

Live Stock

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

NUMBER 38.

IMPURE SEEDS A DANGER TO NEW MEXICO

INDICATIONS ARE THAT STATE
WILL VOTE ON CONSTITU-
TIONAL PROHIBITION

New Mexico has been, is and will continue to be for some time in the future, a dumping ground of other states for their bad seeds, diseased fruit trees and tuberculine cattle. We may have laws to prevent all such importations, but even then, unless these laws can be rigidly enforced, it will avail us little. We do not want to wait until the state protects us against the buying of misrepresented seeds, trees or livestock. We should learn to protect ourselves, for after all, if one does not watch out for himself, nobody else will.

Now that spring is approaching, you will get lots of literature, describing this or that new kind of garden seeds or wonderful oats, wheat, corn or beans, and many other varieties of wonderful forage crops. If the firm with whom you are dealing is not reliable, beware. Thousands upon thousands of trees have been sold to farmers by fruit tree agents, whose sole object was to sell trees. Contracts have been given, assuring farmers of the good quality of the trees, but they were little better than nothing. The contracts did not state the variety, the size or age of the tree, nor the time of the year when they should be delivered, so that on many occasions the trees were delivered in the spring, yes, but what time of the spring? Possibly the last day of May. Trees have been received by farmers so late in the spring that complete failure has followed.

Do Not Import Seeds

Whenever possible, we should not import our seeds. If we have the varieties that are desirable and acclimated, we could do no better than to plant of them. Many times we think imported varieties are the best. This is more often a mistake. Especially is it true of corn, wheat and oats. Any of these grains, if imported, should be from places of higher altitudes. It is always safe to plant corn which comes from the north and of higher altitude. It is never safe to plant corn coming from lower altitudes. Very often good seed is obtained by taking the corn, wheat or oats what we produce at home and washing it and cleaning it of all smut and impurities. This year, especially, the importation of seed oats, wheat and corn, also of potatoes will be almost prohibitive. By using a little care, the farmers will be able to select from their own corn, wheat

or oats, seed which will do very well
for this car.

Last year seven carloads of good field crop seeds came into San Miguel county. These seeds were carefully selected by the county agent before being imported. This year we are not importing seeds, but are using those raised in our own county.

The Inter County Seed and Live Stock Improvement association has done much and is still doing a great deal to protect farmers against the buying of impure seeds. It is almost a disgrace to mention it, but it is true that, while we have been putting forth every effort to improve the seed problem in the county, there have been some merchants in and out of the state who have sold the poorest quality of seeds imaginable, for first class seed. A gentleman from Ribera came to the county agent and very enthusiastically said to him, "Now, Mr. Gonzalez, I am going to show you how to raise good oats and this coming year I will surprise you." The old gentleman was so tickled with the package of oats which he had in his hands that he could scarcely wait for the county agent to examine the oats. He said, "I paid 15 cents for this package of oats, two pounds, at —."

On examining the oats the county agent was disappointed, but more so was the poor old man, on learning that what he had supposed was first class oats, and purchased for such, was nothing but wild oats and smut. It would not be so bad if misrepresentations were made to men who can speak for themselves, but to take advantage of an old man who cannot read, write or speak English, is a sin. More instances of this kind could be cited. There are others at the present time who are trying to sell seeds which are not up to the standard and who should be more considerate of those who cannot judge good seed for themselves.

If we are to standardize our crops, we must all co-operate with honest, unselfish motives and common interest.

M. R. GONZALEZ,
County Agent.

GERARD SAYS HE HAS EVIDENCE
TO PROVE SHE DOES NOT
FEAR WAR

Washington, March 15.—Information which former Ambassador Gerard has laid before the state department refutes various statements that Germany might be contemplating altering her campaign of ruthlessness to avoid war with the United States.

From evidence Mr. Gerard has brought, and that gathered from other sources, President Wilson and state department officials expect Germany is fully determined to continue submarine warfare in violation of international law in the face of the fact that such a policy probably will lead to war with the United States.

President Wilson will continue with his plan for putting the United States

in a state of armed neutrality, and this state will continue until Germany forces an armed clash with an American merchantment or until Germany abandons ruthless submarine warfare.

Mr. Gerard called at the state department today and amplified his reports of yesterday. The former ambassador probably will remain here until late night or early morning, and may see President Wilson before his departure for New York to attend a public reception.

THREATENED STRIKE CAUSE
FREIGHT TO BE ACCEPTED
CONDITIONALLY

San Francisco, Mar. 15.—G. W. Luce, general traffic managers of the Southern Pacific railroad, sent the following order today to all company agents:

"Effective noon today indorse all bills of lading thus:

"Shipment received subject to delay and loss due to delay as result of impending strike."

Similar notices were also sent out by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and the Western Pacific railroads.

Newport News, Va., Mar. 15.—A general order was issued by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad headquarters here today, declaring an absolute embargo on freight shipments in anticipation of the threatened strike. Shipments from all points will be rejected after the close of business today. Shipments from connecting lines, including steamship lines, will not be received after Friday night. With the exception of fuel coal for the railroad itself, no freight will be moved. Practically all ships coming into Hampton Roads will be held up by lack of bunker coal. Work on government ships will be greatly hampered.

ANOTHER CREDIT ASKED

London, March 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, to-day introduced in the house of commons a supplementary vote of credit for 64,000,000 pounds for the current year.

DUTCH CRUISER INJURED

London, March 15.—An explosion on board the Dutch cruiser Gelderland is reported by Reuter's correspondent at the Hague. The explosion, that of a boiler, occurred during the night. One man was killed and 14 men were injured. The Gelderland, adds the correspondent, was towed to Flushing by a torpedo boat. The Gelderland is a cruiser of 3,969 tons. Her complement is 232 men.

GRAYSON IS CONFIRMED

Washington, March 15.—Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Wilson's friend and naval aide, was confirmed by the senate today as medical director and rear admiral in the navy after a long fight against him by republican senators.

GERMANS FEARED IN ENGLE DAM VICINITY

UNITED STATES PUTS STRONG
GUARD OVER IMMENSE CON-
CRETE STRUCTURE

El Paso, March 15.—United States troops from Columbus, N. M., to guard the concrete structure. Secret service agents are also watching the movements of Germans in that part of New Mexico. Two suspected persons passed through Elgie, N. M., recently.

Fear was expressed here today that, in the event of war between the United States and Germany an effort might be made to dynamite the concrete dam and release the great body of water stored behind it for irrigation lands in the Rio Grande valleys. Dr. Edward H. Knopf, who came here from Torreon in January and who admitted having been with Villa as his personal physician, has been located at Cuchillo, N. M., 14 miles from the big dam. He is said to be practicing medicine there. After coming here from Torreon he was seen with a number of German refugees from Mexico, and then disappeared.

American refugees from Chihuahua City say Dr. Knopf at one time offered to raise a brigade of Mexican troops to fight with the government troops against the United States, the brigade to be drilled and commanded by German officers.

Secret service agents here have learned that the Sonora troops of the de facto army which came to Juarez recently and left for Chihuahua City, included a number of German officers. According to a report made to Washington several of the Yaqui Indian commands were in charge of Germans from Sonora.

Translations of Mexican papers published in the interior of Mexico have been received here and denounce General Carranza for his alleged friendship for the German people and his friendly attitude toward the German government.

New York, Mar. 15.—The maximum sentence of 30 days in jail and a fine of \$100 was given today to Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who was convicted of desecrating the American flag by burning it in a "melting pot" in the yard of the edifice. August H. Henkel and Edward Ames, convicted with him, were sent to jail each for 30 days. The jury had recommended clemency for White.

[illegible]

RECENT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE SHOWS HOW INFLUENCE IS FOR GOOD

Santa Fe, March 12.—Why is a lobbyist?

Decide for yourself after reading a few of the many instances in the legislative session just past in which the lobby saved practically all of the meritorious measures that would have fallen by the wayside otherwise. Understand, the lobby included such august persons, as his excellency the governor of the state of New Mexico, his earnest and public-spirited wife, the republican and democratic state leaders, ministers of the gospel, prohibitionists, suffragists, corporation representatives and here and there sinister influences which are mentioned only with bated breath for fear that they are within hearing ready to use their stuffed club on any opponent.

Child Welfare Bill

Take the instance of the meritorious measure, House Bill 288, giving the district court jurisdiction over neglected and dependent children. It was drafted by Charles Springer, who put more zeal and work into its passage than any other bill, but somehow, some sinister influence was holding it up and chloroforming it at every step. It nearly went to sleep altogether in the house committee, it lingered a long while in senate committee and had to be pulled out by main force in the closing hours of the session. Yet, when it came to open vote, not a single voice was recorded against it and neglected and dependent children will in the future have the protection and assistance of the district court in paving the way for a brighter and useful future for them. But had it not been for Charles Springer lobbying persistently and earnestly for the bill it would have died from the start. This is what happened to another of the hobbies of Charles Springer.

Natural History Museum

Mr. Springer had seen in Denver, in New York and in other cities and states, the great usefulness of natural history museums. He saw what benefit they were especially to the public schools and the important bearing they had upon the education of children. He saw how important it was that children should be able to tell the useful birds who save the nation millions, yea billions of dollars from the injurious birds; should learn how to combat injurious insects, should learn the usefulness of medicinal plants, of trees, should know why certain animals are protected by law and become acquainted visually with the great world of nature. So interested was he that he offered to raise \$5,000 among his friends toward the project and embodied in the bill a provision that it would not be effective unless the \$5,000 was paid over. In addition, he promised to help get together the necessary collections without cost to the state. To make it easy for the taxpayers, the bill provided for the use of a building already owned by the state. It all meant that with Charles Springer behind the proposition that the state would receive thousands of dollars from private sources for the founding of a great institution of incalculable benefit to the state and especially to Santa Fe and its school children.

But the same sinister influence that was suspected of opposing the child welfare bill also opposed the natural history museum and succeeded in killing the measure to the irretrievable loss of the state and especially to the capital. Mr. Springer simply quit lobbying for it, for he felt that if the state and especially Santa Fe did not want the money and support of himself and friends for so unselfish and meritorious an enterprise, he certainly would not force it upon them.

Archaeological Bill

Equally strange was the influence that opposed House Bill No. 177, ratifying the change of the name of the "School of American Archaeology" to its corporate name of School of American Research. The bill finally passed both houses unanimously and with a record-breaking vote, showing that there was no real opposition to it from legislators. Nevertheless, it had been chloroformed thrice. The measure was drafted by Frank Springer, the patron of the museum of New Mexico and New Mexico's most useful and learned citizen. It changed but one word in existing statutes, "Archaeology" to "Research." No reasonable man, it was thought, would oppose it for one moment. It put the school in the way of receiving endowments from outside sources and meant eventually that thousands if not millions of dollars would flow into New Mexico as endowments for the school. Yet, the bill lingered in house committee long after measures introduced later had been reported upon. Finally it was reported favorably by unanimous vote of the committee. It was placed on the calendar, then upon the preferred calendar. There it remained after bill upon bill reported upon later was passed. To all intents and purposes the bill was dead. It took hard lobbying by a supreme court justice, by the republican party's most powerful leaders, by friends of the school, to get it upon its passage and it then passed 43 to 0. The friends of the school thought its troubles were over. But it disappeared in committee. At 1 o'clock of the last morning session friends of the school finally spotted it. The bill slumbered in the pocket of the chairman of the committee. He said frankly and brutally that it would remain there, that it created another institution which two years later would ask for a hand-out from the state. It took all the king's horses and all the king's men to show this chairman, that the bill created no new institution, that the state could give no money to it even if the state wanted to, and that its purpose was merely to change the name of a meritorious institution that was bringing large sums of money into the state and was doing a world of good without cost to the state. He finally let go and the bill went through unanimously. But it was lobbying that saved it.

Bar Association Bills

Thus it happened with the excellent code of simplified procedure provided by the State Bar association with the aid of the state supreme court. Some 20 and more bills were involved and the best legal minds of the state had worked upon them gratuitously. They meant a large saving to litigants, to taxpayers, to courts. Put none of the bills would have become law but for

the lobbying of Reed Holloman and other members of the bar association. No legislator had any particular interest in them and therefore they would have been permitted to die. It took all the power of the floor leaders to get a hearing for them. Even as it is one of them died in the house after passing the senate, in the very last hour of the session. It had been voted upon, had received all of the votes, but when these were counted it was found that one vote was lacking to make a quorum. Had the lobby seen to it that one member had been brought in from the smoking room, this excellent measure would have become law. Who still says that the lobby is not necessary and useful?

Prohibition and Suffrage

It was the lobby that forced submission of the prohibition amendment and action was secured so early in the session because it was the most powerful lobby that ever had made itself felt in the legislature. It included two supreme court judges, the present and the late governor, all the party bosses on both sides with the exception of one, the temperance and women's organizations and many of the corporation lobbyists. Woman's suffrage was chloroformed five times and resurrected that many times by a band of devoted women headed by Mrs. Lindsey, wife of the governor. They were assisted by H. O. Bursum, Charles A. Spiess, Charles Springer, Senator Barth and others almost as powerful. They got through the senate submission of a constitutional woman's suffrage amendment but it died in the house. Finally they had the house vote on statutory suffrage for women on presidential electors, constitutional amendments and bond issues. It failed by only one vote, all members voting, the ballot standing 25 to 24. This was at the end of the session. Nevertheless, the women kept on working. They succeeded in persuading three democrats and one republican Spanish-American to change their vote from "no" to "yes" in case they would have the bill brought up again and it would have passed the house by 28 to 21 on a final show down. But it was felt that the time was too short to get it through the senate and therefore the effort was not made because it would have embarrassed the success of other meritorious measures, as the liquor lobby and most of the Spanish-Americans were doggedly against woman's suffrage.

Smooth Sailing for Other Measures

On the other hand, some measures had much smoother sailing than had been anticipated. The Christian Science bill, supported, however, by a well directed body, having been defeated by legislature after legislature, this time went through with bells ringing and flags flying. The appropriation to complete the new museum building at Santa Fe, it had been expected would find enemies, but it never did, being given place in the appropriation bill from the start and at no stage of the fierce fight over this measure, was attacked or touched adversely. It always commanded unanimous support just as it should have for it was entirely meritorious and just.

Educational Institutions

However, this was not the case with other meritorious appropriations.

Right from the start, word had been passed that no state institution would be given an appropriation greater than what it had last time and that not a single penny was available for starting new buildings. But Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts would not see it that way. He first succeeded in getting through both houses an appropriation of \$8,000 for transportation of students to both normal schools. He then got to work on an appropriation for a much needed dormitory at the Normal University. He managed to get into the appropriation bill \$75,000 for that purpose. There it became the one point of attack by the friends of other institutions who rushed to Santa Fe to lobby. These succeeded in getting similar consideration for the university, the Silver City normal, the state college, the Spanish-American normal and other institutions, so that the chairman of the finance committee declared after the legislature adjourned: "The institutions got \$150,000 more in this bill than they should have had," and one president went home saying that he had gotten twice as much for his institution than he had hoped to secure. A striking instance was an appropriation of \$2,080 for a deficiency incurred through no fault of its own by the San Diego exposition commission. One county and several others who had pledged funds went back on their pledges and left the members of the commission holding the bag. The state had gotten immense benefit from its exhibit; the chairman of the commission had worked very hard and right to make it a success without any compensation to himself. It was he who would have had to pay the bill for the state, thus adding another instance to those proving the ungratefulness of commonwealths. Every effort to have the deficiency included in the appropriation had met iron opposition. It was the last item battled over and it was only the firmness of H. O. Bursum that the state must do justice to those working for its good, that finally included the item and permitted the entire appropriation bill to go to the governor.

Corporation Lobbies

Many an insurance measure was killed by paid lobbyists. This breed, of course, differs from the lobbyists such as were at work on the measures cited as illustration of the usefulness of the enthusiast who lobbies for a pet project, or for a party principle, or for a great cause. But even the paid lobbyist has his uses. The Taxpayers' association in effect maintained a lobbyist who is on a salary in order to save the taxpayers and especially the big taxpayers, money and he succeeded admirably. The insurance companies maintain a lobby to kill off fool bills. There is a New York aggregation which keeps an eye on corporation bills and chokes off those which are inimical to corporation interests. There is a medical lobby and a patent medicine lobby. There was a paid union labor lobby which got through a workmen's compensation act and snuffed out several bills unfavorable to labor interests. There was a woman's club legislative committee and there were local lobbies such as lobbied for new counties, for the state fair and for similar causes. The League of New Mexico Municipalities had a paid lobbyist and even the Woman's Board of Trade of Santa Fe found it necessary to lobby for a measure of simple justice. It can be put down as gospel truth,

that but for the lobbyist, amateur and professional, unpaid and paid, the legislature would have accomplished very little and what it would have accomplished would have been the sorriest mess of undigested freak legislation that the world has ever seen.

The Flag Bill

Freakish was the fortune of the state flag bill. Two years ago the legislature passed an act providing for a state flag. The design was by Colonel A. E. Koehler and it was opposed by club women and others because of its bizarre composition and colors. However, it went through mainly because of the lobbying by Colonel R. E. Twitchell. But the colonel determined to design a new flag, a design that would meet approval from those aesthetically and artistically inclined. The bill was introduced as House Bill No. 271, recommended by the house committee and placed on the calendar. But there it hung, limp as a dishrag. Repeated efforts put it on the preferred calendar. Only during the last hours of the session, it came up on motion of Minority Leader Pardue. It passed the house unanimously. Heroic lobbying brought it to a vote in the senate on motion of Baird. Barth called first, voted "No," and others voted "No." There appeared to be not a single "Yes." Baird's name was called. He shouted "Let's do this for Twitch!" It saved the day. Barth changed his vote. "I didn't know that this is for Twitch," he said. "I thought it was for you." Every one followed Barth's example and the bill passed.

For Education's Sake

The appropriation for the experimental station at the state college, was omitted from the appropriation bill. The state college worked hard to get \$5,000 for it. Rupert F. Asplund, who also did telling, persistent, intelligent and successful work for the university and its appropriations, succeeded in getting in the item. State college forces began lobbying and in order to have something to compromise, asked for \$10,000. They finally got \$7,500 or \$2,500 more than they had expected. The Tully good roads bill, finally licked into shape by Charles Springer, would have failed, and so would have the capitol extension bill also finally licked into legal shape by Charles Springer, but for persistent lobbying, and it was the lobbying of Wagner, Conway and Pack that secured the needed appropriations for the educational department, the rounding out of the county school unit bill and the allowance of traveling expenses for county school superintendents. Up to the last minute they pleaded with Senator Clark, the watchdog of the treasury, to permit the last-named to pass and finally wrung consent from him. It was over appropriations that Clark finally clashed with Bursum and the two men had it out with each other.

For the boundary commission bill, two lobbies worked the entire session. It was because they differed that this bill suffered so many vicissitudes and met with the fiercest opposition of any measure, being finally recalled from the governor's office for final changes and amendments.

The minutes of the legislature, the printed journal, the daily newspaper accounts, the printed histories do not give the real happenings of the legislative session, the happenings that are the determining influence, for they cannot tell the incidents of quiet conferences over the dinner table, of brilliant social gatherings where legislation is determined over tea cups and campaign glasses, of the thousands of invisible influences, of wires that are pulled this way and

that, of marionettes that respond to wireless S. O. S. calls.

This much is certain, that in the state legislature just passed less money was spent than was the case in any legislature of the past few decades. Lobbying has become a science of personal influence and persuasion rather than the spending of money. Some legislators were disappointed, it is said, because the harvest they had expected failed to materialize, but most of them were glad to have had the assistance of the lobbyist, and to have listened to its arguments and its advice.

When the house was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday forenoon, Sanchez of Valencia, in a presentation address, conveyed to the chaplain, Father A. Besset, expressions of appreciation from the house for his prayers, and presented him with a black traveling bag containing a sum of money.

Barnes and Pardue had resolutions of thanks adopted expressing appreciation of the work of the floor employees.

Senate Bill 262, the drainage bill passed by the senate the night before, and of much consequence to the Rio Grande Valley, was passed 41 to 0. However, the bill came near being lost in the shuffle, and but for Kaseman keeping his eye on it would have failed because it became buried under a mass of documents and was not engrossed until noon, when it was found and quickly engrossed and signed by the legislative officers.

Senate Bill 42, to punish the unauthorized taking and temporary use of automobiles, passed the house 42 to 0.

House Bill 327 to relieve residents in the new counties of unpaid taxes prior to certain dates, passed 41 to 0, but did not reach the senate.

The house appointed Llewellyn, Pardue and Barnes a committee to confer with the senate regarding the bill to take care of extra legislative expense, but there wasn't a member of the senate who would listen to their pleadings.

A message from the governor announced that he had signed the Christian Science bill, House Bill 283, as well as the following measures: Amended committee substitute for Senate Bill 147, the public highways bill; Senate Bill 78 declaring the road from Farmington to Bernalillo, via Cuba, a state highway.

Senate Bill 244, to pay the funeral expenses of Governor E. C. de Baca. Senate substitute for House Bill 265, pensioning the widow of Governor E. C. de Baca.

Senate Bill 299, prescribing form and rules for chattel mortgages.

Senate Bill 268, authorizing the land commissioner to convey to the United States certain school sections for the Fort Bliss rifle range.

A message from the governor announced that D. W. Condon of East Las Vegas had informed him of inability to serve on the board of trustees of the state asylum. The governor appointed in his place James F. Hinkle of Roswell.

Rank Foolishness

You occasionally see it stated that colds do not result from cold weather. That is rank foolishness. Were it true colds would be as prevalent in midsummer as in midwinter. The microbe that causes colds flourish in damp, cold weather. To get rid of a cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is effectual and is highly recommended by people who have used it for many years an occasion required and know its real value Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

WILL PROCEED UNDER THE NEW LAW FOR AIDING AGRICULTURISTS

A meeting of the residents of San Miguel county will be held on Friday afternoon, March 23 at 2 o'clock in the rooms of the Commercial club, for the purpose of organizing a farmers' loan association. M. R. Gonzalez, county agricultural agent, is at the head of the movement to organize the association, which, he says, has the entire support of the Las Vegas banks. In order that all may understand the manner of procedure in organizing a farmers' association, The Optic has been asked to publish the following information:

Organization.

"A national farm loan association may be organized in any community where 10 citizens owning land desire to borrow an aggregate of not less than \$20,000. The land must be unincumbered or the proceeds of the loan must be used, in part to remove any lien. Loans may be as small as \$100, or as large as \$10,000.

"They must first make application, in writing, for a charter to the Federal land bank of the district in which the association desires to do business. This application must be signed by all those desiring to form the association, stating specifically the name under which they desire to do business, the amount each one desires to borrow, the estimated value of the security each one offers, the territory in which the association desires to do business, how the proceeds of the loan are to be used, and other details set forth in the blank forms which are furnished.

"The application having been signed, together with another blank form furnished, called an 'organization certificate,' the applicants become a tentative organization and elect an agent to represent them, called a 'secretary-treasurer'; they also select a committee of three, called a 'loan committee.' This agent will then receive, from each of the applicants, a subscription to the stock of the association they are forming equal to 5 per cent of the loan they severally desire, which is not required to be paid unless the loan is granted. That is, each borrower must subscribe for such stock to the amount of 5 per cent of his own loan and no more.

"The application for the charter having been signed, the signatures must be acknowledged before a notary public or other officer qualified to administer oaths, and then it must be forwarded by the secretary-treasurer to the Federal land bank of the district.

"Upon its receipt the bank will send its agent to examine into the representations made in the application and, if found satisfactory, a charter will be granted.

"Upon the granting of the charter, the individuals signing the application become a body corporate, which gives it the right to do the business authorized by the farm loan act, to extend its benefits to others by taking in new members from time to time, and to have succession indefinitely. New members must be borrowers whose loans may be as small as \$100 or as large as \$10,000.

"Let it be plainly understood that farmers can organize at once, but they can not borrow money until the banks are established.

Management.

"After the charter is granted the applicants no longer act in their individual capacity, but become merged as shareholders into a corporation, which has a separate existence created by law, under the same name which has been chosen and set forth in the original application and organi-

zation certificate. This corporation will have directors and officers selected by the shareholders to do its business in accordance with the by-laws which the shareholders make for their guidance. The active executive officer of the association will be the secretary-treasurer, and his duties are set forth in section 7 of the farm loan act.

Powers.

"These associations are organized for the primary purpose of giving to each borrower the benefit of the combined credit of all its members to the extent of the capital contributed and the limited liability they each incur, and hence the associations are required to indorse every loan made to members. It is also through these associations that the borrowers will ultimately become the owners of the Federal land banks. The association decides whether any loan shall be made or not by refusing the application for every loan which is considered unsafe or even doubtful. No loan can be made unless it is approved by the loan committee after examination of the land offered as security.

"The national farm loan associations are not limited as to the number of their members. After one is organized it may serve an entire neighborhood by receiving new members. Each association may obtain in loans for its members twenty times the amount of its stock in the Federal land bank, no matter how large its holdings of stock may become by the growth of the association.

"1. No loan may be made except upon the security of first mortgages.

"2. The amount of the mortgage can not exceed one-half the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent of the permanent improvements thereon, which must be insured.

"3. The proceeds of the loan must be used for the extinguishment of preexisting indebtedness or for productive purposes, which includes the purchase of live stock, fertilizers, equipment and improvements (see section 12, farm loan act.)

"4. Every mortgage must contain an agreement to pay off the debt (principal and interest) in fixed annual or semiannual installments.

"5. The amount of each installment may be fixed by the borrower, but can not be less than sufficient to pay off the debt in 40 years, nor greater than to pay it off in 5 years.

"6. The rate of interest charged any borrower can not exceed 6 per cent per annum.

"7. The borrower can not be called upon to pay the debt except by the installments he originally fixes, unless he defaults, but after five years he may pay off the whole or any portion at his option at any installment period."

WILSON IS WELL.

Washington, March 12.—President Wilson had completely recovered today from the cold which kept him in bed most of last week, and held two conferences, the first with Senator Martine, the new democratic leader of the senate, and the second with Secretary Lansing.

BANKER MUST SERVE

Washington, March 12.—Penitentiary sentence of five years given to former President Thomas R. Sheridan of the First National Bank of Roseburg Ore., for misappropriation of bank funds, was today made effective by the supreme court which refused to review his conviction.

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

GOVERNOR VETOES MEASURE THAT RAISED THE LIMIT IN PERCENTAGE

Santa Fe, March 15.—Governor Lindsey has killed two more bills; Senate Bill 87, prohibiting change of venue in criminal cases on application of the state; and Senate Bill 269, to permit counties, cities, towns and villages to increase the limit on bonded indebtedness from 1½ to four per cent.

The governor signed the following measures:

H. B. 285, the Albuquerque charter bill, permitting towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants to formulate their own charter.

The workmen's compensation act.

The Australian ballot act.

The state budget bill.

The \$200,000 bond issue for capitol extension to be voted on at a referendum.

S. B. 253, fixing the rate for the publication of delinquent tax lists.

S. B. 158, creating county boards of education.

H. B. 367, providing for the relief of homestead settlers.

H. B. 344, declaring the road from reserve to Datil, via Aragon, a state highway.

Repealing chapter 78, 1915, Session Laws, relative to delinquent taxes and the sale of tax certificates.

H. B. 338, appropriating \$776,83, to reimburse the sheriff of McKinley county for funds expended in bringing a prisoner from Montana.

H. B. 333, allowing employers to form mutual insurance organizations.

H. B. 288, providing for the care of dependent and neglected children.

H. B. 267, declaring the road from Taos to the Colorado line a state highway.

H. B. 257, providing night schools for illiterates.

H. B. 250, annexing the Willard-Albuquerque road to the Camino Real.

H. B. 203, declaring the road from Florida station to Magdalena a state highway.

H. B. 260, providing for the appearance of the state in the suit to quiet title to the rifle range at Las Vegas.

H. B. 142, prescribing qualifications of jurors and regulating the drawing of juries.

H. B. 337, appropriating \$4,112.15 to reimburse the county of Luna for money expended in the prosecution of the Villa bandits.

H. B. 270, granting power to the state engineer to extend the time for the completion of irrigation works and power projects.

H. B. 181, providing \$900 a year for the New Mexico Historical society.

H. B. 177, granting the School of American Research use of the Museum of New Mexico.

H. B. 224, appropriating money for the erection and maintenance of a public bath house at Hot Springs, Sierra county.

H. B. 18, relative to the killing of livestock by railroads.

H. B. 83, providing for penalties for allowing drainage or irrigation water to flow over public highways.

H. B. 140, providing traveling expenses for county school superintendents.

H. B. 268, defining surveyors and regulating the practice of surveying.

H. J. R. 16, appropriating \$720 for extra pay of capitol employes during the legislative session.

H. J. R. 20, providing for the distribution of the 1917 session laws.

JAPAN GIVES WARSHIP

Washington, Mar. 15.—Japan's offer of a warship to bring home the body of the late Ambassador Guthrie was

formally accepted today. The usual neutrality restrictions as to coming and length of stay will be suspended. Officials today expressed gratification in the signal honor accorded to the late ambassador by both the Japanese government and people.

WANTS LARGE ATTENDANCE OF NEW MEXICANS AT EL PASO CEREMONIES

Santa Fe, March 15.—Governor W. E. Lindsey, today gave to the newspapers a statement urging upon the people of New Mexico as a patriotic duty attendance at the ceremonies in El Paso on Monday, March 19, which will mark the end of the long service of the New Mexico National Guard on the border. The railroads have made a round trip rate of one and one-third fare for the occasion, and the governor feels that the state owes it to the officers and men who have served in the guard to show them that their services and personal sacrifices are fully appreciated at home. He will be present himself and will review the guards. He will also present to General Pershing the medal voted to him by the New Mexico legislature in recognition of his services in Mexico. Governor Lindsey's statement follows:

"As a private citizen, I feel that I have been remiss in failing to voice the appreciation I have felt of the services the New Mexico Guardsmen, officers and men, who have performed a duty for our state and our country. Unexpectedly precipitated into the executive office just at the close of a legislative session, the press of business has given me no opportunity to say what I feel about the patriotic service these men have performed, and I am heartily glad of this opportunity, at the end of their period of service, to go to them personally and tell them what I know to be true, that not only the governor of New Mexico, but the people of the state as well, understand the sacrifices they have made and appreciate the splendid service they have rendered.

"The present is a time when patriotic service must not be permitted to pass unrecognized. I feel that it is a patriotic duty for every citizen of New Mexico who can do so go to El Paso on Monday next and join with us in telling our soldiers that their services are understood and appreciated at home. I hope that delegations may be organized in the nearby towns and that citizens individually will attend these ceremonies insofar as is possible. I am sure that if the character of this occasion is understood that the attendance of New Mexico people will be large. It is a recognition of patriotic duty well performed by our young men of the National Guard, and every citizen of New Mexico is under personal obligation to let our boys know that the hardships they have endured and the work they have done are recognized and appreciated at home. No more convincing demonstration of our appreciation can be given than by attendance at the ceremonies in El Paso next Monday."

Governor Lindsey and a party of officials and others will leave Santa Fe for El Paso Sunday night. Authority for the occasion was granted under House Joint Resolution No. 25, passed during the closing hour of the legislature, and the ceremonies were originally planned to take place at Las Cruces. Convenience for the greatest number, however, caused the change to El Paso.

County Commissioner Fidel Ortiz will return Saturday from Santa Fe, where he has been on official business.

MARGARITO ROMERO DIES SUDDENLY

Margarito Romero, one of Las Vegas' foremost citizens, died at 12:30 o'clock this morning, at his El Porvenir mountain home, after a brief illness. Mr. Romero went to El Porvenir yesterday morning for a rest. As he was eating dinner, he was stricken with an attack of heart failure, and Doctors E. B. Shaw and H. M. Smith were summoned from Las Vegas. He suffered a great deal until about 6:30 o'clock last night, when he said he felt better. Dr. Smith returned to Las Vegas at that time. About 8:30 p. m. Mr. Romero suffered another attack of the disease, to which he was subject, and his suffering was severe until shortly before his death at 12:30 o'clock this morning. However, he was conscious until the last, and spoke to those about him up to five minutes before he died.

Present at the bedside when the end came were Mrs. Romero, Miss Aurelia Baca and Hipolito C. de Baca. The body was brought to Las Vegas early this morning, and was taken to the undertaking establishment of Charles J. Day.

The funeral will be held at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, from the family residence on West National avenue, the cortege moving from the residence to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, where requiem high mass will be sung by Rev. Father Balland, parish priest. Interment will be in the private lot of the family, at Mount Calvary cemetery.

Margarito Romero was born in Santa Fe county, February 22, 1851, a son of Miguel and Josefa Delgado de Romero. His early education he received in private schools at Santa Fe, and later he was graduated from St. John's Commercial college in St. Louis in the year 1872. In 1873 he entered the mercantile business here as a clerk, and soon afterward engaged in business for himself, organizing the Romero Mercantile company, which business still continues on the Plaza. He was owner of El Porvenir resort and sawmills, was interested in mining in the Porvenir country, and did a great deal of development work at the mines there. He was treasurer and collector of San Miguel county from 1899 to 1901, mayor of Las Vegas from 1902 till 1906, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in Santa Fe in 1910. Mr. Romero was president of St. Joseph's society.

Mr. Romero was married 43 years ago to Irene Delgado, who died a little more than three years ago. To this union were born 11 children, all of whom died in infancy, the oldest living to be but 6 years of age. Two years ago he was married to Miss Maria Baca, of this city, who survives him. Others who survive are his oldest brother, Trinidad Romero, of San Antonio, Texas; his second oldest brother, Eugenio Romero, treasurer and collector of San Miguel county; and three sisters, Abelina R. de Baca, of Santa Rosa; Josefa R. de Lopez, wife of Deputy Sheriff Felipe Lopez, of San Miguel county, and Julianita R. de Baca, of Springer. Two brothers, Hilario and Benigno, are dead, and also two sisters, Aniceta R. de Lopez and Manuelita R. de Gonzales.

Mr. Romero was a first cousin and a close friend of the late Governor Ezequiel C. de Baca.

Mr. Romero had not a personal enemy. His political enemies looked upon him as a personal friend, and those who have known him, even though of different political faiths, have been the first to say of him that

he was an honest man, a good man and a charitable one. Mr. Romero was a republican, and during the last campaign his independent leadership gained many followers for the independent republican ticket, which later was fused with the democratic ticket.

It was said of him this morning:

"In the death of Mr. Romero, Las Vegas has lost a good citizen. He was always progressive, and was interested in every movement for the benefit of his home city. Truly, in Mr. Romero's death, we have lost the best man in New Mexico."

It was not so much for his political activities nor his progressiveness that Mr. Romero was loved, but it was for his charity. Many are the poorer residents of the county who are telling today of how "Don Margarito" has, many times, helped them in times of difficulty; how he has given them clothing when they were cold, and food when they were hungry. Every Christmas, Mr. Romero gave presents to the poor people of the country. Every Christmas morning the children of Las Vegas were the guests of Don Margarito at his store on the Plaza. Good things to eat, clothing and toys were given out in large numbers to the rich and poor children alike.

While Mr. Romero had no children of his own, he was a lover of the young people and reared a number of boys and girls who have since become prominent men and women.

It is for his charity that Don Margarito Romero will be remembered by every resident of the county, long after his mortal body has returned to the dust.

LOSS OF BAGDAD, MECCA AND MEDINA MAKE THEM FORSAKE NORTHERN LINES

Boston, March 15.—"The capture of Bagdad by the English has tremendous religious and moral significance to the Mohammedans of Turkey," says Dr. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commerce for Foreign Missions, in a statement issued today in response to requests for his opinion as an expert in Turkish affairs.

"The Turks have lost their sacred shrines, Mecca and Medina, to the Arabs, and now the seat of the caliphate for 500 years and the tombs of their great caliphs are in the hands of the 'infidels,'" the statement reads. "The Turks have never dreamed that dissolution of the empire could commence at that end. They have regarded Bagdad and the Holy City as the last Turkish strongholds, to which they of the west could flee when Constantinople and their western possessions passed from their hands.

"There is evidence that this will mark the beginning of a withdrawal of Turkish forces from the northern line of defense. Private advices show that preparations to that end were in contemplation six weeks ago. It is impossible to rush supplies and reinforcements to the Bagdad region, as the single line of railroad from Constantinople lacks yet some 150 miles of reaching Bagdad, and could be cut in the vicinity of Mersine and Alexandretta. The Turkish forces operating in the northeast against the Russians are from 100 to 200 miles beyond the rail head at Angora.

"The American Commission for Armenian and Syrian Relief is already arranging to send a relief commission to Bagdad from eastern Arabia."

TEUTONS BELIEVED TO HAVE DRAFTED PLANK ABOUT FOREIGN CONCESSIONS

Washington, March 14.—Confidential diplomatic reports of representatives of a neutral government in Mexico passing through here on their way to Europe say the German bank in Mexico City and the German legation there are guiding virtually the entire financial and diplomatic affairs of Mexico.

According to these reports, the action of Mexico in sending recently to the American representatives a note on the subject of peace in Europe was directed by officials of the German legation, while the German bank is said to have come into control of the Mexican financial situation.

It is declared that the German bank has accepted quantities of paper issued by the Mexican government, and that the institution appears to have at its disposal unlimited resources. From the tenor of the reports, it appears that a large quantity of German money has reached the Mexican government. The German legation is said in the reports virtually to be directing every move of the Mexican government, both internally and externally.

Considerable attention is given in the report to the Mexican constitution, which goes into effect May 1, it being declared that several of its provisions apparently were devised as a means of assisting the cause of Germany in Mexico at the expense of the interests of the entente allies and the United States.

Article 27 of the new constitution, which provides for the confiscation of concession or property of foreigners, is regarded as especially dangerous to the entente allies and neutrals in general. Developments in the near future, the reports indicate, will be directed at ousting from control of the oil fields American, British, Dutch and other interests. Although it is not specifically stated in the reports that such is the fact, the diplomat forwarding them has reason for believing that in return for the favors done for the Mexican government, certain promises and conditions have been imposed which will serve to bring about a close alliance which obviously could be used against the United States in the event of war between the United States and Germany.

The reports omit all mention of the Zimmermann letter to the German minister in Mexico. The arrival in Mexico of American Ambassador Fletcher is mentioned, the report, which was written for the confidential information of the diplomat's government, adding that the writer does not believe, in view of the situation, that the presence of the American representative will bring about any change in the conditions.

El Paso, Texas, March 14.—Government officials here have received information from confidential sources in Chihuahua City, Mexico, that the Germans residing in that city offered to raise a German regiment in northern Mexico to fight with the Mexican troops in the event that the United States declared war on Germany, and Mexico became involved. German reservists from the United States, and German residents of Mexico were to make up this regiment, it was said.

HERNANDEZ'S COMMAND DEFEATED IN ENCOUNTER WITH MURGUIA'S COMMAND

Chihuahua City, Mex., Mar. 13 (Via El Paso Junction, Mar. 14).—Official announcement was made here today of a battle between the Villa forces

commanded by Nicolas Hernandez and the defacto troops of General Francisco Murguia's command, 40 miles south of Parral, near Rosario, Durango.

The battle lasted for six hours and resulted in a defeat and rout of the Villa rebels, who fled to the Sierras of Durango. No date for the battle was given in the official announcement. The losses were said to have been heavy on the Villa side.

Two thousand Sonora troops passed through here today enroute to Jimenez and Parral to garrison that district.

Amnesty Offered All Mexicans

El Paso, Tex., Mar. 14.—Following the announcement that amnesty had been granted by General Carranza to all Mexicans except those directly connected with the Villa movement and the death of Francisco I. Madero, it became known here today that Carranza officials have been working secretly among the Mexican refugees on the American side of the border to induce them to return to Mexico at once.

These efforts have been directed especially at the former Mexican army officers who have been political exiles. Offers of personal guarantees, restoration of confiscated property and free transportation have been made to a number of these expatriates, according to reliable information here.

CITIZENS' TRAINING PERIOD WILL ATTRACT ATTENTION OF HIGH OFFICER

General Pershing, commanding the army department in which Las Vegas is located, expects to visit the citizens' training camp which will be held here next summer. It is the general's intention to inspect each such camp in his jurisdiction. Harry W. Kelly of this city, who is in San Antonio, Tex., on a vacation trip, has written friends here that, since he has seen some of the big military camps in that section and has learned what the citizens' camps are like, he is of the opinion that Las Vegas will be called upon to play host to a large number of men next summer.

Mr. Kelly assured Major H. L. Lauback, who has charge of the training camp, that Las Vegas would give him every co-operation. He suggests in his letter to Las Vegas that the citizens begin at once to do all in their power to make the camp a complete success. The fact that the camp site is supplied with running water, is within easy reach of the electric power line and is located so admirably for a comfortable place of residence for the citizens in training to be soldiers, makes Las Vegas the logical place for the camp.

UNITED STATES NAVY TO HAVE SIX VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION SOON

Washington, Mar. 14.—Bids on six thirty-five knot scout cruisers, received at the navy department today probably insure immediate placing of contracts for all the ships. Four companies submitted figures. With the exception of the bid of the Union Iron Works company of San Francisco all were direct and within the \$6,000,000 limit set by congress.

The Cramps, Philadelphia, lowest bidders, offered to construct two ships at \$5,950,000 each, one in 30 months and the other 32. Modifications in design proposed by the company would reduce the price to \$5,910,000 each.

The Seattle Construction and Dry Dock company, which already has a contract for one similar ship at less

than \$5,000,000, offered to build another in 30 months at \$5,975,000. Figures were submitted on the basis of an eight-hour day and the government would assume the cost for any speeding up expenses.

The Fore River Shipbuilding company proposed to build two ships in 30 and 31 months' time at \$5,996,000 each. The proposal of the Union Iron Works stated that because of high freight rates and cost of labor on the Pacific coast, the ships could not be built there within the \$6,000,000 limit. As an act of patriotism, however, the company proposed to undertake construction of two at a flat price of \$6,000,000 each in 30 and 31 months.

The Cramps' bid was based on the understanding that the company would not also be required to construct a battle cruiser, as its plants are not of sufficient capacity to build both scout and battle cruisers at the same time.

COUNTRY BELIEVED TO BE ENTIRELY DOMINATED BY JAPANESE INFLUENCES

Washington, Mar. 14.—American Minister Reinsch at Peking today reported to the state department that China had severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and that the German minister had been handed his passports.

China has taken possession of all German merchant ships in Shanghai, about six in number, placed their crews on shore under guard and placed armed guards on the vessels. Advice to the navy department today from the senior officer in Chinese waters gave no further details.

Seizure of the German ships may be taken by Germany as an act of war, as in the case of Portugal. China's action may be followed by seizure of German property in China, which is extensive. In addition to all the concessions held by Germany in Chinese cities, which it is presumed will be seized as quasi public property, there are extensive private German holdings in China. Latest figures show that there are about 3,000 German civilians scattered through the republic, but it is not known whether they will be interned.

China's action is expected to have a far reaching effect on far eastern history, as it aligns her with Japan and other entente powers. German trade, which before the war had become the most dangerous competitor to British and Japanese trade in China, amounts to about 20 per cent of Japan's, and offered a tempting prize for the latter.

The phase of the commercial situation was widely discussed at the Paris economical office when measures to drive Germany out of the far eastern market were adopted.

The immediate effect of China's severance of relations probably will be a greatly increased output of munitions for Russia. China is Japan's source of iron, and has provided much of the raw material on which the latter's immense munition trade has been built up. China also has six large arsenals, which, with her mines, will add large resources against Germany.

China has already sent 100,000 coolies to France and Russia and can increase the number almost without limit. So far the men have gone under private auspices as laborers.

Apparently as yet China has not committed herself to accept the allies' invitation to enter the war as an active participant. Immediately after America's severance of relations with Germany, China began to discuss similar action and during the negotiations the French and Belgian

legations in China invited her on behalf of the entente to declare war on Germany in return for a remission of the Boxer indemnity and permission to increase her customs taxes. Diplomatic sources in Washington, however, said the entente promised merely a postponement of the Boxer indemnity, not its remission.

On March 4 the cabinet definitely voted to sever relations, but President Li Yuan Hung refused to accede on the ground that such power was his alone. The cabinet resigned, withdrew to Tientsin and finally returned when the president agreed with the break. On March 10 the president and the cabinet appeared before the house and asked approval of a severance of relations, which was granted by a vote of 431 to 87. The senate later agreed.

Meanwhile the entente invitation to enter the war remains in abeyance, apparently pending a better agreement as to terms. Recent dispatches from Peking have spoken in high terms of the part American Minister Reinsch has taken in the steps leading up to China's action.

MR. LINDSEY TO BE GUEST OF HONOR AT MILITARY SPECTACLE

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 14.—A review of the troops of the El Paso district, including the New Mexico field artillery will be held here Monday afternoon by Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., in honor of Governor W. E. Lindsey of New Mexico, who will be here on that day to present a medal to Major General John J. Pershing, commander of the southern department. General Jose Carlos Murguia, General Pablo Gonzales and their staffs from Juarez are expected to attend the review. General Pershing also will attend.

SUGAR MEN EXPECT SLUMP

Chicago, March 14.—The annual meeting of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' association was held here today. Truman G. Palmer, secretary, urged members to be prepared for a slump in prices when the war, which he said, was responsible for present high prices, is over. H. H. Rolatt, Denver, Colo., presided at the meeting.

FOURTEEN LOST LIVES

Canonsburg, Pa., March 14.—Fourteen men were killed by the explosion in the mine of the Henderson Coal company at Hendersonville, near here yesterday. Thirteen bodies have already been brought to the surface. Another body was found today, and will be taken out later.

HOLLAND MAKES PROTEST

Washington, Mar. 14.—Holland has protested to Great Britain against detention of British ports of more than a dozen steamships loaded with foodstuffs and supplies for the Dutch government. The ships are under government charter, and some of them are said to have been detained six weeks or more.

A FATAL EXPLOSION

Olean, N. Y., March 14.—Six men were killed in an explosion which destroyed the solvent factory at the Howard plant of the Aetna Explosive company at Emporium, Pa., today, according to a telephone message.

Washington, March 12.—Paramount federal authority over navigable rivers and government exemption from damage liability in their improvement, the supreme court decided today in Kentucky test cases, does not extend to their non-navigable tributaries.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED BY STORM

New Castle, Ind., March 12.—With 21 persons dead and 200 injured Newcastle today began clearing away the debris left by the cyclone which swept the southern part of the city yesterday afternoon. Fully 500 homes were destroyed or badly damaged. The estimates of the property loss remained at about \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Peter Day, 58, died from her injuries at a hospital, being the fourth of a family of six to meet death in the storm. Three daughters were dead when found. A fourth daughter escaped injury by being in another part of the city. Peter Day, the head of the family, was injured.

An unidentified body late today was said to be that of Ernest McLean, 11 years old. His brother, Jesse McLean, one of the seriously injured, also died today.

The death list began to dwindle early today when persons who had been reported killed began to appear or were found among the injured. Searching of the ruins continued, but as no more bodies were found, the hope was expressed that all had been accounted for. The city was under police and military control approaching martial law. Several companies of Indiana National Guard were patrolling the damaged district. All saloons and factories were closed. Workers from the factories were busy clearing the streets.

The tornado struck the city from the west after levelling the rolling mills of the Blue River Valley. It swept through the entire width of the city from Sixth to Twenty-fifth street. The first homes in the path of the twister were practically levelled to the ground, after which the wind apparently raised slightly, taking the roofs from the houses from Tenth to Twentieth streets, where it again dipped, sweeping practically every house before it to Twenty-fifth street.

The greatest damage was done in the south part of the city where a great many of the factory employes reside, and several thousand were homeless throughout the night. Two hundred special officers were sworn in by Mayor Watkins and a strict patrol of the affected districts was maintained.

The tornado cut a path from 300 to 500 feet in width through the city for a distance of 18 blocks. It entered the city limits near the southwest boundary line, and worked its way in a zig-zag manner north for two blocks and then east. It turned south near the eastern limits and left the city in a southeasterly direction.

Because of darkness and a heavy fog last night, it was impossible to tell the extent of the damage. A chill wind was blowing and added to the suffering of those not rescued promptly. Three or four ruins caught fire, and at least one body was found badly burned after the fire was extinguished. The storm lasted only a few minutes.

The entire city turned its attention to rescue work, with Major P. A. Davis of the Indiana National Guard and Mayor Watkins in charge. Three companies of Indiana National Guard were here before 1 o'clock. A citizens' relief committee was being organized and will take up the work of giving assistance.

Casualties in Country.

Communication with nearby villages was broken off, but reports from persons coming into New Castle in automobiles were that at least

seven persons had been killed in the vicinity.

It was reported three had been killed at New Lisbon, three at Moreland and three at Mount Summit. The tornado played many freak acts as it whirled its way through the city. On a number of streets every house with one exception was levelled to the ground, and in one block every second house was wrecked and the other homes escaped untouched. Entire roofs were torn from houses and carried for squares, and one house was picked up and carried a half square and set down again practically unharmed.

Storm Hits Hagerstown.

Richmond, Ind., March 12.—The death toll of yesterday's tornado in Wayne county was increased to four early today by the finding of the bodies of two laborers near Hagerstown. Hagerstown is 16 miles west of Richmond, and the storm that struck is believed to have been the same one that wrought such havoc at New Castle.

UNITED STATES ISSUE PROCLAMATION DESCRIBING DEFENSE MEASURES.

Washington, March 12.—Formal notice that American ships traversing the German submarine zone are to carry "armed guards for the protection of the vessel and the lives of the persons on board" was sent by the state department today to embassies and legations of all foreign governments in Washington.

Following is the text of the communication as made public by the state department:

"In view of the announcement of the imperial German government on January 31, 1917, that all ships, those of neutrals included, met within certain zones of the high seas, would be sunk without any precaution being taken for the safety of the persons on board and without the visit and search, the government of the United States has determined to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board."

GERMAN POSITION ATTACKED

Berlin, March 12 (Wireless to Sayville).—French troops this morning attacked the German positions south of Ripont in the Champagne district, but were repulsed, says an official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. In the Aisne sector and in several districts along the River Aisne and in Champagne yesterday there was especially strong artillery firing.

Take HERBINE for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels where it is expelled. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

FORMER CHAMPION DEAD

Sioux City, Ia., March 12.—George H. Howell, formerly Iowa tennis doubles champion, died here last night after a long illness. Howell's death is attributed to an injury received while playing tennis 12 years ago.

An Aid for Indigestion

When you see a cheerful and happy old lady you may know that she has good digestion. If your digestion is impaired or if you do not relish your meals take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach, improve the digestion and cause a gentle movement of the bowels. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

COMMERCIAL CLUB RECEIVES LETTER FROM UNITED STATES ARMY

Secretary O. L. Williams, of the Las Vegas Commercial club has received an official communication from the southern department of the United States army, informing him that Las Vegas has been selected as the place at which the New Mexico civilians' training camp will be held, from July 21 to August 20. The communication from Colonel Omar Bundy follows:

"Headquarters Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"March 5, 1917.

"Mr. O. L. Williams, Secy.,

"Las Vegas Commercial Club,

"East Las Vegas, N. M.

"Sir:

The department commander directs me to inform you that he has confirmed the tentative selection, made by his predecessor, the late Major General Frederick Funston, of Las Vegas as the place at which the New Mexico civilians' training camp will be held. The period selected for this camp is from July 21 to August 20, next.

"The officer in charge of these training camps, or one of his assistants, will communicate with you in due time with respect to this camp, and some representative of his office will visit Las Vegas shortly.

"Respectfully,

"OMAR BUNDY,

"Colonel, Adjutant General."

ANNOUNCES NO FURTHER DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES WITH BERLIN.

London, March 12.—A Peking dispatch to Reuters says that the house of representatives, at a secret session, approved the government's diplomatic policy, including a rupture with Germany.

The Chinese office announced February 9 that it would sever diplomatic relations with Germany if the unrestricted submarine warfare decree was put into effect. On March 4 the Chinese cabinet agreed that relations should be broken but President Li Yuen Hung refused to accept the decision of the ministers, and Premier Tuan Chi Jui resigned. Three days later, however, the premier resumed office after President Hung had agreed to give the cabinet full power to frame the country's foreign policy, and also on condition that parliament should vote on the question of a breach with Germany.

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

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING DISAPPEARANCE OF WEAPON ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 12.—It became known today that a machine gun belonging to the Seventeenth United States cavalry was stolen from the machine gun platoon quarters here two days ago. An investigation has been ordered, and a search is being made for the machine gun, both on the American and Mexican sides of the river.

MUCH EXTRA WORK IN MARCH

It's between seasons, when few persons perspire as health demands. The result is double work for the kidneys, to throw out waste eliminated through pores when persons perspire. Overworked kidneys need help. B. H. Stone, Reading, Pa., writes: "When I need a kidney remedy, I rely on Folley Kidney Pills." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

DEATH PENALTY TO BE INVOKED IF MRS. SMITH IS CONVICTED OF MURDER

Denver, Colo., March 12.—The state will ask for the death penalty in the case of Mrs. Stella Newton Moore Smith, charged with the murder of her husband here January 13, last, was indicated today when he trial began in West Side court.

In the forenoon session 23 veniremen had been examined and six tentatively passed by the state. Challenges of the prosecution were confined to questions as to the death penalty and opinions regarding the case.

Two of the 18 dismissed veniremen were discharged because of fixed opinions. One was prejudiced because of race and the remainder were opposed to the death penalty, they told the court.

Thirty-five veniremen were in the panel summoned for today, and 125 more have been summoned to appear tomorrow morning. Most of the challenging of prospective jurors was done by the prosecution, the attorneys for the defense asking but few questions. The defense, it has been indicated, will be self defense.

Neither Mrs. Smith's 12-year old daughter, Mildred Elaine, nor her former husband, William H. Moore was in court. Both will play prominent parts in the trial.

When Mrs. Smith came into court she smiled at her attorneys and shook hands with each, and then sat down. As the prospective jurors took their places Mrs. Smith drew from the lawyers' table a pad of paper and pencil, and throughout the questioning took notes.

ALL RESERVES AND OFFICERS ON LEAVE TO BE SUMMONED FOR SERVICE.

Washington, March 12.—Mobilization of the complete fighting strength of the navy has been recommended by naval officers. The approval of President Wilson is required before orders can be sent calling out the reserves, assembling the naval militia and releasing all active officers now on shore duty for sea service. Immediate graduation of the first class at Annapolis would be included in the plan in order to make up as far as possible the threatened shortage of officers. An active recruiting campaign also would be necessary,

Sign of Good Digestion.

When to Take Chamberlain's Tablets
When you feel dull and stupid after eating.

When constipated or bilious.
When you have a sick headache.
When you have a sour stomach.
When you belch after eating.
When you have indigestion.
When nervous or despondent.
When you have no relish for your meals.
When your liver is torpid.
Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

MORE APPOINTMENTS MADE

Washington, March 12.—President Wilson today sent the following nominations to the senate: William H. (Big Bill) Edwards of New York, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York; Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, N. Y., customs collector at Rochester, N. Y.; Albert L. Moise, of Philadelphia, customs appraiser at Philadelphia.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

SENTIMENT WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH AWARDFING OF OZARK TRAIL.

Oklahoma City, March 12.—While the Ozark Trails convention at Amarillo, Texas, is yet some considerable time in the future, extensive preparations are being made by the various route organizations to attend in large numbers. On one route which sent a caravan of more than 600 automobiles filled with good roads shouters to the Oklahoma City convention, arrangements are being made to increase this number very substantially at the Amarillo convention. Other route organizations are no less active. From points in Missouri and eastern Oklahoma, special trains, in addition to automobiles, will be called into service.

The official Ozark Trail will be designated at Amarillo, the judges will have previously inspected competing routes scoring each under an adopted set of rules that will permit the arriving at a decision automatically. One of these rules, and an exceedingly important one, in the case of a tie in the score, allows the judges to score the activity and enterprise displayed by the people building their road, therefore it is fair to assume that the route with the largest delegation at Amarillo will be regarded as the one most enterprising and, naturally, having an advantage over rival routes.

Good Road Work.

Claude, Texas, March 12.—Work on the Ozark Trails across Armstrong county is progressing rapidly. When finished it will be 32 miles long, 32 feet wide, completely equipped with concrete culverts and no grade of more than five per cent. The members of the Armstrong County Automobile association have agreed to pay \$7.50 per annum each to maintain this highway by keeping it dragged.

Missouri Does Her Best.

Leasburg, Mo., March 12.—With rounded corners, permanent culverts and a well graded road, this section will meet Colonel Harvey and the Ozark Trail party confident of having done its duty. The stretch of road allotted to this community was built by popular subscriptions. The ladies became enthused and raised several hundred dollars to help the work along.

"Speed-Up" Meeting.

Mangum, Okla., March 12.—A "speed-up" meeting, representing all of the important towns on the Ozark Trails central route between Oklahoma City and Amarillo, was held here Thursday, March 8. Plans were perfected for finishing the Trail in a uniform manner to meet the required specifications. Information from all points indicates that one of the finest roads in the entire country will greet the inspectors when they come over it in June.

An Oklahoma Intersection.

Beaver, Okla., March 12.—An effort is being made here to promote a highway to intercept the Ozark Trails at the most feasible point. Such a road would give this section direct connection with Oklahoma City and other commercial centers.

Booklet To Be Issued.

A booklet will be issued by the Ozark Trails association, after the official route has been adopted, giving a few facts about each town and other information of an informative nature, according to President W. H. Harvey. The road will be mapped and the distance given between each

town. This booklet will be a high class affair, no advertising or other matter foreign to the subject in hand will be permitted. It will be sold to tourists through various agencies.

Prof. J. I. Tucker, director of the School of Civil Engineering at the Oklahoma State University, is furnishing practical instruction to his senior students by having them do the engineering work on a goodly portion of the proposed Ozark Trails between Blanchard and Tecumseh.

But twelve of the 42 miles of Ozark Short Line in Washita county, Oklahoma, remain to be built. The farmers of the county have graded practically all of the 30 miles now ready for the inspectors.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

New York, Mar. 12.—"Oh, Boy," the new Comstock-Elliott musical comedy with its title that smacks of the Broadway vernacular, is pleasing the crowds at the Princess. Without plot or any great amount of real humor, the piece nevertheless possesses the elements that make for success in an entertainment of its character.

To complete the Shavian circle for the season, Miss Mary Shaw, who was concerned in the suppressed performances of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" when, years ago, that tract passed for a scandalous piece, will revive the play for a single representation here next month, for a charity. Again she will act Mrs. Warren.

A new company of Irish players, recruited in America and trained by the expert Whitford Kane, are about to venture in New York a series of Irish pieces, familiar and unfamiliar, somewhat in the fashion in which the actors of the Abbey theater used to represent them.

Elsie Ferguson concludes here engagement in "Shirley Kaye" at the Hudson theater tonight, and on Monday W. Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Our Betters," will be presented there by John D. Williams. This is the first time a Maugham play has been given its initial production outside of England. The cast will include Chrystal Herne, Leonore Harris, Rose Coglan, John Flood, Fritz Williams and Arthur Chesney.

Minor items of news say that Fred C. Whitney has brought out a new operetta called "Boys Will Be Boys"; John Craig brought E. H. Sothern's "Stranger Than Fiction" to the Garlick this week; Sir James Barrie is expected soon to pay another visit to New York; Miss Mary Garden has gone to Paris and upon her return a few weeks hence will begin picture work.

How to Prevent Croup

When the child is subject to attacks of croup, see to it that he eats a light evening meal, as an overloaded stomach may bring on an attack; also watch for the first symptom—hoarseness, and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

AIRSHIPS FOR NAVY

Washington, March 12.—Purchase of 16 non-rigid dirigible airships for coast and harbor patrol work at a total cost of \$649,250, was announced today by the navy department.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES VESSEL WHICH COMES INTO HARBOR HEAVILY ARMED.

Washington, March 12.—Permission for clearance of the French liner Rochambeau from New York, the first belligerent merchantman to arrive in an American harbor with guns mounted fore, as well as aft, was today granted by the state department, which ruled that the Rochambeau, as a passenger carrying vessel plying usual routes, was a peaceable merchantman, entitled to take adequate precautions against illegal attacks.

Undoubtedly the Rochambeau ruling will lead to a general policy of arming vessels to the fore. It was thought at the time that she had been sent into port largely as a test of the policy of this government, and now that a wide armament is allowed, it is assumed that other entente merchantment will follow suit.

PREFERS FIELD WORK TO A COMMISSION AS STATE'S ADJUTANT GENERAL.

El Paso, Tex., March 12.—Captain Charles De Bremond, commander of Battery A, First New Mexico artillery, announced today he had declined the offer of Governor W. E. Lindsey of New Mexico to become adjutant general of the New Mexico National Guard. He said he preferred to remain in the field here with his battery. He was formerly a Swiss artillery officer.

UNITED STATES TAKES PRECAUTIONS AGAINST POSSIBLE DEPREDATIONS.

El Paso, Tex., March 12.—The war department has ordered a detachment of United States troops sent to the Elephant Butte dam near Engle, N. M., from here to guard the dam and its approaches. It was announced that this was a precautionary measure.

SUPREME COURT SLOW IN PASSING UPON IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Washington, March 12.—Decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson railroad law was again postponed today by the supreme court.

Children who have worms are pale, cross, fretful and sickly most of the time. To rid the little body of these parasites WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE is an approved remedy. When the worms have been driven out the child grows strong, healthy and robust. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BEARD'S TRIAL CONTINUES.

Seattle, Wash., March 12.—The second week of the trial of Thomas H. Tracy, accused of the murder of Jefferson Beard at Everett, Wash., last November 5, when a sheriff's posse and a "free speech" expedition engaged in a pistol battle, began in the superior court here today with a number of the posse on the witness stand.

Farmers and others who live at a distance from a drug store should keep in the house a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It may be needed at any time for cuts, wounds, sores, sprains or rheumatism. It is a powerful healing and penetrating remedy. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

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

WILL POST ROADS

Santa Fe, Mar. 13.—A movement has been inaugurated in Grant county to post all the roads, especially at crossings so that the tourist can tell where he is, where he is bound for and how many miles he must cover to reach his destination. There is a New Mexico statute authorizing county commissioners to expend money for that purpose and it is the purpose to organize a State Automobile club, based on the model of the California Automobile association, which will undertake to mark New Mexico roads as roads are marked in California, where the iron post with the mission bell design is a familiar sight on every highway.

LITTLE GIRL HAD CROUP

Every mother knows and fears croup. Mrs. R. M. Raney, R. F. D. 2, Stanford, Ky., writes: "My little girl had croup every few nights. I began to give her Foley's Honey and Tar and that night she slept well, never coughed, and the next day her cold was gone." Relieves coughs and colds. Contains no opiates. O. G. Schaefer—Adv.

DON'T WANT WOMEN

Santa Fe, Mar. 13.—The coming school election in Santa Fe promises to be most interesting for two reasons. A bond issue of \$25,000 toward paying for the construction of a \$40,000 addition to the high school building and remodeling of the present structure is to be voted on, and a determined effort is to be made to prevent the re-election of any woman upon the board.

NOT BOTHERED ANY MORE

So-called rheumatic pains, grippes, aches, lame back, sore muscles or stiff joints are the result of overworked, weak or disordered kidneys. E. L. Turner, Homer, Ky., writes: "Since taking Foley Kodney Pills I have not been bothered any more." Strengthen weak kidneys and help rid the blood of acids and poisons.—O. G. Schaefer—Adv.

MILLIONAIRE IS SHOT

San Diego, Calif., March 12.—William Clayton, vice president and managing director of the Spreckels company, was shot twice today by Lorenzo Bellomo, bootblack. Clayton was shot as he left his office to go to lunch, and is believed to be fatally wounded. Bellomo was captured.

HERBINE cures constipation and re-establishes regular bowel movements. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

GERARD COMING HOME.

Havana, March 12.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, and a party of 54, sailed for Key West at 10:40 a. m. today on the steamship Governor Cobb.

ANDRES LUCERO DEAD

Santa Fe, Mar. 13.—Andres Lucero, aged 69 years, descendant of one of the Spanish conquerors, died at Springer a few days ago.

An Honest Letter From an Honest Man

Enos Halbert, Poali, Ind., writes: "I contracted a severe cold this fall and coughed continually. Could hardly sleep at nights. I tried several remedies without relief. Got Foley's Honey and Tar and the first bottle relieved me, curing my cough entirely. I can recommend it for all coughs." Get the genuine. O. G. Schaefer—Adv.

Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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The following article is timely and will interest Grand Army men in particular and everybody, as citizens of the United States:

(From the Boston Transcript.)

War as a principle is never righteous, but war as a necessary instrument of defense is honorable. Defensive wars are not wrong. The use of physical force to maintain the ends of justice, liberty and national life cannot yet be dispensed with. The time has not come, or nearly come, when governments can exist without armed force. I agree with the most advanced pacifist that the ideal Christianity is absolute peace. I believe with him that the ideal of Christianity is to suffer evil rather than inflict evil. But I remind my advanced pacifist that humanity has not yet become ideally Christian and that you cannot apply heavenly doctrines to hellish deeds. I believe with all my soul in the Master's teaching, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." But I approve with all my soul the holy anger of the Master when he drove the traffickers out of the temple and made them run the faster by applying the "scourge of small cords" that himself had made. And God pity humanity when it has become so supine that its flabby hand cannot wield the Master's scourge of cords against injustice and wrong.

The call of America is for a loyal and heroic defense of her honor and life. Should these be attacked by any responsible power and that power refuse to make due reparation, then the hand of justice must fall, not alone to punish the miscreants, but to overthrow the power of the system that violates the laws of nations and outrages humanity. Should any foe attack our republic the young manhood of America will be quick to defend it. That attack, when made, will constitute a call not to a few, fine, heroic, gallant souls who would hasten to enlist at the first sign of danger, but a call to every able-bodied citizen of the United States.

Americans share common privileges and a common destiny and Americans must share common dangers and common duties. I am unalterably opposed to any military method that would put the burden of defense upon those of our civilians who might volunteer. The defense of the country is the obligation of all and no mother's son should be asked to make a sacrifice that every mother's son is not asked to make. Call it universal training or universal service, call it what you please, but

I ask America to adopt such a policy as will make it impossible for some of our gallant lads to go to service and to sacrifice, while others remain at home in leisure and in comfort.

And, so I plead with you, young men, for calmness, for a balanced mind, for poise. Do not be swept away by fervid appeals to patriotism, often made by men who, for one reason or another, would never see service. Do not be induced by any surging enthusiasms to sign pledges in college class, or lodge, or society, that will commit you to a course of action that later and better judgment might not vindicate. In the depths of your own soul pledge your loyalty to and your enthusiastic support of your country at all times, but for your action wait until your government proposes a policy that the country commends as equitable and just and honorable for all its citizens. And while you are waiting, young men, take no counsel of fraying fear, but take counsel of high purpose and fine courage.

America calls upon its young men for earnestness in life. Every hour of the present day is big with destiny. Few generations have passed through more critical hours than these through which your generation is passing. Conditions call for earnest view of life and duty, for the serious note in every soul. Young men, guard the spirit of chivalry; be more virtuous than the law requires you to be; do not be afraid to spend yourself and do not look to see if anybody sees you. "Quit you like men; be strong." Have done with trifling. Deny your appetites. End the regime of wine bibbing, senseless show and abandon to sport and pleasure that has been threatening the best of America. Superficiality and frivolity are the enemies of strength and greatness and are out of harmony with the needs of our day. Any young men who can dance along the white way of life today is unworthy of his birthright and untrue to the spirit of this hour. Every young woman who can see in her life naught beyond the dress she wears, or the dance she attends, or the comforts she enjoys, is unworthy to be called a daughter of America. A world is in its Garden of Gethsemane, is being stretched upon its cross; let us watch and be sober.

"America calls upon its young men to have faith in God. That faith stores the mind with noble truths, fills the soul with high aspirations, charges the will with heroic purposes, girds the whole life with unconquerable courage." Faith in God

equips for service and for sacrifice. Young men, take with you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand—"the breastplate of righteousness, the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, the sword of the preparation of the gospel of peace, that yet may be able to stand in the evil day, and having done all to stand," stand for the right as God gives you to see the right; stand for liberty, first born of heaven and beautiful daughter of the skies; stand for America that America may stand intact and strong, the world's fairest exponent of a free, enlightened state, the foe of tyranny, the friend of peace.

Although American farmers are now getting record prices for their products, due to war conditions, importations of agricultural commodities are so large as to cause concern for the farmer's market if the present tariff law shall be in force when the war comes to an end.

Foodstuffs are pouring into the United States at the rate of over \$50,000,000 a month, according to figures just made public by the department of commerce, the total for January being \$51,000,000, and for the first seven months of the fiscal year 1917, ended January 1, the total was \$331,000,000, or nearly \$90,000,000 greater than for the similar period ended January 1913, when the products of American soil were protected by an American tariff law. November, 1916, was the banner month for imports of this character, when \$55,000,000 worth entered.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the food producing countries of the world are straining every energy to feed the 18,000,000 non-producers in the European war, a task which is accompanied by colossal waste through the operation of submarine warfare, destruction of vast quantities of stores, all of which has to be made up. The dairy products of Holland, Denmark, Italy, Canada, the meat and fish products of Norway, Sweden, Canada, the grains of South America, the rice of the Orient, are all being diverted in large measure to the European belligerents, while the belligerents themselves have declared embargoes on their own food products. And still our foreign competitors in these products are able to chalk up a 37 per cent increase in their sales to us. Does not that suggest the possibilities of competition for the American farmer when peace in Europe is restored? Should we still be handicapped with the democratic tariff law, these food-producing countries will turn a larger share of their attention to the free trade market of the greatest per capita food-consuming nation in the world.

The sinking of an American ship without warning, as in the case of the Algonquin, is not regarded as an overt act, dispatches from Washington state. In that case it must have been a covert act.

A coin recently decided a political nomination in Colorado, according to press reports. It usually takes several, and that is what makes the Colorado story so unique.

There's little chance for poor old Germany now. China is likely to brush her other adversaries aside and eat her up.

GOVERNOR LINDSEY WILL KILL MEASURE FOR OFFICIAL TRANSLATORS

Santa Fe, March 14.—Governor Lindsey will pocket veto the bill providing for official interpreters of district courts, as well as the quo warranto act about which there is some doubt as to the form in which it passed and in which it went to the office of the governor.

He signed today the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the Rio Grande Drainage survey, Senate Bill 123. He also signed the banking bill drafted by Attorney A. B. Renahan, and fathered by State Senator W. D. Murray placing trust companies and other state banks under the jurisdiction of the state corporation commission. He also signed the following: House Bill 21, relating to acknowledgements of chattel mortgages; H. B. 280, relative to garnishment of indigent debtors; H. B. 49, providing for the creation of a board for the promotion of uniform legislation; H. B. 257, fixing the time of court terms in Luna county; H. B. 281, providing for compensation for services rendered to receivers; S. B. 176, amending the Clark public monies law by providing that public funds shall be deposited in banks in proportion to the capital and surplus, no deposits in any institution to exceed 75 per cent of the capital and surplus; S. B. 252, providing for the drainage of state lands; S. B. 213, relating to ditches and acequias; S. B. 38, authorizing the state highway commission to enter into an agreement with the United States government for the construction of rural post roads under the provisions of the federal aid road act; Senate Bill 42, providing penalties for the unauthorized use of automobiles; S. B. 76, providing that artisans who repair motor vehicles and persons who store and care for them and furnish supplies, shall have liens on the vehicles for unpaid debts; S. B. 105, relating to proof of signature and handwriting; S. B. 116, declaring the Mora-Cieneguilla road a state highway; S. B. 119, regulating the sale of real estate of lunatics; S. B. 109, granting fire insurance companies the right to insure automobiles; S. B. 120, declaring the Hondo-Newman road a state highway; S. B. 132, providing penalties for any person who falsely represents himself or herself to be blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise defective; S. B. 137, providing for additional assistants to county clerks when the fees collected exceed the entire amount allowed for clerk hire by the county alary law.

S. B. 246, fixing the time for court terms in the Fifth judicial district; S. B. 227, providing that any constitutional amendment proposed at the recent session shall be voted on November 6, 1917; S. B. 218, declaring the road from Elephant Butte via Rodeo to the Arizona line a state highway.

CRILE FOR PRESIDENT

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—Rev. A. D. Crile of Roswell is spoken of as a possibility for president of the State College to succeed Dr. George E. Ladd, who it is said, may be chosen president of the State School of Mines. Governor W. E. Lindsey and Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner, who are ex-officio members of the board of regents, will go to Mesilla Park as soon as Governor Lindsey has completed work on the legislative measures still awaiting action, in order to be present at the organization of the new board of regents. A number of sweeping changes are anticipated.

MEN FROM SEVERAL STATES GOVERNOR SIGNS MEASURE SUBMITTING A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Albuquerque, N. M., Mar. 14.—The joint stockmen's meeting in Albuquerque the middle of next week, March 20, 21 and 22, will bring together the largest representation of sheep and cattlemen ever assembled in this state. The feeling has been growing for some time among cattle and sheep men of New Mexico that they have problems that are peculiarly their own, and that are to be found in no other section of the country. With gradual transition from open range country to range that is largely controlled or fenced pastures problems have arisen that must be solved.

One of the most prominent stockmen in the state puts the situation as follows: "Now, more than ever before do we need to get together to work together for our own interests in New Mexico. Our state land laws are of vital interest to our future prosperity; the cattle sanitary board, the forest service, the homesteader, the management of the remaining public domain, taxes, wild animals and a score of other questions are our own problems and that we alone can solve with fairness to every party. There is no disposition to hurt our interests; but one thing is certain, they are not going to be looked after by anyone better than ourselves."

As the plans for the conventions of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers and the Wool Growers go forward it is evident that this reunion is filling a long felt want. Hotels in Albuquerque report that reservations have already taken practically all their space. A delegation of Arizona cattlemen, a contingent from the Panhandle of Texas, the secretary of the Colorado Cattle Raisers, T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Live Stock association, S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wood Growers, and commission men and buyers from all over the country have already signified their intentions of being present. Every phase of both the cattle and sheep industries are to be represented.

The committee on entertainment has laid plans for both the stockmen and their families. A round-up and smoker for the men and a reception for the visiting ladies forms the amusement for the first night; a get-together banquet on Wednesday night, March 20, and a ball on Thursday night are but a part of the amusements provided.

It is the avowed intention of the committee in charge to make this year's New Mexico convention a better one than the Panhandle of last year.

The sale of excursion tickets for this reunion starts on Saturday, March 17, a fare and a third for the round trip, good for return until the following Saturday, March 24. These rates are in force in the territory bounded by Amarillo, Texas, on the east, El Paso, Texas, on the south, Phoenix, Arizona, on the west, and Trinidad, Colorado, on the north.

A COSTLY INSTITUTION

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—Since Arizona is a state, her legislatures have cost the state a total of \$297,855.91 or more than twice as much as the legislative expense of New Mexico in the same time.

Santa Fe, March 14.—Up to last evening Governor Lindsey had signed the following additional legislative measures:

House Bill 322, to provide for the sale of state lands on deferred payments and to authorize change of outstanding contracts to conform with provisions thereof.

House Bill 252, an act to amend sections 335, 340, 351 and 351, concerning admission to the bar and practice of law. (Emergency.)

Senate substitute for House Bill 265, an act making appropriations for the relief of the widow of the late Governor E. C. de Baca. (Emergency.)

Amended house joint resolution No. 19, proposing the amendment of Sections 12 and 25 of Article VI of the constitution of the state of New Mexico entitled "Judicial Department." The measure submits to popular vote the proposal to redistrict New Mexico into nine instead of eight judicial districts.

Senate substitute for Senate Bill 13, an act providing for a gift of a silver service for the United States battleship New Mexico and appropriating moneys therefor.

Senate Bill 24, an act defining and providing the punishment for the crime of incest.

Senate Bill 107, as amended, an act providing for the transfer of certain funds to the salary fund.

Senate Bill 188, an act to amend paragraph 2927 of the New Mexico statutes, Code 1915, relating to district prohibition.

Senate Bill 221, an act providing for cross complaints and making new parties to an action.

Senate Bill 14, an act to amend section 4282 Code 1915, relating to assessment of costs, in civil actions.

Senate Bill 167, an act providing for the maintenance of the co-operative agricultural extension work. (Emergency.)

Senate Bill 65, as amended, an act providing appellate procedure in civil and criminal cases, and repealing certain sections of the code.

Senate Bill 190, an act relative to motions for new trials and appeals in cases tried by a jury and amending section 4226 of the codification of 1915. (Emergency.)

Senate Bill 20, an act providing for the payment of costs in disbarment proceedings.

WOMAN BADLY BURNED

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—A gasoline explosion inflicted severe burns upon Mrs. T. C. McKay, wife of the well known professor at the School of Mines. The explosion was caused by rubbing a gasoline-soaked piece of woolen goods on a board in an effort to clean it. R. H. Hoffman, passing the house, ran to Mrs. McKay's assistance, extinguishing the flames and thus probably saving her life. Mrs. McKay is burned about face, arms and upper part of the body.

WILL BUILD CHURCH

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—Rev. A. M. Baker lately of Silver City and now of Las Cruces, who preached in Santa Fe lately and has won praise as a builder of new churches, has under-

taken the erection of a new Presbyterian church at Las Cruces. The Fairview cemetery. The child was structure is to be somewhat like a two years old. number of Southern California churches, in bungalow style and institutional in character.

LICENSE MONEY DISTRIBUTED

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—The office of the secretary of state today distributed \$8,621 of motor license fees, the state treasury getting \$3,976.11, the secretary of state for administration \$606.70 and the different counties sums as follows: Bernalillo, \$209.76; Chaves, \$398.36; Colfax, \$189.52; Curry, \$250.25; Dona Ana, \$126.96; Eddy, \$241.96; Grant, \$355.12; Guadalupe, \$92.92; Lincoln, \$93.84; Luna, \$364.78; McKinley, \$59.80; Mora, \$103.09; Otero, \$101.20; Quay, \$212.52; Rio Arriba, \$25.78; Roosevelt, \$218.96; Sandoval, \$17.48; San Juan, \$22.08; San Miguel, \$94.76; Santa Fe, \$76.36; Sierra, \$62.56; Socorro, \$156.40; Taos, \$8.28; Torrance, \$139.84; Union, \$305.44; Valencia, \$37.72.

MONEY FOR DRIES

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—Prohibitionists have started to raise a campaign fund of \$35,000 to carry the prohibition amendment next November. It is felt that it will take many speakers and tons of literature in Spanish and English to assure success.

SANTA FE ARMORY ROBBED

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—Miscreants, for the third time in the past few weeks, broke into the National Guard armory, which is also used as an arsenal, and stole several army blankets and other material. Being a state building, it is proposed to close the structure to all but the National Guard as the state is held responsible for all material and equipment furnished by the United States and must pay for all losses from theft. At present the armory is used by the boy scouts, by the high school basket ball teams and the rifle corps free of charge.

BIG FIRE REPORTED

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—The fifth big fire within 10 days in New Mexico is reported from Anthony, in Dona Ana county, where the horse barn and tool shed of the Daury Farm company owned by El Paso men, burned to the ground. All farm implements and automobiles were destroyed. Smoldering manure set fire to a gasoline tank, the gasoline exploding and scattering the fire all over the structure.

MARY CATRON DEAD

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—Mary Hartwell Catron, granddaughter of United States Senator Thomas B. Catron, and daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Thomas Catron of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, died at El Paso, the funeral taking place in Santa Fe, after private services had been held at El Paso. The body was

LOYAL TO U. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 14.—The supreme officers of the Polish Falcons Alliance of America have summoned a special convention of the organization to meet in this city the first of next month to determine the stand the Falcons should take in the present international crisis. The Falcons will express loyalty to the United States government devise means of alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants of Austrian, Prussian and Russian Poland, and provide funds for the establishment of a military training school to fit the members of the 900 branches of the society for military service under the United States flag in case of war. The alliance is an athletic, gymnastic, idealistic and semi-military organization with a membership of nearly 50,000 young men and women of Polish descent. Branches of the organization exist in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and a number of other states.

POULTRY DEALERS

Des Moines, Ia., Mar. 14.—"Not guilty" plead the poultry dealers to the allegation that they are responsible for the unduly high cost of the Sunday dinner. Someone else is reaping the biggest share of the profits from the present high prices. So say the members of the Iowa Poultry Dealers' association, assembled here today in annual convention. And anyway, add the dealers, the price of poultry is no higher in comparison with the cost of other articles of food. And there you are!

LINDSEY SIGNS THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION MEASURE RECENTLY PASSED

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14.—Governor Lindsey today signed the Australian ballot law passed the recent legislature, the workmen's compensation act; the state budget bill and the state capitol addition bill. He has vetoed a bill depriving the state of change of venue in criminal cases, a Quay county road bond bill, a quo warranto measure, and a bill making it mandatory to have interpreters in all district courts.

ALLEGED SPY RELEASED

Denver, Mar. 14.—Fred Schroeder, a farm hand arrested near Willard, Colorado, and taken to Sterling by Sheriff Patterson, suspected of being a German spy, was released last night on orders from the United States department of justice at Denver. Schroeder was searched by Sheriff Patterson, and nothing was found on his person to bear out the suspicion that he was connected with the German government's secret service.

Try This On Your Eczema

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED WITH SALT RHEUM, TETTER, DRY ECZEMA, ACNE OR PIMPLES, BUY A JAR OF DRY ZENSAL. FOR THAT WATERY ERUPTION, OR WEEPING SKIN, USE MOIST ZENSAL. 75c THE JAR.

E. G. MURPHEY

LEGISLATURE SETS ASIDE \$37,500 TO RELIEVE CONGESTION AT SCHOOL

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 10.—The third New Mexico legislature has written its history and adjourned sine die. Following the precedent that has been established, this legislature prolonged its session beyond the time limit imposed by the constitution. All the authorities agreed that noon today was the last moment that it was possible to hold together, and it was not until 12:56 o'clock this afternoon that the senate was convened. This last day of the session has been variously described as the sixtieth, the sixty-first and sixty-second day. On motion of Reinburg, there was adopted the report of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills which submitted the general appropriation bill. Five minutes later, on motion of Baird, the body was adjourned.

Hinkle Replaced Condon

The house was in recess at the time, but its existence ended automatically with the senate adjournment. However, the house was convened at 2 o'clock which was the time set for convening, and formally adjourned. Just before adjournment a message from Governor Lindsey was read reporting that he had signed seven additional bills. James F. Hinkle of Chaves county has been appointed to the board of the insane asylum at Las Vegas in place of D. W. Condon, who was unable to accept the appointment. The senate at once confirmed this appointment. The senate has sent 36 bills to the governor since the last one was received with his signature. It was impossible to find out how many the house had sent to the governor. The chief clerk of the house claimed that the receipt was in the governor's office, but that office did not have the book, and never does keep it.

Australian Ballot Adopted

One of the most important bills passed at this session was to authorize \$200,000 for an addition to the state capitol. Another important bill passed was that providing the Australian ballot system. Governor Lindsey has signed the bill which provides for the payment of \$100 a month for 50 months to the family of former Governor E. C. de Baca and to pay the expense of his funeral, amounting to about \$1,300. Agreement between the two houses on the general appropriation bill looked for a long time to be impossible. When the conference committee, after a trying session made its report late Friday afternoon the report was quickly adopted and the bill repassed by the senate. When it was reported to the house that body ignored the report of the conference committee and Sanchez of Valencia tacked on an amendment which changed five important items. It was not until 12:30 last night that the conference committee reported reported again to the senate and the bill was passed. It was concurred in by the house within 15 minutes and both houses then recessed until 10 o'clock this morning.

Normal Gets New Building

Teh University at Albuquerque receives 50 per cent increase in maintenance fund, the raise being from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and gets \$20,000 on building account. The Agricultural College in Dona Ana county receives an increase of \$2,000 in maintenance, gets \$5,000 to pay interest occasioned by the failure of the First National bank of Las Cruces which was depository for the institution's funds, and also gets \$7,500 for experiment station work. The School of

Mines at Socorro gets \$2,000 increase in maintenance while the Military Institute at Roswell receives \$7,500 increase in maintenance and gets \$12,500 for building account. The Normal University at Las Vegas gets \$37,500 for building account. The Institute for the Blind at Alamogordo receives an increase of \$5,000 in maintenance and gets \$7,500 for a hospital. The Deaf and Dumb asylum at Santa Fe receives an increase of \$5,000 in maintenance; \$1,000 is allowed for repairs to each of the three armies at Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Silver City, while \$4,800 is set aside for the printing in English and Spanish of the laws and journal of this legislature, \$1,200 being allowed for the translation.

There is provided \$50,000 for the next session of the legislature, and appropriations were made to pay the chief clerks of the two houses, each to have the assistance of a stenographer, while remaining for ten days to clear up the accumulation of work. A deficit of \$2,080 is covered for the San Diego exposition.

Intimations of a veto from Governor Lindsey, it is said upon unquestionable authority, caused the house to ask for the return from the governor of the house bill for the prosecution of the boundary suits of New Mexico against Texas and Colorado. The bill specifically mentioned O. A. Larrazolo to be retained as counsel in the Colorado case to receive \$7,500 in fees and \$2,500 for expenses. As amended and repassed in the house late yesterday afternoon, the bill appropriates \$35,000 for the two suits, the work to be in charge of three commissioners who are to be selected by the governor. The commissioners are to serve without pay and will select the attorneys and fix the amount of their compensation. The bill was concurred by the senate as amended by the house. Democratic members in both houses denounced the bill as graft pure and simple, and declared that this session had been characterized for the large number of petty graft measures.

Watch for Clark

At 11 o'clock Friday night the senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Reinberg presiding, when Sanchez made a speech presenting a watch and chain to John S. Clark, president pro tem. President Clark expressed his gratitude with much feeling. Barth then spoke in expressing his appreciation of the minority for the fairness and justness of the chair's rulings. Calish introduced a resolution that had been signed by every senator expressing appreciation. Dunlavy, Mersfelder, and Bryant spoke along the same lines. In the house Barnes made a speech presenting a silver service to Speaker W. H. Llewellyn. Barnes, himself majority floor leader, was taken completely by surprise when Sanchez of Valencia made another speech presenting another silver service to Barnes. Then Gonzales presented diamond studded cuff links and a tie clasp to Pardue, democratic floor leader. The gift to Pardue was from the republicans.

NEW MEXICO LEGISLATURE MAKES A STEP TOWARD SAFEGUARDING FRANCHISE

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10.—The Australian ballot bill passed by the house this week was passed unanimously by the senate, as was the house bill providing for a state budget. Both measures reached Governor Lindsey late yesterday.

The senate also passed H. B. 293, providing for workmen's compensa-

tion, but unanimously defeated H. B. 333, providing mutual insurance for employees, because of objectionable features.

The senate passed House Joint Resolution 19, proposing the creation of a Ninth judicial district, composed of the counties of Quay, Curry, Roosevelt and De Baca. The resolution seeks to amend the constitution, and the people will have a chance to vote on this piece of political legislation next November.

Measures passed at Friday night's session, in addition to those already mentioned, follow:

H. J. R. 16. Providing extra pay for state capitol employees for the period of the legislative session. The total is \$720.

H. J. R. 24. Amending Section 1, Article 8, of the Constitution to include the 5 per cent limitation on increases in taxation, now provided by statute.

H. B. 260. To quiet title to the land used as a rifle range at Las Vegas.

H. B. 357. Changing the time of court terms in Luna county.

S. B. 182. Providing for the payment of outstanding school warrants.

S. B. 193. Relieving the owners of water in La Luz and Fresnal creeks, Otero county, from charges for hydrographic surveys.

H. B. 196. Providing for official interpreters and translators in district courts.

S. B. 253. Relative to publication of delinquent tax lists. The bill reduces the first rate from 3 to 4 cents per line, and the second rate from 5 to 2½ cents.

H. B. 208. Preventing garnishment or attachment for the collection of debts for intoxicating liquors.

H. B. 288. Providing for the care of neglected and dependent children.

H. B. 177. Authorizing the use of the Museum of New Mexico by the School of American Research.

H. B. 38. Appropriating \$776.17 to reimburse the sheriff of McKinley county for money spent in bringing a prisoner from Montana.

H. B. 252. Providing for the licensing of attorneys.

A bill making public service corporations subject to the control of the state corporation commission, making it necessary for cities and towns to secure the approval of the commission previous to the granting of public service franchises, and permitting the commission to say whether additional franchises should be granted in places where public service corporations were already established and operating, was killed by the senate by a vote of 10 to 21. It had been previously passed by the house by a vote of 29 to 14.

Senator Barth attacked the bill as soon as it came up. "It doesn't need," he said, "the presence on this floor at this time of eminent corporation counsel to show what this bill is. It is the most vicious piece of legislation for special interests that has come before this legislature. It would create absolute monopolies in the operation of public service corporations, legislating out of existence any competition. It is impossible for me to see how this senate can afford to pass it."

Mr. Kaseman, republican floor leader, said he felt the passage of the bill would be a very grave step, and that he was not sure it should be taken. He announced that he had not had the time to look into the measure thoroughly, and that he would have to vote against it. The vote that killed the bill was then taken.

Logging Bill Passed

The perennial logging bill, prohibiting the floating or driving of logs and

Special Fares to Albuquerque and Return

Account

New Mexico Horse & Cattle Raisers Association and New Mexico Wool Growers' Ass'n.

Tickets on Sale March 17 to 21 Inclusive

Final Limit March 24

FARES, ONE AND ONE-THIRD FIRST CLASS ONE WAY FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, PHONE 99 OR WRITE.



L. D. BATCHELOR
Agent

ties in streams, which never fails to make its appearance at a session of the New Mexico legislature, was passed by the house, after considerable debate, by a vote of 21 to 17.

A number of pending house and senate bills declaring various roads state highways were taken up by the house and passed.

Other bills passed by the house at last night's session follow:

S. B. 19. Regulating the sale of real property belonging to lunatics.

S. B. 269. Increasing the limit of bonded indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages to 4 per cent of assessed valuation.

S. B. 24. Defining incest and providing penalty.

S. B. 193. Relieving owners of water in La Luz and Fresnal creeks, Otero county, from charges for hydrographic surveys.

S. B. 76. Providing for liens by artisans for the repair of motor vehicles, and by those who store and care for motor vehicles.

"A GOOD, OLD-FASHIONED PHYSIC"

Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome physic, thoroughly cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach, tone up the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas, or constipation, no remedy is more highly recommended. Do not gripe nor nauseate. Give stout persons a light, free feeling. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

BERNSTORFF NEARS HOME

Christiana, March 11 (Via London, March 12.)—The steamship Frederick VIII left for Copenhagen today with Count von Bernstorff and his party aboard.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

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

NEW MEXICO HOUSE AND SENATE BOTH ARE OPPOSED TO SUCH EXHIBITIONS

Santa Fe, March 9.—A bill making it a misdemeanor to exhibit in public places any "obscene, immoral or suggestive picture," was passed unanimously by the senate at its session last night, which lasted until after 11 o'clock. The bill was introduced by Mr. Barth, of Bernalillo, and penalties provided range from \$100 to \$500 in fines, and from 30 days to six months in imprisonment.

A similar bill, introduced by Gonzales and Llewellyn, was passed unanimously by the house yesterday afternoon. As introduced, this bill imposed a tax on moving picture theaters, but in committee the taxation provision was eliminated.

The senate, late yesterday afternoon, unanimously passed S. B. 158, providing for county boards of education, regulating school bond issues and providing that no more than one member of the state board of education shall be the head of a state educational institution, that one member shall be a city school superintendent, and one member a person not engaged in school work. The bill has the endorsement of the department of public instruction.

The following bills also were passed by the senate late yesterday afternoon and last night:

H. B. 142. Relative to qualifications of jurors, and the drawing and challenging of jurors.

S. B. 246. Changing the time of holding court in Luna county.

H. B. 49. Providing for the creation of a board of commissioners for the promotion of uniform legislation, the commissioners to serve without pay.

S. B. 152. Providing a penalty for the wrongful removal of means of identification of automobiles.

H. B. 181. Providing for the maintenance of a public exhibition of the collections of the State Historical society in the Old Palace.

H. B. 181. Relative to rules and regulations of community ditch districts.

S. B. 249. Providing for the acceptance by the state of the provisions of the national defense act.

S. B. 258. Directing the state engineer to formulate rules and prescribe forms for the filing of record rights to public waters.

S. B. 263. Providing a method for contesting the election of state and district officers.

S. B. 264. Defining conspiracy and providing punishment.

S. B. 266. Providing penalties for the abduction of females.

H. B. 285. Authorizing cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants to adopt a charter. This is the measure designed to give Albuquerque a new system of government, and was originally prepared by Senator Barth.

The senate last night killed H. B. 61, the "trade at home" measure, by adopting a motion by Senator Tully to strike out the enacting clause. The bill required the purchase of goods and supplies for public institutions and public offices and supplies for public works from dealers within the state.

The senate also killed S. B. 214, by Mirabal, restricting state land leases to 20 sections in any one township. The vote on the bill was 12 to 5.

A joint memorial urging the war department to reimburse the southern counties of the state for damages suffered by reason of the operation of army truck trains over the highways, was introduced by Senator Reinburg yesterday afternoon and passed unanimously. Claims for damage to roads

in Dona Ana and Luna counties now are before the war department.

Eighth District Changed

House Joint Resolution 19, the particular object of which is to exclude Quay county from the Eighth judicial district, was passed by the house last night by a vote of 31 to 17. The action was taken after it had been resurrected from the house graveyard on motion of Mr. Mares, of Colfax, the resolution having been tabled at Tuesday's session. The resolution proposes to amend the constitution to create a Ninth judicial district, to be composed of the counties of Quay, Curry, Roosevelt and de Baca. Before its passage last night it was amended to place the new county of Lea also in the proposed Ninth district. By excluding Quay county from the Eighth district, that district would be composed of Colfax, Taos and Union counties.

Measures passed by the house late yesterday afternoon follow:

H. B. 202. Relating to butchers and the slaughtering of livestock.

H. B. 344 and H. B. 345. County highway measures.

H. B. 194. Requiring care for injured railroad employees.

H. J. R. 16. Providing for extra compensation for capitol employees for the period of the legislative session, totaling \$720.

H. B. 240. A fence law.

H. B. 285. Permitting cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants to adopt a charter.

H. B. 318. Relating to changes in county seats.

H. B. 184. Amending the game and fish law.

S. B. 99. Relative to chattel mortgages.

S. B. 181. Relative to district prohibition.

H. B. 300. Providing for the construction of high schools by contiguous school districts.

Expense Bill Passed

The senate bill appropriating \$1,265 to cover the funeral expenses of Governor de Baca was passed unanimously by the house this morning, and now goes to the governor. The house, at this morning's session, also passed the following:

S. B. 227. Providing that all elections on constitutional amendments proposed at this session of the legislature shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of next November.

S. B. 113. Declaring the road from Taos to the Colorado line a state highway.

S. B. 268. Authorizing the state land commissioner to exchange certain school lands needed for the Fort Bliss rifle range for other public lands.

S. B. 167. Providing for further cooperation in agricultural extension work.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, a special steering committee on tax measures, to co-operate with a committee of the senate, was appointed. Messrs. Pardue, Wetmore and Gonzales were named as members.

SPRINGER, KEMPENICH AND ATKINSON ON THE STATE HIGHWAY BOARD

(Special to The Optic.)

Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 9.—All hope of adjournment of the legislature after noon today was dissipated when, after 2:30 o'clock this morning, the house cut to pieces the general appropriation bill as passed by the senate, and 15 minutes later took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning. The senate followed suit 15 minutes later by adjourning until the same

hour. Conflicting opinions were expressed by the authorities last night upon the time when the final adjournment must be taken.

President Pro Tem Clark of the senate declared that the time limit would expire at noon on Friday, and this opinion was concurred in by Attorney General Patton. R. C. Reid, legal adviser to the governor, held that the 60-day limit did not expire until Saturday at noon. Speaker Llewellyn of the house held this belief also, and said that he was supported therein by two of the justices of the supreme court. Those who hold that the term does not expire until Saturday contend that each legislative day must contain 24 hours and that the constitution did not mean to indicate calendar days.

When the senate was convened at 10:40 o'clock this morning the house asked to recall the general appropriation bill for further consideration. For the purpose of considering this bill and for settling upon a time for final adjournment a conference committee was appointed. This committee was composed of Gordon, Mirabal and Barth of the senate and Gonzales, Turner and Barnes of the house. When the hour of noon arrived there has been no report from this committee and the senate remained in session until 12:20. Both houses recessed about that time and did not reconvene until 3 o'clock. Up to that time the conference committee had made no report.

The Normal Appropriation

The appropriation for the Normal University at Las Vegas passed by the senate, provides \$45,000 for maintenance and \$37,500 for a building and a heating plant. The house struck out the item of the \$37,500 for permanent improvements, but made no change in the maintenance. The house raised the maintenance appropriation of the Normal at Silver City from \$43,000 to \$47,300. Throughout the whole of the long bill there is a wide variance between the two houses. The lower house made a total of 22 amendments to the bill as passed by the senate.

The appropriation for the Relief society at Las Vegas carried in a separate appropriation bill is for \$3,000, the same as given by the last legislature.

Money for Boundary Suit

In the boundary suit matter the senate concurred in the house bill which appropriated \$25,000 for the prosecution of the New Mexico-Texas suit, \$10,000 to pay fees of attorneys, who are to be selected by the governor; \$10,000 for preparing the records and briefs; \$5,000 for the expenses of attorney, and in the New Mexico-Colorado suit employs O. A. Larrazolo, paying him \$7,500 and providing \$2,500 for his expenses. The attorney are to receive the amount mentioned when they begin the work. The governor today indicated that he would veto this bill and a new bill is being drafted which leave the selection of the attorneys entirely with him the discretion of the executive.

Smith in the senate late Thursday night introduced a resolution to aid the finance committee for further consideration of his bill to appropriate \$100,000 for a detailed audit and investigation of the offices of land commissioner and state engineer. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 13 to 9. The house bill on employers' liability for workmen's compensation was concurred in late Thursday night by the senate without amendment. The vote was 13 to 9, the democrats opposing.

The Highway Commission

Governor Lindsey sent to the senate just before noon today the ap-



Coughing Tires the Old

Hard winter coughs are very tiring to elderly people. They mean loss of sleep, and they deplete the strength, lower vitality, weaken and wear out the system.

Foley's Honey and Tar

stops coughs quickly. It is a standard family medicine that contains no opiates, and is noted for its quick effect on coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and la grippe coughs, and the chronic coughs of elderly people.

J. B. Williams, Trenton, Ga., over 73 years old says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar for years with the best and surest results."

O. G. SCHAEFER

pointment of the new highway commission, the members to serve six years. Charles Springer of Colfax, William M. Atkinson of Chaves and Eugene Kempenich of Valencia were the men named. This commission will have charge of the construction and maintenance of the state highways, will employ a highway engineer and fix the amount of his salary. The senate at once confirmed these appointments and also confirmed the reappointment of the board of New Mexico museum, which is composed of the following members: Frank Springer of San Miguel, Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, Judge N. B. Laughlin, James L. Seligman, all of Santa Fe. These appointments also were confirmed by the senate. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the indications are that both houses will remain in session at least until midnight, and it is possible that they may not be able to finish the work of passing, enrolling and engrossing the bills before noon tomorrow.

HENRY DREYFUSS, WHO ALLEGED LIBEL, IS GIVEN VERDICT FOR \$30,000

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8.—A jury in the district court at Los Lunas, Valencia county, today rendered a verdict for Henry Dreyfuss of Socorro county giving him a judgment of \$35,000 in the suit against the New Mexican Printing company, publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican. The suit filed was for \$50,000, and alleged libel. It was transferred from Socorro county on the defendants' motion for a change of venue. The story which served as the basis of the suit was published last October in the campaign, and charged that Dreyfuss, some 10 years ago, had insulted and desecrated the American flag. The suit was dismissed as to Bronson M. Cutting, president of the company, the court holding that the plaintiffs had failed to show that Cutting directed and controlled the policies of the New Mexican. The case was four days on trial and was heard by Judge M. C. Mechem. An appeal will be taken.

Will Sacrifice High-Grade Piano

We have had left on our hands at East Las Vegas a strictly high grade piano, and to avoid storage and re-shipping charges, for immediate sale it will be sold tremendously cheap. Liberal terms. Don't fail to write The Denver Music Company, Denver, Colorado, for particulars if interested.

TAKE DOMINATING HEIGHTS OVERHANGING BAPAUME POS- ITION OF GERMANS

From Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press at British Headquarters in France, Mar. 13. Via London, Mar. 14.—The ridge overlooking Bapaume from the northwest, which has come to be looked upon by the British as a sort of promised land ever since the battle of the Somme began last July, passed into the hands of General Haig's troops today. For the first time since the great struggle on this front opened, the British have the advantage of the highest ground and can now look down upon famous German strongholds and a wide extent of the country beyond.

British officers believe they now are in a position to take Bapaume whenever the word is given. Grevillers was captured last night, and the new British lines stretch along the ridge which runs northwest from that point to the outskirts of Achiet le Petit, a point still strongly held by the Germans. In this latest forward movement, the British have taken possession of the noted Loupart wood, consisting of great clumps of trees situated on the shoulder of the high ridge and overlooking the entire Somme battle front.

This wood has masked a great number of German batteries and from it hostile shells have rained upon the British for eight months past. The German positions on the Loupart line had been completely raked by the British guns on Sunday morning, and that afternoon the heavy artillery commenced its work of destruction. Thirty hours of the terrific bombardment was all that the defenders could stand. One prisoner said that he was the only survivor of a squad of 10 who were in a dugout which was blown to bits by a British shell.

British Win at Bagdad

London, Mar. 14.—The British have advanced 30 miles above Bagdad, it is announced officially. The statement says that the British artillery taken by the Turks at the time of the surrender of General Townsend's army at Kut-el-Amara has been recaptured at Bagdad by the British.

TARIFF Commission—Add Cap Hd.. The nominations of the members of the commission were sent today to the senate. Professor Taussig was nominated for a term of 12 years, Mr. Roper for 10 years, Mr. Lewis for eight years, Mr. Kent for six years, Mr. Culbertson for four years and Mr. Costigan for two years. The commissioners are to receive \$7,500 a year each.

British Attacks Fail

Berlin, Mar. 14 (By Wireless to Sayville).—British troops on the Somme front attacked the German lines yesterday and at night in the Ancre sector, the war office announced today. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

Persian Town Captured

London, Mar. 14.—The capture by the Russians of the Persian town of Kermanshah is reported in an unofficial dispatch received here today.

London, Mar. 14.—The American steamship Algonquin has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The Algonquin was attacked without warning, according to a report made by the American consul at Plymouth. The consul states that all on board were saved.

The Algonquin, owned by the American Star line, sailed from New York for London on February 20. There are two American steamships named

Algonquin. The one sunk was recently transferred from British registry. She was a vessel of 1,862 tons gross. She was built in 1888 at Glasgow and was owned in New York. She was a single screw steamer.

According to a later report from J. G. Stephens, American consul at Plymouth, the captain of the Algonquin stated his ship was sunk by shell fire without warning.

The Algonquin was sunk at 6 o'clock on the morning of March 12. The submarine refused assistance, according to the report of the consul at Plymouth. Twenty-seven men have been landed.

According to later advices from Plymouth, the German submarine opened fire upon the Algonquin from a distance of 4,000 yards, firing about 20 shells. These were not sufficient to sink the steamer, so she was boarded by men from the submarine, who placed four bombs and the Algonquin was then blown up. The crew was given plenty of time to leave the vessel.

Too Busy to Give Aid

"It was just after daylight on Monday when we were attacked," said the captain of the Algonquin, as quoted by the press association. "There was no warning. The submarine started to fire at a range of three miles. When about 25 shells had been fired at the Algonquin, of which four hit her forward, the crew decided to take to the boats, and pulled away from the sinking vessel.

"Then the submarine appeared, and with only her periscope showing, sailed around the steamer several times. Finding that the crew had abandoned the ship, the submarine came to the surface. Some of the Germans boarded the Algonquin and placed bombs aft. These were exploded, and within a quarter of an hour the steamer disappeared.

"I appealed to the submarine commander for a tow towards land, in view of the roughness of the weather, but the German gruffly replied: 'No, I am too busy.'

Is Not "Overt Act"

Washington, Mar. 14.—In the absence of official dispatches on the destruction of the steamer Algonquin, officials withheld comment, but the unofficial view was that nothing in the incident changes the situation between the United States and Germany.

President Wilson already has taken steps to place the nation in a state of armed neutrality, under which the breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany is practically the last measure possible short of war. American ships now are being armed to defend themselves against unlawful submarine attack. The general view today is that arming of ships is the only answer to submarine operations short of a declaration of war, which may be made only by congress.

The circumstances that the Algonquin carried foodstuffs, which are contraband, and that she recently was transferred from British to American registry, a transaction Germany might plead she would not recognize, are not taken to outweigh the fact that the ship was reported destroyed without warning. Neither does the fact that apparently no lives were lost mitigate the situation. But the real fact, as unofficially expressed, is that while the destruction of an American ship in such a manner is serious, the American government already has taken all the steps it can take to meet such a case, unless it wishes to take the last step, and declare war.

The real issue of peace or war is expected to come when an American

armed ship has a clash with a German submarine.

A series of destructions of American ships probably would arouse congress to a declaration of war, if indeed Germany should not declare war on us, as many expect, as a result of the first encounter with one of her submarines.

Up to the present, in the absence of action by congress, all that could be done to meet such a case as the destruction of the Algonquin already has been done. It is generally accepted on first reports as not being the "overt act."

Consul Stephens at Plymouth reported the sinking of the Algonquin in the following dispatch:

"Steamer Algonquin of New York, from New York for London with foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine 65 miles west of Bishop's Rock March 12 at 6 a. m. Captain reports vessel not warned and sunk by shell fire. Crew of 27 all saved in own boats. Submarine refused assistance. No other boats in sight."

Cargo Worth \$1,700,000

New York, Mar. 14.—The American steamship Algonquin, with 10 Americans aboard, was sunk by a German submarine on March 12 with a loss of vessel and cargo valued at \$1,700,000. A cable message received here today by her owners, the American Star line, and dispatched from London, told of the apparent safety of all the officers and crew, 27 of whom have been landed. The message said the vessel was torpedoed, but did not indicate where she was at the time.

According to a consular report from Plymouth, England, the Algonquin's captain stated his ship was sunk by shell fire without warning.

The Algonquin sailed from New York on February 20 with foodstuffs. Her destination was London. She was one of the first American ships to leave the United States after Germany established her submarine blockade. Formerly a Canadian-owned boat under British registry, the Algonquin was transferred to the American flag last December when she was purchased by the American Star line. While under Canadian ownership, she was engaged in trade between New York and St. John, N. B.

LAST MONTH ALSO WAS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THE TEMPERATURE AVERAGE

Santa Fe, March 14.—Colder and drier than the average February, was the past month throughout the state according to the official climatological bulletin issued this afternoon by the weather bureau office in this city. However, east of the Rio Grande a fairly general excess of temperature occurred, except that a few of the northeast stations showed a deficiency was over the northwest counties and the northern and southwestern mountain areas. The greatest excess occurred over the lower Pecos Valley and the east central districts. February 1, was probably the coldest day, while February 25 was the warmest and started farming operations in the lower Rio Grande and lower Pecos valleys. Early fruits in those sections have advanced rather far for safety. The deficiency in precipitation was marked with the exception of a small strip from southeast Sandoval to Lincoln county, where a small excess occurred. The greatest deficiency was reported from the southwest and the northwest portions of the state but there was also a large deficiency in some of the northeast districts and from the Pecos

Valley to the eastern border. Many stations had but a trace of precipitation and many had none at all. On the other hand over western Lincoln, Torrance and Bernalillo counties, as well as the lower San Juan and northern Rio Arriba counties, the precipitation was heavy.

PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTS REMAINING ON FARMS LESS THAN LAST SPRING

Santa Fe, March 14.—C. E. Linney, director of the United States weather bureau, in summing up the crop report for New Mexico for March says: "Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year, 274,000 bushels of wheat, compared with 296,000 a year ago and 386,000 two years ago. Price on March 1 to producers \$1.02 per bushel compared with \$1.08 a year ago and \$1.12 two years ago. Estimated stocks of corn on farms, 394,000 bushels compared with 682,000 a year ago and 773,000 two years ago. Price March 1, to producers, 116 cents per bushel, compared with 91 cents a year ago and 100 cents two years ago. The percentage of the 1916 crop of corn of merchantable quality is estimated at 80 per cent compared 85 per cent of the 1915 crop and 88 per cent of 1914 crop. Of oats there were 278,000 bushels on hand compared with 518,000 a year ago and 494,000 two years ago. Price March 1, to producers 65 cents a bushel, compared with 53 cents a year ago and 60 cents two years ago. Barley on hand 46,000 bushels compared with 40,000 a year ago and 51,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers 80 cents per bushel, compared with 56 cents a year ago and 78 cents two years ago.

VIRGINIAN AND HIS WIFE REFUSE TO GIVE DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR

Clarksburg, Va., Mar. 14.—Charles E. Vawter, professor of mathematics at the Virginia Polytechnic institute, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with the felonious shooting of Stockton Heth, Jr., in the former's home here early yesterday. He waived preliminary examination before a justice of the peace at Christiansburg, and gave bond for his appearance before the grand jury.

Details of the shooting still were lacking today, both Dr. Vawter and his wife refusing to discuss it. Heth is in a critical condition in a Roanoke hospital.

PAPERS' SILENCE ASKED

Washington, Mar. 14.—Secretary Daniels sent a protest today to the New York World and the Washington Herald against publication of news stories today in those papers relating to the arming and movements of American merchant ships.

BIG LAND BUSINESS

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—Since New Year, 2,578 public land entries covering 1,257,160 acres have been made in the Santa Fe land office, one of six in New Mexico. During February the entries numbered 139, covering 23,577.80 acres.

SOLD LIQUOR TO INDIAN

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—Juan J. Salazar was today sentenced to 60 days in jail and \$300 fine and costs for selling liquor to an Indian. The sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Colin Neblett.

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

A REVOLUTION

ROCKS RUSSIA

London, Mar. 15.—A successful revolution has taken place in Russia. The reactionary party has been overthrown.

Reports from Petrograd state that the duma, backed by the army, has succeeded in overthrowing the government completely. The revolution centers in Petrograd and Moscow. Prominent reactionaries, including former Premier Sturmer and M. Protopopoff, minister of the interior, have been imprisoned. The government is in the hands of a committee of safety. The garrisons at Petrograd and Moscow went over in a body to the revolutionaries.

The question of the dynasty has been left unsettled thus far. It is reported there is a possibility of the abdication of Emperor Nicholas, who would be succeeded by the crown prince, with Grand Duke Nicholas acting as regent.

Comparatively Bloodless Fighting

The revolution was comparatively bloodless. Some fighting took place on the first day during which bridges in Petrograd were blown up in order to isolate certain sections of the city. As far as is known, no prominent persons were killed. Virtually all the so-called pro-German reactionaries are in custody.

The casualties probably did not exceed 500. It is reported that M. Protopopoff, minister of the interior, has been killed. Emperor Nicholas has been warned that the fate of his dynasty depends on his acquiescence. The royal palace was besieged by revolutionary troops. The emperor is at the front.

The revolution was as successful as it was sudden. It has given complete control of the government of Russia to the duma, backed by the army, and what is termed the "push the war party" is now in power. The revolution, which evidently was carefully prepared, broke out simultaneously in Petrograd and Moscow. The garrisons which obeyed the instructions of the revolutionaries evidently took possession of these cities, after comparatively little fighting and equally small amount of destruction of property. In Petrograd one bridge was blown up and a number of houses belonging to suspected pro-German reactionaries were burned.

Officials Are Arrested

One of the first acts of the revolutionaries after obtaining control of the government was to order the arrest of M. Sturmer and M. Protopopoff, who are now in custody. The revolutionaries are governing the country by means of their decrees. These mandates are enforced by the army, which throughout the trouble has been unitedly in support of the revolution.

All pro-German reactionaries are being rounded up by the new government, which is assuming power under a mandate to push the war against the central powers. Strict military rule prevails and the army has the situation so well in hand that it is not expected adherents of the late government will be able to offer any serious resistance, even in remote provinces.

First Report From Berlin

Berlin, Mar. 15 (By Wireless to Sayville).—There has been a successful revolution in Russia, according to the Overseas News Agency, the official German news bureau.

The following statement was given out today by the news agency:

"The following report was issued in Petrograd on March 14 about the successful Russian revolution:

"The population of Petrograd, incensed by the complete disorganization of transport service and of alimentation, had been irritated for a long time against the government and had become restless. The population held the government responsible for all its sufferings. The government, expecting trouble, took measures on a large scale in order to maintain order, and among other things ordered dissolution of the council of the empire and the duma.

"The Duma, however, on March 11 decided not to accept the imperial ukase, but to continue its meetings. The duma immediately instituted an executive committee, presided over by M. Rodzianko, president of the duma. That committee declared itself to be a provisional government and issued the following appeal:

"Considering the difficulties in regard to domestic tranquility, which are due to the policy of the former government, the executive committee of the duma feels compelled to take public order in its own hands. Fully conscious of the responsibility arising from this decision, the committee expresses the certainty that the population and the army will lend their assistance for the difficult task of creating a new government which will accept the wishes of the people and enjoy their confidence."

"The executive committee rested itself upon the population of the capital which was in full revolution and upon the army, completely united with the revolutionists. It arrested all the ministers and sent them to jail. The duma declared that the ministerial cabinet no longer existed.

"Today, on the third day of the revolution, the capital, where order is returning swiftly, is completely in the hands of the executive committee of the duma and of the troops which garrisoned Petrograd and numbered more than thirty thousand, which troops support the revolution. Dep-general staff, has been appointed commander of Petrograd by the committee.

"Yesterday evening the committee issued proclamations to the people, to the troops, railroads and banks, asking them to resume their usual activities. Deputy Gronski was chosen by the duma committee for provisional management of the Petrograd telegraph agency. (This probably refers to the semi-official Russian news agency.)"

Report Comes from Stockholm

Stockholm, Mar. 14 (Via Berlin and Wireless to the Associated Press to Tuckerton, N. J., Mar. 15).—Reports of serious disturbances in Russia are published in Swedish newspapers. The Tidningen of Sundsvall published a statement that a railroad bridge over the Neva river in Petrograd has been dynamited by revolutionists. The Nyheter of Haparanda prints an interview with a Swedish businessman who arrived in Petrograd Saturday from Moscow. This man is quoted as saying there had been open revolution in many cities of Russia since Thursday of last week.

Especially violent riots are reported to have occurred in Petrograd on Saturday, shops being stormed by mobs. According to this information, publication of newspapers was suspended, and the authorities posted placards warning the people to remain indoors to avoid danger.

The Nyheter says that other travelers from Petrograd report that similar disturbances occurred there on Friday, that the soldiers were compelled to use their sabers and that many persons were wounded.

Dispatches from Stockholm usually are sent by cable via London. In

this instance the telegraph to Berlin and the wireless evidently were employed to avoid the British censorship. This is the first word for several days regarding international conditions in Russia with the exception of a London dispatch last night, quoting a Swedish engineer as saying, on his return to Stockholm from Petrograd, that the reports of outbreaks which have appeared in Swedish and other neutral papers were much exaggerated and that up to the end of the last week there had been no collision between troops and civilians in connection with food demonstrations.

In the three days of fighting the troops opposed to the revolution were assisted by the police. The duma joined hands with the revolution after being dissolved by the emperor, and declared that the existing government had been overthrown. The duma resumed its sittings after it had sent the notification to the emperor of these developments, warning him that the fate of the dynasty depended on his acceptance of the new order of affairs.

The city is now quiet. Perfect order prevails. So far as is known, no foreigners were injured. All the ministers resigned, with the exception of M. Protopopoff, former Premier Sturmer, Premier Golitzine and the head of the secret police, who were arrested. The jails were thrown open. The headquarters of the secret police and several government buildings were burned. The empress is supposed to be in the palace, but this is uncertain.

MRS. JOHN PETER WHITSON'S HUSBAND, COLORADO RANCH HAND IS ACCUSED

Denver, March 15.—An inquest will be held tomorrow at Littleton into the murder of Mrs. John Peter Whitson last night at her home near Fort Logan. Coroner Nichols announced today that Mrs. Whitson is being held at the county jail at Littleton. Officials at the sheriff's office said a warrant charging Whitson with the crime would be issued today.

Mrs. Whitson was slain with a hammer while three of her five children were asleep in an adjoining room. Whitson refused to make a statement. Whitson is employed on ranch.

TURKS LEAVE CAUCASIA

Petrograd, Mar. 15 (Via London).—The Turks are in retreat on the Caucasian front, pursued by the Russians, the war office announces. Kermanshah has been captured.

Petrograd has been shut off from the outside world for several days, and the foregoing dispatch is the first received from the source since the official statement of Monday.

The official statement indicates a vigorous Russian offensive on a wider front in Persia than had been previously reported. The capture of Kermanshah, which is about 80 miles southwest of Hamadan, was reported unofficially from London yesterday. The town referred to as Bana probably is Baneh, 130 miles northwest of Kermanshah and only about 10 miles from the Turkish border. It is well to the north of the Turkish army defeated by the British in Mesopotamia which may be cut off the Russian advance continues.

London, March 15.—Brigadier General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, today told the Associated Press the withdrawal of the Germans from the Bucquey line on the Somme front was taking place faster than anticipated, and that the whole new line might soon be on the reverse in the vicinity of the Bapaume ridge.

HOTEL ROSLYN DAMAGED

Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 5.—Fire swept the annex of the new hotel Roslyn, Fifth and Main streets, here early today, causing damage estimated at from \$75,000 to \$125,000. Some 900 guests of the hotel were driven to the street, scantily clad, but no one was injured. Firemen carried many women and children down the fire escapes, and three invalids, two of them women, were carried out and removed to hospitals. The flames when discovered were shooting 50 feet up the walls of the annex. It was said that the fire might have originated in a lunch room.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

Boston, Mar. 15.—Agents of the Warren line announced today that they had received indirect word that the British steamer Sagamore, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool, February 21, had been sunk by a submarine. The Sagamore was in command of Captain P. Cummings and had a crew of 30. She carried a general cargo, including munitions for the British government, and was armed astern with a 4.7-inch gun. Vessel and cargo were valued at \$1,500,000.

It was stated at the British consulate later today that two Americans had signed as firemen in the Sagamore's crew the day before the vessel's departure. They were Michael Holloway and John Henry, both of Boston. While having no positive information on this point, it was assumed by officers of the Warren line that the men were aboard.

Ask for Nine-hour Check

Chicago, March 15.—It was said here this afternoon by one in a position to know that the brotherhoods' compromise proposition calls for an eight-hour day with pay for only nine hours instead of 10, as originally demanded. It would establish a proportionate rate where pay is based on mileage made. The same authority said the managers probably would accept the proposition.

Wilson Keeps in Touch

Washington, March 15.—President Wilson continued today to keep in touch with the threatened railway strike through the department of labor and the federal board of mediation and conciliation. He took no steps while awaiting the result of the conference in New York between representatives of the railroads and the brotherhoods. The mediation board will do nothing at present, but is awaiting the outcome of the New York conference.

Confidence was expressed by administration officials that a solution would be found to prevent a strike. Secretary Wilson of the department of labor remained here, but kept in close touch with developments. If a strike would become imminent, it is understood that the president will make a peremptory demand on both sides that they reach a settlement in the public interest because of the grave international situation.

In reviewing all the time-consuming maneuvers of the last days of congress, it will not do to lose sight of the fact that the democrats used up four days in debating the oleo amendment to the revenue bill, the effect of which would have been to deprive the farmer of the protection which genuine butter now has against its imitator.

Having recently found deserving democrats for the postoffices of New York and Chicago, the president contemplates putting all the postmasters under the classified civil service.

How to Rid Grain Crops of the Smut Menace

County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzalez Makes Available for the Farmers Valuable Information.

(The following article, descriptive of the various smuts of grain and how they may be eliminated, is published for the benefit of the farmers of the county. County Agent M. R. Gonzalez, who furnished it to The Optic, is anxious that every farmer preserve the paper containing it for future reference. The article will be published also in the Spanish papers of the county.)

THE SMUT OF WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY

Introduction

The merchants and farmers are very much alarmed over the present conditions of the grain crop. The Mora valley, the Cebolla valley, Rociada, Taos, Rio Arriba and other valleys were once the pride and the granary of New Mexico. Today the soils are just as deep and fertile as they were 50 years ago; they will yield just as much grain per acre in many places, but it is often 10, 15 and even 25 per cent wild oats, and fully 90 per cent of all the grain raised in San Miguel and Mora counties is smutted.

There can be no doubt that a united effort is needed to eradicate the smut and the wild oats, and thus reclaim our once productive lands.

Methods of eradicating the smuts have been known in the United States since 1890. The losses from smut have been and are very large. They are of two kinds: (1) Those in the field, where smutted plants take the place of sound plants, and (2) those in marketing when noticeably smutted wheat receives a lower grade than smut-free wheat, and

is often rejected. The field losses for the United States in 1911 were 2.37 per cent of all grains, which

amounted to \$33,496,630. The market losses were \$2,485,374; with this added to the field loss, a total loss of \$35,981,982 was suffered by the producers because of smuts in small grains during this year.

If the United States were doing no more than Mora and San Miguel counties are doing to eradicate the smut, the loss to our nation from smutted small grains would be \$1,005,000,000.

With the exception of the smut in corn, all of the smuts may be prevented by the intelligent application of the remedies known. The trouble in the past has been that the farmers paid but little attention to this disease in the grain, and when their crops were affected from two to 10 per cent, they did not know that the fields were infected. Some farmers recognize the smuts, but they do not know how to prevent them, or have neither the time nor money to spend in something the value of which is not immediately evident. There are others who are ambitious and desirous of eradicating the smuts, but they fail in the correct application of the remedies. The aim of this abstract (United States Farmers' Bulletin No. 507) is to describe them so that they may be recognized by the farmers and that they may know something of their life habits, and also to describe the best, most simple and practical preventive methods known today, and to show how they may be applied correctly and successfully.

How to Know the Different Smuts
The Stinking Smut of Wheat
The stinking smut of wheat, often

called "bunt" is easily distinguished when the grain is almost ripe. The smutted plants are usually stunted somewhat and the heads stand more erect than the heavy sound heads. The chaff is spread apart, more or less, by the dark swollen kernels; when the tough membrane or skin of such a kernel is broken a dark, smeary, dust-like mass is disclosed, which has a peculiar, fetid odor like that of decaying fish.

The loss due to this smut results not only from the destruction of the kernels of the diseased plants, but also from dockage to marketed grain from smutted crops. Figure 1 shows a smutted head of wheat and smutted kernels, and for comparison—a sound head and sound kernels.

The Loose Smut of Wheat

The loose smut of wheat is most noticeable at the heading time of the grain. The smutted heads, the kernels and chaff are replaced by a dark, sooty mass which is soon blown away by the wind, leaving bare stems that are usually not noticeable at harvest time. All such smutted plants are a dead loss in the crop, and sound plants should have been in their place. Figure 2 illustrates the effect of this smut.

The Covered Smut of Barley

The covered smut of barley is most noticeable several days after the barley is fully headed. The smutted heads are darker in color than sound heads and the kernels are composed of greenish black masses of smut; these are not blown away by the wind but remain until the grain is harvested and threshed, when the smutted heads are broken. Many of the smut masses are not separated by the threshing machine but remain in the grain, smearing it with smut. Figure 3 shows two barley heads;

(Continued on Page 15.)



1.—Stinking smut of wheat, showing a smutted head and smutted kernels or smut balls and for comparison a sound wheat head and sound kernels.

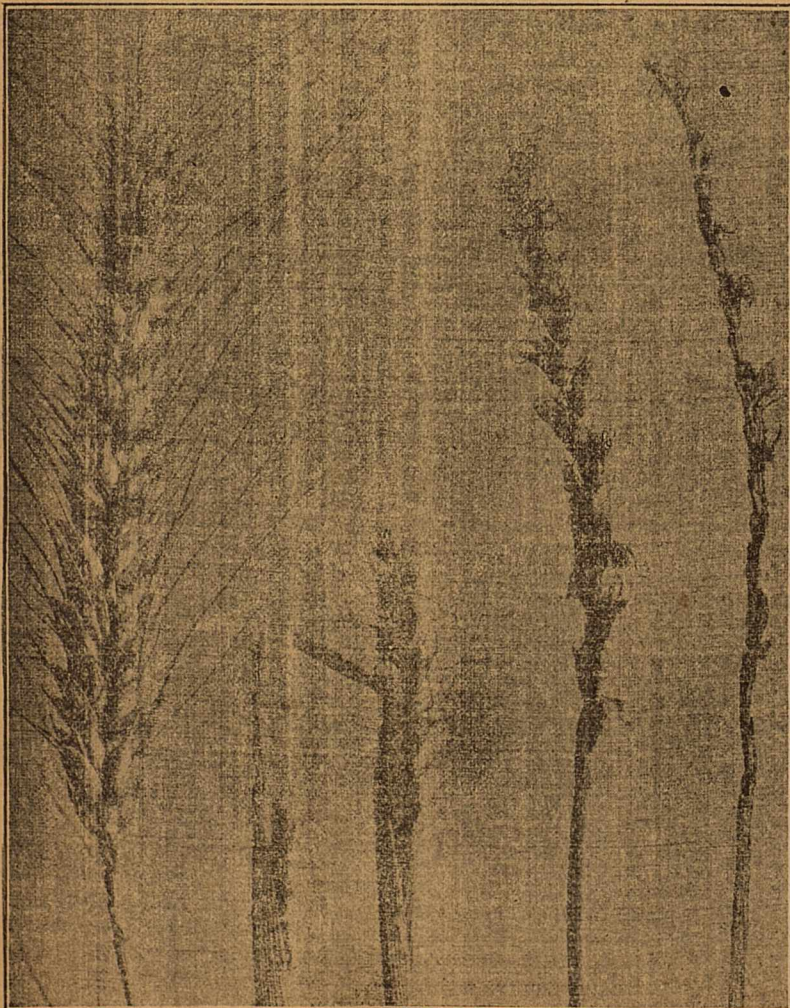


Fig. 2.—Loose smut of wheat, showing four smutted heads at various stages of development and for comparison a sound wheat head.

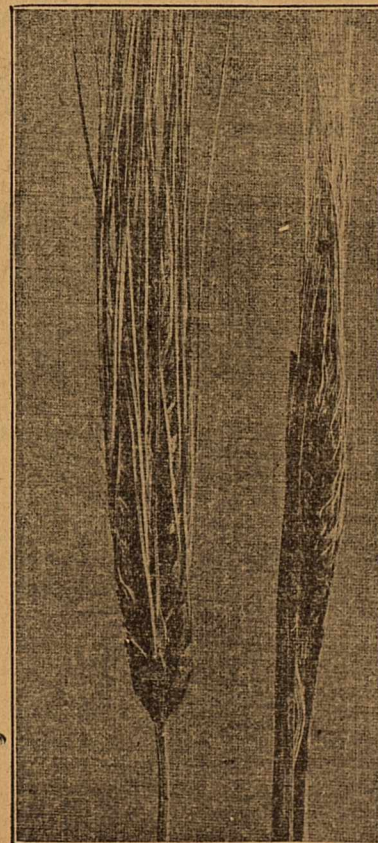


Fig. 3.—Covered smut of barley, showing a smutted head and for comparison a sound barley head.

HOW TO GET RID OF SMUT

(Continued on Page 14.)

one affected with smut, and the other sound.

The Loose Smut of Barley

The loose smut of barley is most noticeable at heading time, the smutted heads being composed of dark, smutted masses which are blown away by the wind exactly as in the loose smut of the wheat, leaving the erect stems without heads. All such smutted plants are a dead loss.

Smut of Oats

The smut of oats is so similar that for our purposes we may treat it the same. We have the stinking and the loose smut in oats, and no particular description is necessary.

The Life Habits of the Smuts

The smuts are invisible little, thread-like plants which live inside the stems of other plants, like the grains and grasses. These plants produce dark, sooty masses from which they receive their name. The smut cannot live long outside the plants. Often it will not permit the plants to mature and to form heads, but instead small bodies full of thousands of spores or smut seeds are formed.

These little seed-like bodies called spores may germinate at once, or they may remain dormant from year to year.

There are many kinds of smut; they are almost alike in many ways and life habits, but there is a wide difference among them, the same as in the higher plants. Each kind of smut lives in certain kinds of plants. The corn smut lives in the corn, but it cannot live in the wheat, nor can the wheat smut live in the corn. For this reason we have the wheat, oat, corn and barley smut. The smuts are found everywhere and they thrive under almost all climates and conditions; some years are more favorable for their growth than others.

The life habits of the smuts are very similar. We have said that the small smut balls are composed of thousands of smut spores or smut seeds. When the grain from smutted crops is threshed and handled in sacks, bins, machinery, the smut balls are broken and the smut spores scattered over the sound seed. When this seed covered with spores is sown and germinates, the smut spores germinate also forming a second kind of spores from which the smut plants are developed. These little smut plants cannot make their own food and live from the soil like the wheat plants, so they find their way into the sprouting wheat plant below the ground line; they find suitable location and food there and at the time when the wheat plant is about to mature, the smut plants take full possession—develop the smut masses, and do not permit the grain plants to form any seed. Now the smut is ready again to infect more grain.

The life habit of the covered smut of barley and the smut of oats is about the same as that of the wheat, save that these smuts may begin to infect the sound kernels of the oats and barley at the field before and at the time of harvesting.

Prevention of Smuts

Clean Seed

The smuts are propagated from year to year, principally by means of

spores clinging to the outside of the seed. For this reason it is of the greatest importance to plant seed absolutely free from smut, if good crops are to be expected. At present it is almost impossible to get seed anywhere that is absolutely free from some smut spores; one can never trust to the appearance of the seed; it may look clean to the naked eye, and at the same time there may be millions of spores that could only be detected by very expert examination of the seed.

A field may be free from all smuts, but when the grain is threshed in a machine that has just been used in threshing a smutted crop, all of the supposed smut-free grain is infected. Innumerable spores are found inside of the machine: in the cylinders, in concave grooves, sieves, shakers, etc.; these will get into the seed and the next year will cause smut on the crop. Sacks, bins, fanning mills or other machinery which has been used for smutted grains should be disinfected before being used again; otherwise, the smut spores will be spread.

There are two ways then by which we may prevent smut on the grain: (1) By using seed which is absolutely free from smut spores. (2) By treating the seed by some method which will kill the spores but which will not injure the seed.

We cannot trust to the first method in our counties when 90 per cent of the grain crop is infected with the smut. We must be sure that our seed is treated and then go ahead.

We will not discuss the loose smut of wheat and barley because we do not have it here, but the best and most effective remedy for such smuts is perhaps clean seed from clean crop.

Treatment of Stinking Smut of Wheat, Smut of Oats, and Covered Smut of Barley

There are many treatments used for the prevention of all the above smuts, and two of them particularly have proven very efficient in the west.

They consist in soaking the seed in a solution which will kill the smut spores, but will not injure the seed. These two most popular methods of treating the seed for smut are: Copper-sulphate or blue-stone, and the formalin treatments.

Copper-Sulphate or Blue-Stone

Treatment

The copper-sulphate or blue-stone treatment has been used very extensively in California, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, for the prevention of the stinking smut of wheat. It consists of treating the seed wheat with a solution of copper sulphate in water. The



Fig. 5.—Smut of oats, showing a smutted head and for comparison a sound oat head.

simplest method is a solution composed of one pound of blue-stone or copper sulphate to four gallons of water; this is put into barrels or vats, and the grain is immersed for a minutes or so; as the smut balls rise to the surface they should be skimmed off, and when all of the kernels are thoroughly wet, the grain is removed and dried, and is then ready for sowing.

A wooden vessel should be used to dissolve the copper-sulphate in a little hot water, as the sulphate will dissolve more readily in this way. Now you may pour your dissolved copper-sulphate into the water at the proportion above stated.

Another method of applying this solution is to sprinkle the solution on the grain which is placed on a floor. One person can be sprinkling the grain while the other shovels it over and over until every kernel is wet. This method is not encouraged much because the wheat does not get clean and washed as it does in the immersion method.

The main objection to the copper-sulphate treatment is that it will injure some of the seed which is scratched or slightly cracked. Oats and barley are more injured by this method and should never be treated in this way.

Formalin Treatment

Formulae

Formalin treatment: 1 pound or 1 pint formalin to 45 gallons water.

Copper-sulphate: 1 pound of copper-sulphate to 4 gallons water.

There are several simple methods of using the formalin treatment; of these, sprinkling is one of the most convenient. In our case, however, we prefer not to advise that method for the treatment of wheat, for the reason that it does not provide for the removal of the smut balls. It may be a satisfactory method of treating oats and barley.

The most effective method of treating wheat and other grains for the smut with formalin solution is to immerse the seed in the preparation. The removal of the chaff and of the smut balls is accomplished very easily and the wheat is perfectly washed, leaving it clean from all impurities.

There are many devices with which to treat the grains in the above way, but the most practical for our purpose is the following:

Provide yourself with two tubs or half-barrels with handles; a hole is bored in the bottom of each tub; this hole is fitted with a plug and covered with a wire screen on the inside of the tub so that grain cannot pass through. One tub is set above the other as shown in Figure 7.

The solution is prepared at the rate of one pound of formalin or one pint to 45 gallons of water; have your solution in a separate barrel, so that you may take as little or as much as you need. The upper tub is filled two-thirds full with the formaline solution, and the seed poured in and stirred; smut balls, chaff and light kernels rise to the surface and are skimmed off. A good utensil to use for this skimming is an old can perforated with an eight-penny nail; it makes a good strainer.

When the skimming is completed, the plug is removed and the formalin solution is allowed to drain into the tub beneath. The empty tub is placed on the ground; the other tub

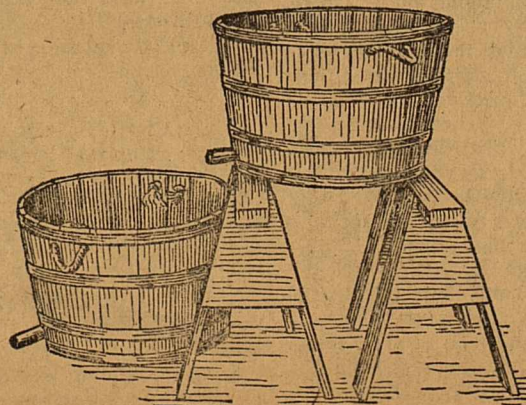


Fig. 4.—Simple apparatus for the formaline treatment, consisting of two half-barrel tubs, fitted with pine plugs and rope handles, and two saw-horses.

HOW TO RID GRAIN OF SMUT

(Continued from Page 15.)

on the stand and the process continued, more of the solution being added when necessary.

Allow your seed to dry two or three hours or through the night before planting.

The copper sulphate treatment consists in dipping the seed into a solution of copper-sulphate in water. It has been used for stinking smut of wheat, but, as it injures the seed to some extent it should not be used for the smut of oats or barley.

The formalin treatment which consists in sprinkling or soaking the seed in a solution of formaldehyde in water, is a very desirable treatment for stinking smut of wheat, smut of oats, and covered smut of barley, and is strongly recommended as a preventative.

STATE RECORD RESTRAINED

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—State Senator J. E. Reinburg and J. Felipe Armijo, auditing committee of the legislative assembly, were restrained today, together with the state treasurer and the state auditor, from paying claims against the legislature in full in preference to the claim of the State Record Publishing company for \$769.30 for printing. The writ of mandamus was issued by Judge E. C. Abbott today on petition of Attorney F. C. Wilson and is made returnable on March 20. It seems that the appropriation made by the legislature does not pay the claims in full, in fact, permits the paying of only 90 per cent of the indebtedness.

LAS VEGAS MAN NOW IS ENTITLED TO BE ADDRESSED AS "COLONEL"

Santa Fe, Mar. 14.—R. E. Putney of Albuquerque who had declined the appointment on the board of regents of the state college proffered him by Governor Lindsey and confirmed by the state senate, has reconsidered and will accept.

Governor Lindsey named today as members of the Rio Grande commission to inaugurate a survey for the solution of the drainage problem: Ex-Governor Herbert J. Hagerman of Roswell, and Colonel W. S. Hopewell of Albuquerque.

Apolonia A. Sena of East Las Vegas has been appointed on the staff of Governor W. E. Lindsey and together with Colonel Bronson M. Cutting, Dr. J. A. Massie and Colonel J. W. Willson will accompany Governor and Mrs. Lindsey to El Paso on Sunday, where on Monday, formal presentation will be made to General Pershing by Colonel W. H. H. Llewellyn of the medal voted by the legislature to General Pershing. Before the festivities, Governor and Mrs. Lindsey and staff will be guests at the Paso del Norte of Mr. and Mrs. James G. McNary. A military review will be one of the features of the medal presentation.

Reed Holloman of Santa Fe, C. W. Botts of Albuquerque and J. M. Hervey were today appointed on the uniform law commission by Governor Lindsey. Holloman is ex-president and Botts is the president of the New Mexico Bar association while Hervey is a former attorney general.

Governor Lindsey while at El Paso on Monday will personally urge Major De Bremond to accept the appointment of adjutant general. He has also offered the appointment of bank examiner to a well qualified man, but who has thus far refused to accept the place. Governor Lindsey expects to return to Santa Fe on Thursday of

next week, while Mrs. Lindsey will go to the Lindsey home in Portales and Miss Lindsey will resume her studies at the Normal University in East Las Vegas. Governor Lindsey will be in Albuquerque on Wednesday of next week to attend a meeting of the board of university regents.

PICTURESQUE OWNER OF OUTLAW BRONCS TO WAIT HERE TILL REUNION

The many Las Vegas friends of Colonel Idaho Bill, remembered by his picturesque presence at last year's Cowboys' Reunion, will be glad to learn that the injury which he received on Sunday last at the Rio Grande Frontier Days contest at El Paso, was not as serious as was first reported. The accident occurred while the colonel was trying to saddle one of his outlaw horses, "Gone Wrong." The horse fell over, crushing him to the ground.

The colonel did not recover consciousness until a half hour later at an El Paso hospital. However, Walt Naylor, president of the Cowboys' Reunion, who has just returned from El Paso, reports that Colonel Idaho Bill is not only up and around but by this time enroute to Las Vegas with his 40 or more outlaw horses. Mr. Naylor states that these horses will be pastured at Las Vegas until the Cowboys' Reunion, July 3-4-5, when they will be driven to the park to spread grief among ambitious bronc riders.

Colonel Idaho Bill and his horses are the forerunners of a whole host of cowboys and their mounts who will begin drifting into Las Vegas from this time on.

SANTA FEANS LEAVE

Santa Fe, March 15.—James B. Read, cashier of the First National bank, has gone to Wichita, Kansas, to testify in federal court.

Captain Reinburg, senator from Dona Ana county, left today with Mrs. Reinburg for his home in the lower Mesilla Valley.

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince left for the east today where she will spend some time at Battle Creek and at her eastern home, Flushing, N. Y. While in New York she will look after the purchase of the silver service for the battleship New Mexico, being on a committee appointed by Governor Lindsey with Colonel Bronson Cutting, who is also expected to be in New York when the order for the silver is given, and Miguel Chaves, the Santa Fe capitalist.

MAJOR ILFELD ANNOUNCES RECEPTION AND DANCE; ASKS PUBLIC'S AID

The Optic has received the following letter, containing some mighty good suggestions, from Major Ludwig William Ilfeld:

"Editor of The Optic:

"Our New Mexico soldier boys are billed to leave Columbus on March 20. They were the first to be called by the president, and the last to leave the border. In fact, the way things look, they may not get away as at present ordered. Less than two weeks ago the entire New Mexico regiment slept under arms all night, as the commander had been warned that a Villa force was about to make a night attack on Columbus.

"Colorado gave medals to all the boys that went from that state to the Mexican border, and gave them a rousing welcome upon their return. I am anxious to see the boys from Las Vegas receive a real welcome on their return home. I have arranged to get the armory for a dance and reception. It will cost nobody one cent, but I would like to hear from the

mothers, sisters and girl friends of the soldier boys, offering to help arrange some of the details.

"Occasionally the National Guardsmen have something distinctly complimentary handed them in the way of unfair criticism. I have heard it said that the New Mexico regiment would have thrown its arms away at sight of a Villista. Of course, those who said so stayed at home. I believe I ought to be able to judge of the boys' soldierly qualities as well as anyone. I camped with the boys from New Mexico for three months at Columbus, and no set of more willing young men have I ever had the pleasure to be with. There was not a slacker nor a coward in the bunch. If there had been they would never have answered the call, because the only time that we really thought we would see service in an actual engagement was when the regiment first left for the border.

"Everyone connected with the National Guard knows its shortcomings. Nevertheless, the American people should remember that this organization represents the faithful and hardest kind of service of thousands of business and professional men, who, amid discouragement, and often the meanest kind of discouragement, have labored for years unceasingly to build up a citizen soldiery, the only organized military body the president was able in an emergency to call upon to reinforce the regular army.

"I can name boys from Las Vegas who gave up jobs at \$75 per month to work for Uncle Sam at \$15 per month. Are they entitled to a rousing welcome? I believe they are. We up here in northern New Mexico felt pretty secure when the border raids were going on, but believe me, the people of Columbus, both men and women, had tears of joy in their eyes when they saw the troop trains pull in bearing the New Mexico militiamen.

"It should be remembered that the National Guard was greatly hindered in the recent mobilization by the inadequacy of the supply department of the regular army, and that it came in for considerable criticism that was not due to any fault of its own. I personally am, and so is practically the National Guard as a unit, in favor of universal military training, which is the only just and successful system. As soon as the exact date of the return of the regiment is known, The Optic will be asked to publish the details of the reception, and the public will be invited to pitch in and help make it a rousing success.

"LUDWIG W. ILFELD."

LIQUOR AGAIN AN ISSUE

Austin, Texas, March 15.—Undaunted by the defeats of the past, the Anti-Saloon League of Texas plans to start another statewide campaign today for prohibition. Statewide prohibition by constitutional amendment has been voted on twice in Texas, and defeated each time. The question of submission has also been voted on several times and twice ordered, only to be defeated when the issue was brought to a vote. The prohibitionists are determined to drive liquor out of Texas, which is now the largest "wet" area in the whole of the south and southwest, and promises soon to be the sole remaining state in these two sections of the country in which intoxicants may legally be sold. In spite of the successive defeats in the efforts to bring about statewide prohibition by constitutional enactment, the anti-saloon forces have made steady and substantial gains in the fight against the liquor traffic. In a campaign waged along local option lines they have steadily increased the "dry" area during the past few years and have suc-

ceeded in putting the liquor traffic out of business in many localities that had been generally regarded as impregnable from attack.

FRENCH TO HOLD ON

Santa Fe, March 15.—Manuel Mares, son of Representative Mares of Colfax county, is to succeed E. S. Andrews as superintendent of the capitol. He is moving his household furniture from Rañon to Santa Fe. James A. French will again be the state engineer and when named highway engineer by the state road commission, will receive a thousand dollars a year more than formerly. He will make but few changes in his office force.

MOTION TO DISMISS LOST

Santa Fe, March 15.—In a case from Dona Ana county, Royal Jackman, appellant, vs. A. T. and S. F. Ry., appellees, the state supreme court in an opinion by Chief Justice R. H. Hanna, denied a motion to dismiss on the ground that citation was not issued within a period of one year from the judgment the record not showing that the appeal was taken in open court.

DON'T GET BOMBARDED

Santa Fe, March 15.—Superintendent of Insurance Chaves, in reply to inquiries, in regards to the right of insurance companies to insure against the hazards of bombardment, made public the following: "Replying to the many letters, would advise that the laws of this state are not, in the opinion of this department, sufficient to warrant insurance companies in insuring the loss or damage caused by bombardment."

A SHOOTING AFFAIR

Santa Fe, March 15.—Word comes from Hachita of a double shooting, Sergeant Major Clayton and Private Lewis being the victims. A negro soldier standing nearby also received a bullet through the wrist, while Clayton was shot through the head and right shoulder, and Lewis through the neck. The shooting occurred while Sergeant Clayton was trying to arrest a negro soldier named Brown. Brown made good his escape.

NEW HOME CORPORATION

Santa Fe, March 15.—The Silver City Home corporation, incorporated with a capital of \$35,000, has organized by electing Colonel H. H. Betts president; J. H. Kiner, vice president, and Herndon Lehr, secretary-treasurer, who with E. J. Spitzley, J. R. Moffett and Robert R. Moffett, are the directors.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, March 15.—The close at the Chicago Board of Trade today was as follows:

Wheat, May 180; July 155½.
Corn, May 107½; July 106½.
Oats, May 57½; July 56.
Pork, May \$32.85; July \$32.12.
Lard, May \$19; July \$18.97.
Ribs, May \$17.47; July \$17.55.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, March 15.—Hogs, receipts 8,000. Market lower. Bulk \$14.10@14.60; packers and butchers \$14.30@14.60; lights \$14@14.45.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$11.75@12.25; dressed beef steers \$9.50@11.50; cows \$5.50@10; heifers \$8@11; stockers and feeders \$7.25@10.50.

Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Lambs \$12@14.50; ewes \$10.50@12.25.

Havana, March 15.—Government troops under Colonel Sanguily, according to a message received here this morning are disembarking at Santiago to take possession of the city.