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UNITED STATES ON VERGE OF A BREAK WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE

WHERE ARE THE PERMANENT FUNDS?

Washington, Feb. 1.—After an hour's conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, it became known today that the German situation is viewed with extreme gravity, and that the American government has already begun to formulate definite steps.

It was regarded as not impossible that action of some kind had already been taken, but there was no indication of its nature.

There also were indications that no announcement of the course of the government would be made until certain steps had been taken through the navy department and the treasury for safeguarding American ports and other interests. It was disclosed that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had a conference last night, although it was then denied they had conferred at all.

Congress Kept Informed

It was indicated today that before the course of the United States was made public there were certain necessary steps to be taken. Senator Hitchcock, democratic member of the senate foreign relations committee, was at the White House early today, but said he did not discuss the submarine questions. Passports for Count von Bernstorff, orders for recall of Ambassador Gerard, solemn warnings to Berlin that breach of pledges means severance of diplomatic relations, or tense waiting for an overt act, which would sweep aside diplomacy and bring the American government to the point of action, are among the contingencies which fill the situation today.

President Wilson conferred with Colonel E. M. House, his friend and advisor, who was hurriedly summoned to New York. Early today he had not called any meeting of the cabinet nor any conference with the foreign affairs committee of congress who have been assured of being taken into the president's confidence before diplomatic relations are broken.

Many Broken Pledges

Germany's sudden declaration of her intention without warning to destroy all shipping over a wide area comes as the climax to a long series of aggravated cases in which the United States has gathered evidence that her pledges to respect international law at sea have been broken. A score of American lives have been

lost since the slate was wiped by Germany's promises in the Sussex case. After each new sinking came informal assurances that Germany was ready to make amends if her submarine commanders had violated orders. In fact, the German embassy here was the brightest spot in a situation which American officials viewed as constantly growing darker.

An evidence of the efforts of the embassy here to keep relations tranquil is found in a comparison of the note handed yesterday to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff with the one handed by the Berlin foreign office to Ambassador Gerard.

The note published in Berlin announces in bold terms the determination of Germany to wield every weapon at her command without quarter, while the note presented to the American state department says the same thing in softened language. The German embassy for months has been building up an atmosphere of hopefulness, and at one time it was said that von Tirpitz, who originated the campaign of ruthlessness, actually had been forced from his high position by influences brought to bear by the German ambassador here in an effort to preserve good relations with the United States. Now it is frankly disclosed that von Tirpitz was deposed because he did not carry the campaign of ruthlessness far enough, that he was unprepared with an insufficient number of undersea ships to make this force effective and was punished for his shortsightedness.

Plan to Starve England

Now the officials who speak for Germany in this country unhesitatingly announce the plan to starve out England with a fleet of submarines which they estimate at between 300 and 500, and they think they can cut off the food supply of the British Isles completely within 60 days.

American officials are not convinced that Germany's announcement of a campaign of ruthlessness reveals the entire situation. There have been intimations of dissension between the entente allies, all of which, however, have been officially denied, and there are other circumstances which have come into the possession of the American government but not being disclosed, which give ground for the possibility that the new submarine blockade may be only the

forerunner of something else equally startling. Neither is there any assurance that the new warfare will be confined to changes on the seas.

The air of confidence which was openly expressed at the German embassy was generally interpreted as an indication that the Berlin government was very sure of the success of its movement.

Dangers Near Our Shores

The new crisis, however, brings new dangers to the very shores of the United States where a score or more of German and Austrian ships have been laid up since the beginning of the war, and where several German commerce raiders are interned. Reports of ships being armed secretly for a dash to sea, of plots to sink them at their wharves or to block American harbors by destroying them in the channels have been under investigation for many months.

This was diplomatic day at the state department, a set occasion for receiving representatives of foreign governments. Secretary Lansing, however, cancelled it, and those who had routine business were taken into conference by lesser officials. The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and the Japanese ambassador, Mr. Sato, were among the early callers.

Diplomats who asked for Secretary Lansing were told he was engaged preparing something for President Wilson.

President Receives Callers

The president interrupted his consideration of the submarine situation today long enough to discuss peace with Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, a committee from the Women's Peace league, and Louis H. Lochner, of Chicago, an adviser of Henry Ford on his peace projects.

Secretary McAdoo conferred with the president during the afternoon.

No Statement in Prospect

When Secretary Lansing received the newspaper correspondents this afternoon, he said:

"Gentlemen: I have nothing to tell you; neither will I answer any questions."

HOG PRICES SOAR

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Twelve dollars, the highest price since the civil war, was paid for live hogs at the Union Stock yards here today.

RESOLUTION BY SENATOR CLARK WOULD LEARN HOW THEY ARE INVESTED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 1.—Information in detail concerning the investment of permanent state funds is sought by the resolution introduced in the senate yesterday afternoon by Senator Clark. It calls on the state treasurer to report to the governor and the legislature not later than February 12, the following data:

"1. A report separately for each bond issue or part thereof purchased by the state treasurer. The par value of the bonds so purchased, the date of the purchase and the amount paid therefor.

"2. The person or persons, firms or corporations from whom such bonds were purchased.

"3. The rate of interest borne by such bonds and the amount necessary to be deducted from each interest payment before the date of first call to reimburse such permanent funds for the amount of premium paid."

In another joint resolution introduced yesterday, Senator Clark calls on the board of loan commissioners for information concerning the refunding of county bonds under the provisions of Section 5445 and 4574 of the Codification. This latter resolution specifies the information desired, as follows:

"1. The total amount of such bonds refunded and the amount of each county issue thereof.

"2. The amount of outstanding bonds surrendered and cancelled for each such refunding and statement of refunded bonds issued without the surrender of the original bond and coupons upon the allegation that such original bonds and coupons have been lost, together with all affidavits and other facts set forth by the applicant proving the existence, loss and title to such bonds.

"3. The expenditure of such board of loan commissioners in the refunding of such bonds in detail showing the date of each payment, voucher and warrant number, names of payees and amounts paid and all correspondence, contracts and other papers relative thereto."

UTAH CAVALRYMEN COME TO THE AID OF PUNCHERS WHEN SHOT AT

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 27.—Lying in the rocks close to the international line, five miles south of Ruby, 40 members of Troop E, First Utah cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Arns, were keeping up an incessant firing at Carranza soldiers across the line who returned the fire.

Later, it was reported, the Mexicans had not been identified beyond a doubt, as Carranza troops.

As far as known, none of the American troopers has been killed or wounded. Reinforcements from Nogales are being rushed to the scene. Soldiers and civilians returning from the line report they saw several Mexican soldiers fall during the fighting.

A telephone message from Arivaca says the Mexican soldiers engaging the Americans are from the Carranza garrison at Sasabe.

American civilians are being kept back from the scene of the fighting by Lieutenant Arns, who is holding them in reserve until it appears that the troops are unable to cope with the situation.

Firing kept up last night until 2 o'clock, when the Utah cavalrymen in the rocks were relieved by a detachment from Arivaca, 15 miles away, where they have been stationed. Soldiers and civilians returning from the line report that they saw several Carranza garrison at Sasabe, according to a party of civilians headed by N. C. Bernard, a rancher and county supervisor, left Arivaca at dawn for the seat of fighting, expecting to return at noon. Reinforcements from Nogales are expected during the day.

Mexican soldiers who opened fire on American cowboys and are continuing fighting with Utah troops on the line below Ruby, are from the Carranza garrison at Sasabe according to telephone advices from Arivaca. The scene of fighting is 75 miles from Tucson by fair automobile roads.

After getting full details of the fighting near Ruby on the telephone Sheriff Rye Miles at Tucson, the Mexican consul at Nogales advised him that he would see that an order was immediately issued to the Carranza soldiers to cease fighting and leave the scene of the trouble. Sheriff Miles sent Deputy Sid Simpson, who killed a Mexican at Nogales last spring, who was trying to hold him for \$10,000 ransom, and County Ranger Burts, to represent him at the scene of the fighting.

Cowboys Stopped Roundup

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 27.—It is stated that the first Utah cavalry, 60 men in all, is on the way today from here to the Arivaca district south of Ruby, Arizona, on the border, to reinforce Utah cavalrymen who have been exchanging fire at long range across the border with Mexicans who were in a brush with American cowboys yesterday.

A small body of Mexican troops left Nogales, Sonora, across the border from here, today, supposedly to proceed to the scene of the reported trouble. Private reports received here said the firing began when American cowboys interfered with the efforts of Mexicans who crossed into

American territory to round up cattle they claimed as their own.

Military headquarters here received a message from Lieutenant Arns saying that all troops at Arivaca had been sent to the scene of the fight. No casualties were reported, and the details of the fight were not given.

Colonel Camargo, with 75 Carranza troops sent to that vicinity recently to drive out bandits, was reported still there, but the Mexican authorities at Nogales, Sonora, said they were confident his men were not involved.

American military headquarters here received an unverified report that a company of Mexican troops had been sent to the scene of the fight from Saric, Sonora, 25 miles south of the border.

A message this afternoon to the sheriff's office from an Arivaca store says fighting still continues. This message said it was believed the Mexicans engaged were followers of Francisco Reyna, a bandit who boasted he had taken part in the Santa Ysabel massacre. Reyna is a leader said to have opened recruiting headquarters at Sonora some time ago. At that time Mexican General Camargo was sent to the Sonora district, and Reyna and his band disappeared.

Troops Leave Dublin

Juarez, Jan. 27.—American troops were marching out of Colonia Dublin toward the border at 7 o'clock this morning, according to a message received at Casas Grandes. The message did not give the extent of the troop movement but it was predicted in Casas Grandes that the entire expeditionary force would be on the road northward during the day.

WASHINGTON SAYS THE ENTIRE PERSHING FORCE WILL MOVE NORTH MONDAY

Washington, Jan. 27.—Withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico has been ordered by the war department. Officials here expect that by Monday the entire column will be moving north.

It is expected here that about a week will be required to bring the entire command to the border. Of the 14,000 about 10,000 have been concentrated at the field headquarters and others are scattered along the line.

As soon as the regulars reach the border, a large proportion of the National Guardsmen still at the border, and possibly all of them, will be relieved and sent home for muster out.

The war department made no announcement of its order for withdrawal in line with the decision reached after General Carranza refused to accept the Atlantic City protocol that future moves into Mexico should be made known rather by action than through formal announcement. Officials also declined to comment beyond reiterating that the withdrawal meant no change in policy.

Villa Gets Licking

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 27.—Government agents here received a report from local Villa sources today that Villa had been defeated by General Francisco Murguia's troops in the vicinity of La Junta, Chihuahua. He was said to have lost his trains and 200 killed and wounded men.

From the same source it was re-

ported that Jose Ynez Salazar and Villa had broken again and that Salazar had gone to the mountains with 1,500 men.

ATTORNEY WHO HELPED LOCATE BLANCETT IS STILL ON ARMOUR CASE

Attorney Melvin T. Dunlavy was expected to arrive from Santa Fe late this afternoon, to consult with Las Vegas who saw Clyde D. Armour and Elbert W. Blancett here on October 23. M. Biehl of the Biehl garage and M. A. Hagest of the Troy hotel will be summoned as witnesses for the state at the preliminary hearing of Blancett, which will be held before District Judge Leahy in Santa Fe Friday of this week.

H. S. Swift, George Hunker and R. G. Hunker, who returned by auto from Santa Fe yesterday, stopped at the place where Armour's body was found. They discovered a number of pieces of the murdered man's clothing, a lead pencil and several buttons. Pieces of the hunting shirt worn by Armour were recognized to be similar to the army shirts which are worn by United States soldiers. The men picked up everything they could find about the place where Armour fell, and are keeping them as "souvenirs."

George Hunker, who speaks Spanish fluently, talked with Antonio Sandoval, the man who found Armour's body. Sandoval showed them where he found the body. Even yet the snow about the place where the murder was committed is stained by blood. A small log, struck by Armour's head as he fell, has hair of the man's head frozen to it. The story of the finding of Armour's body as published in The Optic was almost identical with that told by Sandoval yesterday.

It has been remembered that Armour was killed on the same day that ex-President Roosevelt spoke in Las Vegas. Perhaps the excitement due to the coming of Roosevelt caused other matters to appear small in the minds of Las Vegas, who would have remembered otherwise, whether Blancett pulled any "stunts" here.

Joints that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

STEEPLE ROCK SOLD

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—The controlling interest in the Carlisle mine at Steeple Rock, Grant county, has been purchased by August Heckscher, one of the New Jersey Zinc company magnates. The mine was discovered 40 years ago and early in its history was purchased by Marshall Field, L. Z. Leather and N. K. Fairbanks of Chicago.

EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD

H. A. Adams, Springfield, Mo., writes: "I had a severe attack of kidney trouble. I am getting old, 87 years. I tried different remedies, but none did me so much good as Foley Kidney Pills." Foley Kidney Pills build up weakened kidneys, help rid the blood of acids and poisons, and relieve bladder troubles.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

ROW IN COSTA RICA

Washington, Jan. 30.—Refusal of recognition by the United States of the de facto government set up in Costa Rica by Frederico Tinoco after his revolutionary coup d'état was urged today by Alfredo Gonzales, the deposed president of the republic, in an official communication to the state department for American Minister Hale at San Jose, who is affording him asylum. Gonzales asks intervention by this government to restore him to power. Secretary Lansing said today the appeal had been received, but that the department's course could not now be discussed. Among other state department officials, however, it is not believed that any action will be taken, certainly not so long as Costa Rica remains tranquil. In his appeal Gonzales states Timoco took control not by revolution but by an act of treason.

A STEEL DIVIDEND

New York, Jan. 30.—The United States Steel corporation today declared an extra quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent together with the usual disbursement of one and one-quarter per cent. These dividends, covering the last three months of 1916, bring the total of regular and extra common dividends for the year up to eight and three-quarters per cent. Total earnings for the quarter were \$105,968,347, constituting a new high record. Total earnings for 1916 amounted to \$333,625,086, or more than double those during any preceding year.

DETROIT JOURNAL SOLD

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30.—The sale of the Detroit Journal, an afternoon paper, was announced today. The new owners are N. C. Wright and H. S. Thalheimer of Toledo, and C. C. Vernam and Paul Block of New York. The purchase price was not made public. Announcement was made by E. D. Stair, publisher of the Journal. Mr. Stair also is publisher of the Free Press, a local morning paper. His announcement said there would be no change in the policies of the Journal.

AFTER "DIVINES' GOAT"

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—Federal agents have been in Socorro county gathering evidence against August Schrader and Francis Schlatter, divine healers, who are alleged to have operated in this state and to have founded a colony called New Jerusalem near San Acacio, Socorro county. The government is spending \$3,000 in mileage and per diem in bringing 10 witnesses from the east to testify against the two men, who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

ROBBERY AT ROSWELL

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—Officers have been notified to be on the lookout for a burglar who broke through the large plate glass window of the Zink jewelry store at Roswell and took jewelry valued at more than \$500. The burglar cut himself on the glass for a trail of blood was followed for some distance from the store. The plate glass window cost \$100.

Stomach and Liver Troubles

Much of the misery and sufferings caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, may be avoided by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

UNITED STATES TO SEND AMBASSADOR INSTRUCTED ON CRITICAL POINTS

Washington, Jan. 30.—After today's cabinet meeting Secretary Lansing announced he would get in touch with Ambassador Fletcher to immediately organize a complete staff for the American embassy and send Mr. Fletcher and his assistants to Mexico City, just as soon as the arrangements can be made. Mr. Fletcher will carry detailed instructions for dealing with different points pending between the American and Mexican governments, including objectionable parts in the new Mexican constitution.

Soldiers Near Border

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 30.—The first American troops of the expeditionary forces reached Palomas Lakes, eight miles from Columbus, N. M., early today, passengers who arrived here from Columbus this afternoon said. The detachment of troops was small and made up of negro soldiers, they added.

Villa Forces Moves In

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 30.—Villa forces have moved up to Galeana, 18 miles north of El Valle and only 30 miles southeast of Colonia Dublan, according to Villa sources here. The movement north from El Valle was said to have occurred yesterday, and it was claimed Villa was slowly occupying the country being evacuated by General Pershing's troops.

General Pershing was reported from other sources to have left Colonia Dublan today with the rear guard of his expedition. His departure occurred after the passenger train left for Juarez today, with the remaining refugees on board. This refugee train is scheduled to arrive in Juarez late today. It was said here today by an army officer that General Pershing was delaying his march to the border in order to allow all of the refugees to leave the country before he crossed the line.

The Villa forces at El Valle, Galeana and Las Cruces were said to be in command of the Murga brothers. Roving bands of Villa followers were also said to have been seen near Colonia Dublan yesterday. The de facto forces seen at Ojo de Agua, north Chihuahua City, was said to be proceeding to the eastern entrance to Santa Clara canyon, and would not cross to El Valle.

Arrivals from Chihuahua City say General Francisco Murgula, the Carranza commander, had admitted his inability to garrison western Chihuahua after Pershing's withdrawal. He was reported to have said this would weaken his mobile force and stop his offensive campaign against Villa.

Mexican Families Flee

Columbus, N. M., Jan. 30.—Six Mexican families, including many children, reached the border here today, being the vanguard of the host of refugees which were reported to be marching with the expeditionary forces. The expeditionary forces were moving slowly toward the border, they reported. Stops were being made at water holes, where food, forage and water were obtained for the next lap of the trek. The troops and stock were reported to be in excellent condition, and the men were in high spirits.

The Fifth United States cavalry was reported in the vanguard, while the Seventh cavalry followed. Sunday, February 4, was the date set here for the arrival at Palomas Lakes, and Monday the date for the actual crossing to Columbus.

MEXICAN BODY EXPECTS TO COMPLETE WORK BY MID-NIGHT TONIGHT

Queretaro, Monday, Jan. 29.—On the recommendation of Foreign Minister Aguilar, the constitutional assembly withdrew for reconsideration an amendment of Article 34 of the new constitution, which was under consideration. The provision in this article regarding, which the foreign minister addressed the assembly and the revision of which he recommended was that requiring foreigners to renounce nationality and treaty rights in so far as they affected property they wished to acquire, before they could acquire it. The discussion was suspended for an hour while the committee withdrew for amendment of the article.

The assembly planned a continuous session from 3 o'clock this afternoon until midnight of January 31 for the completion of its work. The only measures remaining for consideration are the articles dealing with the expulsion of foreigners and the acquisition of land by foreigners, and that providing for army reorganization together with some minor matters still requiring attention.

KNEW PRESIDENT WAS TO SEND NOTE DAY BEFORE IT WAS PUBLISHED

New York, Jan. 30.—Evidence that New York brokers had information earlier than 12:48 p. m. on December 20 that the state department was going to issue a statement on peace was adduced today at the leak investigation. The president's peace note was not published until the following day. The evidence was placed before the congressional investigating committee by E. F. Hutton, a New York broker, in the form of a confidential telegram he had received over the private wires of his firm from his correspondents in Chicago, Clement, Curtis and Company. It was dated as having been received in New York at 12:48 p. m. (eastern time), December 20, and read in substance:

"Hear state department is going to issue a statement on economic situation in an attempt to promote peace. What do you think of this and how are you on stocks?"

Hutton then produced the telegram he sent in reply:

"Our Washington wires have same information as yours. Others have similar information we put out."

The Washington wires referred to, Hutton testified, were from his Washington correspondent, F. A. Connelly, and Company, a partner in which, he had previously testified, was R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of the president. The original of this Washington message, he said, was missing, but Connelly, whose name was signed to the message, was on his way to New York prepared to testify tomorrow as to all he knew of the "leak" situation.

"Has Mr. Connelly told you where he got his information?" Counsel Whipple asked.

"He said it was general gossip," Hutton replied.

At 1:54 p. m. the same day, George A. Ellis, a member of the Hutton firm, sent a message to their correspondents giving them details about the president's coming message. The entire text, the message said, would be given out that night.

Mr. Ellis, Hutton said, is ill in Georgia.

The text of Ellis' message, which was a summary of all the information Hutton and Company had regarding the peace note, was as follows:

"We are confidentially informed a highly important message to belligerents and neutrals has been issued from Washington. Interpreted not as pressure on belligerents in behalf of peace, but as an effect apparently to put American demands on record to be considered if there is peace and a warning that neutral rights must not be further encroached upon, the full text is to be given out tonight, and will be looked on as a move of great moment."

Baruch First Witness

New York, Jan. 30.—Bernard Baruch, Wall Street speculator, \$50,000 contributor to the last democratic campaign fund and heavy short seller in the stormy days preceding the issuance of President Wilson's recent peace note, testified at the "leak" inquiry today that his profits on the market between December 10 and December 23 were \$6,476,178. Every cent of his profit, he declared, was due to his foresight in interpreting speeches by von Bethmann-Hollweg and David Lloyd George as meaning peace was coming.

Not a single transaction he made, he said, was influenced by advance information that the president was about to dispatch a peace note. He received no such information, he said, and added that he had no secret sources of information in Washington on which he based any of his stock operations. As proof of his assertion that he was unaware that a note was forthcoming from the president, he was on the buying side of the market when news of it became public, he said. Neither he nor any other man would have been caught in such a predicament if he had foreseen the note.

Baruch also pointed out several errors he made on the market during the 13 days of his profit-taking. On several occasions he was forced to sell stocks at a loss, he testified, and finally, on the day before the president's note was made public, he overlooked the Dow-Jones ticker "tip," which he had in his office, that a note was expected.

"I covered that day," he said, "and I am sorry I did."

Called up McAdoo

Testifying that during the leak period he had called up Secretary McAdoo, Baruch explained that he had done so at the instance of Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's advisor, to suggest to the secretary the name of a man to fill a vacancy in the board of the federal reserve bank of New York. He said that Colonel House had called him by telephone and said:

"There is a vacancy in the federal reserve bank. I don't know anything about those fellows down there. Won't you suggest a name?"

Baruch said he did so. Colonel

House thought the name satisfactory and asked him to suggest it to Secretary McAdoo.

A rumor which Mr. Whipple said had come to the committee to the effect that Baruch, some time during October, November or December, had dined with Count von Bernstorff, Mr. White and Charles S. Sabin, a New York banker, who early in October predicted a peace move, was denied by Baruch. A general denial was offered by Baruch that he had any communication with any in Washington about the time of the president's peace note in regard to it. He talked with Secretary McAdoo two or three times, he said, about an appointment to the federal reserve board. Baruch also said he tried to call Paul Warburg over the telephone during this period, but failed. He never talked over the telephone with Secretary Tumulty or discussed the peace note with him, he said. The story that he had breakfasted with Tumulty in the Biltmore hotel, he said, was "moonshine."

Japan Took Precautions

"There is one fact with this whole matter which has been very generally overlooked," Baruch volunteered. "That is that the Japanese people, than whom there are no creverer in the world, took steps to close the stock exchange immediately following von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech."

This action, noted by Baruch on December 13, increased his desire to sell, he said.

"The situation in the Japanese market was similar to that here," he said. "They don't let them sell short over there, though."

Hutton's Private Wire

E. F. Hutton, head of E. F. Hutton and Company of New York, a commission house, was the first witness during the afternoon. The F. A. Connelly company, brokers of Washington, of which R. W. Bolling, a brother-in-law of President Wilson, is a member, is a correspondent of his firm. Hutton explained that his firm has a private wire between it and its correspondents over which transactions are carried.

All news of the world events likely to affect the market, Mr. Hutton said, come to his firm through its correspondents' ticker service and newspapers. Asked if he had any other means of getting Washington news, Hutton replied negatively.

SETTLERS NEAR LAMY

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—Significant of the marvelous growth that is coming to New Mexico through the 640 acre homestead law, is the fact that in the region immediately south of Lamy in Santa Fe county, there are now settled 226 families where a few years ago there wasn't a single permanent inhabitant. The financial needs of so rapidly growing a state, of course, it is pointed out to the legislators, are greater than those of the days when New Mexico had less than 200,000 people and these not aroused to the activities demanded of the modern state.

The liver loses its activity at times and needs help. HERBINE is an effective stimulant. It also purifies the bowels, strengthens digestion and restores strength, vigor and cheerful spirits. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BROKER HUTTON BLAMES THE "VERGE OF WAR" STATEMENT FOR BIG CRASH

New York, Jan. 31.—Finding further examination today of E. F. Hutton barren of results so far as snowing the origin of the information which the stock brokerage firm of E. F. Hutton and Company warned its customers that President Wilson's peace note was to be issued, the congressional "leak" investigation committee today decided to summon George A. Ellis, Jr., the member of the firm who wrote the warning telegram. Ellis, according to Hutton, is in Georgia, but the committee, nevertheless, decided that he must appear.

F. A. Connolly of F. A. Connolly and Company, the Washington brokers who furnish the Hutton firm with the information, was expected to take the stand later today. Connolly, on his arrival from Washington, denied that the information came through R. W. Bolling, the president's brother-in-law and a member of his firm. He said that it was gathered merely from general talk around Washington.

Hutton today said that although information as to the president's note was known at least two hours before the market closed on December 20, neither he nor any of his partners had taken advantage of it. His customers had an hour's leeway to sell before the market closed. They were long in the aggregate about 340,000 shares. He was of the opinion that few heeded the warning, but promised the committee to furnish the exact amount of selling orders that came in.

Lansing Was Responsible

Hutton said that the information he had on the peace note made little impression upon him. What "killed the market" was Secretary Lansing's "verge of war" statement, he said, the day the president's note was forwarded December 21. Customers of the Connolly firm during the "peace period" in the market lost \$40,000, it was brought out.

No pools or collections of persons were operating through his firm between December 10 and December 23, Hutton said. He volunteered the emphatic statement that the connection between his firm and Connolly and Company was not made because Bolling was President Wilson's brother-in-law.

"I want to say," he said, "that we did not take the account of Connolly and Company because Br. Bill Bolling was the president's brother-in-law. It would have been the same if he had been a Smith, Jones or anyone else, provided we were convinced the members of the firm were clean men."

Until the Connolly firm opened, Hutton said, his house had had no Washington representatives for seven years. The witness also insisted that he had no knowledge on December 20 that a note was coming from President Wilson. Other members of his firm handled the various messages now in the record.

The Ellis Message

Representative Bennett developed, through interrogating Hutton, that the wire Thompson and McKinnon of Chicago sent to their Oshkosh, Wisconsin, branch on the afternoon of December 20, advising customers to

sell on account of the coming of the peace note, was traceable to Ellis' message. Bennett called the attention of the witness to testimony by newspaper men in Washington that Secretary Lansing, in telling them the note was forthcoming "had given them an impression as to its content exactly opposite to what it really was."

"The only substantially accurate forecast of the president's note which has come to the attention of the committee, thus far," said Bennett, "is the one sent to you by Connolly. How do you account for that?"

"I don't account for it. That's up to Connolly," said Hutton.

No other information known on December 20 regarding the president's peace note was as accurate as the Hutton firm's message, Representative Bennett brought out from Hutton. In further emphasizing his statement that none of his firm profited by knowledge of the note's contents, Hutton said, that if he had been a speculator instead of a common man he certainly would have sold short as rapidly as possible on the strength of this information.

Bennett desired to know why New York customers of the Hutton firm were not advised of the contents of the note as were out-of-town customers, and Hutton replied that this would have been a physical impossibility.

Replying to Chairman Henry's question if the abolition of short selling would ruin the market, Hutton said it would very materially affect it.

In addition to Connolly and Company the customers of every one of the 45 brokerage houses in the west and south who did business through E. F. Hutton and Company suffered big losses as the result of the crash in the stock market which followed the president's note and the Lansing statement, Hutton said at the afternoon session. He read a list of the aggregate losses for some houses without giving their names. The highest was \$717,000 for a house in Chicago. The others were \$270,000; \$282,000; \$257,000; \$40,000; \$52,000; \$75,500; \$46,000; \$240,000; \$350,000. The total of these alone approximated \$2,000,000.

Connolly Takes Stand

F. A. Connolly was then called to the stand. Connolly was first asked as to the organization of his firm. H. W. Robertson and the witness were the original members organized in August 1916, he said.

CONGRESSMEN WISH TO BE IN WASHINGTON BECAUSE OF THE CRISIS

New York, Feb. 1.—On account of the international crisis, the New York hearings in the leak inquiry will close with today's session. The investigation will be resumed in Washington tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

New York, Feb. 1.—Members of the leak investigating committee, before reconvening today, said that on account of the international situation they probably would close the New York hearings today and return to Washington immediately. No other witnesses will be heard here. New

York witnesses, according to the present plan, will be called to Washington to testify later.

F. A. V. Connolly, the Washington broker and partner of R. W. Bolling, President Wilson's brother-in-law, today again insisted, in a searching cross-examination by Representative Campbell of Kansas, that he could not recall the names of anyone who gave him any information about the peace note.

Pressed as to why he took Bolling into his firm, Connolly said he "had money" and he also "liked him."

Connolly gave the committee the name of a clerk in the treasury department who had been dealing in stocks with him. The account was small, he said, and the clerk's own.

W. G. Toomey, chief operator for E. F. Hutton and Company, who, on his own responsibility, on December 20, 11 hours before the peace note was released, sent to all Hutton correspondents a "flash" forecasting the note, was the first afternoon witness. He could not give the source of his information, he said, but he thought a messenger in the office named "Peterson" or a telegraph operator might have given it to him.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REACHES PALOMAS LAKES LATE TODAY

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 1.—The Twenty-fourth United States infantry (colored) arrived at Palomas lakes today and is expected to cross the border and march into Columbus, N. M., tonight as the vanguard of the expeditionary forces from Mexico, a soldier of the Sixteenth United States infantry, who arrived here late today from the front, said.

He said he passed the Twenty-fourth infantry column three miles south of Palomas, as he came to the border on a truck. The remainder of the expeditionary force, he said, would cross the border Monday.

Army officers here who are in close telegraphic communication with Columbus, N. M., denied that the Twenty-fourth infantry or any other unit of General Pershing's command would cross the border before Monday. It was admitted, however, that the Twenty-fourth infantry had reached Palomas, but it was said the regiment would encamp there until the arrival of the other troops. A strict censorship is being enforced at Columbus.

REPORTS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY ENCOURAGING FOR BUSINESS

Washington, Feb. 1.—Continuation of country-wide prosperity, with expected midwinter lull after Christmas is reported by the federal reserve board in the monthly bulletin made public today. Reports by districts say:

New York—Evidence of growing disposition to exert greater caution in making commitments by manufacturers and distributors for later in the year.

Chicago—Bankers, manufacturers and merchants report evidence of great business activity.

Minneapolis—Situation favorable; trade quiet.

Kansas City—Increases in bank

clearings, deposits and postoffice receipts.

Dallas—Lull following holidays probably will continue until spring trade opens.

San Francisco—Outlook regarded as promising.

A Sensation in Paris

Paris, Feb. 1.—The notification that Germany and Austria would torpedo neutral merchant ships without notice, beginning at 6 o'clock tonight, reached Paris too late for publication except in the last editions of the morning papers. The German notification to the United States mentioned no specific hour on February 1. The announcement caused a sensation.

Will Protect Mail Route

The Hague, Feb. 1 (Via London).—The German minister to The Netherlands, it was officially announced today, has notified the Dutch government that Germany stands ready to make special arrangements to respect passenger and mail traffic between Holland and England. No mines will be laid on the Flushing-Southwold route, it is stated.

Denmark Sees Early End

Copenhagen, Feb. 1 (Via London).—The Politiken, a government organ, comments as follows on the German note:

"Europe is now in that last period of the war wherein it has been predicted that neutrals would meet their greatest difficulties. The new German measure again creates a difficult economic situation for Denmark, but it may be hoped that the government, which has brought the country thus far safely through the flames of war, will be able to guide Denmark safely also through the last period. The violence of the methods now used by the belligerents presages that the end is near."

Holland Sees Menace

Amsterdam, Holland, Feb. 1 (Via London).—"Germany's new blockade measures constitute for Holland perhaps the most serious event since the outbreak of the war," says the Nieuwa Van Den Dag. If these measures could be applied fully they would expose all goods at sea to such risks that our industry would be paralyzed, and the feeding of our people would be menaced. Even if Germany does not succeed entirely in carrying out her threat, the dangers at sea will be increased immensely."

UNITED STATES GIVES UNTIL APRIL 15 FOR THEIR REMOVAL

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 1.—All illegal fences on public lands in the state of New Mexico must be removed by April 15, in accordance with an order of the United States commissioner of public lands. The order will affect thousands of acres of land in New Mexico illegally fenced, it is stated.

NEW ADMIRALS NAMED

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Wilson today nominated the following captains in the navy to be rear admirals: Harry McL. P. Huse, Robert S. Griffin, George W. Burd, James H. Oliver, John Hood and William S. Sims.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Amsterdam, Jan. 31 (Via London).—Emperor William, replying to a telegram received by him from the director of the province of Brandenburg, says a dispatch from Berlin, sent this message: "After 30 months of warfare rich in sacrifices, the entire German people, in holy wrath at the rejection of my peace offer, is inspired anew with doubled strength and stands as one man with the kaiser and empire in order victoriously to pass through the blood of the final battle which now has become inevitable for house, home, honor and freedom, and finally to place every peace disturber within bounds. May God and our good sword help us thereto."

Berlin, Jan. 31 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Germany has transmitted a new note to the United States government. The note refers to the president's recent speech before the senate. The note, which was handed to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, reads:

"Your excellency had the kindness to communicate on the twenty-second of this month the message which the president of the United States on the same day addressed to the American senate. The imperial government took knowledge of the contents of the message with that earnest attention which is becoming to the explanations of the president, inspired by his sense of responsibility.

"It affords her great satisfaction to state that the general lines of this remarkable manifestation in the widest sense agree with the principles and wishes of Germany and her allies. To these belong in the first place the right of self government and the equal rights of all nations. Recognizing this principle, Germany would gladly welcome it if nations like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the blessings of an independent state, should now obtain liberty."

"Alliances which drive nations into competition for and incline them towards any selfish intrigues are likewise refused by the general principle. On the other hand, it is enthusiastic for co-operation in all endeavors which aim at the prevention of future wars. The freedom of the seas as a preliminary condition for free and peaceful intercourse between nations, as well as the open door for trade always have been guiding principles of German policy.

"Germany, in the peace to be concluded with Belgium, merely wanted to take precautionary measures so that the country, with which the imperial government wished to live in good neighborly relations, could not be exploited by adversaries for the promotion of hostile attempts. Such a precaution is all the more urgently needed, since hostile persons in power in repeated speeches and especially in the resolutions of the Paris economic conference, declared their unveiled intention, even after the restoration of peace, not to recognize Germany as of equal rights, but rather continue to fight in systematic fashion.

"The attempt of the four allied powers to bring about peace failed on account of the lust for conquest of their adversaries who do not want peace under the pretext of the principle of nationalities they unveiled as their war aims, but opposition to and dishonor for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To our desire for reconciliation they opposed their will. They want to fight to the last.

Trade Restrictions Condemned
"Thus a new situation has sprung up which forces Germany also to new decisions. For two years and half England adopted political and naval measures in a critical attempt to force Germany and Austria-Hungary to subjection. Brutally, despite the laws of nations, the group of powers marshalled by England not only prohibits legitimate trade of its adversaries, but by reckless pressure even on neutral states, it stops all trade relations disagreeable to it, or forces them to limit their trade according to its orders.

"The American nation knows the means taken in order to move England and her allies to return to the laws of nations and to respect the law of freedom of the seas. The British government persists in its war of starvation, which certainly does not touch the military strength or its adversaries, but which forces women and children, the stock and aged people for their country's sake, which are harming the national vitality.

"Thus British imperiousness in cold blood accentuates the suffering of the world without regard for every command of humanity, without regard even for the silent longing for peace within the nations of its own allies. Every day in which the fearful struggle goes on brings new devastation, new misery, new deaths. Every day by which the war is shortened will preserve on both sides the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and means a blessing for the tortures of tortured humanity. The imperial government before its own conscience and before history, would be unable to assume the responsibility if it left untried any one means to hasten the end of the war. Together with the president of the United States it had hoped to obtain this aim by negotiations.

"The attempt to establish an undertaking between the adversaries having been answered by the announcement of intensified warfare, the imperial government must now continue the war for existence once forced upon it by using its weapons. The imperial government, therefore, is forced to do away with the restrictions which until now it has impressed upon the use of its fighting means of the sea.

"Trusting that the American people and its government will be alive to these reasons for this decision and for its necessity, the imperial government hopes the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from the lofty and exalted standpoint of the imperial government, and on its part will also co-operate in earnest to avoid further misery and avoidable sacrifice of human lives.

"Referring as to details of the plan-

ned war measures at sea to be annexed, the government at the same time begs to express its confidence that the American government will warn American ships against entering the barred zones described in the annexed, and also will warn its citizens against taking passage on or confiding goods to ships plying to ports in the barred zones.

"Similar notes have been handed to the representatives of all neutral governments."

KAISER SOLEMNLY WARNS NEUTRAL PEOPLE AND VESSELS TO AVOID WAR ZONES

Berlin, Jan. 31 (By Wireless to Sayville).—The annex referred to in the German note contains the information that from February 1, 1917, with barred zones around Great Britain, France and Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean sea, ocean traffic will be opposed. The North sea is included in this restricted area.

The official statement issued today by the German government announces that neutral ships plying within the new barred zones will do so at their own risk. Precautions will be taken to protect neutral ships which sailed for those zones prior to February 1.

Ambassador Calls

Washington, Jan. 31.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, late today conferred with Secretary Lansing. It was reported the ambassador would discuss peace and possibly present some expression from his government regarding President Wilson's recent address to the senate.

NINE HUNDRED SIXTY OFFICERS AND 31,194 MEN KILLED OR INJURED

London, Jan. 31.—The total of British casualties as reported in the published lists during January are 960 officers and 31,194 men. British casualties for January show a decrease over those of the preceding months. No lists were published during the Christmas holidays, but the total for the first 23 days of December was 815 officers and 36,350 men. The January total brings the sum of British casualties since the beginning of the Somme offensive to 552,371.

New York, Feb. 1.—Counsel for Mrs. Ethel Byrne announced today she would accept Governor Whitman's pardon, which will release her from prison on condition that she refrain from further disseminating birth control information. She has been in prison about 10 days, and for a time was on a "hunger strike."

London, Jan. 31.—The colonies captured from Germany during the war will never be returned, said Walter Hume Long, secretary of state for the colonies, speaking as a representative of the Overseas dominions, in an address today.

"We acquired possession of different German colonies in various parts of the world as a consequence of this war," he said. "Let no man think these territories will ever return to German rule."

WANT PROPOSED PROHIBITION LAW TO EXEMPT THEIR PRODUCTS

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 1.—Manufacturers of flavoring extracts, proprietary medicines, perfumes and toilet preparations are frightened at the possibility of a "dry" amendment such as reported by the senate committee on constitutional amendments being submitted by the New Mexico legislature, and are calling on their representatives in the state to get busy in their behalf.

The manufacturers declare that unless their products are specifically excepted, such an amendment as that now before the senate, if adopted, might be held to prohibit the sale of proprietary medicines, extracts, perfumes and toilet preparations, as all contain alcohol.

Max Nordhaus, of Albuquerque, wholesale representative of a number of manufacturers, is in Santa Fe, and has been interviewing members of the senate in reference to the proposed amendment. Mr. Nordhaus has a letter from R. H. Bond, of Baltimore, one of the officers of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' association of the United States, urging that any amendment submitted shall specifically except the products mentioned "when sold in good faith and not as intoxicating beverages."

ROAD WORK PROGRESSING

Santa Fe, Feb. 1.—State Engineer James A. French has returned from a comprehensive survey of road work in the southern part of the state and made arrangements for resumption of spring work on most of the highways under construction. He was much pleased with the work on the Silver City-Tyrone road of which 12 miles have been completed at a cost of \$30,000, making a magnificent scenic drive almost the rival of the Scenic Highway in the Santa Fe canyon. The county commissioners of Grant county made arrangements to turn over to the state highway department \$6,600 now in the Mogollon road fund together with the proceeds of this year's levy amounting to \$8,000 which together with \$10,000 left in the Silver City-Tyrone fund will be expended by the state engineer on the scenic highway between Silver City and Cliff on the Mogollon road. Of the proposed Lincoln county road bond issue, \$4,000 are to be spent on the road from Corona to Carrizozo, \$1,000 White Oaks to Carrizozo and Jicarilla; \$3,000 Lincoln to Arabella; \$1,500 in Devil's canyon; \$3,500 on the Alto Nogal road; and \$500 on the Angus-Capitan road, while the remainder of the \$55,000 bond issue will be spent on other highways.

London, Feb. 1.—The sinking of nine vessels, causing the death of eight men and the injury of one, was announced today by Lloyds. The announcement as posted says:

"British steamer Trevean, 3,081 tons gross, and the Belgian steamer Euphrates, 2,809 tons, sunk.

"Steamer Dundee of Hamilton, Ont., 2,276 tons gross, submarined. One man killed and one injured.

"Tug Ida sunk, presumably by striking a mine, while towing barges. Five men lost. Two trawlers and three smacks sunk with the loss of two men."

LEGISLATOR INTRODUCES A BILL TO HAVE INSTITUTIONS MAKE REPORTS

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 26.—A joint resolution calling upon all state institutions for information in detail relative to the disposition of their permanent funds derived from the sale of public lands, was introduced in the senate late yesterday afternoon by Senator Bryant, democrat, of Roosevelt county. Senator Barth attempted to have the resolution immediately adopted, under suspension of the rules, but on motion of Senator Clark it was referred to the committee on public lands. Senator Barth declared that \$820,000 had been paid to the various state institutions, of which more than \$600,000 constituted permanent funds.

The Bryant resolution reads:

"That each and every one of the state institutions is requested to submit to the legislature, not later than the fifth day of February, 1917, a report showing in detail:

"First: The amount of money received by such institution from the permanent fund derived from the sale of public lands for the benefit of such institution.

"Second: The amount now on hand with said institution of said funds, and the manner in which it is being invested, and if it is not invested the reason or reasons why it has not been.

"Third: If any amount of such money has been expended by said institution for any purpose whatsoever, a detailed report giving the dates of expenditure and the manner of expenditure.

"Fourth: If any amount of said money is held by any person or bank the amount so held, the interest being paid by said funds, and any other information relative to said permanent funds, not incompatible with the public business, that said institution may have relative to such funds.

"Fifth: If any sum of money from said fund is being held by any individual or corporation, what security has been given by the individual or bank holding the same, and if no security has been given the reason why it has not been given."

House Agrees to Senate Plan

The house decided to accept the restrictions of the Clark senate bill for the payment of per diem and mileage of members and of the lieutenant governor, and per diem of employes and passed it as it came from the senate last week. Wednesday the senate refused to concur in the house amendment, eliminating the senate restrictions. As soon as enrolled and engrossed the bill will now go to Governor de Baca for his approval. The members and employes are hoping they will be able to get their pay for the first 15 days today or tomorrow.

Previous to the passage of the bill in the house, a resolution formally naming the present house employes, some of whom were substituted for employes originally named, was adopted, and the present employes sworn in. This step was made necessary by the provisions of the Clark bill. The present house employes follow:

Chaplain, Rev. Antonio Besset; chief clerk, Blas Sanchez; assistant chief clerk, Luciano Salazar; ser-

geant-at-arms, Jesus Archuleta; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Manuel Mares; enrolling clerks, Francisco Lucero, Santiago Ortiz; reading clerks, Thomas Kain, Frank Curry; stenographers, Mary Riordan, Evelyn Blackshire, Lou Hughes, Genevieve Harmon, L. A. Hagy, Sara Morgan, Anna Mardorf, Alice Milliken; clerks, Mariano Sena, Benigno Muniz, Alfonso Clouthier; doorkeepers, Nemeccio Sandrez, Celso Ortiz; postmistress, Lucy Sena; porter, Fernando Maestas; pages, Felipe Alarid, Ramon Lopez, Dionicio Ortiz, Manuel Pino, Frank Valencia, Jose Monclova.

Memorial Against Fee Increase

A joint memorial protesting against the proposed increase of grazing fees in national forests was introduced in the senate this afternoon by Senator Murray, of Grant county, and adopted unanimously under suspension of the rules. It was immediately referred to the house.

Senate Bills

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

S. B. 75, by Kerr. Amend Section 577, Chapter 18 N. Statutes annotated, Codification 1915, relating to mortgages (chattel). Judiciary.

S. B. 76, by Murray and Barth. To amend Article 2, Chapter 67, Statutes 1915, relating to liens of artisans, landlords and others. Judiciary.

S. B. 77, by Gordon and Barth. Declaring road from Colorado line by Aztec, Farmington, Shiprock and Dead Spring a state highway. Roads and highways.

S. B. 78, by Emrmano Lucero and Barth. Declaring road from Farmington to Bernalillo a state highway. Roads.

S. B. 79, by Sanchez. Declaring road from Colorado state line in Taos county to Embudo, Rio Arriba county, a state highway. Roads.

S. B. 80, by Kaseman. To prevent fraud in sale of stocks, bonds and other securities by requiring an inspection of such stocks, bonds and securities. Blue sky law. Judiciary.

De Baca County

The De Baca county bill was this afternoon favorably reported by the house committee on counties and county lines and on motion of Ortiz, republican, of San Miguel and Guadalupe counties, the bill was placed on third reading preparatory to passage. As amended by the committee the bill provides that the new county shall take no territory from Quay county and only 14 townships from Roosevelt county. As originally drawn it took 22 townships from the latter. As amended it provides Roosevelt county is to get 17 townships from Chaves county.

The house unanimously passed H. B. 60, by Barnes, amending the present law on government community land grants. It affects only community grants of Tome and Atrisco.

In the senate yesterday Mr. Reinburg introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution to permit citizens who are National Guardsmen to vote wherever they may be on election day.

The De Baca county bill passed the house by a vote of 43 to 2.

A good remedy for a bad cough is BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It heals the lungs and quiets irritation. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

RESULT OF THE ORTIZ-MONTOYA CASE IS AWAITED BY THE SENATE

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 26.—As forecasted yesterday, the senate committee on privileges and elections which has before it the Chrisman-Barth contest, has decided to await the findings of fact in the Sandoval county contest of Alfredo M. Montoya vs. Prisciliano Ortiz, which involves identical allegations. A resolution to that effect, introduced at a meeting of the committee late yesterday afternoon by Senator John A. Gordon, of McKinley county, was unanimously adopted.

The resolution of Senator Gordon follows:

"Whereas, it appeals to the committee that there is now pending in the district court of Sandoval county that certain cause entitled 'Alfred M. Montoya vs. Prisciliano Ortiz,' the same being an election contest involving the office of county clerk of Sandoval county, wherein practically all of the issues of fact set forth in the notice of contest now pending before this committee are involved, and

"Whereas, an independent taking of the testimony would involve great expense, and take up the time of the members of this committee to the extent of preventing them from attending to their duties as members of the senate;

"It is the sense of this committee that the findings of fact to be made by the district court, in due course, in said cause entitled Montoya vs. Ortiz be taken by this committee as evidence in the contest now pending before the committee, and that further hearings herein be postponed subject to the call of the chairman."

Prisciliano Ortiz is the democratic candidate elected clerk of Sandoval county at the November election, and Montoya is his defeated republican opponent. Montoya, in his contest petition, alleged that 16 Bernalillo county voters were allowed to vote outside of their home precincts, and that all of them cast their ballots for Ortiz. In his answer, Ortiz alleged that 74 voters who cast their ballots for Montoya voted outside of their own precincts. The same allegations were made in Chrisman's petition and Barth's answer. Senator Barth and Neill B. Field, of Albuquerque, are attorneys for Ortiz, and A. B. Renahan, of Santa Fe, and Judge R. P. Barnes, of Albuquerque, are attorneys for Montoya.

Bills Late Yesterday

The following bills were introduced in the house:

H. B. No. 81, by Garcia and Sanchez (San Miguel). An act concerning public roads. Roads and highways.

H. B. No. 82, by Valencia. An act to tax license to be paid by each automobile owner in the different precincts of New Mexico. Roads and highways.

H. B. No. 83, by Mehlhop. An act providing a penalty for allowing certain waters to flow upon public highways and repealing Sections 2691, 2694, 2695, 2696 and 2697 of the New Mexico statutes annotated, Codification 1915. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 84, by Ortiz (Rio Arriba). An act to amend Section 2341 of the Laws of 1915. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 85, by Sanchez (Rio Arri-

ba). An act relating to the collection of damages for trespassing by livestock and amending Section 2341 of an act passed by the second state legislature entitled "An Act to Codify the Laws of the State of New Mexico." Livestock.

H. B. No. 86, by Sanchez (Rio Arriba). An act relating to county boundaries or lines, the location and survey thereof, and amending Sections 1174 and 1175 of an act passed by the second legislature of the state of New Mexico, entitled "An Act to Codify the Laws of the State of New Mexico." County and county lines.

H. B. No. 87. Substitute for H. B. No. 28. Introduced by committee on irrigation. An act in regard to elections in acequias or community ditch districts, specifying the number of votes to which owners of lands in said acequias or ditches may be entitled and repealing Section 5753. Codification 1915.

H. B. No. 88, by Cipriano Lucero. An act to regulate the hours of employment in all underground mines, underground workings, open pit workings, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes and works, and to provide a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act. Mines and mining.

H. B. No. 89, by Cipriano Lucero. An act authorizing the sale and conveyance of the right, title and interest of the state of New Mexico in a parcel of land situate in the city of Santa Fe in this state, occupied by the library building of Woman's Board of Trade and Library association. Public property.

H. B. No. 90, by Jose G. Romero. An act to amend Paragraph 4648, Section 5 of the Chapter 94 of the Codification of 1915. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 91, by Wetmore. An act defining and restricting the power of officers of the law in the state of New Mexico in relation to their conduct and treatment of prisoners when in their custody, known as "Third Degree." Judiciary.

H. B. No. 92, by L. G. Ortiz. An act amending Section 3272 of the Code of 1915, relative to proceedings of peace bond. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 83, by Messrs. Mehlhop and York. An act providing for the time and manner of calling and holding elections, adopting a ballot to be used therein, providing for the distribution of such ballots, providing for the certification of the nominees, to be placed on such ballot, and repealing Sections 1972 to 2006 inclusive, and Sections 2015 to 2048 inclusive, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith and providing penalties for violation of this act. Judiciary.

The Grip

Grip is something of a joke to those who have never had it, but when they get it they become dead to all sense of humor. No disease was ever more appropriately named because grip takes hold of the entire system. To get rid of it take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and carefully observe the directions with each bottle. This remedy is highly recommended by those who have used it and know its real value. Obtainable everywhere.

Frank Nies of Denver registered last night at La Pension hotel.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

WILL BE TOLD NOT TO TRAVEL ON ARMED SHIPS OF THE ENTENTE

Washington, Jan. 30.—A warning to Americans not to take passage on ships armed by the enemies of the central powers is expected here soon. Whether the warning will be conveyed to the state department through the American embassy in Berlin or through the German embassy in Washington is not indicated.

For several weeks the German government has been submitting representations to the state department in cases wherein it is claimed merchant ships armed ostensibly for defensive purposes have attacked German submarines. Reports that Great Britain and her allies were considering placing still heavier armament upon their merchant ships have been regarded in German quarters as forecasting fights to a finish between armed merchantment of the entente allies and submarines of the central powers with the resumption of naval operations in the spring.

It is asserted in the same quarters that upon no consideration will British or French merchant ships submit to visit and search in order with customs of international law, and that this adds to the certainty of battle between the two classes of enemy craft.

The presence of even one gun on a merchantman has always been held by German officials to be pregnant of danger to passengers and crew. If a merchantman so armed opens fire, according to the interpretation of international war by the United States, its loses immunity. If an answering shot is fired by a submarine, it is held to be operating in conformity with law. According to the American view, the instant the merchant ship capitulates, it and the passengers and crew are again to be considered immune from harm.

German officials now have about reached the conclusion that it is proper to call the attention of the United States to the cases submitted, and suggest in friendly spirit that Americans taking passage on ships which the United States considers defensively armed needlessly place themselves in danger.

GERMANS HANG ON TENACIOUSLY TO TRENCHES TAKEN NEAR VERDUN

The region of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, was the only one in the European war field in which activity of note developed during the last 24 hours, so far as today's official reports from the German and French war offices reveal.

Berlin's statement indicated that the French are continuing their attempts to regain the ground recently lost there, which the German accounts declare have been fruitless. Last night's efforts were as unproductive as those preceding them, it is declared, the crown prince's troops repulsing all the attacks made.

Paris, in reporting on the fighting in this region, mentions only a German hand grenade attack on a French trench, which was stopped by gun fire.

French airmen brought down three German airplanes in Egams yesterday, Paris announces.

Austrian Ship Disabled

Rome, Jan. 30 (Via Paris).—The Austrian destroyer Huzzar was put out of action in a naval engagement in the Adriatic a few days ago, according to Tribuna. The paper says that two Italian destroyers engaged an Austrian flotilla, and that the Huzzar was hit several times and set on fire. She was towed into a neighboring port by torpedo boats. The Italians suffered no loss, the report says. The engagement was fought in the midst of a tempest.

CUMMINS' SENATE RESOLUTION TO DISCUSS WILSON PROPOSAL IS TABLED

Washington, Jan. 30.—Debate on President Wilson's world peace proposals was brought to an abrupt end in the senate late today when Senator Cummins' motion to call up his resolution for its exclusive debate was tabled on motion of Senator Williams, democrat. The vote to table the motion was 38 to 30. Senator Martine was the only democrat who voted with the republicans in favor of taking up the Cummins resolution.

Lewis Has Substitute

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senator Lewis of Illinois, democrat, today introduced a resolution which would express it to be the sense of the senate that President Wilson's peace address does not propose abolishment or limitation of the Monroe doctrine nor propose military aggression by the United States in foreign lands. He asked that the resolution lie on the table.

Another resolution, by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, which also was read and laid on the table, declared that while the senate sympathized with the president's efforts to secure speedy termination of the war, nevertheless, it was unable to agree with the president's proposals for "a peace without victory" or the specific terms for the United States joining a world tribunal to enforce peace.

The Lewis resolution, designed as a substitute for Senator Borah's proposal reaffirming the Monroe doctrine and the advice of Washington and Jefferson against foreign alliances, would declare, "It is the sense of the senate that the address of the president delivered to the senate on the twenty-second of January, 1917, does not propose the abolishment or limitation of the Monroe doctrine of America, in its effect or application to any part of the western hemisphere, nor does it propose to send the army or navy of the United States or any military or naval power of the United States to any foreign territory except when necessary to preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the just rights of America, or where the same are assailed."

Senator McCumber's resolution recited that while the senate could not agree with the specific statements of the president's message, it should declare itself as standing ready to join with other world powers in lending the "moral and physical forces" of

the United States toward preventing another world-devastating war.

MAN WHO WORKED HOLDUP STUNT IN SOUTHWEST ARRESTED IN IOWA

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Jeff Spurlock, alias Tom Myers, is in custody of federal authorities here. He is held for taking part in the robbery of an El Paso and Southwestern train at Apache, Ariz., September 6, last, and the robbery of a Santa Fe train at Bliss, Okla., October 8. In the last robbery Percy Norman was killed.

THEY TAKE ONLY THE SMALL CHANGE AND POSTAGE STAMPS

Lincoln, Jan. 30.—Two banks, the Farmers' State bank and the Bank of Glenville, Glenville, Neb., were entered by burglars last night, who were evidently not after big game. There was apparently no attempt to loot the safes, but merely loose change and stamps were taken. Attempts were made to enter two saloons. The only clue to the robbers is evidence of considerable loss of blood, presumably the result of an injured hand as the hinges were taken off the door of one of the saloons.

EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO HAVE LAW PROVIDING IT PASSED THIS YEAR

Denver, Jan. 30.—The senate voted down the resolution to adjourn March 3, offered some time ago by Senator Agnes Riddle of Arapahoe county. The initiative and referendum and civil service were the center of much attention in the legislature today, with the introduction of a civil service bill by Representative Ardourel of Boulder, and the offering of a measure to take more stringent regulations surrounding the initiative and referendum by Senator J. S. Hasty of Lamar.

The civil service bill would place all state employes except heads of departments and some specified exemptions under the supervision of a civil service commission of three, with six-year rotating terms. It provides for an efficiency expert to ascertain whether the different employes are performing their work, and has a system of classification based on proficiency shown in examinations, to be taken before employment is given. Senator Hasty, in a referendum bill, includes most drastic provisions in relation to securing signatures in initiative and referendum petitions, prohibiting the payment of solicitors for securing names and making the procuring of signatures almost as serious as procuring a vote. Senator Riddle offered a bill to provide pensions for all over 60 years old without proper means of support.

THIRTY TONS OF HOLLAND GIN AND CHEESE FAIL TO GET NEPTUNE PIFFLED

New York, Jan. 30.—tons of merchandise, consisting of Holland gin and Dutch cheese, part of a 300-ton cargo on the Dutch steamer Vulcanus, were thrown into the sea by orders of a German submarine commander when the ship was held up by a U-boat December 27 off the English coast, according to officers of

the Vulcanus on arrival here today.

The vessel was on her way from Rotterdam to Lisbon, Portugal, the officers said, when the submarines appeared. An officer came aboard and made a careful examination of the ship's manifesto. He passed everything that to his mind would be of no use to the enemy, but drew a sharp line on the gin and cheese, declaring them "contraband foodstuffs."

NOTED SCULPTOR REPORTED ILL IS LATER FOUND TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED

Paris, Jan. 30.—August Rodin, the famous sculptor, instead of being ill, as was stated in the Parisian papers yesterday, was married on that day to Mlle. Rose Beure, according to Evenment. The marriage took place at Meudon, and Etienne Clementel, minister of commerce, and M. Peytel, director of the Algerian credit bank, were witnesses for the sculptor.

M. Rodin is 76 years old. He was married for the first time when he was 23, and his first wife acted as his model in the early years of his struggle for recognition.

CHAVEZ GETS APPROVAL

Denver, Jan. 30.—Benny Chavez of Trinidad was awarded the popular decision over Frankie Sanders of New York in a 15-round bout here last night. Chavez knocked Sanders down in the sixth, eighth and eleventh rounds and had the better of every round. The men are featherweights.

WILLIAM BISSELL HAD CHARGE OF WESTERN TRAFFIC OF THE ROAD

Alameda, Calif., Jan. 30.—William A. Bissell, assistant traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad since 1900, died here today at the age of 69. He was the chief traffic official of the Santa Fe in the west.

GRAYSON IS APPROVED

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate naval committee ordered a favorable report today on the nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Wilson's naval aide and personal physician, to be medical director in the navy and a rear admiral. The republicans of the committee opposed it, Senators Lodge and Poindexter leading the opposition. A fight on the floor was indicated.

A BIG SUIT

New York, Jan. 30.—The government today filed a suit in the federal court here against the Pan-American commission corporation, Sol Wexler and others, charging conspiracy under the anti-trust laws to restrain interstate and foreign trade in sisal and to increase the market price of sisal throughout the United States.

GEORGE M. COURT DEAD

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—George M. Court, a publisher of Galveston, Tex., who was stricken with paralysis in the lobby of a hotel here last Thursday while attending the convention of the national foreign trade council, died early today.

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

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Farming - Mining

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There is the freak class of legislation, such as regulation of the length of sheets on beds; or where a fire occurs within three miles of a railroad, and the burden of proof is shifted to the railroad to disprove that it was responsible for the fire; or defining the word "sausage"; or making it a criminal offense to peep in one's window.

These make a mockery of law, and are a travesty on justice and common sense, states Edwin M. Abbott in Case and Comment.

The inspiration for this appears to be that every member of the law-making body believes himself endowed from on high with a mission to revise the law and he gathers from every quarter suggestions for a change. These he hastily drafts and seldom submits to a legislative reference bureau, which could properly draft his act, or discard it as unnecessary. Then it is just as carelessly introduced, referred to a committee, reported back to the legislative body, and enacted into a law. Sometimes an alert member will discover the ridiculous nature of the act and it dies quietly by the roadside. Again an efficient attorney general will ferret out this unnecessary legislation and see that the governor vetoes it. But too much of "gallery playing" legislation has passed through our legislative bodies.

If some discerning and ambitious legislator would carefully scan the archives of legislation and segregate the unnecessary, improvident and ridiculous statutes from the records, and have them repealed, he would confer a great blessing on humanity in every state in the Union.

Germany has decided to "cut loose." In her note of yesterday to the United States and other neutrals, the Teutonic empire has announced that, beginning today, she will pursue a policy of unrestricted naval warfare. Danger zones are designated surrounding England, France and the Mediterranean, and vessels of Germany's enemies, either warships or merchantmen, are to be subjected to attack. Neutrals are warned to avoid these regions of the sea, entrance into which shall be at their own peril. In short, Germany has begun a campaign for the clearing of

the seas of merchandise bound for the ports of her foes.

And Germany, having carefully weighed the consequences is willing to accept what may come. Even though every now neutral nation may become her enemy as the result of her newly announced policy, Germany apparently is determined to put it into operation. Her action necessarily means the revocation of her agreement with the United States regarding the sinking of merchant ships, as the submarines likely will take no chances on stopping to allow neutrals to disembark from doomed ships. What the United States will do about it remains to be seen. What it will be obliged to do, if it does not back down on its previously announced policies, is apparent.

Germany's course seems to indicate that she is reaching the end of her resources, and is determined to make a final, supreme effort to bring the war to a conclusion while her armies still hold large portions of her enemies' territory. It is hard to believe that she would deliberately run the risk of losing the friendship of the remaining neutral nations if such were not the case.

It is easy to discern, however, from whence comes the bitter feeling that inspires Germany's motives. She sees the seas controlled by a nation which at the same time condemns her for maintaining an army which is no more powerful as a land power than her enemy's navy is as an ocean power. She feels that were her merchantmen abroad upon the seas they would be sunk as ruthlessly as she has sunk her foes' merchantmen. She believes that the cry of "Stop for humanity's sake!" often is raised on behalf of vessels which contain munitions of war for the killing of her soldiers, and that innocent passengers are made a shield for exempting war supplies from destruction.

Nevertheless, there is a revulsion in the hearts of humanity against the taking of the lives of women and children, even though those lives are placed in jeopardy knowingly by those who cry the loudest against their destruction. The actual act of killing of innocents calls down the brand of murderer upon the slayer, and the responsibility of the power or person who placed the innocents in danger of being killed is forgotten. For this reason Germany is bound to

be condemned should she sink without warning any vessel containing neutrals, or should she even not give women and children an opportunity to escape, whether or not they be neutrals.

The question of interference with neutral commerce is another serious matter for consideration, but as that has been done, so far as possible, by all belligerents, Germany is no more culpable in this respect than the other warring nations.

The most serious problem for the United States to face is that it has given its solemn pledge that Germany must obey what this nation believes to be the rules of international law. The scheme which Germany proposes to put into operation undoubtedly is a violation of international law as now written. Must we, then, go to war with Germany? It would seem so if we do not wish to "take water." But other nations have also violated international law, though perhaps not so flagrantly. Must we then go to war with them also?

These are questions which must be solved by the American government with little delay. And when once solved, their solution must be accepted by every American citizen, no matter what may be his opinion before the new international policy is framed.

CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG SAYS MOVE HAS BEEN WEIGHED CAREFULLY

Berlin, Jan. 31 Via London, Feb. 1.) Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and other ministers attended an important meeting of the ways and means committee of the reichstag today, at which the entire war situation was gone over, and new steps planned by the central powers were considered.

The chancellor opened the sitting with a speech of which the keynote words were:

"We have been challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge, we stake everything and we shall be victorious."

The chancellor explained why in March and May last year he had opposed unrestricted submarine war and why again in September, "according to the unanimous judgment of political and military authorities the question was not ripe for decision. The chancellor repeated his previous utterances that as soon as he, in agreement with the supreme army command, reached the conviction that ruthless submarine war would bring Germany near a victorious peace, then the U-boat war would be started.

"By this development of the situation the decision concerning submarine warfare has been forced into the last acute stage," said the chancellor.

"The question of u-boat warfare, as members of the Reichstag will remember, has occupied us three times in this committee; namely within March, May and September of last year. On each occasion in an exhaustive statement I expounded the points for and against in this question. I emphasized on each occasion that I was speaking pro tempore, and not a supporter in principle of opponent in principle of the unrestricted employment of u-boats, but, in consideration of the military, political

and economic situation.

"I have always proceeded from the standpoint whether u-boat war would bring us nearer victorious peace or not. Every means, I said in March, that was calculated to shorten the war constituted the most humane policy to follow. When the most ruthless methods are considered best calculated to lead us to swift victory, I said, then they must be employed."

"This moment has now arrived," he continued. "Last autumn the time was not yet ripe, but today the moment has come when, with the greatest prospect of success we can undertake the enterprise. We must, therefore, not wait any longer.

"Where has there been any change in the situation?" the chancellor asked. "In the first place, the most important factor of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring, and thereby a firm basis for success has been established.

"The second co-decisive reason is the bad cereal harvest of the world. This fact already confronts England, France and Italy with serious difficulties, which, by means of unrestricted U-boat warfare, will be brought to a point of unbearableness.

"The coal question, too, is a vital question in war. Already it is critical, as you know, in Italy and France. Our submarines will make it still more critical.

"To this must be added, especially as regards England, the supply of ore for the production of munitions, in the widest sense, and of timber for coal mines. The enemy's difficulties are rendered still more acute by the increasing lack of enemy cargo space. In this respect time and u-boat and cruiser warfare have prepared the group for the decisive blow.

"The entente suffers owing to lack of cargo space. The lack makes itself felt in Italy and France no less than in England. If we may now venture to estimate the positive advantages of unrestricted u-boat war at a very much higher value than last spring, the dangers which arise for us from u-boat war have correspondingly decreased since that time."

Von Hindenburg Approves

The chancellor discussed in detail the political situations and then referred to military affairs as follows:

"A few days ago Field Marshal von Hindenburg described the situation to me thus: 'Our front stands firm on all sides. We have everywhere the requisite reserves. The spirit of our troops is good and confident. The military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences which unrestricted u-boat war may bring, and as this u-boat war is the means of injuring our enemies, the most grievously, it must be begun.'"

FOR DRY ALASKA

Washington, Jan. 31.—The senate today passed the Jones bill to make Alaska prohibition territory. The bill would prohibit manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the territory, and also the transportation thereto. It has not passed the house.

DANISH SHIP SUNK

London, Jan. 31.—Lloyds announces the Danish steamer Daisy, 1,209 tons, has been sunk. The crew of the steamer has been landed.

SAYS SENATE COMMITTEE DRY BILL IS JUST WHAT STATE NEEDS

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 31.—The substitute for the McDonald and Clark "dry" resolutions reported by the senate committee on constitutional amendments and made a special order for 3 o'clock next Friday afternoon, is satisfactory to the Anti-Saloon league and the Submission Federation of New Mexico.

Dr. Randolph Cook, of Albuquerque, chairman of the former and president of the latter organization, who is now in Santa Fe, said as much today.

"It doesn't represent all we wanted," said Dr. Cook, this afternoon, "but it is generally satisfactory to our organizations, and we believe it will be generally satisfactory to the people."

"We feel," said Rev. R. E. Farley, secretary of the Submission Federation, "that all those who favor prohibition in New Mexico should now get behind the committee substitute."

Both Dr. Cook and Mr. Farley feel confident that the substitute will be passed by the senate, and they hope to get it through the house.

Under the terms of the committee substitute, drug stores will be able to handle only grain alcohol for medicinal purposes, and physicians will be unable to prescribe alcoholic liquors, as the only exceptions apply to "denatured or wood alcohol, or grain alcohol, when intended and used for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes only, or wine when intended for sacramental purposes only."

The amendment proposed by the substitute provides against the "importation" of alcoholic liquors "for sale, barter or gift," and should it be adopted the railroads and express companies probably would take steps to protect themselves on shipments by requiring affidavits that the liquor carried was strictly for personal use. Unless such protective steps were taken, the carriers would be liable under the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon law.

Bills This Afternoon

The following bills were introduced in the house and senate:

H. B. 143, by Francis. To abolish state tax commission. Taxation.

H. B. 144, by Francis. To amend Sec. 2698 of Codification relative to obstruction of public roads. Judiciary.

H. B. 145, by York. Authorizing town of Alamogordo to issue and sell bonds to purchase electric light and power plant. Judiciary.

H. B. 146, by Mascarenas. To appropriate \$800 to construct two bridges in Taos county. Roads.

H. B. 147, by Ortiz (Guadalupe and San Miguel). To amend Sec. 2434 of codification relative to duties of county commissioners on matter of taxation. Taxation.

H. B. 148, by Bryan. To provide for more clerks in counties of first class. Judiciary.

H. B. 149, by Bryan. Providing free text books. Education.

H. B. 150, by Bryan. Providing for loaning of permanent state funds on improved farms at 5 per cent. Finance.

H. B. 151, by Bryan. Prohibiting pool halls. Public institutions.

H. B. 152, by Bryan. Providing for assessment of taxes by secretaries of school districts. Taxation.

H. B. 153, by Bryan. Conferring on state tax commission general supervision over assessors and power to suspend them. Judiciary.

H. B. 154, Patricio Sanchez. Relative to qualifications of county school superintendents. Education.

S. B. 96, Baird. To amend Sec. 4901, 4902, N. M. statutes, Codification 1915 and to repeal acts in conflict therewith. Judiciary.

S. B. 97, Esquibel. To provide for the purchase of a site and the establishment and maintenance of a state fish hatchery, etc. Finance.

S. B. 98, Clark. To amend sections 5437, 5453, 5455, 5458, Session Laws of 1915, and to repeal certain sections relating to assessment of property for taxes. Finance.

S. B. 99, Murray. To amend section 9, chapter 71, Session Laws 1915, relating to chattel mortgages. Judiciary.

S. B. 100, Baird. To enable the several counties of the state to refund their bonded indebtedness. Judiciary.

S. B. 101, Baird. To amend 57th subdivision of Section 3554, codification 1915. Judiciary.

S. B. 102, Baird. Authorizing town of Alamogordo to issue and sell bonds for purchase of electric light plant. Judiciary.

S. B. 103, Clark. To amend section 5471, 1915 New Mexico statutes, annotated, relative to levying of taxes. Finance.

JUDGE MANN AND HENRY SWAN HONORED BY THE LOWER HOUSE

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 31.—The house yesterday afternoon went into committee of the whole to hold memorial exercises for the late Judge E. A. Mann and the late Henry Swan, members of the 1915 legislature. Eulogies of Judge Mann were delivered by Representatives Barnes, Llewellyn, Overson and Bryan. Mr. Pardue spoke of both Mann and Swan and Gonzales read a eulogy of Judge Mann in Spanish.

The house passed the Wetmore third degree bill by a vote of 46 to 1.

The senate unanimously passed S. B. 9, Mersfelder, to prohibit life insurance agents from hypothecating or selling premium notes until after issuance of policies; also S. B. 26, Skeen, by request, to amend Section 3578 of the codification giving towns the right to assess abutting property owners for street sprinkling.

Senator Clark offered two joint resolutions; one calling on the loan commissioners for information on refunding of county bonds, the other calling on the state treasurer for information on the investment of permanent funds. The senate adjourned until 2 o'clock today.

Drainage Memorial Adopted

The house adopted unanimously a memorial introduced by Gonzales and Llewellyn asking the federal government for a grant of \$3,000,000 acres of land for the drainage of the Rio Grande valley. The memorial asks the New Mexico senators and representative in Washington to introduce the bill in congress and work for its passage.

PAROLES ASKED FOR

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 31.—The following prisoners have made application for parole. Action on same will

be taken at a meeting of the board of parole on February 3, 1917:

Ricardo Perez, Quay county; A. L. Kabon, Quay county; John Pickett, Grant county; Edward L. Rose, Grant county; Serto Gonzales, Grant county; Joseph Lenox, Grant county; H. S. Holloway, Dona Ana county; James Murphy, Luna county; William Porter, Luna county; Lasero Quintenar, Grant county; Abran Mares, Mora county; Navajo Frank, McKinley county.

SENATE RECALLS TAXATION EXEMPTION MEASURE THAT IT PASSED MONDAY

Santa Fe, Jan. 31.—The state senate yesterday afternoon decided to reconsider the senate bill, No. 16, which exempts sugar factories from taxation for a period of six years, and to recall it in the house.

The bill exempting new sugar factories from taxation of all kinds for a period of six years following establishment, which is designed particularly to benefit the proposed \$1,000,000 beet sugar factory of the Holly Sugar company at Las Cruces, has passed both houses of the legislature, and will go to Governor de Baca, as soon as it is enrolled and engrossed.

The bill was passed by the senate Monday afternoon by a vote of 13 to 9, and at about the same time, in the house, an identical measure was reported by the judiciary committee of that body with the recommendation that it be not passed. A vote on the report of the committee resulted in its adoption, 29 to 17. When the report was made Judge Barnes, chairman of the committee, stated that he was in favor of the principle of the bill, but that a majority of the judiciary committee held the measure to be unconstitutional. Later in the afternoon, however, after the senate bill had been reported to the house, that measure was taken up under suspension of the rules, on motion of Representative Gonzales, of Dona Ana county, and placed on third reading preparatory to its passage. Before the vote was taken Mr. Gonzales announced that two prominent attorneys had just examined the bill and declared it constitutional, and he expressed the hope that those who believed it unconstitutional would be willing to let the courts pass upon the question. The vote was a tie when it reached the name of the speaker at the end of the roll call, and Speaker Llewellyn voted for the bill, putting it through the house. The vote was 24 to 23.

As drawn, the bill carried the emergency clause, but as it failed to receive a two-thirds majority in the two houses, it cannot go into effect until the expiration of 90 days, in the event it receives the approval of Governor de Baca.

Bills in the House

Twenty-five bills were introduced in the house Monday afternoon. They follow:

H. B. 118, by Leyba. To amend Section 41 of the Codification relative to trespassing.

H. B. 119, by L. G. Ortiz. To require bonds by chauffeurs. State affairs.

H. B. 120, by committee on corporations. Providing that railroads and other corporations shall not obstruct any roads or highways. Railroads.

H. B. 121, by Griego. To amend Sub-section 62 of Section 5715, relative to community ditches. Irrigation.

H. B. 122, by Griego. Providing for ingress and egress on farming lands. Agriculture.

H. B. 123, by Santistevan. To facilitate teaching of English to Spanish-speaking children by bilingual method. Education.

H. B. 124, by Mares. For protection of agriculture against trespass by animals. Agriculture.

H. B. 125, by Sanchez (Rio Arriba). To amend section 5750 of Codification Judiciary.

H. B. 126, by Sanchez and Salazar. Relative to public roads, providing for appointment of road supervisors and repealing Sections 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650 and 2651 of Codification. Roads.

H. B. 127, by Griego. To amend Section 1136 of Codification. Livestock.

H. B. 128, by Francis. Authorizing justices of the peace to call public meetings relative to community land grants. State affairs.

H. B. 129, by Francis and Santistevan. To prohibit railroads unloading freight where there is no one to receive it. Railroads.

H. B. 130, by Mascarenas. To prohibit driving of logs on streams. State affairs.

H. B. 131, by Overson. To amend Section 110, Article 8, Chapter 65 of Codification relative to bail and appearance bond. Judiciary.

H. B. 132, by Overson and Gonzales. To amend Section 38, Chapter 78, 1915 Session Laws. Judiciary.

H. B. 133, by Overson and Lewis. Amending Article 4 of Constitution relative to legislature. Constitutional amendments.

H. B. 134, by Francis. To amend Section 45, 46 and 2651 of Codification, relative to county road boards. Roads.

H. B. 135, by Francis. To permit payment quarterly, instead of annually, of itinerant vendors' licenses. Judiciary.

H. B. 136, by Francis. For protection of livestock and preventing for posting of infected buildings and enclosures. Livestock.

H. B. 137, by Gurule. To provide for jurors in the district court. Judiciary.

H. B. 138, by Mares. To amend Section 4954 of codification relative to salaries of school teachers. Education.

H. B. 139, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. To prohibit gambling. State affairs.

H. B. 140, by Gonzales and Llewellyn. To provide for payment of traveling expenses of county school superintendents. Education.

H. B. 141, by Livingston. Relating to procedure in trial of criminal cases. Judiciary.

H. B. 142, by Wetmore. Prescribing qualifications and regulating drawing of jurors. Judiciary.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' PAPER

London, Jan. 31.—A proposal is under consideration for the establishment of a daily newspaper in England for the benefit of Canadian soldiers both here and in France and for the very large Canadian civilian element which has come in the train of the Canadian army.

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES TO WEAR GARB LOANED BY VEGAS COWBOYS

There are publicity stunts and publicity stunts. But the one which the Cowboys' Reunion association is about to spring takes the pudding, plums and all. The other day J. D. Hand breezed in from Chicago with a letter in his pocket from the famous Camp Fire Club of New York City, an organization composed of Wall street millionaires who meet once a month during the winter and take simultaneous vacations in summer. The letter asked "J. D." if he could rake, scrape or gather together a bunch of real wild west outfits of boots, chaps, hats and spurs to be worn at the Camp Fire Club's Cowboy Night.

Mr. Hand, unable to deliver, turned the letter over to the Reunion publicity man, who happens to be Phil LeNoir again this year, and the latter proceeded to get busy. As a result the Cowboys' Reunion association has taken the responsibility of furnishing the New York tenderfeet with the proper happy habiliments for their doings on the night of February 7. This spread given, if you please, at Delmonico's to the tune of 350 plates at the war price of \$5.50 per.

The Reunion boys, however, have exacted one stipulation of the Camp Fire Club, namely, that its secretary shall read on the night of their "blow-out" a cordial "invite" to the denizens of Wall street to visit Las Vegas and the Cowboys' Reunion next July 3-4-5. Incorporated in the invite will be a short "hist'ry" of each piece of "wild west" apparel, this effusion, according to the Reunion boys, threatening to be worth the price of admission alone. If it didn't look too strong, the cowpunchers declare, they would paint each chap leg with the words "Cowboys' Reunion, Las Vegas, N. M., July 3-4-5," but they figure, the real invite will accomplish about as good results. Wouldn't a special Cowboys' Reunion train from New York be some didos?

Best Treatment for Croup

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for the past five years, and for croup I have never found its equal," writes Bernard George lost a child from an attacking acquainted with this remedy Mr. George lost a child from a nattack of croup. Obtainable everywhere.

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—That the hog cholera has broken out on farms in southern Colfax county, is the report from Springer and Taylor. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the dread disease by Dr. E. P. Johnson of the bureau of animal husbandry.

WHAT TO DO FOR BAD COLDS

If you want a cough medicine that gives quick and sure action in healing colds, coughs or croup, get Foley's Honey and Tar. It heals inflamed membranes in throat, chest or bronchial tubes, breaks up tight coughs, loosen sputum, makes breathing easier, stops tickling in throat. Contains no opiates.—O. G. Schaefer.

Rev. Leonidas W. Smith, rector of the Santa Fe Episcopal church, arrived last night from his home in the state capital.

WOULD TAKE UNITED STATES IT IS DOUBTFUL IF ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM WILL BE ENDED THIS TERM

Washington, Jan. 27.—Although the United States possesses a productive equipment in excess of that of any other two powers, it would take from five to 30 years to produce its own munitions for a great war as at present organized, Howard E. Coffin, member of the advisory committee of the national defense council, today told the Congress of Constructive Patriotism.

"Congress has done already nearly everything it is necessary for congress to do toward industrial preparedness," he said. "What remains to be done must be done by sheer hard work alone."

Mr. Coffin said the defense council created by congress to make the productive capacity of the nation ready, would shortly issue "the first textbook on munitions-making ever printed." He described also some of the steps to be taken, including the placing of "minimum annual educational orders" for war materials of all kinds with private plants listed to furnish certain things in war times.

Beyond that, he said, was the enrollment of skilled laborers to guard against enlistment of these men and disruption of the industries.

American manufacturers found by bitter experience, he said, that it took from one to two years to convert their plants to produce foreign war orders. It would take nearly as long, he said, to again convert them to turn out American arms and ammunition.

"And about 80 per cent of our total manufacturing capacity would be turned to that work in time of war," he said.

SIGNS OF GOOD HEALTH

Bright eyes, clear skin, alert brains and energetic movements are signs of good health. You don't have them when digestion is impaired and fermenting, decaying food clogs the intestines. Foley Cathartic Tablets set you right. Act without pain, griping or nausea. Too-stout persons welcome the light feeling they bring.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

WAS WIDOW OF LATE HENRY JANZEN; SURVIVED BY SIX CHILDREN

Mrs. Helena Janzen, aged 66 years, died Thursday afternoon at her home on the mesa, near Hillside. Mrs. Janzen was the widow of Henry Janzen, who died on the mesa three years ago. She came here with her family six years ago from Kansas, locating on the mesa. Dropsy from which Mrs. Janzen had been suffering for several months, was the cause of her death. Six sons and daughters, five of whom reside near here, survive. They are Frank Janzen of Kansas, and John H. Janzen, J. P. Janzen, H. H. Janzen, Mrs. Harry Wick and Mrs. Henry Smith, all of Hillside.

WORTH ATTENTION OF WOMEN

When you feel too tired to work, wake up weary, have backache or pains in sides, when you suffer rheumatic twinges, you may be sure that kidneys are disordered. Fay Shelburg, All. Mo., writes: "I had kidney trouble two years. Nothing did me any good until I got Foley Kidney Pills. Two 50c boxes cured me."—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Continued failure of democratic senators to agree on a legislative program led some administration leaders to believe that the only measures which can be passed before adjournment on March 4 are railroad labor regulation, mineral land leasing and revenue and appropriation bills. They expressed the opinion that the president would not call an extra session if these subjects were disposed of.

The senate interstate commerce committee has postponed final action on the railroad bill until next week. The corrupt practices, water power and flood control bills and the Webb collective foreign agency measure are still subjects of wide disagreement.

GERMANS TRYING TO CONCEAL NEWS OF A HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Dresden arsenal has been blown up, and 1,000 women and young girls killed, according to a letter taken from a German soldier, dated December 30. The letter was written from Dresden, and the writer said that all the windows within a radius of 12 miles were broken by the explosion. He added that the authorities were keeping the news secret, and that no railroad tickets were being issued for Dresden except for urgent reasons.

WIFE OF FORMER SHERIFF OF SAN MIGUEL COUNTY WILL BE BURIED HERE

Mrs. Jose L. Lopez, wife of a former sheriff of this county, died yesterday at her home near La Garita, according to word received here today. Mrs. Lopez was 43 years of age. She was a daughter of the late Henry X. Monsimer, who conducted a store on the West side until his death about 10 years ago. She is survived by three children, Carlos, who resides at the Lopez ranch, Agneda, who has been employed for some time at the Ike Davis store on the Plaza, and Josephine. Three brothers survive. They are Luis Monsimer, Henry Monsimer and Eugene Monsimer of Isidor, Las Vegas and Verdura, N. M., respectively.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF COUGHS

Colds lead to different kinds of coughs—"dry cough," "winter cough" la grippe cough, bronchial cough, asthma cough, and racking, painful cough to raise choking phlegm. Enos Halbert, Paoli, Ind., writes: "I coughed continually, could hardly sleep. Foley's Honey and Tar relieved me, curing my cough entirely." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

The Only Grand Prize

(Highest Award) given to Dictionaries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was granted to WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL



FOR Superiority of Educational Merit. This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is Przemysl pronounced?" "Where is Flinders?" "What is a continuous voyage?" "What is a howitzer?" "What is white coal?" "How is skat pronounced?" and thousands of others. More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. Over 6000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the divided page—a stroke of



genius. Regular and India-Paper Editions. Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT URGES FARMERS TO SPECIALIZE

County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzalez is busy these days lining up the seed distribution for the farmers of San Miguel county. He is visiting the farmers, and is holding meetings in each district, to ascertain just what the farmers intend to plant, and just how much seed they will need. Particular effort is being made by Mr. Gonzalez to persuade the farmers to specialize by planting wheat, oats, beans, corn and Sudan grass. When he has finished his canvass of the county, he will order the necessary seed.

While Mr. Gonzalez is working particularly for San Miguel county, he is not confining his efforts to this county alone, but is working with the farmers who use Las Vegas as a distributing point. This means that his efforts are being made at least 50 miles in every direction.

THIS—AND FIVE CENTS

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose 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.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Something New in Las Vegas

E. G. MURPHEY RECENTLY PURCHASED A SUPPLY OF THE BEST ECZEMA REMEDY IN THE WORLD. ASK THEM TO TELL YOU ABOUT DRY ZENSAL FOR THE CRUSTY, SCALY SKIN AND MOIST ZENSAL FOR ALL WATERY ERUPTIONS.

SAYS PROHIBITION THAT PERMITS SHIPMENTS TO STATES WOULD BE A FARCE

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 27.—The president and secretary of the New Mexico W. C. T. U. today issued the following statement:

As there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the position of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in regard to the different bills submitted, or that may be submitted providing for a prohibition amendment, we think it advisable for us to state clearly our position in the matter.

While we may have an opinion as to the respective merits of the different bills proposed, we do not and could not endorse anything but what is commonly called a "bone-dry" bill, that is safeguarded by every legal provision provided to date.

It does not seem desirable, to us, or in any way fair to the men engaged in the business in the state to close the licensed liquor houses and leave the state open to indiscriminate mail order business and unlimited bootlegging. Neither do we believe in making any law and then providing inducements or temptations for breaking same.

If a law is passed, to our minds, it should avail itself of every legal barrier to its non-enforcement, or it would not be an honest law. To pass a law with penalties (and a law without penalties is a farce) and leave gaps where big profits will induce law-breaking seems a sort of trap for the weak, whereby mail order houses and lawyers will reap the profits.

We have been told, as an argument against the measure, that the local saloon men of the state are also for a bone-dry measure. We can see where they are right. We do not believe many of the men engaged in the business as it is now legalized wish to become illicit vendors, and if their business is closed they have no great interest in the manufacturers and mail order houses.

We welcome any honest help they could give in getting such a bill through the legislature, and we will then give them a fair fight at the polls, where the people have a right to decide this question.

To give the people no choice except between the saloons as they now are, and a condition where no restrictions are placed upon wholesale ordering and bootlegging does not seem fair to us. Prohibition without prohibiting does not mean anything.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is non-political; we are for the person or party who honestly tries to secure our measures; we are for the bill that embodies our principles. We have often to take less than we ask for, but we never ask for less than we want nor endorse what we do not want.

The statement is freely made that the people will not vote for a stringent measure. We believe the majority wants nothing else. Why not give them a chance to speak for themselves?

We do not believe the big boodle fund that is said to be here financing the "liquor lobby" and furthering its objects is put up by the saloon men of the state, but by the manufacturers and mail order houses who want to keep the open saloon if they can, but

if not, the next best thing for them, unrestricted shipment into the state, which means lawlessness, bootlegging and unending expenses in courts.

We do not believe the people want anything of the kind, or want a bill submitted without knowing what restrictions will be provided, as it would be, if these were left to some future legislature.

We have explained at length, that our position may be fully known. We think the people of the state, who have decided opinions upon this matter, should let the legislators hear from them at once. And who with children do not have decided opinions on this subject?

NEW MEXICO WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Harriet L. Henderson, President.
Mrs. M. H. Byrd, Cor. Secretary.

GOVERNOR DE BACA SIGNS MEASURE WHICH PROVIDES PAY FOR LEGISLATORS

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 27.—Governor de Baca yesterday signed the Clark senate bill making an appropriation for per diem and mileage of senate and house members and the lieutenant governor, and per diem of employes, and the warrants for mileage and the first 15 days' services are being issued this afternoon from the state auditor's office. The bill is the first of the present session signed by Governor de Baca. The only legislative document previously signed by the new executive was a joint resolution providing members with copies of the Codification of 1915.

The senate and house are in adjournment until 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The senate's adjournment was taken in honor of the late Senator Epimenio Miera of Sandoval county, who was president pro tem of the first and second state legislatures. Before adjournment the Clark per diem and mileage bill was passed and sent to Governor E. C. de Baca.

Charles W. B. Bryan, democratic statesman from Union county, who admits that he is here to make a record, and who jumped into the legislative limelight early in the session by proposing an additional school tax on bachelors and "bachelor maids," yesterday disclosed a few more of his plans for constructive legislation by the introduction of a batch of seven bills in the house. These contain provisions ranging from bounties on jack rabbits to sterilization of "defectives," including bans on billiard and pool tables and cigarettes, the extermination of the loco weed and the establishment of old age pensions. Incidentally, he put in a measure abolishing the office of superintendent of insurance and transferring the powers and duties of that official to the state corporation commission.

The Bryan bill for sterilization classifies as defectives all males between the ages of 14 and 60 who are insane, habitual criminals or drunkards, syphilitics, incorrigibles or feeble minded, and those convicted of a felony or incarcerated in the reform school.

His old age pension bill provides that all persons over 70 years of age who are dependent or blind or crippled shall receive from the state \$12 annually.

The proposed Bryan bounty on jack

rabbits is 10 cents per rabbit, and he would exterminate the loco weed by having each county pay \$1 per thousand for uprooted weeds. His bill against cigarettes provides that no cigarette materials shall be sold or given away, and he seeks to have billiard and pool tables barred from all public places.

Speaker Llewellyn referred the Bryan bill on sterilization to the committee on agriculture, and the anti-cigarette measure to the committee on penitentiary.

The following bills were introduced in the house late yesterday afternoon:

H. B. 94, by Roy. An act to make chapter 29 of the session laws of 1915 applicable to villages incorporated under the provisions of sections 3764 to 3778 of the Codification. Internal affairs.

H. B. No. 95, by Otero. An act to amend sections 23.1 and 23.43 of chapter 41 of the New Mexico statutes, relating to fences and damages by trespassing animals. Livestock.

H. B. No. 96, by Gurule. An act to amend chapter 12 of the session laws of New Mexico, for the year 1915, (county salary law). Finance.

H. B. No. 97, by Gonzales, by request. An act to authorize the recording of all the names of all the minors born in New Mexico, who are under the age of 21 years, in the same manner and in the same record as provided by chapter 13, New Mexico statutes, codification 1915. Education.

H. B. No. 98, by Overson. An act validating past indebtedness against the town of Gallup, McKinley county, New Mexico. Passed by vote of 42 to 0.

H. B. No. 99, by Bryan. An act to provide for the sterilization of defectives. Agriculture.

H. B. No. 100, by Bryan. An act providing for barring of billiard and pool tables from public places in the state. State affairs.

H. B. No. 101, by Bryan. An act to abolish the office of superintendent of insurance and to transfer all of the powers now exercised by him to the state corporation commission. Internal affairs.

H. B. No. 102, by Bryan, by request. An act for the eradication of loco weed. Agriculture.

H. B. No. 103, by Bryan. An act providing for old age pensions. Military affairs.

H. B. No. 104, by Bryan. An act prohibiting the selling or giving away of any or all materials pertaining to cigarettes. Penitentiary.

H. B. No. 105, by Bryan. An act amending section 1330 of the codification relating to wild animal bounty tax. Agriculture.

H. B. No. 106, by Jesus C. Sanchez. An act providing for the exemption from taxes of the common lands in the community town grants in the state of New Mexico. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 107, by Otero. An act to appropriate the sum of \$2,500 for the construction of a bridge at the arroyo near the Town of Torreon, Torrance county. Finance.

H. B. No. 108, by Barnes. An act defining juvenile delinquents, providing for their reformation or punishment and providing for the punishment of those who contribute to such delinquency. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 109, by Barnes. An act



The simplest and best way to stop coughs, is to take Foley's Honey and Tar

You get the curative influence of the pine balsam together with the mollifying effect of the honey, and other healing ingredients. It leaves a soothing coating on the inflamed tickling throat, raises phlegm easily and puts a quick end to hard wearing coughs.

R. F. Hall, Mabe, Va., writes: "One bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar stopped a troublesome bronchial cough and irritation that had bothered me for fifteen years." Your dealer sells it. Try it.

O. G. SCHAEFER

to define the crime of embezzlement by public officers and to fix the punishment therefor. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 110, by Barnes. An act to provide for the custody and safe keeping before trial of defendants charged with capital crimes. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 111, by Barnes. An act to secure the purity of the election of judges. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 112, by Barnes. An act relative to escheated estates. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 113, by Sanchez, (San Miguel), by request. An act to amend section 12 of Chapter 54 of the session laws of New Mexico for the year 1915 (Bursum tax bill.) Judiciary.

H. B. No. 114, by Jose G. Romero. An act to amend section 5 of chapter 94 of the codification of the laws of New Mexico for the year 1915, relating to publications. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 115, by Messrs. Salazar and Sanchez of Rio Arriba county. An act amending section 5 chapter 12, laws of 1915. Judiciary.

H. B. No. 116, by Reynaldo Ortiz. An act to amend chapter 58 of the laws of the state of New Mexico for the year 1915, said chapter being entitled, "An act relative to the publication of delinquent taxes." Judiciary.

H. B. No. 117, by Wetmore. An act to establish the Lincoln historical museum, making appropriations therefor and providing for the management, care and maintenance thereof and the transfer to the state of New Mexico of the grounds and building known as the old Lincoln county court house, and the care, preservation, custody and keeping of any collection or things of historical interest. Internal affairs.

Happy Old Age

When old age carries with it hosts of friends, good health and an abundance of this world's goods, it should be as happy as any period of our existence. That is old age as it should be, but too often it means poor digestion, torpid bowels, a sluggish liver and a general feeling of ill health, despondency and misery. This condition can be greatly alleviated, however, by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets each day immediately after supper. That will strengthen the digestion, tone up the liver and regulate the bowels, then that feeling of despondency will give way to one of hope and good cheer. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

W. H. Bird and wife registered at the El Dorado hotel last night from Topeka, Kansas.

SENATE WOULD SPEND \$7,500 ONLY; HOUSE WANTS \$9,000 WORTH

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 31.—The house and the senate are at loggerheads over the Clark senate bill No. 7, limiting expenditures for legislative printing, supplies and postage to \$7,500, and providing that all requisitions shall be signed jointly by the chairman of the printing committee of the senate and house, and that no requisition shall be drawn for wages of regular or temporary employes of either house, and the disagreement may become serious. The bill was passed by the senate some time ago, and reported to the house, and last week the house finance committee recommended that it be not passed, the house adopting its report by a majority vote. Yesterday afternoon the bill was sent back to the senate with the announcement that the house refused to concur in it, but Senator Clark immediately called attention to the fact that it was improperly reported, as the house action was only on the adoption of the unfavorable committee report, and not on the passage of the bill. On his suggestion, the senate refused to accept the bill, and it was returned to the house for definite action.

The house has passed a bill appropriating \$9,000 for legislative printing, supplies and postage, which carries none of the restrictions of the senate act, providing simply that requisitions shall be signed by the chief clerk and the chairman of the printing committee. This measure is now in the hands of the senate finance committee, of which Senator Clark is chairman.

NEW MEXICO MAY GO DRY

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 31.—The invaluable assistance given the prohibition movement by united effort of the temperance forces is shown in the effective work of the State Submission federation of New Mexico. As the name implies, this organization of the combined temperance strength of the state was formed to obtain the submission of a prohibition amendment to the state constitution this year. Prohibition up to this point has made tremendous progress in New Mexico and the leaders appear confident that their efforts will be crowned with success.

The legislature now in session is expected to submit a strong amendment, as three-fourth of the members are individually pledged to state-wide prohibition. In addition all the principal officers of the state are pledged to the amendment, both by party state eYYYi -racityin-th HT HTT platform and public promise.

TWO FIRES REPORTED

Santa Fe, Jan. 31.—Two fires are reported from Las Cruces today. The four room frame building of Ralph French, just north of the city limits, was destroyed by the flames, the household goods being all destroyed. The household cat also lost its life. In a fire at the ranch of Otto Baumbach, 124 tons of hay for which Baumbach had just been offered \$2,480, were destroyed. The insurance was \$1,250.

Queen Mary is a keen collector of certain periods of antique furniture,

BETTER BALLOT PROPOSED

Santa Fe, Jan. 31.—An Australian ballot act is being drafted for the republican organization for early introduction in the legislature. The penalties to be provided in the act are to be very severe, especially for attempts to corrupt the voters, and for chicanery at the polls. The provisions are to assure a secret ballot and an honest count. The registration provisions are to prevent the padding of registration lists and the carrying thereupon of names of dead voters or of voters who have removed from the precinct. The passage of the act is assured.

WAR CAUSES SHORTAGE

Dawson, N. M., January 31.—The European war is largely responsible for the shortage of coal in the southwest, mining operators in this soft coal district say. When the war started hundreds of coal miners from European countries returned home to fight.

The first exodus was not sufficiently large to cause a labor shortage but, as the reserves were gradually called to the colors, the mines were forced to operate with only a part of their usual force. When every available man was ordered back the shortage was felt over all the New Mexico coal districts.

Mexicans were imported to take the places of the foreign miner. They proved unsatisfactory because they refused to stay longer than was necessary to acquire a little American gold with which to live in comparative luxury through the winter months. This crippled the coal industry when labor was most needed.

The Mexican miners above ground proved splendid laborers. They were afraid of explosions, cave-ins and other mine accidents, although they proved satisfactory workers in the copper and silver mines of their country. They have a belief that coal mining is more dangerous than "hard rock" mining and refuse to work long in the coal mines.

AMERICAN GIFTS HELPFUL

Rheims, France, Jan. 31.—Frost, thaw and then rain, have caused the plaster to become loose from the arches of the famous cathedral which, earlier in the war, was badly damaged by fire from German shells. Large pieces fall constantly and are strewn about the stone floor, particularly in the side aisles. In the nave there are large pools of water. The department of fine arts of the French government is being requested to hasten work of protecting and repairing certain portions of the cathedral.

Cardinal Lucon remains at Rheims, much of his work being devoted to aiding people whose homes have been destroyed by the German bombardment and distributing supplies sent by the American clearing house. Many packages and cases for the poor come directly from the United States from individual donors, and the cardinal is kept busy acknowledging these gifts.

FLOYD LEE RECOVERS

Santa Fe, Jan. 31.—The friends of Floyd Lee, of Albuquerque, pinned under a capsized auto on La Bajada hill a week ago, will be pleased to learn that he was able to walk around the city, and while slightly "banged

up" yet was able to come upstairs in to the New Mexican office and tell about the university play to be here next Friday.

"Curious sensation, being pinned under the wrong side of an auto," said Lee. "When the car started to turn turtle, I tried to jump uphill out of the tonneau but a robe caught my foot and the car pulled me on over. I lit on the ground just in time to catch the top of the tonneau door on my hips. I was only for a moment, and the car then turned over again. I know how it feels to be dead. I was sure of my demise for several minutes, it seemed. I could not get my breath, and when I did, there came a rush of blood from the mouth that convinced me it was all over. I seem to be hard to kill—and anyhow, I am going to try and stay alive until after we put on 'Go Ask Willie,' the spectacular musical success, the gorgeous....."

But at this point it was decided that Mr. Lee was exerting himself too much for a sick man and he was persuaded to desist.

WHEN MERCHANTMAN IS ATTACKED, ENEMY MUST PROVE IT UNLAWFULLY ARMED

Washington, Jan. 31.—Various reports of developments in the armed ship issue were met by the state department today with a long line of categorical denials, the whole effect of which is to represent the situation as absolutely unchanged.

State department officials declared no list of specific cases or of use of the defensive armament had been submitted by Germany; that no new ruling on the armed ship issue had been asked by Germany; that no inquiry as to reported increased in defensive armament had been sent to Great Britain; that no authentic information has been received at the department that the British admiralty had offered rewards to merchantmen commanders who sunk German submarines; that no new principle had been laid down by the American government in the submarine or armed ship issues and that no statement had been made of the sinking of the British horse ship Russian, with the loss of 17 Americans, or the Marina, with the loss of six, or of the Arabia case or of at least eight other cases which have been inquired into by this country.

The only contribution to the submarine and armed ship issue made by the state department since the German peace note of December 12 has been an informal interpretation or the original armed ship memorandum of March 25, 1916, to the effect that the United States has as yet laid down no policy which would prevent the arming of ships fore as well as aft. Each case, it is stated, must be settled entirely on its own merits as to armament, cargo, passenger list, nature of voyage and general intentions. As a rule, an otherwise regular passenger or freight steamer, on its accustomed route is assumed to be merely defensively armed, regardless of the exact nature of her armament. The burden of proof is placed with the submarine commander.

ANOTHER TRANSFUSION

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 31.—Dr. J. A. Massie yesterday performed the oper-

ation of transfusion of 600 cubic centimetres of blood from Representative Upton, of Luna county into the veins of Governor E. C. de Baca, as a part of the treatment being administered to the governor for pernicious anaemia. The transfusion was successful and the governor's condition good.

WILLIAM SILBERMAN OF MASSACHUSETTS SENTENCED IN PARIS

Paris, Jan. 31.—William Chester Silbermann of New York, who was sentenced to five months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs on a charge of trading with the enemy, has had his sentence increased to one year's imprisonment as the result of an appeal to the higher court.

Silbermann went to Paris as the representative of the King Rubber company of Hyde Park, Mass. He was commissioned by Gottwig Schefter and Company, the New York agents of the Massachusetts firm, to sell rubber gloves to the belligerent nations. He was denounced in Paris by a Serbian who had known him in New York, and was arrested last October. Representations in regard to his case were made to the United States state department by his sister, a resident of New York, and by Paul Gottwig, his employer.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW GOVERNMENT CAUSES BUT FAINT RIPPLE

San Jose, Costa Rica, Jan. 31.—Peace remains undisturbed throughout the country following the deposition last Saturday of President Gonzales. All the banks have offered their full credit and support to the provisional government of Federico Tinoco, who was minister of war in the Gonzales cabinet. The provisional president has appointed the following ministers:

Foreign affairs, Carlos Lara; war and navy, J. J. Tinoco; public works, Juan B. Quiroz; finance, Oscar Hohrmoser; interior, Amadeo Johanning; public instruction, R. Brenes Mesen.

The provisional government issued a decree for elections on April 1 for a congress which will meet on May 1 to draw up a new constitution.

EL PASO AND SISTER CITY ACROSS THE RIVER RESUME RELATIONS

El Paso, Jan. 31.—Troops were missing from the Mexican approach to the international bridge today when the port opened at 7 a. m. No disturbances occurred, and the routine was resumed after the "bath riots" which resulted from the typhus quarantine regulations.

Mexican servants have returned to their places of employment in El Paso homes. The smelter and other factories employing Mexican laborers were running with full force today. Figures prepared by George C. Harris, acting chief of the border immigration department, showed that 1,726 Mexicans had been given baths at the disinfecting plant since Sunday morning at 7 o'clock.

Sir Walter Scott wrote "Woodstock" in three weeks, and received over \$40,00 for it.

MANY FOREIGNERS AFRAID TO NEW CONSTITUTION, IF ADOPTED, WILL PROVIDE FOR PERSHING LEAVES

Columbus, N. M., Jan. 31.—The Twenty-fourth United States infantry, colored, took the lead from the Fifth United States cavalry yesterday in the long march of the Pershing troops toward Palomas and the border. The entire expeditionary force is expected to cross the border early next week, probably Monday. The order of march is infantry, artillery and cavalry, the latter arm acting as a rear guard.

Refugees in Quarrel

Many refugees were inspected by the United States immigration officials today at the detention camp on the Mexican side, and permitted to pass to the refugee camp on the American side. Race feeling developed between the Chinese and Japanese refugees in the detention camp today, the Chinese protesting against being encamped with Japanese. The Mexican officials finally permitted them to have a separate camp. Both races will be held there until they can be taken to other parts of Mexico by Caranza immigration officials.

Refugees continue to arrive at the detention camp hourly. They are bringing household goods, cows, chickens, pigs, goats and burros, while hundreds of dogs follow the refugees out.

Villistas Fire on Train

Juarez, Jan. 31.—The Mexican Central passenger train which arrived here late last night was fired upon by Villa followers at Montezuma, 110 miles south of Juarez, yesterday morning. The troop escort returned the fire when the shots were fired from behind a sand hill. The passengers on the train were panic stricken, many lying on the floor and others hiding behind baggage.

Mormons Leave Mexico

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 31.—Frightened by the appearance of the Villa followers at Santa Sofia, Mormon refugees and other settlers of the Casas Grandes district, abandoned their plans for coming to the border yesterday on a passenger train, and left in wagons and on horseback to join the refugee column which is following General Pershing's troops to the border.

The Mexico Northwestern train which arrived in Juarez last night brought less than 100 refugees, although passage had been engaged for 500 refugees. General Pershing left a rear guard at Colonia Dublan to protect the refugees until they could leave to join the column.

The last of the refugees, accompanied by the rear guard of troops, left the abandoned field headquarters today, according to a message received in Juarez from Casas Grandes.

One hundred Americans, a majority of whom are Mormons, have decided to remain at Colonia Juarez, in the mountains southwest of Colonia Dublan, it was announced by a representative of the Mormon church here today. Three Mormons also remained at Colonia Dublan, all others having left for the border. The sick refugees were being brought to the border in United States army ambulances, and the feeble on motor trucks, it was added.

ED, WILL PROVIDE FOR MANY REFORMS

Queretaro, Mex., Jan. 31.—The delegates to the constitutional assembly which concluded its labors last night assembled this morning and signed the constitution on which they had been working for two months.

The ceremony was attended by great enthusiasm. All the members of the cabinet were present except Luis Cabrera, minister of finance, and Ygnacio Bonillas, minister of fomento and communications.

The new constitution contains some advanced legislation. Among the provisions are: Abolition of the office of vice president; prohibition of the re-election of a president; stringent and radical labor laws, which provide for an eight-hour day, seven hours of night work and six working days a week; compulsory arbitration; profit sharing; free employment bureaus; anti-trust laws; a national department of health with plenary powers, and compulsory military instruction.

POLES ARE GRATEFUL

Petrograd, Tuesday, Jan. 30 (Via London, Jan. 31.)—The heads of 10 Polish societies here have submitted to David R. Francis, the American ambassador, for transmission to President Wilson, an autographed testimonial of appreciation of his recent advocacy of an independent Poland. The testimonial expresses confidence in the ultimate realization of freedom for Poland.

REASON FOR ACTION IS NOT GIVEN BY COMMANDER OF INTERNED BOAT

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 1.—The German freighter Liebenfels of the Hansal line, tied up here since the beginning of the war, began sinking slowly at 9 o'clock this morning, and marine men believed she had been scuttled. This belief seemed to be borne out by the fact that the captain declined the aid of tugs. In an hour the vessel's bow was high in the water, and the stern was gradually settling, but Captain Klattenhoff with five or six officers, still was aboard.

The crew of Lascars were sent to their homes soon after the vessel tied up here at the outbreak of the war. The steamer, which is of 2,830 tons gross, is anchored in between 40 and 50 feet of water about half a mile from the city water front.

Shortly after the officers refused to allow a tug to assist them, the Liebenfels stopped sinking. The stern rail then was only a few feet from the water. Marine men believed the ship is in such condition now that she could not be made seaworthy for some time.

MAN MAY BE TRIED NOW FOR THE KILLING OF COLONEL BUTLER

San Angelo, Tex., Feb. 1.—A verdict of not guilty was returned after less than two hours' deliberation today by the jury in the case of Harry J. Spanell of Alpine, Texas, tried on a charge of killing his wife, Crystal Holland Spanell, last July. A special venire had been ordered into the

district court here today in the case in which Spanell is charged with the killing of Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Butler, but was excused yesterday.

The jury deliberated about 30 minutes before reaching a verdict. Spanell was not in court to hear the verdict, which was cheered by many spectators.

The decision in the Butler case will not be announced until tomorrow, but it was stated reliably that it would not be tried here.

Mrs. Spanell and Lieutenant Colonel Butler of the Sixth cavalry, U. S. A., were shot and killed July 20, last, while in an automobile in which they were driving with Spanell, a short time after the party had left the hotel operated by Spanell in Alpine, Texas.

EDWARD HENRY DEAD

Word was received late yesterday afternoon that Edward E. Henry, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Henry, died in Albuquerque yesterday afternoon, after an illness of about 10 days. The body will be brought to Las Vegas for burial. Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, from the home of Mrs. James Saxon, 812 Seventh street. Interment will be private.

JAPAN HAS OBJECTION

Washington, Feb. 1.—Objections have been made by Japan to anti-alien land bills, similar to California's law now before the Oregon and Idaho legislatures. Members of the Oregon and Idaho delegations in congress have been asked by the state department to use their influence with the state authorities to prevent passage of the bills.

Santa Fe Officer Louis Melvin yesterday afternoon arrested two young boys, who came to Las Vegas from Santa Fe on train No. 10. The boys, who appeared to be running away from home, were loaded down with "side arms" and ammunition. They carried revolvers, and enough ammunition to capture Villa. They were kept in the city all last night and returned to Santa Fe on train No. 7 today. The names of the boys were not learned, but it was said they live in Santa Fe, and were attending St. Michael's college there. They are about 8 and 10 years old.

Mrs. Myrtle Ricker of Quay, Quay county, was committed to the state hospital for the insane this morning by District Judge David J. Leahy. Mrs. Ricker was brought to Las Vegas by her husband, Deputy Sheriff Bristol and H. D. Whiteside, all of Quay. She is about 30 years of age, and has three small children. Her affliction has been growing on her for the past few months, her husband testifying this morning that she appeared to be affected with a religious mania and melancholia.

BURTON OFFERED JOB

Minneapolis, Jan. 31.—Dr. Mariou LeRoy Burton, president of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., today was tendered the presidency of the University of Minnesota by the board of regents to succeed Dr. G. Vincent, who recently resigned to become head of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Alvan N. White, former state superintendent of education, is a candidate for appointment to succeed Judge Colin Neblett upon the bench of the Sixth judicial district. As, in the general course of things, a democrat probably will get the job anyway, The Optic can see no reason why Mr. White should not have the appointment. He made good as head of the education department, and why shouldn't he make good on another big job? He is a practicing attorney.

GUARDS GOING HOME

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 1.—It was announced at General Funston's headquarters today that the Indiana brigade headquarters and Second infantry at Llano Grande; Iowa brigade headquarters and Third infantry and Brownsville, and the First North Carolina infantry at El Paso will start home before night.

SCRIBE IS REWARDED

Washington, Jan. 31.—D. H. Macadams, for many years Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, was nominated by President Wilson today as postmaster at Honolulu. He is employed in the postoffice department and worked for the democratic national committee in the last campaign.

No Change in Sailings

Paris, Feb. 1.—The central committee of French ship owners informed the Associated Press today that the new German submarine policy will cause no change whatever in sailings from France.

A BRANCH BANK

Washington, Jan. 31.—The federal reserve board announced that it has authorized the First National bank at Boston to open a branch at Buenos Aires, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Charles Ilfeld has gone to New York City, where his brother, Noah Ilfeld, is to undergo an operation. Luis Ilfeld and wife of Albuquerque also have gone to New York.

"Sec" Romero left on belated train No. 1 this afternoon for Santa Fe.

Washington, Feb. 1.—While all official information was withheld, late this afternoon there were indications in official quarters that a communication actually had been sent or was about to be sent to Germany. There was no official indication of its nature, but a view persistently held was that it is in the nature of a warning against unrestricted submarine warfare and places a severance of diplomatic relations in order as the next step if Germany persists in breaking her pledges to the United States.

Berlin, Feb. 1 (Via London).—The press of Berlin receives the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare with delight. The pan-German papers do not exult to the extent which might have been expected, but the liberal organs, almost without exception, abandon their old time opposition, and hail the chancellor's words with warmly patriotic expressions of approval.

SPECIAL ORDER IS ARRANGED FOR CONSIDERATION OF PROHIBITION

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 30.—The senate committee on constitutional amendments this afternoon reported a committee substitute for the McDonald and Clark "dry" resolutions, and the consideration of the substitute was made a special order for next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Like both the McDonald and Clark measures, the substitute does not prohibit the shipment into the state of liquors for personal use. It provides that after October 1, 1918, no alcoholic liquors shall be manufactured within the state or imported "for sale, barter or gift." It fixes penalties in the amendment "until otherwise provided by law."

The Dry Substitute

The committee substitute to the McDonald and Clark "dry" resolutions, as reported this afternoon follows:

"Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

"That the constitution of the state of New Mexico be and it is hereby amended by adding thereto a new article to be numbered and designated as Article XXIII, intoxicating Liquors, as follows:

"Article XXIII—Intoxicating Liquors

"Section 1. From and after the first day of October, A. D. 1918, no person, association or corporation, shall within this state, manufacture for sale, barter or gift, any ardent spirits, ale, beer, alcohol, wine or liquor of any kind whatsoever containing alcohol; and no person, association, or corporation shall import into this state any of such liquors or beverages for sale, barter or gift; and no person, association or corporation, shall, within this state, sell or barter, or keep for sale or barter, any of such liquors or beverages, or offer any of such liquors or beverages for sale, barter or trade; provided, nothing in this section shall be held to apply to denatured or wood alcohol, or grain alcohol when intended and used for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes only, or to wine, when intended and used for sacramental purposes only.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, any person violating any of the provisions of Section 1 of this article, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not less than \$50, nor more than \$1,000, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six months, or by such fine and imprisonment, and upon conviction for a second and subsequent violation of said section such person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail or state penitentiary for a term of not less than three months nor more than one year."

Sugar Factories Exempted

The senate this afternoon passed the Reinburg bill exempting new sugar factories from taxation for a period of six years, by a vote of 13 to 9. As drawn, the bill carries the emergency clause, but as it failed to receive a two-thirds majority on its passage today, it can not go into effect immediately, in the event it passes the house and is approved by the house.

In the house, the judiciary committee reported an identical bill with the recommendation that it be not passed on the ground that it was not constitutional. This was adopted by the house by a vote of 29 to 17.

The Renahan "claybank" bill, which failed to pass the senate at the 1915 session, was introduced in the senate this afternoon by Senator Murray. The full list of new senate bills follows:

S. B. 81, by Smith. An act to amend paragraphs 98, 106, 114, 1915 Session Laws, relative to eradication of hog diseases. Livestock.

S. B. 82, by Smith. Declaring road from Des Moines to Folsom and Truchera canyon a state highway. Roads.

S. B. 83, by Esquibel. To amend Section 2341 of 1915 Codification. Livestock.

S. B. 84, by Murray, by request. To compensate owners of land in Santa Fe county for clay taken by state penitentiary. Finance.

S. B. 85, by Smith. Declaring road from Clayton to Springer a state highway. Roads.

S. B. 86, by Bryant. To provide that federal farm loan bonds shall be lawful investments for judiciary and trust funds of banks and trust companies. Judiciary.

S. B. 87, by Baird. To prohibit change of venue in criminal cases on application by state. Judiciary.

S. B. 88, by Clark. Providing for a tax on transfers of property, and providing machinery for collection. (An inheritance tax). Finance.

S. B. 89, by Gallegos. To amend Section 3, Chapter 59, 1915 Session Laws, relating to intoxicating liquors. Finance.

S. B. 90, by Murray and Kerr. Providing for regulation and taxation of life insurance companies. Insurance, banks and banking.

S. B. 91, by Gallegos, by request. To amend Section 66, Article 4, Chapter 75, 1915 Session Laws, relating to municipal corporations. (Private corporations).

S. B. 92, by Barth. Providing for a tax on transfers of property, and providing machinery for collection. (An inheritance tax). Judiciary.

S. B. 93, by Dunlavy. To establish a state highway from Corona to a junction with the Santa Fe-Taos road. Roads.

S. B. 94, by Gallegos. To amend Section 2, Chapter 85, of 1915 Session Laws. Private corporations.

S. B. 95, by Gallegos. To amend Section 1, Chapter 26, 1915 Session Laws, relative to garnishment proceedings. Judiciary.

THE OVERSON BILL

The Overson measure, for the abolition of the legislature, which was mentioned in yesterday's Santa Fe dispatches, provides that "the people reserve the power to disapprove, suspend and annul state laws enacted by the commission," except as otherwise provided in the constitution.

The principal sections of the Overson resolution follow:

"That Article 4 of the constitution of the state of New Mexico be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That the legislative power shall be vested in a commission composed of representatives from each judicial district in said state, constituting one house, which shall be

designated by the legislative commission of the state of New Mexico, and shall hold sessions at the seat of government.

"Sec. 3. The commission shall consist of one representative from each judicial district who shall be qualified electors of their respective districts and residents of the state of New Mexico at least three years and shall not be less than 35 years of age at the time of their election, who shall be nominated one from each political party from their respective districts and elected at large in the state, and the nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, but in no case shall there be more than four commissioners elected from the same political party, who shall hold office for the term of two years or until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies in the commission shall be filled by an election at a time to be designated by the governor, said commissioner to be elected from the district where the vacancy occurred with respect to the provision herein prescribed as to political parties.

"Sec. 4. The first session of the commission shall begin at 12 o'clock noon on the second Tuesday or January next after each general election. No regular session shall exceed 60 days and no special session shall exceed 30 days. The second regular session of the commission shall begin on the second Tuesday of January of the ensuing year and said session shall not exceed the provisions of the first session."

MRS. ASPLUND BELIEVES SUFFRAGE HERE CAN BE GAINED IN NO OTHER WAY

Santa Fe, Jan. 30.—Submission of a suffrage amendment by the present legislature would injure the cause, in the opinion of Mrs. R. F. Asplund, president of the New Mexico Federation of Women's clubs.

Mrs. Asplund said: "My opinion in regard to the submission of a suffrage amendment by the present legislature is that it would result in an injury to the cause of suffrage in the state even though the resolution may be kindly meant by its authors. I believe that it is agreed that any effort to add a new clause to the constitution without amending the suffrage clause would result in an almost certain defeat in the courts. If the effort is made to amend the suffrage clause, we know that less than half the total number of votes cast in any one county in the state could defeat the measure even if every other vote in the state were cast for it. It was the intention of the constitution makers to make this clause impossible of amendment and I believe they have succeeded. The federal amendment is, I believe, the only possible way of securing suffrage in this state and I believe that a campaign for a state amendment at this time, with its certain defeat would stand in the way of our efforts to place New Mexico in the line of supporters of this measure. The state is as yet so little used to the idea of women taking part in public life that it would require a strenuous campaign with lavish expenditure of time, strength and money to get even a bare majority for a state amendment and I doubt very much whether

these will be forthcoming in the face of a certain defeat.

"As to the possibility of such a resolution securing the necessary three-fourths of the legislature, I am not informed. I do not know the attitude of the democratic leaders in the matter, but I do know that during the campaign last fall, the republican leaders admitted that suffrage was impossible by state action and the candidates for congress pledged themselves to stand with Mr. Hughes for the federal amendment. The republican national committeeman, in a speech delivered before the State Federation of Women's clubs, took the same attitude. Since the republicans have a majority in the legislature, I cannot think that they will forget their past promises and in attempting to fulfill the letter of their platform pledges, disregard its spirit, so injuring the cause they have endorsed."

CHINESE ABOLISH PASSES

Peking, Jan. 30.—Free passes on the Chinese railways will be abolished this year, if President Li Yuan-hung approves a recommendation recently submitted to him by the ministry of communications.

The recommendation states that the use of passes has been greatly abused and results in the loss of four million dollars, silver, annually to the railway administration. This is about one-fourth of the deficit of the government railways in China.

All government officials are now granted passes, and it is charged that they also permit their friends to use them.

ARIZONA SOLON WOULD HAVE IT MADE AN ILLEGAL INSTITUTION

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 30.—A bill was introduced in the state senate today which seeks to abolish the company store and make it a misdemeanor for any employer of labor to issue any pay checks, due bills or other evidences of indebtedness not redeemable in cash at its full face value, and prohibiting the withholding of wages in payment of such certificates. The bill is introduced by Senator Whipple of Greenlee county, and will probably precipitate a lively debate when it is advanced to that point.

In the house the requests from northern, eastern and southern Arizona for a \$5,000 appropriation for each sectional fair was turned down by the appropriation committee.

Members of the legislature and capitol employes were paid off today for the first time in a month, Governor Campbell spending his initial day in his office signing vouchers.

Heartburn, indigestion or distress of the stomach is instantly relieved by HERBINE. It forces the badly digested food out of the body and restores tone in the stomach and bowels. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

Paris, Jan. 27.—Eighteen persons have been killed and 50 injured through a collision between the Bourges-Paris express and a freight train at Chateaufort.

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

**PERSHING WILL MAKE HIS HEAD-
QUARTERS IN EL PASO,
TEXAS**

Washington, Jan. 29.—The war department today was notified in dispatches from Major General Funston that the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition in Mexico was progressing satisfactorily, and the last troops should cross the border next Monday.

A statement made public said:

"General Pershing's movement continues without incident, and according to schedule. He will probably cross the border a week from today."

The text of the withdrawal order is withheld by the department, but it is known that it contains specific directions for the conduct of the movement.

Pershing to El Paso

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 29.—Border stations to which troops of the expeditionary forces will be distributed upon their return from Mexico were announced at headquarters of the southern department today. Five regiments, two of cavalry and three of infantry, will go to El Paso, and General Pershing will establish his headquarters at the same place.

Mormons Urged to Leave

El Paso, Jan. 29.—Mormon leaders here sent an urgent appeal today to all Mormon residents of western Chihuahua to leave for the border before the last of the expeditionary troops left Colonia Dublan. These leaders arranged for the special train which left Juarez today to bring refugees from Casas Grandes.

Carranza Troops to Fall in

Juarez, Mexico, Jan. 29.—Three thousand Carranza troops from the Chihuahua city garrison were reported to have been encamped Saturday night at Ojo de Agua near Laguna, which is 125 miles south of Juarez on the Mexican Central railroad, according to passengers who arrived here yesterday from the south. These troops would leave the railroad at Ojo de Agua and march toward El Valle by way of San Lorenzo pass, a distance of 80 miles, they said.

An empty passenger train left here today for Casas Grandes to bring 500 more American, Chinese and native refugees from the district being evacuated by the American forces. This train is scheduled to return tomorrow night. General Jose Carlos Murguia is expected to return from Casas Grandes on a troop train at the same time. General Pershing left a force of cavalry at Colonia Dublan to protect the refugees until they could leave for the border, it was said at military headquarters today.

TRAIN KILLS WOMAN

Raton, N. M., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Campbell Haddow, who was injured in a railroad accident at Dawson on Monday, died at a Dawson hospital on Wednesday. Her body was brought here for burial. Mrs. Haddow was struck by an engine which was backing around a curve. She underwent an operation as soon as she could be taken to the hospital, but the exhaustion caused by loss of blood caused her death. Mrs. Haddow was born in Pennsylvania in 1875, and came to Raton in the year 1881, and had resided here until the time of her death.

DE FACTO GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA TELLS LEGISLATURE ECONOMY PAYS

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 29.—Governor Tom Campbell, the de facto chief executive of the state of Arizona by reason of the decision of the supreme court handed down late Saturday afternoon, appeared at the capitol at 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his secretary, Malcolm Frazer, former secretary of the El Paso county court.

There was no one at the executive office except LeRoy Ladd, former Governor Hunt's secretary, who greeted the new governor, Hunt declining to be present. Campbell announced that he would retain the services of the Hunt staff, but none of them reported for duty, and the morning was spent organizing an office force of stenographers and clerks.

There was no demonstration, but a feeling of genuine relief that the payroll would be released and the business of the state resumed after a complete tie-up which has lasted since the first of the year. The first act of the new governor was to retire the palatial enameled automobile which has been a familiar part of the Hunt administration:

"I have my own car and know how to run it," Campbell said.

The legislature met at 10 o'clock, and committees from both houses called upon the governor to inform him that his pleasure was awaited. The governor set 2:30 o'clock this afternoon as the time when he would address a joint session and deliver his message.

Because of the difficulties of the unprecedented situation, this is general in character, discusses the prosperity of the state and urges that "the state of Arizona offer profit and security to labor and capital alike."

The marvelous development of mining, cotton, dairying and agriculture is touched upon.

Governor Gives Address

"It is a matter of deep regret," the governor said, "that I cannot report to you upon the details affecting the governance of the several state institutions. The reason is obvious. It is of worldwide knowledge and comment. That our beloved state should be forced to submit helplessly to this prevailing notoriety, highly conducive to an almost universal disgust from within and a growing disrespect in all quarters from without, is a most deplorable circumstance."

He recommended a legislative budget system, a revision of the revenue laws, a revision of state school laws, a more comprehensive and explicit election law, a raising of the bond limit, the placing of brokerage offices under control of the state auditor, a law preventing nepotism within the fourth degree, good roads; the development of the department of public health, and the "securing of a healthy, self-respecting and mutually sympathetic attitude between employers and employees, capitalists and wage earners."

The governor concluded:

"Because Arizona is a rich state furnishes no excuse for wasting public money. State employes should be required to measure up to the standards of ability demanded in commercial life. Unnecessary offices should be abolished. There are too many

holidays. Vacations are too easily granted. The actual hours of employment are too short. Economy and efficiency is no longer a beautiful theory."

Hunt Has No Comment

Former Governor Hunt declined to make a statement concerning the decision beyond saying that he rested his case on the recount of ballots now progressing in the superior court of Maricopa county, and as a result of which he expects to be returned to office.

An Important Ruling

Superior Judge Stanford, before whom the recount of ballots is going forward ruled today that all ballots marked with a cross at the head of the party column and then marked again for Campbell or Hunt must be rejected.

The ruling is believed to be a distinct point for Hunt, as there are said to be many more of these ballots marked for Campbell than there are for Hunt.

FAMOUS CIVIL WAR CHAPLAIN RECOMMENDS UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Washington, Jan. 27.—Universal military training in the United States will not make for militarism, Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago, chaplain of the Iron Brigade of the civil war, told the senate committee considering universal training legislation.

"We never can be and never will be a military nation," said Bishop Fallows. "The test of that came at the close of the civil war, when 2,000,000 men were mustered out, flushed with victory and under the command of a man who became president of the United States. There were predictions that Grant would become dictator. Instead of becoming a dictator, he could not be nominated for a third term, and that great army melted like snow flakes in the stream of American life.

"Universal training," he continued, "is perfectly reasonable and imperatively demanded. It is the solemn duty of the American nation to meet any war conditions that may arise."

MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS ARE BROUGHT AGAINST WEST VIRGINIA

Washington, Jan. 29.—Mandamus proceedings were begun today in the supreme court by Virginia authorities against West Virginia's entire legislative assembly to compel levying of a tax to pay the supreme court judgment of \$12,352,000 with interest adjudged to be West Virginia's proportion of the Virginia state debt in 1861, when West Virginia was formed.

Papers in the extraordinary proceeding, without precedent in American jurisprudence, were received by the court, but no action was taken today. A ruling is expected next Monday and if Virginia is given leave to file the mandamus suit, West Virginia probably will be given time to show cause why a writ should not be issued. Reopening of the case may result, as West Virginia has offset claims it desires to present.

Virginia's petition, presented today by Attorney General Pollard and others, charges that West Virginia is temporizing in respect to the supreme court's decree, given in 1915, and does not intend to provide for

payment of the judgment within the near future, therefore, the court is asked to order the West Virginia senate and house of delegates "forthwith and at the present session of the legislature to levy a tax upon the property within West Virginia sufficient to provide for the payment of the decree and judgment "with interest." As an alternative, the petition asks that the present legislature issue bonds to meet the Virginia judgment. The supreme court refused over a year ago to issue a writ or execution for attachment of West Virginia property in satisfaction of its judgment, withholding action until after the meeting of the present legislature.

DEFENSE IN MURDER CASE INSISTS ON HAVING WITNESSES PRESENT

San Angelo, Texas, Jan. 29.—Delay arose today in the trial of Harry J. Spanell, charged with killing his wife and Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Butler at Alpine, Texas, last July, when the state announced it had subpoenaed another witness who could not reach here until this evening.

An adjournment was ordered after attorneys for the defense declared they did not want to proceed with their testimony in sur-rebuttal until after hearing the testimony of the expected state witness who is Mrs. R. F. Jenkins of El Paso.

Mrs. Jenkins, it was said, had been visiting at Marfa, Texas.

Two witnesses had been examined this morning when the state gave notice that it expected another witness. It also announced that Mrs. J. W. Downum of Alpina, who, with her husband, is now running the hotel there formerly operated by Spanell, would be recalled to the stand. She was ill today, but is expected to be able to testify tomorrow. Counsel on both sides expressed the belief that all testimony will be completed tomorrow.

J. H. Youre, a veterinarian of the Sixth cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Butler's regiment, was the first to take the stand today. He said Butler never drank intoxicants but always soda pop. He said he never heard the officer called "Bull," and that his reputation regarding women was good.

W. G. Henson, an Alpine garage man, said that several days before the killing he saw Spanell and Butler talking, and thought he heard Butler say:

"I'm surprised at that, for Mrs. Spanell always acted the perfect lady."

WINTER IN BERMUDA

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—Mrs. S. Spitz and daughter May left today for New York City and the Bermuda Islands to spend the rest of the winter and spring. Miss Anne Evans, one of the well known civic workers and club women of Denver, and Mary Baumeister Willard of New York City, noted as a student of art and archaeology and as a lecturer, are in Santa Fe for several weeks.

WORK ON STATE HIGHWAY

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—State Engineer James A. French has gone to Alamogordo to look after the building of the highway from Alamogordo to El Paso, being a continuation of the state road from Carrizozo to Alamogordo.

NEWS OF GERMANY'S ACTION BREAKS MARKET; WHEAT TAKES A TUMBLE

New York, Feb. 1.—The wildest rush to sell stocks that has been seen on the New York stock exchange since the beginning of the war reflected today the stock market view of Germany's announcement of her intention to resume unrestricted submarine warfare.

Prices fell off under huge liquidations from two to 20 points. The wave of selling affecting all classes of stocks, United States Steel which closed last night at 112, falling below par. At 10:30 there were some signs of rallying.

Prices crumbled during the early afternoon session, although selling was more moderate. Steel fell back three points. The renewed liquidation was attributed to reports from Washington that a break between the United States and Germany seemed imminent.

At the close slight recoveries in recognized leaders were offset by further losses in speculative issues. A break of two and three-fourths points in City of Paris six per cents to the low record of 93 was the outstanding feature of the bond market. Total sales of stocks were estimated at 2,000,000 shares.

Wheat Takes Tumble

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Wheat broke an extreme 15 and one-eighth cents at the opening today under the influence of the German submarine note. Corn, oats and provisions also slumped severely. The trading pits on the board of trade and the crowded customers' rooms of the brokerage houses were scenes of excitement.

A week ago May wheat closed at 184 and seven eighths a bushel. Last night it closed at 171 and one-eighth. The first quotation this morning was posted as 160, but when the ticker clerks were able to check up on what actually happened in the midst of the pandemonium, it was found that opening prices ranged from 163 to 156. July wheat, which closed yesterday at 146 and five-eighths to 146 and five-eighths opened with sales from 140 to 136.

Net declines in wheat today on the German note ranged from four and one-eighth cents for September options to 18 for May at the close. The market touched its lowest at the opening and final figures were from two and three-fourths cents over the lowest for September to seven and one-fourth cents for May.

Cotton Market Demoralized

New York, Feb. 1.—Cotton broke wide open on the call in the future market today under a tremendous wave of selling. March contracts dropped 373 points. This break amounted to more than \$25 a bale, and the market was absolutely demoralized.

Cotton Comes Down

New Orleans, La., Feb. 1.—The main positions on the opening of the cotton market fell \$21 a bale, dropping to 13 cents a pound, compared with 17.24 cents, yesterday's closing. The fall is the greatest overnight loss in the history of the local cotton market.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Germany's move for unrestricted sea war caused far greater effects on the wheat market today than did the first opening of hostilities or any event since. An extreme break of 15¼ cents in values took place in the first minute of trading. Rallies of 6 cents from the lowest level reached at the start were made by wheat within five minutes after the opening, and although wild fluctuations intervened in the next quarter of an hour, three cents more of a recovery was shown. Fresh declines, however, then ensued. At the worst of the collapse of wheat prices, the market was off 39¾ cents a bushel as compared with the highest quotations attained during the war, a maximum of 195¼ for May delivery. Opening prices today ranged all the way from ¾ cent to 15¼ down as compared with yesterday's finish. May started at 156 to 153 and July at 136 to 140. On the succeeding rallies in the first half hour May rose to 165 and July to 142, but new declines of 2 cents or more followed. Coarse grains also took downward plunges.

The close was unsettled 4¼ to 3½ cents net lower, with May at 163½ to 163¼ and July at 141½ to 141¾.

Corn was not affected as much as oats, the former grain falling 4½ and oats 5½ cents. On the other hand, neither corn nor oats showed rallying power equal to wheat. After opening 2½ to 4½ cents lower, the corn market mounted 1¼ above the top of the initial range.

Selling pressure increased about midday when Washington reports seemed gloomiest. The corn market though, yielded only to a relatively slight degree and closed firm at 2½ to 2¾ cents net decline.

Extraordinary troubles were witnessed in provisions prices. Pork dropped in some cases \$3.25 a barrel. Lard and ribs varied from 17½ to 82½ cents lower. The closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat, May 163¼; July 141½.
Corn, May 96¾; July 95¾.
Oats, May 52½; July 51¾.
Pork, May \$28.17; July \$27.75.
Lard, May \$16.02; July \$16.17.
Ribs, May \$14.92; July \$15.07.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Feb. 1.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market higher. Bulk \$11.75@12.05; heavy \$12@12.10; packers and butchers \$11.85@12.05; lights \$11.50@11.95.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$11.25@11.75; western steers \$7.75@11.25; cows \$6@9.50; heifers \$7@11; stockers and feeders \$6.75@10.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market higher. Lambs \$12.50@14.50; yearlings \$12@13; wethers \$10.25@11; ewes \$10@10.50.

TAX MAN COMING

Santa Fe, Feb. 1.—Byron O. Beal, special agent for the state tax commission, has started on his rounds to locate taxable property that has escaped assessment or has been assessed too low.

HERVEY IN CAPITAL

Santa Fe, Feb. 1.—Former Attorney General J. M. Hervey arrived today from Roswell on legal and legislative business.

BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS GIVE EXECUTIVE FREE REIGN IN NEW CRISIS

Washington, Feb. 1.—Congress, recognizing the gravity of the international situation, today showed no inclination to arouse discussion of the issue while President Wilson was forming a course of action. Many members thought the president probably would address congress in the near future.

Majority Leader Kitchin, in opening the revenue bill debate in the house, appealed to democrats and republicans alike at a time like the present, when a "grave situation confronts the republic," to forget that there were any differences.

McCumber Pleads for Peace

Washington, Feb. 1.—Prefacing a prepared address on world peace today, Senator McCumber, republican, of North Dakota, referred to the German submarine blockade and declared that while it was inopportune for the senate to invade the field of diplomacy, it was more than ever desirable for it to aid the president in securing world peace.

"We awakened this morning," said Senator McCumber, "to meet a situation so critical as to warrant our laying aside all other business and giving earnest consideration to the vital matter in which the nation is already involved and in which our future peace may be at stake."

"The note received last night fore-shadows an era of slaughter and starvation far beyond anything that the world has yet witnessed, and brings home the necessity for the efforts of the president to check further slaughter and to bring about peace."

"We should leave no word unspoken and no act undone to impress upon the battling nations the necessity for ending this horrible war and for them to join with us to bring about a lasting peace."

Senator Lodge, ranking republican of the foreign relations committee, warned the senate of dangers involved in the United States entering a league to enforce peace on conditions outlined by the president.

Asserting that the first service the United States could render to the cause of peace was to preserve its own peace with other nations, the Massachusetts senator pledged his support to the resolution introduced by Senator Borah of Idaho to reaffirm faith in the Monroe doctrine and the advice of Washington and Jefferson against foreign alliances.

Senator Lodge also declared that one of the first things the United States should undertake at the conclusion of the war in Europe was the rehabilitation and re-establishment of international law, declaring that because it had been violated in this was was no reason for despairing and concluding that it must be abandoned.

GOVERNMENT TAKES PRECAUTIONS AGAINST UNCLEARED VESSELS LEAVING

New York, Feb. 1.—After being sealed all night by a cordon of destroyers and coast guard patrol boats, the port of New York was today opened by the customs authorities to all incoming and outgoing shipping. The stand taken by the col-

lector of the port was that ships could sail at their own risk. They were permitted to clear as usual.

It was understood that the order closing the port last night was primarily intended to prevent the possible departure of any of the self-interned German liners without clearance papers. The same course will be pursued every night for the present, it is expected.

Docks where German goods are stored and interned ships moored were under close police guard, it was announced.

Up to noon but two ships had passed out through the narrows, the British steamship Parima for West Indian ports and a small steamer, whose name could not be learned, owing to a heavy fog prevailing. The Atlantic transport liner Philadelphian left her dock at 7 a. m. for trans-Atlantic ports but anchored in the lower harbor. It was said that she was being held on account of the fog.

WILL MAKE NO EFFORT TO AVOID DANGER BY COMPLYING WITH WARNING

New York, Feb. 1.—The American line steamship St. Louis will sail Saturday, as scheduled, and no effort will be made to paint the ship in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the German government as a guarantee for the safety of the vessels flying the American flag, according to announcement today.

"We see no reason," said an official of the line, "to change our sailing dates for the American line ships. We expect the St. Louis to sail as usual and to dispatch also the St. Paul on her return trip after her arrival here next week."

FORMER PREMIER SAYS ENTENTE HAS THE RESOURCES TO WIN THE WAR

London, Feb. 1.—In a speech at Ladybank today to his constituents, former Premier Asquith said that the naval, military and economic resources on the entente allies assured them "inevitable victory."

"A notion that the struggle is about to come to a squalid end—to result in a stalemate—is a mere dream," he said. "The fortunes of battle may fluctuate and shift, but if all the influences at work are taken into account, every month of the conflict becomes more unequal and the balance of success more and more in favor of the allies."

NAVAL EXPERTS DO NOT EXPECT NEW GERMAN POLICY TO BE DESTRUCTIVE

Washington, Feb. 1.—Naval officials do not believe that a material increase in the damage to allied commerce is to be expected. Officers think it quite possible that Great Britain may assemble fleets of merchantmen and take them through the danger zones under heavy guard of light swift submarine destroyers. William Phillips, the assistant secretary of state, was summoned by telegraph to return to Washington immediately.

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