of four jurors tentatively accepted yesterday by the government. Federal Judge Landis ordered that every means be taken to have the absent juror in court early this afternoon. Pieces of dark bread and samples of coffee were carried into court today by the 88 prisoners confined in the county jail and a petition was presented asking Judge Landis to order an investigation of conditions at the jail. The petition protested that the men could not be expected to remain in good health and thus prevent further delays in the trial if the fare of dark bread and weak coffee for breakfast and the same for supper four times a week remained in order.

Organization literature, which has been flooding the court room was barred by Judge Landis after counsel for the government called attention to the distribution of the "daily bulletin" attacking the public press and announcing a big mass meeting here for raising defense funds.

Since razors were furnished to some of the men, several flowing beards have disappeared. There also was a rearrangement of seating the prisoners today. Flaring waistcoats

and other queer raiment were removed from the front row, which is now held by clean shaven prisoners, white collars and modest cravats.

J. T. (Thurs raised) Doran, a Pacific coast organizer, whose scarlet beard, checkered mackinaw, light blue trousers and green eye shade have made a conspicuous figure, protested against changes. "This isn't a school of camouflage or a convention of movie idols," he said to George Hardy, secretary of the marine transport workers, who was given Doran's seat.

London, April 5.—Count Czernin, in spite of the marked change toward the bellicose in his latest speech, still speaks in softer accents than ever have been heard from Berlin, the morning newspapers say in their comment on the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister's address to the Vienna municipal council.

The Daily Mail, characterizes the speech as "Austrian bluff," and says that Count Czernin's assertion that the blockade of Germany is broken in the east will not fill the hungry stomachs of Germans and Austrians. It adds that the issue must be decided by iron and blood in the battle that is now being pitched. The Daily Telegraph thinks that coming at the moment it does, the speech will command but a small share of the attention which it would have received three weeks ago. The speech, the Morning Post says, may be regarded as the customary peace offensive upon the temporary defeat of the war of the central powers. It declares that it is addressed to the president of the United States and seems designed to impress President Wilson with the idea that the recent attack was forced upon the central powers by the refusal of the allies to discuss terms of peace. The Post concludes: "Count Czernin apparently is making another attempt to detach the United States from the allies, possibly with a view of saving Bulgaria, and Turkey from a declaration of war by America. Judging by reports received of the Austrian minister's overtures we cannot but regard them as rather clumsily conceived."

Washington, April 4.—State governors were asked by Director General McAdoo today "to see that the tax burden on the railroads be made as light as is consistent with the necessities of your states and its subdivisions." In a letter to the governors, McAdoo also made a plea for economy in state and local public expenditures requiring new capital. The director general said the imposition of unnecessary state and local taxation on the railroads will be a distinct impediment to the carriers of the war an added burden upon the government. The railroad bill provides that government operation of the railways shall not affect existing laws or powers of the states in relation to the taxation.

Personally we are far from being superstitious, but we do believe a horseshoe is luckier than a man who has to buy automobile tires.

CATTELEMEN WILL ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION

MEN ON MEXICAN BORDER MUST PREPARE FOR RAIDING BANDITS

Marathon, Tex., April 3.—William Stillwell, of Alpine, Tex., was killed by Mexican bandits at San Helena, Tex., 90 miles south of here on the Rio Grande, according to a message received here over the army telegraph line from Captain Carroll Bates of the United States cavalry. No details nor the date of the killing was given. Stillwell's family lives in Alpine. He is a cattleman.

A meeting of cattlemen of the Big Bend district will be held at Vanhorn, Tex., tomorrow to consider plans for a better protection of American ranches in the Big Bend. The meeting was decided upon by the executive committee of the Panhandle Southwestern Stockmen's association which met here late yesterday.

It was also decided at this meeting to call upon Governor Hobby and the United States senators from Texas to provide better protection for the American side of the Mexican border. More civil guards was urged as it was claimed the United States cavalry was stationed along the railroad too far distant to protect the border ranches. Col. George T. Langhorne, commander of the Big Bend district, has been invited to attend the Van Horn meeting.

Cattlemen of the Big Bend and the Mexican border west of that district have been considering the formation of a home guard regiment to be composed of cowboys and ranchers who can ride, shoot and stand the rough life of the border country. An effort was made by Colonel Langhorne to form such an auxiliary unit for patrolling the border and efforts were made to have the Unit formed under the state laws. This effort failed. The raid on the Neville ranch recently and the killing of Stillwell has resulted in the ranchers and cattlemen banding together for mutual protection.

INSANE MAN ESCAPES

El Paso, April 4.—Although handcuffed, Charles Wallace, a Greek, succeeded in leaping from a window of a window of a passenger train leaving El Paso, eastbound last night, just east of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad yards here. Up to noon today no trace had been found of him. Wallace was being taken to the San Antonio asylum for the insane. He was in custody of Chief of Police Pollock and probation officer, Mrs. Emma Webster.

THE WORLD WAR

British Army Headquarters in France, April 1 (By the Associated Press.)—The Germans last evening made two attacks in quick succession against the British lines west of the town of Albert but on both occasions the enemy was thrown back.

The last 24 hours continued unfavorable to the aggressive Germans along the British section of the new battlefield and was a strikingly good period for the defenders. This morning the British were holding their entire line with strength and they had smashed numerous heavy German attacks at various points and had taken the initiative at several places successfully.

The most intensive fighting continued south of the Somme in the zone where the French have been making such a gallant stand. The outstanding feature of the conflict on the northern end of the front is that the British again have killed a great number of the enemy which, despite its harsh counter attack is what will end the war.

The British initiated a forward movement about Feuchy Copse east of Arras. They launched a local attack at 3 o'clock this morning and pressed it so vigorously that they reclaimed a stretch of territory 1,500 yards long and averaging about 200 yards in depth. This success has tactical advantages, but they were small compared with the fact that the British were able, after the past ten days of gruelling work to undertake an offensive operation. South of the Somme where there has been so much hard fighting the British appear to have the situation well in hand and the town hall of Moeruil, about which sanguinary struggles have been swaying was at last reports still flying the British flag defiantly from the steeple.

One of the most costly attacks the enemy attempted yesterday was between Morelandcourt and the Somme where a heavy assault was made against the Austrians shortly after midday.

The attackers came forward in masses and the British threw themselves against the advancing lines so fiercely that the Germans were hurled back, leaving 3,000 dead.

The British operations at Lassigny farm south of Hebuterne between Arras and Albert yesterday which resulted in straightening the defending line, was a brilliant success. The Germans were pushed back with heavy casualties and British troops returned with 200 prisoners, 40 machine guns and a trench mortar.

South of Arras the enemy made two attacks yesterday. One was near Hamelincourt, astride the Arras-Bapaume railway while the other was north of Boileux St. Mare. Both of these efforts were smashed. There was an unconfirmed report today that a large concentration of guns in preparation for an attack on a certain place on the battle front had been caught in an artillery and machine gun barrage and completely knocked out.

The results of the fighting on the British front south of the Somme during the past two days have been satisfactory. Heavy German attacks on both sides of the Luce river Friday forced the British to fall back somewhat. Friday night the enemy pushed forward and penetrated a large wood northeast of Moreuil, which created an uncomfortable situation for the defenders. Saturday the British started to restore the lines and cavalry was sent out for the purpose of clearing the wood and re-establishing the positions north of Moreuil. There was not a hitch in the program. The cavalry swept through the forest like a winter

snowstorm and forced the enemy to fall back, not only here but further to the north.

North of the Luce the enemy yesterday morning attacked in force along the British line between Warfusse and Marcelcave. This assault was preceded by a vigorous artillery bombardment. The cavalry was again put into play and by 10 o'clock the Germans were compelled to admit defeat and to retire with large casualties.

A little later the enemy again put down a tremendous barrage between Warfusse and the Somme and after two hours of terrific gun fire advanced in masses. They came against more cavalry and met a similar fate, the British line remaining intact. North of Aubercourt south of Marcelcave the British stormed and recaptured high ground to which the Germans had clung tenaciously.

It is now possible to tell of a spectacular feature of a brilliant British defense last week below the Somme. It is the story of a little army composed largely of an assortment of troops who were hastily assembled in a great crisis and who successfully held a vital stretch of the front against ferocious German onslaughts until reinforced.

In this gallant force were included American railway engineers which as in the battle of Cambrai last November they threw aside their tools fully held a vital stretch of the allied colors.

It was last Tuesday afternoon at a critical moment when it was absolutely necessary that more troops should be thrown into the British line to hold the onrush of Germans. Reinforcements were on the way but could not arrive in time. There was no time to lose and a certain general immediately organized a force collected from the various units nearby, in which were the Americans.

Fifteen hundred followed the lead of their dashing brigadier out into the swirling battle line where they were strung over a front of 1,200 yards against which hordes of Germans were flung. It seems almost inconceivable that these defenders, brave unto death though they were, could have been able to hold that long sector, but they held. The enemy advanced in force and hurled themselves time and time again against the British line in this region, but they found no weak spot. This composite force stood as gallantly and as well as their comrades to the right and to the left. They slung on for many hours until the regular army came up. This is a sample of the fighting spirit which allied soldiers are showing in this time of stress.

Paris, April 1—The battle continued with extreme violence last night in the sector north of Mont Didier, large bodies of troops being thrown in by the Germans, the war office announces. The French and British troops broke up the assaulting waves. Further south the fight was no less violent, the Germans making incessant attacks in an effort to capture Grivesnes. The French retained possession of the town and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

The statement follows:

Yesterday and last night the battle continued with extreme violence on the north of Mont Didier, the enemy. The enemy directed his efforts in particular along the front between Mont-Didier and the Peronne-Amiens road, and threw forward important forces with the particular object of enlarging his gains west of Hangard en Santerre.

French and British troops broke up the assaulting waves, which were not able to debouch. A brilliant counter attack in which our allies gave proof of their valor, enabled the

French to throw back the enemy completely and recapture this village.

"The fighting further south was no less violent. Grivesnes was the objective of powerful attacks which were renewed incessantly leading to hand-to-hand fighting. This town remained in the hands of the French who inflicted considerable losses on the Germans. Between Mont Didier and Lassigny there is nothing to report."

Today's official reports on the situation along the great battle front revealed conditions virtually unchanged. Yesterday's dispatch from General Pershing in which it was noted that both sides were digging in between Mont Didier and Noyon made it seem probable that the lull would continue in this sector at least and apparently there is little more activity along the line north of Mont Didier and along the British front.

Considerable increase in the violence of the artillery fire at some points is announced which was to have been expected as the opposing armies were increasingly able to get their large guns into position.

Paris has been subjected not only to another long range bombardment but to an air raid. At any rate the dispatches show a period of an hour and 10 minutes early this morning between the sounding of an alarm and the "all clear" signal. No report as to bomb dropping or casualties if any has been issued, however, the big gun bombardment, the eighth upon the region of Paris, started shortly after 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Infantry operations on a large scale on the Pizard battlefield have died down while both sides prepare for the next move in the great conflict. Vicious local fighting has occurred between Albert and Mont Didier, but the Germans have been checked in all attempts to advance toward Amiens, while the Franco-British troops have made small gains between the Somme and Demuin.

In these days of desperate and sanguinary fighting on the line before Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere the Germans apparently have learned that massed infantry attacks without great military preparation are fruitless and most costly. The German artillery fire is reported to be weak, indicating that the enemy has not yet been able to move his big guns across the barren region between St. Quentin and Albert.

Seventy-seven German divisions are on the battle line waiting for the guns before attempting another gigantic effort to reach Amiens. North of the Somme, there are 40 divisions while 37 are on the line between the Somme and Chauny.

Meanwhile the allied armies under General Foch are making ready not only to counter at another German blow, which the enemy must make or concede defeat but probably also for a counter offensive. American troops not unlikely will participate in the approaching renewal of heavy fighting along most of the line and more than 100,000 are moving toward the battle lines. Some unseasoned American units will be placed side by side with hardened British and French veterans, according to a decision announced in London.

The Germans are reported to be massing troops before Albert, where their attacks were beaten back by the British Monday. The British look for heavy German efforts north of the Somme where there has been no marked activity since the repulse at Arras Thursday.

Except for the activity at Albert the fighting has been confined to the line between the Somme and Mont Didier. The allied troops have reclaimed ground between the Somme and Demuin while between Hagard and Moreuil heavy German attacks

were beaten off with losses.

German attempts against Grivesnes, northwest of Mont Didier were repulsed by the French.

Artillery exchanges continue on the rest of the front in France, including the American sector near Toul and on the Italian front. The Austro-German artillery fire again the Italian lines is moderate and there are yet indications that the enemy is ready to launch his attack with the many thousands of troops reported to have been brought from the eastern theater.

In the three Caucasus districts ceded to Turkey by Russia in the peace treaty with the central powers, heavy fighting has broken out. The Armenian and Georgian inhabitants are defending themselves against the Turks who are attempting military occupation.

British Headquarters in France, Monday, April 1 (By the Associated Press.)—The German attack along the Scarpe river on March 28 has as its objective the city of Arras and the formidable Vimy ridge. Careful plans were laid to carry out this ambition and the attack was supported by a very heavy assault south and southwest of Arras, units of at least 11 German divisions being employed here. It may be seen, therefore, that the German plans were far reaching but the main result they achieved was to swell the already great total of their casualties. At about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th German artillery of all calibers opened a terrific bombardment against the British position.

It was obvious the enemy intended to attack and at 6:40 o'clock the British gunners unloaded an avalanche of steel against every known place of assembly the Germans might be using. On the extreme north the storm center lay between Gavrelle and Ophy, the Germans pivoting on Ophy. The Germans lost terribly in the heavy fighting which lasted all day, during which the British fell back to a line between Bailleul and Willerval. The German attacks against these positions were futile. Elsewhere north of the river, the British stood their ground and pushed forward slightly Friday and Saturday.

London, April 12.—In the sector between the Avre and Luce rivers, yesterday, the British took 50 prisoners, the war office announces. Thirteen machine guns were captured.

Near Hebuterne the British made a successful stand, capturing machine guns and prisoners. A German counter attack was repulsed. The statement follows:

"In the course of the fighting yesterday in the area between the Avre and the Luce rivers we captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns. A large number of German dead were found and two counter attacks attempted by the enemy later in the day were broken up with heavy losses by our artillery.

"A successful local enterprise carried out by us in the neighborhood of Hebuterne resulted in the capture of 73 prisoners and three machine guns. Many Germans were killed in this operation also and a hostile counter attack during the afternoon was completely repulsed.

KEEP ON FIGHTING

Washington, D. C., April 2—A prayer for victory of the allied armies, a "lasting and righteous peace," and for the men "defending the cause of truth and freedom in the awful battle being waged across the sea," was made today in the senate by the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, archbishop of York. The invocation closed with the Lord's prayer, in which senators and spectators joined.

GAS PROTECTORS ARE FOUND DAMAGED AFTER COMPLETION IN FACTORY

Washington, April 2.—Charges that German spies are interfering with the manufacture of gas masks intended for use in France were made in the senate today by Senator Thomas of Colorado, who declared that in one factory, 2,900 out of 5,000 masks were found defective. Even after the defective ones had been discarded a number later were found packed with those that had passed inspection, he said. Senator Thomas declared the masks had been damaged by small perforations and asserted the work was done by persons in the factory.

Senator Thomas declared the United States now faced a serious situation. The German drive, he declared, has not ended.

"Is there any significance in the fact that these labor conditions exist now or is it only a coincidence?" the Colorado senator asked, referring to the reports of strikes in various parts of the country. He added he believed them to be a part of German propaganda.

"I contend that the man who incites strike at this time is an enemy of the United States and should be treated as such," Senator Thomas continued. "That is equally true of our profiteers."

In declaring that union labor is responsible for the Kansas City labor trouble, Senator Reed of Missouri said it will be a "very dark day for organized labor," if it interferes with war industry. Denouncing the I. W. W., Senator Pomerene of Ohio said they were "a fertile field" for professional agitators.

PRIORITY OF DELIVERY OF RAW MATERIAL WILL BE DETERMINED

Washington, April 2.—Creation of a requirement division which will establish a priority of delivery in raw and manufactured war materials was announced today by the war industries board. The division will eliminate competition among government departments in obtaining supplies.

A price-fixing program, closely allied with the priorities arrangement, soon to be put into effect, contemplates the organization of committees to pass on prices, consisting of members of the war industries board, who are directly charged with the study of raw materials and manufacturers products, a labor representative, the chairman of the federal trade commission, the chairman of the tariff committee and the fuel administration. The new priority agency will be headed by Alexander Legge. Other members already named are Judge E. B. Parker, priorities; George N. Peek finished products; J. L. Replogle, steel; Director Gifford council of national defense and Col. Geo. H. Estes, war department.

Government agencies whose requirements will be co-ordinated by the division include the army and navy, the shipping board and the railroad, fuel and food administrations.

Paris, April 2.—French and British troops advanced last night between the Somme and Demuin, it is announced officially. Over most of the front between the Somme and the Oise the night was relatively quiet. Heavy artillery fighting occurred at some points. The statement follows:

The night was relatively calm on the front between the Oise and the Somme. Artillery fighting became heavy along some parts of the battlefield.

Franco-British troops made progress during the night between the Somme and Demuin. In the region of the Cologne trench and at Bar de

Sapt the French made two successful raids, and took prisoners."

AFTER LONG DELAY SENATE ACTS ON LAW THAT MEANS REAL PUNISHMENT

Washington, April 2.—In favorably reporting a bill to impose drastic penalties on disloyal acts, the senate judiciary committee today adopted an amendment by Senator Poindexter of Washington prescribing imprisonment for 20 years and \$10,000 fine for "whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of the German empire or its allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein."

The committee also approved the same penalties for persons obstructing government war bond issues and for willfully "attempting" as well as actual attempts, to obstruct recruiting or enlistment in the army.

The Poindexter amendment would make it unlawful "for any person or persons in the presence or hearing of others, to utter any disloyal, threatening, scurrilous, contemptuous, slurring, abusive or seditious language about the government of the United States or the constitution of the United States or the president of the United States or the flag of the United States or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States or the good and welfare of the United States or any other language calculated to bring the United States, or the United States government or the president of the United States or the constitution of the United States, or the army or navy or soldiers or sailors of the United States or the flag of the United States, or the good and welfare of the United States into contempt, scorn, contumely or disrepute; or any language calculated to incite or inflame resistance to any duty, constituted, federal or state authority in connection with the prosecution of war; or threaten the good or welfare of the United States or the United States government, or to advise, urge or incite any curtailment of production in this country to anything or things, product or products necessary or essential to the prosecution of the war in which the United States may be engaged, with intent by such curtailment to cripple or hinder the United States in the prosecution of such war."

The committee was unanimous in its action. Other amendments written into the bill by the committee with the same drastic penalties prohibit disloyal or abusive utterances or writings, display of enemy flags or any acts tending to curtail production of essential war products or to "advocate, teach, favor or defend" such acts.

Washington, April 2.—The fuel administration today announced new classifications and prices for New Mexico coal. The new prices effective as of April 1, follow.

Raton district: Run of mines, \$2.25; prepared sizes, \$3.25; slack, \$1.65.
Gallup field: Run, \$3.05; prepared sizes, \$4.05; slack, \$2.00; Carthage field: run, \$4.25; prepared, \$5.05; slack, \$3.55; Cerillos field: run, \$4.05; prepared, \$4.55; slack, \$3.55; Sugarite and Monroe fields: run, \$3.00; prepared, \$4.00; slack, \$2.00. Operators who complied with the Washington wage agreement may add 45 cents a ton to the prices.

MISSOURI MAGISTRATE LOVES HOME FOLKS TOO MUCH BUT STANDS PAT

Springfield, Mo., April 2.—Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburg in the federal court here today ordered Judge J. S. Evans, a member of the county court of Dallas county, Missouri, con-

fined to the Jackson county jail until such time as he gives assurance that he will obey the mandate of the court and order a tax levy in Dallas county to create a fund to meet the old railroad bond judgments.

Judge Evans was arrested when a force of United States deputy marshals made a dash into Dallas county early last Saturday morning. He was charged with contempt for ignoring the order to make the levy.

The defense of Judge Evans in court today was that he stood between "love for the citizens of the county and duty in obeying the federal court order and choosed to stand by the people. After judgment of the court was passed attorney for the defendant filed a writ of error and appealed to the United States appellate court. Bond of \$10,000 was furnished.

AMERICANS WILL BE BRIGADED WITH OLD FIGHTERS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES

Washington, April 2.—The announcement from London that American army units are to be brigaded with British and French organizations was interpreted by army officers here today as indicating that the United States government is ready to thrust aside all question of national pride in placing American man power at the immediate disposal of the allies.

The plan was decided on at a conference between Secretary Baker and General Bliss and General Pershing and British and French officials.

Details of the method to be followed are not available and presumably will be arranged by General Pershing. There was every indication, however that American troops now in training here are to be rushed across regardless of their proficiency.

Whatever efforts may be made to keep a purely American unit in a veteran division of one of the other armies, officers say the exigencies of conflict in the problem of replacing losses will lead to the creation ultimately of composite battalions rather than of divisions, composed of French and American or British and American units. A complete merging of the men is as certain, it is believed as is the merging of regular army, national army and national guard units in the American army. There is no practical way to avoid it, officers say without impairing the efficiency of the entire force. There are many officers who believe this to be the only practical solution of the transportation and supply problems of American military power is to be available to repel the German onslaught.

ALL INFORMATION MUST NOW BE MANUFACTURED IN HEAD-QUARTERS

Washington, April 2.—Under orders cabled to the war department Secretary Baker has directed that in future all information concerning American forces in France will be made public only from the headquarters of the expeditionary forces. Information about troops at home will be given out by the war department as in the past.

Major General March, acting chief of staff, made the following announcement:

"The war department has been notified by cable that Secretary of War Baker has prescribed the following rules for handling publicity of matters pertaining to troop movements and operations:

"First—All matters pertaining to events, persons, policies or operations (France) will only be officially given out from the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in France.

"Second—Similar matters affecting forces at home will be given out at the war department."

Milwaukee, April 2.—Early voting in the special senatorial election in Wisconsin, which is to determine who shall fill the vacancy in congress caused by the death of Senator Paul Husting was unusually heavy.

The senatorial candidates are Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot, republican, Joseph F. Davies, democrat, and Victor L. Berger, socialist. All three senatorial candidates are claiming victory. Democratic leaders claim that the cities will go heavily for the democratic candidate and overcome Lenroot's strength in the country. Berger predicted a socialist landslide in Milwaukee county and said he would pick up enough votes in the German counties along the shore of Lake Michigan to elect him.

London, April 1. (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—How necessary the rapid building of airplanes is, can be gathered from the official reports of losses on all battle fronts during February. These totalled 361, of which 268 fell on the western front, 85 in Italy, three in Palestine, three in Macedonia and one in Mesopotamia.

The allies report that 273 German and Austrian machines were brought to earth by entente airmen while the German headquarters claim to have brought down 88 allied machines on the various fronts. Losses for December on the western and Italian sections alone were 390.

New York, April 2.—When the will of Mike Donovan, who used to box with Theodore Roosevelt at the White House, was filed for probate here today it was learned for the first time that the real name of the former middleweight champion was Michael J. O'Donovan.

The silver championship belt which O'Donovan won, he leaves to a son, Arthur, who is with the 105th field artillery at Spartanburg, S. C., with the stipulation that it is to be kept in the trophy room of the New York Athletic club, where O'Donovan was for many years boxing instructor. The estate is valued at about \$4,500.

Washington, April 2.—Resenting an effort by American consul Simplic to enforce the instructions of the state department regarding prevention of trade with black-listed firms, Mexican officials at Guaymas have not only cancelled his exequatur, but that of the British consul there as well according to word received here today. The Mexicans are said to hold the British official responsible for instigating the American consul to prevent the landing of goods from an American vessel consigned to a Guaymas firm whose name appears on the black list.

Officials here believed German influence in Guaymas inspired the Mexican authorities and that a protest to the national authorities in Mexico City will be sufficient to protect the consuls in the execution of their duties.

NO BULGARIANS

Washington, April 2.—A report to the state department today from American Consul General Murphy at Scia declared that no Bulgarian troops were moved to the western front for the big German offensive. It had been stated that Bulgarians were fighting in the west alongside Germans and Austrians.

Mt. Sinai hospital, the largest Jewish institution of its kind in New York city, has elected two women to its board of trustees.

DAKOTA DEMOCRATS CONFER

Fargo, N. D., April 2.—Members of the democratic state central committee and other leaders of the democratic party in North Dakota met in this city today to plan for the approaching state campaign.

THE WORLD WAR

Canadian Army Headquarters in the Field, (via London) April 3 (By the Canadian Press, Ltd.)—Again this morning our guns, heavy and light, have smashed up the enemy trenches, communications and assembly areas, our artillery co-operating with the infantry in 15 minutes of barrage fire, while our machine guns swept No Man's Land and the opposing trenches. Our "stokes" and trench mortars added the weight of their fire to the program which gave the enemy further grim notice of our readiness to meet his offensive operations. While both the enemy's weight of artillery and infantry concentration point to another attempt against Arras and Vimy ridge, nothing more than patrol activity has characterized our front line, save for one raid north of Acheville against enemy post, as a result of which we captured one prisoner. In visits to batteries, battalions and brigades and divisions, the correspondent has found high spirits everywhere. It is felt that Germany has lost the first play in her desperate gamble for victory and while further bitter fighting is anticipated, there is no conviction anywhere that the enemy can succeed in the future where he has failed in the past.

London, April 3.—There are indications that an Austrian attack on Italy is in preparation and we shall not be surprised if it develops before long, said Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly talk today.

General Maurice indicated his belief that further gigantic battles were in prospect on the western front. For the moment he said, "after a series of great battles, the front both north and south of the Somme has reached a condition of stability. But we are only at the beginning of April which is earlier than the beginning of the offensive last year and a whole year's campaigning season is still before us. "It would be futile to think the German operations at an end." The Germans, General Maurice stated, were making a great effort in the air at a time when the allies were somewhat crippled by the loss of many airdromes and such equipment.

"The German principle," he went on, "is to concentrate everything on whatever they undertake. That principle is being applied to the western front. That is why they stopped bombing London. While the allies still retain superiority in the air, and preponderance in men and machines we are far from having anything like command of the air. The enemy is able to take as many photographs as he requires and to conduct the necessary reconnaissance and scouting by air."

Paris, April 3.—A German attack south of Moreuil last night was repulsed by the French fire and the enemy was unable to gain a footing in any part of the French positions the war office announces except at one point. The French also broke up a German attack near Rollot and gained ground north of Pleomnt.

The statement follows: "On the front between the Somme and the Ooize, there was increasing activity on the part of the artillery on both sides south of Moreuil the enemy made a spirited attack against the French positions between Morisel and Mally-Hameval. it was repulsed by the French fire and the enemy was not able to obtain a footing in the French defenses, except at a single point.

"A German effort north of Rollot was broken up by the French fire.

Last night the French carried out a local operation on the slopes north of Pleomnt, in the course of which our troops enlarged their position appreciably and took 60 prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

On March 31 and April 1 French aerial squadrons threw down 12,000 kilograms (more and 13 tons) of projectile on railways and cantonments at Ham Chauny, Noyo, etc. A large fire was observed in the railway station at Chaulnes. German cantonments in the region of Roye were bombarded with many projectiles and attacked with machine guns from a low elevation. French pursuit planes were engaged in many fights in the course of which eight German airplanes were brought down. Two others were put out of action."

Germany's "peace drive" through Picardy enters upon its third week with both forces preparing for the resumption of heavy fighting. The weather has interfered somewhat but the Germans have not renewed their heavy attacks and the fighting front has remained virtually unchanged since Monday.

North of the Somme the British have improved their positions in small attacks, while on the important sector south of the river there has been no infantry action. In the region north of Mont Didier, which has been the scene of much heavy fighting, the artillery bombardment has been violent, but the enemy has made no attempt to attack.

While there is little doubt that the Germans must attack again and will have to sustain still greater losses in further efforts against the allied line much interest centers in the plans of General Foch. The attacks by the British between Albert and Arras and by the French between Mont Didier and Noyon apparently were for the purpose of proving local positions. Silence is being maintained by both sides as to the next act in the titanic military contest.

German newspapers declare that the German drive was halted by bad weather and not by the Franco-British defenses. Admission is made that the Germans are having great difficulty in moving up guns and supplies over the muddy areas of the Somme and that transportation is in poor shape because of the necessity for constructing new roads. Amiens, the primary objective of German efforts in the past two weeks is free from danger for the moment. A military proclamation posted there informs the population that threatening peril has been removed and exhorts them to maintain confidence.

American troops in the region of Toul and in an unnamed place, have been subjected to a heavy bombardment from enemy guns. Gas shells were used mainly in the fire against the Americans in the unnamed places. High explosive shells and gas projectors were used in the artillery attack northwest of Toul but no great damage was done.

Reconnaissance and patrol activities are increasing on the Italian front, especially from west of Lake Garda to the Piave river. The Italians have captured several enemy outposts and made a number of prisoners.

A German force has been landed at Hango, on the southern coast of Finland, to aid in the campaign against the Finnish rebels. The Finnish government forces are bombarding Tammer forest north of Helsingfors. While new Russian reinforcements are reported to have arrived to help the rebels, who control most of southern Finland, Germany's offensive on the seas, like her land drive, fell down last week. Only 16 British French and Italian steamships were sunk in the past week, while in the

previous seven days, 37 were lost through the activities of German submarines. The British losses last week were 13 ships including six of more than 1,600 tons, which compares most favorably with the loss of 28, including 16 of the larger tonnage, the previous week. Fifteen British merchantmen escaped successfully from submarine attacks.

The French Report

Paris, April 4.—Heavy artillery fighting occurred last night on the front north of Mont Didier, the war office announces. In raids in Champagne and on the Verdun front the French took prisoners and also captured two machine guns. The statement follows:

"The artillery fighting became very violent during the night in the region north of Mont Didier, northwest of Rheims in the Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), French troops penetrated German trenches at several points bringing back 30 prisoners and two machine guns. German raids east of Rheims, in Avocourt wood and north of St. Die were without success.

"There is nothing to report elsewhere."

Official From London

London, April 4.—There was little activity in the battle area last night with the exception of hostile artillery fire at various points, the war office announced today. A few prisoners were taken by the British. The statement reads:

"During the night a German machine gun post in the neighborhood of Hebutrene was rushed by our troops and the machine captured. A few prisoners were brought in on other parts of the battle front.

"Beyond hostile artillery activity at different points on the battle line and also in the Menin road and Paschendale sectors there is nothing further to report."

Washington, April 4.—State governors meeting here today with members of national defense urged drastic action to stamp out disloyalty and to curb the German language press. They also advocated measures to prevent preaching in German and the teaching of German in elementary schools.

Secretary Daniels, who presided as head of the council, asked the governors to formulate resolutions supporting the bill drafted by attorney General Gregory to reach spies, traitors and disloyal persons.

When full Americanization has been accomplished, Secretary Daniels said, not only will every American be mobilized for war, "but we will put the fear of God into the hearts of those who live among us and fatten upon us and are not Americans."

Governor Stewart of Montana said the governors found themselves in accord with the program of Americanization by education mapped out at yesterday's Americanization conference but believed more vigorous measures were necessary. The greatest criticism heard, he declared, "is against timorous attitude of the national government toward treason."

Former Senator LaFayette Young of Iowa, told of the organization in his state of the German-American patriotic society which he said was doing good work. He declared himself for elimination of the German press and of the German language in schools and churches.

We have more trouble with preachers who preach in German than with anybody else, he said. "They are public enemies whether they intend it or not."

"There are 5,000 persons in Iowa," he added, "who ought to be in the stockade this very minute. The nest

egg of all treason in the United States is the German press and the German language. I'm in favor of cleaning America up so she will stay put. I would suppress the German press. This is our country."

Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, read a telegram from his state saying German speaking people there were asking why the United States was in the war. The German press," he said, "had not told them truthfully the cause of the war. He urged that the foreign language press be compelled to carry translations for the information of their readers, and documents showing what forced the country into the war. The German-speaking citizens," he said, "were loyal and reports that there were not going to raise bumper crops were false.

Governor Alexander of Idaho also declared that German preachers were a menace. Governors Manning of South Carolina and Milliken of Maine warned that unless drastic steps were taken soon mob violence was to be expected.

El Paso, April 4.—Major Henry D. Jump, here today from Washington, D. C., as the representative of Surgeon General Gorgas, stated in an interview that all doctors who have not entered the army will shortly be interrogated as to their willingness to serve in the medical corps. He said the army will require 8,000 physicians and surgeons for the 800,000 men of the second draft.

Major Jump leaves today for Albuquerque. He is organizing a volunteer medical corps, an auxiliary of regular army medical corps and the medical reserve corps. From Albuquerque he will continue his tour of the southwest.

VESSELS INTERNED IN THIS COUNTRY WILL BE MADE TO AID ALLIES

New York, April 4.—The United States has requisitioned for use in entente service a number of Russian steamships formerly engaged in transporting supplies between America and Russia, according to authoritative information received in shipping circles here today.

The vessels are those which were detained in American ports when the Russian government came into power. They will continue to fly the Russian flag.

It is understood they will be operated by the Russian volunteer fleet, which represents the former Russian government in the United States and is still intact.

Some of the vessels are on the Pacific coast and will be brought to the Atlantic coast. Another of the ships is one which was recently held at a south Atlantic port after a mutiny and the removal of her crew charged with being supporters of the Bolsheviks.

WILL REORGANIZE POLICE

Santa Fe, April 4.—R. C. Dalton, W. W. Crawford, E. D. Oliver, and Dario Garcia of Socorro county were today commissioned mounted police by Governor W. E. Lindsey. Charles G. Swartzell of McKinley county was also commissioned. Tomorrow a conference is to take place in which Governor Lindsey, Victor Culberson, Charles L. Ballard and Charles Springer, chairman of the executive committee of the state council of defense, will discuss the proposed reorganization of the mounted police.

Santa Fe, April 4.—The penitentiary bloodhounds today failed to take up the trail of two Navajo prisoners, serving from two to four years from McKinley county, and who made their escape from the clay pits, northeast of Santa Fe, just at quitting time.

NEARLY HALF MILLION TONS PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF UNITED STATES

Tokio, Thursday, March 28 (By the Associated Press.)—It is learned from authoritative sources that an agreement has been concluded under which Japan will turn over to the United States 450,000 tons of shipping. Of this total 150,000 tons will be supplied at once in return for no consideration except the chartering rates of the allies. The Japanese government will make up the difference between this payment and the far eastern rate, involving an expenditure of 18,000,000 yen. Another 100,000 tons of new ships will be delivered between May and December, in exchange for an equal tonnage of steel. The remaining 200,000 tons will be turned over as constructed later, upon terms which are regarded as very satisfactory.

The plan was arranged by the American Ambassador Roland S. Morris, with the fullest co-operation on the part of the government and ship builders.

The amount of tonnage to be made available by Japan is considerably in excess of previous estimates. A dispatch received from Tokio said the amount was given by the Japanese newspapers as 250,000 tons.

GRAIN FOR SWITZERLAND MAY BE SUPPLIED FROM FRANCE

Washington, April 3—In endeavoring to protect neutral European nations from the consequences of the German ruthless submarine warfare, the United States is preparing to go even further than its original promises to keep Switzerland supplied with food and if necessary will allow that country to take grain through France. The grain supplied from France would be replaced by the United States.

Switzerland has failed to get Germany's consent for grain to be landed at Gette for transfer to her needy population. The grain is ready and ships have been provided. In view of the needs of the Swiss and of the attitude of Germany, the United States will try to carry out the pact by other means. The German attitude has delayed the program of shipments to Switzerland by approximately 90,000 tons.

Desperate attempts to prevent commercial agreements of any kind between the United States and European neutrals are being made by Germany, according to information received here. The efforts even have gone so far as the sinking of Spanish steamers carrying grain to Spain and it has been reported in cable dispatches that submarines have been placed around Spanish harbors. It is thought there the same policy was pursued with Holland and it is believed threats have been made against the Scandinavian countries.

GOVERNMENT'S SALVAGE MAN SAVES MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AT FORT BLISS

Fort Bliss, Tex., April 3—He does not go down the alley perched on an old wagon with dished wheels calling "Rags-Any-Rags!" But he is the most extensive dealer in junk on the Mexican border. He wears an olive drab uniform, two stars on his shoulders and a serious look for business is always rushing with Captain Fred Felix, Uncle Sam's junk man in the cavalry division here.

As head of the salvage and reclamation department of the general quartermaster depot here Captain Felix and his force of enlisted men are repairing and salvaging supplies which have been discarded by the

United States army in the border district. Three warehouses, a part of the fort machine shops and a big yard downtown are used for this work.

Tents which have been torn by the winds of March are repaired by men who have been sailors or who have experience in repairing canvas. Canvas cot covers which have been torn are cut up into small pieces and made into clothing bags. These cot covers were formerly discarded. A tailor shop has been established where worn and torn uniforms are repaired, buttons sewed on, the uniforms steam cleaned and pressed and returned to the owners. This is the only department where women workers have been called in to assist the salvage corps.

Army shoes which have been worn out by many marches over the desert sands near the fort are half soled by machinery, ripped places stitched, new laces inserted and the shoes sent back for further wear. Not a scrap of leather is permitted to be wasted by the reclamation and salvage department. Shoes too badly worn to be repaired and cavalry boots are ripped to pieces and the leather used for repairing other boots and shoes. The scraps are then sent to market for use in the manufacture of composition belting.

Recently 15 meat grinders for preparing meat for cooking were condemned and sent to the reclamation department to be sold for junk. Instead the parts were separated, re-assembled and five good grinders obtained while the remaining parts were stored for repairing other grinders. Broken parts were sold for junk.

Wagons, automobiles, tank wagons, soup kitchens and every other kind of field equipment is received by this department. Wagon makers replace worn parts of transport and ammunition wagons with new ones. All automobile parts are classified and a crew of garage men repair the cars as they come to the shops. Even tracks for caterpillar trucks are kept for repairing these big trucks which haul supplies over the desert.

Broken spurs, ragged guidons and flags, eyelets from canvas leggings, leather from worn out puttees, harness, saddles, tie ropes and even "bull whips" used by the army mule drivers are salvaged in Uncle Sam's big second hand junk shop here and the government is saved thousands of dollars by repairing army property which otherwise would have to be replaced with new.

JAPAN ADMIRES

Tokio.—Much attention is being paid by the press to changed conditions in America. The Kokumin today publishes a long interview with Marquis Okuma, the late prime minister and head of the liberal party under the title, "A Wide-Awake Nation and a Sleepy Nation."

In brief, Marquis Okuma observes that foreign and domestic policies of the United States since she joined the war show that the whole strength of the country is directed toward unifying the nation and making it stronger after the war. In conclusion he turned his attention towards Japan where he finds the people are listless and like fishermen sleepily sitting on the river bank and waiting for something to bite instead of being alert to meet the needs and opportunities of the country after the war.

TO ALL YOUNG MEN

NOT OF DRAFT AGE

Great chances in the army for you. The army and your country are calling you. Are you going to let the call go unheeded? Not if you are a 100 per cent American. If you are a 100 per cent American you will get around and see the recruiting officer,

and let him tell you how and why you are wanted. If you know any trade at all, the army can use you. If you are a machinist's helper, the army can use you. Any and all trades are included in this great offer, now is the time to get into the thick of things to help the country that you are a native of put the kaiser on the bum. Any little thing that you are able to do will be a great help toward putting the kaiser and all his associates out of the game, that is what the boys over there are doing. The boys over there need you as well as the army and Uncle Sam, why, because if you know anything about a machine you can help to keep them supplied with the necessities to hold what they have gotten a hold of. So come around and let the recruiting officer, or if there is no recruiting officer in your town go and see the postmaster and he will tell you how you can help. Do it now. Don't wait.

GOVERNMENT BILL APPROVES OF ACTION BUT MONEY MUST BE HELD IN TRUST

Chicago, April 4—Efforts of American stock holders to buy out German interests in important industries will receive the approval of this government, it was indicated today when it became known that two directors of the American Metal company of New York, have been given permission to open negotiations in Switzerland with German holders of 40 per cent of the stock of the company. The directors are Henry Bruer and Julian B. Beatty. The company, which is capitalized at \$25,000,000, has large holdings in mines and smelters in Mexico, South America, Colorado, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Kansas.

It is understood that the proposal placed before the state department was that the American holders buy out the enemy, the money involved to be placed in a special trust fund in Switzerland or Holland and its final disposition to be decided after the war.

El Paso, Texas, April 4.—Shippers will suffer most heavily by reason of the fire in the center of the business district in Juarez yesterday it was announced today following an official Mexican investigation. The loss in buildings was about \$20,000 and that of the goods was \$50,000. Store buildings of customs brokers suffered most. Mexican officials stated brokers do not assume responsibility for goods lost in transit. Street cars and telephone operation was interrupted during the fire owing to the breaking of cables. The El Paso fire department received thanks today for services rendered in putting out the fire which had gone beyond control of the Juarez department.

RUSSIA TO HAVE ARMY

Moscow, Tuesday, April 2 (By the Associated Press.)—Russia will form an army of 1,500,000 men, not inferior in power and equipment to the German and Japanese, M. Podvoisky, assistant secretary of war declared today at a conference in Moscow of the various military department heads. This would be the first step in arming the whole Russian nation. Since the beginning of the army organization two weeks ago 11,000 have enlisted in Moscow and been properly equipped. Many other cities are of considerable numbers of recruits, many of whom are trained. The great handicap he said, was lack of instructors.

PI KAPPA DELTA

Ottawa, Kan., April 4.—Ottawa university today began the entertainment of the national convention of Pi Kappa Delta, a Greek letter society of college students who have won honors as debaters.

BIG INCREASE IN VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND DECREASE IN PROFITS SHOWN

Albuquerque, N. M., April 4.—An increase in business of \$8,300 and a falling off in profits of \$750.

That is what a leading wholesale grocery firm of New Mexico shows for the first 19 days in March, 1918, as compared to the same period in the preceding year.

The food administration regards this showing as a striking demonstration of the fact that it is reducing the cost of certain food essentials to the consumer.

There have been some few complaints, in certain newspapers in New Mexico, of profiteering. The food administrator states that very few cases have been established and that invariably in cases where prices have been too high an immediate adjustment has been made when attention has been called to the matter. The example of the firm mentioned above, one of the largest in the state, is regarded as a gratifying proof of the manner in which purveyors of food generally are co-operating with the food administration.

LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATION TO BE GIVEN BY MANY EXPERTS

Albuquerque, N. M., April 4.—A Hoover demonstration kitchen and general lecture room is to be established in connection with the headquarters offices of the federal food administration for New Mexico. The quarters are furnished by J. Korber of Albuquerque free of cost to the food administration and the kitchen will be equipped by merchants of Albuquerque free of cost. In connection with the experiments and demonstrations here a widespread campaign will be conducted among the housewives of the state for practical kitchen Hooverizing in the preparation of meals. High school home economics teachers and the Hoover teams will assist in this work under the general directions of Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, head of the division of home economics. Lectures along these lines will be delivered in the demonstration room.

VOTING IN THE OPEN

Santa Fe, April 4.—The absence of more than 200 hundred young voters who have gone to military camps made quite a difference at the polls in the city election Tuesday and the total vote falls below a thousand. It was quite a novelty, the use of the election booths and the Australian secret ballot at a municipal election. In several of the wards the election was entirely out of doors, the ballot box, the election officers and watchers all being seated under the blue sky. As the day was calm, sunny and mild this worked no hardship. All of the municipal tickets were printed on the same blanket sheet but a separate ballot was used for the bond election which proposes a bond issue of \$10,000 to build a foundation for the city hall which is being moved to a new site.

HELD GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Santa Fe, April 4.—Feliciano Medrano pleaded guilty today in the federal court to the charge of attempting to cross the border into Mexico with munitions of war for his own personal use. Judge Neblett gave him 60 days in jail. D. A. Brooks was indicted for having government property in his possession, which he said he purchased from a soldier. Having been in jail for the past four months and six days, Judge Neblett permitted his sentence to expire tonight. There were seven indictments altogether that were returned by the federal grand jury.

PREDICT THAT GERMANS WILL SELECT NEW PLACE FOR ATTACK

Washington, April 1.—Germany has staked its fortunes on the spring campaign says the war department's weekly review of the military situation and the allies and the United States must be prepared for fresh attacks at new points if the Teutons fail to achieve victory in the present fighting.

"As the German higher command," continues the statement, "is apparently determined to force a decision or prove to his own satisfaction that he is unable to do so, we must be prepared in case of his failure to obtain major results in the present theater of operations, as he will attempt further offensive assaults in adjacent areas. But despite the successes gained by the Germans, says the review, the enemy has been unable to force a decision, and "so long as the allies are able to maneuver" with the consistent unity and flexibility which they have shown during the engagements of the last week, so long will victory elude the enemy.

The placing of American resources unreservedly at the disposal of the allies is noted and the statement announces that "such of our troops as have received sufficient training will assume a share of the burden now so valiantly borne by the French and British armies."

The review also mentions that American troops are taking their places in other parts of the line, thus relieving veteran French units for emergency service.

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED

New York, April 1.—The steamship Celtic, one of the big White Star liners, was attacked and torpedoed by a German submarine, according to reliable information received today in marine circles here, during a voyage from England to America. Efforts are being made to save the vessel, which, it is believed, carried no passengers.

The Celtic has a gross tonnage of 20,904 and has for many years been one of the largest steamships in trans-Atlantic service. She was built at Belfast in 1901 and flies the British flag.

Washington, April 1.—If there were any American soldiers at all on board the Celtic, it was said here today, they were very few in number and carried as "casuals returning home," it was stated that there were no sick or wounded on board.

DON'T LET IT LINGER

A cough that "hangs on" wears out the sufferer, leaving him unable to ward off sickness. Jos. Gillard, 148 Fillmore St., Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I was suffering with a dry hacking cough and a pain in my chest, but since taking Foley's Honey and Tar compound I have been relieved." It soothes, heals and cures.—Sold everywhere.—Adv.

BELL GOES TO FRISCO

Washington, April 2.—Major General J. Franklin Bell, who has been commanding the 76th National army division at Camp Upton, N. Y., was today assigned to take charge of the western department with headquarters at San Francisco. Major General Bell recently returned from a tour of inspection abroad.

RHEUMATIC PAINS RELIEVED

"I have used Chamberlain's Linctant for pains in the chest and lameness of the shoulders due to rheumatism, and am pleased to say that it has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes Mrs. S. N. Finch, Batavia, N. Y.—Adv.

UNION CARPENTERS ON GOVERNMENT WORK GO OUT AT NORFOLK

Norfolk, Va., April 1.—A strike of union carpenters employed on government construction work at the army and navy bases here, called this morning spread this afternoon to the navy yard at Portsmouth and the aviation field at Hampton. Most of the carpenters employed by the government in the entire vicinity are out.

The carpenters demand a minimum wage of 62½ cents an hour. The strike notice was served Friday on Rear Admiral Harris. Admiral Harris, who was in Washington, wired labor leaders here that the matter had been taken up and asked them to wait a decision expected in a few days. This the union leaders refused to do.

About 6,000 union carpenters are employed on government work in this district.

Six hundred men employed at Langley aviation field and at Fortress Monroe, on cantonment work, struck today jointly with those engaged in government work at Norfolk. The carpenters here already are getting 62½ cents per hour.

DR. MUCK EXAMINED

Boston, April 1.—Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, who has been in jail at Cambridge since his arrest a week ago as an enemy alien, was taken to the federal building today for further examination by officials of the department of justice. Much of the time was spent in the office of United States District Attorney Boynton, where Dr. Muck was questioned by the district attorney and his assistants. The nature of the examination was not revealed.

SENATE ADOPTS WAR MEASURE

Washington, April 1.—The conference report on the administration bill establishing a war finance corporation with \$500,000,000 capital and power to issue \$3,000,000,000 of bonds to assist war industry was adopted late today by the senate and sent to the house.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

"Don't think too much of your own methods. Watch other people's ways and learn from them." This is good advice, especially when billious or constipated. You will find many people who use Chamberlain's Tablets for these ailments with the best results, and will do well to follow their example.—Adv.

GUN MEN BUSY

New York, April 2.—Seven hours before the district attorney's office was to have been informed by Harry Cohen, also known as "Harry the Yot" of the name of the "man higher up" in the prosecutor's anti-gambling crusade, Cohen was shot and killed at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. District Attorney Swan immediately ordered the apprehension of Sam Schepps, who was one of the prosecution's star witnesses against Charles Becker, the police lieutenant who was executed for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, gambler, in 1912.

NATURE CURES, THE DOCTOR TAKES THE FEE

There is an old saying that "Nature cures, the doctor takes the fee," but as everyone knows you can help nature very much and thereby enable it to effect a cure in much less time than is usually required. This is particularly true of colds. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy relieves the lungs, liquifies the tough mucus and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.—Adv.

OVER 5,500,000 PERSONS OVER 10 YEARS CANNOT READ OR WRITE

Santa Fe, Mar. 31.—Secretary of the Interior Lane has sent the following letter to the president and to Senator Hoke Smith and Representative William J. Sears, chairman of the senate and house committees on education.

"I believe that the time has come when we should give serious consideration to the education of those who cannot read or write in the United States. The war has brought facts to our attention that are almost unbelievable and that are in themselves accusatory. There are in the United States (or were when the census was taken in 1910,) 5,516,163 persons over 10 years of age who were unable to read or write in any language. There are now 700,000 men of draft age in the United States who are, I presume, registered, who cannot read or write in English or in any other language. Over 4,600,000 of the illiterates in this country were 20 years of age or more. This figure equals the total population of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Delaware. The percentage of illiterates varies in the several states, from 1 per cent in Iowa to 29 per cent in Louisiana. More than 10 per cent of it was in 13 states. Half of the illiterates were between 20 and 45 years of age. It has been estimated by one of those concerned with this problem that if these five million and a half illiterate persons were stretched in a double line of march at intervals of three feet and were to march past the White House at the rate of 25 miles a day, it would require more than two months for them to pass. Over 58 per cent are white persons, and of these 1,500,000 are native born whites.

I beg you to consider the economic loss arising out of this condition. If the productive labor value of an illiterate is less by only 50 cents a day than that of an educated man or woman, the country is losing \$825,000,000 a year through illiteracy. This estimate is no doubt under rather than over the real loss. The federal government and the States spend millions of dollars in trying to give information to the people in rural districts about farming and home-making. Yet 3,700,000, or 10 per cent of our country folk, cannot read or write a word. They cannot read a bulletin on agriculture, a farm paper, a food pledge card, a Liberty Loan appeal, a newspaper, the Constitution of the United States, or their Bibles, nor can they keep personal or business accounts. An uninformed democracy is not a democracy. A people who cannot have means of access to the mediums of public opinion and to the messages of the president and the acts of congress, can hardly be expected to understand the full meaning of this war, to which they all much contribute, in life or property or labor.

It would seem to be almost axiomatic that an illiterate man cannot make a good soldier in modern warfare. Until last April the regular army would not enlist illiterates, yet in the first draft between 30,000 and 40,000 illiterates were brought into the army, and approximately as many near illiterates.

They cannot sign their names. They cannot read their orders posted daily on bulletin boards in camp. They cannot read their manual of arms.

They cannot read their letters or write home.

They cannot understand the signals or follow the signal corps in time of battle.

There are 700,000 men who cannot

read or write who may be drafted within our army within the next year or two. Training camps for soldiers are not equipped for school work, and the burden of teaching men to read the simplest English should not be cast upon the officers or others in the camps. We should give some education to all our men before they enter the army. There is even a larger problem than this that challenges our attention, and that is the teaching of the English tongue to millions of our population. Dr. John H. Finley, president of the university of the State of New York, in a recent speech, presented this picture which he found in one of the cantonments:

"How practical is the need of a language in this country, common to all tongues, is illustrated by what I saw in one of the great cantonments a few nights ago. In the mess hall, where I had sat an hour before with a company of men of the national army, a few small groups were gathered along the tables learning English under the tuition of some of their comrades, one of whom had been a district supervisor in a neighboring state and another a theological student. In one of those groups one of the exercises for the evening consisted in practicing the challenge when on sentry duty. Each pupil of the group (there were four of Italian and two of Slavic birth) shoulder in turn the long-handled stove shovel, and aimed it at the teacher, who ran along the side of the room as if to evade the guard. The pupil called out in broken speech, "Halt! Who goes there?" the answer came from the teacher, "Friend." And then, in as yet unintelligible English, (the voices of innumerable ancestors struggling in their throats to pronounce it,) the words, "Advance and give the countersign." So are those of confused tongues learning to speak the language of the land they have been summoned to defend. What a commentary upon our educational shortcomings that in the days of peace we had not taught these men, who have been here long enough to be citizens and tens of thousands of their brothers with them,) to know the language in which our history and laws are written and in which the commands of defense must now be given! May the end of this decade, though so near, find every citizen of our state prepared to challenge in one tongue and heart, the purpose of all who come, with the cry, "Who goes there?"

What I have said here leads to a respectful request that you give early consideration to House Bill 6490, which provides for a modest appropriation for the bureau of education to begin and conduct a vigorous and systematic campaign for the eradication of adult illiteracy. If the bill can be passed soon special attention can be given to teaching illiterate men of draft age, and especially those who are classified in Class A."

CONSTIPATION AND INDIGESTION

These are twin evils. Persons suffering from indigestion are often troubled with constipation. Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill., writes that when she first moved to Mattoon she was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation. Food distressed her and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on her stomach and chest. She did not rest well at night, and felt worn out a good part of the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets corrected this trouble so that she has since felt like a different person.—Adv.

Ocean Beach, a seaside resort in southern California, has a life saving guard of five women.

WHILE JOHN LEADS ALL FOR SECOND PLACE IN ARMY ROLLS

Washington, April 1.—The army has more than 100,000 "Smiths." 15,000 William Smith, 1,000 John Smiths and 200 John A. Smiths. It has 15,000 Millers, 15,000 Wilsons, and 262 John J. O'Briens of whom 50 have wives named Mary. There are 10,000 John Browns, 1,200 John Johnsons and 1,040 George Millers. These figures on identical names were cited today by the bureau of war risk insurance as a reason why applicants for government soldiers' insurance or for allotment and allowance payments should sign their full name rather than initials only.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS

Santa Fe, April 1.—Edward Lee Lawson and Timothy Riley have been charged with selling liquor to a soldier in uniform. Other informations filed in the federal court were against Julia McDonald charged with conducting a house of ill fame within five miles of a military camp; Henry Storm charged with having liquor in his possession near an army camp; Lee F. Robbins charged with making a false statement as to exemption from military service; James B. Reilly and Barnhart Wolf charged with failure to show a registration card; and John Hackney charged with cutting timber on a federal reserve.

MAN FOR VOCATIONAL WORK

Santa Fe, April 1.—E. D. Smith, a technically trained agriculturist, who received his training in New Jersey, was today appointed assistant for New Mexico in the vocational division of the department of education by Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner. Mr. Wagner who has just returned from the North Central conference at Chicago, reports that the high schools at Roswell, Las Cruces, Deming and Raton have been added to the New Mexico list of accredited high schools.

A bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. HERBINE is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

ALL BROKE UP

Santa Fe, April 1.—Four broken legs, two broken arms, one broken jaw was the sum of injuries sustained by four Albuquerque young men whose automobile on the way to Santa Fe turned over on the road just beyond La Bajada hill and in crossing a bridge. They were brought to St. Vincent's sanitarium, where Dr. James A. Massie dressed their injuries. The most seriously hurt is August Callahan, although Moises Padilla and John and Eugene Jurado, brothers, also sustained broken limbs.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

ALMOST HUMAN

London, April 1.—Speaking of the loss of life in a Paris church from a shell fired by a long range German gun, a semi-official Berlin dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News Agency, says it is to

be deplored, but every church within an attacked fortress necessarily is subject to hits. The responsibility for the security of the inhabitants of Paris, the dispatch says, must rest with the French government."

El Paso, April 1.—A mistake in the use of a pronoun prevented Alfred F. Kerr, president of the El Paso Clearing House association from knowing he had been appointed a director of the regional reserve branch bank here. When Judge W. F. Ramsey wired to Mr. Kerr notifying him of the appointment of branch bank directors he said, A. P. Coles, W. W. Turney, U. S. Stewart, Sam Lawter of Dallas and "myself."

Today Mr. Kerr was notified by telegraph that this pronoun should have been "yourself."

All of the directors but Lawter live in El Paso. It was expected two of the directors would be selected from the surrounding territory, one from New Mexico and one from Arizona, but it was decided to have all the directors here in order that the business of the board might be conducted from day to day.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED WHILE ATTENDING SERVICES ON GOOD FRIDAY

Paris, April 1.—Rescue parties at work in the church which was struck by a shell from a German long range gun have found more bodies. It is now known that 54 women were killed. The shell struck the north side of the church bringing down part of the roof and opening a breach 12 feet high and 20 feet wide. Nearly all the debris fell inward upon the heads of the worshippers.

An official statement issued in Paris said 75 persons had been killed and 90 wounded most of them women and children, by a shell which fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held.

WILL INVADE GERMANY

Santa Fe, April 1.—Photographs, drawings and descriptions of bridges as well as of buildings in those portions of France and Belgium now occupied by the Germans as well as of western Germany and Luxemburg are wanted by the government, according to a call issued today by Postmaster James L. Seligman. The German photographs, drawings and descriptions wanted are those of places lying west of a line that runs through Hamburg and point to the determination that Germany must be invaded and be given some of her own medicine before there can be peace. In many homes there are books and pictures that would be of service and all those having such material are requested to bring it or send it to the museum of New Mexico library which will see to it that it will be forwarded to the proper destination. The work of gathering this data is under the auspices of the American Protective league. There are many people in New Mexico who have traveled in the sections named and who brought home with them illustrative material which is especially desired.

THIS WOMAN FOUND RELIEF

Backache, sore muscles, stiff or swollen joints, rheumatic pains, dizziness and like symptoms are caused by disordered kidneys and bladder. Mrs. Thos. H. Davis, Montgomery, R. F. D. Ind., writes: "I doctored months without relief. I commenced using Foley Kidney Pills and got relief. Eight bottles cured me." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

MINING COMPANY FAVORED

Santa Fe, April 2.—The Empire Zinc company, represented by C. T. their heavy sacrifices,

Brown and J. H. Hay, and the Moggollon Mines company, represented by Attorney Matt Fowler, were heard by the state tax commission today in protest against the tax assessed against them. Their plea was so convincing and they presented facts and figures which induced the commission to reduce their assessment. Representatives of other mining companies will be heard this week.

MONTH JUST CLOSED WAS UNUSUAL BUT FINE FOR COUNTRY

Santa Fe, April 1.—March just passed, was considerably warmer than the average according to the United States weather bureau report issued today and also considerably moister. The average temperature was 43 degrees, or four degrees above normal, and the precipitation 1.46 inches or just twice the normal. The highest temperature was 63 degrees on March 1, the greatest range 33 degrees on March 18 and the least 5 degrees on March 21. There were three days without sunshine, seven days with 100 per cent, the average sunshine percentage being 63. The mean daily maximum temperature was 53 degrees which on no day fell below 40 degrees, while the mean minimum was 32.6 degrees which on no day fell below 40 degrees, while the mean minimum was 32.6 degrees. Eight days were classed as clear, 16 as partly cloudy and 7 as cloudy. There were seven inches of snow. The greatest precipitation for any 24 consecutive hours was 1.07 inches. The mean relative humidity at 6 p. m., was 46. The total wind movement 5894 miles; the average hourly velocity 7.9 miles, the maximum 42 miles per hour. Three fogs, one hail storm one solar and one lunar halo were recorded by the official observer. Since New Year an excess of 105 degrees above the normal has been accumulated in temperature and an excess of .37 inches in precipitation.

PHILADELPHIA HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS THE PLACE FOR BIG RALLY

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson today accepted an invitation to open the liberty loan campaign in Baltimore Saturday, the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war. While in Baltimore the president will also review 18,000 troops from the national cantonment at Camp Meade. The occasion of the address is the Liberty loan "cantonment" being held at Baltimore to stimulate interest in the loan drive. Secretary Daniels will speak at the "cantonment" tomorrow night and during the next few weeks the speaking list will include other cabinet officers and diplomatic representatives of the allied governments. The president has been following closely the situation on the battle front and various international political developments of recent weeks. Colonel E. M. House, the president's advisor, has been at the White House for the last few days. His visits often before have preceded the president's declarations concerning foreign affairs. Some of the country's foremost speakers have been called on for Liberty loan speeches and many members of the senate and the house will start Saturday on speaking tours.

GERMAN LOSSES

Washington, April 2.—A French official estimate of the German losses in the great battle on the western front puts their total casualties at between 275,000 and 300,000. The Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium, it is declared, to conceal from the German people their heavy sacrifices.

BOND BUYS VIGIL GRANT

Santa Fe, April 2.—A big ranch deal, one of the biggest in this vicinity for some time, was closed today when Frank Bond of Espanola, acquired from the Detroit owners, the Ramon Vigil grant of 34,000 acres, lying in Santa Fe, Sandoval and Rio Arriba counties just west of Santa Fe. The grant is partly timbered but Mr. Bond will use it exclusively as a sheep ranch. It is dotted with hundreds of prehistoric cave and cliff dwellings and community house ruins and for scenery is one of the greatest attractions in the United States. Mr. Bond already owns or controls some 200,000 or more acres of land in New Mexico.

RED LIGHTS TO BE PUT OUT

Santa Fe, April 1.—The state board of health announced today that under the powers given it by statute and also a war emergency, it will stamp out legalized vice. After April 15, all houses of prostitution which have been tolerated and were permissible under the law, must be closed. No fear or favor will prevent eradication of vice in the state the board declares and the red light houses and districts must go.

WILL TRY NEW MEXICO CLAY

Santa Fe, April 1.—Specimens of the huge clay deposits used for making Indian pottery and brick in this vicinity were secured today by W. P. Matchette, industrial commissioner of the A. T. and S. F. and sent east to firms that are looking for clay to take the place of that formerly imported from Germany. Mr. Matchette also says that there is an unlimited demand for manganese ores.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL FORMED

Santa Fe, April 1.—Taos and Carlsbad have organized community councils of defense and the state council of defense is organizing other community councils as rapidly as possible to take charge of patriotic work and movements in co-operation with the county councils. Legal committees in each county are to work in connection with the county councils and will give legal advice and look after the legal affairs of en about to enter the military service.

AFTER PROFITEERS

Santa Fe, April 1.—State Senator E. C. Crampton will return to Deming to continue his investigations, together with F. L. Young of charges that certain business men were profiteering at the expense of the soldiers. One phase of the investigation has been completed. The investigation is being made at the request of Governor W. E. Lindsey.

Santa Fe, April 1.—Governor W. E. Lindsey has placed at the disposal of the New Mexico board of health \$3,500 from his contingency fund to prosecute keepers of immoral houses and to stamp out vice in this state. Although vice is legalized by the statutes, the state board of health has declared every such house a nuisance which must be abated under penalty of the law. Every case of venereal disease must in the future be reported to the local boards of health or to the authorities and kept under treatment until cured. Physicians who fail to comply with the order will have their licenses revoked. These regulations were drafted by Dr. James A. Massie in conjunction with Lieutenant Paul Popenoe of the surgeon general staffs of the United States army.

Santa Fe, April 2.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today appointed E. G. Murphey of Las Vegas, a member of the state board of pharmacy, a place that Murphey has held since territorial days.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE NO EX- CUSE FOR NOT HELPING GOV- ERNMENT FINANCIALLY

In response to a letter from a postmaster stating that residents of a particular community declined to buy war savings stamps on the grounds of belonging to a religious organization which opposes war, the following letter has been sent out by the postoffice inspection service, of Washington:

"Our government is a democracy, of the people, by the people and for the people, and the people of your community, of whatever religious persuasion, are a portion of that people who constitute this government, each having a voice in determining its policies. The policies of a democracy are determined and properly so by a majority of the electorate, and when in its wisdom and its patriotism that majority has decided by proper methods and has spoken in legal and proper manner, every loyal member of the minority should become one with the majority and do all in his power to carry out the policies decreed by the majority. Permit me to suggest that any other course, be it only lukewarm indifference, in the present situation is giving aid and comfort to the enemy in a negative, but very effective way.

"The principal corner stone of this government is a guarantee of political and religious liberty to every citizen, and every citizen is protected fully in the privilege of worshipping God according to his views and the dictates of his conscience. Every member of the Pentecostal Nazarene church has been protected in his person and property by this government and its constitution and laws, and I submit that each owes to the government that thus protects him his undivided, unwavering support in its titanic unprecedented struggle in the cause of that liberty so dearly prized, so complacently enjoyed, that it may continue, and may be extended to the oppressed of other Christian lands whose people have suffered so grievously under the iron heel of tyranny which so direfully threatens to enslave the civilized world.

"While our government, in its great desire to demonstrate to the full the widest religious liberty and exercise thereof according to individual conscience, has declared that those members of religious sects that are conscientiously opposed to war and to fighting, may be relieved from participation in actual fighting in the armies, it has not and does not release such from their obligation as protected citizens, from their duty to support the government with their substance secured under and by reason of its protecting laws, through the

payment of taxes on property assessed, and on incomes, or from their duty to lend to the government of their surplus revenues.

"Most, if not all Christian churches throughout the land, if called upon in their assemblies to vote on the question of favoring or opposing wars, as an abstract proposition, would unhesitatingly, declare against war, but when the very foundation of peace, the very bulwark of our liberties are direfully threatened, by the most tyrannical oppressor of political liberty the world has ever known, by the greatest and most powerful military organization that has ever existed; when Christian nation after Christian nation, of lesser political and military strength and power has been ruthlessly overrun in violation of every heretofore recognized law of nations and in contemptuous disregard of every theretofore sacredly given pledge; when Christian mothers and daughters and sisters have been debauched and their non-combatant fathers, husbands and brothers slaughtered without provocation or justification, and all has been done in the name of God of the German emperor, it is high time for every American citizen to declare himself by his acts and to give to the government the unqualified support of every dollar he is able to produce and spare from the support of himself and family. Any man who has throughout his life enjoyed the blessings conferred upon every American citizen by the beneficent laws and institutions of this country, who does not openly declare himself and stand shoulder to shoulder with every other loyal citizen, no matter to what church he belongs or whether he is identified actively with any church or not, does not deserve the protection of the laws under which he has thrived. He deserves to become the political slave of the autocratic unspeakable Hun of the Junkers who would rule the world and who will enslave every one who shall oppose them if America does not win this war. I cannot believe that your people have looked this situation squarely in the face else they would see the truth as it has been seen by the vast majority of their fellow citizens who are cheerfully accepting the sacrifices imposed upon them by this war which is so eminently a war of right defending against might and which must be won by the right else the lamp of political and religious liberty will be extinguished for centuries to come and the people of this country and their allied co-fighters against autocracy that knows no right but might will be enslaved for ensuing centuries.

"Thousands of people in this country who are as conscientiously oppos-

ed to war as are the members of your church are cheerfully and prayerfully contributing of their cash to fill the coffers of our government to support on the fighting front and on the high sea the flower of our young manhood giving of its life blood in protection of our dearly bought and to be dearly defended liberties! In this present drive, you are not asked to give of their substance to their government, only to invest with the government at a goodly rate of interest, all the surplus they would otherwise invest in banks at a lesser interest or on mortgages, the principal and interest free from taxes. Can a loyal citizen do less and deserve the claim to loyalty? Would they dare by reason of failure to rally to this call to be considered less than loyal?

"x x x Go over the top and carry every one of your thrifty, loyal thinking people with you. They owe it to their country, to their president who is the president of the whole people, to their wives and children, to themselves and to the God of the fatherless and oppressed of other Christian lands to do their bit, their whole duty in this and every situation that shall arise in the cause of right."

Washington, April 3.—Recent dispatches from Paris and London announcing the choice of General Foch supreme commander to lead the allies against the Germans, has met with the approval of all the allied countries.

General Foch has been one of the most brilliant French commanders during this war. Today he is recognized as probably the ablest strategist engaged on either side of the conflict. The great victory of the battle of the Marne was largely due to his strategical genius. It was he who perceived that there must be a gap between the Prussian guard and the Saxon army, and who gathered enough artillery to force both armies to separate and retreat.

Six weeks after the battle of the Marne, when Antwerp had fallen and the gallant Belgian army was making its stand on the Yser, with the famous seventh division of the British cavalry holding the freshly dug trenches at Ypres, Foch rushed the French Tenth army to the rescue just in the nick of time. The invaders were thrown back across the Yser, the silted gates were opened, thousands of Germans were drowned, and an impassable barrier of flooded marshes placed athwart the road to Calais.

Most writers who have dealt with agree on this, one of his paramount characteristics—the Napoleonic mode of military thought. This tendency of French writers to compare Foch with Napoleon is stimulated, probably, that General Foch is a profound student of the Corsican; that he has read everything written about his campaigns, and that he has made a special study of his strategy. But he has not confined himself to this authority, and on more than one occasion has asserted that despite the fact that warfare has been revolutionized since then, a thoughtful consideration of the campaigns of Caesar would not be without profit for the modern soldier.

General Foch is in his 67th year. Like Joffre, he is a mountaineer and a southerner. As a boy of 19, he fought in the Franco-Prussian war, and afterward returned to take up his studies at the Ecole polytechnic. Although he gained rapid promotion as an officer his remarkable ability as an instructor led to his devoting much of his time to that work, and he eventually became director of the Ecole de Guerre. One of his favorite quotations in his lectures and classes was, "A battle lost is a battle which you think you cannot win."

Foch may be described as a soldier's soldier. To the general French

public he was almost unknown when the present war broke out. But if he were he was recognized abroad, and German authorities have not failed to concede him to be "one of the few real strategists in the armies of the allies."

As Napoleon used to do, Foch makes it his business to get into personal contact with his soldiers. He does not hobnob with them, there is no joking or familiarity, but he goes into the trenches and the occupied villages and looks the men over informally, inspects food or equipment, makes a useful comment or two, drops a praise that is worth repeating, and leaves behind him enthusiasm and respect. It has been declared by the French writers that Foch knows the human element in the French army better than any other man living.

But with all his knowledge of men, his power of inspiring them, Foch is quiet, retiring, non-communicative, with no taste for meeting people in social intercourse. His life has been monotonous—work and work and work. He has the reputation of being a driver. He used to be particularly severe on shirkers in the war college, and such, no matter what their influence, had no chance of getting a diploma leading to an attractive staff position when Foch was director of the school.

Foch was one of the high officers in France who was not in the least surprised by the war and who had personally been holding himself in readiness for it for years. He had often declared that a great war was inevitable and had continually urged that French officers should take every step within their power to get themselves and the troops ready for active service.

FEW STRIKES IN ENGLAND

London.—There are now fewer strikes in Great Britain than at any period since the war began, says an official report to parliament on the labor situation. The report says in part:

"The soundness of the labor situation in this country is really remarkable, considering the large issues involved and the millions of men affected. After three and a half years of war the great body of laboring men are still working with a steady devotion never known before in this country."

Winston Churchill, in a statement supplementing this report, said that the labor situation was so good that the secret service department in the ministry of munitions had been abolished and the ministry now has no secret agents of any kind. "The widespread and unswerving loyalty and resolution with which the production of munitions is being maintained is shown by the fact that time lost in all branches of our work during the past six months has been less than one-fourth of one per cent," he added.

GRANT COMES TO WASHINGTON

Washington, April 3.—Vice Admiral William Lowther Grant commander-in-chief of the British forces on the West Indian station, has taken up his headquarters in Washington, as Liaison officer of the British embassy, he states. Commodore Guy Gaunt has returned to London to assume new duties.

CELTIC GETS INTO PORT

New York, April 3.—The big White Star line steamship Celtic was torpedoed a few days ago while on a voyage to the United States is reported to have reached a British port safely. The White Star line today received a cable message reading: "Celtic safe." This was taken to mean that the Celtic had returned to her port of departure or some other British port.

DASHING BANDIT LEADER HAS LOST NONE OF HIS CUNNING IN BATTLE

Juarez, Mexico, April 3.—Francisco Villa continues to play his fox-like tricks on the Mexican federal troops as he did when he was "Pancho" Villa, the bandit, and rode the Sierra Madre mountains of western Chihuahua like a Mexican Robin Hood.

American mining men who had run the gauntlet of Villa's lines and reached the border next on a passenger train, the windows of which had been shot out by Villa's men, told the first connected story of Villa's operations around Canutillo, Durango, just over the Chihuahua state line, against the federal column which pursued him from Jimenez with its 100 mounted daredevils.

After the fight at Laguna de Estacada, Chihuahua, Villa led his men southwest toward the Rio Florido where he had hidden while General Pershing was pursuing him. There are bubbling hot springs on the Rio Florido where Villa likes to bathe and soak the rheumatism and saddle soreness out of his limbs after a hard campaign. But, before he could enjoy his private baths in the Durango river, General Eduardo Hernandez and General Francisco Gonzales closed in on him with two cavalry columns.

Pretending to flee before these advancing columns, Villa and his men dashed through the little mountain town of Canutillo with the federal cavalrymen pursuing them a few hours later. Villa's little army disappeared over the ridge of a sandhill with the evening sun. The federals went into camp on a butte overlooking the town, intending to resume the pursuit at daybreak. It was a moonlight night and few sentries were posted, a custom not uncommon in Mexico.

Instead of continuing his flight Villa halted behind the first ridge, had all of his men leave their hats in a pile, wheeled his column and rode back toward Canutillo. Scouts reported the location of the federal camp, plainly visible in the moonlight. Whispered orders were given that no one but those wearing hats should be fired upon. The attack then began. With a war whoop which was as terrifying as the famous rebel yell, the Villa column swept down upon the camp, shooting from the saddle at every man who could be seen. In the confusion which followed the surprise night attack the federal soldiers killed many of their own men, mistaking them for Villa's men. After a sharp encounter Villa rode through Canutillo once more, leaving a small detachment there to hold the town against the federals.

There again he played one of his old tricks. He had these men hide in the adobe houses where they cut loop-holes facing the side from which the federal attack was expected. These Villa men also made all of the civilians crowd into these houses and give vivas for Villa to make the enemy believe the Villa force was many times larger than it really was. The small Villa band succeeded in holding off the federals until Villa could lead his main column in a circle and strike the federal column from the rear. Again the government troops were slaughtered, the mining men said, and many were made prisoners and later executed.

These are only two of Villa's bag of tricks. Another favorite one is to send his men against the enemy, then have them retire in apparent disorder until they reach a canyon or other place easily fortified by Villa. The pursuers are led into this trap and they are subjected to a sweeping fire from the rocks and are usually annihilated. This piece of native strategy was used against the federal at San

Andres, Chihuahua, again at Rosario, Durango, and at Pedernales, Chihuahua.

Villa has frequently forced federal telegraph operators to send misleading messages directing troop trains to proceed to a point where a trap was laid for them. This was done at Laguna, Chihuahua, and a paymaster general and all of his guard killed. Villa always carries a telegraph operator with him to see that his orders are carried out and he is not tricked. He has even called federal generals on the long distance telephone or sent them messages telling them to beware of Villa and claiming to be local federal commander in the district from which the messages were sent.

Because of these tricks, learned as a bandit in the mountains, Villa has become the subject of many wild tales of adventure in northern Mexico, where he is credited with bearing a charmed life.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The following civil service examinations will take place in East Las Vegas on the dates mentioned below:

April 23 examinations will take place for assistant in fermentation mycology (female); gauge inspector's helper (male); and registrar (male and female.)

April 24 examinations will take place for coder (male and female); linotype machinist (male.)

April 30 will occur examinations for inspector of creosoting work (male); junior mechanical engineer (male); first class steam engineer; second class (or assistant) steam engineer; second class (or assistant) steam engineer; third class steam engineer (male); assistant in grain-dust explosions (male,) \$1,440-\$1,800; and hydrographic and topographic draftsman (male.)

Examinations will be held on April 30, May 28 and June 25 for bookkeeper-typewriter and clerk-bookkeeper.

May 7 examination will be held for assistant chemist (male) hygienic laboratory.

May 8 an examination will be held for assistant observer weather bureau (male) \$1,080.

May 8 and 9 examinations will take place for logistic aid; assistant geologist; teacher (male and female) indian service.

Examinations for calculating-machine operator; multigraph and writer press operator; operative and statistical clerk (male and female) will be held on April 24, May 22, June 29 and July 24.

May 7 an examination will occur for pathologic physiologist (male.)

The following examinations will be conducted soon at the East Las Vegas postoffice; inspector of machinery and machine tools (male); engineer of tests of ordnance material (male); assistant in marketing live stock and meats, grade 1, \$1,800-\$2,400; electrician; elevator conductor; general mechanic (male); bookkeeper-typewriter; clerk-bookkeeper; photographic expert (male \$1,500-\$2,400; clerk qualified in statistic or accounting (male and female); assistant inspector of gunfire control instruments (male.) ordnance department at large.

FRENCH PREMIER PLEASED

Paris, April 3.—Premier Clemenceau while making his daily visit to the front yesterday, ventured so near the first line that his automobile was shelled vigorously by the German artillery. All the windows were broken, but M. Clemenceau was not hurt. The premier returned to Paris enthusiastic and full of confidence in the favorable result of the present great battle.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT HAS USE FOR LARGE FORCE AT FRANCE

Uncle Sam must have at once approximately 4,300 specially trained employees to assist in the manufacture of munitions. This is patriotic civilian service and is vital to the successful prosecution of the work of the ordnance department.

This call for men is urgent. Munitions must be manufactured in tremendous quantity for our soldiers in France. No one factor will bring victory in this war. Ships must be constructed; transportation provided; food conserved; fuel saved; and munitions delivered promptly as demanded by the commanding officer of our overseas forces.

The time has arrived when every available American citizen who can fill any of the following positions, and who is not now actively engaged in government work, must consider this a personal appeal. The ordnance requirements.

Three hundred mechanical draftsmen; 600 mechanical engineers, 600 inspectors ordnance material, 1,000 inspectors of munitions, 1,000 assistant inspectors of munitions, 200 chemists, 100 clerks qualified in statistics or accounting, or office administration, or business administration. 250 clerk-bookkeepers; 40 construction foremen; 100 assistants to business manager; 100 experts in business administration; 100 statistical experts.

Mechanical draftsmen, chemists and clerk-bookkeepers will be employed at Washington, inspectors of munitions will serve at the various ordnance manufacturing plants throughout the United States.

The mechanical draftsman takes the initial step in the intricate process of gun manufacture. He is provided with a light and very comfortable drafting room in Washington. The big Howitzer that delivers its destructive blow at the enemy appears first in the form of a drawing, the work of the machinical draftsman. Before a gun can be manufactured, the mechanical draftsman must have performed his part of the program. For this position there are required men experienced in automobile, tractor or truck work; or in designing small machine parts; or versed in pipe layouts and machine layouts; or drafting and designing of machinery, small tools, jigs and fixtures; or as gauge designers; or in drafting and designing machinery involving heavy castings, such as steel railway cars and other railroad equipment; or in the work with optical instruments or any other instruments of precision.

Mechanical engineers can be utilized in the ordnance department in the superintendence and inspection of artillery ammunition, shells, fuses, trench warfare material, guns and gun carriages. The salaries are lucrative and applicants must have had broad experience. Supervising inspectors of ordnance material are urgently needed. The duties of this position consist of the organization and inspection and supervision of inspection forces of munition plants, and the interpretation and enforcement of specifications as set forth by the ordnance department.

Ordnance inspectors insure the character of guns and ammunition that will be delivered to the American soldiers overseas. They furnish the government a check-in making munitions. They must have had previous experience, as required by the civil service commission. For this service men are urgently needed for the following positions: As inspectors of shrapnel, shell, primers, time fuses, detonating fuses, cartridges cases, assembling, loading and packing complete rounds of ammunition, forgings, high explosive shell loading, artillery ammunition steel, powder and explo-

sives, packing boxes, brass, copper, and spelter, trench-warfare material, machinery and machine tools, and ballistic inspectors.

The importance of chemists in munitions-making establishments is easily understood. Men are needed for this work who have just graduated from college or who have had a few years' experience in the line in which they seek to be employed. In addition to general chemists there are openings for metallurgical chemists and powder and explosives chemists and assistants. Prior experience in this line of work is a prerequisite.

This ordnance call presents an opportunity for service on the part of those who are responsible to their families and who cannot afford to serve their government without receiving proper remuneration. The appeal addresses itself to those persons who have not been included in the draft and who may be anxious and willing to serve the country in a civilian capacity provided they are impressed with the urgency of the need, and believe that their services are necessary. Information regarding these ordnance positions may be obtained by communicating with the civilian personnel section, 1330 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL MARCH SAYS HE WILL AWAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM BAKER

Washington, April 3.—General March, acting chief of staff today directed that issue of the daily casualty lists were be suspended pending definite interpretation from Secretary Baker as to whether it is forbidden by his new order providing that the American headquarters in France shall issue all news relating to the troops in France. Officials here see no reason why publication of casualties through the war department should be continued. If the lists are to be given out abroad and carried over by press cables there will be great duplication and an added burden to the already overworked wire facilities.

It was pointed out that casualty lists from the forces now being amalgamated with the French and British armies at the battle front necessarily will be slow in arriving. It may be weeks before the names are available as the lists will have to filter back through British and French communication channels to American headquarters. For that reason it is obvious, officials say, that publication could disclose nothing of military value to the enemy.

Lists from General Pershing's own army will be available as quickly as heretofore since only American communication lines are involved in the transmission. The war department had not received any of the secretary's terse directing that hereafter all information regarding American forces in France be given out through American headquarters there. It is assumed that for some time at least the only news of the operations of American troops with the British and French armies will come through British and French official statements.

Presumably, in view of the new order, General Pershing will begin without delay the issuance of formal daily statements, covering the operations of his own men.

WAR FINANCE BILL PASSED

Washington, April 3.—Congress today disposed of the war finance corporation bill when the house adopted the conference report agreed to by the senate yesterday. It makes possible the organization of the \$500,000,000 corporation with power to issue \$3,000,000,000 of bonds with the secretary of the treasury and four other incorporators.

STORY OF INTEREST FOR EVERY WOMAN WHO WANTS TO HELP WIN WAR

This is the story of a woman who converted a food slacker into an ardent missionary of food production and conservation; it is the story of a woman who would not allow a neighbor, by indifference or laziness or greed, to hamper the food program of the nation and thus further imperil the life of her son who is fighting in France. It is an example that can be followed by "every woman—everywhere."

The experience was told to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ousley, not long ago, when he was touring the south to present the government's urgent message to the cotton country—a request of vital importance, that the south feed itself this year, and be not lured by high-priced cotton into such increases of cotton acreage as will mean diminution of food-crop acreage. Mr. Ousley explained that the government is not asking the south to reduce its cotton acreage; it is not attempting to suggest the amount of acreage to be planted—but is only urging, with the earnestness inspired by a conviction that this means much in winning the war, that the south insure its own food and feed supply first, and then plant such cotton acreage as it chooses. Without food from us, he said, our allies must fail. If they fail all the vast burden of the war falls upon us—and what that might mean no man dares predict.

"And so," added Mr. Ousley, "the farmer who knows that, knows his failure to produce food jeopardizes our cause, and yet for greed and selfishness and in order to fatten his own pocketbook, plants all cotton and expects the rest of the nation to send him food—that man is a profiteer in the blood of your sons!"

After that speech a woman sought Mr. Ousley. In her voice there was a quiet determination; in her face a supreme, sublime courage, a subtle something of the soul—the same spirit shown so gloriously by the women of France—by the women of all the un-Prussianized and never-to-be-Prussianized world. If the Hun had the imagination as well as the cruelty of the savage, if he could lift his sordid eyes beyond a rigid mental horizon of rules and formulae, he would see here something he could not understand and therefore something he would fear. He would see the answer to his hope of world subjugation—that look in the eyes of the women of this land. For men of such mothers will never be defeated; they can not but be victorious.

"I am glad you said that," began the woman in whose eyes was the light that has always flamed when war is waged for freedom. "I have a son who is now in France. And I have a neighbor who has not been following the government's requisites either in food production or in food conservation. This family lives on a fine farm, and neither the woman in her kitchen nor the husband in his fields has changed the accustomed way of living. The man has been planning to put most of his land in cotton. Their table has had as much food as it ever did, and upon all days, because they seem to think that since they produce the food they need not conserve."

"Finally I could stand it no longer. Not long ago I went to this woman—for I knew that if I could make her understand, the husband also would be changed. 'You are trying your best to kill my boy,' I said to her. 'I am sure you haven't realized that this is the effect of what you and your husband are doing, but it is the effect just the same, and you must under-

stand what it means. If my boy must be killed I want the enemy only to bear the burden of responsibility for his death. I want to know that he died for his country, truly. I don't want my own neighbors, the people who pretend to be my friends, to help kill him. I am glad and proud for him to fight for humanity; but I am not willing for him to suffer and sacrifice in order that gluttons may be gratified and greedy misers increase their gains. I think you will change your way when you understand that your conduct may sacrifice my boy whom you have known all his life—ever since he was a baby with curly hair, toddling around and trying to learn to walk. I don't think you want to join the Germans in fighting him. And you've got to change, now that you do understand, now that I've told you what it means."

"And she did change. She was in tears before I finished. I am afraid I wounded her very deeply, but it had to be done. She is conserving food now—no one in the country is more ardent than she, and her husband is going to put in some food and feed crops and not plant all his land in cotton. I don't know what I would have done if they hadn't changed," she admitted with a little smile, "but I am sure that is some way, and I would have found it and I would have done whatever was necessary to do."

"You have done the thing that is stronger than the government, because it is the government, because it makes the government," said Mr. Ousley.

"You have created public sentiment. If in every community in this country there is created a sentiment of scorn and contempt for those who do not now sustain our country, there will be very few offenders, for to be despised by one's neighbors would make life unbearable. When we have everywhere a public sentiment such as you have helped make here, so the food slacker, either in production or conservation, will be loathed and looked down upon, the thoughtless and the selfish will perform their full duty."

Have you a neighbor who is failing to sustain the government's food program? Have you a son, a relative, a friend fighting in France? That neighbor, then, may cause the death of your son, your relative, and your friend. Will you tolerate that?

CHANGE IN FOREST

Washington, April 1.—Under a presidential proclamation issued Saturday night 25,475 acres of land are added to the Santa Fe national forest in New Mexico and 11,581 acres are withdrawn from the forests. The principal areas withdrawn lie along the extreme western boundary while of areas added to the forest the most important are southwest of Taos and west of Las Vegas.

A prudent mother is always on the watch for symptoms of worms in her children. Paleness, lack of interest in play, and peevishness is the signal for WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. A few doses of this excellent remedy puts an end to the worms and the child soon acts naturally. Price 30c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.

—Adv.

KELLY'S BOND FIXED

Santa Fe, April 1.—The bond of William G. Kelly wanted in New Mexico to answer 13 indictments in connection with the refunding of Santa Fe-Grant county railroad bonded indebtedness, has been fixed at \$20,000. Deputy Sheriff George W. Armijo is still in Kansas City to bring Kelly with him if the bond is not furnished and approved.

AT LAST CONGRESS BEGINS TO REALIZE LAWS ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY DRASTIC

Washington, Mar. 30.—The death penalty for many acts of espionage will be proposed in legislation to be brought before congress. Senator Overman of North Carolina, active head of the senate judiciary committee, said today after hearing testimony of several government agents in charge of anti-spy work.

The sub-committee also approved an amendment to the espionage law penalizing "attempts" to obstruct the selective draft law as well as actual obstruction.

Confidential testimony regarding enemy espionage and propaganda and I. W. W. activities was given to the sub-committee today. According to Senator Overman, the government agents said that the activities of spies are widespread throughout the country. Although the government is taking steps to stop their operations, its control of the situation it was said, is not yet all that could be desired."

WAGE AND WORKING CONDITIONS GREATLY IMPROVED BY DECISION OF ARBITRATOR

Chicago, March 30.—The eight hour day, wage increases, and equal pay for like work by men and women, were granted to Chicago packing house employes today by Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the recent wage hearings here. Several other demands of the workers also were granted.

The award was made on the six per cent points raised by the employes and was as follows: 1—Beginning May 5, 1918, eight hours shall constitute the basic working day and such workday shall be completed, insofar as possible, within nine consecutive hours.

2—Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of double time for all Sundays and holidays except that where the operation is necessary and generally carried on for seven days, provision may be made for relief workers so as to give the regular employes a day off. The relief workers are to receive the week day wage for such work. The ordinary week day overtime shall be at the rate of time and a half for the succeeding hours.

3—Where plants are operated by the three eight hour shifts, employes shall be allowed 20 minutes for lunch.

4—Effective January 14, 1918, the wages of all hourly wage workers shall be increased from 3½ cents to 4½ cents an hour, the larger amount going to those who had been earning 30 cents an hour or less. Piece workers are to receive a proportionate percentage increase and in all cases the rates are to be adjusted so that the compensation of the new eight hour day shall at least equal that formerly paid for ten hours work.

5—Wage rates shall be the same for men and women doing the same class of work.

6—There shall be no change in the guaranteed time in effect November 30, 1917, except that Ewitt and Company are required to make their weekly guarantee 40 hours, the same as in all other plants.

The arbitrator also handed down a form of working agreement which provided for hearing of grievances, either through the employes personally or by representatives selected by them, it being understood that there shall be no permanent grievance committees. Employes may not be discharged because of trades union membership or activities not carried on at the plants. The principle of seniority established for all employes below the grade of foreman. The companies are required to furnish proper lunch rooms, wash rooms and dressin grooms and employes are not

to be required to join any sick and death benefit associations. After a person has been employed continuously for 30 days he is to be considered generally competent and if dismissed must be furnished, on demand, with specific information of the alleged incompetency which caused his discharge.

MEN INDICTED FOR CORNERING THE 1916 ONION CROP PAY UP

Boston, April 1.—Pleas of nolle contendere were entered in the federal court here by three companies indicted under the Sherman act more than a year ago for conspiracy in connection with an alleged attempt to control the onion crop of 1916 and to fix prices. Upward of 80 firms were included in the general indictment and while a number of the cases have been settled, many are still pending.

A memorandum filed by District Attorney Thomas J. Boynton showed that the Horr-Warner company of Wellington, Ohio and the Farmers' Mercantile company and the Farr Produce company both of Greeley, Colo., had pleaded nolle contendere and that a fine of \$250 had been imposed on each. Edward T. Webster, president of the Horr-Warner company made a similar plea and was fined \$1. The case of Willis G. Wallace of Greeley, Colo., indicted in the same proceedings was dismissed.

FRENCH PRAISE PERSHING

Paris, April 1.—General Pershing's sincere and manly words in placing at the disposal of General Foch the entire resources of the American army have gone straight to the hearts of the French people, who dearly love what the French call "Fine gesture." The newspapers of all shades of opinion reflect this grateful appreciation both by the prominence they give the incident and in their comments. Echo de Paris says that France, as a whole does grateful homage to the United States adding: "To use the language of suregons we may say there has been and there is more than ever today a transfusion of blood between the two countries."

NEW COMPANIES

Santa Fe, April 1.—Incorporation papers have been filed by the Automatic Sprinkler company of New Jersey, designating Santa Fe as its headquarters and Francis C. Wilson as its statutory agent. The Southern Surety company of Oklahoma withdrew officially from New Mexico as a heal and accident concern. A. J. Fischer today registered with the secretary of state the trade mark certificate for "Lemon Lotion."

Washington, April 2.—A public hearing on the application of the food and drug act to methods of packing poultry for shipment was held today by the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture.

His Back Hurt When He Stooped

"Just the one box of Foley Kidney Pills relieved my backache.—J. W. Etris, Etris, Ga.

"Last year I was suffering with a terrible backache," writes J. W. Etris of Etris, Ga. "Every time I'd lean or stoop over or to one side, I'd have a painful catch in my back just over my kidneys. I tried medicines with no good results. I bought a bottle of Foley Kidney Pills, and just the one box entirely relieved my backache. It has been some time since I took them, so I think I am well."

Weakened, overworked, stopped-up kidneys cause stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatism, sleep disturbing bladder ailments, biliousness and various other ills. Foley Kidney Pills are a scientific medicine, compounded to clear the kidneys and restore them to healthy action by dissolving and driving out of the system the waste products and poisons that cause kidney trouble and bladder ailments. You will like their tonic and restorative action, ready effect and quick good results.

ANSELINO GONZALES THREATENS TO KILL EMPLOYER AND IS SHOT DOWN

B. Leatherwood, a prominent stockman of the Shoemaker district, shot and killed Anselino Gonzales, an employe of his ranch, Sunday evening. Gonzales lived until this morning, having been brought to Las Vegas for medical treatment. He was taken to St. Anthony's, where he passed away at 6 o'clock this morning.

Gonzales had spent the day in Watrous, where he had gone to attend the christening of one of his children. When he returned to the ranch he was under the influence of liquor, it was said, and started a quarrel with Leatherwood, finally rushing at him, according to Leatherwood's story, shouting that he was going to kill him. Leatherwood, who is a frail man, pulled his gun and fired two shots. One took effect on Gonzales' abdomen and the other hit him in the back of the left shoulder.

Leatherwood came to town today, to give himself up, but as both district attorneys are out of town, nothing has been done. Leatherwood has retained W. G. Haydon to defend him.

MANY PRIVILEGES GRANTED BUT RUSSIA WILL POLICE THE COUNTRY

Moscow, Sunday, March 31 (By the Associated Press.)—The treaty between Russia and Rumania has been completed. It provides that Rumania shall evacuate immediately the strategic terrain near the south of the Danube and shall withdraw her troops from Bessarabia within two months. All the evacuated places shall be occupied by Russian troops. After the expiration of two months, however, a Rumanian detachment of 10,000 men will be permitted to remain in Bessarabia to guard railway stations. The policing of Bessarabia will be attended to by loyal militia. The Rumanians arrested in Russia will be exchanged for Russian revolutionary soldiers.

Russia pledges to Rumanian the surplus of grain in Bessarabia after the population and the Russian troops have been supplied. Rumanian reserves the right to purchase provisions needed to feed the Rumanian population in Russia. For the benefit of Rumania, Russia will re-establish the depots organized by the allies for feeding the Rumanian people.

"A productive home garden on every farm and a back-yard garden for every village, town and city home," is the slogan of the United States department of agriculture. Many forces and different organizations are helping in the garden campaign, but the United States department of agriculture and the agricultural colleges are carrying the biggest end of the work of organization and instruction. There are approximately 10,000,000 rural families in the United States, and approximately 3,000,000 additional families in cities and towns up to 25,000 population. In the entire United States there are about 21,000,000 families, but a portion of these in the large congested centers of the population can not have gardens. A home garden for every possible family is the aim. The work is well under way, already having been organized in January for this year's campaign of food production.

Caution

The department is emphasizing economic production of food through these gardens, and therefore, points out the following important cautions:

(a) No home garden should be raised except by labor of the family for the use of the family; in other

words, a home garden with hired labor is not advocated. The hired labor should be released to engage in general farming to add to the food stores of the nation.

(b) Garden seed, especially of certain important standard crops, such as beans and peas, must be conserved and not wasted.

(c) Good soil, sunlight, and air are necessary for good gardens. It is a waste of seed and labor to plant on land not suited or where shaded a large part of the day.

(d) In small, back yard gardens, plant only those crops which produce large quantities on limited area, such as string beans, tomatoes, lima beans, beets or onions. Corn, peas, potatoes, and other such crops require more space than is needed for the other crops.

Organization

The United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with state agricultural colleges, has one of the most extensive organizations ever possessed by any country to put this campaign into effect. The horticulturists employed in the department of agriculture have charge of the department's campaign. They represent both the bureau of plant industry and states relations service. In almost every state there is a home garden specialist representing the extension service of the college and the department. (In some states two or three men are employed.) In addition to these special men, the department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges, has a very large force of men and women at work in the field, who will assist in the home garden campaign as a part of their great campaign for food production. There are at present 2,260 county agricultural agents and their assistants, trained in agriculture, who are actively engaged in the food production campaign, including its home-gardening phase. There are also 1,196 county home demonstration agents and 160 city home demonstration agents. These are highly trained and experienced women who are devoting some time to the garden campaign and who will assist in teaching the canning of the surplus products during the summer and fall.

Through the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs organized in the 48 states, a huge army of farm boys and girls is enlisted annually for productive work. It is too early to estimate the number in these clubs. Based on the increase already reported over last year's enrollment, the number of rural boys and girls in these clubs will probably be more than two million and a half engaged in larger productive enterprises, such as corn clubs, gardening, and canning clubs, pig clubs, etc. In addition to these a large number of home gardens were produced by boys and girls and adults in cities and towns last year and will be enlisted by the department this year.

The state and county councils of defense, state food administrators, and their county representatives are very greatly interested in the garden campaign and are co-operating with the department and the colleges in many ways.

The bureau of education is enlisting the interest of teachers and other school authorities to enroll school children and give them leadership in home or back-yard gardening in many larger cities and towns. These will add materially to the huge garden program of the department of agriculture.

The Boy Scouts of America, the Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls, and the Junior Red Cross are also organizing for productive gardening or club work, and are correlating their work

with that of the department and the colleges and receiving instruction from county agents, club agents, and other extension employes.

Three important bulletins have been published by the department of agriculture on this subject:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 934. Home gardening in the South.

The department and the state agricultural colleges have many other publications which will be found valuable. If you are not connected with this home-garden movement, which includes a vast army of adults as well as boys and girls communicate with the extension service of your agricultural college, or write to the department of agriculture, and it will be glad to put you in touch with the right people in order that you may become a member of this huge army of food producers.

CLARENCE IUSLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

HE CAN REST FINE NOW

"I suffered greatly from kidney and bladder trouble," writes F. B. Fairbank, 55 Grand River avenue, W. Detroit, Mich. "Had to get up six and seven times during the night. Foley Kidney Pills have worked wonders and I can recommend them as the best medicine I have ever taken." Tonic in action; quick, sure.—Sold everywhere.—Adv.

ACTION OF THIS COUNTRY IN TAKING SHIPS IS CONDEMNED

Washington, April 1—Holland's protest against the requisitioning of her ships by the United States and Great Britain as published in the official Gazette at The Hague and transmitted in news cables, reached the state department today. Minister Garrett at The Hague cabled the document which was not sent as a formal protest, although it is regarded here as such. It was handed to Minister Garrett simply as a statement of the government's views.

Officials had not studied the statement carefully today, but it was indicated that it was improbable any alteration of the action of the United States and her co-belligerents would be made. It is quite possible that not even a reply may be sent as the statement did not assume the form of a direct protest.

The Statement

The Hague, March 31—The seizure of Dutch merchantmen in American ports is characterized by the Dutch government, in a statement in the official Gazette, as an act of violence which it will "oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling." The government takes issue with the proclamation of President Wilson regarding the action of the United States, says it contains assertions which are contrary to the facts.

The statement says the Dutch nation, "with painful surprise," has taken notice of President Wilson's proclamation and that the seizure of a neutral mercantile fleet is unjustifiable.

BEST FOR CHILDREN

Experience proves that Foley's Honey and Tar is the best family medicine for children for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Mrs. M. E. Schlarb, 556 Oakland avenue, Ashland, Pa., writes. "When my little girl gets a cold I give her a dose of it and it always relieves her. I cannot praise it too highly." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

IN LETTER TO METHODIST BISHOP HE REITERATES WHAT HE SAID TO POPE

New York, April 1.—President Wilson has not changed his attitude concerning a negotiated peace with the central powers, as expressed in his Flag Day address, his reply to Pope Benedict and his message to congress on the declaration of war with Austria, according to a letter he has written to Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, made public here today by the national war council of the church. Bishop Henderson wrote to the president in behalf of 20,000,000 American Methodists, asking particularly whether his present unwavering purpose was expressed in the following words from his message: "The German power, a thing without conscience, honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed. x x our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside until it is accomplished."

The president's letter dated March 25 follows:

"In reply to your letter of March 21, may I not say that you are perfectly safe in using the words which you quote from my messages as expressing my unaltered thought and unbroken purpose. It is always our duty to find out what the expression of a desire for peace and from our opponent really means, but unless it means a complete and convincing program of justice upon which a lasting peace can really rest, (and we have had as yet no evidence that it means anything of that kind), it means nothing."

The president's letter will be read from all Methodist pulpits in the country on April 7 and the national war council announces that all Methodist ministers have been urged to use it as "a basis of a new and hearty backing of the president in the war and for the choking out of all pacifists."

CUT THIS OUT—

ITS WORTH MONEY

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

CLOVIS BANK GROWING

Santa Fe, April 2.—The First National bank of Clovis has been authorized by the comptroller of the currency to increase its capital stock from \$35,000 to \$100,000.

The First National bank at Santa Fe has passed the Roswell and all other banks in the state, except the First National at Albuquerque in the totals of its resources in the last statement called for by the comptroller of the currency, making it the second bank in the state. Until recently, Roswell, Las Vegas and even Raton and Silver City banks stood ahead of any of the Santa Fe banks, the First National being sixth and then fifth in the New Mexico list.

WHY NOT BE GOOD

TO YOURSELF?

If you awaken weary and unfreshened in the morning, or tire early in the day, are bilious and "blue," with coated tongue and bad breath—if you are suffering from indigestion or constipation—you will find Foley Cathartic Tablets quick to relieve and comfortable in action. They are wholesome and health-giving. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

DEMAND FOR MEN IN FRANCE WILL BE MET BY RENEWED ACTIVITY

Washington, April 3.—Measures to speed up the draft program are in contemplation and an official announcement is expected soon. The intention is to meet the emergency in France. For that reason the 800,000 to be called this year will be called more rapidly than was previously planned. War department officials said no arrangements were in sight looking to calling out more than the 800,000 men it was planned to take into the service.

There are now under arms here and in Europe more than 1,500,000 soldiers. The number will have been raised to about 2,500,000 by the end of the year, counting drafted men, volunteers and special technical forces to be enlisted. If it is possible to get a total of 1,500,000 men to France by January 1, next, the best previous hopes of the war department will have been realized and there still will be a force of almost equal size in training here. The present effort is directed more towards getting the men to France early in the year to meet the emergency there than toward increasing the number to be sent during the year.

MANY IDLE MEN NOW AWAIT RENEWED ACTIVITIES IN SOME FIELDS

Denver, April 3.—Migration of miners to Arizona should be discouraged, according to a letter received here today by W. L. Morrissey, Colorado labor commissioner from Governor George W. Hunt, of Arizona. Morrissey asked information concerning the mine labor situation following the appearance in this state of an agent of Arizona mines, said to be in the Globe-Miami district seeking to induce miners to go there. According to Governor Hunt, there are many idle miners in the Globe-Miami district and there is no work for newcomers because of an agreement made between the mines and employees following recent strikes that preference in employment should be given former employees.

FILIPINOS WILL ENLIST

Manila—A big drive is on here for men who will offer themselves in any capacity to the Philippine militia. The passage by the United States congress of the bill which would permit the president to call into federal service a division of 27,000 Filipinos, has put new activity into the men at the head of the Philippine national guard.

Plans have been laid for three training camps for officers to be inaugurated at once while other plans are afoot for the enlistment of some 20,000 men needed to bring the Philippine unit to its required strength. That these men will be forthcoming without the necessity of conscription, all insular government officials believe.

Manuel Quezon, former resident commissioner for the Philippines at Washington, now president of the Philippine senate, is the author of the insular bill which provided for the organization of the Philippine militia. He has been a moving spirit in the agitation for support of that body by the Filipino people and has been delivering a series of stirring addresses calling upon the Filipinos to rally to this organization and the support of the United States.

There is a growing feeling here that the Philippine unit will not be used on the European front but most of the Filipino leaders share Mr. Quezon's views that the insular national guard should be used in France.

DECLARES HIS COUNTRY WAS ALMOST READY TO MAKE A SEPERATE AGREEMENT

London, April 3—Austria-Hungary was recently "almost on the point of beginning peace negotiations with the entente," Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister declared yesterday in an address to the Vienna municipal council. The wind "suddenly veered," he added, "the entente deciding to await developments in his country which caused it to hope that the dual monarchy "would soon be defenseless."

The foreign minister's words were: "Recently we were almost on the point of entering into negotiations with the western powers when the wind suddenly veered around, and as we know with certainty, the entente decided it had better wait as parliamentary and political events in our country justify that the hope that the monarchy would soon be defenseless. Since I came into office, "declared Count Czernin, "I have striven only after one aim, namely, to secure an honorable peace to the monarchy and to create a situation which will secure to Austria-Hungary her future free development and moreover to do everything to insure that this terrible war will be the last one for time out of mind. I have never spoken differently."

Count Czernin added, however, his declaration that he had no intention of begging for peace.

"Sometime before the Western offensive began," Count Czernin said, "Premier Clemenceau addressed to me an inquiry whether and upon what basis I was prepared to negotiate in agreement with Berlin. I immediately replied that I was prepared to negotiate and that as far as France was concerned the only obstacle I could see in the way of peace was the French desire for Alsace-Lorraine."

"The reply from Paris was that it was impossible to negotiate on this basis. Thereupon there was no choice left."

"The colossal struggle in the war has already begun. Come what may we will not sacrifice Germany's interests any more than she will leave us in the lurch. We are not fighting for imperialism or annexationist aims for ourselves or for Germany."

The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Chronicle declared also that he had an earnest desire for peace and that his country wished to avoid any further military offensive.

After referring to his reply to Premier Clemenceau regarding Alsace-Lorraine he said Austria would insist on the status quo adding, "The aspirations of France and Italy are Utopias which will be terribly avenged."

"I do not intend to go begging for peace, or to obtain it by entreaties and lamentations, but to enforce it by our moral right and physical strength," Count Czernin continued. "Any other tactics I consider will contribute to the prolongation of the war." Count Czernin declared he did not believe that President Wilson, in his recent address really desired to cause a separation between Vienna and Berlin because the president knew that such a thing was impossible. The count added that President Wilson probably saw that Austria-Hungary was more favorable toward peace than Germany.

Count Czernin's statement that France has suggested peace discussion with Austria-Hungary was characterized by officials as the beginning of a new German peace offensive with the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister acting at Germany's request.

The speech of Count Czernin, it was declared, was a political maneuver

er designed to spread the impression in the allied countries that the allied governments are fighting solely to recover Alsace-Lorraine. The peace move, they said, was timed to follow the breakdown of the teutonic military offensive. And Teutonic suggestions that the time for peace discussion is near at hand will find nothing but a negative response in America. At the state department it was made clear today that officials of this government do not believe the present great engagement in Europe will result in any weakening either at the capitals or among the people of the nations at war against Germany. Count Czernin's statement that Premier Clemenceau had indicated a willingness to discuss peace was not given credence. It was believed that a willful misinterpretation had been given to some statement of the premier for the purpose of securing a favorable reaction in France and her co-belligerents.

Count Czernin's declaration that Austro-Hungary almost was on the point of beginning peace negotiations with the entente was branded by officials as false. It was said that no suggestions of such a discussion has reached Washington and that if they had been made this government would have been informed.

Officials characterized the foreign minister's speech as a "feeler" which probably would be followed by some declaration or announcement in Germany. The entente embassies ascribe to Czernin a purpose to breed suspicion and discord among the entente allies by statements which if they have any foundation at all, it is believed rest entirely upon the doings of German agents and neutral pacifists in Switzerland who do not hesitate to claim large powers which they do not actually possess.

There has been no change, it was declared in the attitude of the allies opposing the central empires and that the principles advanced by President Wilson, notably those in which he declared for a general and not any specific peace, have been reviewed until there should be no doubt regarding the status of any other single cause in the general issue.

As for France, it was reasserted that she has no intention of tolerating any peace suggestion apart from her co-belligerents.

"We know the desire for peace is very great in all Serbia but Serbia has been prevented by the entente powers from concluding it."

"We do not desire to influence the future relations between the monarchy and Serbia and Montenegro by motives conflicting with friendly and neighborly relations. The best working out of egoism for a state is to come to terms with a beaten neighbor which will lead to this. My idea of it regarding Austro-Hungary is that after our enemies are conquered militarily they must be conquered morally. Only then is victory complete and in this respect diplomacy must complete the work of the armies."

He Always Did

Paris, April 3—"Czernin lied." This is all Premier Clemenceau had to say when told today of the statement of Count Czernin that he had inquired through an intermediary whether Austria-Hungary was ready to negotiate and if so, on what basis.

Czernin May Quit

Copenhagen, April 3—It is persistently rumored in well-informed circles that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister intends to resign as soon as peace with Rumania has been finally secured, says the Budapest newspaper Azest, in reporting that Emperor Charles received Count Czernin at a lengthy audience on Sunday.

"PRINT WRITING" IN SCHOOLS

London, April 3—Several London schools have introduced a new system of writing known as "manuscript" or "print" writing, which replaced the former vertical or Spencerian systems. In the new system, the children initiate the form of printed characters, and it is claimed that the task of learning to write legibly is greatly shortened and simplified by the leaving out of the unnecessary connecting up-strokes.

The new system was first introduced in military establishments for convalescent soldiers, originating in the desire to find a method of writing which could be quickly learned by soldiers who had lost the use of their right hand. Its advocates claim that the "print" writing is easy to learn, neat, legible and speedy, and that it removes the great disadvantage of two kinds of letters with which the child has to contend in learning to read and to write.

In a pamphlet issued by the Child Study society of London, Dr. L. C. Kimmins, chief inspector of the London education department, calls the new system "the writing of the future."

SOLDIERS FOR FARMS

Washington, April 3—An outline for which soldiers may be furloughed for work on farms was made public today by the war department. Applications may be made by the soldiers themselves, their relatives or by farmers desiring their service. When application is made by farmers it is provided that the men must be willing to accept the furlough and that the traveling time from their post to the places of labor will not exceed 24 hours. Farmers are advised to make formal application through the office of the provost marshal general.

FIRE IN JUAREZ

Juarez, Mex., April 3—Fire this morning destroyed a Chinese restaurant, a saloon, a brokerage office and a curio store on Comercio street, opposite the historic old frontier custom house. The loss was estimated at \$20,000 gold. The saloon was owned by an American. The origin was unknown. The El Paso fire department was called.

FIFTY LIVES LOST

London, April 3.—The steamer Cognito was torpedoed in the Irish sea on Sunday morning, according to the Evening News today. (This vessel is a British steamer of 4,312 tons gross and owned by the commonwealth of Australia.) At about the same time, the newspapers states, the Greek steamer Salamina, of 3,112 tons was sunk by gunfire. About 50 men are reported missing from the two vessels.

Milwaukee, April 3—Belated returns from yesterday's election confirmed the victory of Irvine L. Lenroot, republican, for senator. His plurality at noon was 8,575.

With 19 counties complete and comparatively full reports from all but four others, the vote stood: Lenroot, 130,508; Joseph E. Davies, democrat, 121,933; Victor L. Berger, socialist, 88,038.

The missing counties being republican, will maintain Lenroot's winning ratio.

The last hope for Davies disappeared with returns from all but four Milwaukee county precincts which gives Davies a lead over Lenroot of 14,555 and this was not sufficient to overcome the Lenroot plurality in other parts of the state of 23,130.

NEARLY FIFTY MEN AND WOMEN NOW IN THE NEW MEXICO OFFICE

Albuquerque, April 4.—The rapid increase in scope and volume of the work of the federal food administration in New Mexico is strikingly evident in the new headquarters of administrator Ralph C. Ely and staff in half a dozen commodious offices on the second floor of the Luna-Otero building in this city, all humming with industry in the direction of the manifold activities incident to New Mexico's part in the task of winning the war with food. From this center the administrator and his aides keep in touch with hundreds of other members of the organization scattered through all the counties of one of the largest states in the Union whose far-flung ranches and remote mining camps, solitary mountain settlements and large proportion of Spanish speaking population give rise to problems in regulation of the transportation, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs different from those encountered in any other state. Yet despite the great distances, difficulties of communication in many sections and other peculiar local conditions nearly half a million widely scattered population have been fast learning the whys and wherefores of the government's food conservation policy and adding their substantial share to the myriad converging streams of supplies which flow to the Atlantic seaboard and finally into France and England to sustain the fighting lines which stand between democracy and the Hun.

The people of New Mexico may be interested to know more in detail of the central organization which is securing the effective co-operation of the people of New Mexico with the national government war food policy.

Under direction of the food administrator are heads of the following general divisions:

Grocery, bakery, beans and canned goods; fruits, law, education (publication and printing,) mailing, live-stock, meats, utilization of waste, confectionery; hotels and restaurants, financial, perishables, transportation, flour and milling; moving pictures; home gardens; outdoor advertising; retail stores; fairs and food shows; juvenile co-operation; home economics; library public, and women of the American army.

Miss Bertha Kreutter is private secretary to the administration; A. Pruitt of Roswell heads the Grocery division, with A. J. Maloy as grocery expert in charge at headquarters. Under Mr. Maloy are inspectors E. E. Cadwalader and W. H. Gregory.

Charles Joeger, of Albuquerque, heads the Bakery Division.

A. C. Ilfeld of Las Vegas, is head of the division of beans and canned goods, with David Weiller of Albuquerque assistant in charge at headquarters.

Milton J. Helmick, of Santa Fe, is head of the law division.

C. O. Cushman of Albuquerque is chief of the retail stores division.

L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fe, heads the fruits division, with 28 county heads under him.

E. Dana Johnson, of Santa Fe, is director of education carried on through 120 newspapers, farming, school and other publications, the schools, libraries, Hoover teams, home economics directors and other mediums.

B. F. Pankey, of Santa Fe, heads the livestock division, with representatives in 28 counties.

A. B. Betz, Albuquerque, is chief of the meat division, with representatives in 28 counties.

Prof. John D. Clark, of the university of New Mexico, is chemist and head of the division of utilization of waste of the division of utilization of waste.

L. M. Fee, Albuquerque, head of the confectionery division.

John O. Pritchard of Clovis, chief of the hotel and restaurant division, with 28 county heads.

George Roslington, Albuquerque, financial adviser.

Roy A. Stamm, Albuquerque, perishable groceries. District heads report to Mr. Stamm.

P. J. Johnson, Albuquerque, transportation.

R. E. Putney, Albuquerque, is chief of the flour and milling division. All mills in the state are represented.

Field Secretary's Department

Major J. H. Toulouse is field secretary, in charge of various extension activities throughout the state. Important phases of the work of county and district organization come under his direction and he keeps in close touch with the workers everywhere. In his department are: Mrs. Isaac Barth, Albuquerque, home gardens; Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, Santa Fe, home economics; assistants, Miss Lathrop, Miss Little, Albuquerque; James W. Provas, Albuquerque, moving pictures; Mrs. Harry Wilson, Santa Fe, library publicity; Mrs. Arthur Kellam, Albuquerque, recruiter for the women of the American army (relatives of soldiers;) Hoover demonstration teams in 28 counties, and the conservation, outdoor advertising, fair and food shows and juvenile co-operation divisions.

Executive Department

Melvin T. Dunlavy, Albuquerque, is in general charge of the office work at headquarters, accounting, mailing and the general movement of office business and is one of the busiest men in the organization. On Mr. Dunlavy's staff are Mrs. J. H. Ramsey, head of the mailing division, assisted by Misses Gertrude Brown, May Beckwith, Winifred Clard, as clerks, and Mrs. Lucy Hart, mimeograph. Stenographers are Misses Bessie Monama, Lucia Lerch, Gladys Adkisson and Mrs. Clatie Smith. Mrs. Edith H. Pink is filing clerk. Last but by no means least is John Walker, janitor and messenger.

The Inspectors and Collectors

Outposts of the food administration in the state are deputy collectors and mounted inspectors in the customs service on the Mexican border. They follow: Deputy collectors, Lee Biggs and C. E. Lewis; mounted inspectors, J. D. Reeder, M. H. Wright, Jolly Garner, George H. Spencer and J. H. Roberts.

Chiefs of divisions or their representatives may be found every day at their desks in headquarters offices—and they are kept busy. The telegraph and mail correspondence is reaching formidable proportions; large quantities of food administration literature of numberless kinds have to be distributed, thousands of inquiries have to be answered, complaints looked into, regulations promulgated, statistics gathered, and a steady stream of callers on food administration business has to be taken care of in, addition to the surprising volume of communication handled over the local and long distance telephones. When the wheat substitute rules were first announced, in one day hundreds of telephone calls were answered from all points between El Paso and Raton and Texico and Gallup.

The Outside Organization

The organization in the counties and school districts is being perfected everywhere to include the personnel of the public school system, home economics instructors and demonstrators, county agents, members of the

women's auxiliaries, farm clubs, the Hoover demonstration teams, licensed tradesmen, eating places, numberless industries which must affiliate with the administration, volunteer assistants in all walks of life, the signers of some 60,000 Hoover food pledge cards, and the ultimate consumers who have enrolled in the food army of New Mexico to carry out the policies of the United States food administration and obey to the letter its rules and regulations.

The great majority of division heads and workers in Albuquerque and outside are volunteers, "dollar-a-year" men and women who are generously donating their time and best efforts to this patriotic work.

TO DEBATE LIVE SUBJECT

New York, April 4.—In selecting a subject for the annual tri-university debate tomorrow night the forensic tilers of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia cast aside such old threadbare topics as "the restriction of Japanese immigration" and "public ownership of public utilities," and selected a "live one" as the subject for their debate. The subject chosen is "Resolved, That the government should exercise the power to restrict the expression of opinion in war time." Each university will be represented in the contest by two teams, one to debate the affirmative abroad and the other to uphold the negative at home.

MEN NEEDED IN THE ARMY

The quartermaster corps is in need of men that are acquainted with the handling of automobiles, trucks of every description and make, men that are mechanics, machinists, plumbers, painters, men versed in upholstery, men that are able to drive any make of car. This is a great opportunity for any young man, (not of draft age,) to get into the service and do his bit for his country. This is an opportunity for you to get a better education in your chosen trade. If you want to make a first class mechanic of yourself this is the opportunity that you have been waiting for. Uncle Sam teaches you free of charge. Get into this now. This is the time that you are needed, don't wait until tomorrow—do it now. Uncle Sam and your country need you now. If you are not a mechanic or a machinist come around anyway and let the recruiting officer, or your postmaster tell you what you can do to help whip the Kaiser. Let this be your motto, "Do it now."

BOND MANIPULATOR KELLY

Santa Fe, April 4.—Deputy Sheriff George W. Armijo returned last night from Kansas City where he went to bring back W. G. Kelly, bond broker, under 13 indictments on the charge of obtaining something like \$60,000 under false pretenses in bond transactions. Kelly is today consulting local attorneys and arranging to give bond, the sum demanded by District Attorney J. H. Crist being \$20,000.

AVOID CHAIN GANG

Chain letters which have been circulated in New Mexico, as well as throughout the country, in behalf of the War Saving stamp campaign, are against the postal regulations and should be discontinued, according to an announcement by the war savings headquarters here today. As nearly as can be learned the chain letter started in New York city. It was without authority of the national War Savings committee which has announced that it should be stopped at once. Chairman Hallett Reynolds of the New Mexico committee suggested today that while those in New Mexico who have forwarded the chain in this state have certainly done so with the best of motives and without knowledge that it is a violation of postal

regulations, should stop the chain effort at once. It is requested that any receiving these War Saving chain letters disregard them and discontinue their further circulation.

ELECTION AT SANTA FE

Santa Fe, April 4.—The republicans made a clean sweep against the democratic-independent combination in Tuesday's municipal election, electing everyone of their candidates on the city and ward tickets under the leadership of former United States Senator T. B. Catron, chairman of the city committee. Assistant District Attorney E. P. Davies was elected mayor over Dr. J. A. Massie by 73 plurality. Dr. Massie, however, carrying two of the four wards, each by six majority. Peter Berardinelli was elected city clerk by 40 plurality over Jose Duran who carried one ward by nine majority. Leo Hersch was re-elected city treasurer by 116 plurality. To the city council were elected Sheriff Celso Lopez, Deputy Sheriff Geo. W. Armijo and Captain Juan Shoemaker who succeed themselves, and former speaker of the legislative house, Ramon L. Baca. The proposed bond issue of \$10,000 for city hall carried by overwhelming majority.

FAMOUS ORCHARD SOLD

Santa Fe, April 4.—James W. Chaves, former member of the legislature, has purchased the famous Hickox place and orchard on College avenue. The place was developed by George W. Hickox, at one time an Albuquerque jeweler and an old timer in New Mexico.

EVERYBODY SUES KELLY

Santa Fe, April 4.—H. B. Kelly and W. G. Kelly, bond brokers of Kansas City, were made defendants today in nine civil suits to recover \$57,000 alleged to be due the state of New Mexico because of double payment of Santa Fe county bonds. The suit was filed in the district court by Attorney General Harry L. Patton. District Judge Holloman today reduced the bond of W. G. Kelly of Kansas City under 13 indictments for the same transactions on which civil suit is brought, from \$20,000 to \$10,000, at the same time announcing that he considers himself disqualified to sit as he had given Kelly legal advice before being elevated to the bench. Some other judge will be called in for the trial.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Santa Fe, April 4.—Six opinions were handed down by the state supreme court, three being written by Chief Justice Hanna and three by Justice Parker. The district court for Chaves county is reversed in the case of state, appellee, vs. T. Lonnie Hite, appellant, a calf killing case. The district court for Union county is affirmed in state, appellee, vs. Grover C. Johnson, appellant, a second degree murder case. The district court for Grant county is reversed and the case remanded for new trial state, appellee, vs. J. A. Floyd, appellant, a receiving stolen property case. In the case of state, appellee, vs. Robert L. Duckett, appellant, a criminal assault case, the lower court is reversed and a new trial is ordered. In state, appellee, vs. Domingo Bales, appellant, a burglary case, the district court for Valencia county is affirmed. In Harry Dallas, et al., appellants, vs. R. E. Singert, et al., appellees, the district court for Chaves county is affirmed. The opinion upholds the validity of the leases of the state land commissioners.

Of course there are some objections to the noise, but as a general thing a woman may be comforted by the knowledge that her husband is safe in bed when his snorer is working good.

John A. McGuire, James P. Foy, Albert J. Atkins and James A. Fitch left today for Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., to begin training in the 32nd engineers.

Max Iffeld, Robert Stockland, Fred Moore and J. Palmer left today on the noon train to enter training at Fort Bliss. All have joined the aviation section except J. Palmer who is a member of the artillery.

The dedication of the Santa Fe employes service flag at the round house yesterday afternoon, was marked by bursts of patriotism that can leave no doubt in the minds of those present that the Santa Fe will be found either fighting or working for the common cause until the kaiser has been whipped for all time.

A large American flag was floated above the service flag, the latter carrying 79 stars, representing the men who have gone from this division of the Santa Fe to fight in France, and later in Germany if Kaiser Bill does not give up before Berlin has been reached.

The flags were hoisted to place by a bevy of beautiful young women, each draped in the colors representing some one of the allied countries actively engaged in the war for democracy. They were Miss Connell, America; Miss Webb, France; Miss Cunningham, Belgium; Miss Mertsching, Italy; Mrs. Burks, England.

T. T. Ryan opened the meeting, and in a brief but very patriotic address stated the object of the service, and directed the ceremonies until the flags were floating on high. He then introduced William G. Haydon, who acted as chairman during the remainder of the program.

The principal address of the afternoon was made by Judge David J. Leahy, who brought forth round after round of applause by his patriotic and forceful utterances. The manner in which he went after the German sympathizers was not only an invitation to every loyal American to lend a willing hand to rid our country of pro-Germans, but his words was an inspiration for immediate action.

Judge Barber followed Judge Leahy and his remarks were both patriotic and humorous. Judge Barber has become very popular as an orator during his brief residence in Las Vegas, and his talk yesterday will greatly increase his popularity.

The Harmony singers and the Las Vegas Military band, added much to the success of the occasion, which was attended by fully 500 people.

The roll of honor, as read by Mr. Ryan is as follows:

S. Clarkson, L. C. Estes, E. A. Carter, Clarence White, Conrado Lucero, T. A. Langston, B. L. Arnold, S. Kleinhein, B. C. Martin, Harry Davis, Simon Morgan, William Murray, P. E. Frank, A. A. Abeyta, A. Tafoya, Pedro Tudesque, Frank Branson, Felipe Ortega, E. A. Ellis, S. P. Horton, E. Herber, Hilario Gallegos, Santiago Madrid, J. I. Delgado, O. Ellis, D. Trahey, Clarence E. Habiger, Alsup Furnace, Reginald Young, Frej Hagelberg, E. Nolan, M. H. Crowley, F. C. Maybach, Glen F. Older, Leo R. Shackelford, A. H. Hansbury, A. H. Stanley, G. N. Slaughter, G. M. Robinson, M. C. Hutchings, M. McGuire, E. W. Welch, E. Hall, J. C. Ackerman, H. C. Brann, C. M. Graham, J. B. Thomas, N. G. Van Sickle, F. A. Hurgins, E. J. Bofman, George A. Gunter, Fred A. Niehans, E. H. Beeler, H. C. King, J. C. Rice, A. T. Harrison, T. D. Thompson, J. W. Zumbro, T. F. Trusty, J. A. Milton.

Santa Fe, April 2—Sylvanus Griswold Morley of Santa Fe, for many years Central American Fellow of the School of American Research here,

writes from Guatemala city the first detailed description of the great earthquake that reached its climax on Christmas day. He was in midst of it and took photographs of the tumbling churches, palaces and houses, which with his story are published in the American Museum Journal which reached the museum library in Santa Fe today.

After describing the lesser tremors that shook Guatemala city for several days previous increasing in intensity, he says: "Suddenly and without warning the ground lurched up under my feet and began to shake violently. An arc light overhead went out, flashed on, off, and on again. Wires short circuited, spluttered and spit. The buildings on both sides rocked back and forth. My first thought was of the fires, and I darted into the nearest doorway to escape electrocution. Plaster, and even brick began to rain down here and I ran back into the street to escape falling walls."

Further, he says: "As I passed the American club there tumbled from the big front entrance pell mell into the street, perhaps a dozen men who joined me running to the Plaza. By the time we reached there people sketchily clad were pouring into it from all sides. The air was filled with fine impalpable dust from the fallen adobe walls and a mist had drawn over the moon."

Then followed slight tremors and big shocks, during which "buildings crashed down, wires short-circuited, and a choking dust filled the air." * * * "The Indians fell on their knees when the second shock started and began to pray. Lighted tapers were produced from somewhere and the drone of many prayers came from all sides." But to no avail for the tremors continued until four days later the fourth heavy earthquake, a horizontal instead of a vertical movement, killed even more people than on January 3, "the city was rocked to its very foundations by the most tremendous shock of all. The earth lifted up as though pushed by some subterranean agency seeking outlet held a moment thus, and then in terrific jerks and twitchings, settled back. By stop watch this mighty movement lasted 11 minutes from its first cataclysmal second to its last dying tremor. And the destruction which it accomplished was more than all the others combined. * * *

The lofty twin towers of the cathedral were hurled to the ground like so many pill boxes. The massive pediment between fell in one solid block. The roof caved in. This edifice, the largest, costliest, and most magnificent in the country, is in ruins. * * * A new and gruesome situation developed. Hundreds of recently buried corpses were thrown from their vaults in the cemeteries and a pestilence therefrom was imminent. The government again acted with gratifying promptitude, however, and vast funeral pyres lighted the skies on that and succeeding nights. It is estimated that more than 4,000 bodies were thus disposed of."

Former associates of Morley at the museum picture him, small in stature as he is, nervous in his movements, as he stood with stop watch in hand, timing the earthquake, as cathedral towers were crumbling down about his head, as the earth heaved with thundering noise, as panic stricken men, women and children rushed by him, as the sky was darkened by vast clouds of dust from falling palaces and homes, marking off the ticks of the watch for eleven long minutes, in thoroughly scientific and characteristic fashion. Morley returns to this country this month and will be in Santa Fe during the summer working up his notes.

DRYING UP THE NATION

Washington, April 2.—Another state is added to the prohibition column today, when Indiana is to become "dry" by legislative enactment. Through court proceedings and injunctions the enforcement of the law is likely to be held up temporarily in certain cities of the state, pending a final decision of the supreme court in the cases brought by the liquor interests to test the constitutionality of the law. But according to reports from Indianapolis the liquor men themselves have no hopes of gaining more than a brief respite from the enforcement of the statewide law. Some of the breweries are already being dismantled, and others are going into the soft-drink business. The distilleries in Indiana, as in other states, have not been operating since congress stopped the making of whiskey. A survey of the country showing the relative position of the wet and dry forces with reference to ultimate action upon the national prohibition amendment indicates a growth in prohibition sentiment so widespread and continuous as to afford fair ground for believing that the nation will be nominally dry long before the seven-year limit of acceptance carried in the resolution as it passed congress.

BLOOD IS ELECTED

The election has passed off quietly, and while there has been much activity by representatives of both tickets, everybody seems happy. It is practically conceded that the democratic-republican ticket has carried the first, third and fourth wards, while the head of the ticket in the second ward is doubt. However, it is believed that Mr. Roseberry is safely elected. If this estimate is correct, the entire republican, democratic ticket is elected.

RIOTERS KILL SOLDIERS

Quebec, April 2—Fighting between the rioting element in Quebec and the military forces which resulted last night in the killing of at least four civilians and the wounding of a number of civilians and soldiers, continued into the early hours today. After midnight the firing died down to a very great extent but men on the house tops sniped the soldiers for hours. Sixty-two men are under arrest today in connection with the rioting.

Licenses to marry were granted today to Samuel Tapia, aged 27 of Ludlow, Colo., and Gabina Chavez, aged 23 of East Las Vegas; Portirio Varela, aged 30 and Agnes Wildenstein, aged 20 both of Las Vegas.

On Thursday evening, April 11, a Spanish supper will be given at the Plaza hotel for the benefit of the Red Cross society. An excellent meal will be furnished, the charge for which will be 75c a plate. Immediately after the supper the dining room will be cleared and a jitney dance given.

According to opinions expressed by some business men in East Las Vegas, especially garage owners, the coast to coast highway has been designated along a wrong route. The posts that have been recently painted bring the highway into the West side without touching the business section of East Las Vegas.

Benito Baca made a visit to Tecolote, district No. 27 yesterday. The enrollment there under Miss A. Gold is 43 and fair work is reported. Dionicio Trambley has 40 pupils and he and Miss Gold have their classes unite in the rehearsing of a program which they intend to give at the end of the school season. The grant board was in session at Tecolote yesterday.

Mr. Baca expressed before the members of the board the need of a new building in this district. The board has offered to donate a tract of land on which a building could be erected but no further steps toward a new building were taken up.

The dance at the armory last night was a brilliant success. It was for the benefit of the Red Cross, and to an innocent bystander, it seemed that about all the ladies in town had a finger in the pie. Miss Helen Kelly and Mrs. E. J. McWenig who were the active heads of committees who managed the party, are entitled to especial praise, but credit must be given to all the ladies of the city who contributed to make it the splendid success it proved to be. The receipts exceeded \$700 and it is just one more evidence that Las Vegans are in the war and they are in not only with their boys, but with their money.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ACT

Sherman, Texas, April 2.—Charles A. Schneider, a German enemy alien who had no registration card was placed in jail here today charged with setting fire to the grain ware house at Howe last Friday, destroying 30,000 bushels of grain and 14 buildings. He had in his possession maps of the wheat and cotton belts of the United States and other important maps. He was held in \$5,000 bail.

HALIFAX DISASTER

Halifax, N. S., April 2.—The supreme court of Nova Scotia today took up for hearing the application to review the judgment in habeas corpus proceedings, discharging Captain Lemedeo and Pilot Mackey from custody. The two men had charge of the steamship Mont Blanc, which was destroyed by an explosion in Halifax harbor, preceding the partial destruction of the city. They are charged with manslaughter.

BRIDE FOR BRITISH AIRMAN

Washington, April 2.—The largest bridal party of the Washington season was seen in fashionable St. Thomas' church today at the wedding of Miss Anne Hopkins and Captain John Gregory Hope, of the royal flying corps of the British army. Ten bridesmaids attended the bride.

MEXICAN CONGRESS MEETS

Mexico City, Mexico, April 2.—In pursuance of the call issued by President Carranza, the federal congress met in extraordinary session yesterday for the purpose of framing laws for the election of deputies, senators and president of the republic. No laws regulating these elections have been formulated since the constitutional convention last year.

MAYORAL CONTEST

Kansas City, Mo., April 2.—In today's municipal election in Kansas City most interest centers in the contest for the mayoralty, for which a vigorous campaign has been waged.

TIME FOOLS MEXICANS

El Paso, Tex., April 1.—The change in time Sunday morning caused hundreds of Mexican servants to be late for Easter breakfast Sunday morning as the Mexican families are not familiar with the new time ruling and reported for work according to discarded time schedule. Arrangements have been made to change the Juarez time to correspond to the new time here and the clock in the Juarez custom house will probably be moved up one hour.

It is reported in Rome that as soon as the war is ended the Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy plans to gratify her long-standing desire to pay a visit to the United States.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. J. E. Bingham, Texico, N. M.: Rfd. A.:

One six year old white face Hereford bull, weight 1200 lbs.
Branded
Left hip

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 25, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 260-B-6-187-D
1st. pub. Mar. 30, last pub. Apr. 15, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Mart Corn, Roswell, N. M.:

One two-year old light brindle cow.

Branded
Right ribs

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 17, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 254-B-6-185-B
1st. pub. Mar. 23, last pub. April 8, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Deming, N. M., by Inspector P. L. Smyer, of Deming, N. M.:

One nine year old bay mare, streak in face, blind in right eye, weight about 650 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder

Branded
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before February 1, 1920, said date being two years from date same reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
1st. pub. Mar. 21, last pub. April 5, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. I. W. Burt, Willard, N. M.:

Two 2-year old red cows.

Branded
Left ribs

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 25, 1918, said date being 10 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.
No. 259-B-6-188-B
1st. pub. Mar. 30, last pub. Apr. 15, '18

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 of Carrizozo, N. M.:

One eight year old red roan mare mule.

Branded
On left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 25, 1918, said date being 10 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.
No. 257-B-6-187-C
1st. pub. Mar. 30, last pub. Apr. 15, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector Y. G. Zambrano, Cuba, N. M.:

One three-year old iron gray mare, weight about 850 lbs.

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 17, 1918, said date being 10 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.
No. 255-B-6-186-C
1st. pub. Mar. 23, last pub. April 8, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Jose Chavez y Armijo, Bernardo, N. M.:

One red nine year old mare, weight 700 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder

One two-year old colt and a one-year old colt following; both unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 17, 1918, said date being 10 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.
No. 253-B-6-81-C
1st. pub. Mar. 23, last pub. April 8, '18.

The army needs your services, can you drive a car, can you repair a car, can you do any of several different kinds of work necessary for the upkeep of the great army of cars that Uncle Sam is using every day, if so you are the man that Uncle Sam wants. He wants you now, are you going to do your share to help Uncle Sam and the boys over there put the kaiser out of action, if you can do any of the above mentioned things you are the man that Uncle Sam is calling for. Now this is a great opportunity for you, to get into the service, this is the chance that you have been waiting for. If you miss this chance you may never have another, get into this thing, let the kaiser know we are here, and that above all, we mean business. If you can handle any part of a car. The army needs you, and if you are a one hundred per cent American you will answer Uncle Sam's call, if you are not, why don't come around and throw a bluff, we want men that are good true 100 per cent Americans. Do it now. This is the time. Don't wait until tomorrow. Come around and let the recruiting officer tell you how you can help Uncle Sam to put the kaiser on the bum.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. N. Chris Peterson, Cherryvale, N. M.:

One sixteen year old brown mare, 13½ hands high, weight 1050 lbs.

Branded
Right shoulder

Wire cut
On right hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 25, 1918, said date being 10 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.
No. 258-B-6-188-A
1st. pub. Mar. 30, last pub. Apr. 15, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Eduardo Manzanares, Abiquiu, N. M.:

One gray twelve year old pony, weight 350 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 27, 1918, said date being 10 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.
No. 261-B-6-174-B
1st. pub. April 3, last pub. April 18, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. W. O. Hall, Nutt, N. M.:

One three years old red white face cow, weight 750 lbs., Hereford.

Branded
Left ribs

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 27, 1918, said date being 10 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.
No. 262-B-6-189-D
1st. pub. April 3, last pub. April 18, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. T. H. Gulley, Thomas, N. M.:

One coming two year old red white face steer, not branded.

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before April 27, 1918, said date being 10 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.
No. 263-B-6-189-C
1st. pub. April 3, last pub. April 18, '18.

San Francisco, Calif., April 2.—With games scheduled in three of the six cities comprising the Pacific Coast league, the 1918 season of professional baseball will be ushered in today.

ALL WILL BE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITHIN A FEW DAYS

With the American Army in France, Saturday, March 30 (By the Associated Press.)—All the American troops have been turned over to the allies for such use as they see fit to make of them. American troops may soon be fighting side by side with their British and French allies in the battle which is raging in northern France. It is enough to say great activity of many soldiers is in progress in the entire American zone. Miles of motor trucks loaded with Americans have passed through the towns, some going in one direction, some in another. Through a driving rain the motor trucks plow their way along muddy roads, the Americans singing. Many of the trucks had American flags fastened to their tail boards.

On other roads mile after mile of marching Americans splashed through the mud, which came over their ankles. The horses were steaming from the work they had to do. All the men are working as hard as possible.

The acceptance by France of General Pershing's offer of all American men and material for the present emergency has, in effect, virtually resulted in a unified army command, so far as the French army and American forces are concerned. This is shown by the fact that the orders issued to the American troops are of French origin.

Great activity continued Sunday throughout the zone where the American troops are quartered. It began at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, when heavily loaded motor camions began rumbling through the streets and over the roads, which by noon were commanded with acimons, both motor and horse drawn, marching men, horses and artillery.

INTEREST IN WISCONSIN ELECT

Washington, April 2.—Official Washington is looking forward to the result of the senatorial election in Wisconsin today with many evidences of anxious interest. The president is particularly anxious that the Badger state shall take this opportunity to give unmistakable evidence of its loyalty to the nation in the war and refute once for all the impression that has gained ground in some quarters that the majority of its citizens are pro-German. The administration naturally hopes that Joseph E. Davies shall be the successful candidate. Mr. Davies is the regular nominee of the democratic party and a close personal friend of the president. At the same time it is believed Mr. Wilson would be well satisfied should the choice of the Wisconsin voters fall on Irvine L. Lenroot, the republican candidate. No question exists as to the loyalty of either Davies or Lenroot. On the other hand, a victory for Victor Berger, the socialist nominee, who has conducted his campaign on a "peace" platform, could scarcely be considered otherwise than as evidence that the majority of the voters of Wisconsin are not in sympathy with the war.

EXTREME SOCIALISTS

London, April 1.—Repudiation of the national debt, abolition of the monarchy and of all titles, nationalization of all public utilities and a minimum wage of \$5 for a six-hour working day are among the resolutions which will come before the so-called British Independent Labor party convention which assembles today at Leicester. The party is an extreme wing of the British socialists, and though not very strong numerically it has managed to attract considerable attention to itself by its radical demands since the commencement of the war.

The election is over and the republican-democratic citizens' ticket is elected from top to bottom. Not a single ward was carried by the opposition. F. O. Blood, against whom was waged one of the dirtiest campaigns in the history of the town, has a majority of 51 votes and every other candidate on the ticket is safely elected.

The two surprises of the day was the close vote in the Third ward and the overwhelming defeat of Joe Clevenger in the second. Clevenger resorted to some extremely dirty tactics, and it can be said to the credit of the Santa Fe employes that they again demonstrated the high class of citizenship of which they are composed. The First and Second wards, where a large majority of the Santa Fe men reside, showed substantial majorities for the fusion ticket.

H. R. McKee, Santa Fe trainmaster, was particularly active in his efforts to defeat Mr. Blood. He is credited with personalities that will become a man holding the position he does with the Santa Fe, and there is a strong feeling among prominent men in both the democratic and republican parties that his activities should not be forgotten. It is not probable, however, that he was acting under the direction of higher Santa Fe officials and the company should not be held accountable.

The paving bond issue was carried about four to one, demonstrating that the people of Las Vegas are united in the determination to make a real city. There is nothing further in the way of paving, and as soon as details can be adjusted, work will begin.

For Mayor—F. O. Blood.
For Clerk—W. G. Benjamin.
For Treasurer—Juan L. Trujillo.
For Alderman, First Ward—J. W. Lewis.

For Alderman, Second Ward—N. B. Roseberry.
For Alderman, Third Ward—Henry G. Coors.

For Alderman, Fourth Ward—Napoleon Fontaine.

The entire republican ticket in West Las Vegas was elected, but their city hall and sewer bond proposal was defeated. This will make it necessary for East Las Vegas to proceed with its sewer program without the co-operation of the West side. The ticket elected in West Las Vegas is as follows:

Eugenio Romero, mayor.
Luciano Baca, clerk.
For Trustees—Pablo E. Armijo, First ward; Enrique Cifre, Second ward; Isidro Archuleta, Third ward; Damacio Maes, Fourth ward.

LADIES WILL SERVE ENCHILADA SUPPER

The ladies of the West side Red Cross organization will give a genuine Spanish supper, consisting of enchiladas, tamales, chili con carne, chiles rellenos, etc. This supper is going to be worth while as the ladies who are giving it are experts in the making of these palatable Spanish dishes and the best of materials will be used. Green chili imported from a southern clime will form the basis for most of the dishes. And then after the supper a dance. The supper and dance will be given on the evening of Thursday, April 11th, at the Plaza hotel.

The proceeds will go to the Red Cross organization so that they can continue with the noble work they have been doing the past year. They need the money and it is up to every loyal American to assist them in every way possible. The ladies appreciate the help they have received and now they are going to give you something in the way of a supper seldom given in this section of the state and you will miss it if you do not go.

JULIAN ROMERO TO HANG ON APRIL 11TH

Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado this morning received from Jose D. Sena, clerk of the supreme court a letter announcing the decision of that court affirming the judgment of the court below and sentenced the defendant, Julian Romero, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead on the 11th day of April, 1918. The sheriff is ordered to hang the defendant in an enclosure erected upon the court house grounds between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Vollmer and County Assessor Apolinario A. Sena, visited Santa Fe a few days ago with a petition asking the governor of the state of New Mexico to commute the sentence of Julian Romero from that of death to that of life imprisonment. It is not known yet what action, if any, the governor will take.

WILL DIRECT BOXING

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., April 3—Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, featherweight boxing champion, who has had charge of boxing instruction here, has been placed in general charge of boxing instructions in military camps all over the country, according to word received today. Kilbane will install the Camp Sherman system in other camps and will go personally to camps Custer and Grant.

TRUCK KILLS BOY

El Paso, Tex., April 3—Charles M. de Foor, aged 11, was run down and killed last night by a big army motor truck while he was playing in front of his home on the main driveway to Fort Bliss. Officials declared the accident to have been unavoidable.

Ludwig Wm. Ilfeld has received word from his son, Max, that he, Fred Moore and Bob Stockland had all passed the examination and have been assigned to the aviation corps. J. Palmer, who left with these boys also passed and has been assigned to the light artillery.

County Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado left this afternoon for Tucumcari to bring here Charles Stewart, who is accused of having broken into a box car at Campana, on the Dawson branch near the Bell ranch, and stole a number of guns, ammunition and other articles. He was arrested and is being held at Tucumcari, awaiting the arrival of the sheriff to bring him to the county seat for trial.

County School Superintendent Benito Baca, accompanied by Mrs. Prentice, secretary of the county board of education and Mrs. McWenig, secretary of the county Red Cross organization, left this morning for Ribera and San Miguel to visit the schools there and to stir up interest in Red Cross work.

D. L. Batchelor, Santa Fe agent, and wife, leave today for a month's trip to Kansas City, Salina Kas., Kokomo, Ind., and to New York. Will visit at latter place their son, C. D. Batchelor, cartoonist for the N. Y. Journal. During Mr. Batchelor's absence O. J. Elledge will perform the duties of agent.

William J. Starks and son, Robert Starks, who caused the county officers so much trouble over in the southeastern part of the county some time ago had a hearing before Judge Leahy. The case against the elder Starks was dismissed for lack of evidence. The son, Robert Starks, who attempted to shoot George Rusby and was shot by him, pleaded guilty to that charge and was sentenced to 11 months in jail.

County Agent M. R. Gonzalez left this morning for Mora where he will be appointed county agent for Mora county in addition to that as agent for San Miguel county. Mr. Gonzalez will have two assistants under him and the three are going to get results in both counties.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Jose de la Luz Maestas, aged 67 and Carmen Manzanares, aged 70, both of Rociada; Cesaria Griego, aged 19 and Cleofes Blea, aged 32, both of Ribera; Porfirio Varela, aged 30, of Watrous, and Agnes Wilderstein, aged 20, of Las Vegas.

The following applied for wild animal bounties at the county clerk's office yesterday. Reyes Aragon, of San Pablo, one coyote; Miguel Medina, Sena, one coyote; Placito Lucero, Villanueva, four coyotes, three wild cats and three lobo wolves.

George A. Davison, a prominent real estate man of the Pecos valley, and candidate for land commissioner on the democratic ticket at the last state election, accompanied by a party of land buyers, passed through here after a visit to eastern Mora and Colfax counties looking for grazing lands.

Miles C. Stewart, state explosives inspector, among others, has named the following as licensors with authority to sell explosives and chemicals from which explosives are made: Antonio A. Gallegos, Las Vegas; J. M. Abererombie, Anton Chico; Charles Fraker, Jr., Wagon Mound; Pedro A. Ortega, Mora; Solomon Velasquez, Glorieta.

The marriage of Ignacio Baca of Las Vegas and Miss Elena Rize of San Antonio, Socorro county, was solemnized at the Church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday at 9 o'clock and later a wedding breakfast was enjoyed by a party of 20 friends at the U. S. Grill. Mr. and Mrs. Baca left for El Paso, Texas on the afternoon train where they expect to reside.

Desiderio Gallegos, prominent citizen of Anton Chico, was operated on for cancer of the lip at St. Anthony's sanitarium this morning and is reported as resting easy this afternoon.

At Pearl Harbor, a mining camp located about 40 miles from Juneau, Alaska, two young women, Erma and Margaret Peterson, have for the past four years operated a paying gold mine. Their sole assistant has been their mother.

Van Horn, Tex., April 3—Cattlemen and ranchers arrived here today in automobiles and on horses from all parts of the Big Bend district to attend a meeting to make plans for protecting the isolated ranchers on the American side of the border from frequent Mexican raids. The meeting was called by the executive committee of the Pan Handle and Southwestern Stockmen's association. The formation of a cowboy constabulary to guard the border ranches from bandit raids is being considered.

Colonel George T. Langhorne, commander of the Big Bend military district, arrived from his headquarters Marfa this afternoon. He was accompanied by Captain Anderson, commanding the cavalry troops which crossed to Mexico and disbanded the bandits who raided the Nevill ranch last week. Bob Nevill, owner of this ranch, whose son was killed by the raiders, also attended the meeting.

Our observation is that the flashier a gent is dressed the cheaper he feels when lined up beside a suit of khaki in 1883.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, April 4.—Oats developed fresh strength today largely owing to notice of the fact that the visible supply was materially less than at the corresponding time last year. Opening quotations which ranged from 1-4 to 3-8 higher, with May 85½ to 85 5-8 were followed by a slight reaction and then a stronger advance.

Corn reflected the action of oats. After opening ½ to ½@1-4 up with May \$1.25½ to \$1.25¾@16.26, the market scored a little further gain.

Predictions that receipts next week would be very light brought about still higher prices which, however failed to last. The closed was steady 3-8@1-2 net higher with May \$1.26¼@1-4.

Liquidating sales weakened provisions. Assertions that the stocks of dry salted meats were the largest ever known led substantially to greater declines. The closing quotations were:

Corn, May \$1.26¼.
Oats, April 89½; May 85 1-4.
Fork, May \$48.05.
Lard, May \$25.80; July \$26.10.
Ribs, May \$24.32; July \$24.82.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, April 4.—Hogs, receipts 9,000. Market steady. Bulk \$17.10@17.50; heavy \$17@17.35; lights \$17.20@17.25; pigs \$13.50@16.75.

Cattle, receipts 2,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$13.50@14.50; dressed beef steers \$12@13.50; western steers \$11.50@14.25; southern steers \$9@12; cows \$7.50@12; heifers \$7.75@13; bulls \$7.50@10.50; calves \$7.50@14.

Sheep, receipts 7,000. Market higher. Lambs \$19.50@20.20; yearlings \$15@17; wethers \$13.50@16; ewes \$13@15.

AMERICANS HONORED

Washington, April 4.—General Pershing has been awarded the Belgian order, the grand cross of the Order of Leopold, according to a dispatch to the Belgian legation here today from Havre. The decoration was presented to General Pershing by King Albert in person. At the same time the king presented to Colonel Boyd, the American military attache a cross of the officer of the Order of Leopold. Both officers also were given the Belgian war cross.

FAIR GROUNDS FOR HOSPITAL

Mineola, N. Y., April 4.—The agricultural fair grounds and buildings at this place have been taken over for the federal government for conversion into a convalescent hospital accommodating ten thousand patients, it was announced today.

NO WONDER SHE KILLED HIM

Santa Fe, April 4.—The will of R. H. Case, recently killed by his wife, in self-defense, as she asserts, was filed for probate yesterday. He will leave his entire estate to her.

CENTENARY OF AUTHOR

Philadelphia, April 4.—Thousands of American men of today are able to recall the pleasure they found in their boyhood in reading "The Rifle Rangers," "The Scalp Hunters" and other stirring tales from the pen of Captain Mayne Reid, of whose birth today is the centennial anniversary. Captain Reid was a native of the north of Ireland. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he was intended for the church, but a fondness for adventure led him on hunting excursions far up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. He afterwards settled in Philadelphia, wrote for the magazines, served in the Mexican war, and was wounded in the assault upon Chapultepec. The latter years of his life were spent in London, where he died