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MORA COUNTY TO INCREASE ITS CROPS

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF RESIDENTS THERE ON MONDAY FORMS ORGANIZATION

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Mora county on Monday, similar to the one held at the Commercial club here Sunday night. The time for a meeting to discuss the necessity of producing more food was opportune because of the fact that court was in session, and that many residents of the country precincts of Mora county were present at the county seat. The meeting was called to order by Sheriff Patricio Sanchez, and was addressed by Judge David J. Leahy and Attorney Octaviano A. Larrazolo. Its immediate result was the appointment of an executive committee of five members, which met this morning with citizens of the county and arranged a plan for work in every precinct. The lines to be followed in the county are similar to the plans adopted here Sunday night and yesterday. The executive committee for Mora county is composed of the following prominent citizens: Charles U. Strong, Manuel Madrid, Eugenio Romero, Vicente Romero and Patricio Sanchez.

It was stated at the meeting this morning that at present about twice as much ground is plowed and ready for planting, as was planted last year, in Mora county, and that thousands of acres of land may be cultivated with little trouble. The efforts to plant additional crops in some of the lands of the Cebolla, the Mora and the Turquillo valleys will raise the acreage of the cultivated land to almost double what it is at present.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO TELEGRAMS INTENDED FOR MEXICO

Washington, May 1.—An executive order signed by President Wilson, providing for the censorship of cables out of the United States and of telegraph and telephone lines into Mexico, together with regulations governing the same, were made public today by the committee on public information. The object of the censorship is to prevent the sending of information which might be of value to the enemy.

The committee announced today that arrangements have been made to put

the executive order into effect immediately.

"Conferences with the heads of cable, telegraph and telephone companies have been held in Washington during the week, and all plans have been worked out in detail," said the committee's statement. The censorship will not apply to telegraph and telephone messages which are not to be sent across the border.

UNITED STATES TO ASSIST EFFICIENCY OF ARMIES BY PROVIDING FOOD

Washington, May 2.—The problem of furnishing supplies for the allied peoples and armies and of finding ships for transporting them were taken up today at the first formal conference of the British war commission with American government officials.

The allied commissioners are expected to present a definite plan for handling exports to give the countries most in need of supplies what they must have to keep their utmost military strength on the war lines. It is considered likely that a plan will be worked out under which supplies and ships for all the allies will be directed from Washington.

The subject of exports to neutral countries will be taken up in the conference. Northern European neutrals are sending to American commissions to look after their interests. Norway and Sweden will establish permanent importation offices here.

MEETINGS HELD IN VARIOUS PRECINCTS YESTERDAY FIND THEM READY

Reports are being received today by the county executive war committee, to the effect that the meetings held yesterday throughout the county precincts resulted in the mobilization of the agricultural resources of the county. Every meeting was successful, and committees were appointed in each district. Following are some of the committees:

San Ignacio and Upper Sapello precinct, S. L. Barker, Victoriano Padilla and P. Bustos.

Sapello: Eduardo Gallegos, Ramon Herrera and Tomas Apodaca.

Manuelitas: Rufino Garcia, Ignacio Gurule and Simon Trujillo.

Upper Las Vegas: Juan Gallegos and Melecio Archibeque.

Los Vigiles: Clemente Padilla and Basilio Lopez.

The farmers are enthusiastic. They are willing to plant every acre of land they possess, and are ready to help their neighbors. It was noted yesterday that most of the farmers believe it is too late to plant some

things, but that they are willing to plant crops which will mature. Wheat, they say, cannot be planted now, in the mountains, where the season is shorter than in the lower altitudes. However, oats, corn, and in some places, beans may be planted even as June 1, and reach maturity. San Miguel county is going to produce three or four times what it produced last year, is the conservative estimate of those who were out yesterday.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, May 3.—Wheat prices today continued the advance started by postponement of the German chancellor's speech that was expected to outline new peace terms. Offerings of wheat in the speculative pit were scarce and would-be purchasers had to bid the market up sharply to acquire ownership. Profit-taking on the advance led to reactions, but rallies quickly ensued. Opening quotations, which ranged from 1 cent to 5½ higher, with May at \$2.75 and July at \$2.22 to \$2.25½, were followed by an additional jump of 1 cent above initial top figures and later a succession of sharp setbacks and recoveries.

Announcement that the British government would accept undergrade wheat at Winnipeg when in par satisfaction on May contracts appeared to have a bullish influence on the market here. Cash wheat of contract grade sold in Chicago today at \$3.14 a bushel, the topmost price on record.

Corn and oats rose with wheat. Demand, however, was only of a scattering order. Corn, after opening ¼ to 1¾ higher, scored slight additional gains before beginning to react.

Provisions weakened from lack of support. Most of the trading was in lard and ribs. The closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat, May \$2.80; July \$2.25½; Sept. \$1.90¼.

Corn, May \$1.52¾; July \$1.44¾.

Oats, May 68¼; July 64¾.

Pork, May \$38.85; July \$39.15.

Lard, July \$22.52; Sept. \$22.57.

Ribs, July \$21.05; Sept. \$21.12.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, May 3.—Hogs, receipts 10,000. Market lower. Bulk \$15.25 @15.85; heavy \$15.80@15.95; packers and butchers \$15.40@15.85; lights \$14.80@15.60; pigs \$11@14.

Cattle, receipts 2,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$12@12.75; dress beef steers \$9.50@12; western steers \$9@12.60; cows \$6.50@10.75; heifers \$9@11.50; stockers and feeders \$8@11.15.

Sheep, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Lambs \$14@17.40; yearlings \$12.50@15; wethers \$12@14.50; ewes \$11@14.

Time may be money. But the most of us would rather make up for lost time than lost money.

WILL MOBILIZE BOYS FOR FARMING

YOUTHS OF FROM 14 TO 19 TO BE USED IN TILLING THE SOIL THIS YEAR

Santa Fe, N. M., May 2.—Every boy between the ages of 14 and 19 in New Mexico is to be listed in New Mexico for possible farm labor mobilization by the department of commerce and labor. The department of education was requested today to prepare such a list in every school district and Superintendent J. H. Wagner will make an effort to comply with the request by having the school authorities co-operate in listing every boy between those ages.

The state highway commission has also asked the department of education to furnish it with the poll tax list and county school superintendent are to send these in. This will lead to a show down in some of the districts in which poll tax lists have been incomplete and where poll tax lists are far from accurate.

The Wholesale Grocers' association today pledged itself to stand squarely behind the war committee to keep down prices on commodities as far as possible and to conserve all seeds in stock. The shortage is greatest in seed wheat. Native corn also is not superabundant, but one firm reported that it can supply 80,000 pounds of Nebraska seed corn and 150,000 pounds of New Mexico squaw corn, which will go a long way towards making a crop. Consumers will be urged not to eat seed beans and other commodities that can be used for seed.

Reports from all parts of the state indicate that the crop area will be doubled this year. San Juan county appeared to be the only county in which, apparently, the need for greatly increased crop area is not fully understood and appreciated and efforts will be made to arouse the farmers in that county. In Valencia county many large areas will have to be reseeded, because the frost of last Friday night played havoc. The war committee will urge the women of the state to conserve all products that are harvested so that nothing is wasted in the fruit and vegetable lines. Canning clubs are to be organized in each settlement. An expert in farm labor supply is to take charge at harvest time so as to provide sufficient labor and market organization.

TELLS SPECIAL SESSION HE WANTS POWER TO ASSIST THE FARMERS

Santa Fe, N. M., May 1.—"Two prime requisites for the successful prosecution of the war—the recruiting of our full quota of soldiers and the production of additional foodstuffs"—were presented by Governor Lindsey today to the extra session of the legislature as the matters of paramount importance demanding its attention.

The two houses convened at noon and immediately went into joint session to hear the executive's brief message. He urged the legislature to assent formally to acts of congress relating to the military; to empower the governor to adopt provisions of further congressional action as becomes necessary; to provide means for loaning farmers money to buy seed and employ labor, and see that the labor is available; to appoint a county farm agent in every county to aid farmers in increasing production; to provide for listing of unemployed boys between 14 and 19 to work on farms and to constitute the present war committee an official auxiliary state function for the period of the war.

Archbishop J. B. Pitaval pronounced the invocation at the joint session. A brief patriotic address was made by Speaker Llewellyn in convening the house, there being no formalities in the senate.

Both houses continued the organization of the last session except that John J. Kenney was elected chief clerk and joint clerk in the senate.

After the close of the joint session, the house adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the senate until 4 p. m. today. Meanwhile the state war commission and the finance and judicial committees of both houses will confer to complete the legislative program. The war bill as finally drawn will provide for raising \$1,500,000, entirely by bond issues.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SENDS MEN TO EVERY PRECINCT

"We are doing everything possible", said Chairman J. M. Cunningham of the San Miguel county executive war committee, this morning, "and we hope to have every available acre of land in the county planted by the first of June."

The committee was in session almost all day yesterday, arranging the program of the county campaign which opened this morning. As a result of the committee's efforts, the following program was arranged for today, and at each county precinct a committee will be appointed to take active charge of the agricultural work.

Los Valles, 2 p. m., La Liendre, 7:30 p. m. committee: Cecilio Rosenwald, Eugenio Romero and F. N. Chacon.

Los Torres, 2 p. m., and Chaperito, 7:30 p. m. Committee: Cecilio Rosen-W. H. Springer, José Jordi and Benigno Martinez.

Hot Springs and Los Vigiles, at Los Vigiles, 2 p. m. and Upper Las Vegas at 7:30 p. m. Committee: L. C. Ilfeld, George H. Hunker and Filadelfo Baca.

Sapello at 2 p. m., and Las Manuelitas at 7:30 p. m. Committee: Dr. M. F. DesMarais, Placido Beltran and Manuel A. Sanchez.

Los Alamos at 2 p. m., and Empla-

zado at 7:30 p. m. Committee: A. T. Rogers, Jr., C. W. G. Ward and William Frank.

Porvenir at 7:30 p. m. Committee: H. C. de Baca, John Harris, Jr., and Jake Stern.

San Ignacio, 7:30 p. m. Committee: John G. Koogler, Alfredo Lujan and Charles G. Hedgcock.

Upper Rociada, at 2 p. m., and Rociada at 7:30 p. m. Committee: Charles P. Trumbull, Jose A. Baca and Edward J. McWenig.

The following precincts will be visited as soon as the committee can arrange its itinerary: San Isidro, San Juan, San Jose, Ribera, San Miguel, El Pueblo, Gonzales, Villanueva and Cerrito. The committee is Fidei Ortiz, Roman Gallegos, Antonio A. Gallegos and M. R. Gonzalez. This is to be known as the Pecos river route.

The Pecos route, which is distinct for the Pecos river route, and which as yet has no committee, includes the following precincts: Pecos, Rowe, San Antonio, and Colonias.

The route southwest of Las Vegas takes in the following towns: Ojitos Frios, San Pablo, San Geronimo, Agua Zarca. The committee in charge: L. C. Ilfeld, Lorenzo Delgado, Charles C. Liebschner and W. G. Ogle.

At 9 o'clock this morning a meeting was held at Tecolotito, with M. R. Gonzalez and W. S. Townsend present as committee in charge.

The precincts which follow will be arranged for later: Tecolote, Union, San Patricio, Mishawaka, McKinley, Casa Colorada, Sabinoso, Chavez, Canon de Manuelitas, Bernal, Canon Largo, Romeroville, Trementina, Guadalupe, Encinosa, and Hillside.

COMMANDERS OF THE BALTIC FLEET LOST LIVES EVEN THOUGH REVOLUTIONISTS

San Francisco, May 1.—How the higher officers of the Russian Baltic fleet at Helsingfors, capital of Finland, were slain during the Russian revolution and how the admiral himself, though he had gone over to the revolution, also was killed, was related here today by G. H. Westman, a ship builder of Helsingfors, who has come here for the purpose of buying supplies for his plant.

Mr. Westman said the sailors attacked their officers in their homes, and that estimates of the killed reached as high as 400. Most of the high officers of the fleet were killed, but the younger men were spared, he said.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND CABINET ARE IN FAVOR OF AIDING THE ALLIES

Washington, May 1.—President Wilson and his cabinet held a brief session today, and while the subject of sending American troops to France at an early date was not discussed formally, it became known definitely that the prevailing view among the administration officials is that a force should be sent as soon as possible.

At a meeting of the council of national defense which preceded the cabinet meeting, a suggestion was brought forward that a special medical commission of four or five eminent surgeons be sent to France immediately but it was practically decided not to adopt it.

Washington, May 1.—Rene Viviani and Marshal Joffre, head of the French

mission, were received today on the floor of the senate, which took a recess in the midst of consideration of the army bill to receive the visitors. The galleries were packed with parties of distinguished visitors.

Viviani, who delivered a stirring address in French, was roundly applauded. When he concluded the senate to a man, scores of representatives who came over from the house, and the crowded galleries arose and cried: "Joffre, Joffre, Joffre."

The gray-haired marshal of France returned to the rostrum. Then waving his cap before him, he bowed low and in the soft voice that is his, said: "I do not speak English; Vive la Amerique."

Cheer after cheer greeted this and they ceased only when the hero of the Marne had left the chamber.

When applause, which greeted the arrival of the French party in the chamber, had subsided, Vice President Marshall said:

"The senate of the United States has had the pleasure and honor many times of receiving distinguished visitors to the republic. It had the honor of receiving General Lafayette and now, nearly a century later, it has the honor of welcoming the vice premier of the French government and the marshal of France."

Senators and representatives then lined up to shake hands with each of the visiting Frenchmen.

Stone Shakes Hands

When Senator Stone of Missouri filed by, grasping the hand of Marshal Joffre a ripple of handclapping came from the galleries. In response to an invitation Viviani then addressed the chamber. He spoke in French, but frequently was interrupted as those on the floor who understood him were thrilled with his words.

The vice premier began by saying he had never been before in America, but that his country and the United States were dedicated to the same things, liberty, equality and justice. The men of France, he said, had been compelled to gather an army, from those who volunteered, and those who were conscripted, not just to have an army, but to put down militarism. He paid tribute to the women of France and predicted that the women of America would show the same brave spirit.

The vice premier thanked America for the bond issue to help the allies, spoke of the passage of the army bill and predicted that American troops soon would be fighting side by side with Frenchmen.

Cheers and applause at the conclusion of M. Viviani's address were prolonged until the senators realized that perhaps Mr. Joffre was not going to be heard. It was then the cries "Joffre, Joffre, Joffre" joined in from every corner of the chamber and reached the proportion of a roar.

BERLIN, HOWEVER, DENIES THAT ANY LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS OCCURRED

London, May 1.—"In the Rhine provinces more than half the munitions workers decided to strike today", wires the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph company. "Essen, the home of the great Krupp works, is shut off from the rest of Germany and completely isolated from the world in order to prevent the slightest information about

strikes at the Krupp works from leaking out. Strikes are general in small towns near the Dutch frontier."

Berlin Denies Trouble Occurred

Berlin, May 1 (via London).—Efforts of the radical socialists to celebrate May Day by a holiday in the munition factories failed. No cessation of work is reported. No parades were held and no disturbances occurred.

The conservative socialists had made a vigorous campaign in opposition to any holidays, and the indications at noon today, as this dispatch is sent, are that they were successful.

TWO INTERNED LINERS ARE TURNED OVER TO ALLIES FOR OCEAN SERVICE

Washington, May 1.—The Hamburg-American liners Pola and Clara Menig, at New York have been turned over by the American government for use of the entente allies. One ship will go to France and the other to Italy. Both are German ships.

IDENTITY OF CRAFT DROPPING BOMBS HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED

London, May 1.—Bombs were dropped by an airplane Sunday night on Zierikzee in the Dutch province of Zeeland, says a Reuter despatch from The Hague under Monday's date. Three persons were killed and much material damage was done the message states.

Great Damage Done

The Hague, May 1 (via London).—The Telegraaf of Amsterdam states that the bombs which were dropped on Zierikzee did such extensive damage that the village is in ruins, more than 100 houses being smashed or damaged. The nationality of the airplane has not been established.

FIRST CHIEF AT LAST ATTAINS AMBITION TO BE MEXICO'S PRESIDENT

Mexico City, May 1.—Venustiano Carranza will take office late today as the first constitutional president of Mexico since the assassination of Francisco Madero on February 23, 1913. At the same time the first constitutional congress to be elected in that period will convene under what is probably the most radical constitution of any important country in the world.

FEWER SALOONS IN ILLINOIS

Chicago, May 1.—May Day this year finds Illinois with considerably fewer saloons than were doing business at this time last year. As a result of the spring elections last month 14 cities and towns took seats on the water wagon today, reducing the number of saloons in the state by a total of 142. The largest city to enter the dry column is Danville, of 30,000 inhabitants, where 68 saloons permanently closed their doors last night.

BLANCETT'S LONG SHOT

Santa Fe, May 1.—A motion for arrest of judgment in the Blancett murder case has been filed, one of the contentions being that District Judge E. C. Abbott was disqualified to sit as judge in the case because he is in the active military service.

LORD PERCY SAYS THEY MUST BE BUILT FASTER THAN OTHERS ARE SUNK

Washington, May 1.—The United States has already placed a considerable amount of ship tonnage at the disposal of the entente allies. Lord Eustace Percy, ship expert with the British mission, said today that the government had supplied certain vessels to be used according to the allies' needs, but refused to indicate what they were or if they were the seized German ships. Lord Percy declared that the present rate of British construction of ships and the present estimated American rate could not keep pace with the present rate of destruction by submarines.

"The balancing figure in the struggle," said Lord Percy, "is the tonnage the United States can supply."

Lord Percy's announcement was the first intimation that the shipping conference had actually resulted in any agreement. It was taken as a forerunner of a wide degree of co-operation in which the present tonnage and the future building powers of this country will be pooled with the allies' to defeat the German submarine menace.

Lord Percy stated that the British mission had supplied the American government with every detail of the shipping problem, including the total allied tonnage; the total destruction by the u-boats; the irreducible needs of the allies; the present rate of construction abroad and the standardized building plans. The American shipping board he said, had shown the heartiest co-operation, with the fullest understanding of the urgency of the situation.

"The shipping issue," said Lord Percy, "dominates everything else, and is very grave indeed. Both the present British construction and the estimated American construction cannot keep pace with the present rate of destruction. Both must be speeded up appreciably if the seas are to be kept open. The war has resolved itself into a race between the efficiency of the British and American ship yards and the German submarine."

"The balancing factor in the world struggle is the tonnage the United States can supply. Only in case this is large, can the present military service and food supply be continued. This is the most vitally serious problem, and cannot be exaggerated."

"The United States," Lord Percy went on, "is one of the few countries that is absolutely self-sufficient in ship building. You have here the men, the material, the inventiveness. France, Italy and Japan also are building somewhat, but unlike this country, must use ships to build ships through the need of importing raw materials."

"The shipping problem is not only a matter of tonnage, but equally a matter of how fast the tonnage is used. Every method possible is being used to save shipping for the vital purposes and keep it away from non-essentials. Each of the allied nations has instituted a national shipping board, while over them all is the general shipping board, sitting in London, which attempts to harmonize the demands on shipping and direct it to the most efficient use."

McDONALD'S DAUGHTER DIES

Santa Fe, May 1.—Santa Feans today express their sympathy with form-

er Governor and Mrs. W. C. McDonald over the death of their daughter, Mrs. Margaret Rolland, wife of A. J. Rolland, the Carrizozo druggist, and who has visited in Santa Fe occasionally. Mrs. Rolland died at El Paso of peritonitis, following an operation. Two young children survive her and the funeral took place at Carrizozo yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald having taken the remains from El Paso to Carrizozo.

ADELAIDO C. DE BACA CONVICTED ON MORA COUNTY OF WHOLESALE THEFT

The district court for Mora county adjourned today at noon after an eight-day term, with night sessions each night until 10 o'clock. It was the most important term of court tried in Mora county for several years. Judge David J. Leahy and other court officials returned by auto this afternoon.

The most important case tried was that of the State vs. Alejandro Branch, charged with attempted arson. The trial of this case occupied three days, the jury retiring to deliberate upon their verdict at 7 o'clock Saturday night, and coming to an agreement about 11 p. m. The verdict of the jury was not guilty. The evidence against the defendant was in the main circumstantial. He was charged with having attempted to set fire to the store of Daniel Cassidy at Cleveland. Alejandro Branch was born in Mora county, and is a son of the late Don Alejandro Branch, at one time speaker of the house of representatives, in territorial days.

De Baca Found Guilty

Another criminal case that attracted considerable attention was that of the State vs. Adelaido C. de Baca, charged with the larceny of 1,050 pounds of beans, the property of Miss Lola Harmon of Wagon Mound, and which were sold to MacArthur and Company of that place by Sostenes Gonzalez a friend of de Baca. The defendant attempted to prove an alibi; that is, that he was in Las Vegas on January 3, the date of the alleged larceny. Sostenes Gonzales was a witness for the state, and testified that he sold the beans at request of de Baca, and received \$52.50 in cash for the same and turned the money over to de Baca, with the exception of \$2.50 which de Baca told him to keep for his services. The jury failed to believe the alibi of de Baca and returned a verdict of guilty. This morning Judge Leahy sentenced de Baca to serve not less than one year nor more than 15 months in the state penitentiary. His attorney, A. C. Voorhees of Raton, gave notice of a motion for a new trial and filed a notice of appeal, and the bond on appeal was fixed by the court at \$2,000. De Baca was unable to give bond up to the time court adjourned. He is well known in Las Vegas.

Palma Admits Guilt

Blas Palma, who in September of last year killed Narciso Lucero on the streets of Wagon Mound, by striking him on the head with a stone, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to serve not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years in the state penitentiary.

Otis R. Briley, about 27 years of age, and a blacksmith by occupation, and who resided at the town of Harrington near the Union county line,

pleaded not guilty to forging the name of J. C. Slack of Clayton, New Mexico, to a check for \$35 and getting the same cashed by Mrs. Dorothy Berwetz. He was sentenced to serve not less than one year nor more than 13 months in the state penitentiary.

Frank Gallegos who pleaded guilty to larceny of cattle was sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year nor over 18 months and to pay a fine of \$500.

A large number of civil cases were heard by the court and disposed of.

TWO GERMANS IN NEW YORK SAY THEY WISHED TO AFFECT STOCK MARKET

New York, May 1.—Confession was made in court today by Wolf Hirsch, arrested last night with George Meyringer, both Germans, that they were on their way to blow up the offices of J. P. Morgan and Company with a bomb when intercepted by the police. They were arrested last night charged with having a picric acid bomb in their possession. The men were employed at Roosevelt hospital. Hirsch, the police assert, besides being a chemist, is a former German secret service officer and a reserve petty officer in the submarine division of the German navy, while Meyringer, who was a kitchen man in the hospital, is an expert telegrapher and a student of finance.

The Germans expected, the police say, to make a fortune in Wall street on "short" investments by instructing their brokers to buy just as the expected tumble in the market developed from the bomb explosion and the false news. Persons familiar with the market conditions have informed the police that the Germans either were misled about the probable outcome of such an occurrence in Wall street or that they are putting the story forward to hide their real intentions.

Hirsch and Meyringer have been shadowed since the war began. Even in the hospital laboratory where they experimented, they were watched the police say, orders having been given to the detectives to shoot either one on the first attempt to make use of bombs.

Hirsch supplemented before the court an alleged confession he had made earlier to the police that the explosion of a bomb at the Morgan office was a part of a scheme to create a stock market reversal from which the men hoped to gain financially. He told the court he had made the bomb under the direction of Meyringer and another man in a laboratory at the Roosevelt hospital, where they were employed. He said that Meyringer had induced him to speculate in Wall street, and had suggested a quicker way of getting profits a scheme to frighten the stock market. The plan included blowing up the Morgan offices and the sending out over the telegraph wires of false news.

The men were held in \$10,000 bail each.

A DOUBLE MURDER

Dickinson, N. D., May 1.—James Caldwell, who gained nation wide fame in what was known as the "J. C. R." case and his wife were murdered last night by a farm hand who then killed himself. The killing occurred near Taylor, N. D., where they lived, and followed the discovery of an attack on their daughter. Caldwell had suc-

cessfully defended himself in a suit brought by "J. C. R.," known as the "man of mystery," who laid claim to property held by Caldwell.

EFFORTS TO BRING OUT REMAINS OF HASTINGS VICTIMS ARE FUTILE

Trinidad, Colo., May 1.—With rescue crews combining their efforts in an heroic attempt to reach the remaining 101 bodies which are still unrecovered in the wrecked slope and workings of the Hastings No. 2 mine, of the Victor-American Fuel company, the attention of company officials and all others about the mine is being concentrated today upon the slow progress of the work of locating and bringing out the bodies. One body was brought out during last night bringing the total of rescued dead to 19.

It was stated this morning that considerable work yet remains to be done in repairing the haulage ways and in clearing the slope of wreckage to permit the rescue crews to explore the mine. No company officials and no members of the rescue crews make any prediction as to whether the 40 or more bodies said to have been located last night could be reached and brought to the surface today.

"We will do the best we can," was the statement of one of the rescue workers.

A number of bodies already recovered will be brought to Trinidad today and will be followed by a series of funerals tomorrow and Thursday. But one funeral took place today, that of Jesus Cadnes, 28, a Mexican whose body was recovered on Sunday.

A URUGUAYAN VESSEL ALSO IS DESTROYED, ACCORDING TO REPORTS

New York, May 1.—The American Schooner Woodward Abrams, a vessel of 744 tons register, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to a cable message received here today by Pendleton Brothers, former owners of the ship. All of the crew of nine men were saved, the cable added.

Uruguayan Ship Sunk

London, May 1.—The Uruguayan steamship Gorizia has been sunk without warning by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The submarine approached the steamer, and after maneuvering into position, shelled it until it sank. The crew took to the boats.

SHIPS SUNK

London, May 1.—The Peninsular and Oriental line steamship Ballarat, of 11,120 gross tons, which was used as a troop ship, was sunk recently by a German submarine. All the troops were saved. The Ballarat was carrying troops from Australia to England. The soldiers were rescued by British torpedo boat destroyers and trawlers.

FREIGHT STEAMER BURNS

Toledo, O., May 1.—An unidentified freight steamer burned early this morning during a terrific southeast gale in Lake Erie just off east Sister Island.

CONNECTICUT BAKERS STRIKE

Meriden, Conn., May 1.—Virtually all of the union bakers in the city went on strike today.

PEOPLE TO HAVE PLENTY OF TIME IN WHICH TO PAY OFF WAR DEBTS

Santa Fe, May 3.—Members of the state legislature, yesterday afternoon found on their desks printed drafts of proposed emergency legislation formulated by the war committee after consultation with Governor W. E. Lindsey and representative people from all parts of the state, including the heads of state institutions, bankers, merchants and those especially versed in the agricultural development of the commonwealth.

Both houses met for only a few minutes in the forenoon. In the house, Brother Franay of St. Michael's college pronounced the invocation. Speaker Llewellyn asked the indulgence of the house as he offered an apology to the minority for inadvertently omitting to appoint democrats on three of the honorary committees. He declared facetiously that he had just come out of a republican caucus and the republicans looked so good to him that he saw only them for a moment. More earnestly, however, he declared, that he would see to it that such omission does not occur again, that he for one would forget partisanship when it comes to sustaining the administration of President Woodrow Wilson at this crisis and that it is for such purpose that the legislature is assembled in extraordinary session, and that he would take the same pride in sustaining the administration of Governor Lindsey in this crucial period. Applause swept over the hall at the conclusion.

Republican Floor Leader R. P. Barnes moved suspension of the rules, which was unanimously granted, and introduced a resolution that only war emergency measures be considered, that three special committees be appointed by the speaker to whom would be referred all such measures, and that those committees include the entire membership of the house, in equal divisions as nearly as possible. These three committees are to be those on "Military Measures," "Agriculture and Conservation," and "Emergency Finance." The resolution was adopted without dissent.

Representative Overson offered a resolution he had started to put through Tuesday when cut short by a motion for adjournment. It invites Joffre, Viviani and Balfour, emissaries of the allies, to visit Santa Fe, and authorizes the speaker to make the arrangements for their reception and entertainment should they accept the invitation. It is similar to the resolutions adopted by the California and Arizona legislatures and which according to press reports have been declined by the distinguished emissaries.

The financial measure as drafted provides for a bond issue of \$1,500,000 to run 40 years at five per cent with option of redemption at 10 years. At first it had been proposed to have the interest coupons also carry sufficient of the principal so that the bonds would pay themselves off automatically, the last interest coupon also extinguishing the last fraction of the principal. The bonds are to be known as Series D and are to be issued in \$100 or multiples thereof. The funds are to be expended on order of the governor and the permanent war committee.

The measure further provides for

the appointment of the permanent war committee of 12 members, one from each of the eight judicial districts and four at large, with the governor as ex-officio chairman. The members are to be paid \$5 a day when actually serving and expenses.

The proposed bill authorizes the executive to raise a regiment of cavalry "to repel invasion, to suppress insurrection, riots or other disturbances, to pursue, capture and suppress bandits." Full power is conferred upon the executive "to recruit, accept as volunteer, draft into service of the state and into said regiment, any able-bodied male resident of the state between 18 and 45" and also to accept volunteers more than 45. The regiment is to receive the same pay as that paid by the United States and is to guard and prevent destruction of property, in addition to the other duties enumerated.

Boards of county commissioners are authorized to make special levies up to two mills for repair, improvement, maintenance of public highways and bridges and may anticipate the levy by issuing two year certificates of indebtedness at not to exceed six per cent interest.

Both houses reconvened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Invitations are out for a legislative reception by Governor Lindsey at the executive mansion this evening.

An Important Military Measure

One of the six bills introduced in the legislature yesterday afternoon, is a drastic military enrollment and service act, which puts New Mexico in line with the national defense act and assures the re-establishment and rehabilitation of the National Guard. It creates county enrollment boards consisting of the sheriff, county clerk and county officers and authorizes the appointment of enrolling officers. Every person between 18 and 45 years is to be subject to draft into the National Guard, selection to be made by jury wheel. Double the number of men needed are to be drawn so as to assure a sufficient contingent after those physically disabled are rejected. Failure to respond to summons for draft is to be construed as desertion and the delinquent is to be sent to the nearest military post for punishment.

Several of the bills, if they become law will enable the state college to accept the provisions of federal legislation placing additional funds at its disposal for the agricultural organization of the state, and will authorize counties to make expenditures for agricultural extension.

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE MOBILIZED THERE INSTEAD OF AT COLUMBUS

Chairman E. C. Crampton of the state war council at Santa Fe, has received a telegram from National Guard officers, informing him that Albuquerque has been designated at the mobilization point for the state militia, instead of Columbus, as the previous orders called for. Following is the telegram:

"Concentration camp changed from Columbus to Albuquerque. Three recruiting parties to cover state at federal expense. Efficiency board of army to pass on New Mexico officers.

"ABBOTT,

"STERN,

"WILLSON,"

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ARISES IN HOUSE REGARDING PROPOSED MEASURE

Washington, May 3.—The food situation was foremost again today in the senate during debate on the espionage bill's provision to authorize the president to embargo exports. Immediate necessity of an embargo on tin plate for cans needed in preserving food products was urged. The embargo clause was opposed by some senators as unconstitutional and because they contended congress alone has the responsibility of ordering embargoes.

Senator Shields said he has opposed embargoing food exports, but now believed it necessary because "of outrageous prices and the great distress in the country."

Upon suggestion of Senator Lodge, the bill was amended limiting its scope. As amended it would authorize the president to embargo exports only when required also by "public welfare." The latter provision, Senator Lodge objected, would give the president power to deal with purely domestic industry without relations to the war's prosecution. Another amendment eliminated authority to discriminate between ports in the ordering of embargoes.

"I don't think this country is in any danger of starvation," said Senator Lodge, but the situation to the allies is vastly different. It will not help us to win the war by embargoing food and thus preventing feeding of the armies fighting our battles."

Senator Stone characterized the cold storage system as now carried on in this country as a public evil.

Senator Reed of Missouri opposed the embargo bill because he feared restrictions upon exports might cause producers to curtail their crops and also because he believed export restrictions were the function of congress and not the president.

Cleveland Bakeries Close

Cleveland, O., May 3.—All Jewish bakeries were closed here today, pending settlement of a dispute between the master bakers and their employes over a new wage scale. Two hundred bakers are idle.

There is an exercise of authority in Great Britain for getting more bread out of the same quantity of grain by not having so much of its substance milled out. That is an excellent idea which might be adopted in this country to advantage in preventing a great deal of the waste.

Much of the best part of the grain is wasted in milling that the consumer may be supplied with white flour. What is the advantage in spurring up production if such waste be permitted to continue?

Secretary Houston of the agricultural department, who is exerting himself to the utmost to have our output of food products this year made as large as possible, on account of the certainty of large demands and danger of inadequate supply, is in favor of having the council of national defense empowered to fix a minimum price for farm products. This, it is assumed, would give assurance of a margin of profit and thereby stimulate a larger production. Whether it would be necessary for that purpose or would have that effect does not seem certain, as the demand is pretty sure to make prices reasonably high in any

case. It might, however, act as a check upon the tendency of dealers to press prices down at the farm and push them up in the markets, to secure more than their share of the profits.

There is also a suggestion that the authority to fix a minimum in behalf of the farm be accompanied by that to fix a maximum for consumers, "when it appears that there is a conspiracy to gamble in a food commodity and advance the price to an unwarranted extent."

That, says the New York Journal of Commerce, looks like a difficult matter to manage. In the intermediate processes of trade between producer and consumer, which are apt to be more or less speculative, it will not be easy to prove "conspiracy to gamble," or to establish what effect its supposed operation has on prices to consumers. It is desirable to have the processes of distribution and trade go on continuously and not be interrupted by legal proceedings for enforcing dubious laws.

The wheat problem is the principal one in the discussion over controlling trade. In the British colony of Australia the government has taken full charge of buying the crops at fixed prices and distributing and selling it on a narrow margin to cover expense. In England all speculation in the Liverpool market is forbidden and sales are made by licensed agency agreement with the government. Argentina has laid an embargo on its wheat export, but allowed England to draw upon the supply on condition that if it runs short that republic may make it up by purchases from Australia.

There seems to be at this time an excellent opportunity for congress to extend its power over the regulation of commerce.

THIS IS OPINION OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE JUST LEFT THERE

New York, May 3.—Dr. Paul Kurt Sauer of El Paso, Texas, and Dr. Maximilian Frick of New York, who have been attached to American hospital units working in Germany, arrived here today on a Danish steamship from Copenhagen. The doctors were accompanied by eight American nurses. They said they were in Germany when the war was declared. There was no excitement, they added, and when they left the Germans expressed regret.

Members of the party said there was no evidence of starvation apparent in Germany when they departed and expressed the opinion that the progress of exhaustion was so slow it will take fully two years before rational troubles can possibly force peace.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS BECAUSE OF PRESSURE OF POPULAR FEELING

Rio Janeiro, May 3.—Dr. Lauro Muller has tendered President Braz his resignation as minister of foreign affairs. The government has received information that the Brazilian minister to Germany has been ordered detained in Berlin and has ordered the detention of Adolf Pauli, German minister to Brazil, who is on his way to Uruguay.

Dr. Muller has been criticized in Brazil since the relations between the republic and Germany first became acute, on the ground that he was pro-German in his sympathies.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDING GUN CREW, HOWEVER, IS BELIEVED DROWNED

Liverpool, May 2.—The safety of Captain Harris, five gunners and the third mate and boatswain of the American tank steamship Vacuum, all of whom had been given up for lost, was made known by the captain himself in a telegram received today by the American consul, H. L. Washington.

This telegram reduced the loss of life to 23, about 13 of the number Americans. It increases to eight the number of gunners saved. It also places the loss from the crew at 18 and the saved 18.

The captain's meagre telegram gave the first definite news of the loss of Lieut. Thomas, United States navy, and the death from exposure of F. H. Loree, but did not tell how the survivors reached land. Leslie Hatton, the wireless operator of Niagara, Wis., who from the wireless hut saw the wake of a torpedo and the periscope of a submarine, said the explosion was so terrific that it blew a hole right up through the ship abaft the engine room and put the wireless dynamo out of commission.

"I therefore," the operator added, "was unable to send wireless calls. When we were in the small boats the submarine appeared on the surface and made a square hit with the first shell on the wireless hut, shattering it."

Frank J. Yerney, the second mate; who lost his life when the vacuum went down, was making his first trip after torpedoing of the American steamship Algonquin last March. Yerney was also second mate on that vessel.

The following naval gunners from the Vacuum have been saved: James E. Williams, John Williams, George W. Parker, Oswald H. Lucke, Henry J. Musshorn, Jr.

Survivors Are Landed

London, May 2.—Nine survivors, including Captain S. S. Harris, from the American oil tank steamer Vacuum, which was sunk by a German submarine Saturday, have been landed. This makes 27 men saved from a total of 45 aboard the vessel.

Captain Harris wired to the offices of the Vacuum company that he with Third Mate E. D. Husted of Mount Vernon, N. Y., the boatswain and six gunners were picked up by a patrol boat and landed.

Lieutenant Thomas Dead

Liverpool, May 2.—Lieutenant Thomas, U. S. N., lost his life by the sinking of the Vacuum, according to a telegram received from Captain Harris by the American consul here, H. L. Washington.

Captain Harris also reports that Frank H. Lore died of exposure after being landed and that A. Donald, Charles J. Fischer and Charles P. Luckan were lost. Lore, Donald, Fischer and Luckan were members of the United States naval guard on the Vacuum.

HASTINGS MINE IS IN BAD CONDITION IN THE INTERIOR WORKINGS

Trinidad, Colo., May 2.—In the hope of being able to reach and recover more than 60 bodies sighted in the

north sith entry of the No. 2 Hastings mine, wrecked by an explosion last Friday, rescue gangs are today pressing every effort. To accomplish this the men have made repairs to the wrecked slope and made a clearance of great heaps of debris which has hitherto blocked the progress of the rescuers.

The recovery of three bodies last night has brought the total of recovered dead to 12, leaving 98 still to be brought out. It was stated today at the Victor-American headquarters at Hastings that the body of Mine Inspector David H. Reese had not been located. It was also stated that it might be a week more before all of the bodies are recovered from the mine. The funerals of four Slavish victims of the mine explosion will take place here this afternoon.

THE SURPLUS OF FEMALES OVER MALES IN THE EMPIRE NOW IS 2,000,000

Amsterdam, May 2 (via London).—One million, three hundred thousand Germans have perished in the war, according to a statement made by Joseph Friedrich Naumann, formerly a conservative member of the reichstag.

Herr Naumann lecturing on "The Influence of the War on Population," said in part:

"Until now the war has caused a loss of 1,300,000 dead. This, together with the decrease in birth, gives a reduction of 3,800,000. The surplus of females has increased from 800,000 to far more than 2,000,000."

TO EXTEND INSURANCE

Washington, May 2.—Secretary McAdoo has recommended to congress that the powers of the government war risk insurance bureau be enlarged so as to permit the insuring of lives of officers and men on merchant ships.

Liability for loss of life would be placed between \$1,500 and \$5,000 with proportionate indemnity for injuries. Owners of all vessels insured by the government would be required to take out insurance upon the lives of officers and crews.

SCANDAL IN FLAG PRICES

Washington, May 2.—Assistant Secretary Newton of the treasury issued a statement today characterizing the recent increase in the price of American flags as outrageous and asserting that he would make an effort to do something about it.

ENGLAND NEEDS MONEY

London, May 2.—The fourth and largest budget of the war has been prepared by Chancellor Bonar Law for introduction into the house of commons today. Although intervention of America is expected to relieve Great Britain to a large extent, the government's expenditures for the present year if the war continues, probably will exceed the cost of preceding years. New sources of revenue must be found.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS

Washington, May 3.—Regular army recruiting again showed good results yesterday with a total of 2,665 men accepted, making 45,540 brought into the service since April 1. The war department bulletin gives Pennsylvania leading place for yesterday with 326 men against 308 before.

JUDGE LONG SUGGESTS ONE MEANS OF INCREASING THE FOOD SUPPLY

Editor Optic:

An old adage has it: "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." I presume that means where there is no system, no head, there will be no results. This is especially true as applied to a matter of very deep interest to this and every community in New Mexico. I refer to the absolute necessity of spraying fruit trees if fruit production is expected.

Hundreds of bushels of excellent fruit valuable for human food, now lost, could be produced by timely spraying of fruit trees. It should be known that the codling moth places a little egg, in the flower of fruit trees. If not killed this egg develops into a worm, small at first, but gradually growing, inside the apple and is the cause of "wormy apples." Often the worm grows and eats through the fruit. Always it destroys and causes to fall off prematurely at least 70 per cent of the fruit, thereby causing absolute loss and waste. In this way a large quantity of fruit production is lost.

All this can easily be prevented by a timely spraying of the trees when in bloom. Arsenate of lead that can be procured, ready for application, in the drug stores, diluted in ordinary well water, can by the use of a sprayer, be shot into the fruit flower and kill the worm. The result is healthy, well formed fruit in abundance. Many people do not know this. Many others do, but for want of spraying facilities do not spray the trees. The spraying process is very simple. Any able bodied man can do this work. Two things it seems to me are badly needed in New Mexico, along this line. First, more information on the subject. Second, a community spraying machine with some one who understands the method, to do the spraying, until the people have generally learned about it and of its benefits and then they will do this work themselves as a matter of comfort and profit in fruit production.

Many have used the sprayer with good results. Dr. Olney on the Mora road two years ago had about 30 bushels of fine pears, the result of spraying. Mr. O. G. Schaefer and I have many years sprayed our home trees with excellent results. My pear trees have borne when sprayed, from four to ten bushels of fine fruit, free from worms per tree, but when not sprayed the fruit mostly falls off and the little that matures is scrubby and wormy. From personal observation I can assure the public that by spraying we can have in this locality excellent fruit production three years out of five. The government just now is urging food production and conservation.

If every fruit tree about Las Vegas, and in the country and valley ranches were sprayed twice, our people would be astonished at the quantity and quality of fruit production. Hundreds of dollars probably thousands, are each year sent out of the country for fruit that can be produced right at home. Home production for home consumption brings prosperity. There are probably 500 to 1,000 fruit trees in and near this city that this very year may be made productive by spraying. I invite a discussion of this subject through The Optic from those who have knowledge or experi-

ence in the matter, believing that the awakening of a public interest would be productive of great good. Those who go on the committees to the country to discuss planting could do much by calling attention in every locality to the importance of spraying fruit trees.

E. V. LONG,

FRENCH ADMIRAL SAYS IT IS SECOND IN EFFICIENCY TO ENGLAND'S

Washington, May 2.—Vice Admiral Chocheprat, representing the ministry of marine in the French mission here, issued a statement today which in part follows:

"The United States is in possession of the most powerful fleet in the world next to the British, and this is bound to weigh heavily in hastening the day when final victory will be wrung from the foes.

"You must not expect me to discuss in detail our general war plans, and especially as regards our campaign against the enemy submarines. I need only say that that is a question claiming priority above all others.

"You will understand that I have fully and frankly explained these problems to your higher naval officers. I have every reason to hope that we shall succeed in establishing the closest possible co-operation between the American and allied navies for the assurance of the freedom of the seas, the protection of trade and the triumph of our rights."

Conferences between the members of the mission and representatives of the United States continued.

STREETS ARE FILLED WITH EXCITED PEOPLE WHO DEMAND BETTER CONDITIONS

London, May 2.—A Stockholm dispatch says the greatest socialist demonstration ever seen in Scandinavia was held throughout Sweden on May Day. Great crowds assembled in the streets of Stockholm carrying banners with inscriptions demanding more food and better conditions of life. Hundreds of children with peace banners participated.

Trouble in Norway

London, May 2.—A Christiania dispatch says that the usual May Day demonstrations were held all over Norway and that much dissatisfaction was expressed at the high prices of the necessaries of life.

No Disorders in Hungary

Amsterdam, May 2 (Via London).—A telegram from Budapest, Hungary, today says:

"Yesterday being labor day there was a cessation of work. All factories and business establishments were closed. No newspapers appeared. The socialists held a number of meetings which passed appropriate resolutions. There were no disorders.

RAIDERS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

New York, May 2.—An unidentified sailing ship equipped with auxiliary power and answering the previously reported description of the German sea raider Zee Adler, intercepted and followed for six hours an American steamship which arrived here today from South American waters. The speed of the American ship enabled her to escape.

MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND SPIRITUAL PREPARATION URGED BY COLONEL

Chicago, April 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, after an enthusiastic reception here today, delivered his first war speech at noon at a luncheon given by the Chicago branch of the National Security league. Tonight he will deliver his principal address at the stock yards amphitheater, which seats 13,000 persons.

In his luncheon address, Colonel Roosevelt urged that the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks be prohibited for the period of the war. He urged obligatory military training, the expansion and improvement of the navy, and asserted that an expeditionary force should be sent to France. Present conscriptions plans, he said, would deny service to many men who wished to volunteer.

"The world is facing a shortage of food," declared Colonel Roosevelt. "Soon we in this country shall face a shortage of food. Therefore let us use all the grain we have for food and not for intoxicants. Now that the war is on, let us forbid any grain or cereal being used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Let the government help the farmer by mobilizing labor, if necessary, and tell our young men that it is a case of farm and arm.

"During the last two years and a half of peace we have been foolish enough not to prepare for war; now that we are at war, let us avoid the further folly of failure to provide for the great tasks of peace. We need thorough-going military preparedness. It must be based on thorough-going economic preparedness. Both alike must be based upon spiritual preparedness, the making ready of the national soul.

"As yet our people are not waked up to the vital significance of this war. This is because at the moment we are safe behind the British fleet. We cannot afford to owe an ignoble safety to the British fleet, or to risk our national future upon the chance of some other nation showing more foresight and efficiency than we are willing to show. We sin against our children if we fail to prepare our whole national strength for the protection of the republic."

Proper Food for Weak Stomachs ACHS

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

United States naval authorities are creating new opportunities for women to help the nation by opening positions in the navy yards to women who can qualify as tracers and draughtsmen.

GET RID OF YOUR RHEUMATISM

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

FIFTY YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN NEW MEXICO GAVE HER WIDE ACQUAINTANCE

In the passing away of Mrs. Yetta Kohn an interesting and historical figure of New Mexico has been gathered to her fathers. Between the years of 1865 and 1870, in company with her husband, Sam Kohn, she arrived by ox-team from Leavenworth, Kansas, at Las Vegas. Here they lived for several years, and at the death of Sam Kohn, about 40 years ago, Mrs. Kohn started a small store at La Cinta. The four children, Howard, George, Belle and Charles, grew to be of quite an age before this place was abandoned for a return to Las Vegas.

It will be remembered that a little more than a year ago two of her sons, George and Charles, who had both become prominent citizens of New Mexico, were suddenly taken away within the period of three days. To this sad tragedy may be attributed the passing away of Mrs. Kohn earlier than might have been.

Mrs. Kohn was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 9, 1843, so that at her death her seventy-fourth year had been passed. Her influence has been felt in every corner of the state and hundreds of New Mexico citizens fondly refer to "Mother" Kohn. Members of the executive, judiciary and legislative departments of the state, members of the various professions and scores of friends in the daily walks of life have been glad to do her honor. She had an especial faculty for comforting the unsuccessful without injuring their pride and hundreds of needy will miss her ever ready response to their appeals.

The home life was her greatest pleasure and ideal, and legions have been made happy through an hospitality which has become proverbial. A real type of womanhood has departed, but her good influence will live with us always. The immediate family left to mourn her are Howard, her oldest son, and Belle, her daughter, wife of Senator Calisch, and her grandson, Stanley G. Calisch.

TROUBLE ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED

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

London, April 13.—Lord Northcliffe has issued a statement to the Associated Press respecting the Irish situation, which includes the following phrase:

"The happiness of Ireland is entirely in the hands of Mr. Balfour and the British mission in the United States. The differences between the two parties here have been so slight that Balfour's influence can settle the difficulty."

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

Mexico City, April 27.—Newspapers today print expressions from General Carranza reiterating his declaration of Mexican neutrality and his assertion that he will do everything possible to maintain that neutrality.

Villa Urged to Feign Friendship

Juarez, Mexico, April 28.—Francisco Villa was advised by one of his confidential agents in the United States to pretend friendship for the American government, "despite the multitude of wrongs done him by the Washington government," a letter which was taken from Villa's private secretary by General Francisco Murguia, stated.

The private secretary, whose name was Nieto, was captured at San Miguel de Babicora by General Murguia's forces after Villa had escaped from the ranch house. He was later executed after the documents were taken from his saddle bags.

The original documents were left here by General Murguia, and are now in the possession of Carranza officials. One of the letters taken from the private secretary was signed by Miguel Diaz Lombardo, said to be Villa's choice for provisional president. It was dated at New Orleans, La., and presented a new program for the Villa movement which differed materially from the program adopted at the Agua Calientes revolutionary convention.

In one letter Villa was urged to issue a denial that he was present at other was signed by a Mexican known to be close to Hipolito Villa, brother of Francisco. Another asked Villa to declare his independence of the movements of Felix Diaz, Jose Isabel Robles or other revolutionary movements. Still another urged Villa not to send Jose Ynez Salazar to Juarez to attack this town "because Salazar's unpopularity would prevent him from receiving the Villa partisans on the American side." A letter included among the papers signed by an American attorney was addressed to Salazar and asked about ammunition belonging to him in the United States.

Road to Happiness

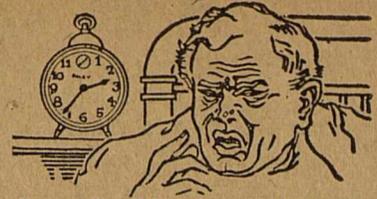
Be amiable, cheerful and good natured and you are much more likely to be happy. You will find this difficult, if not impossible, however, when you are constantly troubled with constipation. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and get rid of that and it will be easy. These tablets not only move the bowels, but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

VIOLATED MANN ACT

Santa Fe, May 1.—Max Medina, former deputy sheriff of Dona Ana county accused of violating the Mann act by taking 17 year old Emilia Benavides from Las Cruces to El Paso for immoral purposes was placed on trial today in federal court.

HARD WORK FOR WOMEN

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



Coughs Worse at Night

The simplest and quickest way to get rid of a wearing, racking night cough, tickling throat, hoarse, wheezy breathing is to take

Foley's Honey and Tar.

In it, you get the curative influence of the pine tar and other healing ingredients, together with the mollifying and laxative action of honey.

Editor C. T. Miller, Cannelton, Ind. (Enquirer) writes: "I was troubled with bronchial affection and coughed constantly day and night. I took Foley's Honey and Tar and got relief. It is great for bronchial colds and coughs. La grippe and bronchial coughs, croup, hoarseness, tickling throat, are all quickly relieved."

O. G. SCHAEFER

FOLLOWS THE EXAMPLE SET BY THE UNITED STATES LAST FEBRUARY

Washington, April 28.—Guatemala has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, handed to the German minister his passports and cancelled the exequaturs of German consuls there.

German Minister Leaves Brazil

Rio Janeiro, April 28.—Adolf Pauli, German minister to Brazil, left Rio Janeiro last night with his staff for Uruguay. The Dutch minister took over the charge of German interests in Brazil.

GERMANS COMMAND BRITISH TO KEEP TEUTONIC SOLDIERS OFF HOSPITAL SHIPS

Copenhagen, April 28 (Via London).—Announcement was made before the reichstag main committee in Berlin yesterday that Germany will adopt the sharpest reprisals if German prisoners are embarked on hospital ships of the allies and exposed to the dangers of torpedoes.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

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

SPAIN MAKES PROTEST

Madrid, April 28 (Via Paris).—Premier Prieto has announced that he has received official confirmation of an attack by a German submarine on the Spanish steamer Triana, and has addressed a strong protest to Germany.

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

ENGINEERS TO ASSIST

Washington, April 28.—A complete company of reserve engineer officers 150 strong will be established at each of the 14 officers' training camps to be opened May 8.

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

MEASURE HAS LARGE MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES; TO HOLD CONFERENCES

Washington, April 30.—By overwhelming majorities both the senate and house passed late Saturday night the administration bill to raise a war army by selective draft.

The final roll calls brought into line behind the bill many senators and representatives who fought for the volunteer system until routed by decisive defeat in the day in both houses. The senate, which had voted down the volunteer plan, 69 to 18, passed the bill by a vote of 81 to 8. In the house the vote against the volunteer plan was 313 to 109, and that by which the bill itself was passed was 397 to 24.

The Age Provision

As passed by the senate the measure provides for the draft of men between the ages of 21 and 27 years, while in the house measure the age limits are fixed at 21 and 40. This and lesser discrepancies will be threshed out in conference early this week so that the bill may be in the hands of the president as quickly as possible. The war department already has completed plans for carrying it into effect.

Big Pay Increase

Both senate and house adopted amendments just before the final roll calls which would greatly increase the pay of enlisted men during the war. The house provision would make their pay \$30 a month, and that approved by the senate would fix it at \$29 a month. The present pay is only \$15.

In the house at the last moment Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee objected vigorously to the appropriation of \$3,000,000,000, carried in the bill for the expenses of the new army, and the section finally was eliminated. Mr. Fitzgerald declared that to place this vast sum in the hands of the secretary of war would make congress a "mere automaton," and promised that if the section was voted down the committee would provide funds promptly in a separate measure.

Best Remedy for Whooping Cough

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

DEWEY MEN TO CELEBRATE

Washington, May 1.—The commander, who shared with Dewey the glory of the great naval victory at Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, are to continue the custom of celebrating the anniversary of the conflict, notwithstanding the death of their chieftain, who for many years entertained those who had been his subordinate officers with a dinner at his home in this city on each May Day. The nineteenth anniversary of the victory is to be celebrated with a dinner tonight at the home of Captain Joseph P. McCrink, who will act as host to the gathering of "Dewey's men."

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

SANTA FE IS PATRIOTIC

Santa Fe, May 1.—Military enthusiasm is running high in Santa Fe, and the capital will lose half of its young men for the time being. Jose Diaz and a number of others have volunteered for the aviation corps. Attorney Melvin T. Dunlavy, Waldo Twitchell and a number of others are preparing to join the officer's reserve training camp. John Windsor and a number of other wellknown young men have enlisted in the regulars, and Santa Fe still leads with the number of recruits for the National Guard although reports from Raton, Springer and Las Vegas indicate that those towns, too, are doing their share. This afternoon, in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Ruth Miller, supervisor of Industrial Education, met with representatives of women's clubs to formulate a questionnaire to be mailed to women in every part of the state and to be the foundation for an economic census of great value in the preparedness propaganda.

New York, May 1.—By combining appeals for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps with their advertising, the American Tobacco Company, through the Hawley Advertising Company, of this city, is the pioneer in devoting part of its contract advertising space to patriotic appeals, as advocated at a recent luncheon of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association at the Waldorf Astoria. In a huge advertising campaign just launched for "U. S. Marine" tobacco, three-quarters of the contract space is devoted to an appeal for men to join the Marine Corps and be "First To Fight."

HAD A VERY BAD COUGH

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

MUST REPAIR ROAD

Secretary O. L. Williams of the Las Vegas Commercial club has received a letter from A. P. Dyer, manager of the Dallas Automobile club, which says, in part:

"You certainly sent two mighty attractive women here to advertise your community and I am sure they made a splendid impression.

"I would like to call your attention to the fact that the road you are advocating between here and Las Vegas is in exceptionally poor condition and unless something is done immediately, travel will be poor that way this summer, and your place will get a black eye.

"We are looking forward to the trip you people are going to pay us this month and we hope to have you with us, particularly on Wednesday, our meeting day."

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

IT IS EXPECTED, HOWEVER, THE CRACK ORGANIZATION WILL BE RECRUITED TO FORM

Santa Fe, May 1.—The war committee was in conference yesterday with Governor W. E. Lindsey, going over with him phases of proposed legislation. As to military legislation, no definite draft is to be made until definite word is received from General Pershing at San Antonio through Colonel E. C. Abbott, Colonel J. W. Willson and Major M. L. Stern who arrived there today.

Word from Roswell has it that Battery A, whose fine organization and efficiency had won admiration from regular officers of the army, has dwindled to 20 men who have taken the new federal oath. However, the hope is held out that 50 more of the old members will take the oath.

Charles Springer of the war board has succeeded in securing seven cars of seed potatoes in Colorado, as well as large shipments of seed corn and beans, which he is financing personally, as the war board has no means at its disposal and the members are giving their time and work to the state without compensation.

Nathan Stern of New York city, who has cattle interests in New Mexico and is a visitor here at present, is the latest to offer 4,000 acres for cultivation conditional on certain arrangements being made. Senator B. F. Pankey is putting under plow large tracts on his Caja del Rio grant as well as on his Eaton grant, which heretofore have been used only for pasture.

ROLAND USHER SAYS THIS NATION HAS A RIGHT TO SPEAK ON INTERNATIONALISM

Philadelphia, May 1.—America must champion the right to be consulted and considered in shaping international law, declared Professor Roland G. Usher, of Washington University, of St. Louis, in an address on "America's Obligation as the Defender of International Right," at the annual meeting here of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"International law as observed in practice," he asserted, "consists of the privileges which the six European powers mutually extend to each other and of the obligations which they recognize as binding between themselves and, in addition of all such privileges and immunities as they voluntarily extend to the other so-called nations and of the concessions which they exact from them.

"There can be no great doubt that the result of this system is to define American rights and American obligations in the terms of European interests, and to place the decision in the hands of the six European powers acting in concert. We have in practice enjoyed such privileges as they have granted. We have, with objections more or less violent and with protestations more or less loud, been compelled in the past to accept their version of our obligations toward them. Specific rights at sea, such as are at present in question, we have commonly enjoyed, though we have never been in a position to exact or defend them.

"I must emphasize the inexpediency of resistance to the fundamental decisions of the great powers. They

are too definitely at one on the main proportions of the international situation, and, when united, are too overwhelmingly powerful for us to think of successful resistance. So long as this is the system and so long as the great European powers unite to support it, we must acquiesce in its existence.

"I would impeach the system itself. The international right America must champion is the right to be consulted, the right to be considered in shaping the basic and fundamental elements of the international problem, the right to insist that the international horizon shall be so broadened as to include not only the affairs of Europe but those of Africa, Asia and America. The obligation of America in defense of international right as I see it, is to insist that the definition of international right shall be international in scope and international in purpose.

"The principle itself is the vital thing; that the United States is a necessary element of the international community to be consulted in all affairs of significance. This fact we must defend."

THOMPSON "IN BAD"

Chicago, April 30.—That a report of the alleged "disloyal" utterance of Mayor William Hale Thompson had been prepared and was forwarded to Washington today was admitted at the headquarters of the local bureau of investigation of the department of justice. The report was said to include newspaper reports from the mayors' statement relative to inviting the British and French commissions to Chicago.

AFTER TAOS TRADE

Santa Fe, May 1.—The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon discussed trade extension and an effort is to be made to double the volume of wholesale as well as retail trade and to make a vigorous effort to regain some of the trade that Santa Fe commanded in early days, especially in the Estancia and Taos valleys. The budget system and consolidation with the Merchant's Association were other topics.

RIOT IN CHICAGO

Chicago, April 30.—Rioting marked the opening of the bakers' strike in Chicago this morning. At many places in the ghetto district men and women threw kerosene on bread as it was brought to the wagons for delivery. The shortage of 1,000,000 loaves caused much concern, and city, state and federal officials exerted every effort to end the walkout, which was caused by a demand for higher wages.

KNAPP ARMY SURGEON

Santa Fe, May 1.—Dr. David Knapp has been commissioned first lieutenant in the medical corps of the New Mexico National Guard. J. B. Priddy of Portales was appointed on the staff of Governor W. E. Lindsey, with the rank of colonel.

BABIES HAVE THEIR INNINGS

Washington, May 1.—Two thousand cities throughout the United States have prepared for an appropriate celebration of "Baby Week" during the week beginning today. This will be the second annual nationwide observance of its kind.

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News that the German submarines are seriously embarrassing the allies by their increasing destructiveness

comes to Washington with disconcerting suddenness. It emanates from official sources and there is no reason to doubt its truth. But it need not bring with it discouragement, either for the United States or for the allies.

This nation has only been in the war a few weeks, and its influence has scarcely begun to be felt. There is little doubt but that the Germans are playing their final card, which they hope to be a trump. They have still the United States to contend with, however—a newcomer in the game, but amply supplied with resources. There is not a shadow of doubt but that American ingenuity will devise means of breaking the cordon which the submarines are attempting to throw about Great Britain. There is cause to believe that the United States, once aroused, will bring into the fray men, ships, money and brains that will carry everything before them. The allies are fighting better than at any time since the war began, and with the supply problem solved they may be expected to wipe away the German barriers in France and Belgium. The United States can and will solve the problem.

Germany is drawing near the end of her string. If her submarine campaign does not succeed in six months, she will be hopelessly defeated. It will not succeed if every man and woman in the United States at once will spring forward to do the tasks the government asks of them. It is a task that will require work and sacrifice, but the American people are equal to it. Today's news from Washington is of the kind that will inspire them to take up the task. With America once aroused, Germany's dreams of success, through the use of submarines or any other agency, will be dispelled.

The business houses of Las Vegas can assist materially in the campaign to increase the agricultural and gardening activity which is so essential during war times by closing their establishments at 5 o'clock, each evening during the summer months. The clerks and other employes, being released an hour earlier than usual, could devote the time to gardening. Nobody would lose a cent by the adoption of such a plan, and it would be a mighty poor shopper who could not

complete his or her business at the stores before 5 o'clock. Why not try it?

Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Wagner, is doing splendid work in urging the school children of the state to put in their spare time planting needed food crops on ground not now in use, and his recent circular letter is having a good effect throughout the state. It is his intention to make the crops grown by the school children of real value to the state, and he is meeting with a success beyond expectations in many parts of the state.

Several thousand half grown boys and girls could put in several hours apiece each day in caring for easily cultivated crops, and the aggregate result would be of great importance to the state as a whole. It would be well for the school authorities in every county of the state to diligently carry out the ideas of the state superintendent and get the youngsters busy.

Rear Admiral Usher

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the Third naval district, with headquarters at the New York navy yard, is an experienced officer, who has repeatedly received the commendation of his superiors. He was born in Indiana and entered the Navy academy from Missouri in 1871. His active experience dates back to the historical expedition of the Bear, when he accompanied Admiral Schley to the far north to find Greely. During the interval between that noviate and his gaining his present rank he had the usual tour of the different fleets and shore duty at Annapolis, Washington and elsewhere, in responsible teaching or administrative positions. Prior to becoming commandant of the New York navy yard, in 1914, he was in command of one of the divisions of the Atlantic fleet.

Senator Reinburg grabbed off some of the "watch-dog-for-the-treasury" stuff from Senator Clark when he sent through that one lonesome employe resolution for the organization of the senate, but it is not of record that he increased his popularity with the numerous would-be employes around the state capital.

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

PRESIDENT WILSON AND MR. TAFT WILL DEDICATE BUILDING NEXT WEEK

Washington, May 2.—President Wilson and former President Taft are expected to take part in the ceremonies next week in connection with the formal dedication of the new Red Cross building which has been erected in this city as a memorial to the women of the civil war. It is planned to make the dedication an occasion for impressive ceremonies. Some of the most eminent men and women of the nation will be among the speakers and they will tell of the glorious work that is being done under "the red badge of humanity" to ameliorate the world-wide misery and suffering caused by the war.

The war has put such a volume of work on the Red Cross that it has been found to be impossible to suspend the labors even for the dedication of its new home. Consequently, the dedication will occur in Continental Memorial Hall, the D. A. R. building adjoining the Red Cross building on the south. After the ceremonies the public will be permitted to inspect the new Red Cross building, as far as this can be done without interfering with the work going on inside.

The Red Cross building faces the wide sweep of grounds back of the state department and White House. The building and site were provided by government appropriation and private subscription. An appropriation of \$400,000 was made by congress, on condition that the Red Cross raise an equal amount by private subscription. The additional sum was made up by the following subscriptions: Captain James A. Scrymser, \$100,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, \$150,000; Mrs. Edward A. Harriman, \$50,000; the Rockefeller Foundation, \$100,000.

The building and site are to be turned over in perpetuity to the American Red Cross, to serve as its permanent home and to provide accommodations for all of the administrative officers in charge of Red Cross work.

Like most of the other edifices in the stately group about it, the Red Cross building is of white marble and the general design of the structure, its facade, columns, etc., are on classic lines. A park terrace raises the building above the street level, and wide marble steps lead up to the entrance. A row of 12 Corinthian columns of white marble stretch across the entire front of the structure, the capitals supporting the copper finished roof. Two massive bronze entrance doors are one of the striking features of the architectural design.

With the high-arched vestibule a flight of broad marble stairs leads to the second and third floors. On the stairway landing a marble tablet has been placed bearing the following inscription:

"A memorial built by the government of the United States and patriotic citizens to the women of the north and the women of the south held in loving memory by a now united country, and that their labors to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war may be forever perpetuated this memorial is dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross."

Another notable feature of the building consists of three memorial windows of the women of the Civil war

organizations. One of these windows was given by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, another by the Woman's Relief Corps of the North, while the central window was provided by their joint gift.

On the first floor a large assembly room and library take up all of one side of the building, and will afford a meeting place for the large gatherings of the organization. Two entire floors are devoted to the extensive working quarters of the society, the numerous offices being equipped to accommodate all of the branches of the organization, with its various activities in peace and war. The war, national and international relief boards each has rooms particularly fitted for its special work. Other quarters are provided for the army surgeon in charge of hospital field units and the enrollment of doctors, the first aid instruction department, the nurses enrollment bureau, the town and country nursing service and the Christmas seal division.

SOUTHWEST DOES BIT

Globe, Ariz., May 2.—The southwest, including Arizona and New Mexico is doing its bit toward preparedness for the war with Germany. Since the outbreak of the European struggle in 1914 every available copper prospect has been developed and there are now millions of tons of the red metal being produced in the southwest where not an ounce was mined prior to the war.

One copper mine in the Globe district recently increased its output from 35,000,000 pounds a year to 70,000,000 pounds by bringing in new mines and erecting monster mills for concentrating the ore. Another syndicate paid \$2,000,000 for 2,000 acres adjoining its mining field in another copper district while capital stock is being doubled throughout the copper field, output is being doubled and everything possible done to prepare the United States for its share in the war. The output of the mines has been offered to the government at cost plus a reasonable percentage of profit whenever it is needed for American ammunition.

IMPORTED TOBACCO SCARCE

Washington, May 2.—Leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers April 1 amounted to 1,406,133,573 pounds, an increase of 361,248,465 pounds since January 1, but 11,957,846 pounds less than on April 10 last year, the census bureau announced. Chewing, smoking and export types showed an increase, but imported decreased 11,000,000,000 pounds.

CACTUS CANDY LIKED

El Paso, Texas, May 2.—Mexican cactus candy has been a confection among the Mexicans for many years but its possibilities as a commercial product outside were not discovered until the National Guard troops came here and brought up all of the cactus candy they could find to send home as souvenirs of the southwest.

Cactus candy is made by boiling the pithy heart of the barrel cactus in a syrup made from native cane sugar. When boiled down the resulting mass is molded into small squares and has a peculiar sweetish flavor which makes it a standard confection in Mexico.

ATTORNEY CONTENDS THAT TO EXECUTE MURDER SENTENCE WOULD BE UNJUST

Following is the Santa Fe New Mexican's review of the affidavit filed by Dr. David Knapp, with the motion for a new trial filed by Attorney A. B. Renehan, in the Blancett case:

Attorney A. B. Renehan, counsel for Blancett, states in his motion filed in the district clerk's office that new and material evidence has been discovered since the trial "which will clear the defendant of the charge against him."

This new evidence, Mr. Renehan contends, has been received since the trial and is explained in the form of an affidavit by Dr. David Knapp, of Santa Fe, post graduate of the University of Berlin, showing, it is alleged, that Blancett "has been a sufferer of a peculiar form of mental derangement which deprived him of criminal responsibility, commonly known as atavism, degeneracy, moral insanity, psychic or criminal amonology, according to different criminological and analytic views and theories."

Attached to the motion appears an affidavit by Dr. Knapp which is likely to prove of extreme interest to the hundreds of people who have attended Blancett's trial and to the hundreds of thousands and millions who have read it all over the southwest and United States. Dr. Knapp states that he has had a great deal of experience in dealing with mental defects in human individuals in the line of alienism, and he adds: "In the human mind there are obscure defects which are difficult of determination and under the influence of which all kinds of abnormal acts from the lowest infraction of natural and positive law to the highest thereof, homicide may result."

Blancett's Peculiar Behavior

The affiant admits that he discussed this possibility with Mr. Renehan before the trial but there was insufficient data at that time to form conclusions, he adds. But during and since the trial Dr. Knapp says he has given great thought and study to the peculiarities of the case and he has taken into consideration the peculiar behavior of Blancett in the court room and noticed defendant's "lack of pity and the like," coupling this with the peculiar behavior of Blancett after the killing of Armour. The affiant mentions as peculiarities the defendant's "utter lack of the ordinary habits of self-protection, concealment, the absence of remorse and pity, the impulsiveness of his behavior, his improvidence and recklessness, his passion for gambling and alcoholic drinks, etc."

Dr. Knapp sums up his conclusions by stating that for these reasons, whether Blancett killed Armour intentionally or by accident, he believes Blancett is no criminally responsible. The doctor goes into details why he thinks Blancett was not responsible and cites his "recklessness, his spendthrift doings, his debaucheries, his rapid moving from place to place, his reckless sale of Armour's property at ridiculously small prices, his beginning to sign the register of the Montezuma hotel with the letter 'E' and over-writing the 'E' with a 'C' without attempt at obliteration of the 'E', his gambling, his drinking, his frequenting of houses of ill fame, his over abundant generosity, his manifestations of the exalted ego by pretenses of great

wealth and position, his intrusion upon strangers of his personality, his haphazard associations, his sending of telegrams without any attempt at disguise of his handwriting, his apparent writing of a letter from Seattle to the governor without apparent attempt at disguise, his apparent lack of remorse or pity, his lack of appreciation of the enormity of his offense if it was voluntary, and his lack of sensitiveness, pity, remorse or sentiment if the death of his companion was accidental, his omission to take any means of concealment of the crime, if it was a crime, or of avoidance of detection, liability and responsibility, his omission to declare the act accidental, if it were accidental."

Dr. Knapp says that all these acts are "significant of obscure mental derangement and irresponsibility, atavistic in character."

To carry out the penalty of a first degree murder on such a man as Blancett, Dr. Knapp says would be "imposing the highest form of chastisement on a man mentally incapable of conceiving and carrying out a crime in which premeditation, deliberation, purpose, willfulness and express malice aforethought are essential elements."

Other Reasons Given

In his motion for a new trial, which covers 17 typewritten pages, Mr. Renehan discusses what he calls "mob spirit" in the court room; he mentions that a great throng attended the trial and he alleges that many in the audience influenced the jury by applauding replies of a witness which were tended to discomfit counsel for the defense.

On page 6 Mr. Renehan maintains that the court erred in admitting evidence to show that Blancett admitted he had attempted to commit suicide on December 31 of last year, "in that attempted suicide does not in any wise tend to establish guilt, does not raise a presumption of guilt or warrant an inference of guilt, and has not any element of admission—or confession."

SPECIAL SESSION WILL DEVOTE ITS ENTIRE ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

Santa Fe, May 2.—The organization of the special session of the third state legislative session, the reading of the message of Governor W. E. Lindsey setting forth the need for the special session, took less than two hours after Secretary of State Antonio Lucero had called the house to order at 12:15 p. m. yesterday. The spectators were comparatively few, less than 100 in the house and less than 50 in the senate. Some of the members arrived at the last moment on a stub train from Albuquerque while others did not arrive until evening on belated trains Nos. 10 and 2, reported six hours late.

The senate organized with John S. Clark as president and J. J. Kenney as clerk. In the house Representative Overson placed in nomination Colonel W. H. H. Llewellyn, seconded by Enrique Mares and Narciso Francis, while Representative Vesely, seconded by Representative Melhop, nominated Turner. The vote resulted in 27 votes for Llewellyn and 14 for Turner. Blas Sanchez was nominated by L. G. Ortiz for chief clerk and elected unanimously as was Vicar General Antonio Fourchegu for chaplain.

Speaker Llewellyn in taking the

chair made a brief address, in which he incidentally paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Spanish-American citizens of the state.

A motion of Enrique Mares in the house to adjourn until this morning at 10 o'clock drew the fire of Representative Bryan of Union county who declared that the members had come to do business, that this was not the time for holidays but that there should be morning, afternoon and evening sessions, so that every member could get home to plant beans; that he for one would resign his seat and return to the bean patch if the tactics of the regular session were adopted and the deliberations are dragged out 60 days. He was roundly cheered and Mares withdrew his motion. The rules and regulations of the regular session were adopted as those of the special session.

With the organization of each house completed, the senate was invited to the hall of representatives and Governor Lindsey was formally invited to deliver his message to the joint session. Archbishop J. B. Pitaval spoke a beautiful and fervent prayer a plea for charitableness and victory. Governor Lindsey earnestly and with emphasis read his message and was received with applause. Among the notables present were the members of the supreme court, the various state officials, ex-Governor George Curry, Mrs. W. E. Lindsey beside Archbishop Pitaval and Vicar General Antonio Fourchegu and former United States Senator Thomas B. Catron.

After the reading of the message a motion to recess until 7 o'clock last evening caused some commotion in the house, and was finally superceded by a motion to adjourn until this forenoon. From every appearance harmony will prevail, business will be expeditiously disposed of and the special session adjourn by Saturday. Frank Curry and a number of other employes of the regular session have offered to give their services free of charge to the special session.

Santa Fe, May 2.—A telegram received today from Colonel E. C. Abbott indicates that the New Mexico National Guard is to see foreign service. It is addressed to Adjutant General James Baca and reads:

"Notify company commanders by wire intention is that our regiment will have foreign service soon. Hurry recruiting so that we will be able to meet requirements with former men. Wire me tonight how recruiting is progressing, giving exact number."

Ex-Governor Curry is here perfecting arrangements for the recruiting of three squadrons for Colonel Roosevelt's foreign legion. Matt Fowler of Silver City and Morgan Llewellyn of Las Cruces are to command two of the squadrons. The number of those who have volunteered is already sufficient, says Governor Curry, but he prefers men between 25 and 45 years.

Santa Fe, May 2.—Antonios Macridakis today filed suit in the federal court against the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad company for \$25,000 damages for a crushed foot which had to be amputated, injury being caused, according to the complaint, by the fall of the roof in the coal mine in which he was working.

ACCUSED THIEF ACQUITTED

Santa Fe, May 2.—Thomas Riley of Albuquerque, charged with receiving \$4,000 in currency from Charles E. Garrett, which money was stolen from a registered mail pouch in Albuquerque on February 21, was acquitted, Federal Judge Neblett directing the verdict as there was no evidence that Riley had criminal knowledge that the money handed him by Garrett back of a church yard in Albuquerque on the night of February 21, was stolen money.

ATHLETIC MEET TODAY

Santa Fe, May 2.—The domestic science class of the High school last evening entertained at dinner, the new as well as the retiring boards of education. The retiring members are Jose D. Sena, W. G. Sargent and Mrs. R. J. Palen. The new members are Thomas B. Catron, Mrs. E. P. Davies and Marcelino Garcia. Two automobile loads of Santa Fe high school boys and girls left for Albuquerque today to attend the spring athletic meet and oratorical contest.

FOR STATE CO-OPERATION

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The adoption by all the states of uniform measures looking to a conservation of the food supply is probably the most important subject slated to receive attention at the conference meeting at the war department today under the auspices of the council of national defense. The governors of virtually all of the states have sent representatives to the conference.

MAY SPRING SURPRISES

Detroit, Mich., May 2.—Some new methods of warfare, as surprising and effective as the gas bomb, the liquid fire and other devices already introduced in the European war, may be disclosed at the annual spring meeting of the American Electrochemical society, which began its sessions in this city today. Members of the society, it is said, have been experimenting for some time with a view to making a discovery that would help America win the war.

TO DISCUSS WAR RELIEF

Philadelphia, Pa., May 2.—War relief will be the leading topic at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Needlework Guild of America, which is to assemble in this city tomorrow.

FAMOUS TELEGRAPHER KILLED

Ridgefield Park, N. J., May 2.—George W. Conkling, one of the best known telegraphers in the country, was killed today in an automobile accident when his car turned over on a bend in the road. Mr. Conkling, formerly with the Associated Press, was known in the telegraphic field as "the most perfect Morse sender." He was employed in a broker's office in New York at the time of his death.

DEWEY'S GRAVE DECORATED

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Daniels and high naval officers yesterday made the annual May Day observances of the Battle of Manila Bay. Since the victor in that fight, Admiral Dewey, no longer lives to receive the congratulations of his associates, they were paid to his widow. The anniversary was marked also by the placing of flowers at the tomb in Arlington national cemetery where the admiral's body lies.

ALFONSO ENDEAVORS TO GET INFORMATION OF MISSING SOLDIERS

Madrid, Spain, April 30.—A cable dispatch came from America today addressed to the king of Spain. It was delivered at the royal palace to the king's personal secretary, Senor Don Emilio—Maria de Torres, minister plenipotentiary, who after reading it, passed it to the representative of the Associated Press who chanced to be present.

The cablegram said: "Our son enlisted as aviator in British Royal Flying squadron. He was last seen flying over English channel on December 4, last. Since then nothing known of him and he is officially reported as missing. An agonized mother and father appeal to your majesty to obtain information and relieve their terrible suspenses."

Senor de Torres at once set in motion the machinery of investigation through the Spanish embassy at Berlin. This was a typical case, one among more than 200,000, which are being investigated under the personal direction of King Alfonso, and which constitute one of the most stupendous humanitarian works created by the war.

Judged by results alone the vastness of the work is apparent; 200,000 cases traced, of which 150,000 are disposed of and 50,000 still under investigation. A great number of soldiers, reported "missing," have been located alive and in prison camps and thus the agony of suspense has been removed from thousands of homes. In a much larger number of cases, unfortunately, the inquiry has established the death of the missing soldier, while in a still greater number of cases no trace of the missing has been found.

Many Civilians Located

Besides this, 30,000 civilians in the invaded sections of Belgium and France have been located for their families; 5,000 badly wounded have been brought back through the king's intercession; forty-four pardons have been granted, of which nearly 20 were death sentences, mostly of women accused of being spies. It is probable Edith Cavill, the famous English nurse executed at Brussels, would have been saved had there been time to carry out the king's efforts.

It is not only a vast work, but it probably deals with more individual tragedies and more human emotions than any branch of activity created by the war. Pouring in here to the palace, by cable, telegraph and letter, are the pleas of mothers for lost sons, wives for lost husbands, and children for lost fathers and brothers. Each tells a story of terrible suspense. Most of the appeals are from poor people who write with

touching simplicity, and with doubt as to how they should address a king. But the simplicity of the appeals has only stimulated the earnestness of the king's efforts. He has organized this extensive system of search here in the palace, alongside the royal apartments, where he can come and go frequently to see the work as it progresses and personally direct some inquiry of pressing urgency. A dozen large chambers looking out on the royal courtyard are devoted to the work, with scores of officials including some of the titled women of Spain and of the orders of the Assumption and the Sacred Heart, who devote all their time to this humane work. Under escort of Senor de Torres an opportunity was given to see the system in operation.

Cases Carefully Indexed

Long lines of records contain the thousands of cases, classified and indexed, so that any case can be traced in a moment. Each nationality has a different colored card—blue for the English, yellow for the French, green for the Italians, etc. Both sides of the war are represented in these colors. Each card records a brief history of the case. Special devices protrude above the card to indicate any notable result. A small black ribbon above a card indicates death.

The appeals of mothers and children are arranged alphabetically in huge cases and constitute the most touching feature of the work. Glancing among these appeals one could see the agony each one had for some stricken home. One French mother wrote the king "I suffer night and day in not knowing what has become of my dear boy, and I would prefer, I believe, the certainty of his death and of having a tomb where I could go and pray rather than live in this endless and cruel uncertainty which consumes me as by a slow fire. It is horrible, Monsieur the King, for the two brothers of this poor boy have already died on the field of honor, and if our last son Charles is dead we have no more sons. A weeping mother puts her supreme hope in Your Majesty."

A wife wrote: "If at least I could only know that my husband lives. I am the mother of a little baby girl that the father has never seen and this baby child pleads to your heart."

A little girl wrote: "Monsieur, I have the honor to ask some news of my brother. We are all in agony and my mother is very sick and cannot be consoled. Will you give us news? Here is his address."

These appeals do not always follow the niceties of diplomatic communications. Some of them are on rough paper bought at the country store and are in trembling hand-writing of old persons. But the king does not see these defects and his greatest satisfaction is in sending a personal tele-

gram to some mother or child telling of the successful result of his search.

It is not easy to convey the news when a son or a father has been killed. Usually the official report is brutal in its brevity—"to die" on the German reports and "decided" on the French. But the king, to avoid a shock to the family, has adopted the delicate formula of first sending notice of a death to the mayor of the town asking him to adopt suitable means of conveying the news to the family. The letter in that case reads:

"I regret to inform you that, according to a letter received from the ambassador of his majesty at Berlin, despite all the efforts to gather information concerning ———, they have been able to learn only that he is dead, in offering his life gloriously for his country.

"Will you kindly convey this sad news with all the delicacy possible to ———, and at the same time, in the name of the king, express his most sincere condolence and sympathy!"

There are some 150,000 of these dead and untraced missing in these palace records—an army greater than Napoleon's army at Waterloo. To mark the solemnity of these 150,000 cases the king has placed above the records a gold-framed scroll, a wreath of laurel leaves entwining a cross.

The king has attached to the staff of the Spanish embassy at Berlin 40 persons who are making these investigations in all parts of Germany.

There are two large maps of Germany and Austria which the king comes in often to inspect. They tell at a glance by means of hieroglyphics the exact state of each of the many prison camps. Those in Austria indicated by a star, are almost all good. Many of those in Germany indicate by a hollow square, that the condition is bad.

There are many notable names in these records. One of them is Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian member of the ministry. She was deported and imprisoned at Berlin. King Alfonso intervened and it was through his efforts that she was finally returned to her husband and children after months of imprisonment.

SAYS IT WOULD PROMOTE ECONOMY IN THE HEAVY WAR EXPENDITURES

Washington, April 30.—A joint congressional committee to report plans for a national budget system was presented on resolution today by Senator Kenyon of Iowa. It recited that especially to secure economy in vast war expenditures, a budget plan, often agitated in recent years, should be adopted.

HE ALMOST FELL DOWN

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

According to figures just announced by the British board of trade 1,071,000 women in the United Kingdom are now directly replacing men in industries, the government and transportation services and office work.

SIR EDWARD CARSON DECLARES SUBMARINE ENEMIES ARE INCREASING

London, April 30.—Sir Edward Carson, first lord of the admiralty told the house of commons today that as the number of German submarines had increased, the danger to shipping must be expected to increase in proportion. During April, he said, the loss to shipping in the English channel had been less than in any preceding three months. This was partly due to the increase of submarines in other areas and partly due as the result of an increased number of patrol boats. Generally, the first lord said, the losses were increasing.

THE VACUUM, A TANKER, IS DESTROYED WHILE ON WAY HOME FROM ENGLAND

London, April 30.—The American oil tank steamship Vacuum has been sunk. The captain and part of the crew and the naval lieutenant and nine American naval gunners are missing. The Vacuum was sunk by a German submarine on Saturday while she was on the way to the United States. The chief mate and 17 men, including three of the American navy gunners, have been landed.

A boat containing the master of the ship and the remainder of the crew, together with the lieutenant and nine naval gunners, is missing.

The Vacuum Oil company today received this message from its agents abroad:

"Vacuum torpedoed April 28, 140 miles west of Barra. Number 1 lifeboat lost, with captain and others drowned.

15 Americans on Board

New York, April 30.—The American steamship Vacuum, commanded by Captain S. S. Harris of this city, left New York on March 30 for Birkenhead, England, carrying a crew of 34 men, of whom 15 were American citizens, including nine native-born.

An addition to the message says that those in No. 2 life were saved, including the chief officer, Simpson and Williams, engineers; Lindgren, carpenter; Lotes, quartermaster; Hatton, wireless operator; William Orrell, cook; Nichola, Hilson and Lasker of the naval gun crew.

BUTLER'S REPUTATION BAD

Coleman, Texas, April 30.—Sherman Bee, the first witness today at the resumption of the trial of Harry J. Spanell for the killing of Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Butler, testified that the dead officer's reputation was "bad," regarding his relations to women. Bee was formerly Butler's chauffeur, and knew him at Des Moines, Iowa, and Texas City. The court room was crowded in anticipation of Spanell taking the stand. Many women, some carrying lunches, were to be seen.

Acquitted at San Angelo of the killing of his wife, Spanell today sought to convince a jury of Coleman county farmers that he was not guilty of the charge brought against him for shooting Colonel Butler. In a quivering voice Spanell told of Lieutenant Colonel Butler's appearance in Alpine last summer and of the incidents which he said made him suspicious of the officer's intentions toward Mrs. Spanell.

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

E. G. MURPHEY

PROHIBITION LAW TO BE IMPOSED THERE IS ONE OF THE MOST DRASTIC

Lincoln, Neb., April 30—Nebraska is ready to take her seat on the water wagon. At midnight tonight John Barleycorn will be formally laid to rest and the state will go "dry" in pursuance of the will of the people expressed in the referendum vote last November when a new prohibitory amendment was added to the state constitution by a majority vote of 26,000.

The prohibition amendment provides that on and after tomorrow the manufacture, the sale, the keeping for sale or barter under any pretext, of malt, spirituous, vinous or other intoxicating liquors are "forever" prohibited in Nebraska, except for medicinal, research, mechanical or sacramental purposes.

Buildings in which liquor is sold after the amendment becomes effective may be closed and sales under all devices, clubs included, are forbidden by the new act. Advertising and soliciting for liquor selling interests is prohibited. Counties, cities and villages are declared liable for all damages resultin from sale of intoxicants through non-enforcement of the law, in addition to the persons responsible for such sales being made.

The "loophole" section of the act permits not more than one member of a family to receive a half gallon of wine, three gallons of beer or one quart of whiskey or more than one of the three kinds within 30 days. Wholesale druggists having a stock valued at \$25,000 and paying the government tax, may sell under prescribed conditions.

Follows a Bitter Fight

The adoption of the amendment marked the culmination of a contest waged by prohibition workers of Nebraska for years. Leading in the fight was the Nebraska Dry Federation league and the Woman's Christian Temperance union. William J. Bryan campaigned vigorously for the amendment and to him is given a large share of the credit for the victory. "Flying squadrons" of from two to five men and women each toured Nebraska before the election.

Hundreds of saloons, most of them located in Omaha and other large cities of the state will permanently close their doors tonight. Four breweries in Omaha and five elsewhere in the state, together with two large distilleries also will cease to do business. Notwithstanding the decisive character of the verdict at the polls there have been reports to the effect that the liquor interests would make a legal attack upon the amendment. It is said that the attack would be based on the technical point that the use of the word "forever" vitiates the amendment, for the reason that the present group of voters cannot "forever" impose a policy on the generations to come. The best legal opinion however inclines to the belief that the amendment will stand and it is not believed that the liquor people will make any very serious attempt to bring its validity to a test in the highest court.

The majority of the men thrown out of employment by the suppression of the liquor traffic have anticipated the new conditions and have already sought and obtained other employ-

ment. In Omaha and other cities, according to reports, the most of the rooms that will be vacated by the saloons have already been rented for other lines of business.

Church and other organizations have planned to open coffee houses to take the place of the saloons. Omaha churches will try out the coffee house idea and if it is successful they will scatter a number of them all over the city. The plan is to make the coffee house a social club for working men.

SONORA STATE WILL SEE THAT ABOUT TEN PER CENT IS ESTIMATED NEW MEXICO CAN DO MUCH BETTER

El Paso, Texas, April 30.—The provisional governor of the Mexican state of Sonora has issued a decree regulating labor. The regulations, while aiming to protect the workmen to the fullest, do not remove him from his true status as employe or otherwise interfere with discipline.

In the final chapter of his decree, Governor de la Huerta tells the workmen the following duties are incumbent upon them: To be at work on time; to follow instructions efficiently; to preserve a proper attitude in dealing with superiors; not to abandon or to be absent from work without previous notice to foremen; and not to violate any company regulations that do not violate the decree.

As the constitution exacts, the work day in the mines and allied department is limited to eight hours, and the night to seven hours, except in night work where the labor is continuous, when the minimum is eight hours providing that no man works more than two weeks at night out of every six weeks. Overtime is charged double. The worker may dispense with his weekly rest day in industries that run continuously. Only trained men are allowed to undertake dangerous work, or at least must be in charge. No workman can be employed in a mine who is deaf, dumb, blind or otherwise crippled or is under 14 years. When the mines judge a place to be in danger, the foreman must instantly have all persons removed and the evil remedied.

As a protection against unfairness or favoritism, employers must be able to show their reasons for the discharge of workmen or other arbitrary acts.

Articles 12 and 13 of chapter 1 declare equality of pay between natives and foreigners of the same rank. All superintendents, foremen, company doctors and pharmacists of foreign nationality must speak, read and write the Spanish language. Foreigners in authority must also treat their subordinates with consideration and avoid giving offense by word or deed; a rule that the workers also must observe. Article 14 favors the native Mexican still further by declaring: "In all classes of work, other things being equal, preference shall be given to natives."

Strict requirements are laid down for the medical and surgical service, which must be equal to all needs.

In the chapter dealing with agriculture, a minimum wage of \$1.50 Mexican standard is set for farm laborers for eight hours in the day or seven at night. When a man is sent to work at a point further than three miles from his bunk house, the time con-

sumed in going and coming must be counted into his workday. Owners cultivating over 125 acres are obliged to loan gratuitously to employes garden spots, also giving them the free use of beasts and implements in their cultivation. If employing more than ten families, a dispensary must be maintained.

The eight hour day pertains even in commercial work, with a seven hour night. Shops, offices and places of amusement have the same guarantees, including a weekly day of rest.

Carlsbad, N. M., April 30—"I do not believe it possible for the United States to increase its food supply more than 10 per cent," says Clarence Cusley, director of extension of the Texas A. & M. college. Mr. Cusley is one of the best informed men on the crop situation and withal conservative.

"It will be practically impossible for the Dakotas, Minnesota and other states to increase their food supply at all, because they are already up to the limit on wheat. It will be impossible for them to increase their acreage because of the scarcity of labor to plant and reap.

"The south can and will increase its annual food production by from 25 to 40 per cent. But the south's increment, taken into consideration with that of the remainder of the nation, will only bring the total up to about 10 per cent. The country will need an increase of 25 per cent. Where is this additional per cent to come from?

"If the war should end today it would take six months to demobilize the armies of Europe and it would be impossible to increase the food supply in those countries this year.

"This war is not the only cause of high prices; the war only precipitated them. The situation has been coming for 25 years. The urban population at present is 65 per cent as compared with 35 per cent at the time of the Civil war. Some one has got to move back to the farm."

Texas is straining every nerve to increase production of food and feed. Bankers are taking the lead in providing seed. Local associations and clubs are turning their attention to this same problem of growing more food.

"New Mexico may well take notice of what Texas is doing," says F. G. Tracy, president of the Eddy county Farm and Improvement association. "We have plenty of good land with water available to increase the acreage of food and food crops in this county. In fact I think that New Mexico should rise to the opportunity to show both patriotism and good business sense by growing the biggest crops in its history.

"The special session of the legislature just called has a wonderful opportunity to show what it can do to encourage the development of the state agriculturally."

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

More than 12,000 women earn a livelihood in the millinery trade in New York city.

CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT WILSON AND CONGRESSMEN ARE HELD

Washington, April 30.—The British and French commissions settled down to their scheduled week of conferences today with preliminaries cleared and the ground work of the perfection of the part the United States is to make in the grand alliance for overthrowing of Russian autocracy.

M. Viviani, head of the French mission, accompanied by Ambassador Jusserand, had an hour's conference with President Wilson.

M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre were to have made a visit to the capitol today to meet senators and representatives but at the last moment the visit was postponed until later in the week.

State department officials were anxious today to make it plain that the department took no part whatever in the expurgation of portions of Marshal Joffre's statement yesterday on the participation of American troops on the battlefields of France. They made it plain that any changes in the prepared statement as read by Marshal Joffre, when later given out to the newspapers had been made by the French mission on its own initiative.

DUTCH LEADER SAYS WHAT HIS PARTY WANTS IS UNIVERSAL PEACE

Stockholm, Sweden, April 30 (Via London.)—The forthcoming peace conference of the international socialist bureau will not work for a separate peace, said Pieter Troelstra, Dutch socialist leader, in an interview today with the Associated Press.

"What we want is universal peace," he said, "and we believe the time has come when there is a chance of achieving it."

Argentine Socialists are Neutral

Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 30.—The question of Argentina's attitude in the war was debated today in a stormy session of the national congress of socialists, during which several fist fights occurred. A declaration favoring absolute neutrality was adopted.

When the baby takes too much food the stomach turns; the result is indigestion, sourness and vomiting. Frequently the bowels are involved and there is colic pains and diarrhoea. McGEHEE'S BABY ELIXIR is a grand corrective remedy for stomach and bowel disorders of babies. It is pure, wholesome and pleasant to take. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

TO REVISE CONSTITUTION

Boston, May 1.—The people of Massachusetts are voting today for delegates to a constitutional convention which will meet here during the summer to revise the constitution of the commonwealth.

TO PREVENT SELF-POISONING

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

IT IS LARGELY FOR THIS REASON THAT THE PRESERVES NEUTRALITY

Madrid, Spain, May 2.—Spain has entered on a settled policy of keeping out of the European war, of observing neutrality despite any temporary complications and embarrassments this policy may cause her, and of thus occupying a vantage ground between the belligerents which will naturally turn them towards Spain as the mediating power when the time comes to settle the conflict. This is not only the view of the party in power as stated by its leaders in the government, Count Romanones, once head of the council of ministers, and Senor Gimeno, minister of foreign affairs, but also by Senor Edouard Dato, chief of the conservative party, in the course of a talk today with the representative of the Associated Press.

Senor Dato was president of the council of ministers at the beginning of the war, and it was he who first put into operation the policy of neutrality which has since been followed by his successor, Count Romanones. Since retiring from the presidency, Senor Dato has been the strong directing force of all the opposition elements in the Cortes, and if there was to be any change of present policy it would have to come about largely through his direction. But instead of combatting the government, Senor Dato is supporting it in its present course.

"There is in fact little or no division of opinion among parties or in the sentiment of the country at large as to the observance of absolute neutrality," said Senor Dato. "It is the accepted view of practically all the parties and groups with only here and there some individual view in opposition. And it is that which has aroused the belief that when the opportune moment arrives for terminating the conflict, Spain may be the medium for realizing such a noble result."

Looks for Long Fight

Senor Dato does not feel, however, that there is any present prospect of adjusting the war, and he accepted the view generally prevailing in well-informed circles in Spain that a long contest is ahead before the contending parties will consider any terms of settlement. Like most public men, he looks upon the prestige and wide personal popularity of King Alfonso as likely to bring Spain forward as the neutral power capable of performing a useful service between the belligerents when the opportune time arrives. But that is not regarded as now imminent, the vigor of the spring campaign and the bitterness of both sides having indicated that all present chance of adjustment is abandoned, so that less and less is now heard of Spain's mediating influence, which is now entirely reserved for the future.

Senor Dato's name is best known in connection with the legislation for social welfare and the working classes which he has accomplished. Under his leadership, laws have been enacted compensating workmen for accidents occurring in the course of their employment, establishing a bureau of state insurance for workmen and their families, and improving the general condition of the working

classes.

"It is rather a remarkable fact," said Senor Dato, "that while the socialist parties in France, Italy, England, Germany and many other countries have a large representation in their parliaments, we have only one socialist member in the Spanish Cortes. This is probably due to the close and almost family attachment between the people of the upper and lower classes in Spain. While they are in different stations, the line of separation is not drawn between them as in other countries, and with us it is customary to see a member of aristocracy shaking hands with his consierge, whereas any such familiarity is unknown in England and Germany. It has brought about a greater feeling of trust between all classes of people in Spain, and particularly between capital and labor. With the exception of a few radicals who agitate the people, we have virtually no organizations for stirring up strikes and comparatively little unrest among the working classes. When differences arise between capital and labor, they are adjusted by mutual cooperation and seldom by strike.

"After all," added Senor Dato, "the state itself is best adapted to carry out work of social welfare for the people, and if it does this wisely it will overcome most of the popular unrest. It is with this end in view that I have had some part in the legislation we enacted for workmen's compensation, insurance, etc., which is not only proving a success in operation and a great benefit to the working people, but is also serving to keep up the mutual confidence which exists between all classes of our people and which has spared us very largely thus far from popular agitation."

PASSED EIGHTH GRADE

Santa Fe, May 2.—Five hundred New Mexico girls and boys passed the April eighth grade examinations, the department of education having just completed the grading of the papers. Another examination will be held this month in the cities and towns, which will bring the total up to a thousand and more, a most gratifying showing, for heretofore the great problem has been to induce the rural children to remain in school beyond the third and fourth grades. The dry farming counties of Roosevelt, Quay and Union lead in the number of graduates although Socorro and Valencia also make splendid showing. Bernalillo county, rural districts, however, have only one-eighth graduate out of the April examinations and Santa Fe county only two, while Sandoval, Taos Rio Arriba and San Miguel also make a poor showing.

FARMYARD MANURE

Any of the farmers coming into our county have observed the lack of appreciation for farmyard manure. The lanes and farmyards are full of manure that has never been utilized. It is used in many places to "fertilize" the roads. Many farmers know the benefits of manure on the land and that the crops are increased by the application of the same and still but little manure is used on the fields. However, this year, we should utilize as never before, the farmyard manure. It is very gratifying to know that some communities have had hundreds and hundreds of loads of ma-

nure applied to the old alfalfa grounds and is being used in great quantities in preparing the soils for commercial gardens.

At the present time we do not pay for manure. People having corrals and barn yards will be glad to give the manure away for the hauling of it. We should take advantage of this now and avail ourselves of all the farmyard manure possible. An acre of land well manured will produce twice or three times as much as an acre of poor soil. Whatever you do, utilize as never before the farmyard manure.

M. R. GONZALEZ,
County Agriculturist,
Las Vegas, N. M.

NAVY NEARS FULL STRENGTH

Washington, May 2.—The enlisted strength of the navy now has reached 88,326, within less than 700 of the full war quota now authorized. The marine corps has already completed recruiting its full authorized strength of 17,400, but both services will continue recruiting campaigns without modification, as bills pending in congress are expected to give the navy an authorized total strength of 170,000 and raise the marine corps to 30,000.

CONVICT MAKES ESCAPE

Santa Fe, May 2.—Manuel Baca, who had served four years of a five year sentence in the penitentiary, made his escape today while at work in the penitentiary clay pits. Warden Hughes with bloodhounds tracked him to the top of Lake Peak, more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, where the snow still lies many feet deep, but could not catch up with Baca, who was doing time from Albuquerque for burglary.

SHIPPING USED TO TAKE TROOPS OTHERWISE WOULD TRANS-PORT SUPPLIES

Washington, May 2.—The French commissioners today had assurances that the American government is willing to send troops to France—one of the urgent recommendations they brought to the country—when the allies believe they can afford to spare the necessary ships for transporting an army and its equipment across the Atlantic.

The administration has laid aside the objections of the army general staff, and has decided that a small contingent shall go forward as soon as possible. This will be soon, it is believed, although the government is mindful that nearly 500,000 tons of shipping would be required for a regular army unit of 24,000 men and that this amount would have to be diverted from carrying food.

Washington, May 2—Registration of approximately 7,000,000 men for military service will be completed within four days after the war department's machinery has been set in motion. State election systems will do the work, under supervision of the government, the voting precincts being the units for recording the men. Registration cards have been distributed by the census bureau to mayors of many cities and towns and the most remote sections will be supplied before the registration day to be set by presidential proclamation.

LEGISLATURE CONSIDERS THE ISSUANCE OF A LARGE BOND INDEBTEDNESS

Santa Fe, N. M., May 2.—Drafts of six measures, prepared by the legislative sub-committee of the state war committee, were transmitted to the state legislature this afternoon by Governor Lindsey. These are declared by the governor to be "merely of line of possible action." They are as follows:

"A military bill providing for the drafting of men for the National Guard and assenting to the federal national defense act. A public defense bill, for a bond issue of \$1,500,000 to finance emergency measures. The creation of a permanent war committee. Recruiting of a regiment of state cavalry, and a special tax levy in each county of not to exceed two mills to provide for the maintenance of public highways and bridges so as to facilitate movement of troops, equipment and food supplies, and the marketing of crops.

A bill for the extension of co-operative agricultural work in the counties and providing for taxes for employment of county agents on petitions of 100 taxpayers.

A bill accepting the provision of the Smith-Hughes vocational education act and appropriating \$15,000 a year for two years to meet a like federal appropriation. A bill for the listing of "unplaced male and female persons not subject to military draft" for the performance of state work.

A bill for the immediate printing of the emergency legislation to be passed and its distribution in all precincts of the state.

At a brief session this morning the house passed a resolution inviting Arthur J. Balfour and Marshal Joffre to visit New Mexico while in this country. The speaker was authorized to appoint three special committees, on military affairs, agriculture and appropriations, of 16 members each.

CAPTAIN FRANZ RINTELEN SAID TO HAVE ADMITTED HIS IN PLOT

New York, May 2.—Efforts to embroil this country with Mexico and Japan so as to stop the shipment of munitions from the United States to the entente allies were by his own assertion made by Captain Franz Rintelen of the German navy, according to testimony given here today at his trial on a charge of conspiring with seven other men, Americans, to foment strikes in munition factories and on docks.

The testimony was given by John C. Hammond, an advertising man, who said Rintelen came to him with a plan to carry on a pro-German publicity campaign, details of which were given the department of justice at the time.

May Seize Part of Supply

Chicago, May 2.—Plans to seize at least a part of the nation's food supply are being considered by the United States government. This was admitted today by District Attorney C. F. Clyne, who said that within the last few days district attorneys from the Mississippi valley conferred in Chicago on means of taking over the food supply. He declared that any further information must come from Washington.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Lane told the governors conferring here today with the council of national defense on the part state governments will take in the war, that the federal government had heard 400,000 tons of shipping had been sunk in the last week by German submarines.

The destruction, Secretary Lane said, was not only threatening the existence of England and France, but was alarming the United States. Study of inventions to combat the submarine menace is being diligently pursued in the interior department, he said.

The United States must build ships as rapidly as possible, he told the delegates.

"If we don't fight the war on the other side," he said, "we shall have to fight it on this side of the Atlantic."

Secretary Lane declared he believed the war would last several years and that every resource of the country must be brought into play to bring it to a successful conclusion.

"Many persons thought," said Secretary Lane, "that all we had to do was to issue bonds and that Germany would bow her head in submission. Nothing could be more wrong. We do not know when this war will end. It may not be a one-year war. Personally I believe it will last several years. Herbert C. Hoover has informed this government that Germany has food enough to last two years, perhaps longer.

"Germany has put up the greatest fight in history, and she has the advantage of now fighting a defensive warfare. Don't go back home and inspire your people with the thought that immediate action can bring this war to an immediate end. Your people must look to this year's crop and next year's crop and the next after that.

"We can't afford to fail in this war. Every man in this country is involved in this work and every man in the country is a soldier."

Secretary Lane warned his hearers against discontent and attack on the government. Always, he said, there was dissatisfaction with those who are directing a war, and he urged his hearers to base their criticism on facts and not on rumors.

Secretary Baker asked the state representatives to co-operate with the government in putting into operation the army draft law. He told of military and industrial preparations and described difficulties the government faces in raising the greatest army in its history and of the need of supplies, especially farm products and ships.

The states, Secretary Baker said, can assist the government by giving support to the draft, aiding recruiting and seeing to it that proper exemptions are enforced and that men needed at home are not sent to the army.

"We are not going to make war," he said, "with our right hand or our left hand, but with both hands, and every man in the county can aid."

Secretary Daniels asked the aid of the states in recruiting the naval personnel to 150,000 men after the new bill is passed.

American Ship Sunk

London, May 2.—The American steamer Rockingham has been sunk by a German submarine. Thirteen men are missing.

Two boats containing 33 men were nicked up yesterday by a patrol boat. One boat containing 13 men is missing.

Many Norwegian Ships Lost
Christiana, Norway, May 2.—Seventy-five Norwegian vessels were sunk by German submarines in April and more than 100 sailors lost their lives.

Nothing New on Russian Line

Petrograd, May 2 (Via London).—Except for an intensive bombardment by the Germans near Mechishuv, there have been only the usual activities along the Russian front and in the Rumanian war theater.

Russians Give up Mush

Constantinople, Tuesday, May 2 (via London, May 2).—The evacuation by the Russians of Mush in Turkish Armenia is announced by the war office. The town has been occupied by the Turks.

The French Report

Paris, May 2.—The Germans made several attacks last night on the Aisne front. Today's official announcement says they were partially repulsed by French machine gun fire and grenades. In the Champagne the French made progress.

The British Report

London, May 2.—"Both the artilleries were active during the night at a number of points on our front between St. Quentin and Lens," says today's official statement regarding operations on the Franco-Belgian front.

"In the neighborhood of Fauquissart, a German raiding party was repulsed. Ootherwise nothing special occurred."

Fighting on Rumanian Front

Berlin, May 2 (Via London).—Severe fighting was begun on the Rumanian front yesterday. The war office announces that a Russian attack on the heights north of the Oituz valley was repulsed and that heavy losses were inflicted by the Germans.

HIS DOINGS ARE ALWAYS CHRONICLED IN THE OLD NEWS PAPER "BACK HOME"

No matter how small the town, even so diminutive from a standpoint of population that it has been left off the printed maps, and no matter what its daily or weekly newspaper is, whether it is printed on a four-deck cylinder or a creaky and antiquated Washington hand press, it still is the proud possessor of a traveling correspondent who is in all parts of the world. He keeps in touch with his home town newspaper, not through thrilling stories or events that are making history, but more specifically with the little items that are just what the folks at home want to read when the carrier leaves the daily paper at the door or Uncle Sam's post leaves the weekly at the R. F. D. box by the roadside.

The sailor of today is always in touch with his home town paper. He may be blissfully unconscious of the fact that he is a traveling correspondent, but he is just the same; for the navy department, through its publicity bureau has made "Jack" a gatherer and a chronicler of news that goes back to the boys in the old town like a letter to an old pal.

Every ship of the navy carries blanks that are all ready to be filled up with the little items of interest that are so much of an event in the life of a navy man and to those in the town back behind the hills. He may have excelled in some particular

study or work of the ship and been commended; he may have made a fine showing at target practice and he may, as a firing pointer, have won the coveted navy "E", which means a whole lot to the man behind the gun. When this does happen a blank with his name, his next of kin and his home town is filled out with an accompanying memorandum, something like this:

"This man was the firing pointer on No. 4, 3-in gun of this ship, which made the highest score this year in the navy; four shots; four hits in 19 1-2 seconds. This man was awarded the first prize and will be awarded the navy "E" which is a decoration given only to gun pointers making a score of 7.78 hits per gun per minute. His score was 12.35."

If the proud sailor man has a photograph, and it is ten to one that he has, it is sent along. Then as the days go by the memorandum gets to the navy publicity bureau in New York city and from there it is sent out in a newspaper style to all the papers in his home town and vicinity, and when he comes home he finds out that publicity has suddenly thrown him right in the middle of fame.

The publicity has another idea in mind while getting the news from these first line of defense men into print. The more that is printed of the boys and of what they are doing, and of their loyalty and service in war, the more Young America is attracted to the life of a sailor and the more quickly is he made to realize his duty in responding to his country's call.

The publicity bureau of the navy not only disseminates news of the service but it operates one of the largest and best equipped printing offices in New York where all of its posters and literature are printed.

PRESIDENT SAYS NOW IS TIME FOR AMERICA TO VINDICATE DEMOCRACY

Washington, May 3.—National prohibition during the war to conserve the grain supply for food was recommended to the council of national defense in a resolution presented today by a committee of representatives of state defense councils.

President Wilson later received the delegation and told them it was the supreme duty of the United States to coordinate its energies so democracy shall be vindicated and the world shown that American government does not live in vain. He declared that every force in the United States should be turned toward the supreme effort of winning the war.

"I have no homily to deliver to you," said President Wilson, "because I know you are as intensely interested as I am in drawing all our efforts and energies together in a common action. My function has not of recent days been to give advice but to get things co-ordinated so that there will not be any frictions at any rate too much lost motion, and in order that things should not be done twice by different bodies, or done in conflict.

"It was for that I particularly welcome a conference such as you are holding, the conference which will acquaint you with exactly the task as it is secured here in Washington, and with the ways in which co-operation can be best organized. For, after all, the task is comparatively simple.

"The means of accomplishing the

task are complicated because we must draw many pieces of machinery together and we must see that they act not only to a common object but at the same time in a common spirit. My function, therefore, today is the pleasant function of saying how much obliged to you I am for having come here associated yourselves with us in the great task of making good what the nation has promised to do—go to the defense of the rights of people everywhere to live as they have a right to live under the very principles of our nation.

"It is a thing one does not dare to talk about because a certain passion comes into one's thought and one's feelings as one thinks of the nature of the task, the ideal nature of it, of the opportunity that America now has to show to the world what it means to have a democracy for one hundred and forty-five years, and to means every bit of the creed which we have so long professed. And in this thing it ought to be easy to act and delightful to co-operate."

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector J. B. Baird, Carrizozo, N. M.

One bay horse, about 10 years old, 825 lbs., 14½ hands high.

Branded

Left hip

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD

Albuquerque, N. M.

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

Estray Advertisement

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

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

Branded

Right Hip

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

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD

Albuquerque, N. M.

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

Estray Advertisement

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

One red mottled face cow, 5 years old, 875 lbs., about 12½ hands high, wattle.

Branded

Left ribs.

Ear marks

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CATTLE SANITARY BOARD

Albuquerque, N. M.

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

BRITISH HAVE PECULIAR WAY OF COACHING FARM "HANDSESSES"

Copped Hall, England, May 1.—The "dummy" cow is perhaps the most interesting part of the machinery of the new schools of farming which are springing up all over rural England for the purpose of teaching the rudiments to young women volunteers for work on the land.

Of these schools, one of the largest is close to London, on the borders of Epping Forest, which is to the British metropolis what Bronx Park is to New York. The school is on a large ecclesiastical estate known as "Copped Hall," where the girls are billeted in towering, lavish buildings of ancient red brick, once the shelter of hooded monks and leisurely friars.

The school boasts of ten "dummy cows," on which the would-be milkmaids must practice milking. The dummy consists of four tripod legs and an india rubber bag with four red rubber teats. The bag is filled with water, then the instructor adjusts the flow at either "hard," "medium," or "easy," and the novice goes to work.

After a week's practice on the dummy, two hours a day, the students are allowed to try their skill in milking many goats. They must spend at least a week milking nanny goats before they are allowed to touch a real cow. It is a great occasion for a girl pupil when she is allowed for the first time to milk a cow.

"I've been promoted," remarked one student with a proud smile. "This is my first cow. I have had a week at milking the dummy in the 'cow-school' over the hill, and another week in the goat stables, getting my wrists and fingers into trim. The goats are very nice, but the dummy cows are not popular. It is very good practice, but it's very much like practicing on a dummy piano. You can't get any sympathy out of it. Some of the girls close their eyes and try to imagine it is a real cow, but it takes a lot of imagination."

The students are supposed to complete their course in all-around farm work in about six weeks. Then they

The students are supposed to comular farms, where they usually work in groups of five or six.

The superintendent of the Copped Hall school, who has been a practical farmer for 30 years, is enthusiastic about their work. "The experiment promises to be much more successful than I ever thought it would be," he said. "The girls mostly take very well to the life, which is healthy and interesting. Best of all, the cows and horses take to the girl labor quite naturally. Girls are more sympathetic with the cows than men or boys. Even our vicious cows and 'kickers' are much better behaved than they were in the old days of man labor. When a man is milking a kicking cow and she suddenly lashes out, he usually retaliates by kicking back, and and this double show of temper is bad for the cow and worse for the milk. The girls don't kick back, because a girl can't kick with any effect. They try soothing words instead, and it is wonderful what the human voice will do with animals."

Most of the girls thus far recruited are of a little above the average middle class socially. Some of them have been aristocratic. A young graduate

who was sent to a farm about three miles from the school recently gave her new employer quite a shock when she appeared with her trim leather suit, knee boots of Russian leather suit, knee boots of Russian worth perhaps \$25. The next day the school superintendent received a note from the farmer's wife:

"Dear Sir: Our new farm hand has arrived and is entirely satisfactory. But we are in a quandary. Does she live with the servants or should she dine with me?"

BECAUSE THEY CANNOT BE RECEIVED THERE THEY ARE LOST TO SERVICE

United States army recruiting officers, it is reported are not overly enthusiastic about the number of recruits from this state. One of them, after visiting 23 towns, secured three recruits. Postmaster E. V. Long and his assistant, Orrin E. Blood, state that almost every day two, three or even half a dozen young men call at the office to enlist in the army or navy. The fact that the postmaster has received no orders as to what to do with such would-be recruits, or where to send them or how, makes it impossible for them to be enlisted here. Several letters to army and navy officers have been written, asking for information, but so far, they have not been answered. Las Vegas is willing to furnish its share of soldiers, is the belief of the postmaster and his assistant.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Washington, May 1.—While the literacy clause is of course the predominant feature of the new immigration law which comes into operation today, there is another feature of the law of more direct concern to thousands of our close neighbors on the north and south who are engaged in business or labor in the United States. This is the clause requiring identification cards from all persons who daily travel between the United States and Canada on the north and Mexico to the south. It is estimated that there are at least 20,000 of such persons residing across the border and engaged in work on this side. All such persons are required under the new law to carry an identification card bearing his or her photograph. The cards are to be issued from the immigration offices at the cities into which the travelers pass each day.

SHERIFF FACES TRIAL

Montgomery, Ala., May 1.—Today has been fixed as the date for beginning the impeachment trial of Sheriff T. J. Batson of Jefferson county before the state supreme court in this city. The impeachment proceedings were instituted because of the escape of a number of prisoners from the Jefferson county jail in Birmingham on March 20.

MEXICO'S MISS RANKIN

Mexico City, May 1.—With the meeting of the congress of Mexico today, the congress of the United States loses the distinction being the only national legislative body in the western world which numbers a woman among its official members. To Senorita Hermilda Galindo has fallen the honor of becoming the first woman member of the Mexican congress. In the general elections recently held Senorita Galindo was chosen a deputy

from the fifth electoral district of the federal district of Mexico, which comprises the capital. In Mexico it is permissible to be elected to congress from another district than that in which the candidate has legal residence. Senorita Galindo is a citizen of the state of Yucatan, where women have suffrage. She is the editor of a woman's journal and has long been conspicuous in the movement to achieve political freedom for the women of Spanish-speaking American countries.

SLAYER OF ARMOUR ASKS FOR A NEW TRIAL ON GROUNDS HE IS INSANE

Santa Fe, N. M., May 1.—The atavism, degeneracy, and moral insanity" of Elbert W. Blancett, convicted last week of the murder of Clyde Armour, are alleged by Blancett's counsel as grounds for a new trial in a motion filed in the district court. The allegation is supported by an affidavit by Dr. David Knapp of this city, with liberal citations from the works of Lombroso and other criminologists to bear out the theory.

The defendant's "lack of emotion, of sense of feeling, of shame, of pity and utter lack of the ordinary habits of self protection or concealment, the absence of remorse, impulsiveness, improvidence, recklessness, passion for gambling and alcoholic drinks," are alleged as proof of the "atavism which is declared to deprive Blancett of criminal responsibility."

It is also alleged the court erred in admitting a sevidence Blancett's admission that he attempted suicide, and the defense objects to the district attorney's alleged statement that the traveling public was waiting on the result of the trial "to see if it is safe for travelers to pass through the state."

SPRINGER DOES NOBLY

The Optic has received word that six Springer young men have enlisted in the United States army, to "do what they can for their country." Those who have volunteered and who have gone to El Paso to be mustered into the federal service are: M. F. Salazar, of the Springer Times; Ofeelio Arellano, mechanic; William Malcolm, also a mechanic; Jessie Davis, of the Max Mercantile company; Douglas Hoskins, formerly of the Phelps Dodge company, but employed at the Springer Service station at the time of his enlistment and William Tindall, son of George Tindall, a prominent rancher of the French tract. Springer is proud of the boys who have gone to serve their country, and believes that to be an excellent showing for the little town. Two more volunteers likely will leave for the front within a short time.

COLLEGE STRIKE ENDS

Golden, Colo., May 1.—The 120 striking students at the state school of mines have agreed to attend classes as usual following an appeal from Governor Gunter urging they do this so they could be treated as members of the schools. The acquiescence was conditional, however, on the reinstatement of the expelled students before night. The faculty is meeting with the board of trustees today in an effort to smooth over the difficulties which arose over the "wrinkling" of a professor last week, followed by the expulsion of five students.

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NORTH DAKOTA BELIEVES GOVERNMENT CAN DO IT AS WELL AS SPECULATORS

Washington, May 1.—Governor Frazier of North Dakota told the senate agriculture committee today he believed the farmers of his state would not object to minimum price fixing for food products.

"We have had prices set for years by the gamblers in the markets," said the governor, and there is no reason they should not be set by congress."

"The farmer," Governor Frazier said, "has produced less in the last few years because he has not been getting a living wage, and he has often sold his product at a loss."

Preventing speculation, he said, was not easy, but he believed congress might do it.

"It is to far," says the governor, "from the consumer to the producer. There is no reason why a car of wheat should pass through four or five hands from the farmer to the miller, and a car of flour through four or five from the miller to the consumer."

The governor agreed with Senator Wadsworth there should be some agency to create a market for the farmer, and with Senator Kenyon that it might be possible to declare it a crime for any person to buy food products to hold "for an unreasonable profit."

"Do you think the Chicago board of trade ever did anybody any good?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Sometimes it has; sometimes it has not," replied the governor.

GOLDEN JUBILEE

St. Luis, May 1.—The Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle today rounded out a half century as a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church.

MANY NATIONS HAVE BEEN VICTIMIZED BY FALSE ASSURANCES OF ENEMIES

Washington, D. C. May 1.—When the Kaiser, in the latter part of 1916, announced a willingness to discuss terms of peace, the allies immediately shouted "peace trap." The same term has been applied to Germany's efforts to end hostilities with Russia. And even more recently the words "peace trap" have been coupled with rumors emanating from Vienna, Switzerland and elsewhere to the effect that one or more of the central powers were anxious for peace. Within the past few months English and French statesmen have been heard to express the hope that the United States might not be caught in a German "peace trap". And when the time comes for ending the war it is safe to say that the diplomatists of the entente allies, including the United States, will be on their guard against a Teutonic "peace trap."

Probably the most perfect example of a peace trap succeeding was when the Sultan Murad V of Turkey, then invading the Balkan states, was induced by specious promises to agree to a treaty of peace to last ten years. The treaty was sworn upon the Koran and the Bible. Yet no sooner had Murad withdrawn his garrisons than it was torn up by the other parties to it under the pretext that "oaths are not to be kept with infidels."

The result, however, in the long run was not exactly in favor of the setters of the trap. For the sultan, furious at the way he had been duped re-invaded the Balkans at the head of an army so huge and well equipped that it speedily beat down all opposition.

Napoleon's Clever Scheme

England was caught in a peace trap when Napoleon, by a clever blending of promises or threats, induced the British government to agree to the Treaty of Amiens. By it the wily Corsican got practically everything for which he had been fighting, while England, after spending a prodigious sum on the war, obtained relatively nothing.

Russia's turn to fall into a peace trap came in 1878. Turkey, defeated on the field of battle, offered as a condition of immediate peace to sign the treaty of San Stefano, which gave Russia a large amount of territory. This she only did, however, after having received private assurances from the great powers that they would not agree to the treaty being ratified. Nor did they. No sooner had the Russian armies been withdrawn from Turkish territory, than a congress of the powers was assembled at Berlin to discuss the question, with the result that Russia was robbed of the greater portion of the fruits of her victory.

How France Was Victimized

In 1870, after the fall of Sedan, France was lulled to a false security for a while by Bismarck, who pretended that he was ready to grant favorable peace terms. The negotiations were conducted through Count Bernstorff, the Prussian minister in London, and Lord Lyons, the British ambassador in Paris.

For two or three weeks the French armies remained inactive. Meanwhile Field Marshal von Moltke, behind the screen of his far-flung armies, was bringing up number of heavy siege

guns, destined for the bombardment of Paris, and huge stores of munitions. Then, when all was in readiness, Bismarck threw off the mask.

His "favorable peace terms" proved to be practically identical with those exceedingly harsh ones afterwards imposed, and which he knew perfectly well would not be accepted at that stage of the war. The answer of the French government was exactly what he had foreseen and expected. "We will not," it announced, "cede an inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses."

Hostilities were thereupon renewed. But the delay proved fatal to France, for a few weeks later the Germans had Paris encircled with a ring of steel and fire and held her there until famine compelled her to capitulate.

MORE FRENCHMEN COURT-MARTIALED FOR DRINKING THAN ANL OTHER OFFENSE

Paris France.—Two-thirds of the court martial cases at the war front and immediately behind the front have developed from either drunkenness or fear, sometimes from both, according to Monsieur Rene de Planhal who has had more than two years experience as counsel for the defense in such cases. Drum-head court martials with summary executions of spies and deserters have been far less frequent than might be imagined. Not only have sentences to death been infrequent, but, extraordinary as it appears, the verdicts of justice at the front are seldom executed.

The general in command of the sector has the power of suspending all court martial sentences until the end of the war, and he exercises that prerogative nearly always, even in cases of second offences. The only penalties immediately applied are those of death and punishment that involves military degradation. Even in these cases the condemned man usually begs to be sent back to the battle line and his request is sometimes accorded after a certain lapse of time.

Sentences to prison and hard labor are few. It is considered absurd to lodge in prison rugged soldiers whose misdeeds would thus have the effect of relieving them from fighting while well behaved soldiers are risking their lives. That is why military jurisdiction at the front has become essentially a jurisdiction of honor.

The changed conditions of warfare have developed situations to which old martial laws are not adaptable. A much disputed point is: When has an infraction of discipline or a crime been committed "in the presence of the enemy", an aggravating circumstance under military jurisprudence. In trench warfare the old definitions of "presence of the enemy" have become obsolete; great latitude is now given for leniency on this point and it is exercised in all but the most flagrant cases.

Must Suspend First Sentence

Under the old martial laws the suspension of sentences for first offences was not obligatory but was simply a matter of discretion on the part of the general commanding. Amendments passed by parliament in the course of the present war make such extensions of sentence obligatory for all cases excepting those of capital offence.

Drunkenness, the most frequent of

all infractions of law and discipline, is punished by imprisonment from two months upward.

A frequent and effective means of defence invoked by counsel for accused soldiers is the citation for gallant conduct on the battlefield. It often happens that a soldier refractory to army discipline is a great fighter and, between court martials, accumulates honors and decorations that it is difficult to ignore.

One of the most obstinate drinkers and most insolent men of his regiment when under the influence of liquor, went back to the front by favor of a suspended sentence and won the signal honor of an individual citation in an engagement in which his regiment was collectively cited. He appeared before the court martial with a new bar on his war cross ribbon and his judges couldn't refuse his request for "another chance at the Germans."

Cases of desertion with downright far as the cause are not uncommon, and Monsiuer de Planhol concludes that very few soldiers are totally exempt from fear. Men who have fought bravely in numerous actions, he says, finally give way to what he calls "nerve wear"; their moral courage is no longer sufficient to overcome physical fear and they run away from danger. Their number, though, is small in comparison with those who forget their duty in the stupefaction of excessive drinking. Even these, considering the millions of men mobilized, are so small a percentage as to constitute no reflection on the army as a whole.

Anyone from a private to a colonel may act as a defender of the court martialled soldier. Civilians also are allowed to represent them and some eminent French lawyers, such as Maitre Mitchel Pelletier, and Maitre Henri Gerand have acted as counsel for the defense of soldiers at the front.

BLOOM LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY BUYS 75,000 ACRES IN MORA COUNTY

The biggest land deal of recent years was announced today when it was stated the State Land and Investment company, of which George A. Fleming is president, and A. O. Jahrens of Wagon Mound, sold about 75,000 acres of land in Mora county to the Bloom Land and Cattle company. The Bloom Land and Cattle company also has obtained leases and options on more land in the same district, until the company controls about 100,000 acres of land. The land purchased by the company is situated in and around the Turkey mountains, west of the town of Wagon Mound. The consideration is about half a million dollars.

F. G. Bloom of Trinidad, is president of the company, which is one of the largest cattle corporations of the west. Cattle owned by the Bloom Land and Cattle company, are grazing in southwest New Mexico, southeast New Mexico, eastern Colorado, in Montana, and British Columbia.

The Bloom company will take possession of the land immediately and will do a great deal of development work. Several thousand head of beef steers will be brought to the ranch for summer pasture. The greater part of the herd will be brought from southern New Mexico. The sale was made through Attorneys Stephen B. Davis, Jr., and W. J. Lucas.

F. G. Bloom, president of the Bloom

Land and Cattle company is an experienced cattleman, and is vice president of the First National bank at Trinidad, and is an associate of many prominent bankers and capitalists of Trinidad, Pueblo and Denver. The headquarters for the tract just purchased will be near Wagon Mound.

PEOPLE ARE APPEALED TO IN EFFORT TO AVOID A FOOD SHORTAGE

Santa Fe, May 1.—But few of the legislators were on the ground last evening for the special session convened today at noon. Speaker W. H. H. Llewellyn was one of the first to arrive and with him Representative J. E. Gonzalez also of Las Cruces.

Members of the war committee and bankers, especially Levi A. Hughes, president of the First National bank, were in conference until after midnight gathering the data for the financial legislation made necessary by the special session and unraveling the technical details which must be considered in an emergency bond issue, such as is proposed to finance emergency and preparedness measures.

The capital was covered today with dodgers and posters in English and Spanish, making the following appeal:

"Help us prevent starvation. We may be hungry next winter.

"Whereas, it is evident that the greater majority of the people of the city and county of San Fe do not realize the present condition of affairs, and the threatened scarcity of cereals, the amount available, and the urgent necessity of conserving our supplies, as well as getting prepared for the future.

"The chamber of commerce, through its committee, the undersigned, urgently request every citizen within the limits of the city and the county of Santa Fe, to place in cultivation every piece and parcel of land within their reach, planting the same in beans and corn.

"We request all persons that have land, to plant the same if they possibly can, and request of all persons that have no lands or cannot procure the seed, to apply to this committee, and an earnest effort will be made to procure land and seed for them for the purpose of planting. All persons having lands which they cannot cultivate will also kindly place them at the disposal of this committee, that they may be allotted to other persons.

"Realizing the extreme necessity and the probability of the increase of prices of food supplies, owing to the war, we most earnestly request every citizen to come to the front and help in every way possible in the present emergency.

"Please advise the chairman of this committee of lands to be placed at the disposal of the committee, and applications for land and seed at his office in the capitol building, every day from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. Jose D. Sena, Chairman; C. G. Marsdorf, Frank Owen, Vera Boyle, Frank F. Gormley, J. S. R. Hammett, Chamber of Commerce committee."

Santa Fe, May 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wilson Smith have bought from Mrs. Alfred Baechrens, the Art Shop on the west side of the Plaza, Mrs. Baechrens going to the Alamosa School for Boys among the Cliff Dwellings, as matron.

GOVERNOR LINDSEY WARNS LEGISLATURE AGAINST EXPECTING IT

Santa Fe, N. M., May 3.—The six emergency bills proposed by the governor and war committee have now been placed before both houses. Immediate action was delayed in the house today by the insistence of the Spanish-American members that the bills be all printed in Spanish before they voted them. This cannot be done before tomorrow. Several members pleaded earnestly for immediate action, but to no avail.

Governor Lindsey and E. C. Crampton and Charles Springer of the war committee, ex-Senator T. B. Catron and others addressed the senate this morning regarding haste. The governor warned the legislature against expecting a "sudden end of the war."

A bill was also introduced in the senate for the taxation of private car companies, taxes to be collected entirely by the state.

IN SPEECHES TO THE LEGISLATURE THEY PLEDGE LIVES AND MONEY

Santa Fe, May 3.—Fiery words of patriotism rang out yesterday afternoon in the house of representatives when members of the war board addressed the legislators in English and Spanish on the exigencies of the military and economic situation.

"We are ready to risk our lives, why should we hesitate to risk our money in this cause?" was the concluding sentence of a dispassionate, logical address by Charles Springer.

"I have offered my services to the governor of this state; I have offered my sword to ex-Governor Curry to fight under the leadership of that peerless American, Theodore Roosevelt; I have arranged my affairs so that my family need not suffer material want if I do not return, and should I not return, I want my name blazoned beside that of Maximiliano Luna," declaimed Secundino Romero, pointing to the Luna bust in the speaker's rotunda.

"Just an hour ago I received a telegram from my son Antonio Lucero, Jr., saying: 'Father, I have enlisted, I will go tomorrow,'" announced Secretary of State Lucero. "Greater sacrifice no one could have asked of me than to give up my much beloved son, but what less can any of us do? Those of us, like myself, who are too old to shoulder a gun must get behind the plow."

"Every man today will be measured in proportion to his patriotism as an American citizen. Nothing else counts," said H. O. Bursum. "This is no time for partisanship, for petty politics, for animosities, political or between classes."

Thus spoke the others, beginning with President E. C. Crampton of the war board, who reviewed succinctly, convincingly, the action, data and recommendations of the board over which he presides. He explained the history of its appointment by Governor Lindsey at the request of the council of war defense which had been summoned in accordance with the wishes of the president of the United States. It must be recognized, he said, first of all, that the great conflict raging in Europe has become a world war. If the United States does not by the coming October, at the latest, furnish sufficient supplies to the al-

lies, then the German submarine campaign will triumph, the navies of the world would be swept from the seas, our shores would be defenseless against attacks and we would be in danger of being compelled to pay tribute so as to compensate the central powers for the cost of the war.

But even if this war should end tomorrow with the destruction of the German empire, the economic condition of the world is such that we still would have to put forth every effort to increase agricultural production to keep ourselves and the world from starving.

Hunger Here Now

"Do you realize that even today there are people in New Mexico on the verge of starvation? That New Mexico produces only 30 per cent of agricultural foodstuffs it needs to feed itself? Certain kinds of seed are becoming so scarce that it is almost impossible to get sufficient to plant the land available for it. Do you recognize that the labor situation is one of supreme importance? Then there is the question of implements and of money, with the planting season upon us, and something must be done at once to give assistance to those unable to finance themselves. We must reach our people, their fight is our fight. Every additional acre planted means that much more toward the winning of the victory. The man in the trenches is helpless unless there is a man behind the line to furnish the supplies. But we must also help to raise an army. We have been called upon for that. We must prepare to raise another regiment in addition to the National Guard, and to provide for our own protection. It is no time for us, gentlemen, to place the blame for New Mexico not having already done its duty. Already, all over the east, the newspapers are pointing a finger of scorn at New Mexico, a border state, for having done the least among the states. We know their gibes are untrue, we know our people are patriotic, but we must organize without further delay.

The state's institutions are ready to assist, they have the instrumentalities of greatest service to us at this time. Wonderful has been the response from all parts of the state to our call. Measures have been drafted with the advice of the executive and others which we believe, will meet the situation. We must appeal to the powers of the governor, vested in him by the constitution, and we know he will wield them wisely. Some of the measures seem to go pretty far but the occasion calls for it. We have provided for making available a large amount of money, but it is not to be called into use at once, but it should be there if it is needed in an emergency. We must go to every corner of the state, we must arouse the cultivation of the soil, we must campaign now as well as for several years in the future. Even though every soldier in Europe were released today, the season is too far advanced for them to plant crops, and another year must elapse before they can do anything to relieve the food stringency. They look to us and we dare not fail them."

Hernandez Urges Action

Former Congressman B. C. Hernandez urged prompt action. It is too late to plant certain crops, he said, and the weather has been unfortunate, so that it is action we need and little

talk. We must provide the means to supply some of our farmers with seed; that is the most important thing now. As to military duty, our people will respond readily. Nor need we worry about meat production, for New Mexico has an abundance of livestock. It is still time to plant potatoes, beans and corn. He expressed the hope that the legislature will measure up to the emergency.

Six Measures Considered

Late yesterday afternoon house and senate committees went to work on the six proposed legislative measures submitted in the message from the governor and embodying the recommendations of the war board. Floor Leader R. P. Barnes, just before adjournment of the house, assured that the answer of the legislature would be the only answer it could give, and that is to act promptly, to pass good, wise and patriotic legislation along the lines suggested and that without delay.

A communication from the socialist party dated Las Cruces was read in the house and demanded that the legislature seize all uncultivated lands, all private industries and mines and operate them for the state so as to prevent private exploitation in these earnest times. The communication was referred to the committee on economics.

A message was received from the governor in both houses submitting suggestions for six emergency measures which were introduced in the senate as follows: Senate Bill No. 1, to provide for the public defense.

Senate Bill No. 2, the military bill; Senate Bill No. 3, for further extension of co-operative agricultural work; Senate Bill No. 4, to accept provisions of the Smith-Hughes act for vocational training; Senate Bill No. 5, to provide for public health, safety and welfare; Senate Bill No. 6, to provide for publication and distribution of laws passed by the special session.

The bills were referred to a committee consisting of Reinburg, chairman; Barth, Kaseman, Lea, Salazar, Smith, Esquibel, Murray and Mersfelder. The bills will be considered in committee of whole tomorrow forenoon, at which time the members of the war board will address the senate.

At request of Senator Baird, a letter received by him from Tom Lea of El Paso, was read. It expressed appreciation for the creation of Lea county named in honor of his uncle, Captain J. C. Lea. Senator Lea also thanked the senate and said he was proud to stand in the reflected glory of Captain Lea.

Committees are Named

A resolution asking the war board to address the house was passed unanimously and Representatives Barnes and Bryan were appointed a committee to bring the members into the house. Upon the board appearing, Speaker Llewellyn invited President E. C. Crampton and H. O. Bursum to take seats on the platform and later yielded the gavel to Jesus Sanchez and Minority Leader J. E. Pardue in succession. He appointed the following three committees to whom the six emergency measures were referred, the finance and agricultural committees meeting immediately at the close of the session and Overson calling the military committee for 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon; Appropriations, Jose Gonzales,

chairman; Barnes, R. A. Ortiz, York, Romero, Winston, Gaunt, Francis, Leyba, Mascarenas, Romero, Garcia, Garcia, Eages, de Baca, Stroud, Shaw. Military affairs, Overson, chairman; Upton, Wetmore, Gomez, Pedro Sanchez, Alejo Gurule, Enrique Mares, Valencia, Dills, Armijo, Leavitt, Mehlhop, L. G. Ortiz, Patricio Sanchez, Bryan, Burch. Agriculture, Sanchez, chairman; J. E. Pardue, Santistevan, Roy, Manuel Sanchez, Arellano, Turner, Otero, Chaves, Algert, Vesely, Lewis, Cipriano Lucero, Salazar, Griego, Livingston.

The republican floor leader offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously on roll call.

"Resolved, that the following named persons be employed by this house for the special session thereof, in the following positions and salaries in addition to the designation of chief clerk and chaplain heretofore made: Journal clerk, L. A. Hagey, \$6 a day; pages clerk, L. A. Hagey, \$6 a day; pages at one dollar a day, Jose Monclova, Alfredo Gurule, Roman Lopez; to serve without compensation upon offer of state officials indicated, sergeant at arms, Manuel Mares, superintendent of the capital; assistant sergeant at arms, Frank Curry from the office of the cattle sanitary board; translator, Secretary of State Antonio Lucero; assistant translator, Juan Ortiz, of the office of the state corporation commission; interpreter, Thomas G. Kain from office of game warden; reading clerk, Walter Danburg, from office of state tax commission; enrolling clerk, Mrs. Paul Hall, from office of supreme court; stenographers, Miss Vivian Redding from office of state engineer, and Miss Ruth Bacon from office of attorney general; interpreter, I. A. Ortiz from Santa Rosa, who personally offered his service."

CAREFULLY CENSORED PAPERS ENDEAVOR TO HIDE FACTS FROM THE WORLD

Copenhagen, May 3 (Via London).—Such German newspapers as are now permitted to reach here, although evidently carefully selected for the absence of military news or any information in regard to the strike movement, indicate that the campaign against Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is again in full swing. The conservatives have adopted resolutions attacking the chancellor and censuring the government for weakness and vacillation on the peace question and in dealing with strike agitation. The premier is accused of sailing a course prescribed by the socialists.

The Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt says that dissatisfaction with the government's peace plan is growing and its reticence on peace terms is beginning to sharpen mutual suspicions and the antagonism of the party.

Baltimore, Md., May 3.—Word was received today of the death yesterday at San Francisco of Mrs. Edna Storey Latimer, a leader in the woman suffrage movement in Maryland. The message said Mrs. Latimer died from the effects of burns received in a hotel fire there several weeks ago.

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