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SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY WILL HOLD GERMANY RESPONSIBLE

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 8.—Brazil's reply to the German note, to be made probably tomorrow, will, in terms polite but firm, declare Brazil's intention to hold Germany responsible for consequences which may result from the new submarine warfare.

The reply expresses the desire of the Brazilian government not to become compelled to break the amicable relations it always has maintained with Germany, a fact, however, which will not prevent Brazil from taking measures of protection and from protesting against the menace to Brazilian commerce and navigation contained in the note of the imperial government concerning measure for the marine blockade. Brazil bases its protest upon the following four fundamental principles:

First: The extension of an inadmissible blockade.

Second: The unexpectedness of the communication which gives only the short interval of five days before the putting into operation of submarine measures against any vessels, a fact which prevents Brazil from adopting measures with regard to several Brazilian ships now at sea or anchored in foreign ports.

Third: The ignoring of all rules established by international law and the principles set forth in solemn treaties and conventions, the signatories of which are Brazil and Germany herself.

Fourth: Brazil's objection to the declaration that no country should dissent from Germany's purpose to employ all means to render effective her blockade under the conditions mentioned in her note.

The reply concludes by expressing Brazil's hope that Germany will take into consideration the fundamental principles of Brazil's protests and Brazil's holding Germany responsible for the consequences which may result from making effective the threats against the navigation of non-belligerent states.

Spain's Note Received

Washington, Feb. 8.—Spain's note, which, it is understood, formally declines to accept President Wilson's suggestion that she break off diplomatic relations with Germany was received today at the state department, but not made public.

Netherlands Won't Sever

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Netherlands government, through the American legation at The Hague, has formally declined to accept Presi-

dent Wilson's suggestion that it follow the course of the United States and break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Information to this effect reached here today in confidential dispatches from Holland.

Bolivia Supports America

London, Feb. 8.—The Bolivian minister of foreign affairs, says Reuter's dispatch from La Paz today has announced that Bolivia has decided completely to support the attitude of the United States in the crisis with Germany.

Argentine to Stick to Rules

Buenos Aires, Feb. 8.—Argentina's reply to the German note on submarine warfare declaring that she will conform her conduct to the principles and fundamental rules of international law is approved entirely by newspapers.

Stockholm, Feb. 7 (Via London).—Sweden and the other Scandinavian nations have decided to unite in a joint protest to Germany over the latter's submarine blockade.

Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 7 (Via London).—Sweden will not accept President Wilson's invitation to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. The Swedish government, however, will protest against the newly inaugurated German naval policy.

Peru Condemns Policy

Lima, Feb. 7.—The Peruvian press is unanimously condemning the action of Germany in respect to naval warfare. Several newspapers demand that Peru declare itself on the side of the United States. The government is communicating with other South American countries with the object of formulating a common policy.

Norway Won't Break

Christiania, Feb. 7 (Via London).—Norway will not agree to President Wilson's suggestion in regard to the breaking of relations with Germany, the Aftenpost says. This newspaper asserts that European neutrals must decide on their policy toward Germany "according to their own interests, not according to American sentiments."

Spain Will Remain Neutral

Paris, Feb. 7.—A Havas dispatch from Madrid says Premier Romanos has received many telegrams from different parts of the country congratulating the government "on its firm resolution to continue to maintain neutrality."

No definite word has been received as to the decision of the Spanish gov-

ernment in regard to President Wilson's suggestion of severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The foregoing dispatch indicates, as did press cables yesterday, that Spain does not contemplate a rupture.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Fresh downturns in the price of wheat took place today largely as the result of the unwarned sinking of the British passenger liner California. Opening prices, which ranged from the same as yesterday's finish to a decline of 2 cents, with May at 168 to 169 and July at 146½ to 146¾, were followed by a material setback all around.

The close was weak at the same as yesterday's finish to 1¼ cent lower with May at 168¾ to 169 and July at 146 to 146¾.

Corn sagged with wheat. After opening ¾ to ½ down, the market rallied a little, but then descended lower than before.

In the later dealings recoveries were witnessed that were due more or less to the scarcity of country offerings and to the lightness of receipts. The close was firm at a shade to ½ net advance.

Oats had no independent action.

Weakness of grain and hogs put the provision market on the downgrade. The closing quotations were:

Wheat, May 168¾; July 146.

Corn, May 101½; July 99½.

Oats, May 54¼; July 53¾.

Pork, May \$29.47; July \$28.90.

Lard, May \$16.42; July \$16.55.

Ribs, May \$15.57; July \$15.70.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Feb. 8.—Hogs, receipts 10,000. Market lower. Bulk \$11.80@12.25; heavy \$12.20@12.30; packers and butchers \$11.90@12.25; lights \$11.60@12; pigs \$10@11.40.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market weak. Prime fed steers \$11.25@12; dressed beef steers \$9@11; western steers \$8@11.50; cows \$5.50@9.50; heifers \$7@11; stockers and feeders \$7@9.75; bulls \$6.50@8.50; calves \$7@13.

Sheep, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Lambs \$12.50@14.25; yearlings \$12@13.25; wethers \$10.50@11.50; ewes \$10@10.90.

SWITZERLAND TAKES CHARGE

Washington, Feb. 8.—Minister Ritter of Switzerland was instructed by his government to take over German diplomatic interests in the United States, including the German embassy here and 12 consulates throughout the country. The minister informed the state department of his government's action in a note.

CATTLE ASSOCIATION AIDED THE INDUSTRY

PROTEST TO RAISE IN GRAZING
FEES SAVED NEW MEXICO
\$95,000

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 8.—The original proposal of the forest service to double its grazing fees beginning with March, 1917, has been changed, according to wires from Washington. The secretary of agriculture's decision increases the grazing fees for the present year 25 per cent, and further increase the following years will be based upon a study of conditions in each forest and the real value of the privilege thereon will determine the future grazing fees.

Secretary Miller of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association announces that this modification comes directly as a result of the strong argument presented by his association and other western livestock organizations at the convention of the American National Live Stock association held in Cheyenne, Wyo., January 19, 20 and 21. The proposal of the secretary of agriculture was referred to the national association, and through it to the various local bodies, so that the viewpoint of the stockmen might be obtained. Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Associate Secretary Potter were both in attendance at Cheyenne, and went over the question thoroughly with the stockmen. The New Mexico and Arizona organizations were perhaps strongest in their objection to the proposed increase.

W. R. Morley, president of the state organization, says: "The original proposal of the forest service would have added an annual tax of \$95,000 to the cattlemen of this state." However, as the result of our efforts at Cheyenne, we have saved the stockmen of this state more than \$70,000 and we have the assurance that any future increases will be made only where conditions warrant it."

German Interests Taken

London, Feb. 8.—Switzerland has formally taken over German interests in Great Britain.

Asks for Relief Sum

Washington, Feb. 8.—An emergency appropriation \$500,000 for relief protection and transportation of American citizens in Europe was asked of congress today by Secretary Lansing.

**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS CHEERED
BY MEMBERS OF ALL POLI-
TICAL PARTIES**

**CONGRESS ASKED FOR PERMIS-
SION TO USE FORCE TO
MAINTAIN POSITION**

Washington, Feb. 3.—The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was formally announced at a joint session of congress today at 2 o'clock.

The United States now stands on the verge of war, with all the historic precedent pressing it forward. Fervently invoking the guidance of Almighty God in the step he had taken, President Wilson detailed to the congress why the United States could not continue relations with a warring power which repeatedly invades its sacred rights and takes the lives of its citizens.

Calm, with a sense of right in what may prove the most sombre moment of American history, the president stood in the historic hall of the house of representatives and with senators and representatives before him, spoke the words which may carry the country into the world conflict not for aggression and not for power; only for law and humanity.

Silent and attentive, the grim committee of the nation's law makers listened with rapt attention while President Wilson told of America's course in the now unsuccessful struggle to dissuade Germany from her campaign of ruthless war.

The Text of the Message

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress: The imperial German government on the thirty-first of January announced to this government and to the governments of the other nations that on and after the first day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping, seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

"Let me remind the congress that on the eighth of April last, in view of the sinking on the twenty-fourth of March, of the cross-channel passenger Sussex by a German submarine without summons or warning and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States who were passengers aboard her, this government addressed a note to the imperial German government in which it made the following declaration:

"If it is still the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, which is contrary to diplomatic law and rules of international law and the universal dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the imperial government should now declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever relations with the German empire."

"In reply to the declaration, the imperial government gave this government the assurance:

"The German government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the

operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes itself now as before to be in agreement with the government of the United States."

"The German government, guided by this idea, notified the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: 'In accordance with the general principles of warfare, a ruthless submarine warfare is to be waged.' Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States has declared it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

"To this the government of the United States replied on the eighth of May, accepting, of course, the assurance given, but adding:

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other nation, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to assert and avoid any misunderstanding, the government of the United States notifies the imperial government it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas be not extended. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint, absolute, not relative."

"To this note of the eighth of May the imperial government made no reply.

"On the thirty-first of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German ambassador handed to the secretary of state a formal note, memorandum, which contained the following statement:

"The imperial government, therefore, does not doubt that the government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the entente allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the central powers and that the government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the entente allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

"Under these circumstances, Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after February 1, 1917, in a zone around England, France, Italy and in the eastern seas, that of neutrals included, from and to England and to and from France, etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk."

"I think you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior

timination of any kind, deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the imperial government's note of the fourth of May, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States, but to take the course which in its note of the eighteenth of April, 1916, it announced it would take, in the event that the German government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

"I have, therefore directed the secretary of state to announce to his excellency, the German ambassador, that all diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany are severed and that the American ambassador at Berlin will be withdrawn at once, and, in compliance with this decision, to hand to his excellency his passports.

"Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German government, this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of issues, given this government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two governments, I realize that it is utterly unavoidable by the United States at this time.

"Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe that war will come even now.

Will Ask Power to Act

"If this confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should, in fact, be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our women and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

"We do not desire any hostile conflict with the imperial government. We are the sincere friends of the German people, and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the government which speaks for them. We shall not believe they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it; and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the principles of our country and its people.

"We seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by the acts of wilful injustice on the part of the government of Germany."

Many Diplomats Present

There was an unusual attendance of diplomats to hear the president's address. Practically all the South Americans were represented and many other neutrals. The gravity of the occasion was further pictured by the presence of the justices of the

supreme court and members of the cabinet upon the floor.

As usual, a committee, representing both houses, escorted the president to the speaker's dais, during which the assemblage arose. Then the throng burst into cheers and hand-clapping as the president, his face set and without the suggestion of a smile, bowed and began reading his address. Very slowly, while there was tense silence in the great room as he proceeded, outlining first the negotiations with Germany, her pledges to the United States after the destruction of the steamer Sussex and the new naval order of Germany declaring for unrestricted submarine warfare after February 1.

All Parties Join Applause

The assemblage burst into applause in which democrats and republicans joined when the president declared he had directed the secretary of state to announce "to his excellency, the German ambassador, that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German empire are severed."

Again the congress and the galleries cheered when the president declared he could not believe that Germany would not regard her obligations, and intended to destroy "American ships and to take the lives of American citizens."

Louder and more widespread cheering greeted the announcement that the president would come to congress again to ask authority to "use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people," should American ships and American lives "be sacrificed in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understanding of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity."

When the president concluded, congress rose again and cheered, and remained standing while he left the chamber.

While the president was addressing congress, Law Adviser Woolsey of the state department was at the German embassy with a communication for Count von Bernstorff which contained passports for the ambassador, his wife, the embassy staff and his suite, which comprised more than 100 persons.

Baker and Daniels Silent

Beyond saying that various precautions were being taken, Secretaries Baker and Daniels refused to make any statement after a conference with the president. Three American naval vessels in the oceans, one at Constantinople, will not be moved, it was said.

It was announced officially that all neutral governments have been notified by the United States of its severance of relations with Germany. Officials of the state department, though declining to discuss the notification, left the impression that the United States would welcome the co-operation of other neutrals.

Governors of states began early in the afternoon to telegraph President Wilson approving his course. The first to come were from Governor Lowden of Illinois and Governor Manning of South Carolina.

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 6.—Engines and boilers of all nine German merchant vessels tied up in the Hawaiian Islands have been disabled by their crews.

LATE THIS AFTERNOON NEWS OF THE LOSS THE HOUSATONIC IS RECEIVED

Washington, Feb. 3.—The American steamer Housatonic has been reported sunk by a German submarine. The scene of the outrage is believed to be near the Scilly islands. News of the affair did not reach Washington until 6 o'clock this afternoon. Indignation against Germany is growing, since it is seen that that country intends to carry out its policy of destroying neutral craft. News of the sinking of the Housatonic has crystallized public approval of the president's act in severing relations with Germany.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Two hundred Americans, at least, probably more, have gone to their deaths through German and Austrian submarine operations. More than 2,000 citizens of other nationalities lost their lives in the same attacks, but they compose only a part of the toll of life taken by submarine warfare. The ships lost, on which the Americans met death, are only a fraction of them sent to the bottom by torpedoes, most of them without warning.

The cases that involve the United States and Germany are primarily those in which American life was lost or endangered. The first American of whom there is record to lose his life in a submarine attack, was Leon T. Thresher, a passenger on the British ship Falaba, torpedoed and sunk March 27, 1915, off Milford, England. The Falaba, after a hopeless attempt to escape, stopped, and while boats were being lowered and passengers still were aboard, the submarine drove a torpedo into her side and she went down in 10 minutes. Of 242 persons, 136 were saved.

The first American ship attacked was the Gulflight, an oil tanker, from Port Arthur, Texas, to Rouen, France, torpedoed without warning off the Sicily islands, May 1, 1915. Two men jumped overboard and were drowned.

The next attack was the destruction of the Lusitania on May, 1915. Armed with 1,254 passengers, and a crew of 702, she was torpedoed without warning and sunk in 23 minutes off Oldhead of Kinseal.

Everything pointed to a prearranged German plan to torpedo the ship. The case passed into diplomatic negotiations which never took any course.

Before this case passed from the public mind, a German submarine torpedoed another American ship—the Nebraskan—without warning, May 25, 1915, south of Fastnet rock. The Nebraskan's name was painted on her sides in letters six feet high but her American flag had been hauled down at darkness, as is the custom at sea. The Nebraskan reached port damaged, but under her own steam and no one was killed. The German government again promised to pay damages.

Twenty American negro muleteers on the Leyland liner Armenian June 28, 1915, by shell fire and drowning when the Armenian failed to escape from a submarine near the Cornwall coast. The Armenian was unarmed.

The next submarine attack in which

American lives were endangered was unsuccessful but only because the Cunard liner Orduna was too speedy for her pursuer. After sending a torpedo just under the Orduna's stern, the submarine rained shells after the fleeing liner without hitting her mark, and then gave up the chase.

Three Americans were endangered when the Russian steamer Leo was torpedoed without warning, on her way from Philadelphia to Manchester, England, July 9, 1915. Fourteen were lost but none were Americans. On July 25, 1915, came the first destruction of an American ship by a submarine. It was the Lelan, off New York, bound for Archangel to Belfast with flax, which is contraband. She was caught.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Vice President Marshall, when notified to arrange a joint session of congress, said: "It is sincerely to be hoped that this necessary break will not drag the United States into war. There are limits, however, to endurance, beyond which no self-respecting nation can go. This government cannot permit defiance of all laws of civilization by any nation to pass unchallenged."

Senator Tillman, chairman of the senate naval committee, said:

"I'm mighty glad of it. I was in favor, when I heard of the note first, of telling von Bernstorff to pack up his duds and go home to his barbarians. We will do the best we can, and I have no doubt we will live up to our past record in taking care of ourselves. We don't take any passes from anybody to go anywhere we please on the seas. Congress ought unanimously to agree to back up the president to the limit, just like we did McKinley."

"It was the only thing that could be done," said Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee.

Von Bernstorff's eyes moistened when he received the information. He said to the Associated Press:

"I'm so sorry. However I expected it. There was nothing else for the United States to do. I wonder how I can get home."

Von Bernstorff earlier had said he believed even if a break should come, the president would continue his efforts to restore peace to the world, possibly through the Swiss government.

Count von Bernstorff at once arranged with the Swiss minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, to take over the German embassy. The details of the transfer will be arranged when the German ambassador says good bye to Secretary Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff says he does not know the manner of his leaving the United States. It is thought doubtful by some if entente allies will grant any such safe passage as was granted to the Austrian ambassador. In that event, the German ambassador might choose to go to South America.

Germans Expect War

Many attaches of the German embassy immediately began preparation to remove their personal effects. In the mind of every person in the embassy there is now and always has been the conviction that the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany could be followed by nothing else than war.

They all feel that the first American life lost as a result of the new submarine war will bring the crash.

"Now we must look out for something like Dewey at Manila," remarked Senator Shepard of Texas.

"The president has done the only thing that any self respecting nation could do," said Senator Reed of Missouri.

"I approve the president's action," said Senator Poindexter, republican. "I think the country will unitedly support it. It was the only thing to do."

"We have to show our virility as a nation," asserted Senator Saubury, democrat. "Any other course would merely be a postponement of what we are doing now."

Flood Expects Declaration

Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee, evidently expected the chances of avoiding war were remote.

"If an American ship is sunk by a German submarine," said he, "it will be followed immediately by a declaration of war by congress."

The news of the break was received in the house as the naval bill was being considered. Some of the pacifist element headed by Representative Callaway of Texas, decried the possibilities of the United States being drawn into the war.

"I can't conceive that we should go into the war over a little zone around Great Britain," said Callaway.

Republican Leader Mann admonished the speakers to "keep cool," and hear what the president had to say.

Official announcement was made late this afternoon that Ambassador von Bernstorff's departure from the United States will be arranged and the state department will see the arrangements are complete.

The final instructions for closing the American embassy in Berlin and turning over its interests to other nations were sent this morning, the official announcement said. It was stated that until then Germany had received from this government no official indications of what the American answer would be.

Americans May Leave Berlin

No specific instructions have been sent to facilitate the withdrawal of Americans now in Germany, but Ambassador Gerard has been instructed to keep them fully posted as to developments. The Berlin embassy has funds to provide for any Americans needing aid in leaving Germany.

Consuls Also Withdrawn

The belligerents which the United States has been representing in Germany since the beginning of the war were turned over by the American embassy in Berlin to other nations selected by the various governments concerned.

Official announcement was made at the state department that British interests in Germany had been transferred to Holland; Japanese and Serbian to Spain, and Rumanian to Spain temporarily till the Rumanian government had been heard from.

Official announcement also was made that all American consuls had been ordered to leave Germany and that Germany was expected likewise to withdraw all her consuls from this country.

Mrs. M. Woodling will leave this evening for Los Angeles, Calif.

President Makes Statement

When reports that vessels had been seized by American authorities in different places were called to the attention of President Wilson today he authorized this statement through Secretary Tumulty:

"We will do nothing that we have not a clear legal right to do. When we act we will act on principles of right and not on expediency. There is no haste or panic anywhere."

Ford Offers His Plant

Secretary Lansing conferred with President Wilson this afternoon. On his way to the White House he would not discuss the object of his visit.

The president went to the navy department shortly before noon, where he conferred with Secretary Daniels. Later the two walked to the war department for a conference with Secretary Baker. On the steps he met Henry Ford, the manufacturer and pacifist, who had just offered to turn his huge plant over to the government and operate it without profit for any purpose deemed necessary. The president and Ford shook hands, and Mr. Wilson told the manufacturer he was glad to see him. Mr. Ford's offer was accepted by Secretary Daniels.

Wilson Hopes for Peace

Washington, Feb. 5.—Still fervently hoping for peace but taking every possible step to prepare the country for war, President Wilson today appealed to congress to quickly dispose of all routine business, appropriation bills and pending legislation, and clear its decks for action to meet any eventuality.

The president wants congress ready to act if it becomes necessary for him to address it again and ask for authority to use all the resources of the United States to protect American ships and lives on their peaceful and lawful errands on the high seas.

The safe arrival of American ships in English harbors, reported this morning, brought an air of relief to the tenseness which has prevailed everywhere. Officials still hoped Germany would not violate her pledges to the United States despite her threat.

All officials realized that the situation had resolved itself into one of tense waiting and careful preparation. They realized that the hoped-against overt act may come soon or be long delayed. Meanwhile they are putting every agency of the government in motion to meet it.

Apparently the next question of great moment to be decided relates to Austria's participation in Germany's campaign of ruthlessness. President Wilson is ready to sever relations also with the dual monarchy as soon as it officially subscribes to the German declaration.

Galveston Takes Precautions

Galveston, Feb. 5.—Precautionary measures taken here as the result of the break with Germany include the placing of extra guards at all grain elevators, at the landing of the Mexican cable and along the water front. Leave for the members of the two companies of coast artillery stationed here has been temporarily suspended and the batteries at Forts Crockett, San Jacinto and Travis are being guarded.

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

PERSONS OF CITIZENS OF OTHER LANDS ARE TO BE PROTECTED

UNITED STATES AND GERMANY ARE NO NEARER HOSTILITIES THAN BEFORE

Washington, Feb. 7.—In line with its policy of doing nothing to force further strained relations with Germany, it was officially reiterated today that the administration is taking the greatest care to see that no right of any foreign government or foreign property is violated.

It was added that the government has nowhere seized German ships or claimed title of any sort to them.

It was authoritatively declared on behalf of the administration that the only action taken has been to put vessels and their crews under such guard and protection as to prevent anything being done which would obstruct navigation or in any other way violate the laws to which they would in any case be subjected. Only the necessary precautions, it was said, are being taken against violations of the law of any sort. Secretary Baker gave out the following statement:

"In the harbors of Manila and elsewhere in the Philippine Islands, and at Colon, Panama, the German merchant vessels were discovered to have had certain parts of their machinery removed, and in some instances evidences of preparation for the sinking of these vessels were found.

"Solely for the purpose of protecting the several harbors and other shipping and property therein, steps have been taken to prevent damage, but none of the ships has been seized by the government of the United States, and in all cases the commanders and crews have been informed that the government of the United States has made no seizures, claims no right to the vessels and does not deny the right of the commander and crew to dismantle the vessels if they see fit, so long as the destruction is accomplished in a way which will not obstruct navigable port waters or injure or endanger other shipping or property.

"The break of diplomatic relations between the governments of the United States and Germany has not changed the relations of these ships or their crews to the government of the United States or forfeited their right to our hospitality, and the steps taken are limited to necessary police regulations to prevent injury to the property of others or the obstruction of harbor waters."

German Sailors Vanish

New York, Feb. 7.—Evidence that the 31 German and Austrian ships self-detained in this port have been disabled, and that most of their crews left them prior to the placing of a guard over the ships by the customs authorities on Sunday, is in possession of federal officials, it was authoritatively learned today. The ships are so badly damaged that six or eight months would be required for repairs.

Figures made public also show that more than 4,000 members of the crews have vanished. There were 5,460 officers and men aboard the vessels at the outbreak of the war.

Wilson's Busy Day

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Wilson left the White House this afternoon and walked to the state, war and navy buildings for conference there.

The president went to Secretary Lansing's office, but found the secretary was attending a meeting at the Pan-American union. He then walked back to the White House.

After returning to the White House the president went to his room in the capitol for conferences with administration leaders.

Debate on the Stone resolution was in progress when the president reached the capitol, and, on learning that, he left the building immediately and returned to the White House without seeing anyone.

ORDER OF MUCH SIGNIFICANCE GIVEN BY MERCANTILE MARINE

New York, Feb. 7.—The International Mercantile Marine today sent out instructions to its agents throughout the country requesting them to cease booking passengers on American line ships.

Although there has been no cancellation of sailings of British or allied ships from American ports, it was learned here today that the British consulate is refusing to issue passports for women and children on ships destined to pass through the war zone. No formal notice has been issued, but applications for women and children are refused.

The local agents of the Swedish-American line announced that the sailing of the steamer Stockholm for Gothenburgh Saturday next had been postponed because of the present conditions, until Monday, February 12.

British Passenger Ship Sunk

Washington, Feb. 7.—The sinking of the British passenger liner California, from New York for Glasgow, off the coast of Ireland, was reported to the state department late today in a dispatch from Consul Frost at Queenstown. The report said there was one life lost and "200 hospital cases," and gave no other details of the catastrophe.

No Americans Aboard

New York, Feb. 7.—The Anchor liner California sailed from New York January 19 with 31 passengers. None were Americans, according to agents of the line here. The line received a cable message saying that there were 150 survivors of the California, out of a total of 215 souls aboard. The California carried a crew of 184. She was commanded by Captain John L. Henderson. The California was armed with one gun, mounted aft when she left here.

The vessel was due at Glasgow today or tomorrow, and although no details of the catastrophe were received by the line, the officials believe she must have sunk to the north of Ireland.

Munitions Ships in Distress

Officers of the British steamer Verdi which arrived today from Liverpool, reported receiving the following wireless message at sea on January 31:

"Steamship Arrino, latitude 46.17; longitude 38.52; helpless with steer-

ing gear carried away."

The Arrino left Boston January 23 for St. Nazaire, France, with munitions.

The Daily Lost List

London, Feb. 7.—Lloyd's announces the following ships reported sunk: British steamer Vestra, of 1,021 tons gross. British steamer Crown Point of 5,218 tons gross. Peruvian bark Lorton of 1,419 tons gross. Two British steam trawlers. Two fishing boats.

Two lives were lost from the British steamer Wartenfels, 4,511 tons, reported sunk yesterday, the agency also announces.

The sinking of the steamer Ferrucio is announced by Lloyds. The Ferrucio is an Italian steamer of 2,192 tons gross.

PERUVIAN BARK LORTON SUNK INSIDE THE THREE-MILE LIMIT

London, Feb. 7.—The Peruvian bark Lorton, while on a voyage from Callao, Peru, was sunk by a German submarine on Monday inside Spanish territorial waters, according to a British official statement issued today. The official announcement says:

"The Peruvian bark Lorton on a passage from Callao was sunk by an enemy submarine Monday inside Spanish territorial waters. It is interesting to note on the very day this dual affront to two neutral states was perpetrated a German wireless press message was boasting of the consideration shown by Germany to the interests of neutrals.

One Survivor of Ship

London, Feb. 7.—Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, has been notified that the sole survivor of the Belgian relief steamship Larzkruse, which was sunk by a torpedo or mine near the Belgian coast on Monday, has been landed in France. Mr. Page telegraphed this report to Ambassador Sharp at Paris with the request that he get in touch with the survivor and forward his full account of the sinking of the vessel to the state department at Washington.

CABLE SERVICE CURTAILED

New York, Feb. 8.—The Commercial Cable company announces that owing to heavy files and increasing delay, cablegrams to the Philippines, China and Japan are only accepted subject to delay.

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Wilson's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was formally approved today by the senate. By a vote of 78 to 5 the senate expressed confidence in the president's course, adopting a resolution submitted by Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee endorsing the withdrawal of American Ambassador Gerard from Berlin and giving German Ambassador von Bernstorff his pass ports. Senators who voted against the resolution were: Democrats—Kirby of Arkansas and Vardaman of Mississippi. Republicans—Gronna, North Dakota; Works of California, and LaFollette of Wisconsin.

KING TELLS PARLIAMENT COUNTRY IS FIGHTING FOR CIVILIZATION

London, Feb. 7.—King George, in opening parliament today, said that the response of the allies to the invitation of the president of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done at present. The king added:

"Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity serve to steel our determination."

The opening of parliament, always picturesque, was shorn of much of its color and pomp. The peers wore none of the customary robes and regalia. The king was clad in the uniform of an admiral of the fleet, and all the lords and members of the house of commons who are entitled to wear either khaki or navy blue, followed the example of the king. King George's speech follows:

"For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberation in the midst of war. Certain overtures of which you are aware have been made by the enemy with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis of peace. My people throughout the empire and my faithful and heroic allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization.

"In response to an invitation by the president of the United States of America, we have outlined, so far as can be done at present, the general objects necessarily implied by these aims."

The scene within the house of lords as King George read his speech presented a striking military spectacle, in marked contrast with the usual civil procedure. The king wore a uniform of an admiral of the fleet. The escort of their majesties was distinctly military or naval, with Admiral Jellicoe, first sea lord; Lieutenant General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial general staff, and Field Marshal Viscount French, chief of the armies in the United Kingdom, and others in full uniform, these high officers replacing the usual train of court functionaries. Even the ranks of the peers took on a martial aspect, at least half of the members being younger peers from the front in khaki. Of 50 peers massed at the left of their majesties 31 were in khaki.

American Ambassador Greeted

Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, occupied a front seat in the diplomatic box immediately to the right of the thrones. Recent events had made him the center of marked attention. The lord justices, bishops and peers left their places to greet him. The lord chief justice, in impressive robes, even paused as he entered the chamber for a cordial exchange with the American ambassador. Lords Brice, Northcliffe and Beresford were among those who exchanged greetings with Mr. Page.

Mrs. Russell Sage, the philanthropist, will enter upon her ninetieth year next September.

DISTRICT COURT REVERSED

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—The state supreme court today reversed the district court for Eddy county in the case of E. R. Hardwick, appellant, vs. W. B. Harris, et al., appellees being an action brought upon a judgment obtained by J. P. Dyer and assigned to the appellant. The latter had a writ of garnishment issued against E. F. Hardwick who made answer that he was indebted to the defendant in a certain sum of money on account of a judgment rendered against him in the supreme court of the state. The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the garnishment proceedings on the ground that the debt sought to be garnished was not subject to garnishment in the district court it being a debt by a judgment of the supreme court. The court sustained the motion and dismissed the garnishment proceeding. The syllabus of the supreme court says: "A judgment debtor under a judgment of the supreme court of the state may be garnished in an action in the district court brought by a third person against the judgment." The opinion is by Associate Judge Parker.

NEW MEXICO HEADQUARTERS

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—The New Mexico delegates to the National Educational convention at Portland, Oregon, the second week in July, will make their headquarters at the great Multnomah hotel, being given the same floor as the Colorado, Arizona, Utah and other western delegations. Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner has been also advised by E. M. Carter, secretary and treasurer of the National Federation of State Education association of the United States, that the next meeting will be held in Kansas City on February 27.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, has written the department of education asking it to call general attention to the proposed address by President Wilson on Lincoln's birthday at the Park View school, Washington, D. C., when the president will speak on the schoolhouse as the community forum.

EDWARDS MAY SURRENDER

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—Sheriff Celso Lopez and Deputy Sheriff George W. Armijo are on the trail of a check artist who has been scattering the product of his skillful pen at a good profit to himself but at a loss or at least to the annoyance of quite a number of local people whose name he has taken in vain. The sheriff's office is also on the trail of Lynn Edwards, who is accused of killing Ira Washington, a negro in a saloon brawl at the coal mining camp of Madrid. An apparently good case of self defense has been made out for Edwards and it is believed that under the circumstances, Edwards will surrender. In running him down, it became public that no effort was made to arrest Edwards after the shooting because of a mistaken idea that no one but a sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable had the right to hold a person caught in crime.

NEW BRIDGE THREATENED

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—State Engineer James A. French was notified today that one of the approaches to the fine

new steel bridge over the Gila at Cliff, is threatened by the high water and shifting currents. Steps will be taken to build a protective wall.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED

Raton, Feb. 8.—Sheriff Matt Keenan, assisted by Chief of Police Thomas Hall and Policeman Thomas Turner, made a wholesale arrest of gamblers at an early hour Saturday evening. In the net that was cast about, and the count taken it was found that ten of the wayward sons had fallen victim to the law. They were released on appearance bond and on Monday morning were taken before Judge Thompson and handed a fine of \$50 and costs, amounting to \$53.75, all told for each one.

The big haul was made at the Jap pool hall on South First street. Those participating in the game of chance poker were Dan Galovitch, Tony Barnomin, Grady Bears, J. D. Trujillo, Joe Santera, H. N. Case, Dave Robins, Dan Gustovich, John Blasachich and Clint Case.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—The mill and superintendent's house at the camp of the Meerscham Company of America on the Sapello in western Grant county, have been destroyed by an incendiary fire, the loss being \$15,000. The buildings were not occupied.

TEACHERS TO MEET

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—Lacy Simms, the new county school superintendent of Otero county, has called a meeting of the rural school directors at Alamogordo on May 19, to have a heart to heart talk with them on school matters and to organize the county for educational advancement along the same lines that Santa Fe county progressed under Superintendent John V. Conway, now assistant superintendent of public instruction.

RED CROSS TO AID

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—Chief Justice R. H. Hanna has called a meeting of the Red Cross society for this afternoon at the supreme court room. This is in response to a call from Red Cross headquarters in Washington, D. C., for intensive and organized activity. Every Red Cross member is to get to work, to encourage recruiting, prepare medical and hospital supplies and in every way and manner to help in preparation for war and its successful prosecution.

REPORTS INDICATE NO AMERICANS LOST LIVES ON THE CALIFORNIA

Washington, Feb. 8.—The latest report on the destruction of the California, received this morning at the state department from Consul Frost at Queenstown, puts the number of survivors at 162 and the missing at 41. It says the ship apparently was torpedoed about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Carried War Supplies

New York, Feb. 8.—Official cable advices that the British steamship California was torpedoed without warning were received here today by the Anchor Line. The names of 13 persons listed as missing were received as follows:

Second cabin—Mrs. E. Smith, Edna Smith and Mrs. Kidd, Calgary, Al-

berta; J. W. Alderson and son, Vancouver, B. C. (Mrs. Alderson was saved.) Mrs. W. G. O'Donnell and two children of Philadelphia. (Three O'Donnell children appear on the ship's passenger list.) Neil Gillies, New York City; Miss Madge Roberts, Toronto.

Steerage—Mrs. Margaret Little and one child, New York City. (Three other Little children apparently saved.) Miss Annie Forbes, Toronto. Wesley G. Frost, American consul at Queenstown, has cabled the state department that one American known to be on board was saved. The survivors were landed at Queenstown last night. John A. Lee, of Montgomery, Ala., said to be the only American on board, is supposed to have been a member of the crew.

Mr. Frost's message said that Captain John L. Henderson of the California was quoted as saying that his ship was sunk by a submarine, which gave no hail or warning before firing two torpedoes from a distance of 300 yards.

The California sailed from New York for Glasgow on January 29, with a crew of 196 and 31 passengers. She carried a large cargo for the British government, including, it is said, war supplies. When she left here she was armed with a gun at her stern.

A Man's Grief

It took the silent grief of John M. Little, Englishman, to bring keenly home to the officials and clerks of the Anchor line office today the loss of the California. Modestly, almost diffidently, Little, a spare, slight man, asked for news of his wife and four children, steerage passengers. The latest cable, he was told, reported his wife and one child missing—the other had been saved.

"But the wife and baby," he pleaded, "can't you give a word of hope?" No one dared reply. Tears welled from Little's eyes. The bustling activity stopped and heads were bowed. Straightening himself with an effort, Little squared his shoulders, walked away, the tears still steaming down his face. Not a word was said as the work of the busy office was resumed.

Many Ships on the Seas

London, Feb. 8.—The Central News says the California sank nine minutes after she was torpedoed. According to the Exchange Telegraph company, nearly 50 passengers or members of the crew are reported missing. The Central News says 28 of the missing are members of the crew. The purser is reported to have been killed.

The Central News says the California's lifeboats on the port side were launched and that some of the passengers and crew were able to get away in them. A few who fell into the water were rescued. There was no panic, and, although a number were injured, all acted in a calm and courageous manner. After being in the boats a short time they were picked up by a steamship and landed last evening. The purser's body was brought to land.

The California was armed for defense, but did not have an opportunity to use her guns, as no submarine was seen. There were pathetic scenes at the quay side where the survivors were landed. Many were only scantily clad for such severe weather. Nurses and doctors were

waiting to care for injured, who were removed to hotels or hospitals.

The injured among the California's passengers and crew are all doing well. The Anchor line has arranged for sending home the survivors, all of whom have been provided with clothing. Several of them landed with no covering except blankets.

Three women and two children are reported to have been among those lost on the California. Surgeon Algie and Assistant Purser Eadie also were lost.

Seemed Lifted from Water

Alfred Knox, a cabin passenger on the California, said that for an instant the vessel seemed to be virtually lifted out of the water, but that she soon began to settle by the stern. The captain had taken the precaution of assigning all passengers to particular lifeboats.

Mr. Knox went below to distribute lifebelts among the passengers. When he returned to the deck the stern was almost awash. He climbed into a boat which picked up several persons who had fallen into the water. Three or four bodies were floating about.

The explosion, he said, must have killed several persons in the after part of the vessel.

An officer of the California said the vessel was torpedoed without warning. A wireless call brought assistance quickly. The explosion was terrific. One lifeboat was swamped. Those who lost their lives were drowned by the upsetting of this boat or killed by the explosion.

Of the crew of 171, 28 men were drowned. This number, with the 13 passengers missing, makes the total death list 41.

The Exchange Telegraph company says it understands that John A. Lee, master at arms of Montgomery, Ala., was the only American on the California.

Second Officer McCallum said the weather was clear when the California was torpedoed, and that there was a submarine on each side of the steamer. Escape was impossible. According to his account, the California remained afloat only seven minutes.

TWO HUNDRED TO THREE HUNDRED CAN BE TURNED OUT IN A WEEK

New York, Feb. 8.—Airplane manufacturers of the United States can turn out 100 machines a week, and, if urgent necessity arises, from 200 to 300 a week, it was announced today. Nineteen of the 21 aircraft manufacturers of the country met here yesterday and formed the Airplane Manufacturers' association, and an offer of its services will be made to President Wilson.

Aero Club Wants More Money

New York, Feb. 8.—A resolution adopted by the Aero Club of America, which was sent to Washington today, asks that the proposed congressional appropriation for army aerial preparedness be increased to \$50,000,000. The club estimates the cost of 3,000 planes at \$30,000,000.

Young men seeking service in the aviation section are applying at the Aero club, but most of them are without previous experience as fliers. However, their applications are being given consideration.

AMERICANS' FIRST ATTEMPT AT USING EUROPEAN METHODS IS A FAILURE

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 5.—The first practice in European trench warfare ever held here resulted in First Sergeant Theaslack of Company I, Twenty-third United States infantry, losing a hand from the explosion of a hand grenade, and Private W. Albright of Company M, the same regiment, receiving injuries from flying metal that may result in death. Theaslack accidentally struck the back of the trench with the bomb in making a throw.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 5.—Orders for the homeward movement of the Second Wisconsin infantry from San Antonio and the Fifth Maryland infantry at Eagle Pass, have been cancelled. Whether the approaching movements of other National Guard organizations scheduled to leave the border will also be halted could not be ascertained at department headquarters today.

Pershing Leaves Mexico

Columbus, Feb. 5.—Major General John J. Pershing rode out of Mexico at 10:05 o'clock a. m. today at the head of more than 10,000 soldiers of the American punitive expedition.

General Pershing crossed the border at the border line gate a length ahead of his staff officers, with Lieutenant J. L. Collins, his aide de camp, and Captain William O. Reed, his intelligence officer, riding next. As he crossed the line, General Pershing saluted as the guards at the gap in the barbed wire fence presented arms. One Columbus civilian, wearing a tiny American flag in his sombrero, cheered in a falsetto voice, bringing a smile to General Pershing's face as he crossed into the United States more than 10 months after he led his columns into Mexico after Villa.

Soon after sunrise the units of the expedition started assembling on the sand dunes. First came the general staff, with its crimson guidon billowing in a west wind, the headquarters company, and then the infantry.

At 9:30 o'clock the long thin line of the column started off, with the supply wagons of the infantry companies forming dark spots against a curtain of smoke from the burning camp at Palomas Lakes. Swinging along the high road, with the morning sun glinting from their rifle barrels, trudged the infantry. Their hob-nailed shoes sounded on the pebbly road like the wash of waves on a seashore. The infantrymen's faces were covered with desert dust and their field kits caked with the powdery silt from the road, which had been pulverized by hundreds of passing motor trucks.

Canine pets of the column trotted wearily beside their masters, and the tired horses hitched to the supply wagons lagged in the harness, reflecting the weariness to be seen in the faces of the soldiers.

As the column crowded along the road like a giant reptile, aeroplanes from the flying force leaped into the air and went skimming off to the south like chimney swallows darting back and forth across the line. Border patrols flanked the expeditionary column as they rode the line fence across the "plain of death," while all

Columbus and the excursionists waited at the head of the main street for the approach of "Pershing's boys."

At 11 o'clock, General Pershing, mounted the little band stand in front of the headquarters at Columbus and begun his farewell review of his troops, while the band played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." With eyes right and officers saluting, the column moved past in perfect time to the music of the military band. Hard as nails, the expeditionary coldiers passed in review like the functioning of a perfectly made machine. After the infantry came the cavalry column, their guidon adding a splash of color to the picture. Behind rumbled the artillery with the pack trains, sanitary corps, ambulance and other auxiliary units.

General Pershing will probably go to El Paso Tuesday, after completing the details of the withdrawal here today.

Troops Stopped en Route

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 5.—After the South Carolina and Tennessee units stationed here had already entrained today for home, an order was received from General Funston by the quartermaster's department suspending the return of all state Guard troops here.

Nebraskans on Way Home

Houston, Tex., Feb. 5.—The Fifth Nebraska Guardsmen, on their way from Llano Grande to Fort Crook, Nebr., to muster out, received orders here today to continue in mobilization at the fort and await further orders from the war department, according to statements of Colonel E. A. Paul, in command of the troops.

Southern Boys Needed

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 5.—Entrainment of Batteries A and C, Alabama field artillery preparatory to leaving for home was stopped today on order of the war department.

More Boys Disappointed

Brownsville, Tex., Feb. 5.—Orders which soon would have caused the Second Virginia infantry, First Oklahoma infantry and Fourth South Dakota infantry to move to their home stations were recalled today, according to announcement at Fort Brown.

A heavy cold in the lungs that was expected to cure itself has been the starting point in many cases of disease that ended fatally. The sensible course is to take frequent doses of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It checks the progress of the disorder and assists nature to restore normal conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

NEW FLAG STOP

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—The state corporation commission has secured the consent of the A. T. and S. F. to make Springer, Colfax county, a flag stop for Santa Fe train No. 9 from the east, which is a very convenient train for local travel from Raton to Springer.

A child that has intestinal worms is handicapped in its growth. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE destroys and expels worms; the child immediately improves and thrives wonderfully. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

IMPORTANT QUESTION COMES UP IN THE STATE COLLEGE CASE

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 2.—Whether or not the funds reived from the sale of state lands for the benefit of state institutions constitute a permanent endowment fund for these institutions is the important question involved in the decision by the supreme court of the case of the state, appellee, vs. Morgan O. Llewellyn, former treasurer of the State college and the Southwest Surety Insurance company, appellants. The case was argued on appeal yesterday afternoon by Harry S. Bowman, former assistant attorney general, for the state and Attorney Francis C. Wilson of this city, and S. P. Weisager of El Paso, for appellants. Mr. Llewellyn was not represented by counsel.

This is a suit involving the funds belonging to the State college at Las Cruces which were lost in the failure of the First State bank in December 1914. The sum involved is \$76,500. It came up on appeal from the district court of Santa Fe county which decided in favor of the state in its contention that it should recover the full sum on deposit, protected by the bond of the surety company.

Counsel for the surety company holds that \$21,000 of institutional funds included in the \$76,400 constituted part of the permanent endowment fund of the institution and belongs in custody of the state, not being subject to the provisions of the bond.

Mr. Bowman, for the state, argued that such moneys do not constitute a permanent endowment fund and the money can be appropriated for immediate expenditure by the institution; the \$21,000 thus being covered by the surety company bond.

The Best Recommendation

The strongest recommendation any article may receive is a favorable word from the user. It is the recommendations of those who have used it that makes Chamberlain's Cough Remedy so popular. Mrs. Amanda Gierhart, Waynesfield, Ohio, writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my family off and on for 20 years and it has never failed to cure a cough or cold." Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

PAPER AND PULP MEETING

New York, Feb. 6.—The scarcity of wood pulp and other paper-making materials, which is supposed to be responsible for boosting the price of paper in this country to the highest figures on record, is one of the subjects to be considered by the American Paper and Pulp association at its annual convention which began in this city today.

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.

W. L. Wilson, a traveling salesman of Chicago, is visiting Las Vegas merchants today.

Foley's Honey and Tar for This!



Stops La Grippe Coughs!

The quickest and simplest way to stop an ugly, hard, la grippe cough is to take

Foley's Honey and Tar

In it, you get the curative influence of the pine balsam (so beneficial for inflamed bronchial tubes and sore chest) and other healing ingredients, together with the mollifying laxative action of honey.

It covers and sheathes the inflamed surfaces of the throat, puts an end to the hard, racking cough, stops tickling and hoarseness.

Bedford, Ind., F. G. Prevo writes: "Two bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar cured me of a severe cough following an attack of la grippe."

O. G. SCHAEFER

LINE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND MANILA IS REPORTED TO BE BROKEN

New York, Feb. 5.—The Commercial Cable company announced today that a government censorship had been established over its cables to Honolulu, for which point only neutral messages and those at the owner's risk will be accepted. Code message will be transmitted only if the translations are furnished.

Direct communication between the United States and Hong Kong over the lines of the Commercial Cable company has been interrupted, the company announced, because of the breaking of a cable between Manila and Hong Kong pending repairs, which will take several days.

For a Bilious Attack

When you have a severe headache, accompanied by a coated tongue, loathing of food, constipation, torpid liver, vomiting of partly digested food and then bile, you may know that you have a severe bilious attack. While you may be quite sick there is much consolation in knowing that relief may be had by taking three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They are prompt and effectual. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN SONORA ARE VICTIMS OF COWARDLY ASSAULT

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 5.—Bert Whitehead, manager of a store at Pilares, Sonora, and Alexander Kier, an em-pole of the establishment, was shot by a Mexican miner who was "out hunting gringos," according to reports reaching here. A Mexican child was said to have been hit by one of the bullets. The miner said he had no grudge against either man except that they were "gringos." He has been arrested. Neither man will die.

Severe Cold Quickly Cured

"On December first I had a very severe cold or attack of the grip as it may be, and was nearly down sick in bed," writes O. J. Metcalf, Weatherby, Mo. "I bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it was only a few days until I was completely restored to health. I firmly believe that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is one of the very best medicines and will know what to do when I have another cold."—Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

FOR THIS REASON SENATE MAY NOT PASS BILL OVER WILSON'S VETO

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate late today, by a vote of 62 to 19, repassed the immigration bill over the veto of the president, despite a warning from the state department that the Asiatic exclusion section might result in disturbing amicable relations with Japan. The measure, containing the literacy test fought over for 20 years and vetoed by three presidents, now becomes a law.

Washington, Feb. 5.—New objection from Japan to the language of the Asiatic exclusion section of the vetoed immigration bill were disclosed in the senate today when Senator Reed, fighting the proposal to re-pass the bill over the president's veto, announced he had been authorized by the state department to say that the Japanese embassy had called attention to the provisions. The

The bill, as finally passed, was thought to meet all objections. The house already has re-passed the bill over the veto. There were some indications that the international situation might influence the senate not to re-pass the bill, although it was expected to do so under ordinary circumstances.

In leading up to his announcement Senator Reed said that in view of the existing condition, he thought the senate should most seriously consider what it wished to do with the immigration bill.

"I lay hard on the conscience of the senate," Senator Reed continued, "whether at this juncture we desire to do anything that will in the slightest degree tend to disturb the amicable relations between this country and a country with which we have no serious controversy. At this time in the world's affairs sober thought and reflection ought to be the rule with reference to every matter touching our foreign relations. I am unwilling at this hour of the world's fate to do anything that will by any possibility weaken or imperil friendly relations existing between our country and a country which has given to us no offense. This is no time or place to be seeking new points of difference or creating new causes of friction with great powers with whom we are at complete peace and with whom we desire to remain in complete accord and amity. We have ahead of us much which we cannot avoid."

UNITED STATES TAKES CHARGE OF INTERNED SHIPS IN PHILIPPINES

The transfer to Ellis Island of members of the crews of Austrian and German ships in New York harbor began this afternoon.

Nearly two thousand officers and men, remnants of crews of the 25 German merchant ships which were laid up here at the beginning of the war, are prisoners today on board other vessels. The federal authorities explained that the German seamen were "not forcibly detained but simply requested" to remain on their ships. Members of the crews, however, who returned from shore leave

last night and today, were notified that if they went aboard they would have to stay there. Collector Malone of the port of New York let it be known that his guards were stationed to prevent the German sailors from violating the immigration laws by deserting their ships and staying ashore without passing the customary immigration inspections. Mr. Malone denied that the government contemplated seizing the German ships.

Vessels Seized in Philippines

Manila, Feb. 5.—The naval authorities at 6 o'clock this evening seized the 17 German merchant vessels anchored in Manila Bay. All the German crews were removed. Naval guards were left on the vessels. Boats were sent to the German merchantmen, which were boarded one at a time. The American crews took off the Germans, who were landed. The munition authorities will care for the Germans who are without resources. The others will go free. American police are guarding the German consulate.

A dispatch from Manila yesterday said guards had been placed on the vessels. In addition to the 17 merchantmen at Manila there are three German vessels at Cebu and three at Zamboanga.

SCHOOL IS INCORPORATED IN SANTA FE BY WELL KNOWN SCIENTISTS

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—Incorporation papers were filed today with the state corporation commission by the School of American Research with headquarters at Santa Fe. The incorporators are Frank Springer of East Las Vegas; John R. McFie of Gallup; Antonio Lucero, Ralph E. Twitchell, James L. Seligman and Paul A. F. Walter. Being a non-profit making corporation, no capitalization is given. The papers legalize the change of name from School of American Archaeology and increase the scope of activities of the school, which remains under the Archaeological Institute of America which maintains similar schools at Jerusalem, Athens and Rome and is about to establish similar schools at Peking and possibly Cairo and Bagdad.

The objects enumerated are: "To promote and carry on research in archaeology and related branches through exhibitions, and by any other means which may from time to time be desirable."

The school will direct the expeditions of local societies of the institute in their respective fields in both North and South America, maintain researches in the various culture areas of the American continent, direct the work of the Fellows of the Institute and collaborate with universities and other scientific organizations both at home and abroad in the advancement of the science of man.

The board of managers shall be elective, consisting of 28 elective members seven to be elected each year and their term of office to be four years. The first officers are: Chairman, William H. Holmes, head of the National Museum, Washington, D. C.; chairman-emeritus, Alice C. Fletcher, Washington, D. C., holding the Thaw Fellowship in Harvard university; director, Edgar L. Hewett of Santa Fe and San Diego; recorder, Dr. Charles Peabody of Har-

vard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Paul A. F. Walter, Santa Fe; treasurer, Judge John R. McFie, Santa Fe.

Ex-officio members: Dr. Frederick W. Shipley, Washington university, St. Louis; Dr. Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Dr. John William White, Harvard university; Dr. Mitchell Carroll, Washington university, Washington, D. C.; while the elective members are: Dr. David R. Boyd, University of New Mexico; ex-United States Senator William A. Clark, New York City; Dr. Byron Cummings, University of Arizona; Attorney Peroy Jackson, New York City; Architect William Templeton Johnson, San Diego; Elizabeth D. Putnam, Davenport, Iowa; Postmaster James L. Seligman, Santa Fe; W. K. Bixby, St. Louis; Dr. R. W. Corwin, Pueblo, Colo.; G. Aubrey Davidson, San Diego; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, New York City; Dr. Charles Hill-Tout, Abbotsford, British Columbia; Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, Smithsonian, Washington, D. C.; Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, Santa Fe; George Bryce, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Dr. Louis B. Paton, Hartford Theological seminary; Hon. Frank Springer, East Las Vegas; Mrs. Anna Wolcott Vaile, Denver; Colonel D. C. Collier, San Diego; Dr. C. T. Currelly, Toronto, Canada; Dr. H. R. Fairclough, Leland Stanford university; Frederick W. Hodge, bureau of American ethnology, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles F. Lummis.

Want "Santa Fe" Style

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—The board of regents of the new Mexico museum addressed the follow memorial to the supervising architect of the treasury:

At a meeting of the board of regents of the Museum of New Mexico, held in the historic Palace of the Governors at Santa Fe, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The United States government has authorized the construction of a federal building to cost \$295,000 in the capital city of the state of New Mexico;

Whereas, This public building will be one of the most important edifices in the capital city, representative of the federal government and of national ideals;

Whereas, There has been developed in the southwest and particularly at Santa Fe a distinctive and beautiful style of architecture, truly American in its origin and eminently suited to its environment;

Whereas, The exemplification of this style of architecture in the New Mexico building at the Panama-California International exposition in San Diego, won general admiration and praise during the past two years;

Whereas, The Museum of New Mexico and School of American Research are about to complete a magnificent public structure built in this style so well adapted to public as well as ecclesiastical and domestic purposes;

Whereas, Other public as well as private structures in Santa Fe are conforming to the canons of this architecture and thereby are making Santa Fe a city not only beautiful and distinctive but attractive to all the world as well; and,

Whereas, Any other style of architecture, borrowed from Rome or Athens or other foreign capital, would be incongruous in this ancient Ameri-

can city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the supervising architect of the treasury department of the United States is asked and urged to adopt for the plans of the proposed federal building in Santa Fe the style of architecture true to the traditions, history, genius and environment of this historic city; and be it

Resolved, That this board places at the disposal of the supervising architect, the plans, outlines, drawings and results of research work in the possession of the museum, and the advice and assistance of its staff of experts, so that the new building may conform with the civic plans of the city and be a source of pride not only to the community but to the nation.

RALPH EMERSON TWITCHELL,
PAUL A. F. WALTER,
Committee.

ZIMMERMAN SAYS HE EXPECTED UNITED STATES TO SHOW MORE FRIENDSHIP

Berlin, Feb. 4 (By Wireless to Sayville, Delayed).—Although late today no official confirmation had reached Berlin that relations with the United States had been broken off, the text of President Wilson's address to congress removed all doubt in the minds of the general public, as well as in the official world as to the exactness of earlier information. Foreign Secretary Zimmerman made the following statement to the Overseas News Agency:

"We regret this measure taken by President Wilson all the more, since, against all traditions and all international law, we are cut off from all direct communication and regular intercourse with the trans-Atlantic world. We also remember that American diplomats during the last months and years of the war have cared for German interests by proxy in several hostile countries with efficiency and great success.

"The text of the president's message, in the absence of other official documents, has, therefore, been examined most minutely. Having no real reason for hostility to the United States, remembering the traditional friendship which has existed between the countries practically from the first days of the United States, we naturally appreciate the words of a rather non-hostile character which, among others of a different character, are found in that message as transmitted by Reuters. In them President Wilson gives assurances that he wishes no 'hostile conflict' with Germany, and I can add that we appreciate this and other paragraphs in the message, joining in this respect with President Wilson's note.

"While we think to a certain extent that we see by what reasons the United States was prompted to its present attitude, on the other hand, we expect that President Wilson to the same extent may recognize the reasons which prompted us to take our decision."

London, Feb. 6.—The Central News says it understands Ambassador Gerard departed from Berlin today and is due in Switzerland in the course of the day. No confirmation of this report has been received.

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

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Farming - Mining

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The world was startled when James Henry, in Albany in 1835, made a bell tinkle at the other end of a mile of wire by means of an electric current. That was the first signal ever sent in America by the wonderful mechanism which has developed into the telegraph. The experiment in Albany academy was greeted by scientists as a step in an age of discoveries to come.

The latest achievements in that series of discoveries are thus described in a news dispatch from San Diego, Calif.:

"The new naval radio station at Chollas Heights, near here, which was formally opened here Friday, gave a demonstration of power today when the operators on duty talked with the Arlington station; the Darien, Panama; Nome, Alaska, and Honolulu; overheard French operators at work on the Island of Papette, South Pacific, and concluded by exchanging the time of day with operators at a radio station near Melbourne, Australia."

The triumph of 1917 is infinitely more appealing to the imagination, says the New York Mail, than the laborious experimenting of 1835. Yet the gossip across the ocean from Chollas Heights is the logical outcome of the tinkling of the electric bell in the Albany academy. And behind the success achieved by the American, James Henry, lie years of experimentation by men of many nations. In the long perspective stand the figures of the Englishman, Bishop Watson, with his Leyden jars in 1774, and of the German, Scemmering, who in 1809 contrived an apparatus for the transmission of signals by letters.

The work of these men, and of a host of others, Swiss, French, Russians and Americans, was put into the apparatus at Chollas Heights which enabled American operators to "exchange the time of day" with their fellows near Melbourne, Australia, 7,000 miles away.

Truly, the domain of science is a republic and the entire world is embraced in its frontiers.

If congress would only be as willing to help protect the country in time of peace as when war seems imminent, we'd not have to be afraid every time a war cloud floats across the horizon.

Switzerland will sever relations with anybody who attempts to obstruct the freedom of the skies. As for the seas, she should worry.

WINTER CARNIVAL

Hanover, N. H., Feb. 8.—The annual winter carnival at Dartmouth college, which has won recognition as one of the greatest celebrations of winter sports in this country, was formally opened today and will be continued through the remainder of the week. This year the affair has attracted competitors from Canadian universities as well as from the leading eastern colleges. The program provides for hockey games skating competitions, ski jumping, snowshoe races, tobogganing and other sports. During the three days the fraternities will keep open house and there will be a constant succession of receptions, concerts, dinners, dances and other social functions.

INAUGURAL RECEPTION

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—The inauguration committee met this afternoon in the supreme court offices, with Chief Justice R. H. Hanna, presiding, and settled upon the evening of February 19, as the date and time for the giving of a reception to the legislature in lieu of the proposed inaugural ball. The reception will be given at the Palace of the Governors in the name of Governor and Mrs. E. C. de Baca, and is to be made the social event of the season. The affair will be during the reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons and will be attended by many out-of-town guests.

4,000 ACRES OPENED

Belle Fourche, S. D., Feb. 8.—The Belle Fourche reclamation project, situated in the Valley of the Belle Fourche, just north of the Black Hills and near the junction of the Belle Fourche and Red Water rivers, was opened for settlement today in pursuance of a proclamation by the president. Approximately 4,000 acres are thrown open under the terms of the homestead and reclamation laws. The land is especially desirable for stock raising, being adjacent to an immense open range and with available hog stocks for winter feeding.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for military preparedness purposes was signed by Governor Whitman today.

H. B. HENING, IN THE EARTH, GIVES THE MEXICAN FRIJOL DESERVED BOOST

New Mexico, as a producer of beans—New Mexico pinto beans—is attracting attention throughout this country. In this month's issue of "The Earth," the Santa Fe railway's official industrial magazine, the bean industry of that state, including the enormous 1916 production worth more than \$2,000,000, is the subject of an illustrated, two-page article, written by H. B. Hening, publicity agent for the New Mexico state land office. Not only is the production of this crop big, but its reputation for high good values and fine flavor assures larger production, greater demand and a continuance of good prices. As M. Hening points out, buyers are no longer satisfied to specify Mexican pinto beans but demand, for quality, New Mexico pinto beans which is distinctly a native production of that state.

"Sheep growers, becoming wealthy with 25 cent wool, cattle growers who have never taken farming in New Mexico seriously before, tillers of irrigated lands with their high priced crops, all have paused to take their hats off to the farmers on unirrigated land who emerged from their bean fields, at the end of 1916, with net profits averaging around \$50 an acre," says the article.

"In New Mexico bean growing is not confined to any particular section, but is found in greater or less extent in every county in the state."

Mr. Hening explains that while a few far-sighted irrigation farmers planted beans in 1916 and reaped enormous profits, the crop have been taken over as the particular crop of the New Mexico "dry farmer."

"It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt," says Mr. Hening's article, "that the New Mexico pinto bean, which constitutes 90 per cent of the bean crop in the state, is the surest unirrigated crop which New Mexico has at its command. A considerable portion of the 1916 bean crop moved to Texas points. Some of it went to Colorado, but the bulk of the crop was marketed through Kansas City where it was distributed to central and eastern markets. Proper cultivation, and an annual rainfall of 14 inches or more, will produce a profitable bean crop anywhere in New Mexico. The Estancia valley in Torrance county, presents typically favorable conditions and the results there in 1916 illustrate fairly what may be expected in similar altitudes throughout the state. A total of 220 acres of beans were shipped out of the Estancia valley in 1916, averaging 40,000 pounds to the car. They were shipped from Willard, Mountainair and Estancia."

Mr. Hening figures that it took 600 box cars to move the last New Mexico bean crop. The sales reported up to January 1 totaled 24,006,000 pounds. The writer produces figures of actual yields in 1916 to show the beans can be made to yield as high as 1,900 pounds to the acre, and have an average yield to the acre in New Mexico of 988.0 pounds.

"Many farmers," he says, "are extending their land holdings with profits from their 1916 crop and are planning to increase their acreage this spring." This insures an increased acreage in 1917, in the state as a whole. In some dry farming districts,

it is pointed out, this has had the effect of advancing land prices to some extent.

HOG CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Albuquerque, Feb. 7.—In the last 10 days, 40 hogs in Bernalillo county have perished from hog cholera, according to County Agricultural Agent H. C. Stewart. Unless the co-operation of the farmers and hog raisers of the county is secured, the disease likely will spread to alarming proportions. Vaccination is the only means whereby the spread of the disease may be prevented, as it may be spread by mechanical means. Mr. Stewart said yesterday that it could be transmitted by a dog walking across the infected area, by irrigation waters, and, of course, by contact. He advises the hog raisers to vaccinate their hogs without delay, and to make a fight against the disease. Cleanliness is a big factor in the prevention of hog cholera, and the farmers are beginning to take steps to assist the county agent in stopping the spread of the disease. While the disease is severe, it is not always fatal.

IRISH EMIGRATION FOLKS

Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 7.—Irish emigration continues to show a steady decline. The official returns for 1916 just published, are the lowest on record. Only 7,302 persons emigrated as compared with 10,650 in 1915, 20,314 in 1914 and 30,967 in 1913. Only 4,207 went to the United States or 2,474 less than the previous year. Prepaid passages to the United States used to make up the bulk of the emigrations to that country. Last year they numbered only 511. The emigration from Ulster is still the highest of the four provinces; and amounted to 2,733 in 1916.

MAY REOPEN MILLS

Albuquerque, Feb. 7.—Plans for reopening of the American lumber mills were furthered yesterday when the property, recently sold to the managers for the bondholders, was transferred to the McKinley Land and Lumber company. The McKinley company is a holding company formed to simplify the transfer. It will hold the property until arrangements are completed for turning the mills over to the corporation which will reopen them.

Action along that line is subject to the possibility of appeal by dissatisfied stockholders from the confirmation of the receiver's sale.

EGGS IN LONDON

London, Feb. 7.—Despite the scarcity of eggs and the great demand for them there are still in the warehouses thousands of cases of American eggs left over from last spring, according to a wholesale egg merchant. He says this is due to the fact that the American eggs fell into disfavor with the public because it was found that they burst when boiled. Their explosive quality results, he says, from the method adopted for their preservation.

"In one form or another," he adds, "I have no doubt the British public will yet eat these eggs."

PANAMA BANK FAILS

Panama, Feb. 7.—The Continental Banking and Trust company has closed its doors.

CLINCHER RESOLUTION PROTECTS DRY MEASURE IN THE HOUSE

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 7.—Insistence by Representative Vesely, democrat, of Grant county, that the journal of Monday's session be read in the house yesterday afternoon, disclosed the need of several corrections in connection with the passage of the "dry" resolution.

When the house convened the committee on journal revision reported that it had examined the journal and had found it correct.

Representative Vesely, who was one of five house members who voted against the resolution, moved that the journal be read. He said he wanted to be sure that it recorded his vote correctly. On roll call his motion carried by a vote of 25 to 23.

When the journal was read Representative Pardue, democratic floor leader, called attention to the fact that it failed to show that the "dry" resolution had been read the first and second times by title, as required. Vesely pointed out that it failed to show that roll call had been demanded on the motion to suspend the rules. It was also found that the journal failed to show the "clincher" of Representative Sanchez, of Valencia county, when he took the precaution of making it impossible to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed, by moving that the vote be reconsidered, immediately after it was announced, and that the reconsideration be tabled indefinitely.

The correction of these and other deficiencies in the journal was made without objection.

After the reading and correction of the journal the house adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Bills Passed by Senate

The following bills were passed by the senate:

S. B. 20, by Murray, by request of State Bar association. Providing that the cost of disbarment proceedings shall be paid by the respondent, in the event of disbarment, and out of the court fund, in case the respondent is not disbarred.

S. B. 24, by Skeen. Defining the crime of incest and providing punishment.

S. B. 67, by Smith. Providing for the disincorporation of cities, towns and villages.

S. B. 75, by Kerr. Amending Section 9, Chapter 71, Session Laws of 1915, relative to filing of chattel mortgages, and fees to be charged for filing.

H. B. 145, by York. Validating the Alamogordo bond issue for the purchase of the city electric light and power plants.

The senate adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The following bills were introduced in the senate yesterday:

S. B. 130, by Kaseman. To prohibit discrimination by proprietors of places of amusement, restaurants, saloons etc., on account of race or nationality. Judiciary.

S. B. 131, by Reinburg. Relative to interpreters and their pay. Judiciary.

S. B. 132, by Dunlavy. Making it unlawful for any person to represent himself as blind, crippled, etc. Judiciary.

S. B. 313, by Mirabal. Amending

Sec. 5236 of Codification, restricting sale of state lands. Public lands.

S. B. 134, by Calisch. Amending Chapter 57, Laws 1915, relative to public monies. Judiciary.

S. B. 135, by Calisch. Providing for state highway from Clovis to Clayton, via Tucumcari. Roads.

S. B. 117, Calisch. To create state highway between Glenrio in Quay county, and Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county. Roads and highways.

S. B. 118, Gallegos. Relating to proofs of signatures of handwriting. Judiciary.

S. B. 119, Baird. To amend section 3408, Codification 1915, relative to conveyances of real estate of persons adjudged to be lunatics. Judiciary.

S. B. 120, Baird and Tully. Declaring road from Hondo to Alamogordo a state highway. Roads and Highways.

S. B. 121, Tully. To prohibit any person who owns, leases or has any interest in a house of ill-fame from holding office. Judiciary.

S. B. 122, Salazar. To amend Section 15, Article 2, Chapter 5, Codification 1915, relating to animals. Livestock.

S. B. 123, Kaseman. To appropriate money for survey and investigation of lands in Rio Grande valley. Finance.

S. B. 124, Clark. To amend section 5479 of the Codification relative to rebate of taxes. Finance.

S. B. 125, Clark. To provide for assessment and taxation of private car and express companies. Finance.

S. B. 126, Bryant, by request. Creating a state tax commission, defining its powers and duties and repealing laws in conflict. Finance.

S. B. 127, Reinburg. To provide for the eradication of hog cholera. Livestock.

S. B. 128, Murray. To amend Section 32 and 1611, Codification 1915, relative to removal of animals from usual range. Judiciary.

S. B. 129, Skeen, by request. To regulate issuance and payment of fire insurance policies. Insurance.

The W. C. T. U.

Miss Harriet L. Henderson, state president of the W. C. T. U., yesterday afternoon said:

"The W. C. T. U. stood for a bone-dry measure. But the organization believes in fighting the open saloon in every manner possible, and the resolution passed yesterday will do away with the open saloon. For this reason we will not oppose it. But we believe that some of those who were active in the support of the resolution will now go before the people and point out its deficiencies in an effort to defeat it."

Sugar Factory Bill to Governor

On motion of Representative Gonzales, of Dona Ana county, the house yesterday afternoon reconsidered the vote by which it permitted the senate, last week, to recall the Reinburg bill exempting new sugar factories from taxation for a period of six years. The senate has taken no action on the bill since its recall, and yesterday's action by the house takes the bill away from the senate and again places it in readiness to be sent to the governor.

Committee to Pass on New Bills

On the recommendation of the rules committee, the house yesterday created a new committee of five members, to be known as the "Committee

on Bills," which will examine all bills before their introduction, to the end that they may be introduced in correct form. The title, general arrangement, repealing clause, if any, and all measures will be reported within 24 hours. Speaker Llewellyn named as members of the committee Representatives Barnes, Jesus Sanchez, Overton, Gaunt and Pardue.

The rules committee also recommended a permanent committee on journal revision, and on this committee the speaker appointed Representatives Gonzales, Otero, J. R. Romero, York and Livingston.

Rule 51, which relates to procedure preparatory to voting after the third reading of a measure, was amended so as distinctly to provide for discussion and debate before roll call. The amendment was recommended by the committee on rules.

Bill Exempting Grants Defeated

House Bill 106, exempting common land in community grants from taxation, which was beaten in the house last week, was resurrected by Representative Jesus C. Sanchez, of Valencia county and Representative Barnes, yesterday afternoon the house, on their motions, reconsidering its previous action. After considerable debate, however, the bill was again defeated, by a vote of 26 to 18.

Governors Sends Recommendations

Governor de Baca yesterday afternoon sent to the senate his first nominations—the regents of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell. He nominated the present regents for re-appointment. They are Edward A. Cahoon, John W. Poe, and J. Phelps White, of Roswell; George L. Reese, of Portales, and W. A. Finley of Carlsbad. The nominations were referred to the senate committee on executive communications.

THEY SAY PROHIBITION RESOLUTION HAS A YAWNING HOLE IN IT

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 7.—Chief Justice Richard H. Hanna, of the state supreme court, one of the most prominent supporters of the submission movement, today said:

"The resolution passed Monday afternoon is not as strong as we wanted but it is a big step in advance. It will eliminate the open saloon, which is the great evil of the liquor traffic. From personal observation, I believe the measure represents the best that could have been secured at this time."

The "dry" resolution passed Monday afternoon by both houses of the legislature is satisfactory to the Submission Federation of New Mexico and the Anti-Saloon league, as stated by Dr. Randolph Cook, president, and Rev. R. E. Farley, secretary of both organizations, last week. It also is satisfactory to many of the submission supporters here who have been assisting Mr. Farley in his submission efforts since the present legislative session opened. They believe it a big step in the direction of a "bone dry" state.

There are others among the prohibition forces, however, who hold that such an amendment as that proposed by the resolution will not really prohibit. Senator Isaac Barth, of Albuquerque, who has been an active prohibitionist for years, is one of these. In the senate yesterday afternoon, in voting against the resolution, he de-

clared it represented an "unconstitutional surrender" to the liquor interests, and said that it provided simply for "a change in the manner of distributing liquor." Senator Barth's contention is that so long as the amendment does not prohibit the gift of liquor within the state, providing only that it shall not be imported for gift, as well as sale and barter, all stocks of liquor within the state at the time the amendment goes into effect can be given away in saloons and cafes and elsewhere without violating the law. Under the Raines law, in New York, he said, saloons and cafes sold "rubber" sandwiches and gave liquor with them, and the same could be done in New Mexico under the proposed amendment, he asserted. The former Arizona law, he said, involved a similar question and was declared unconstitutional on the ground that it permitted citizens of Arizona certain privileges that were not enjoyed by citizens of other states.

Senator Albert Calisch, democrat, of Quay county, one of the four senators who voted against the resolution today said:

"Owing to the general interest taken in the question of submission, I feel that I should make an explanation of the negative vote I cast at yesterday's session of the senate. Some two weeks ago at a democratic caucus, I voiced by sentiments and expressly stated that I had been pledged by the Quay county democratic convention and the democratic state convention to vote for the submission of the question of statewide prohibition, whenever a resolution enabling the electorate to vote for or against prohibition was offered in 1917. The senate committee substitute for Senate Joint Resolutions 2 and 3 is not, in my opinion, a prohibitive measure in any sense, and my vote was in full accord with a conviction that I would be best serving the people of New Mexico by opposing the resolution, rather than by giving my consent to it, simply because it was the best to be had at the present time. The passage of the resolution now enables the people of New Mexico to vote for or against its alleged prohibitive provisions, but to me it seems ill-advised to set in motion the expensive election machinery of the state to vote on a measure which will not eliminate the saloon, but which will merely point to another way for the sale of alcoholic and malt liquors as beverages, and which will add nothing to any victory the prohibitory question may have gained in the past."

After declaring that he believed the resolution represented a step in the right direction, Senator Dunlavy, the author of one of the "bone dry" resolutions introduced in the senate, in voting in favor of the committee substitute yesterday afternoon said he was convinced the state legislature of 1919 would be forced to pass a "real prohibitory amendment."

JUDGE BARRETT DEAD

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—The Bar Association has been informed of the death of Judge R. O. Barrett at Silver City, at the age of almost 80 years, making him one of the oldest attorneys in the state. He had been ill for more than 50 years with tuberculosis and was weakly from babyhood. He was born near Atlanta.

SUBSTITUTE MEASURE RECOMMENDED BY SENATE COMMITTEE READY

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 6.—Late yesterday afternoon the house passed the prohibition amendment under suspension of the rules and it will now go to the governor for signature.

The committee substitute for the McDonald and Clark dry resolutions passed the senate yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock by a vote of 16 to 4.

Those who voted against the resolution were Senators Baird, Barth, Bryant and Calisch. Those who voted in favor of it were Senators Clark, Dunlavy, Esquibel, Gallegos, Kaseman, Lea, A. V. Lucero, McDonald, Mersfelder, Mirabal, Murray, Reinburg, Salazar, Skeen, Smith and Tully. Those absent or not voting were Senators Gordon, Kerr, Emiliano Lucero and Sanchez.

The resolution came up as a special order at 3 o'clock. Senator Barth attempted to amend to provide against the gift of liquor within the state. Clark made a point of order that no amendments could be offered. Lieutenant Governor Lindsey first ruled the amendment was in order but changed his ruling, holding it was out of order. Senator Barth then read a note which had been sent him by Rev. R. E. Farley, secretary of the submission federation, as follows:

"If you block this now, you lose the house. Are you ready to take the responsibility?"

"FARLEY."

Mr. Lindsey then explained that his ruling was that unanimous consent was necessary to amend the resolution. Objection to this consent had been made, Senator Lea of Chaves county, moved to recommit to the committee on amendments. Skeen offered to amend, directing the committee to report at the next session of the senate. Kaseman opposed the Skeen amendment, saying that if the resolution was to go back to the committee it had plenty of time to consider it. Mr. Clark claimed the motion to recommit was out of order. Lea explained his reason for making the motion saying it was because the pros were not satisfied with the substitute. Mr. Clark said he hoped no true friend of temperance would vote for recommitment. Mr. Barth said he would like to have amended the resolution so that it would really prohibit, but he saw no chance. He hoped the motion to recommit would not prevail. Mr. Dunlavy declared the proposed amendment was not a prohibitory amendment. He said the greatest argument against prohibition was that it did not prohibit. On vote the recommitment of the resolution was defeated by a vote of 14 to six. Mr. Clark then moved the passage of the resolution. Senator Skeen: "I am not a recent convert to prohibition. I have always believed in it. I do not think the resolution is strong enough but I favor it because it eliminates the saloon. It is the first step toward real prohibition." Mr. Barth declared the resolution an unconditional surrender. He said various persons had been slandering the Catholic church by saying the church was not in favor of real prohibition and that it would not support any amendment that did not permit personal use.

It had been asserted, he said, that

the archbishop was opposed to anything restricting personal use. He knew nothing of the truth of this assertion, he said, but if the archbishop had made it he was speaking for himself and not for the Catholic church; and if such was the stand of the archbishop, it was time to disregard it.

The amendment, he said, did not prohibit the gift of liquor. "There is nothing in it," he said, "that will prohibit the Bank saloon or any other saloon selling rubber sandwiches and giving away with them whisky or beer. It provides simply for a change in the manner of distributing liquor."

In explaining his vote Mr. Dunlavy said he believed the resolution was a step toward prohibition. Mr. Mersfelder declared his belief that the resolution was the best that could be secured at this time. A vote on the resolution was then taken.

The Text of the Resolution

Following is the text of the resolution passed yesterday by the house and senate:

"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 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 of 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."

New State Highway

Senate bill 25, declaring the Silver City-Mogollon road a state highway was unanimously passed by the senate yesterday, as was S. B. 75, declaring the road from Las Vegas via Santa Rosa to Clovis a state highway.

The house spent more than an hour and a half in committee of the whole considering house substitute for H. B. 87 and H. B. 121, relating to community ditches. The committee of the whole voted to strike out the enacting clause in the substitute for H.

B. 87 and reported H. B. 121 favorably. On the reconvening of the house the report of the committee on the substitute bill was tabled indefinitely on motion of Pardue. This action left the bill still before the house. No. 121 was recommitted to the judiciary committee.

To Pay State Salaries

A bill introduced in the senate by Senator Clark authorizes the state auditor to transfer to the salary fund, at any time, monies in the insurance fund not specifically appropriated, and monies derived from interest on state deposits. It is designed to provide sufficient money for the regular payment of state salaries.

A bill by Senator Murray, also introduced, provides that the state engineer shall investigate the feasibility of establishing a Portland cement plant, to be operated by convict labor. The full list of senate bills introduced follows:

S. B. 107, by Clark. Providing for the transfer of certain funds to the salary fund. Finance.

S. B. 108, by Kaseman. Appropriating \$2,500 for expenses of, and providing for creation of a commission to investigate reclamation of the Rio Grande in connection with United States, Colorado and Texas. Finance.

S. B. 109, by Murray. To amend Section 2846, Code 1915, permitting fire insurance companies to insure automobiles, etc. Insurance, banks and banking.

S. B. 110, by Murray. To authorize state engineer to investigate feasibility of establishing Portland cement plant operated by convict labor and appropriating funds for such investigation. Finance.

S. B. 111, by Baird. Relating to refunding indebtedness of counties, towns and villages and school districts and the sale of bonds. Finance.

S. B. 112, by McDonald. To amend Section 1, Chapter 11, Laws of New Mexico approved Jan. 26, 1917. Irrigation.

S. B. 113, by Esquibel. To declare road from Tierra Amarilla to Ojo Caliente and Taos Junction a state highway. Roads.

S. B. 114, by Gallegos. To authorize incorporated towns to construct permanent street improvements and to assess cost against abutting property owners. Private, county and mine corporations.

S. B. 115, by Lea. To permit cities to levy a tax not to exceed one mill in addition to amount now allowed, for support of free public libraries. Finance.

S. B. 116, by Salazar and A. V. Lucero. Declaring road from Mora to Black Lake a state highway. Roads and highways.

The house also passed the following bills:

H. B. 145, by York. Authorizing the town of Alamogordo to issue bonds for the purchase of electric light and power plant. This bill validates bonds that have already been issued.

H. B. 3, by Gonzalez and Llewellyn. Authorizing justice of the peace to suspend sentence after imposing fine. The bill passed was a judiciary committee substitute for the original bill.

H. B. 16, by Barnes. An act relative to procedure in district courts. The bill gives the courts power to control judgments for 30 days, and empowers judges to sign orders anywhere in the state.

H. B. 29, by Barnes. An act relating to procedure in suits for the determination of water rights.

Bills Yesterday Afternoon

Three bills were introduced in the senate, and 11 in the house. The new bills follow:

S. B. 104, by Murray. To amend Section 4775 of the Codification, relating to mortgages, foreclosures and sales. Banks and banking.

S. B. 105, by Dunlavy. Relating to proof of signatures. Judiciary.

S. B. 106, by Sanchez. To amend Section 1991 of the Codification. Public institutions.

H. B. 155, by Patricia Garcia. Appropriating \$10,000 for bridge across Santa Cruz, Santa Fe county. Finance.

H. B. 156, by Gonzalez and Llewellyn. Imposing a license tax on moving picture shows. Finance.

H. B. 157, by Gonzalez and Llewellyn. Appropriating money for publication of laws of Third state legislature. Printing.

H. B. 158, by Gurule. To amend Section 101, Laws of 1915, in part. Judiciary.

H. B. 159, by Eaves. Amending Section 577. Code of 1915, relating to sale of personal property by mortgages to such property. Judiciary.

H. B. 160, by Patricio Sanchez, by request. Relating to the employment of rural school teachers. Education.

H. B. 161, by Roy. To amend Section 3302, Code 1915, relating to keepers of hotels, inns and livery stables. Ways and means.

H. B. 162, by Romero of Union. Qualifying auto drivers for purposes of transferring passengers. State affairs.

H. B. 163, by Chavez and Armijo. Appropriating \$7,000 for bridge across Rio Puerco. Roads and highways.

H. B. 164, by Gaunt, by request. To amend Section 5573, Code 1915. Judiciary.

H. B. 165, by Salazar. Relating to holding school board conventions by county superintendents of school. Education.

The house held its first morning session yesterday, convening at 10 o'clock and recessing shortly before noon, after arranging to go into a committee of the whole at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

When the house convened a motion to dispense with the reading of the journal was defeated by a vote of 25 to 21. On motion of Representative Barnes the journal was then referred to a revision committee of three members, and Speaker Llewellyn named Barnes, Otero and York as members of the committee.

But one new bill was introduced in the house in the morning. It is H. B. 161, by Santisteven, vesting control of the roads in each county in the boards of county commissioners.

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.

The word "khaki," as applied to the cloth now so generally used for military uniforms, is derived from the Persian "khak," meaning dust or ashes.

STATE AUDITOR HOLDS UP PAYMENTS UNTIL ENDOWMENT QUESTION IS DECIDED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 3.—Pending a determination of the right of state institutions to use permanent funds derived from sales of lands granted by the federal government, no more warrants will be drawn on such funds, State Auditor W. G. Sargent announced today.

The right of the institutions to have these funds, under the terms of the Enabling Act was questioned by Governor de Baca in his message to the legislature on January 10, and by Senator Bryant, of Roosevelt county, last week, when he introduced in the senate a joint resolution calling on all state institutions for information relative to the disposition of permanent funds. A substitute for this resolution which calls for the same information, was reported by the senate committee on public lands, and was unanimously adopted by the senate. It was later reported to the house and probably will be adopted by that body early next week.

In drawing warrants on the funds in question, the state auditor was guided by opinions secured from the attorney general's office several years ago, in which it was held that the institutions were entitled to the moneys.

It is held by some that a strict interpretation of the terms of the enabling act would prevent the use of funds derived from the lease of state lands, which are known as income funds, as well as those derived from the sale of the lands. The act reads: "A separate fund shall be established for each of the several objects for which the said grants are hereby made or confirmed, and whenever any moneys shall be in any manner derived from any of said land the same shall be deposited by the state treasurer in the fund corresponding to the grant under which the particular lands producing such moneys were by this act conveyed or confined. No moneys shall ever be taken from one fund for deposit in any other, or for any object other than that for which the land producing the same was granted or confirmed. The state treasurer shall keep all such moneys invested in safe interest-bearing securities."

The recent report of Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien shows that since the establishment of the land office transfers to territorial and state treasurer of moneys derived from the lease of lands granted by the federal government have aggregated \$2,263,674.33, and of moneys derived from the sale of lands \$855,828.68. The grand total is \$3,119,503.01. Of this sum, \$1,453,470.65 was transferred to the credit of the common schools.

In his message to the legislature Governor de Baca said:

"Nearly all of the amount derived from the sale of state lands, donated by the general government to our state institutions, has been expended by these institutions for purposes other than investment in interest-bearing securities. It would seem that such expenditure is contrary to both the spirit and intent of the acts granting these lands. The purpose of this gift was undoubtedly to provide a permanent endowment for such

institutions. Unless this method of expenditure is checked at the outset, the principal endowment of our institutions is liable to be rapidly dissipated, and we shall find ourselves compelled to rely upon taxation as the sole means of their maintenance."

The enabling act makes it the duty of the attorney general of the United States to enforce its provisions relative to the application and disposition of the lands and the products thereof and the funds derived therefrom, and there is consequently a possibility that the federal government may take a hand in the matter now before the legislature.

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.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCES ALTERATION IN ORIGINAL PLANS

Washington, Feb. 2.—An increase of 25 per cent in the grazing fees on all national forests, instead of 33 and a third per cent, as originally contemplated, will be made for the 1917 season, Secretary Houston today announced.

Something Good

Those who hate nasty medicine should try Chamberlain's Tablets for constipation. They are pleasant to take and their effect is so agreeable and so natural that you will not realize that it has been produced by a medicine. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

WYOMING APPROVES

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 6.—The Wyoming senate today adopted a resolution commending the president's action in severing relations with Germany, and pledging the support of the state to the administration in any eventuality.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

WHITE AFTER JUDGESHIP

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—Alvan N. White, former state superintendent of public instruction, has no intention of withdrawing from the race for the Sixth district judgeship, and will not throw his strength to R. R. Ryan or anyone else. He says as much in a communication today, written as a result of the report that he meant to withdraw and endorse Mr. Ryan.

THIS—AND FIVE CENTS

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose five cents to Foley & Co., 2335 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.

ADVOCATES OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE HOPE TO GET AROUND FUNDAMENTAL LAW

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—With the prohibition amendment disposed of, agitation for the passage of some sort of woman's suffrage amendment will be pushed. There is grave doubt about the practicability of submitting at this time an amendment to the constitution which will grant suffrage to women at all elections, local, state and national, although a resolution for such an amendment has been introduced and there are some who maintain that a new paragraph added to the constitution would not come under the interdict against amendment of the franchise clause of the constitution.

Most attorneys, however, hold the other way. A resolution is now being drafted based on the Illinois suffrage clause which gives the women the right to vote at national elections, that is, for presidential electors, congressmen and United States senators as well as on constitutional amendments. It is held that the franchise clause can apply only to state and local elections and that such amendment would not be any abridgment of the franchise possessed by the voters at present, but merely an enlargement and was therefore not in the intent of the constitution makers, who sought merely to protect the Spanish-American citizens against disfranchisement such as had taken place in the adjoining state of Arizona.

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.

Under the defense of the realm act, the small boy in England is not permitted to fly his kite, for the reason that the kite might be used for signalling purposes.

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

Milnor Rudolph, Tom J. Taylor and A. P. Berkshire are here from their homes in Mora. They are stopping at the Troy hotel.

Gas in the stomach or bowels is a disagreeable symptom of a torpid liver. To get rid of it quickly take HERBINE. It is a marvelous liver stimulant and bowel purifier. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

J. C. Taylor arrived last evening from Buffalo, New York.

BABY -CHICKS—Reds, Rocks and Leghorns, 11 cts. Please remit before shipment. Mrs. Kate Tudor, 1615 Lincoln, Topeka, Kansas.



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LAND LAW CONDEMNED

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—Much adverse criticism is made by landseekers who came here from Oklahoma, Texas and other state to file under the 640-acre act because they find that they must return under the law to make different filings. The land offices had not been supplied with the blanks that are necessary under the new law and permitted entrymen to use the old blanks in making filings. It is now found that filings with the new blanks are absolutely essential and that the filing must be made personally at the land office. It is hoped, however, that the department of the interior, will modify the requirements, so that the necessary affidavit can be taken before any notary public. The department has not yet designated which lands in New Mexico shall be subject to the 640 acre filings although thousands of tentative filings have been made during the past month.

UNITED STATES WILL PROTECT HARBORS BY MEANS OF NETS

New York, Feb. 6.—The steel trade was reported today to have received plans and specifications from the navy department for the construction of wire nets to be used in the protection of harbors against submarines. Contracts for steel chains for the same purpose had already been let, it was said. Bids were being taken also, it was reported, for 1,000 tons of steel for dirigible balloon hangars at Pensacola, Fla.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Postmaster General Burleson said before the meeting that he was not insisting on the fulfillment of contracts with owners of vessels leaving the United States and passing through the German submarine zone for carrying American mails. "I am leaving it to them," he said.

JUSTICE ROBERTS SAYS OBJECTIONS RAISED BY BARTH ARE UNWARRANTED

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 8.—Senator Barth is wrong in his contention that the dry amendment as adopted by the legislature is improperly drawn, or that the legislature has sought to do the same thing itself; and equally wrong in his claim that the "gift" sanction will defeat the prohibitory mandate is alleged by Justice Clarence J. Roberts, of the state supreme court.

In commenting upon the two propositions urged by Senator Barth against the joint resolution passed by the legislature, Judge Roberts today said:

"Senator Barth is mistaken in his assumption that under this constitutional provision it would be possible for the liquor dealer to sell a sandwich for an exorbitant price and give away all the liquor he cared to to the purchaser of the sandwich. A slight investigation of the law would have convinced the senator that he was in error in this statement. It is a well established and fundamental principle that a party cannot do indirectly that which he cannot do directly, and thereby evade the responsibility for his act. Under this constitutional provision the sale of intoxicating liquor in this state, except for certain specified purposes, is prohibited. This prohibition is just as clear, plain and explicit as language can make it, and under it a party cannot sell, directly or indirectly intoxicating liquor.

"Some of the supposed friends of prohibition are criticizing this amendment because it is not what they call bone-dry. In this regard I desire to call attention to the fact that the proposed amendment which will be submitted to the electors of this state, is the most drastic and sweeping provision that was ever originally adopted by any state. It prohibits drug stores from selling anything except grain alcohol for medicinal purposes, and under this provision it would be impossible for the legislature to authorize the sale by a druggist of any other form of alcohol, or intoxicating liquors of any kind.

"I have examined every constitutional provision enacted, and, so far, Arizona is the only state in the Union that has what is called a bone-dry amendment. The remaining states which are bone-dry have, by legislative enactment, prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors. The first constitutional provision in Arizona permitted the use of intoxicating liquor, and it was only, I presume, after the people had been educated that they were willing to adopt complete prohibition.

"In West Virginia they have a constitutional provision not nearly so strong as our own, and it was from this state that the test case testing the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon act was carried to the supreme court. The test case did not arise under a constitutional provision, but under a statute which they had enacted which prohibited the importation of liquor for certain specified purposes. This statute covers some four or six pages, and definitely regulates the liquor traffic in that state. One objection to any so-called bone-dry prohibition necessarily requires

regulation of permitted uses, which could not well be done in a constitutional amendment.

Should Be Considered Victory

"I cannot well understand how any true friend of prohibition could find any objection to the amendment submitted by the legislature, in view of the fact that heretofore in this state we have never been able to procure the enactment of a law regulating saloons, or one providing for county local option. No city, save Clovis, has ever voted dry under the precinct and city local option laws. Would it not be absurd for the friends of prohibition, in view of the inability heretofore to test out the sentiment of the people on the question of prohibition, to attempt in their original enactment to go beyond the limits of any other state in the Union in the attempt to enact prohibitory legislation, with the possibility of defeat at the polls, and thereby setting back the cause of prohibition for many years to come?"

"I have talked to many people from different parts of the state, in all walks of life, and from these people I have gathered the information that, in their judgment, the present proposed constitutional amendment would poll from ten to fifteen thousand more votes than would one making the state 'bone-dry.' This being true, is it not the part of wisdom for all friends of the cause to get behind the present resolution and insure its adoption by the people at the polls?"

The Second Objection

"Relative to the second proposition urged against the action of the legislature by Senator Barth, which I understand to be that:

"The amendment as passed specifically says that the constitution is hereby amended leaving nothing to submit to the people. Under our constitution a legislature can only propose amendments to the constitution, and whenever the legislature proposes an amendment it should be by a resolution providing there should be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of New Mexico for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution."

"I will say that if the action of the legislature is not in conformity with the mandates of the constitution, then the two amendments adopted by the people at the election of 1914, one of which changed the terms of county and state officers, and the other changing the article of the constitution on taxation, were both improperly proposed and have no valid force and effect, because these two amendments were proposed by the legislature in identically the same language as the present resolution.

"A casual reading of the article of the constitution providing for the submission of proposed constitutional amendments to a vote of the people will convince even the laymen that there is no merit in the senator's contention in this regard. In my judgment, this amendment was proposed in accord with the requirements of the constitution in that regard; and further, if there should be merit in the senator's objection, I cannot understand why he did not raise the objection on the floor of the senate so that the defect could have been corrected.

"In this connection it may further be stated that the resolution, as first drafted, contained a provision for

submitting the amendment to the vote of the people on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of this year. But because of the fact that the article of the constitution on amendment provides that an amendment may be submitted 'at such special election to be held not less than six months after the adjournment of said legislature at such time as the said legislature may by law provide,' it was deemed advisable not to incorporate in the resolution a provision fixing a time for the holding the election because a resolution is not a law.

"The provision of the constitution on this question takes care of the question of the matter of submitting the amendment to a vote of the people and requires no action on the part of the legislature in that regard, unless it is desired to submit the proposed amendment at a special election."

REPRESENTATIVE BRYAN DECLARES MEASURE COMES "FROM HIS HEART"

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 8.—Declaring that the measure was "from his heart," Charles W. B. Bryan, democratic representative from Union county, made a fight for his old age pension bill in the house yesterday afternoon.

The bill was reported to the house at opening by the judiciary committee, to which it had been recommended after the military affairs committee had reported it favorably, with the recommendation that it be not passed. It provides for old age pensions of \$1 a month. Judge Barnes, chairman of the judiciary committee, said the bill was in poor form, and that the committee did not believe it wise legislation. That started its author, and within a minute he was swaying the house chandeliers with his oratory.

"This bill is from my heart," declared Mr. Bryan. "I would rather pay more taxes than to see some poor old person go to his grave hungry and half naked. I would not deny full stomachs to the old people who came here and blazed the trails."

Representative Stroud, of Roosevelt county, announced that he would be ashamed to introduce a bill that didn't provide more than \$1 a month. "And I sure would be ashamed to vote for it," he added.

"I was ashamed to ask for a little old \$1 a month," shouted Bryan in reply, "but seeing the crowd I was in I made up my mind I couldn't get any more."

On roll call the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 29 to 19.

The judiciary committee also reported Bryan's free textbook bill with the recommendation that it be not passed, but by a vote of 29 to 17 this bill was re-referred to the committee on education, which has another free textbook bill before it.

Two petitions from workingmen of Bernalillo county, endorsing the Shaw bill for semi-monthly paydays, which has passed the house, were presented in the senate by Senators Barth and Sanchez. They were referred to the committee on railroads.

Senate Bill 44, by Reinburg, which was the only measure on the senate calendar, was recommitted to the ju-

diciary committee, on motion of Senator Reinburg. The senate then adjourned.

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

S. B. 136, by Calisch. Creating a state highway from Montoya to Clovis. Roads.

S. B. 137, by Kerr. Creating a state highway from Florida station to Ojo Caliente. Roads.

S. B. 138, by McDonald. To amend Section 573, Codification 1915, relative to change of venue. Judiciary.

S. B. 139, by Tully. An act to regulate employment of children. Public institutions.

PIONEER DISAPPEARS

Raton, N. M., Feb. 8.—The mysterious disappearance of Frank E. Wilkinson, owner of the Mystic mine on the west side of Baldy mountain, about the first of the year, puzzles his friends who have made a thorough search of the mountains in hopes that some trace might be found of the missing man, says the Range.

Mr. Wilkinson, who is about 70 years old, has not been seen since December 31, at which time he returned from a trip to Raton and, in company with James Faris and friends from Taos, went by auto to the Jackson ranch. From the ranch he walked to the home of Wm. Real at Baldy, and later started over the Elizabethtown trail for his cabin on the west side of Baldy. Nothing has been seen of him since that time. A searching party went out from Baldy as soon as it was learned that Mr. Wilkinson had disappeared, and a thorough search was made of a part of the trail, but the deep snows prevented the searchers from reaching his cabin. His partner, B. K. Gieske, is much concerned over the failure of Mr. Wilkinson to reach the mine, and is continuing a search in hopes of finding some trace of his whereabouts.

WOMAN IS KILLED

Clovis, N. M., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Hart, wife of the Santa Fe roadmaster here, died in a hospital here today. Standing in the door of a bunk car of the work train at Bovina, Texas, yesterday afternoon, she was thrown out when the car was bumped by an engine. Both legs were severed above the knee. She was rushed to Clovis on a special train.

DE BACA'S DOCTOR COMES

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—Dr. W. P. Morrison of the Santa Fe hospital at Los Angeles, arrived in Santa Fe yesterday to examine Governor E. C. de Baca who had been under his care at Los Angeles. In fact, it is Dr. Morrison's treatment which is being administered in the case, the claim being made that Dr. Morrison is the only physician who successfully treats pernicious anaemia. Dr. Morrison arrived at the same time as General Superintendent Bristol of the Santa Fe lines who was accompanied by Division Superintendent Myers on his special car attached to Santa Fe train No. 3 from the south and west. Bristol held a long conference with members of the state corporation commission and Captain W. C. Reid, counsel for the Santa Fe, and then left on his own car for his headquarters at La Junta, Colo.

WILL HAVE PERSONAL CHARGE OF PATROLLING THE BORDER LINE

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 7.—Major General John J. Pershing dropped the title "commander of the punitive expedition" today, and became commander of the El Paso patrol district, relieving Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., who resumed command of the Eleventh division. General Pershing's first official announcement was that there would be no change made at present in the organization of the Mexican border patrol.

"The reception accorded to me as commander of the punitive expedition and to the troops of my command by the American people was most gratifying," General Pershing said today. "It showed us that the people of the United States were satisfied with the conduct of the expedition, and I am deeply appreciative."

Riding on motor trucks, the Sixteenth United States infantry rolled through the city at noon today, and went into camp at Camp Cotton, the first unit of the punitive expeditionary force to reach El Paso from Columbus. The regiment was commanded by Colonel William Allaire. The Sixth United States infantry is scheduled to arrive tomorrow on trucks.

One Soldier Killed

Columbus, N. M., Feb. 7.—The first death among the troops of the punitive expedition since it crossed the border Monday occurred at the cantonment hospital here today, when Private Daniel L. Coffeld of Troop E, Fifth United States cavalry, died from the effects of a gunshot wound received while cleaning his pistol yesterday.

The Fifth and Seventh United States cavalry regiments, together with pack trains Nos. 2 and 3, and wagon companies Nos. 1 and 2, started overland for El Paso early today. The Sixteenth infantry has left for El Paso on motor trucks. Batteries B and C of the Sixth field artillery have also started their overland march to Douglas, Ariz.

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Farnsworth, who has been the base commander, has been ordered to report to El Paso for duty.

EIGHTEEN BODIES FOUND

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Search of the ruins of the tenement destroyed by an explosion and fire last Friday was concluded today. Eighteen bodies, representing the total loss of life, were recovered.

Mexico City, Feb. 6 (Via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 7).—The Mexican foreign office emphatically and officially denied today that Provisional President Carranza had telegraphed his congratulations to the German emperor on the international situation, as reported in a press dispatch from Amsterdam to El Universal. The foreign office explained that the only communication sent to the German emperor by General Carranza had been felicitations on the occasion of Emperor William's birthday on January 27.

Gonzales' Death Denied

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 7.—Andres Garcia, inspector general of Carranza consulates, received a message today

from General Francisco Murguia, commander in chief of the de facto forces in northern Mexico, saying the campaign against Villa's followers was progressing satisfactorily. The message was dated at Santa Rosalia, and denied that there had been any fighting at La Cruz, or that General Francisco Gonzales had been killed in battle.

SILVER CITY MAN SUCCEEDS NEBLETT, NAMED FOR FEDERAL BENCH

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 7.—The governor today appointed R. R. Ryan of Silver City judge of the Sixth judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Colin Neblett to be federal judge of the New Mexico district.

HERDING GOATS, FRANCISCO SANDOVAL'S SON BECOMES LOST

A rancher from the Rociada district has brought in word that on last Thursday night the 10-year-old son of Francisco Sandoval froze to death. The little boy had been sent out late Thursday evening to look after a herd of goats near the Sandoval home in the Penasco Blanco country. He became bewildered, and could not find his way home. A searching party the next morning found his body several miles from home. Last Thursday night was one of the coldest of the year, the mercury reaching five degrees above zero in Las Vegas. Penasco is a little town in the north end of the Rociada valley, where the wind had a straight sweep, making the place much colder than here.

COUNTY CLERK A. A. GALLEGOS NAMES SUCCESSOR TO WILL TIPTON

Miss Frances Emenaker has been appointed by County Clerk Antonio A. Gallegos as his chief deputy. Miss Emenaker takes the position left vacant by the resignation of William R. Tipton, Jr., who goes to Roundup, Montana, to take an important position with the Roundup Coal Mining company. Miss Emenaker is a sister of P. J. Emenaker. She came to Las Vegas a year ago, from Plymouth, Indiana, and was employed as stenographer in the county clerk's office during the last year of the term of Lorenzo Delgado as county clerk. When Mr. Delgado became sheriff, she took a position as stenographer and deputy sheriff, working in his office.

Miss Emenaker has become thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the position, and Mr. Gallegos believes she will become one of the most efficient deputies in the state. Miss Emenaker is an experienced stenographer and bookkeeper, having been employed as stenographer for the Sclosser Brothers corporation in Plymouth, Indiana, before coming here.

County Clerk A. A. Gallegos regrets exceedingly to lose Mr. Tipton. He said this morning:

"I am sorry to see 'Bill' go. He has shown himself to be an all around good fellow. He has learned the routine work of the office in quick time and I believe he would have made an efficient deputy county clerk. How-

ever, I wish him the greatest of success in his new work, and with Miss Emenaker holding down his place here, we expect to get along without any difficulty whatever."

R. R. RYAN IS GRADUATE OF DE PAUL UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 8.—R. R. Ryan, the new judge of the Sixth judicial district, is but 32 years of age. He was born in Chicago September 23, 1884, and has been a resident of New Mexico since 1910. He graduated from De Paul university in Chicago in 1904 and studied law at the University of Colorado, at Boulder. After leaving the university in 1910, he entered the Albuquerque law office of Senator Isaac Barth, and remained there until August, 1911, when he moved to Silver City, where he has since resided. He was admitted to practice before the New Mexico supreme court in January, 1911.

Judge Ryan was one of the Grant county representatives in the legislature of 1915, and was chairman of the Grant county democratic committee during the last campaign. In the contest for the judgeship he had the endorsement of the democratic county organization, the county officers of Grant county, and the Grant county bar. Judge Ryan is capable and popular, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

Capitol Custodians

Governor de Baca yesterday afternoon sent to the senate, for confirmation, the appointments of Judge N. B. Laughlin and Marcelino Garcia, both of Santa Fe, as members of the capitol custodian committee. They were named by the governor to succeed Melvin T. Dunlavy, of Santa Fe, and Frank Butt, of Albuquerque, recently resigned. The appointments went to the senate committee on executive communications.

WILL RAISE REGIMENTS TO FIGHT AGAINST FATHERLAND IF NECESSARY

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Resolutions endorsing the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and pledging its loyalty to the United States were adopted by the German-American National alliance at a meeting which continued in session here until early today. It was also decided, in case of hostilities, to form regiments of German-Americans and turn over to the American Red Cross funds which the alliance has been collecting for German war relief.

The meeting was attended by delegates from 28 states. The alliance is said to have a membership of 3,000,000.

H. S. Swift returned yesterday from a trip to Tucumcari, Dalhart, Clayton and Des Moines, by automobile. Mr. Swift sold a carload of Buicks to J. W. Timmons at Clayton, and also one to J. S. Guy at Des Moines. He reports the roads to be in excellent condition. He left here on Monday, and has traveled about 700 miles. Mr. Swift is a booster for the road to Tucumcari by way of Cuervo, through the Hicks pasture. He says the road is about five hours shorter than the one by Santa Rosa, and that it is in better condition.

BRITISH VISCOUNT DECLARES HER ACTIONS PROVES SHE IS WEAKENING

London, Feb. 8.—Viscount Brice, formerly British ambassador at Washington at Washington, gave the Associated Press today his views of the current phases of the war. Speaking first of Germany's declaration of war zones, and the menace to neutrals, he said:

"This is the first definite step that brings us nearer to peace. It looks like the beginning of the end. Up till now many thought the outcome of the war might be a draw, but now the German government, recognizing approaching economic exhaustion, has become desperate and is resorting to desperate measures. Seeing no other hope of success, it is throwing over every remaining restraint of law and proclaiming its contempt of neutral opinion.

"It undertook the invasion of Rumania in the belief that victory there would startle the world, would appease discontent in Germany and enable it to dictate peace on its own terms. When the German armies scored success in Rumania, the German government thought the time for dictating peace had come. This was its calculation.

"But the offer was made in a way which showed the terms were to be imposed by a conqueror which would enable her to retain most of her ill-gotten gains. She ought to know the allies could not possibly admit such terms. When the allies unanimously rejected the offer because they knew it could not secure a durable peace, the German government grew desperate and determined to try desperate expedients. Hence these submarine threats which almost amount to a declaration of war against neutral.

"We need not be surprised, for the whole conduct of the German government has been of a piece. They began by invading Belgium, an innocent country with which they had no quarrel, merely to gain in advantage. They drowned innocent passengers and crews of passenger ships and merchantmen; many of them neutrals, 1,200 on the Lusitania, alone. They stood by and tacitly acquiesced in the plan of their Turkish allies to exterminate the whole Christian nation of Armenians with unheard of cruelties. And now they are carrying into slavery many thousand peaceful Belgian workmen who are driven by force to toil in their own country."

SUSPICIOUS MAN ARRESTED

New York, Feb. 8.—A man lurking in the shadows on the American liner pier, where the steamships St. Louis, St. Paul and Lapland are docked, was arrested today, and said he was Joseph Lellar, 52 years old, a German marine fireman formerly employed on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania, interned at Hoboken. He was held without bail for examination.

Berlin, Feb. 8 (Via London).—The German foreign office last night asked James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to sign a proposal reaffirming the treaties of 1799 and 1812. The ambassador referred the government official to Spanish and Swiss intermediaries.

WESTWEGO HAD NARROW ESCAPE DAY BEFORE NEW RULE WAS EFFECTIVE

London, Feb. 6.—Five shots were fired by the German submarine U-45 at the American steamship Westwego on January 31, it was announced officially here today. None of the shots took effect.

The announcement follows:

"The master of the United States steamer Westwego reports that on the thirty-first of January, when 50 miles west of Fastnet, his ship was fired at from astern by the German submarine U-45. Five shots were fired, none of which, however, took effect. The master, accordingly, stopped and sent a boat with his papers.

"The German submarine commander then demanded oil from the Westwego, his demands being accompanied by threats to sink the ship if it was refused.

"The claim to take the interests of neutrals into consideration put forward in the German wireless message of February 5, is not strengthened by this report from the master of a neutral ship."

The Westwego, a tanker, sailed from Philadelphia January 17 for Barrow.

"Sail When You Please"

Washington, Feb. 6.—State department officials reiterated today that sailings of American ships to the war zone still were questions for private individuals, and that the government had taken no action, although some statement of its attitude may be issued soon for their guidance. It was also reiterated that there was no change of the status of warbound German ships in American ports. Although the authorities have taken possession of them to prevent destruction or dangers to navigation, they still are German private property and will be so respected.

In fact, it was emphasized here today that all German private property in the United States is safeguarded by law.

Ship Flees Homeward

New York, Feb. 6.—A wireless message 420 miles at sea, telling of the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, recalled the oil tank steamship Communipaw of the Standard Oil company's fleet to this port, which she reached today. The Communipaw was bound for Denmark.

British Passenger Ship Sunk

London, Feb. 6.—Lloyd's reports that the British steamship Port Adelaide, carrying passengers, has been sunk. Ninety-six of the passengers and crew have been picked up at sea. The captain of the Port Adelaide was captured.

The Russian steamer Cerra, of 3,512 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, Lloyd's also reports.

The Port Adelaide was a steamer of 8,181 tons gross, built in 1911 and owned by the Commonwealth and Dominion line. The last report on her movements was on November 12 last, when she left Port Natal for Dakar.

Another steamer believed to have been sunk is the Wartenfels, of 4,511 tons, the Lloyds announced.

Lloyds also announced the sinking

of the British steamship Warley Pickering, of 4,196 tons gross.

Cretic Sails for Mediterranean

New York, Feb. 6.—With six Americans among her passengers, the steamer Cretic of the White Star line sailed for Mediterranean ports from this port today. She had a three-inch gun mounted on her stern. She carried 21 cabin passengers and 85 in the steerage and had a large cargo.

Spanish Vessel Lost

Brest, Feb. 6.—The captain and 12 men of the Spanish steamer Algorta, which was sunk by a submarine, have been landed here by a steam trawler. They were adrift for 46 hours before being rescued, and two sailors died of privation.

British Sailing Ship Sunk

London, Feb. 6.—The British sailing vessel Belford has been sunk, Lloyds announced today. The British ship Belford, of 1,955 tons gross, was last reported sailing from San Francisco on August 3 to Plymouth.

Norwegian Vessel Lost

Lloyds announces that the Norwegian bark Tamara of 453 tons is believed to have been sunk. The Tamara sailed from Black river, Jamaica, on December 6 for Fleetwood, according to marine reports.

Lloyd's later announced the sinking of the British steamship Floridian of 4,777 tons gross. Sixteen members of the crew were landed. The Floridian was built at Sunderland in 1913, and was owned by Fleyland and Company, Ltd., of Liverpool.

SUPREME EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO BREAK THROUGH TEUTONIC LINES

London, Feb. 6.—Arthur Neville Chamberlain, director general of the British national service, outlining the scheme for national service today, said:

"Let nobody suppose that because Count von Bernstorff has been given his passports there is nothing else to do. Germany intends to starve us. The answer must be a blow straight between the eyes which will beat the enemy down and bring him to his senses."

Arthur Henderson, labor leader and minister, who holds the portfolio in the British war council, presided at the meeting, which was open to the public, and Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain made addresses.

Mr. Henderson said the labor supply would only be met when every man and woman not in the army and navy was employed in some work of national importance.

Mr. Chamberlain said the recent action of Germany was interpreted as a sign that she was in a desperate situation, but that if the allies were to secure victory and save themselves from the misery of another winter's war it would be necessary to supply the army with drafts of young, physically fit men, who alone could stand the terrific strain of modern trench warfare.

To Enroll Women

Mr. Chamberlain announced that women would be enrolled, that arrangements would be made to utilize the work of the clergy, and that doctors would be mobilized. Ireland, he said, would be included in the scheme,

but circumstances in that country made necessary some modifications. He pointed out that volunteers would have to make sacrifices. The first thing to do was to start a great publicity campaign. Volunteers would be allotted to occupations, for which they were best fitted by reason of their past experience and a minimum wage of 25 shillings a week would be fixed.

To Note Supply and Demand

Commissioners had been appointed for agriculture and the industries who would keep the central office informed as to supplies and demand. The question was, Mr. Chamberlain continued, where labor was to be found. They could not suddenly destroy non-essential trade. Destruction of capital would interfere with credit. The necessary industries, he said, should recuperate quickly after the war. They had no intention of suppressing any trade, but if labor and material had to be rationed, the shortage must first fall on the less essential trades.

The premier urged every man to place his services and energy at the disposal of the state. Mr. Chamberlain continued:

"The nation must answer the threat of Germany at once. We must build ships to protect our merchantmen, in order to demonstrate that murder on the high seas is futile. We can do it, but the nation must be organized. We must organize civilization to meet organized barbarism. No man or woman has a right to look on while the others are struggling for what is equally important for them."

Premier Lloyd George had pointed out, Mr. Chamberlain continued, that in proportion to her population Great Britain has sent fewer men to the army and navy than any other of the great powers of the west. This was not because she was shirking, but because she was making a larger contribution in other respects. If it was impossible to get the necessary men by voluntary means the nation must save itself by resorting to compulsion.

"The nation is fighting for its life," Mr. Chamberlain went on. "It is fighting for the life of civilization. That is a tragic reality. The treatment of prisoners of war and the civil populations of Belgium and France, together with the sinking of harmless merchantmen at sight, is organized savagery, studied savagery and the most dangerous form of barbarism we ever have been called upon to meet."

NEW JERSEY TO PROTECT SELF

Trenton, N. J. Feb. 6.—The state senate today passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the equipment and pay of the National Guard and naval reserve and for protecting public buildings in New Jersey.

INFORMS UNITED STATES IT WILL NOT SEVER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Washington, Feb. 6.—Information that Switzerland will not adopt President Wilson's suggestion that, in the interest of world peace, other neutrals follow the lead of the United States and break off diplomatic relations with Germany was received here today. So far as is known this is the first response.

Spain's taking over of American interests in Germany and Switzerland's similar action for German interests here, are interpreted as removing both these neutrals from participation in the break in relations. King Alfonso has been officially stated to be waiting for an opportunity that may present itself to make further moves toward peace, and now that the usefulness of the United States has been impaired, stands as the most likely mediator.

Holland Files Protest

The Hague, Feb. 6 (Via London).—It is known that Holland has protested strongly against Germany's decree of unrestricted submarine warfare, but the foreign office refuses to give any details.

Netherlands Excited

The Hague, Netherlands, Feb. 6 (Via London).—Premier Cort von Den Linden made the following statement in the second chamber of the Dutch parliament today:

"Serious events occupy the government's attention. At the present moment it is impossible to give information regarding them, but the government will not neglect to give the chamber information as soon as expedient. There is no reason at this moment for special anxiety."

MEN TAKEN OFF ARMED BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS ARE RELEASED

Washington, Feb. 6.—Official notice of the release by Germany of the 64 Americans held prisoners in Germany for having taken pay on board British armed merchantmen captured by the German sea raider was received at the state department today in a delayed dispatch from Ambassador Gerard. The prisoners were released, Germany claims, because at the time of their enlistment they did not know Germany had planned to treat all armed ships as war vessels.

STANDARD'S SHIPS HELD

New York, Feb. 6.—All ships of the Standard Oil company in trans-Atlantic service will be held in port, pending developments in the international situation, it was learned today.

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.

Too Much Seed Makes Poor Crops, Says County Agent

GONZALEZ ADVISES FARMERS TO USE CARE IN SETTING OUT THEIR CROPS

Following is the first of a series of articles on seeds and related subjects which will appear in The Optic from time to time; the author is County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzalez:

Enough Seed Is Enough

Of late, we have been having many inquiries regarding the quantity of seed which should be used to plant an acre of the different crops. The great tendency of the farmers has been, heretofore, to use too much seed rather than not enough. The amount of seed which should be used per acre of the various grains and other crops will much depend on the quality of the soil and whether or not the crop is irrigated. In San Miguel county we have perhaps three divisions—the irrigated, temporal and dry farm. On the irrigated farms we always use more seed. There is a little difference between the dry farm and the temporal. By temporal planting, we mean the putting in of the crops, depending on the natural precipitation, which may be 20 or 25 inches or more of rainfall, while in dry farming sections, usually there is less than 18 inches of rainfall. Naturally, where the rainfall is greater, a greater amount of seed per acre may be planted successfully, but where the rainfall is limited, any excess of seed is often the cause of failure.

Amount of Seed Required Per Acre

For the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with our agricultural conditions, we give below a table showing the amount of seed which should be used per acre:

- Spring wheat, from 50 to 80 pounds.
- Winter wheat, 30 to 40 pounds.
- Oats, 30 to 80 pounds.
- Barley, 30 to 60 pounds.
- Rye, 30 to 60 pounds.
- Corn (machine planted), five to eight pounds.
- Corn (hand planted), 18 to 25 pounds.
- Cane (in rows), four to eight pounds.
- Cane (broadcast), 35 to 40 pounds.
- Kafir corn, one to two pounds.
- Milo maiz, one to two pounds.
- Feterita, one to two pounds.
- Millet, 20 to 30 pounds.
- Beans (machine planted), 12 to 18 pounds.
- Beans (hand planted) 18 to 35 pounds.
- Peas (in rich soil), 75 to 90 pounds.
- Alfalfa (broadcast), 10 to 15 pounds.
- Alfalfa (in rows from two to three feet), two to three pounds.
- Sweet clover, 15 to 25 pounds.
- Sudan grass (in rows), two to three pounds.
- Sudan grass (broadcast), 15 to 18 pounds.

There is a great tendency for farmers to overestimate the size of their farms and sometimes they underestimate it. This is common, not only among the native farmers, but also among the English speaking farmers. In order to know exactly the amount of seed that one needs, he must first know definitely the num-

ber of acres he is going to plant in this or that crop.

Remember that an acre is approximately 70 yards long by 70 yards wide. If this is kept in mind, there will be no difficulty in determining the quantity of seed requiring to plant the farm.

M. R. GONZALEZ.

LOTS ON WHICH JEWISH SYNAGOGUE STANDS PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT

Herman C. Ifeld this morning received a letter from the United States treasury department, stating that the site for the location of Las Vegas' new federal building has been decided upon. The building will be erected on Douglas avenue, just east of the National Guard armory, and will take in a frontage of 150 feet on Douglas avenue, reaching to the corner of Ninth street, including the site where the Jewish synagogue is located. The consideration to be received is \$9,000.

According to the terms of the treasury department, the abstracts, maps, plats, official certifications, affidavits and evidences of title, deeds of conveyance, and a survey of the site must be in the hands of the department within 60 days. The site also must be cleared within 60 days, and be ready for the construction work for the federal building.

It was through the efforts of Herman C. Ifeld, The Charles Ifeld company, and George A. Fleming, that the site, suggested by them, was accepted. Since the passage of the public buildings act of March 4, 1913, authorizing the federal building here, these agents have been working for this location, and finally their efforts have met with success. According to the acceptance terms, no variations from the offer made by Ifeld, the Ifeld company and Fleming, may be made.

The offer to sell the lots for \$12,000 was later reduced to \$9,000, and was accepted by the department. Payment of the \$9,000 will be made immediately upon the receipt of the deeds. In the opinion of Herman C. Ifeld, who has extensive business interests on both sides of the river, the location is ideal.

"It is fair for everybody," he said to a representative of The Optic this morning. "This is the best thing that has come to Las Vegas, outside of the Storrie dam, in many years. We should congratulate ourselves upon the assurance that we are to have a federal building within the next few months. We have been working for four years, and now that we have it within our grasp, let us all work together to get the building at once. Work will be begun today on the survey of the site, and the razing of the synagogue will start this week. So far, I have not heard a word spoken against this site, and I hope that no one in Las Vegas has the best interests of the Twin Cities so little at heart as to object, and perhaps cause complications, just at the time when

we are assured of a public building, to be erected at a cost of \$116,000."

The appropriation for the building was \$125,000, and the cost of the lots being subtracted, leaves \$116,000 available.

The frontage of the site is 150 feet, on Douglas avenue, and 160 on Ninth street. The lots are Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Block 5, of the Blanchard and Company addition. With the National Guard armory immediately west, the Douglas avenue school building across the street, and the Elks' club across the street east, while the Normal University buildings are just a block away, the new federal building will be in the midst of the most beautiful part of the city.

The assurance of the federal building will help the paving sentiment, which has been growing for the past few weeks, in the opinion of Mr. Ifeld, who, as a citizen and property owner, believes that Las Vegas should do a great deal of paving this year.

UNITED STATES' SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS BRINGS NO MODIFICATION

Berlin, Sunday, Feb. 4 (Via London, Feb. 5.)—Peaceful continuance of German-American relations after the departure of the respective embassies at Washington and Berlin in a sense is indicated by Herr President Wilson in his address to congress to appease a faction of his people angered by what they call an overt slight, judging by all the information of the highest authenticity gathered by the Associated Press. It was stated positively in high political circles that the German orders for the conduct of a submarine war could not and would not be modified; that in Germany the determination to enforce the prohibited zone order was absolute and final and that the only security for shipping was avoidance of the prohibited zone.

Germany, so the Associated Press was informed, resorted to this measure after the "shameful" rejection by the entente powers of peace overtures and only after the fullest determination and as the imperative weapon in defense of its threatened interests; Germany cannot relinquish this weapon—the only one promising a speedy end to the war—reluctant as Germany was to take this step.

The government had hoped that the United States would see it this way, and was actuated by no animosity toward the United States in its determination. Germany, so the high informant of the Associated Press says, is very keenly disappointed and grieved by the terms of Mr. Wilson's message, but the government cannot alter or modify the course upon which it had determined. This official added:

"We can only hope and trust that American ships and American citizens will avoid the danger zones laid down in the German memorandum."

NEW YORK PHONES GUARDED

New York, Feb. 6.—Steps to safeguard the exchanges of the New York Telephone company, operating in New York and New Jersey, have been taken as a result of the international crisis, it was acknowledged at the offices of the company here. The public has been excluded from visits of inspection and entrances are kept locked day and night.

PLANS ARE BEING MADE TO GET INTO SHAPE FOR POSSIBLE WAR

Washington, Feb. 5.—Further steps to make the navy ready were planned today by Secretary Daniels at conferences with Chairman Padgett of the house naval committee, chiefs of all bureaus and assistants.

In a general way, plans include new legislation to empower the president to take over shipbuilding and munitions plants and other private concerns which might be of value to the army and navy.

Formal suspension of the eight-hour law applying to navy yards may be included in the program, as the limited amount of ship-building labor available necessitates it. Indications are that the navy department would decide in the event of war to put its building energies to quick construction of submarines and submarine chasers. Under this theory, it is held, in case of war with Germany, only sporadic light cruiser attacks and submarine operations would be expected.

A bill to place immediately in the hands of the president \$50,000,000 to complete submarines and destroyers now under construction was introduced by Emerson of Ohio.

PRESIDENT ORDERS THAT NO MORE BE CHANGED TO OTHER REGISTRY

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation under the authority of the recent shipping act prohibiting American ship owners from transferring their vessels to any other registry.

In his proclamation the president pointed out that a national emergency exists and that many ship owners of the United States are permitting their vessels to pass to alien registers and to foreign trade in which we do not participate and from which they cannot be brought back to prove the needs of our water-borne commerce without the permission of governments of foreign nations.

Neutral Nations Approve

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 5.—President Wilson's action toward Germany is approved in Chile, says the Mercurio. It adds:

"Latin America, bound to the United States with strong ties, today more than ever before, must support President Wilson."

The newspaper urges the Chilean government to find a common ground on which the nations of South America may second the action of Mr. Wilson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ENDORSES

Concord, N. H., Feb. 6.—The New Hampshire legislature today adopted a resolution endorsing the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

ILLINOIS PROMISES AID

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—The aid of Illinois in the international crisis with Germany was pledged to the president of the United States today by the Illinois general assembly.

GOVERNMENT SAYS CALIFORNIA CASE NOT VIOLATION OF LAW

Washington, Feb. 8.—On the basis of reports received on the destruction of the California and other ships so far, it is stated authoritatively that none of the cases constitutes an overt act which will lead to war with Germany. Officials openly express the belief, however, that the overt act is merely a question of time.

While regarding the destruction of the California as plain evidence that Germany has fully abandoned her pledges to the United States, it was stated that the government will not be hurried into war until there is undisputed evidence of violation of American rights by destruction of American ships or loss of American lives in violation of international law.

All hope, if any ever existed, that Germany might modify her campaign of ruthlessness has vanished. There is no doubt here that it will be a matter of hours or days before an American ship is sunk or American lives are sacrificed. The only effect, so far, of the destruction of the California has been to quicken the preparedness the government is making for the expected eventuality.

McCumber Would Know

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator McCumber, republican, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution today to have the secretary of state, if compatible with public interest, to submit to the senate the government's view of the limitations on the use of submarines demanded by the government for Germany as set forth in the diplomatic correspondence.

"I think it is not clear just what we hold the limitations of submarines to be in this war," said he. "As it was on this subject that we severed relations with Germany, we ought to know as accurately as possible just what the government deems to be an infringement of international law, to the end that we may avoid a conflict if possible and that other nations may be put on their guard as to what we believe to be a gross abuse of these sub-sea craft."

The resolution was not discussed, but may be called up tomorrow.

Queenstown, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Turino has been sunk by a submarine. Her crew has been landed. The Turino was a vessel of 2,702 tons net. She sailed from Norfolk on January 19 for Liverpool.

American Loses Life

London, Feb. 8.—An American negro fireman on the Turino, George Washington, was killed, according to a report received today by the American embassy. One of the survivors is Calvin Bay, an American citizen of Fillmore, Utah.

Washington was one of the three firemen who were killed. According to the information received by the embassy, his wife is now in Liverpool. An effort is being made by the embassy to find her.

Wilson Calls for Facts

Washington, Feb. 8.—President Wilson was in the executive offices when the news of the submarine's attack on the Turino, with the killing of an American negro, was communi-

cated to him. He immediately issued instructions that all the facts be gathered as promptly as possible.

After receipt of the word of the sinking of the Turino, President Wilson went to the state, war and navy buildings. President Wilson went to the office of Secretary Daniels, but it was said that he had planned to make the visit before receipt of the word of the killing of Washington.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Ambassador Gerard, American consuls and the American sailors brought in on the prize ship Yarrowdale are being held in Germany until assurances have been received from here as to the safe departure of Count von Bernstorff and the German consuls, and the safety of German warbound ships in this country. Ambassador Gerard is still at Berlin and not at Bern, Switzerland, as was reported.

It was said at the state department today that sensational reports have become current in Germany that the German ships here have been confiscated and their crews seized. Pending confirmation, Germany has detained the Americans.

Officials here are inclined to minimize the importance of the detention, because they believe it largely has arisen from a misunderstanding, and soon will be straightened out.

Probably 150 Americans are affected in the American embassy at Berlin and the 22 consulates in Germany, the four in Belgium and the one at Warsaw.

Claims Treaty was Broken

Berlin, Feb. 8. (Via London.)—In a prominently displayed leader, the Lokal Anzeiger this afternoon charges the United States with a breach of treaty obligations in "compulsory detaining" in America German subjects who, under the treaty of 1799, are entitled, even in the case of actual outbreak of war, to pursue their avocations unmolested.

Recalling the charges of the violation of treaties and the law of nations made against Germany in the earlier days of the war, the Anzeiger continues:

"The breach of diplomatic relations with the United States will probably be made against the occasion for levelling against us charges of breaking the treaties and international law in order to mobilize the indignation of the whole world against our shameful acts. It is therefore not at all an act of supererogation to point out now, while the deed is still fresh, that the United States, simultaneously with the breach of relations, has been guilty of an unjustified breach of treaty in confiscating German property contrary to treaties between them and Germany, and condemning German subjects, whose profession, in the world of Clause 32 of the treaty of 1799, 'serves the sustenance of the general weal of humanity' to compulsory detention. This, in spite of the fact that the cited article prohibits any molestation of German subjects in the United States even in the case of war.

"If treaties are thus trodden under foot after a breach of diplomatic relations, when President Wilson's phrase that Americans are sincere friends of the German nation is still resounding, what have we to expect if the contingency for which we must

be prepared arrives and war breaks out? If we cannot prevent a breach of treaty we must at least call attention clearly, openly and immediately to the fact that the United States government has violated the treaty of 1799, and the general principles of the law of nations before Germany had undertaken anything which could give the slightest shadow of a pretext for such an action."

Report Through Copenhagen

London, Feb. 8.—The German government will require guarantees that Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador at Washington, and the men on German ships in American ports will be permitted to leave the United States before allowing Ambassador Gerard and other Americans in Germany to depart from that country, according to the Copenhagen Politiken as quoted in a Reuter dispatch from that city.

This information, the Politiken says, is contained in a telegram sent by Ambassador Gerard to the American legation at Copenhagen. All Americans in Germany, including those captured by the German raider in the South Atlantic and taken to Germany on the Yarrowdale, are said to have been detained.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen gives the same report regarding the detention of Americans in Germany and adds the ambassador is not permitted to send telegrams in code.

No Americans Leaving Germany

Copenhagen, Feb. 7 (Via London, Feb. 8.)—Not a single American has arrived in Copenhagen from Berlin since the breaking of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. Reginald Foster, agent in Germany of the Rockefeller Foundation, was expected to arrive here Monday night, having reserved accommodations here by telegraph. He had not reached Copenhagen late last night, and no further word has been received from him.

GERMANY IS SINKING MERCHANT-MEN AT RATE OF 1,000,000 TONS A MONTH

Washington, Feb. 8.—Lloyd's report for the third day of Germany's new submarine campaign shows the undersea boats are maintaining the average of destruction set by the Berlin naval experts as necessary to success.

The third day's report of the losses totalled 27,985 tons and the preceding two days totalled 56,600.

At such a rate the destruction of one million tons a month, which is the German aim, would seem about to be accomplished. German naval experts contend that such an average would cut England off from the world and end the war by her starvation.

It is realized here, however, that the British government is not lacking in measures to keep the sea lanes open, and that these will become apparent as the campaign progresses. It is pointed out that while the world knows of the losses of merchant ships it knows little, if anything at all, about the losses of the submarine flotillas.

New York, Feb. 8.—Nine passenger liners flying flags of the entente allies, two ships of the America line

and one of Holland, are today on the high seas between New York and European ports. All but three, the American and Dutch ships, bound east, are within possible danger of submarines or mines.

In addition, three British passenger ships from New York are due to arrive, but have not been reported. Nearly all have Americans on board. The ships at sea, several of them the largest now in trans-Atlantic service and loaded with rich cargoes, are: American liners—New York from Liverpool, February 3, and Gronland, from Liverpool January 31.

Ryndam (Dutch) from New York for Rotterdam via Falmouth, January 28; and ordered back to this port yesterday when within 24 hours of Falmouth.

White Star liners Baltic for Liverpool, January 29; Adriatic for Liverpool, February 3, and now 1,100 miles out; Cretic for Naples, February 6. French line steamships Rochambeau for Bordeaux, February 4, about 1,900 miles on her way.

Carmania (British) for Liverpool, February 4, about 1,900 miles from this port.

Dante Alighieri (Italian) for Naples, January 24, now in the Mediterranean. Saxonia (British) for London via Halifax, January 29. Italian (British) New York for Genoa, January 29. The Mistocles (Greek) for Greek ports, January 29, now in Mediterranean waters.

Ships that should have arrived but have not reported so far are the Orduna of the Cunard line, which sailed January 21 for Liverpool; Pannonia (British) for Liverpool, via Halifax, January 23, and Taormina (Italian) for Naples, January 20.

On account of the submarine and raider menace, commanding officers of British and allied ships have been taking unusual courses from the usual sea lanes and avoiding the usual sea lanes, thus lengthening voyages and making uncertain their date of arrival. Admiralty orders have also forbidden the use of wireless at sea to give positions.

The Dauntless is Sunk

London, Feb. 8.—The sinking of the British steamer Dauntless of New Castle is reported by Lloyds. Six men of the crew of 23 have landed. Two of them have died, and the other four are in a hospital.

Two More Reported Lost

London, Feb. 8.—Lloyd's reports the sinking of the British steamer Boynecastle, 245 tons gross, and the Swedish steamship Varing, 296 tons.

Americans Take a Chance

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—After delaying her departure several days, the American tank steamer Gold Shell passed out to sea today with a cargo of petroleum for Rouen, France. The tanker, which is owned by the Shell company of California, carries a crew of 47, of whom 18 are American citizens.

Wireless Station Found

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 8.—At the suburban town of Nictheroy on the bay, five miles east of Rio Janeiro, there was discovered today a wireless telegraph station which was established to communicate with German ships which are being detained in the harbor.