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EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

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NUMBER 2.

COWBOYS REUNION A BIG SUCCESS

The third annual Cowboy's Reunion opened Tuesday with a large first-day crowd. The weather was ideal, and the entertainment given was of a superb order.

Contest Hands' Parade

The Cowboy's parade Tuesday was participated in by more than 100 cowboys and cowgirls, the greater number of them being well known in Las Vegas. President Walt Naylor led the procession, and carried a large American flag, lending a patriotic spirit to the parade. Followed announcer Foghorn Clancy, and the reunion color of purple and yellow. Then came the cowboys and cowgirls, dressed in the full contest regalia, and yelling, with blood curdling yells which would put to shame the coyotes of the mesa country.

As the parade moved along the streets the contest hands took down their lariats, and did some fancy roping of bystanders. Colors of every hue were in the silk bandanas, the silk skirts and the fancy hats of the cowpunchers and the cowgirls. One of the features of the parade was Colonel Idaho Bill, dressed in frontier days fringed buckskin. The line of march was down Sixth street, around the "loop," up Douglas to Twelfth, then to National, across the bridge, up Bridge street and around the Plaza, thence back to the starting place on north Sixth street.

Eight Champions Here

No less than eight world's championship cowboys are entered in the Cowboy's Reunion contests here. It is doubtful if ever a Wild West celebration had as many really big contestants as were in the city this week entered in the various sports.

Several thrilling events took place in the opening of the program at Reunion park Tuesday afternoon. In the girls' riding contest, the horse drawn by Prairie Rose would not pitch. Another horse was drawn, and his antics were such as to cause his rider to exert all her powers of horsemanship. Montana Bell's horse also would not cavort and another was drawn, which she declined to ride. Prairie Lilly rode Flip Flop, and Clyde Lindsey, Snowball. Both drew good buckers.

Salem Curtis won the honors for the day in the steer roping contest. His time was 10 seconds flat. Gaines Weir was second and Bill Davis, third, with 11 seconds. Several of the contestants were unable to make the catch in "no-time," while others were penalized for catching the steer's front leg as well as his horns. Sam Roberts' horse jumped the fence, fol-

lowing a steer, and fell on its rider, who, miraculously escaped unhurt. O. M. Coggins, Johnny Murray and Roberts were contestants not listed who entered Tuesday.

The exhibition of trick roping by four cowboys was the best ever seen here. Montana Jack pulled the sensational stunt of the day by roping four feet of a running horse while standing on his head.

A pleasing feature of the Reunion is the personal introduction of each contestant by Announcer Clancy. The grand stand was filled. The same rules as applied last year are in force; nobody is permitted to sit in his car, and machines are parked free of charge.

Wednesday proved a banner day for the Reunion. By far the largest crowd that has ever been in attendance at the cowboy stunts was present for the program of Independence Day. Five thousand people were in the park. The slight rain shortly after noon did not hold anyone away from the park, and served to lay the dust and make the grounds good for the afternoon show.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock Foghorn Clancy introduced all of the contestants and also the champions here to defend their titles.

Governor W. E. Lindsey, who was a guest of honor of the Cowboys' association, was next introduced to the crowd. The governor made a short address appropriate to the Fourth of July. In his talk he stated that we should not by any means forget our heroes and our honored dead. He mentioned that the cow punchers of the old frontier days who fought the frontier and savagery for civilization should be equally honored with the heroes of our other wars. The necessity of everyone who stays at home getting behind the men in the trenches and backing them up was strongly emphasized.

The first event of the afternoon was trick and fancy roping by Montana Jack Ray, Johnnie Judd and Sammy Garrett. All three were in excellent form and handled the manila in accordance with their reputations. Montana Jack Ray repeated his stunt of the day before, roping a horse by four feet while standing on his head.

Bronc riding by cow girls came next. Prairie Lillie rode for Miss Clyde Lindsey, who was injured during the parade Tuesday morning. Montana Belle and Prairie Rose were the other riders. The steer roping was up to the former high standard set by the punchers. Trick riding by Jack

Ray, Sammy Garrett and Ed Bowman and Johnny Judd, a favorite, proved highly entertaining.

The free-for-all horse race for 300 yards had three entrants. The steer riding proved exciting in that the riders removed the belt from around the animal before dismounting, then getting off the best they could. In the potato race, a millionaire sport today, Bill Stanton's team defeated that of Jack Parker by 18 to 10 spuds.

In the cowboys' bronc riding all of the buckers proved interesting several of the riders having to work hard to keep their seats. No one was spilled and but one grabbed leather before the time was up. The steer bulldogging was lively, some of the men making excellent time.

As usual, the funniest event of the day was the wild mule race. Several of the entrants never reached the quarter way post, their mounts preferring the arena to the race track.

Cy Perkins and his mules proved an entertaining feature for the crowd during the waits between events. The animals show considerable training and almost human intelligence at times.

TUESDAY'S PRIZES

Steer Roping

Salem Curtis, first, 10 seconds; Gaines Weir, second, 10½ seconds; Bill Davis, third, 11 seconds. Time of other contestants; Johnnie Judd, no time; Sammy Garrett, no time; Charles Weir, no time; Cliff King, no time; W. B. Shipley, 30 seconds; Tom Greer, 12 seconds; Charlie Atkinson, no time; Jack Smith, no time; Jim Kimmel, no time; O. M. Coggins, no time; Dick Carroll, no time; Johnny Murray, no time; Hugo Strickland, 18 seconds; Jim Whitmore, no time; Nay Stiles, 13 seconds; George Rusby, 12 seconds; Hill Burrow, 16 seconds; Malcolm Major, 16 seconds; Jim Giles, 16 seconds; Sam Roberts, no time.

Steer Riding

The steer riding contest was won by the following riders, who took places in order: Johnnie Judd, Salem Curtis, Cy Perkins, Sammy Garrett and Bugger Red.

Spud Race

Won by Salem Curtis' team, 15 potatoes; Johnnie Judd's team, eight potatoes.

Steer Bulldogging

First, D. E. Bledsoe, 20 seconds; Fred Atkinson and Tom Eckerd tied for second and third place, time 33 seconds flat.

Wild Mule Race

First Bill Stanton; second, Walter Rumans; third, Fred Atkinson.

Tuesday's Riding Was Good

"Slacker Hill" is the name of the small rise just to the west of cowboy

park. This name was given officially Tuesday afternoon, when Foghorn Clancy asked the crowd in the grandstand to "please buy those slackers on the hill some tickets, so they can be here with us tomorrow."

The most exciting of the events Tuesday afternoon was the bronco riding and the numerous entries made this event drawn out long enough for the crowd to see all sorts of riding. The prettiest "throw" of the afternoon occurred when "Highball" succeeded in dislodging Cy Perkins, who was beautifully mounted on his back. Just to show his contempt for the cowboy clown, Highball kicked at the fallen rider, as he turned and ran away. Perkins, it was said, made the statement, as he rose from the ground, that "Any man who takes on all the highballs he had Tuesday, couldn't be expected to take on another." Perkins was disqualified for the bronco riding contest.

Elmer Watts, who entered this contest, rode his horse, but he disqualified, by pulling all the leather off his saddle fork. He wasn't satisfied to pull leather with one hand, but pulled and pulled, with both of them. Johnnie Judd rode Yellowstone, and Cy Perkins, after Jesse James had refused to pitch, tried to ride Highball with the result mentioned above. The crowd stood up with excitement when it was announced that Walter Rumans was to ride Pancho Villa, the horse which made such a reputation last year. However, Rumans rode the animal.

Bugger Red was making the prettiest ride of the day, on Black Witch, when the animal turned and fell sideways, catching Bugger's left leg under him. How the buster escaped having his leg broken was surprising. Tex Parker rode Wampus Cat, a snaky little bronco that did some of the tallest pitching of the day. Parker stuck in the saddle, but pulled leather. Jack Parker rode Rocking Chair, and Rocking Chair rocked and rocked, but failed to dislodge him. Hugo Strickland on Rocky, made a ride that brought applause from the crowd. Fred Atkinson rode Butch Cassidy. Cliff King rode Montana Belle, and Tom Eckerd rode Canadian Girl. Slim Allen, on Red Light did some fancy spurring, and rode close to the saddle during the time his mount bucked; Ed Bowman rode U-Boat, but the horse did not buck nearly so hard as did some of the others; Dan Offut on Calamity Jane made the spectators wonder why he didn't fall off, but he stuck with the bunch of calamity, which was some calamity. Mack Wilkinson climbed on Star, but didn't stay there any length of time. Bill Stanton, who is the favorite of

EUROPEAN WAR

The German Statement

Berlin, June 30 (Via London).—Russian activity in east Galicia, the war office announced today, indicates that attacks are contemplated. Strong Russian destructive fire, the German general staff reports, has been maintained from the Lemberg-Brody railway to the south of Brzezany.

German troops yesterday captured several enemy lines south of Labovelle farm on the Aisne front, army headquarters announced today. A line of 500 metres in length on the eastern slope of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, also was captured, the official statement reports.

The French Report

Paris, June 30.—The Germans resumed their violent attack on the Verdun front west of Dead Man Hill last night, the war office announces. Packed German troops advanced on a sector of one and three-fourths miles and were almost annihilated by the French. The Germans penetrated the first French line over the entire front attacked, but were driven out excepting on the western slope of Dead Man Hill.

Italians Begin Withdrawal

Rome, June 30 (Via London).—The war office announces that the Italian advance posts were withdrawn last night from Angello Pass on the front below Trent, owing to the prolonged and violent bombardment by the Austrians. The Italians still hold the eastern end of the pass.

Petrograd, July 2.—Russian forces yesterday continued their offensive against the Turks in the Caucasus. Russian cavalry pursued the fleeing Turks and occupied the village of Engidja, north of Lake Deribar, and also occupied the Turkish stronghold of Kalamirivan, southeast of the lake.

Many Prisoners Captured

Russian troops have captured Konichy on the Galician front with 164 officers and 8,400 men, the war office announced today. The number of prisoners taken in various sectors on Sunday, is more than 10,000. Southwest of Brzezany the Russians occupied strongly fortified positions of the enemy.

The Russian official announcement says the Russians have advanced to the Konichy stream and also have captured seven heavy guns. Teuton prisoners continued to be brought in.

The British Statement

London, July 2.—“We made a successful raid last night east of Hargicourt and captured seven prisoners,” the war office announced today. “A number of Germans were killed. East of Loos an enemy raiding party reached our trenches, but was driven out quickly.”

RECRUITING DISAPPOINTS

Washington, July 2.—President Wilson's call for volunteers to bring the regular army up to its full war strength of three hundred thousand men by today, has not been realized. War department figures indicated that there is a shortage of 50,000 men. This will be relieved by taking reservists from the ranks of the new selective army.

With “recruiting week” at an end, only nine states have furnished the complete quotas required. Nevada, the first to fill her quota, supplied 641 on an allotment of 162. Figures for other states are Idaho, 737, quota 650; Illinois, 12,481, quota 11,276; Indiana, 7,146, quota 5,400; Michigan, 6,027, quota 5,620; Montana, 1,043, quota 752; Oregon, 2,260, quota 1,344; Utah,

1,299, quota 796, and Wyoming 456, quota 290.

TO RAISE MORE CATTLE

Californian Says West Must Give More Attention to Better Grade

Sacramento, Calif.—Revolutionary changes in the method of preparing cattle for the market must commence in the near future in California, according to Professor Gordon H. True, of the state university farm at Davis. Cattle must be fattened on cultivated crops in the valleys, for ranches are stocked to the limit now, and Californians must come to more intelligent and careful raising of beef stock.

“Western ranches generally have about reached their maximum number of cattle,” said Professor True recently, “and yet we are told we must produce more beef for the exigencies occasioned by the war. How then is this to be accomplished? There is only one answer. We have got to take steers off the range and replace them with breeding cows. We must not keep two- or three-year-olds on the range, but the people in the valleys must raise feed to fatten them. That means a better grade of steers and the coming of a time when our farmers will engage in steer feeding.”

“When this system of feeding and raising beef becomes a reality then the farmers will look more and more for the better grades of steers, for they will want the animal which matures quickly a fine quality of beef and not the irregular scrubs such as those which come over the border from Mexico.”

It was Professor True who took two steers from the university farm back to Chicago last fall and won the grand championship and the reserved grand championship at the Chicago international livestock show.

POLICEMAN AND ONE OTHER WHITE KILLED; SEVERAL NEGROES LOSE LIVES

East St. Louis, Ill., July 2.—Two negroes were taken from a street car this evening, one was shot and killed, another was beaten to death, and a white man standing in front of his store, was killed by a stray bullet.

The turbulence of the mobs increased during the afternoon. Rioters took the rifles away from 16 National Guardsmen, while women and white girls were participating in the violence.

The work of dragging negroes off the street cars began at 1:30 o'clock a crowd surrounded an Edwardsville car, which goes through to heart of East St. Louis, and pulled the trolley from the wire. White men boarded the cars and pulled out the negro passengers. One of the negroes taken was kicked and beaten by the crowd and then was shot. He died in an ambulance a few minute slater.

While this riot was going on a Belleville car appeared. White men and white women boarded it. White women and girls seized negro women off the car and when they were landed in the street the mob struck and kicked them. The negro women fled screaming. The negro men who had been dragged off the cars were surrounded and attacked by groups of white men. One negro's head was crushed in with a heavy stick. He died in an ambulance.

As street cars appeared the mobs of white men and women boarded them and continued to drag out the negroes. Finally National Guardsmen arrived and began to clear the streets at this spot. Rifles were taken from 16 Guardsmen by members of the mob.

At 2 o'clock a negro was shot in the head. The crowd cheered and

clapped hands as he was placed in an ambulance. National Guardsmen stood by, apparently doing nothing to curb the disturbance.

All saloons were ordered closed at 2 o'clock until further notice. Late this afternoon National Guardsmen took negroes from East St. Louis, Mo., in vanloads. Guardsmen marched at each side of the vans to protect the negroes.

Six Guard Companies

East St. Louis, July 2.—Six companies of National Guardsmen were patrolling the streets here today as a result of another outbreak of race rioting early this morning, in which one policeman was killed and three others seriously injured.

The trouble began when about 200 armed negroes gathered at the ringing of a church bell shortly after midnight and began marching down the street. They were met by an automobile filled with policemen and ordered to disperse. Instead they began firing at the occupants of the car. After the mob had been dispersed the negro quarters of the city were searched and all arms found were confiscated.

Race rioting in East St. Louis began May 28 last, when the robbery of two white men precipitated violence which resulted in injury of scores of persons in four days. The trouble followed the importation of negro laborers from the south.

Today's trouble was caused by a desire on the part of the negroes for revenge.

The trouble broke out anew shortly before noon when a negro was severely beaten by a crowd of white men. Several pistol shots were fired. Later a white man fired at a negro several paces away. The aim was bad and the bullet hit another white man. He was arrested, but at the demand of a crowd, the police released him.

Despite the troop patrols, the attacks on negroes continued this afternoon, and at 1 o'clock eight negroes were in hospitals. The attacks usually took the form of a bombardment of individual negroes with stones and paving bricks.

MANY PEOPLE WHO ATTENDED OZARK TRAIL MEETING ARE ON THE ROAD HERE

The Amarillo boosters have returned, and they're satisfied since they have secured Las Vegas as the permanent terminal of the Ozark Trail. They encountered strenuous competition, and their brains were racked to meet it. They did not have enough votes to secure the trail, so in the name of the Commercial club, they took out membership tickets for 50 Las Vegas who were not present. This cost them \$250, or five dollars for each membership. It is expected that the men whose names were selected will reimburse the club.

Las Vegas had everything that was to be had at the convention. They elected Colonel W. H. (Coin) Harvey as president of the association; J. W. C. Corn of Tucumcari, Las Vegas' candidate for the vice presidency for New Mexico was elected, and then the Trail was given to Vegas. The Vegas boosters were given places on the important committees, and had the support of the various towns along the route.

The road now is a direct line from St. Louis to Montoya, this state. From Montoya to Las Vegas, there are three competitive routes; one by way of Isidor, and through Sec Romero's pasture; one by the Hicks ranch and over La Liendre hill, and the third by way of Santa Rosa and Antonchico

These three routes will be in competition until the next inspectoin, which will likely be this fall, and at that time the road being in the best shape and the “best road,” will be selected as the official route, and will be logged, and signed with the copy-righted sign. Las Vegas is telling the boosters along these three routes to get their roads in shape, and says: “Let the best road win.”

The 200 cars promised by Secretary O. L. Williams, to come from the Amarillo convention here, will all reach the city by tonight, if they keep coming like they have been for the last 36 hours. The woods and the roads are lined with tourist camps, and at least 100 cars have come from Amarillo. Secretary Williams routed no less than 50 cars out of Las Vegas this morning. He sent some of them to Santa Fe, others to Taos, some to Mora, and still others to Tres Ritos. Mr. Williams says that the summer touring has just begun, and that Las Vegas is to be flooded with tourists all summer. He suggests that Las Vegas take a drive out to the municipal tourists' camp tonight, just to see what is there.

Upon the return of the Tucumcari boosters, that little town gave them a most royal welcome, and made them guests of honor at a big dinner in the Commercial club.

Among the Las Vegas people who went to Amarillo were L. H. Bennett, C. P. Trumbull, Lawrence Tamme, J. W. Harris, Jr., George Hunker, Herman Ilfeld, William Springer, Robert J. Taupert, Donald Stewart, Charles Greenclay, David Rosenwald, M. Biehl, William Whalen, Orrin Blood, George Rucy, R. R. Devine, O. L. Williams, Jim Whitmore, I. Bacharach, Lee Gerard, Sec. Romero and Mr. and Mrs. Gus Speicher.

WILSON WAIVES VACATION

Washington, July 2 — Announcement was made today at the White House that President Wilson does not expect to take a vacation this summer, but plans to remain in Washington whether congress adjourns or not. The president may take short trips down the Potomac river week ends on the Mayflower.

Santos Archibeque, who Saturday afternoon unsuccessfully defended a suit in replevin by Theodore Pena for the recovery of a horse, has appealed to the county court. Pena claimed in the court of Justice Stewart that a horse belonging to him and branded “T. M.” on the right lip was in Archibeque's possession. Archibeque produced a bill of sale for a mare branded “M. T.” on the left hip. Judge Stewart, after listening to a flow of oratory from several attorneys, awarded the horse and \$35 damages to Pena. The latter appealed and gave bond in the sum of \$300. Pena and Archibeque reside near Sapello.

TRIBUTE TO CANADA

London, July 2.—The United Kingdom today paid its respects to the service held in Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the confederation of Canada, and also in memory of the Canadians who have fallen in the war.

A department of knitting has been established by the Las Vegas chapter of the Red Cross, with Mrs. Harriett Van Petten as chairman. All persons who wish to do work for this department are asked to communicate with Mrs. Van Petten, who will supply the necessary information for those who wish to knit articles for the Red Cross or for the men of the navy or army.

PRESIDENT CALLS ON CONSCRIPTION BOARDS TO SHOW NO FAVORITISM

Washington, July 2.—Regulations to govern the next step toward selecting a national war army from the millions registered for service on June 5 were issued today at the direction of President Wilson.

The regulations make it clear that there are to be no class exemptions and that each individual case must be decided upon its merits. The local exemption boards—one for each county of less than 45,000 population or city or 30,000 with additional boards where necessary for each additional 30,000 population, will pass upon claims for exemption except those based upon industrial and agricultural occupation subject to appeal to the district boards. All cases involving agricultural and industrial exemption will be passed upon by the district boards—one for each federal judicial district—which also will decide appeals from decisions of the local boards.

In the near future a date will be set by Brigadier General Crowder, provost marshal general, for the meeting and organization of the boards. At the same time it is said the selection of regulations will be promulgated, so that the process may be put under way without delay. The present intention is to call the men selected to the colors about September 1 or as soon thereafter as the cantonments to house them can be completed. In a statement accompanying the announcement of the regulations, the president called upon the boards to do their work fearlessly and impartially, and to remember that "our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection."

President's Statement

The statement follows:

"The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to constitute, with the regulars, National Guard and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal rights (dignity and responsibility with the members of all other military forces.

"The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is said will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selection of men for service, whether voluntary or involuntary, in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane, and then, by a selection, which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other calls out the requisite number for service.

"The successful operation of this law and these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an

impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties entrusted to them. They should give to each identical case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and preserve untarnished the honor of the nation.

"Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in the mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier effort in behalf of a country in which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness and impartiality."

Physical Examinations First

Upon organizing the local boards will take over from the registration boards, all registration cards, which they will number serially and list for posting to public view. Then after having been advised of the method by which the order of liability for service shall be determined and of the quota to be drawn from its territory (minus credits for enlistments in the National Guard or regular army) each board will prepare a list of persons designated for service in the order of their liability, post the list, give it to the press and within three days send notice to each designated person by mail.

As the men so notified appear, the boards first will make a physical examination in accordance with the special regulations provided, bearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the examination is passed successfully then comes the question of exemption.

Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include: Officers of the United States army; of the states, territories and District of Columbia; ministers of religion; students of divinity; persons in the military or naval service of the United States; subjects of Germany; all other aliens who have not taken out first papers; county or municipal officers; custom house clerks; workmen in federal armories, arsenals and navy yards; persons in the federal service designated by the president for exemption; pilots, merchant marine sailors; those with a status with respect to dependents which render their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependents, wife or child; son of a dependent widow; son of a dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent orphan child under 16 years of age) those found morally deficient and any member of any well recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917 whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious conviction accords with the creed.

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents, or by a third party who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family residing in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by heads of families. Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents when the dependents of their parties are authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or

discharges that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

Local boards are required, subject to appeal, to pass upon claims for exemption or discharge within three days after the filing of a defendant.

District boards decide appeal cases within five days after the closing proofs, and appeal decisions are final. If the ruling of a local board is affirmed, the person in question stands finally accepted for service.

In passing on claims for exemption on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural works the boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or national interest during the emergency. Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions or may be granted only for prescribed periods.

WANT REPUBLIC ABANDONED AND MANCHU EMPEROR REPLACED ON THRONE

Washington, July 2.—The restoration of the Manchu dynasty in China has been demanded of President Li by General Chang Hsun and other military leaders, according to state department advices from Minister Reinsch today. Civil war in China is feared if the militarists have the power which they seem to have.

The monarchical coup d'etat came just at the time when peace was being restored in China. The militarists who had set up a separate government at Tien Tsin in order to force President Li to dissolve parliament, and the southern provinces, who had threatened armed resistance to such action, had finally come together, modified their demands and united behind President Li in a coalition cabinet.

Minister Reinsch's dispatch, dated noon yesterday, says General Chang Hsun, military governor of Anhwei province and leader of the militarist party, has suddenly withdrawn from the compact and sent an ultimatum to President Li demanding the immediate restoration of Emperor Hsuan Tung, whose abdication of the Manchu throne on February 12, 1912, ushered in the Chinese Republic. Chang Hsun was supported by Shu Shi-Chang, guardian of the boy emperor and former member of the council of state under the Manchus, and by Kan Yen Wei and other old type statesmen.

No indication has been received of President Li's attitude, but as he is a strong republican and constitutionalist, it is said he will resist the ultimatum as long as any chance of success remains.

All the southern provinces south of the Yangstee river are expected to revolt in case of Manchu restoration. China's entry into the war is felt here now to be practically a question. It is assured that the militarists are strong enough to at least split the country.

CLIFTON-MORENCI-METCALF WITNESSES SUSPENSION OF ACTIVITIES

Clifton, Ariz., July 2.—Smelter blast furnaces have ceased roaring, the mills and concentrators are silent and all mining operations in the great Clifton-Morenci-Metcalfe copper mining district have ceased because of the strike which was called yesterday following the issuing of a strike order signed by John Donnelly, president of

the State Federation of Labor.

More than 5,000 miners, mechanics and laborers have been thrown out of work in this district, which has a normal production of 8,000,000 pounds of copper a month. The tie-up of the mines was said today to be practically complete. The situation today was reported to be quiet and peaceful throughout the districts.

Globe Foreman Stoned

Globe, Ariz., July 2.—Foreman Richard Mayne of the Old Dominion mine was stoned by striking miners when he attempted to enter the mine this morning, the first day of the strike called by the International Union of Mine, Mills and Smelter workers and the Metal Mine Workers' union.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

Niagara Falls, July 2.—An investigation was begun to place the blame for the accident in the Niagara river gorge yesterday when a crowded trolley car was thrown from the tracks by a washout and plunged into the headwaters of the whirlpool rapids. The death list stood at 10 this morning, with four missing and probably dead, and 24 injured.

The cause of the accident was said to be a washout. The roadbed under the cantilever bridge at the point where it occurred is a clay fill, and recent heavy rains coming down the side of the cham washed it out below the surface of the roadbed.

When the heavily loaded car struck the weak spot, the rail on the river side about 10 feet from the water, gave way. The car turned on its side, slid down into the water and as it struck the rocky bottom of the river turned completely over.

Soldiers guarding the bridge came to the rescue but the position of the car and seats trapped many below the surface of the water.

MUST BE FIT

Indianapolis, Ind., July 2.—Why so many men are rejected for military service is partially explained by the weekly report of recruiting officer Sergeant G. C. Wright, compiled after the recent drive for recruits in the United States marine corps. Out of 192 applicants for enlistment during the week only 24 were accepted. Others were rejected for the following causes: under age, 31; underweight, 30; defective vision, 26; defective hearing, 4; flat feet, 16. Sixty-one others were rejected as "undesirable" through failure to meet the exacting mental, moral, and physical requirements.

The standard of the "soldiers of the sea" is very high, though certain modifications may be put into effect later, should it be necessary to follow the precedent of the countries that have been draining their man power for three years. Sergeant Wright says that at present 12 per cent is about the average of acceptances throughout the country.

GOULD WEDDING DEFERRED

New York, July 2.—The marriage of Kingdon Gould and Miss Annunziata Camilla Maria Lucci, an Italian artist, was deferred today because the dispensation had not arrived at the hour set for the ceremony. Mr. Gould is a Protestant and Miss Lucci is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Gould said the marriage would probably take place later in the day.

The coast artillery of the United States army, which is separate in organization from the field artillery, has charge of the permanently located fortifications and their armament, together with submarine mines and torpedo defenses.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by W. Karl Brussel, Silver City, N. M. One brown stallion, 8 years old, 750 lbs., 13½ hands.

Unbranded

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 28, 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. June 27, last pub. July 13, '17.

Estray Advertisement

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

One dark bay mare, about 12 years old, about 950 lbs., about 15 hands.

Branded

Left shoulder

Branded

Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 23, 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. June 22, last pub. July 7, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by W. W. Bailey, Jr., Grenville, N. M.

One light bay gelding, with blaze face, about five years old, about 850 lbs., about 14 hands high, unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 24, 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. June 23, last pub. July 8, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Fred Smiley, Portales, N. M.

One light bay horse, 2 years old, about 700 lbs., about 12½ hands high.

Branded

Left Shoulder

Branded

Left Hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 28, 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. June 27, last pub. July 13, '17

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Fred Smiley, Portales, N. M.

One blue gray horse, 2 years old, about 700 lbs., about 13 hands high.

Branded

Left Hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 28, 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. June 27, last pub. July 13, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Lem Spilsbury, Hachita, N. M.

One common white Mexican steer, 2 years old, 300 lbs., 3½ ft high.

Branded

Left hip

Ear marks.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before July 23, 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. June 22, last pub. July 7, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Will Howell, Carlsbad, N. M.

One light brown cow, 14 years, 550 lbs., followed by yearling steer and small calf. Bar over nose.

Branded

Right Shoulder

Branded

Right Shoulder

Branded

Left Ribs

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before August 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. July 3, last pub. July 19, 1917.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Lonie Heick, Hagerman, N. M.

One brown horse, 12-14 years, about 950 lbs., 14½ hands high.

Branded

Left Hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before August 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. July 3, last pub. July 19, 1917.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by J. Mauricio Esquibel, Chamisal, N. M.

One black mare, 2 years, 350 lbs.

Branded

Right Hip

Branded

Right Shouder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before August 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. July 3, last pub. July 19, 1917.

Estray Advertisement

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

One bay pony mare, 4 years, about 13 hands high, about 600 lbs.

Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before August 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. July 3, last pub. July 19, 1917.

WILL ISSUE A WEEKLY PAPER THAT PEOPLE MAY KNOW WHAT IT'S DOING

Santa Fe, N. M., July 3.—The state council of defense this week will begin the publication of a weekly bulletin, to be called the New Mexico War News. The News will carry reports of the work that is being done by the council; progress in increasing the crop acreage; condition of crops from time to time; what is being done at the state encampment at Albuquerque; every other matter which is believed to be of interest or value in handling war matters in the state. The "News" will be mailed to county financial and agricultural agents; the newspapers; postmasters and banks and to others who may desire to keep informed on such matters.

An important means of increasing usefulness and displaying patriotism has been developed by the Sierra County bank, which is located in Hillsboro. This institution has notified the New Mexico Council of Defense that it will be glad to use its regular advertising space in the local newspaper, for messages and appeals from the Council of Defense. In compliance with this announcement, the Council of Defense has prepared an advertisement which is in conformity with the statements which are being sent out from national headquarters, particularly as to food conservation and the elimination of waste as well as a greatly increased production of food stuffs.

It is announced at state headquarters that so far as the publicity department of the council has any record, this is the first advertisement of the kind that has been authorized by any bank or corporation in New Mexico. In the sale of Liberty bonds and the making up of the enormous subscription for the Red Cross, banks and other corporations and firms, and even individuals, were buyers of large amounts of newspaper space, in order to assist the government in making an unqualified success of the big ventures; but the Sierra County is the first one to offer to carry an advertisement regularly, to deal with general preparedness and other necessary war measures.

The Council of Defense will refer this case to all the banks of New Mexico. These banks have been liberal and energetic in their efforts to assist in carrying out the plans of the council, and there is a strong possibility that a number of them will be glad to assist further in educating the public up to the matters which are necessary to win the war.

MINERS DENY EXISTENCE OF A PLOT TO TIE UP COAL PRODUCTION

Gallup, N. M., July 3.—All saloons in the mining camps of the Gallup-American Coal company were closed today following the strike of yesterday of miners under the leadership of an Austrian now under an indictment for refusing to register. The strike was declared when the Gallup-American company took possession of the property from the Victor-American Fuel company, the sale of which was announced last week. There has been no violence, and leaders of the miners deny connection with any nationwide plot to tie up industry through curtailment of the coal supply.

CONTEST CLOSES LAST NIGHT AT DANCE; FINAL VOTING IS BRISK

Miss Audrey Burns was elected the queen of the cowboys at the election dance held Tuesday night at armory. Miss Chella Van Petten won second prize and Miss Lois Nelson was third. The final court of votes showed the following astounding figures: Miss Audrey Burns 404,229; Miss Chella Van Petten 288,900; Miss Lois Nelson 84,840.

Miss Gertrude Black and Miss Josephine Murphy were respectively fourth and fifth in the race.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, July 5.—The closing quotations at the Board of Trade today were as follows:

Wheat, July \$2.09; Sept. \$1.87½.
Corn, July \$1.62¼; Sept. \$1.54¼.
Oats, July 67½; Sept. 56¼.
Pork, July \$40.15; Sept. \$40.
Lard, July \$21.20; Sept. \$21.45.
Ribs, July \$21.72; Sept. \$21.80.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, July 2.—Hogs, receipts 6,000. Market higher. Bulk \$14.90@15.80; heavy \$15.70@15.90; packers and butchers \$15.30@15.80; lights \$14.60@15.50; pigs \$13@14.25.

Cattle, receipts 8,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$12.50@13.40; dressed beef steers \$9.50@12.25; western steers \$9@13.25; cows \$5.75@9.25; heifers \$7.50@12.75; stockers and feeders \$6.50@10.50.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market lower. Lambs \$15@16; yearlings \$10@12; wethers \$8.50@9.50; ewes \$8@9.

The Optic had a call this morning from a live newspaper woman, Mrs. M. J. Cheney, editor of the Southwest Plainsman of Amarillo, Tex. In company with her husband, J. W. Cheney, who is business manager, and W. B. Patty of the Seewald jewelry company of Amarillo, Mrs. Cheney is making a trip through this section of New Mexico. The party will stay here until after the Reunion, and then will return home by way of Raton and the C.-to-G. highway. Mr. Cheney says the roads between here and Tucumcari should be improved. He favors taking the rocks out of the hill sections.

Las Vegans are invited to visit the municipal camp and get acquainted with the tourists who stop there. While driving around at night, Las Vegans are urged by Secretary Williams of the Commercial club to stop at the camp. He thinks the tourists would appreciate it.

There Are Biblical and Economic Grounds for Guarding Against Fire

This is the season of forest fires. Newspapers report the complete destruction of El Vado, N. M., by a forest fire. The foothills near Los Angeles are in flames. A huge blaze, crossing into the Tumacacori division of the Coronado national forest from Sonora, Mexico, has just been extinguished. Eight fires are burning in the Chiricuhua mountains of Arizona three in the Apache forest and one in the Datil forest of New Mexico. Forest rangers are fighting dozens of smaller fires throughout the southwest.

This widespread destruction is almost an annual occurrence. Forest fires destroy over \$50,000,000 worth of timber in the United States each year. Sawn into lumber, this wasted timber would build annually nearly a million American homes.

A forest fire cannot be regarded as a visitation of Providence. Careful statistics kept by the U. S. Forest Service show that 25 per cent of the fires within the National forests of Arizona and New Mexico start from sheer carelessness matches, campfires, and tobacco. A total of 50 per cent start from human causes, and are therefore preventable.

Forest fires take large toll in human lives, and, in addition to the timber losses, destroy hundreds of sawmills, lumber yards, ranches standing crops, and, in some cases even villages and towns.

Care With Fire as a Moral Issue

The average citizen is fairly careful with fire on his own property, and on that of his neighbors. But the same man who would not think of leaving a fire untended next his neighbor's woodpile, will unhesitatingly leave his campfire unextinguished in the National Forest, where the hazard is greater and the chance for help infinitely less. Carelessness with the neighbor's woodpile invites not only a loss to the community, but the wrath of the neighbor, and caution is accordingly dictated by self interest. Carelessness with the Nation's woods, however, invites only a loss to the community, and caution is dictated only by an unselfish public spirit. It is for this reason that the prevention of fire in the National Forests depends on a gradual process of public education. The exercise of care by the average citizen must be a strictly moral act, in the teaching of which clergymen are in a position to take a leading part.

There is, of course, a federal law against setting Forest fires. It must be remembered, however, that the National Forests of the southwest are used annually by over 100,000 people for camping, touring, fishing, and recreation; by 4,000 people for grazing their stock; 3,000 people for free fuelwood; and by thousands more for the operation of sawmills, farming, mining, and other industrial pursuits. All of these people build fire every day that they are within the Forests. It would not only physically be impossible, but un-American, to subject them to the constant surveillance necessary to enforce universal compliance with the National fire laws. Their compliance must be voluntary,—the result of respect for others, rather than fear of the law.

The U. S. Forest Service has built up a highly organized fire-fighting machine for the detection and suppression of fires on the National Forests. In the Forests of Arizona and New Mexico 2,500 miles of telephone lines, 1,500 miles of roads and

trails, 75 lookout towers, and hundreds of depots for the fire fighting equipment have been built and are ready for instant service in time of danger. During the dry season, hundreds of Rangers and Fire Guards give their entire time and attention to this work. This intricate machinery can put fires out, but it cannot prevent a careless public from starting them, and in case of exceptionally dangerous conditions, such as a gale of wind in time of extreme drouth, it cannot altogether prevent serious losses. Its effectiveness depends primarily on the cooperation of the average citizen in preventing fires from starting.

Wasting the Sinews of War

In this time of National stress, the burning of timber which is needed to make lumber for ships and factories and the burning of grass and bush which is needed to feed livestock for meat, wool, and leather, must be regarded as especially unfortunate. Moreover the suppression of fires absorbs the time of thousands of men each year, and thus diverts productive labor from ranches, mills and mines.

Two large fires last year near Mogollon, N. M., and Prescott, Arizona absorbed 11,000 man-hours of labor before being extinguished. The labor thus lost would have mined enough copper to turn the tide of a good sized battle.

Forest Fires in the Holy Land—An Age-Old Problem

America is not the first nation to suffer from forest fires. Scripture is full of accounts of how fires devastated the mountains of Palestine hundreds of years before the Christian Era. "The water-brooks are dried up" laments the Prophet Joel. "The herds of cattle are perished, because they have no pasture,—Yea, the flocks of sheep are desolate—because a fire has devoured the pastures of the wilderness, and the flames have burned all the trees of the field. The land is as a Garden of Eden before them, but behind them a desolate wilderness".

"A fire", exclaims Isaiah, "shall consume the glory of his forest, and of his fruitful field,—and it shall be as when a standard-bearer fainteth. And the remnant of the trees of his forest shall be few, that a child may write them".

It is not improbable that forest fires were one of the chief factors which reduced the Holy Land from a high state of productivity, supporting teeming populations, to its present semi-desert condition. "A fire kindleth the brushwood, and causeth the waters to boil", says Isaiah, indicating a density of forest cover no longer found in Asia Minor. Shall fires be allowed the opportunity of making a desert of our own Southwest? The average citizen holds the answer to this question. "Break your match in two before throwing it away" is the only safe rule to follow.

Deputy Sheriff Ramon Ulibarri returned this afternoon from Santa Fe with John Taylor, an inmate of the state penitentiary, who has been committed to the State Hospital for the Insane in this city. Taylor is serving a 10 to 20-year sentence at the penitentiary. He was recently adjudged insane. His attacks are of a violent nature.

HOLDERS OF LEASES CONVERT PASTURE INTO CROP PRODUCING TRACTS

Santa Fe, July 5—A total of 22,441 acres have been planted to various food and forage crops on the state's leased grazing lands, according to a compilation of returns up to July 1, issued today by the state land office. It is not expected that any material additions will be made to the acreage of this planting this season. Although State Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervein, was on the ground very early in the increased crop production movement, with his permit to farm lands under grazing lease without additional rental during the period of the war, the permit actually did not reach the lease-holders until the middle of April, and it was then too late for many of them to change their plans for the use of the leased land for the present season. Others were unable to plant because of lack of equipment and labor. In view of these conditions and the fact that the leasers of the state's grazing lands are stockmen, a majority without experience in farming, the result in acreage planted is regarded as satisfactory, for a first season. Many of the leasers have written the land office that although they were unable to plant any of their leased land this season, they expect to break acreage this fall for planting either to winter wheat, or in preparation for next season's crops. From these assurances it is estimated that double the leased acreage now actually in crops will be broken this fall.

Planted Best Crops

With his permit to farm on grazing leases the land commissioner issued an urgent recommendation that the new farmers follow the advice of the state agricultural college experts and plant only the crops known to be best adapted to local conditions and late season planting, the leaders being New Mexico pinto beans, corn, sorghums and other well tried forage crops, and Irish potatoes where conditions are known to be favorable. The grazing lease farmers have followed this advice closely. Of the 22,441 acres planted more than half the area is in the crops named, the acreage being as follows:

New Mexico pinto beans, 4,426; corn, 3,433; Sorghums, 3,777; Kaffir, 1,146; milo-Maize, 2,378; potatoes, 1,361. The balance of the acreage is divided among wheat, hay, crops, oath, barley, rye, broom-corn, cowpeas and truck.

Every county in the state is represented in the returns except Bernalillo where the acreage of the state land is small. Union county leads in total acreage, with 2,912. Quay is next with 2,181 acres and Curry county is third with 1,997 acres. The rest of the counties range from 1,807 acres in Guadalupe to 20 acres in Sandoval.

A very large number of holders of state grazing leases are farming on their own lands, or homestead claims. This fact led the land commissioner to issue a blank asking for information as to acreage increase this season on lands adjacent to state lands. A total of 140 farmers in twenty counties answered these requests, showing a total acreage being farmed contiguous to state land of 15,377, and an increase by these farmers over the acreage farmed by them in 1916 of 7,679 acres. These farmers on land

adjoining state land also make the big four their leading crops, the returns showing 2,981 acres in New Mexico pinto beans, 2,414 acres in corn, 2,550 acres in sorghums, 2,136 in milo and 1,390 in kaffir. All of these latter returns are from lands owned by holders of state grazing leases and contiguous to or within one mile of their leased lands. The information gained by this questionnaire has proved of considerable value in estimating character and value of state lands.

The land commissioner has left it wholly to the judgment and convenience of the leaseholder as to whether or not any of his leased land be farmed. It has not been desired to disturb grazing lands where such lands would bring better results in food production in carrying cattle or sheep. The response to the permit, however, has been such as to encourage the land office to a vigorous campaign to extend the acreage next season, should the crops harvested prove satisfactory.

The German Report

Berlin, July 3 (Via London.)—The artillery bombardment on the western front yesterday reached considerable strength in the Ypres salient, the war department announced.

Germans Claim Rush Stopped

Berlin, July 3 (Via London.)—Russian troops have broken forward across the heights on the western bank of the Srtipa in Galicia and succeeded in extending northward the gap they made in the Teutonic lines the previous day, army headquarters announced today. At Koniuchy, the German statement says, strong Russian attacks broke down with heavy losses. The Russians did not find strength to repeat their attacks against the Brzezany heights. The Russian passage was halted with the assistance of German reserves, the official statement adds.

Hindenburg Sees Wass Isst?

Berlin, July 3 (Via London.)—"Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff arrived at Austrian headquarters to discuss present and future operations of the Teutonic allied armies," says an official statement given out here today. "Both generals were received in audience by the emperor and had discussions with the Austrian foreign ministers and Germans ambassador at Vienna."

Fighting Before Verdun

Paris, July 3—The Germans made repeated attacks last night on the Aisne front on both sides of the Ailles-Paissy road. The most violent fighting continued throughout the night. Today's official announcement says the Germans were thrown back each time and finally abandoned the effort this morning. The French also repulsed German attacks on the Verdun front between Hill 304 and Avocourt wood.

Word was received in this city today stating that on Monday afternoon T. F. Martinez was killed by lightning at his ranch, 18 miles west of Springer. Martinez was hauling hay when he was struck. One of the horses that was pulling the wagon also was killed. The funeral was held this afternoon at Springer. Martinez was 28 years old and is survived by a wife, several brothers and sisters and his father and mother.

PRESIDENT, HOWEVER, WILL BE SATISFIED TO ALLOW BEER TO BE BREWED

Washington, June 29.—President Wilson stepped into the prohibition fight over the food bill today, partly to save the measure from a row between the contending factions and partly to get a law he believes the country will approve. The president told senate leaders he agreed with the proposal to stop manufacture of food-stuffs into whiskey and gin, but did not believe the brewing of beer and manufacture of light wines should be stopped now.

A provision to prohibit distilling and to empower the president to stop brewing and wine making when he considers it necessary, he told senate leaders today, he believed would satisfy prohibitionists and also the country.

An amendment to that effect will be introduced later with prospects of adoption.

The president was understood to feel that the insistence of some senators on bone dry legislation, endangered the early passage of the food bill which he is anxious to see become a law as soon as possible. Administration leaders were said also to feel that such legislation would be a disturbing factor in the economic life of the country and might lead to serious discontent among the workers, whose whole hearted support is necessary to win the war.

Postmaster General Burlison who often represents the president in conferences with congressmen, went to the capitol today and told senators the president does not desire to disturb or divide public sentiment during the war by cutting off consumption of light alcoholic beverages in general use, and that such action is unnecessary.

The provision to stop manufacture of distilled spirits, Mr. Burlison told senators, was not objectionable to the president.

Straightened Him Up

Solomon Bequette, Flat River, Mo., writes: "Two years ago I was down on my back till I could hardly go. Foley Kidney Pills straightened me right up." Rheumatic pains, aching joints, sore and swollen muscles indicate deranged kidneys. Foley Kidney Pills get right at the trouble and give prompt relief. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

GOOD WORK DONE DURING PAST YEARS IS RECOGNIZED AND APPROVED

District Judge David J. Leahy last evening re-appointed the present members of the Las Vegas grant board to serve for two years. The members of the board have given excellent service as the executive board of the land grant. The board's greatest achievement was the securing of a contractor to build the Storrie dam, which is nearing completion. The board members are Chairman, Eugenio Romero; Felix Esquibel, K. D. Goodall and Edward G. Murphey. Attorney Luis E. Armio is legal advisor to the board.

A Bad Spring for Women

The late, cold, and damp spring seems to have caused much suffering from backache, rheumatic pains, aches and pains in sides, joints and muscles, lumbago and similar ailments. Mrs. T. J. Bucknell, Hardy, Neb., writes: "I am recovering from an attack of lumbago by the aid of Foley Kidney Pills. They surely help me." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

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

PREPARING LIST OF MEN WHO DISPOSES OF POSSESSIONS IN NEW MEXICO TO GALLUP. SIGNED ROLLS ON REGISTRATION DAY

The San Miguel county conscription board, which is composed of the same men as the recent registration board, held a meeting this afternoon in the office of Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado, and organized. Sheriff Delgado is chief executive officer; County Clerk Antonio A. Gallegos is clerk of the board and the third member is Dr. H. J. Mueller, county health officer.

Within four days the clerk will have a complete list of the men who registered ready for publication, and also a copy which will be posted at the court house, and a third, which will be sent to the adjutant general's office.

The purpose of posting and publishing the list is twofold. First, the list comprises a roll of honor for the men who registered, and the second reason is that the public may know if any eligibles failed to do their duty on June 5.

The board has received a letter from Attorney R. C. Reid, legal advisor to Governor Lindsey, stating that more than 90 per cent of the registration in this state was voluntary.

NEW MEXICO CORPORATION COMMISSION HOLDS UP NEW FREIGHT TARIFFS

Santa Fe, June 29.—The state corporation commission today suspended the new intra-state railroad freight tariffs showing an increase of 15 per cent effective July 1 until August 1, pending further investigation.

Heavy Mineral Output

New Mexico, in the calendar year 1916 produced 86,546,171.47 pounds of copper ore selling for \$22,748,493.33; and 17,060.35 tons of copper ore were shipped and sold for \$214,681.03, making the total value of the copper output for the year, \$22,963,174.36. This was two-thirds the total value of New Mexico minerals in the year which was \$33,977,167.09. Output of other metals was as follows: gold, 62,556.70 ounces, worth \$1,169,539.69; silver, 1,283,870.49 ounces, worth \$836,363.81; iron 168,224.53 tons worth, \$221,261.82; zinc, 2,121,914 pounds, worth \$84,286.29 and 42,933 tons of ore shipped, worth \$1,236,932.39.

FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE WAR GOLD RESERVE SHOWS DECREASE

Copenhagen, June 29.—For the first time during the war the weekly report of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in its gold reserve which this week is 76,000,000 marks below the preceding week. This week's decrease is attributed semi-officially to heavy purchases abroad.

With the gold supply failing despite utmost efforts, financial authorities of late devoted their chief energies to a campaign to restrain and increase note circulation by promoting the use of checks and bank transfer instead of cash.

German Money in Amsterdam

London, June 29.—According to a dispatch to the Times from Amsterdam, German specie from the Imperial Bank of Germany has been received there. The German gold has been consigned to several Dutch banks. The correspondent says it obviously is a small part of the German debt to Holland, chiefly for foodstuffs and is the only practicable method of preventing further serious damage to the reputation of the German mark. The morning newspapers comment on the significance of the decrease in the returns of the Imperial Bank of Germany, saying they have been falsified throughout.

Denver, June 29.—The following statement relative to the sale of Victor-American Fuel company properties in New Mexico was authorized here today by J. G. Osgood, chairman of the board of directors:

"The Victor-American Fuel company has sold all its interests in New Mexico, including 24,000 acres of land and three operating coal mines, to the Gallup-American Coal company, which is controlled by the American Smelting and Refining company, the China Copper company and the Ray Consolidated Copper company.

The Gallup-American Coal company will take possession July 1. The local employees of the Victor-American Fuel company will be retained in their present position under the new management. This sale will relieve the Victor-American Fuel company of all fixed charges except \$90,000 per annual, and will pay off its floating debt."

ONE IS KILLED WHILE OTHERS, BOUND HAND AND FOOT, ARE WITNESSES

Laconian, N. H., June 29.—Miss Elizabeth Suess, assistant matron, and Miss Doothy Davis, a teacher at the state school for feeble minded here, were suffering today from wounds on the head and nervous shock, received when their companion, Miss Alice Black Richards, head teacher at the school, was murdered in a cottage on the shore of Lake Winnisquam last night.

Morris P. Bradford, who had been with the women and gave himself up to the police is held and will be given a hearing today. According to the brief statements obtainable from Miss Suess and Miss Davis, the three women had accepted Bradford's invitation to supper with him at the cottage which is on the school grounds. There Bradford attacked them, they declared. He bound all three, hands and feet, cut Miss Richard's throat, struck the other two women over the head and cut off their hair.

After Bradford left, one of the young women managed to free herself and released her companion but Miss Richards had succumbed to her wounds.

LAND MEN REAPPOINTED

Washington, June 29.—The following reappointments to the public land service were made today by President Wilson: John J. Birdno, receiver of public moneys at Pheonix, Ariz., Lee A. Ruark receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo.

Are You One of Them?

There are a great many people who would be very much benefitted by taking Chamberlain's Tablets for a weak or disordered stomach. Are you one of them? Mrs. M. R. Searl, Baldwinville, N. Y., relates her experience in the use of these tablets: "I had a bad spell with my stomach about six month ago, and was troubled for two or three weeks with gas and severe pains in the pit of my stomach. Our druggist advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. I took a bottle home and the first dose relieved me wonderfully, and I kept on taking them until I was cured." These tablets do not relieve pain, but after the pain has been relieved may prevent its recurrence.—Adv.

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

You might sell it by simply using an Optic classified ad.

BANDIT LEADER, HIMSELF, HOWEVER, IS REPORTED TO BE STILL AT OLD TRICKS

El Paso, Tex., June 29.—El Paso de Norte, a local Mexican paper favorable to the Mexican government, published a story today that Eufemio Zapata, brother of the famous bandit leader, Emiliano Zapata, had been killed near Tepelxta, Morelos, by the followers of C. Camacho, another bandit leader. The paper claimed to have received the information from Mexico City.

Obregon as Observer

General Alvaro Obregon, minister of war and navy in the Mexican de facto government, may go to France as a military observer for the Mexican government. This became known here today from one of his closest friends, who has been in communication with him at his home in Sonora. General Obregon has planned to go to New York for medical treatment soon, and may go from there to France.

It was announced here the invitation for General Obregon to visit the western front in Europe was sent him by the French government, and the former war minister will probably accept if his health will permit.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO SHOW ALLEGED HIGHGRADERS PURCHASED FROM THIEVES

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 29.—Testimony designed to show that stolen high grade gold ore was sold to the 11 defendants on trial in federal court on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government was offered today by the prosecution. Sheriff George H. Wayland of Teller county, Colo., testified concerning the arrest of Frank Cochrane and William High and the seizure of ore in Cochrane's shop. Ed Sterritt, a miner, testified he had sold stolen high grade ore to both Tony Cuaz and Daniel McLeod.

TEN PER CENT OF WAGE FOR PAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR TO BE PAID IN JANUARY

Chicago, June 29.—Employees of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad are to receive a bonus amounting to 10 per cent of their total salary for the last six months of this year, according to an announcement made public today. The employees who benefitted by the wage increase brought about by the Adamson law, those working under schedules or contracts and those who receive salaries of more than \$5,000 a year will not be included in the distribution of the bonus, which is to be paid about January 15.

Stings or bites of insects that are followed by swellings, pain or itching should be treated promptly, as they are poisonous. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT counteracts the poison. It is both antiseptic and healing. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

EGAN MAKES OBJECTION

London, July 2.—Reliable information reached London today to the effect that Dr. Maurice Egan, American minister at Copenhagen, has delivered a protest to the Danish foreign office against anti-American utterances of M. Stauning, socialist member of the Danish cabinet, at the Stockholm peace conference.

When the baby is suffering the double affliction of hot weather and bowel disorders, the remedy needed is McGEE'S BABY FLIXIR. It reduces the feverish condition, corrects the stomach and checks looseness of the bowels. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

Can the Vegetables

Canned Beets

Small red beets that run 15 to 25 to the quart make the choicest beets for canning. When larger and older they are more likely to lose their color. Leave on about one inch of tops and all the main root stem. Wash thoroughly. Blanch 5 to 10 minutes. Plunge into cold water. Remove at once, cut off tops and roots, scrape (not peel) and pack into jars. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubber and top partially seal. Fill jar with boiling water, sterilize 2 to 2½ hours.

Canning Rhubarb

Use fresh stalks, wash and clean. Skin may or may not be removed. Cut stalks into pieces that will pack best in jars so as to leave little space. Blanch one or two minutes plunge into cold water and pack in glass jars. Place rubber and cap. (Never use tin cans for rhubarb). Then add hot sirup of desired thickness or hot water and partially seal. Sterilize 15 to 20 minutes.

Canned Tomatoes

Cull for size, ripeness and color, scald in hot water one to three minutes to loosen skins. Plunge quickly into cold water. Remove skin and core. Pack whole or quartered. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Do not add any water, but use strained juice from additional tomatoes when liquid is wanted to fill space. Place rubber and cap in position, partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize 30 minutes.

Strawberries, Blackberries, Cherries.

Can the same day fruit is picked. Cull and stem; rinse the fruit by pouring water over it thru a strainer. Do not blanch. Pack immediately in jars. Place rubber in position, add boiling hot sirup of thickness desired. Place top in position and partially seal. Sterilize 25 minutes.

Peaches, Plums and Apricots

Scald peaches in boiling water to loosen skins; also scald plums and apricots if it is desired to have skins removed. Halve and pit or leave whole, place in jars, put rubber on and fill jar with medium thick sirup; partially seal. Sterilize 25 minutes.

Drying Tray for Vegetables.

With the shortage of sugar and containers it may be an economy to return for a time to the old-fashioned method of drying fruit and vegetables at home. A simple homemade dryer consists of trays and a holder. Four strong, upright wooden supports connected by horizontal bars will hold several trays at once. Make the trays like window screen frames and cover with cheesecloth or unbleached muslin. Spread foods on trays, cover with mosquito net and place in hot sunshine, shifting trays to promote drying.

The supports may be tipped at the base with a large nail or a piece of metal so that the rack may be set on the back of the stove to continue drying over a moderate heat if necessary. Shelled beans and green peas may be dried in this fashion as well as string beans and sweet corn. Some find it advantageous to scald these foods before drying. Sweet corn should be slightly cooked, then cut from the cob and spread in very thin layers. Small quantities of fruit or vegetables may be dried on platters, covered and set in a hot sunny window.

When fruits and vegetables are perfectly dry, pack in clean boxes lined with heavy paper or seal in ars. This

method for drying is advocated by the United States department of agriculture.

Why Not Cornmeal?

Cornmeal is destined to play a great part in the winning of the war. Corn bread, corn "pone," corn cakes, corn muffins and hominy boiled and fried are going to make their appearance on tables where they have never have been before. There is going to be no hardship in this for men and women. They are going to receive an education as to the manifold virtues of corn. It was the mainstay of the people who set up the government of the United States and it is going to guard the nation against the dangers which no threaten it.

Wheat has come to be considered as about the only grain which the Americans ought to turn into bread. It has become a fashion or a habit to make the bread of the people out of wheat flour instead of cornmeal, and the other important grains, rye, oats and barley having generally been given over to other uses than that of human food. Rice and buckwheat are even looked on by the great masses of the American people as of doubtful value as food.

Much Lard Saved This Way

Every bit of fat trimmed from meat before cooking or tried out in boiling, roasting or broiling can be made use of in cooking. Many butchers, after they have weighed meat and named the price for the cut, trim of valuable fat. This fat, which we pay for, if taken home and used would reduce expenditures for cooking fats.

This "Gets" Chicken Lice.

Chicken lice have biting mouths parts, and therefore are easily poisoned. For this purpose, blue ointment, bought at the drug store, is the most effective and easiest to apply. A pea about the size of a pea should be well rubbed into the skin just below the vent. As the lice necessarily must come here for moisture. The treatment should be repeated in a week or ten days to assure killing the lice that hatch later. This treatment is recommended by F. E., Agricultural college.

Cold Pack Canning Is The Easiest Way

The Outlook has some pertinent comment upon the situation which is likely to ensue should Americans fail to conserve the products of their extensive gardens. As much of this conservation must be done by canning, the following paragraphs from The Outlook's article should be read with attention by housewives:

"The old open kettle method of home canning is now obsolete. While it lasted it produced many toothsome food products, but the method was laborious and so costly that it was actually cheaper to buy canned goods over the grocer's counter. The science of sterilization is revolutionizing home canning. It has been discovered that food products, even though but slightly cooked, if placed in cans or jars and then sterilized so that no yeast, or other bacteria or germ life can exist inside the can, the cans then being sealed tight, will keep indefinitely without spoilage.

"The old method of canning preserved foods was by cooking them. But often this cooked food was placed in cans that had not been sterilized, and the result was that spoilage set in after the cans were sealed. Under the new method of home canning, spoilage of more than one can in one hundred is regarded as an unduly high percentage.

"The process most highly recommended by agricultural colleges, do-

mestic science schools, and state departments of agriculture is known as the cold-packing method. The fruits and vegetables preserved by this method are placed in cans and covered with either thin sirup or merely hot water; the cans are then sealed and set in boiling water or live steam for periods ranging from a few minutes to two hours. This heat kills all germ life within the cans, the contents of which will thereafter keep indefinitely.

"The great advantage of this method are its cheapness and its ease. No expensive syrups and spice preservatives are required, and many fruits and vegetables can be put up in cans with a few minutes of work. Small portable, cold-packing canning outfits are now selling for a few dollars in most hardware stores. Some of these outfits are so convenient to use that the housewife can put up a single can of some food surplus with but a few minutes work. With this device, not only may surplus garden vegetables be preserved, but even scraps of meat may be put up as soup stock. Women using only the old open-kettle method of canning rarely put up vegetables, because of the difficulty of doing so by this method.

which agitation can accomplish is to make Americans more economical in their use of food in the kitchen.

"One of the most important things nothing eatable should be thrown away. Stale bread, uneaten cereals, scraps of meat, sour milk, left-overs of every sort, every bit of nutriment which comes from the table, should be saved and used in some way for food. IT IS TIME TO BEGIN STARVING THE AMERICAN GARBAGE PAIL. If we don't do that, we will begin starving our allies in Europe. The American consumer must take his choice."

Cabbage Worms

What is the simplest remedy for cabbage worms? Hot water is as simple as any. Start from the stove with it boiling hot and by the time you reach the garden you can apply it without damaging anything but the worms.

To color lillies of the valley and carnations green, place the stems in green ink or dye. This will be drawn up into the flowers with surprising imitation of nature.

The same effect in pink is produced by placing the stems of white flowers in a bottle of red ink or red dye, especially attractive in the coloring of lillies of the valley.

The Backyard Farmer

Sing ho, for my vacation, 'mid the peas and beans and corn!
Sing hoe, my occupation till eve from dewy morn!
Sing rake and cultivator! The high cost I'll defy.
With spinach and pertater in the sweet bye-and-bye.—Tennyson J. daft.

Do you Know That You Pay

\$36 a bushel for breakfast food? That's pretty steep isn't it? Dr. E. H. Bailey tells of the costs of food. Isn't 60 cents a pound rather high to pay for a breakfast food that is made entirely from wheat? That makes the wheat retail for \$36.00 a bushel in the form of breakfast food and isn't \$36.00 a bushel rather high for wheat even in war times?

Dr. E. H. Bailey, head of the chemistry department in the University of Kansas and a specialist in foods, asks these questions. Doctor Bailey says that is just what it costs to eat a certain kind of popular breakfast food. Another wheat breakfast food that retails for 16 cents a pound

makes the consumer pay \$9.50 a bushel for wheat and still another that retails for 24 cents a package charges the housewife who buys it \$14.40 a bushel for wheat. Other breakfast foods make the consumer pay \$4.50 a bushel for wheat and around \$7.00 a bushel for corn.

WILL AGREE NOT TO PRESS PROHIBITION IF BOOZE-MAKING STOPS

Washington, June 30.—Prohibition features of the food legislation engrossed senate leaders today while debate continued on the food control bill.

Prohibition legislation, it was generally predicted, will be confined to distilled liquors, following President Wilson's suggestion to prohibition leaders to drop the fight against manufacture of beer and wines. Leaders discussed many proposals for compromises on the liquor issue, but with little prospect of agreement. A clear-cut fight and vote next week was in prospect with both factions admitting that because of the president's intervention prohibition would extend only to distilled spirits. Leaders of the "dry" movement are working for the best possible compromise.

Anti-Saloo league leaders in conference here today decided on a "hands off" policy towards the situation and in a letter to President Wilson, to be drafted later, will express a willingness to leave the question to congress and to the president in view of the national emergency.

Postmaster E. V. Long has received a letter from his son, Boaz Long, United States minister to San Salvador, stating that Minister Long has been busy since the earthquake there, saving the government property in the city, and in taking care of Americans who were made destitute by the quake.

Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado left this afternoon for Santa Fe, taking with him Juan Angel, who was recently sentenced to serve 90 to 100 years in the penitentiary for murder, and Candelario Ortiz, sentenced to serve from two and one half to four years for cattle stealing. The prisoners were handcuffed together, but wore no other "retaining" irons.

LOGANS

"Do your bit
In learning to knit
For the men on the big
New Mexico ship."

RARE BARGAIN IN HIGH GRADE PIANO

We have in storage in East Las Vegas, a strictly high grade piano, which for immediate sale, will be sold at the substantial reduction in price, regardless of its original value. Liberal terms to a responsible party. If interested, write The Denver Music Company, Denver, Colorado, at once for particulars.—Adv.

Trinidad, Colo., June 30—Five are dead as the result of the explosion which took place yesterday afternoon at the DuPont De Nemours Powder company's plant at Augusta, and which wrecked two buildings. The dead are:
Superintendent J. D. Jeandell,
W. J. Wilcox, foreman, who died from his injuries at the hospital late last night; F. C. A. Naylor, C. C. Mestas, and Faustino Lucero, workmen. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. The bodies of three of the victims were horribly mangled.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

Right now we are talking a great deal about the crime of the devastation of Belgium. We are talking about the rights of mankind, and of how the American people will go to war to defend them. At the same time, officers of a sovereign state of the United States of America seem powerless to put down a carnival of murder in East St. Louis, Ill., that rivals the atrocities in Europe; where, according to today's reports, anarchy reigns and it is probable that over 250 people have been killed. While it is true that the most of the victims are negroes, and that negroes started the trouble by a bloody battle with the police, at the same time it is a travesty on justice that many blacks, entirely innocent of wrongdoing should be wantonly murdered and their property destroyed because of the criminal acts of a few members of their race. We did right to go to war in the name of civilization and equal rights for all. We would do right to see that these things are assured to all Americans at home.

The Optic has no quarrel with legitimate labor organizations, whose motives, for the most part, are just as honorable as are those with whom they have to deal. With professional agitators, however, it never has had any sympathy. Just at present a notoriously pernicious organization appears to be working with the object of tying up southwestern copper production. It may be only the usual meddlesome activity of this so-called "labor" organization; or it may be a German plan for embarrassing the United States during the war. If the latter be the case, there is somebody connected with the situation who is engaging in conduct that borders upon the treasonable. The location of the guilty persons and their proper punishment would tend to add to the nation's welfare and tranquility.

Talking on the subject of automobiles, it is safe to say that there were fully 200 more machines in Las Vegas yesterday than ever before in the history of the city. The immense crowd of visitors that came to attend the Reunion and help swell the attendance and add to the success of the Cowboys' show, was "an automobile crowd." If the city had depended upon trains to bring in the visitors from the more distant points, the outside representation would have been small. For the railroads do not reach many

of the places from which many visitors came, and even if they did, the inconvenience of being compelled to come and go on schedule time would have deterred numerous persons from making the trip. Does this fact teach a lesson? It should teach Las Vegas that the more good road work it does in all directions, the more people will come here at Reunion time; and, better still, at all other times. Good roads will help make Las Vegas the metropolis of northern New Mexico, if not of the entire state.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM AND PARTY HAVE NARROW ES- CAPE FROM INJURY

Charles Cunningham of Springer, while driving his Saxon Six motor car yesterday afternoon, crashed into the deep arroyo between the Hot Springs boulevard and the next street east, just south of the William Frank residence. Cunningham, with four passengers, was driving to Reunion park, and Mrs. Apolonio Sena was driving south on the same street. To avoid a collision that seemed imminent, Cunningham threw his car into a fence at the side of the road. The fender on the left side was broken, and the steering gear was knocked out of commission. He attempted to turn around, not knowing his steering gear was broken, and as he backed the car it became unmanageable and was backed into the orroyo with the five occupants in it.

Luckily the car was not overturned in its 15-foot drop, and none of the passengers was injured. The car was taken to the Whalen garage, and is being repaired there. The accident, according to those who witnessed it, was unavoidable. There are no traffic laws on the West side except a speed limit. Mr. Cunningham is a son of Dr. J. M. Cunningham of this city. He is a deputy sheriff for Colfax county, and a well known stockman.

Baby! Guadalupe, the 3-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Romero, died yesterday afternoon at the home of the parents on South Pacific Street after a brief illness. The funeral was held this afternoon at 2:00 o'clock from the church of Our Lady of the Sorrows and interment was in St. Josephs' cemetery. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of J. C. Johnson and Sons.

COWBOY JOE

Where the coyotes howl and the wild winds blow
Where the mesquite bush and the cactus grow,
In the land of the red-skinned Navajo
Out in the State of New Mexico.

There lived a cowboy whose name was Joe
Of the "wild and woolly kind"
On the shifting sands of the Rio Grande
Where the cow paths wend and wind;
And high and low in New Mexico
His equal you couldn't find.

A "Regular puncher" was Cowboy Joe
With his chaps and his great big hat
Who could rope a steer or a running deer
Or anything like that;
He could yell and hoot and also shoot
As quick as your eye could bat.

He could look at a bunch of "dogie stuff"
And tell you how much they would go
He could ride anywhere "anything that wore hair"
From burro to buffalo;
He could spend more "soos" and drink more "booze"
Than all of New Mexico.

He could stand at a bar and "mooch" more drinks
And eat up more "free lunch"
And do more fussin' and do more cussin'
Than all the rest of the "bunch"
And if you ordered a "round" and turned him down
He sure was a grouchy "punch."

He could sit on his bunk and spin a yarn
That would stand your hair "straight up"
Of the men he'd killed and the blood he'd "spilled"
He sure was a "pizen pup;"
But if you took a stand and "called his hand"
Like a crawfish he'd "back up."

To speak about work in the presence of him
Was about like starting a "fuss"
He would move like a hearse or if anything worse
He was slower than "Gloomy Gus."
And from Borneo to New Mexico
There wasn't a lazier "cuss."

It looked like he never could hold a job
He was constantly on the go
For he wouldn't work but would always shirk
And you couldn't beat him for slow;
And it seems to appear that he'd worked everywhere
From Clayton to Rodeo.

Well, he came to Las Vegas looking for work
And proceeded to get on a drunk.
And he never got far from the Opera Bar
"Mooching" and "shooting" his "bunk,"
Till the prop' got "sore", would stand it no more
And told him 'twas "rotten" and "punk."

And got him a job on the Bar X Ranch,
Riding for old Buck Hayes,
A man who was known for his easy goin'
And fair and honest ways;
But he soon got "fired", old Buck got tired
Of his constant "fourflush" plays.

And he told him to take himself clean off the ranch,
That he wasn't paying for "bluff,"
He wanted a "bunch" of men who could "punch"
And he couldn't "deliver the stuff."
Of his "four flushin' plays" and his "sidesteppin' ways"
He had "plenty" and "more than enough."

And he "read him his record" from "finish to start"
Which wasn't just like any other,
It had more of the look of the one in the Book
Of Cain who slew Abel his brother;
And when old Buck was thru, Joe looked like to you
A living disgrace to his mother.

Joe saddled his horse and started for town
As he'd done many times before,
With his mind in a strain and his heart full of pain
At all of mankind, feeling "sore;"
Cussing his luck and also old Buck
And vowing he'd even the score.

And he thot to himself as he rode down the trail,
That the world was a "runny" old place.
That he, like a cur, was wanted nowhere
And was counted "a living disgrace";
And he surely felt "blue" as he thot of the few
Slim chances he had in the race.

As his mind wandered on in this serious strain,
The spirit of hate seemed to grow,
And his thots wandered to the places he'd been
And he wondered where next he could go;
It stung like a dart as he thot in his heart
That he'd never been given a show.

But he swore with an oath that he'd even it up,
He'd settle with one and with all
For the insults and shame they'd cast on his name,
If it took till the heavens should fall;
As he thot of old Hayes and his critical ways,
His heart got as bitter as gall.

She had no mother, for she had died
That her baby might live and play
And her father prized her and idolized her,
In his rough old "puncher" way;
And she had a pal, a slip of a gal,
Whom she played with every day.

In summer time when the air was filled
With songs of bird and bee,
And their hearts with love and songs from above
Which they sang in their childish glee;
Together they ride o'er the mesa wide
Happy and wild and free.

Or oftimes they would play by the brook
That ran thru her father's farm,
Or in happy hours would gather flowers
Like lovers, arm in arm;
They would laugh and play in their sweet young way
With never a thot of harm.

Now on the morning that Joe got "fired"
And the old man called him down,
With his eyes "seein' red" as he rolled up his bed
And started off to town;
With a look of hate, as he slammed the gate,
On his face that wouldn't down.

These two little pals had started out
Just a little while before,
To go for a play down the very way
That Joe was going o'er;
And they laughed and strolled
To an old sheep-fold which was not used any more.

Now, Hayes had a daughter he dearly loved
A maiden about sixteen
Who would look at you with her eyes of blue,
And her baby face serene;
With a crown of gold and a Venus mold
The cowboys called her queen.

She had a voice like the sweet-toned lute,
And a smile like the bright sun's rays,
She seemed secure, she was so demure
In her simple child-like ways.
And her laugh was light and her heart was right,
And all loved Dollie Hayes.

And they entered in and closed the gate
With clamour and shout and noise,
With laugh and fun as they'd always done
Absorbed in their childish joys;
With never a fear that danger was near,
For they were "brave cowboys."

And they played at the game of "roundin' 'em up"
And "uh cuttin' out" uh the stuff,
"Uh makin' 'gun plays" with "swaggerin' ways!"
They were "punchers" and they were "tough";
"Uh doggin' 'em too if they had it to do"
For they didn't care for the "rough."

As they played their games and sang their songs
And talked in a manner bold,
And rode and raced and in play-game chased
Herds of cattle 'round the fold;
As if from the ground came an angry sound
That made their blood run cold.

Their hearts beat wild and their faces blanch
As again that sound is heard,
And against the gate came a ponderous weight
Like a stubborn beast when spurred;
And the gate went down with a crashing sound
And an angry bull appeared.

He sniffed the air, he pawed the ground
He tossed ahigh his head
As he saw 'neath the curls of the little girls,
Their scarlet coats of red;
Then he gave a roar that was mad with gore
And across the fold he sped.

There was no escape, the fence was high,
They stood as in a trance,
As facing death with bated breath
They watched the brute's advance;
No time had they to even pray
Helpless, without a chance.

And as they stand there doomed, it seemed,
Beyond all earthly show,
They hear a shout a sound without
They look to see, and lo
Within the gate they'd passed so late
The form of Cowboy Joe.

He gave one look, he saw the "lay"
He saw what he must do,
No "shams," no "tricks," but simply "mix"
And do it quickly too;
He didn't wait nor hesitate
He simply did his due.

Across the fold at one quick dash
He faced the angry beast,
He didn't choose "twixt win or lose"
He thot of that the least:
In "bull-dog" shape without "red tape"
The maddened brute he seized.

Then shouting to the pals to go
He braced himself for fight,
To "die or do" his weight he threw
With all his strength and might.
The truth we must tell, he slipped and fell
And all turned black as night.

For as he fell he broke his hold
He seemed the strength to lack,
And in the drop the bull on top
Which pinned him to the track
And under him an old tree limb
Which simply broke his back.

Then the bull got up with a frenzied roar
And pawed poor Joe for "fair,"
He took him up on his wicked horns
And tossed him in the air.
Then marched around and tramped him down
And left him dying there.

When the two little girls had got outside
They ran with all their might,
With the strength they had to the house for dad
To help Joe in his plight;
But they came too late for the hand of fate
Had lost to Joe the fight.

They gathered around to where Joe lay
And he knew them everyone,
Old buck came up and took his hand
As tho he were his son;
He tried to speak, but he was too weak
From the work the bull had done.

He had gored him thru to his great big heart
Which was Joe's most tender place,
Tho he'd lost—he'd won—'twas a work well done
Thus to lose was no disgrace;
For he'd saved the "gal" and her little pal
And he died with a smile on his face.

When old Buck saw what Joe had done
How he'd died for his "little gal's" sake,
And the wrong he'd said, which he wished now dead
When he classed him as a "fake";
He forgot his pride broke down and cried
As tho his heart would break.

Then he called the boys and he dug a grave,
And he laid him where he fell,
On the very spot where he'd cast his lot
Where he'd done his work so well.
And he said "my lad tho you were bad,
Your blood at last did tell."

And he brought a stone from the mountain-side
To place above the bier,
And set it up with his own rough hands
As he left it he dropped a tear;
And I read on the stone where the tear had flown
"A MAN lies buried here."

Now this is the story of Cowboy Joe
Who dwelt on the desert's rim,
Whom the story states showed "crawfish" traits
And "backed" when the fight got grim;
But he didn't back down when a MAN'S job got round,
What more could you ask of him?

—J. A. M., East Las Vegas, New Mexico. June 25th, 1917.

COMMITTEE MAKES REDUCTIONS FROM FIGURES MADE BY THE HOUSE

Washington, July 3.—The war tax bill, redrafted and reduced to \$1,670,170,000 by the senate finance committee as against the \$1,800,000,000 of additional war taxes provided as it came from the house, was completed today.

Vastly increased income taxes and levies upon excess profits resulting from war times, liquors and tobacco, form the bulk of the new taxation measure, the largest in the country's history.

Extension of income taxes to single persons with incomes over \$1,000 annually and married persons at \$2,000 and over with incomes under \$5,000, subject to a new "normal" tax of two per cent, were left in house provision unchanged. The committee reduced house rates on incomes over \$40,000 decreasing the revenue return by \$66,000,000. It struck out inheritance taxes designed to raise \$8,000,000, and retroactive taxes on 1916 incomes for a further reduction of \$108,000,000.

After many changes the final committee draft contains the proposed tax

of five per cent upon profits of publishers in excess of \$4,000, estimated to raise \$7,500,000, and adds an increase of one-quarter of a cent a pound on second class postage rates, estimated to yield \$3,000,000.

TO TEST NEW TAX LAW

Columbus, O., July 3.—The Gimball act passed by the Ohio legislature, which levies a tax of one-half of one per cent upon mortgages as a recording fee and exempts them from all other imposts, becomes operative today. The chief purpose of the new law is to relieve mortgaged property in Ohio from double taxation. An immediate suit to test the constitutionality of the act is expected. The allegation is made that the opposition springs from the building and loan companies of the state. The new law will compel them to pay recording fees and will create strong competition from banks and other financial concerns which heretofore have dealt in mortgages only to a limited extent.

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

REGIMENT TO WORK IN THE WOODS OF ENGLAND IS BEING ORGANIZED

Washington, June 29—The roster of commissioned officers in the "forest regiment," or as the war department designates it, the Tenth Reserve Engineers (forest,) has just been announced and includes two regular army officers, fifteen foresters from the United States forest service and two from the forest branch of British Columbia, one lumberman from the Indian Forest service, and thirteen foresters and lumbermen taken from private or institutional work. The war department has designated Lieutenant Colonel James A. Woodruff of the engineer corps to organize and command the regiment.

Recruiting for the rank and file of the regiment is actively under way. The enlisted men will be picked woodsmen. Local representatives of the forest service in various parts of the country and a number of state forestry officials have been designated as "listing officers" to secure applications from men in their neighborhood who are known to be of the right type. Great care will be used to secure men proficient in woods work. Paul G. Redington, district forester, Albuquerque, N. M., has been designated as listing officer for Arizona and New Mexico.

The number of men to be recruited and the monthly salaries while in training and active service are as follows:

	Pay In U. S.	Foreign Service
5 First Sergeants	\$51	\$61.20
18 Sergeants, first class. 51	61.20	
1 Sergeant Bugler	48	57.30
50 Sergeants	44	52.80
6 Stable sergeants	44	52.80
6 Supply sergeants	44	52.80
6 Mess sergeants	44	52.80
2 Color sergeants	44	52.80
19 Cooks	38	45.60
6 Horseshoers	38	45.60
108 Corporals	36	43.20
6 Saddlers	36	43.20
27 Wagoners	36	43.20
186 Privates, first class. 33	39.60	
588 Privates, 2nd class. 30	36.00	
12 Buglers	30	36.00

Pay will begin at the date of enlistment by the Government from the place of enlistment to the training camp.

The regiment will convert available timber behind the battle lines in France into railroad ties, trench timbers, mine props, bridge timbers, lumber, and cordwood needed in military operations of the British army. The work may, it is stated, fall within the danger zone, and will be done largely in sprout forests of oak, beech, hornbeam, and other hardwoods, with some stands of pine. The timber is small in comparison with most American forests, much of it from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. These forests resemble the woodlots of southern New England, and the operations will be similar to portable sawmill logging and tie cutting in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and Virginia. The closest possible use of timber will be required.

The French forests have for many years been managed with great care and skill. It is the view of the Government's forestry officials that if the American forest regiment is to do creditable work, it must be able not only to cut and manufacture the timber with high efficiency but also to avoid waste and leave the forests in good shape for future production. This is the reason for selecting mainly trained foresters as officers.

The regiment will be made up of six companies of 164 each, aside from battalion and regimental staffs, drivers and commissioned officers. It

will be sent overseas as soon as organized, trained and equipped. It will first be assembled at two training camps, the regimental headquarters and one battalion at the American University, Washington, D.C. and one battalion at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Enlistment is for the period of the war. Recruits must be between the ages of 18 and 40 and most be citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become such. They are subject to the same physical examination as that required for other military service.

While designed to serve primarily as a mobile logging and milling crew, the regiment will be organized on military lines and its members will be uniformed and armed like other units in the United States Army. The first duty of its officers and men will be to learn military discipline and team work through drill and training camps.

For the logging crews skilled axmen, sawyers, tie hewers, skidders, teamsters, and blacksmiths are being enlisted. Millwrights, sawyers, and engineers are to man portable sawmills which will form part of the equipment, while suitable helpers for the various activities connected with woods operations and the maintenance of large camps will be picked up.

The prompt recruiting of this regiment will, it is expected, enable it to be among the first to carry the flag of the United States abroad.

EXPORTS ARE INCREASED

Washington, June 29—American foodstuffs exports in May reached a value of \$104,000,000, a considerable increase over previous months. As shown today in department of commerce statistics, shipments were greater by \$5,000,000 than in April and the \$20,000,000 in March. During the 11 months ending with May the country shipped abroad \$833,000,000 worth of food as against \$744,000,000 in the same period the year before. Grain exports fell off in May, but flour shipments were heavier as were exports of meats, meat products and vegetable oils. All breadstuffs shipments in May were valued at \$61,900,000 against \$58,500,000. Meats were valued at \$41,000,000 against \$37,000,000 in April.

SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY SHOWS EVIDENCE OF JOINING WITH ALLIES

Washington, June 30.—Brazil's navy has begun co-operating with the American fleet in South American waters in hunting down German sea raiders and watching for German submarines. Sending of a special diplomatic mission to Brazil to arrange for greater co-ordination of forces and the closest possible co-operation of the two governments is under consideration.

Without formal declaration of war, Brazil thus practically has joined the United States against Germany. Whether Brazil will supplement her action by a formal declaration of war is regarded as doubtful, because the government at Rio de Janeiro is inclined to regard its action rather as defensive than aggressive. Brazil's seizure of the war-bound German ships has added to her merchant marine more than 150,000 tons, which, with that already at her disposal, will, it is believed, contribute materially to the solution of the problem of getting supplies to the allies.

Brazil's navy is the largest of the South American group.

All chaplains of the United States army are required to hold appropriate religious services at least once on each Sunday.

BIG LIQUOR TRADE WIPED OUT

Minneapolis, Minn., June 30—When North Dakota and South Dakota pass into the "bone dry" column at midnight tonight it will mean the wiping out of a yearly business estimated at \$2,000,000 in the form of liquor shipments to these two states from concerns in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

North Dakota was one of the pioneer prohibition states of the union, but as in the case of other states it's prohibition law was a law that did not prohibit, in the sense that prohibition has come to be understood of late. The loophole in the law was the clause permitting persons to import liquors for their personal use. Under this provision, vast quantities of intoxicating liquors have been consumed in North Dakota. Mail order houses in Minnesota have made it very easy to get, and they have sold everything on the calendar from straight alcohol to whiskey for from straight. The last legislature decided that if the people couldn't get liquor at all they would be just as well off, and that with living costs where they are, North Dakota needed the money spent on drink to keep house on. In consequence of this sentiment the lawmakers passed a "bone dry" bill which is calculated to change conditions radically from those existing since the state went "prohibition" in 1889.

South Dakota, by virtue of the prohibition amendment adopted in the last election, changes from a "wet" to a "bone dry" state. By the terms of the law, which becomes operative after today, intoxicating liquors cannot be manufactured within the state for any purpose nor imported for purposes other than medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental. The act is declared by National Anti-Saloon League officers to be the most drastic prohibition legislation adopted by any state. Its effect will be to close 275 saloons, four breweries and ten wholesale liquor houses.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

Now is the time to buy a bottle of this remedy so as to be prepared in case that any one of your family should have an attack of colic or diarrhoea during the summer months. It is worth a hundred times its cost when needed.—Adv.

ARKANSAS MAN IS HONORED FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE GIVEN OZARK TRAILS

Amarillo, Tex., June 30—Delegates to the convention of the Ozark Trails Highway association which closed last night, were leaving for their homes today after disposing of the most important business of the convention in the final hours of their three days' convention.

Election of officers, selection of the official route for the trail and naming of Miami, Oklahoma, as the next convention place were accomplished yesterday. Officers chosen are W. H. "Coin" Harvey, Monte Ne, Ark., president and the following vice presidents: Harry P. Scott, Chanute, Kas.; Floyd B. Thompson, Oklahoma City; R. H. Whitlow, Rogers, Ark.; C. D. Small, Wellington, Kas.; J. W. Cook, Hucumcari, N. M.; M. D. Lightfoot, Springfield, Mo.; Delegates from Chanute, Roswell, N. M., Montene, Ark., and Henryetta, Okla., entered the contest for the next convention city.

Cause of Despondency

Despondency is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels.—Adv.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REFUSES INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

Washington, June 30.—Railway officials estimate today that eastern railroads will receive an increase of about four per cent in gross revenues, or \$75,000,000 a year, through the decision yesterday of the interstate com-

mission suspending the proposed 15 per cent freight rate raise, but granting some increase in class rates.

Western lines, by being permitted to make increases on coal, probably will realize an increase of less than one per cent on gross receipts. Southern lines, by the ruling permitting rail and water carriers to bring rates to the level of the all-rail eastern prices, will share slightly in the eastern roads' relief, as such ports as Norfolk and Savannah will be included.

Railroads are generally in a flourishing condition and not dependent on freight rate increases for continued prosperity the interstate commerce commission held in its decision. Although refusing general relief, the commission indicated its willingness to increase class rates in the eastern district approximately 14 per cent. This virtually allows eastern carriers about four per cent in gross freight revenue, as about one-fourth of the freight handled is moved under class rates. All roads are to be allowed a 15 per cent increase on coal, coke and iron.

The opinion intimated that a rehearing would be of no value at this time, but said that relief would be granted within the next few months if the carriers meet adverse conditions.

For Men, Women and Children

Young and old find in Foley's Honey and Tar Compound a true friend when suffering from coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, asthma, or hay fever. Mrs. Chas. Reitz, Allens Mills, Pa., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar for eleven years and would not be without it." When you get FOLEY'S you get the genuine. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

BRITISH VESSEL ARRIVES SAFELY IN ATLANTIC PORT AFTER FIGHT

An Atlantic Port, June 30.—A running fight between a British steamship and two German submarines, which took place June 8 about 30 miles off the Italian coast near Genoa, in which the steamship succeeded in eluding the u-boats with superior speed, was reported by officers of the ship on arrival here today.

Weak, overworked or deranged kidneys permit impurities to remain in the system and cause rheumatic pains, backache, pains in sides, stiff and sore joints and muscles. Mrs. A. G. Wells, Focky Mount, N. C., writes: "I cannot praise Foley Kidney Pills enough for the wonderful benefit I derived by their use." O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Berlin Caldwell of Ocate and Pierre Caldwell of Springer, are in the city.

Paris, June 30—A semi-official note says that a German submarine which took refuge at Cadiz left port yesterday morning escorted to the limit of territorial waters by two Spanish torpedo boats. The Spanish government asked and obtained from Berlin a formal promise that a submarine would go direct to a German port without attacking enemy ships or performing any other act of war.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT CONWAY STATES IT WILL BE BEGUN SOON

Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction John V. Conway is in the city to visit the Normal University, and to confer with President Frank H. H. Roberts, of the Normal, and County School Superintendent Benito F. Baca. Superintendent Conway will remain in the city until tomorrow night, returning at that time to his home in Santa Fe. Monday morning, in company with Mrs. Conway and Superintendent and Mrs. J. H. Wagner, he will leave for Portland, Oregon, to attend the annual convention of the National Educational association.

Mr. Conway expects to make arrangements with Superintendent Baca to make an educational survey of this county, immediately upon Superintendent Conway's return from Portland. A question asked this afternoon by Mr. Conway has not been answered. It is:

"Why is it that Santa Fe county, a little third class county, can have a nine-months' school in every precinct, while San Miguel, a first class county, and the imperial county of the state, can have but seven months' school in many of the country precincts?" That is what Mr. Conway and Mr. Baca are going to answer when they make the educational survey of the county.

Superintendent Conway found several Spanish-American girls of Santa Fe county attending the Normal, and he is pleased to see that they are endeavoring to raise the grade of their teaching certificates. Mr. Conway stated this afternoon that Mrs. Otero-Warren, county superintendent for Santa Fe county has announced that she will not hire a third grade teacher for the coming year. "The third grade teacher is being eliminated in the county," said Mr. Conway, "not by firing the teachers, but by making the third grade teachers second grade teachers, and finally first grade teachers."

Mr. Wagner said that Superintendent Wagner is heartily in favor of this manner of eliminating the title "third grade certificate" from the educational vocabulary of the state.

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS ALLIES MUST OBTAIN WHAT THEY ENTERED WAR TO GET

Glasgow, June 29.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking at Glasgow today on the question of peace, said that in his judgment the war would come to an end when the entente armies had reached the aims which they had set out to attain when they accepted Germany's challenge. If the war ended a single minute before, he said, it would be a greatest disaster in the history of mankind. The premier said textually:

"In my judgment the war will come to an end when the allied armies have reached the aims which they set out to attain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany. As soon as these objectives have been reached and guaranteed, this war will come to an end, but if the war comes to an end a single minute before, it will be the greatest disaster that has ever befallen mankind.

"No doubt we can have peace now at a price. Germany wants peace—even Prussia ardently desires it. They said: 'Give us some indemnity for the wrongs we have done, just a little territory here and little there, and just a few privileges in other directions, and we will clear out.' We are told that if we are prepared to make peace now Germany will restore the

independence of Belgium, but who has said so?

"No German statesman has ever said he would restore the independence of Belgium. The German chancellor came very near to it, but all the Junker fell on him, and per a sound box from the mailed fist. The only terms on which Germany has suggested restoring Belgium are not those of independence but of vassalage. Then came the doctrine of the status quo and no annexation and no indemnities. No German statesman has accepted even that.

"But what did indemnity mean? Indemnity is an essential part of the mechanism of civilization in every land and clime. Otherwise what guarantee have we against a repetition? Then it is said that is not what you are after. You are after our colonies and probably Palestine and Mesopotamia. If we should enter into this war purely for the German colonies we would not have raised an army of three or four millions. We could have got them without adding a single battalion to the army.

"Our greatest army is in France. We are there to recover for the people who have been driven out their patrimony, the land which belonged to them. As to Mesopotamia, it is not and never has been Turkish. You have only to read the terrible reports to see what a wilderness the Turks have made of the garden of Eden. What is to happen to Mesopotamia must be left to the peace conference, and there is one thing that will never happen to it. It will never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turks.

"The same observation applies to Armenia. As to the German colonies that is a matter which must be settled by the great international peace conference. When we come to settle as to who must be the future trustees of those uncivilized lands, we must take into account the sentiments of the peoples themselves and whether they would rather trust their destinies to other and juster and gentler hands. The wishes, desires and interests of the people themselves of all those countries must be the dominant factor in settling their future government.

To Destroy Prussian Power

"Peace must be framed on so equitable a basis that the nations would not wish to disturb it. It must be guaranteed by destruction of Prussian military power so that the confidence of the German people shall be put in the equity of their cause and in the might of their armies. A better guarantee than either would be demonstration of the German government.

"No one wishes to dictate to the German people the form of government under which they should choose to live. But it is right we should say that we will enter into negotiations with a free government of Germany with a different attitude of mind and a different temper and different spirit and with less suspicion and more confidence than we should do with a government with whom we feel today to be dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism.

"All the allied governments will, in my judgment, be acting wisely if they draw that distinction in their general attitude toward the discussion of peace terms."

"Russia will regain her strength with a bound and become mightier and more formidable than ever." Mr. Lloyd George continued. "Although these distractions had the effect of postponing complete victory, they made victory more sure than ever more complete than ever, and what is more important, they made surer

than ever the equality of victory."

"There were many hearts filled with gloomy anxiety, contemplating the prospect of a peace conference to settle the future of democracy with representatives present of the most reactionary autocracy in the world," the premier added, "but now Russia is unshackled and free and her representatives at the peace conference would be representative of a free people fighting for freedom and arranging a future democracy on the lines of freedom. Not merely would the Russian revolution insure a more complete, but a higher, more exalted victory than ever was contemplated."

Austrians Talk of Peace

Vienna, June 29, (via Amsterdam)—The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday concluded the debate on the subject of peace without taking a vote. This was in conformity with the provisions of the orders of the day.

Deputy Hauser, a Christian socialist who had just been received in audience by Emperor Charles, declared that the chamber's peace aspirations had the powerful support of the emperor, who had informed him that he desired peace as soon as possible.

"Our emperor is a peace kaiser," said Deputy Hauser.

When you feel lazy, out of sorts and yawn a good deal of the daytime you can charge it to a torpid liver which has allowed the system to get full of impurities. HERBINE cures all disorders produced by an inactive liver. It strengthens that organ, cleanses the bowels and puts the system in good healthy condition. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BELGIANS VISIT WEST

Washington, June 29—The Belgian commission's itinerary for its trip to the Pacific coast was made public here today. Departing Sunday, the first stop will be in Chicago Monday. Among the cities to be visited are Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Topeka and Tulsa, Okla.

Doing Good

Few medicines have met with more favor or accomplished more good than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. John F. Jantzen, Delmeny, Sask., says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and in my family, and can recommend it as being an exceptionally fine preparation."—Adv.

HOLLAND TO CONVOY

An Atlantic Port, June 29.—A Dutch armored cruiser, the first warship flying the flag of Holland to come into this port for more than 10 years, arrived here today. The warship will remain several days. Officers declined to disclose the mission, but it was reported she is to convoy for Holland passenger and freight vessels now about ready to sail.

AN UNSINKABLE GIRL

Camden, N. J., July 2—Another monster fighting machine for the navy took the water today from the yards of the New York Ship Building company when the superdreadnaught Idaho, sister ship to the Pennsylvania, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, was successfully launched. Henrietta Aurelia Simmons, granddaughter of Governor Alexander of Idaho, was sponsor. Because of changes in her hull, navy designers declare, it will be impossible for a submarine to sink her with a single torpedo.



Coughing Tires the Old

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

Foley's Honey and Tar

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

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

O. G. SCHAEFER

Just Compare These Prices

	June, 1897
2 quarts turnips	.....\$ 0.05
1 pound bacon	..... .16
2 quarts onions	..... .07
24½ pound sack of flour	..... .57
2 pounds of oatmeal	..... .07
1 pound best butter	..... .23
4 pounds of chicken at 12½c	.. .50
1 pound soda crackers	..... .08
1 dozen eggs	..... .23
4 pounds sugar	..... .22
1 quart milk	..... .06
1 pound of lard	..... .09
1 peck of potatoes	..... .20
1 pound cheese	..... .13
1 broom	..... .25
Total	.....\$2.91

	June, 1917
2 quarts turnips	.....\$0.20
1 pound bacon	..... .40
2 quarts of onions	..... .36
24½-pound sack of flour	..... 2.10
2 pounds of oatmeal	..... .14
1 pound best butter	..... .49
4 pounds of chicken at 32c	..... 1.28
1 pound soda crackers	..... .18
1 dozen eggs	..... .42
4 pounds of sugar	..... .38
1 quart of milk	..... .12
1 pound of lard	..... .28
1 peck of potatoes	..... 1.00
1 pound of cheese	..... .32
1 broom	..... .75
Total	.....\$8.42

Help Asthma and Hay Fever

Now comes the season when hay fever and asthma cause thousands to suffer. "I have been troubled for years with asthma," writes E. C. Schaaf, Creston, O., "and find Foley's Honey and Tar the only thing that gives me relief. It loosens the phlegm so I can throw it off and then sleep." Contains no opiate. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

FRENCH SHIPS SUNK

Paris, June 29.—Two French merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and three of less than that size, were sunk by submarines or mines in the week ending June 24, according to the weekly announcement issued today. In that time there were 1,088 arrivals at French ports and 969 sailings.

A bad taste in the mouth comes from a disordered stomach, and back of that is usually a torpid liver:—A condition which invites disease. HERBINE is the remedy needed. It corrects the stomach and makes the liver active and regular. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

W. F. Jacobs is in the city from Santa Fe. He is at the Castaneda hotel.

Negroes Driven from Their Houses Are Shot Down in the Streets; Two Hundred and Fifty Believed Killed.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 3.—Fires, which were started by rioters in three negro quarters at noon, were fanned by a high wind and spread rapidly, getting beyond control. A general fire alarm was sounded and all fire fighting apparatus in the city was hurried to the scene.

Troops and police were hurried to the scene of the fires, where crowds of rioters also were assembled. The trouble is spreading rapidly.

Two fire companies arrived from St. Louis, Mo., to help fight the flames, which continued to spread.

Adjutant General Dixon gave orders for Company M of Champaign to come to East St. Louis. After burning out a few negro shacks the fire was under control.

With the flames still smouldering in the path of destruction blazed by last night's mobs, minor outbreaks of race rioting continued today. One group of negroes fleeing from the city were attacked by a mob, but was rescued by National Guardsmen who fired their rifles over the heads of the crowd. At noon firemen were still at work in the burned district and reported that 310 houses valued at more than \$300,000 had been destroyed. Last night's fire area covered 16½ blocks.

With 24 bodies recovered, the search of the ruins for more victims was continued. Estimates of the total number of dead still ranged as high as 250.

Renewal Feared at Night

Twelve companies of the National Guard are patrolling the streets, and it has been decided that no more troops will be asked for at present, although a renewal of the rioting is feared at nightfall.

A rumor that hoodlums were crossing from the Missouri side of the Mississippi, each of whom was pledged to "get a nigger," led to a request by Chief of Police Payne on the chief at St. Louis, Mo., to close the bridges, but the rumor was found baseless and the bridges remained open for the exodus of negroes.

The list of known dead was increased to 27 yate this afternoon, when the bodies of three more negroes were found. One of the negro dead was a 2-year old girl.

Later it was decided to remove the homeless who could not be cared for in this city to the Missouri side of the river. The first convoy, numbering 65 men, women and children, presented a pitiable spectacle as they started across the free bridge with their military guard. They were in all stages of dress and undress and carried what worldly possession they had saved, battered suit cases, rolls of bedding, dolls saved by the children, a few chickens and other odds and ends of the business of life.

Several cases of smallpox are reported among the hundreds of negroes who took refuge from the mob in police headquarters last night.

Negroes Shot in Homes

Burning of negro houses began last about 6 o'clock and the mobs went

from section to section setting more ablaze. As negroes ran from their cottages, rioters fired at them and many fell back into the flames.

The rioting, which was the culmination of a series of disturbances, which began with the killing of a police officer and the wounding of three policemen and two civilians by negro rioters early Monday morning, was different from former riot troubles in that many women and girls took part in the turmoil.

Two negroes were lynched and four were killed by snipers. One brutal incident of the night was related among many others today. On Fourth street near Broadway there men saw a negro apparently dead lying in a gutter. One flashed a pocket light in his face and saw that he still breathed:

"Well what do you know about that?" he exclaimed. "Not dead yet." He and one of his companions then drew their pistols and each fired a shot into the negro's head.

Labor Organizations Blamed

The causes deeply underlying the disturbances are said to be of interest to many other northern communities where negro labor was brought in from the south to replace men enlisted in the armed forces of the United States or who have been tempted to other sections by the high wages paid in munitions factories.

Race antagonism, fanned, it is said, by labor agitators, resulted in yesterday's riots. One incident indicated the temper of the mobs. A crowd went about the streets shouting against the mayor.

"Let's get Mollman," they cried. "He's the man that brought them in. Let's lynch the mayor."

The cry was raised because of a false rumor that Mayor Mollman went south and advertised that negro labor would be well paid in East St. Louis. Another incident was an attack on a young negress. White men and women were among the assailants.

"Let the women have her," was the cry among the men, and white women began tearing the garments from their victim. The negress' cry: "Please, please! I ain't done nothing," was stopped by a blow in the mouth with a club which a woman swung like a baseball bat. Another white woman seized the victim's hands and the blow was repeated. Fingers tore at her hair and her waist was stripped from her.

"Now let's see how fast you can run," suggested a bystander as the negress broke loose. The women were loathe to leave her alone, but after following her with their blows for a short distance they stopped and she ran crying down the middle of the street.

New York, July 3.—Officers of the marine trades council and machinists' union claimed this afternoon that the strike of shipbuilding workers has spread to include several Brooklyn yards and that between 6,000 and 7,000 were idle. This was denied by employers.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC GIVES UP OFFICE AND IS MADE A DUKE

Peking, July 1. (Delayed)—According to an edict issued in the name of Puan Tung, the young emperor who was put back on the throne today under the protection of General Chang-Sun, President Liuan Hung has submitted to the monarchy. The edict follows:

"Li Yuan Hung memorializes us to take over the government stating that he was forced by the troops during the first revolution to become the nation's head. He bemoans his defects as head of the republic and asks us to punish him. We recognize his mistakes and also his merits. We hereby appoint him a duke of the first class."

The imperial emblem is everywhere displayed. There have been no disorders. In a long edict Emperor Puan Tung explains how the country was threatened with disintegration, and the people appealing to him to take over its administration, he was compelled to take action.

Further edicts have been issued making the following appointments: Grand Secretary (equivalent to premier) General Chang Sun.

Minister of foreign affairs, Liang Tun Yen.

Minister of finance, Chang Chen Fang.

Minister of war, Lei Chan Chun.

Minister of interior, Chu Chia Pao.

Chief of the general staff, Wan Shih Cheng.

Guardians of the emperor—Hsu Shih Chang and Qung You Wei.

Chang Sun is appointed viceroy of Chi Li, but must remain in Peking. Feng Kuo-Chang is named viceroy of Kiang Si and Kiang Su and commander of the southern armies. Lu Yung Ting is named viceroy of Kwang Tung. For all the other provinces, Military and civil governor and similar to those of the Manchu regime, are appointed. The edict is dated in the ninth year of Hsun Tuang.

THEFT BELIEVED TO BE A PART OF I. W. W. STRIKE PLOT IN ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz., July 3.—Police officers said today they are investigating the robbery of the National Guard armory and the theft of rifles and ammunition on the theory that the robbery is part of a plot to get arms to I. W. W. strikers in the Arizona copper camps. Eight rifles have been recovered and two arrests made. The robbery occurred within the last four days. Keys to the armory were taken, but have not been found.

Strike Weakens in Bisbee

Bisbee, Ariz., July 3.—The number of men at work in the mines today was considerably larger than yesterday. The mines will be closed tomorrow for an Independence Day celebration. Fear of strike trouble tomorrow, was lessened by announcement that none of the members of the metal mine workers' union would participate in the parade. Leaders have advised strikers to remain off the streets.

AMERICANS IN PARIS

Paris, July 3.—A battalion of American troops arrived in Paris this morning to parade on July 4. The Americans were greeted by wildly enthusiastic crowds.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING CONSPIRACY AGAINST GREAT LAKES BOATS

Washington, July 3.—Federal agents throughout the country are today endeavoring to apprehend enemy conspirators, who, a government investigation discloses, are engaged in a plot to destroy or hinder great lakes shipping in an effort to obstruct the nation's wartime preparedness.

Sympathizing American citizens are thought to be associated with Germans in the conspiracy. The plotters are believed to be responsible for the sinking of the steamers Saxonia, Pentacost Mitchell and Venetia Kaid; the burning of the Kasaga II; the attempted dynamiting of the Mackinac and the wrecking of the machinery of the Jay Dee III and the Niagara.

DEPUTY SHERIFF LOPEZ HAS STRENUOUS STRUGGLE WITH ALEJANDRO MADRID

Alejandro Madrid, violently insane, was brought to the city Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff Felipe Lopez. Madrid was examined by County Health Officer H. J. Mueller, who pronounced him insane. He was to have been given a hearing before District Judge Leahy late this afternoon, and there is no doubt but that he will be committed to the state hospital for the insane. Madrid had barricaded himself in a house at Romeroville, and allowed no one to enter. Deputy Lopez, assisted by a brother of Madrid, finally succeeded in reaching the man, through a window, and pulled him out of the room and overcame him after a strenuous struggle. Madrid was exceedingly violent when Deputy Lopez, with the brother to assist him, left Romeroville, but by the time the car had reached Las Vegas he was quite calm. He is 35 years of age, and is married. No cause for his sudden insanity has been learned.

HIGHWAY WILL BE RUN FROM MORA COUNTY UP INTO COL- FAX COUNTY

W. R. Smythe, an engineer employed by the state engineer's office, is here on official business. Mr. Smythe will make a survey from Mora to Cimarron and Hebron in Colfax county. The new road is to be built by funds furnished by Mora and Colfax counties and by the United States government. Mr. Smythe is not supplied with full information regarding the road, but undoubtedly it will prove an important and valuable addition to the state's highways. He will begin the survey as soon as he can get together the necessary men and equipment.

Mr. Smythe had his headquarters in Las Vegas five years ago, and worked on the Mora road; the Scenic highway and in the territory south of here. He renewed acquaintance here today with a number of old friends. Mr. Smythe recently saw work being done by the state in planting crops by convict labor. He says a large acreage in the Estancia valley has been planted to beans in this manner. A good rain there a few days ago gives that section a distinct advantage over the dry belt.

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

OFFICERS' RESERVE CAMPS TO OPEN NEXT MONTH WILL SUPPLY ALL NEEDS

San Francisco, Cal., July 5—The chance of a civilian to become an officer in the new army is dwindling fast. The chance will be gone on July 15. On that date registration for the second officer's reserve camp closes. The camp is to open at the presidio here on August 27.

After this camp it is the purpose of the war department to name its officers for all new increments from the regular army, the national guard and the selective draft units actually in training.

The candidates at this second officers' reserve camp will come from the eight states in the western department of the army. This camp will provide line officers for the second increment of 500,000. All officers not supplied by this and other camps will come from the regular army, and the national guard and drafted forces.

Therefore all officers named after this second camp closes will be from the ranks, and the only way a civilian will qualify for the straps will be through extra effort after he has become a member of the selective draft.

In view of this fact, it is expected that there will be an overwhelming number of applications for this second camp. The local camp will be limited to 1,000 men. It is expected there will be more than that number of applications from this city alone. Those denied admission will lose their last chance to become officers under the present system.

Due to the vast strength of the new army there will be plenty of opportunity for officers' positions even after the Reserve Officers Camps, the Regulars and the National Guard have supplied their quotas. The selection of men from the new army for straps will depend upon merit in service, military experience and executive ability.

Training Under Guns.

The embryo officers in the present camp are now under the big guns. While the cannon boom they are being put through all of the maneuvers of an army in action. It is as close to actual warfare as possible.

The big guns, which have been supplied by a battery of the National Guard field artillery, are being used for the twofold purpose of giving the rookies nerve and practice in heavy ordnance. The gun practice marks the opening of the second period of intensive training, which is expected to be more severe than the first.

In this period the rookies, who are presumed to have learned practically all of the rudiments of drilling, will show what they are capable of doing "under fire". All that will distinguish between training and a real campaign will be the blank shot in the guns. The ones who pass successfully through this ordeal will be enabled, to go into the trenches in Flanders and lead a charge or direct a gun attack.

In connection with this gun drill the rookies are being initiated into some of the fine points of range shooting at Fort Bary. Two companies at a time are being taken to the fort for lessons in sighting, air currents, perspective and all other elements connected with effective rifle work.

The first intensive period included such features as saddling a horse, assembling the harness for a caval-

ry steed after it had been purposely "scrambled" to test the rookies education in the line of equine equipment, and bridge building. The men also learned to saddle and ride a horse correctly, although this was hard on many who have never ridden anything harder than a seat in a street car.

The second camp is expected to be much the same, and the ambitious civilians are lining up with a zest.

Boston, Mass., July 5—Mysteries of an unusual nature remain to be solved in the case of Miss Harriet A. Varney, described as a hospital attendant, who is to be given a preliminary hearing in court tomorrow on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Pauline Keyes, wife of a Boston real estate operator. Mrs. Keyes, 26 years old and a bride of a few months, was found dead in her handsome apartment in Brookline on June 19. Death had been caused by two bullets fired through the head. A revolver was found on the floor beside the dead woman and it was at first believed to be a case of suicide. Subsequent investigation by the police, however, led them to discard the suicide theory.

WILL PUNISH HOARDING

Washington, July 5—Addition of cotton and its products to articles which the government would control, voted yesterday by the senate, today resulted in increased opposition to the food bill. Southern senators promised a new fight to strike out the cotton clause, while others plan to later offer amendments eliminating many other articles from the "control" section.

Without record votes, the senate adopted many important committee amendments to the bill including the section defining and punishing hoarding of necessities and the provision for government licensing of imports, exports, manufacture, storage, mining and distribution of necessities.

CONVENTION POSTPONED

Boston, Mass., July 3—Announcement is made at the headquarters of the United Society of Christian Endeavor in this city that because of the war, the international convention of the society, which was to have opened in New York city today, has been postponed for a year. The trustees suggest that the money which would have been spent for transportation and expenses during the convention be used in the creation of a special fund for the re-establishment of Christian Endeavor in countries which have been devastated by the war.

TRAINING OUR MEN

Wakefield, Mass., July 5—A school for officers of the national guard of Massachusetts, not in the service of the United States, was opened here today. The men will receive special instructions in marksmanship and trench building from Lt. Col. John T. McAvity, commanding the overseas battalion of St. John, N. B., now here on sick leave following wounds received on the western front in France.

The claim has been made that the first periscope ever used was made by Thomas Doughty, engineer of the Monitor of civil war fame, who constructed a contrivance with an iron pipe and two mirrors which enabled him to see what was going on above while he remained below in the engine room.

MISS TOMMIE LOTT OF TRINIDAD TAKES A DOSE OF CHLOROFORM

A woman who gave her name as Miss Tommie Lott, attempted to commit suicide Tuesday evening because of a quarrel with a man who is said to be her lover, one of the cowboy contestants who are here attending the Reunion. The attempt to commit suicide was made by drinking chloroform, and had it not been for the fact that an employe at the Troy hotel, entered the room where she was staying, the woman no doubt would have died. She was taken to the Las Vegas hospital about 8:00 o'clock on Tuesday night, and today was reported to be recovering. A note was found on her person by Chief of Police Ben Coles. The note is not printed because of the obscene matter contained in it.

A room was reserved for Miss Lott at the hotel, by a sowboy, and she arrived Saturday, registering from Trinidad. It is said that a quarrel Monday night between the cowboy and Miss Lott resulted in the attempt at suicide. Absolutely nothing is known of the woman here, though her actions at the hotel and about the city appear to have been straightforward and she created no excitement in the city until she drank the chloroform.

DANIEL G. FISHBURN COMMITS SUICIDE AFTER ATTEMPTING TO SLAY WIFE

Daniel Garfield Fishburn, formerly a resident of Las Vegas, yesterday morning shot and killed himself after failing in an attempt to slay his wife. The tragedy occurred in Denver, where the family has resided for the past two years. The affair is said to have been the culmination of a series of quarrels between the couple brought on because of a mental affliction of Mr. Fishburn, his wife says. Fishburn attacked his wife with two revolvers, which failed to explode when he leveled them at her and pulled the triggers.

A daughter, Alta, ran to her mother's assistance and was knocked down by her father. Fishburn's second attempt to kill his wife came after the daughter had been knocked down, and during a scuffle between him and his wife. The weapon failed to go off. The Fishburns were married here just 20 years ago yesterday. Mrs. Fishburn, the daughter, Alta, age 19, and the following other children survive: Viola, 12; Alva, 17 and Orval, 8. Fishburn was a locomotive engineer when he resided here but had been conducting a cigar store in Denver.

The signal corps of the army formerly conducted the weather bureau service which was inaugurated, and, to a large extent, developed under this corps.

Rev. Father J. H. Zierna of Lincoln county, who has been visiting the New Mexico Normal University during the past week has engaged Miss Susie Chavez and Mrs. Mabel J. Smith as teachers for positions in his county during the coming year. J. R. McCollum of Albuquerque is visiting the Normal today for the purpose of securing teachers for important positions in Arizona.

Town Marshal Pinard announces that the sole traffic laws on the West side of the river are included in the following: "Speed limit, 10 miles an hour. Automobiles must sound horn at each crossing, and must give sufficient warning when turning corners." Marshal Pinard has appointed several extra policemen to see that the laws are obeyed, particularly the speed law.

Miss Rosel Wiczorek and Gilbert Mairn, both of Los Angeles, Calif., were united in marriage yesterday afternoon by Rev. Norman Skinner, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, at his home. Present when the ceremony was performed were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Nairn of Wagon Mound and Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Pattenghe of the same place. The young couple left yesterday for Los Angeles.

County Agent M. R. Gonzalez is in receipt of a letter from Congressman W. B. Walton of this state thanking him for a pinto bean stick pin. Mr. Walton said that he had made a present of the pin to Speaker Champ Clark who was wearing it with considerable pride. Mr. Gonzalez has also a clipping from an eastern paper telling of the stick pins commenting on the one worn by Senator A. A. Jones and having a cartoon of the senator and his pin.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Henriquez Vigil, age 23 years, and Predicanda Arguello, age 15 years, and to Anatacio Trujillo, age 20 years, and Manuela Apodaca, age 17 years. Both couples reside at Lagunita.

Tokio, Saturday, June 30 (Delayed in Transmission.)—The house of representatives in a turbulent session today, rejected with a majority of 110 a resolution of lack of confidence in the government. Yukio Ozaki, leader of the constitutionalist party, especially as regards China. He declared the United States stole a march on Japan by sending to China the note in regard to the restoration of tranquility. The foreign office, he said, sought unsuccessfully to excite public opinion and conceal its own failure by making statements in semi-official organs.

Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch is the official insignia of the signal corps of the United States army.

Dry Zensal Moist Zensal

The fact that Zensal is made to reach the two distinct types of Eczema should appeal to all skin sufferers. Tetter, Salt Rheum and Dry Eczema should be treated with Dry Zensal. Moist Eczema or Weeping Skin with Moist Zensal, 75 cents a jar at

E. G. MURPHEY

NEW YORK GIRL RECEIVES THE BIGGEST AMOUNT EVER AWARDED

New York, June 29—"Some men seem to think," said a prominent lawyer, who has figured as counsel in many breach of promise actions, "that proposals, like pie-crusts, are only made to be broken, and they are quite pained to find that the breaking is, at times, a costly process."

He was not alluding to the recent sensational case in this city in which Miss Honora May O'Brian, 28 years old, was awarded a verdict for \$250,000 in the action which she brought against the octogenarian banker, John B. Manning, for breach of promise of marriage, but to the hundreds of cases which are tried every year in American courts, in which damages ranging from a few hundreds to several thousand dollars are awarded; and he ventured the opinion that in the course of twelve months defendants in breach of promise cases in this country had to pay as compensation for breaking women's hearts an aggregate amount in excess of \$500,000. For it must be remembered that many cases involving well known people are settled out of court and on terms not revealed, but presumably substantial.

The verdict awarded Miss O'Brian establishes a new high record for this country. Hitherto the record in American courts for breach of promise damages is that established by Miss Clara Campbell, daughter of a prominent western forge-master, who some years ago brought an action for breach of promise against the senior member of a firm of coffee merchants, and was awarded \$45,000 damages.

Substantial awards in breach of promise actions have been much more frequent in the English courts than in the courts in this country. Several years ago, following a sensational trial in London, Miss Daisy Markham was awarded \$250,000 in an action which she brought against the Marquis of Northampton for breach of promise.

The \$250,000 given Miss Markham as a solution for the breach represented the largest sum ever awarded in the English courts in such an action. In two previous breach of promise cases, however, \$500,000 were awarded. The first was in 1884, when Miss Fortesque, a Savoy actress, brought an action against Viscount Garmyle, son and heir of the great Lord Chancellor Cairnes, for breach of promise. Miss Fortesque was then 25 years of age, and the sum of \$50,000 was agreed upon between the parties when the case came on trial.

Six years later there was tried in London an action for breach of promise brought by Miss Therest Gladys Knowles, a young lady of 21, niece of Admiral Knowles, who sued Leslie Duncan, a publisher, who was 64 years of age at the time. In the end the jury ordered him to pay \$50,000 to the lady, who had claimed \$125,000.

Members of the peerage have figured in numerous notable breach of promise actions. Viscount Dangan (afterwards Earl Cowley) had to pay \$12,500 in 1883 to Miss Philis Broughton, while Miss Birdie Sutherland's action against the Hon. Dudley Margoribank (afterwards Lord Tweedmouth) was settled in 1895 for \$25,000.

Mention might also be mentioned of the \$10,000 awarded against the Duke of Manchester in an action brought by Miss Portia Knight. His Grace was sued after his marriage in 1900 to Miss Helen Zimmerman of Cincinnati. The public were looking forward to a sensational trial

when the action was suddenly withdrawn from the lists, a private arrangement having been effected which prevented the case from coming into court.

One of the sensational breach of promise cases on record was that in which the ruler of a kingdom was sued for heart balm. This occurred in 1893, when an action was brought against the Sultan of Johore by Miss Jennie Mighell. That an English girl should bring such an action against an Eastern Prince seemed almost incredible, but she persevered with it so courageously that the alarmed potentate declined to enter a defense beyond a declaration that as a sovereign he could not be sued by a subject, and accordingly the lady's action must fail because he was not amenable to the laws of England.

Counsel on both sides fought out the question with the greatest zeal, but in the end the Judge upheld the Sultan's defense, and consequently the original case never came into the courts.

FRANK REIMAN, JR., MRS. DAN RHODES AND MRS. JOE MURPHY INJURED

Little Frank Reiman was run over by an automobile driven by Cy Perkins yesterday morning, and was injured quite seriously, though not dangerously. The street car had jumped the track, near the Reiman residence on the Hot Springs boulevard, and the little boy was watching the workmen replace it. He was standing clear of the road, when Cy Perkins, the cowboy clown, and his wife, drove by, quite slowly, it is said. The little boy stepped into the path of the machine too late for Perkins to stop.

The front fender struck Frank's head, and knocked him down, but the car itself did not run over him. He was carried to the home of George Schmidt, and F. L. Reiman, the boy's father was called. Later the boy was taken home, and today he was able to walk about, though he had several large bruises and scratches on his head. The blame for the accident cannot be attached to anyone, and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins regret it. They say it could not have been avoided. The Reimans attach no blame to the Perkins. Mrs. Reiman said this afternoon that the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins since the accident and their anxiety concerning the little boy's condition is touching.

Two Women Hurt

Yesterday afternoon, as Dan Rhodes Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Joe Murphy were driving down Seventh street, near the residence of Hallett Reynolds, the Rhodes bulldog became engaged in a fight with another animal of the canine variety. Mrs. Murphy impulsively jumped from the moving car, and the door struck her head, knocking her down, and bruising her severely. Mrs. Rhodes, about that time, jumped from the car to save Mrs. Murphy. She slipped, and the rear wheel of the car ran over her ankle. During all this time Rhodes was doing his utmost to stop the car. Mrs. Murphy lay unconscious on the street, and Mrs. Rhodes was almost unable to climb back into the car. Both were taken to the Rhodes home, and a physician summoned, who administered first aid to the injured women. Today Mrs. Murphy was reported to be resting well, and Mrs. Rhodes was able to walk about. Mrs. Murphy is Mrs. Rhodes' daughter.

IS MARRIED TO GUY GRIFFIN ON LAST DAY OF "WEDDING MONTH"

Miss Thalia Clark was married to Guy G. Griffin at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening at the home of the bride's

parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Clark. Rev. Ray Spotts Dum performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives of the bride and Mrs. Dum. The ring ceremony was used. The newly weds left Saturday evening on train No. 2 for Raton, where they will reside.

The bride was dressed in white organdie and carried white roses. Her going-away-suit was of silk, and she wore a white felt hat.

Mrs. Griffin is the eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Clark, and has resided in Las Vegas for about two years. She was quite popular here and was active in religious work, being a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Griffin numbers his friends here by the hundreds. He is employed as a brakeman by the Santa Fe, running between Raton and Las Vegas. The quietness of the wedding was for the purpose of "slipping one over," their friends, but the fact that the young people were married became known to a few, who were at the train with the regulation rice and old shoes.

Charles T. Shope and Miss Emma Romero were married recently by Rev. Father Balland, parish priest of the West side. Mr. Shope was received into the church shortly before the ceremony. Mrs. Shope is a well known Las Vegas girl, and has been popular among the younger set. Mr. Shope came to Las Vegas several months ago from Larned, Kansas, where his father is a well-to-do farmer. He expects to make his home here permanently. He has become quite well and favorably known during his shortly residence here.

According to an announcement made today by Chief of Police Pinard of the Town of Las Vegas, the violators of the speed law will be arrested, and particular care will be taken to prevent speeding during the Reunion, while the traffic is unusually heavy. Chief Pinard has appointed a number of extra policemen who will be on duty day and night. Sheriff Delgado will appoint special officers at the Cowboys' park, who will see that there are no violations of the state laws.

WILL HELP SCHOOLS

The county school board met this morning, but recessed until this evening, immediately after being called to order. Superintendent of Schools Benito F. Baca presided. Mr. Baca will visit the school districts of the county in about a month, accompanied by Assistant State Superintendent John V. Conway. The purpose of these visits will be to see just what is needed in the schools of each district, to arrange for school buildings for the districts which have none, and to make a general educational survey of the county. Superintendent Baca expects to spend the greater part of his time visiting the schools. He said this morning:

"I am not here to draw my salary, but to help my people, and I'm going to visit every district in the county just as often as I can, though these visits will be paid for out of my own pockets, as there is no allowance for them."

The board of county commissioners was in session today, conducting routine business of approving bills, and taking up road matters. Commissioner Jesus Maria Quintana came in from his home at Villanueva to attend the meeting. Chairman John H. York and Commissioners Fidel Ortiz and Quintana were present.

Marriage license were issued by the probate clerk this morning to Rafael

Lujan, age 48 years, of Pintada, and Catarina Griego, age 35 years, of Las Vegas; to Nicalosa Gallegos, age 26, of Sea, and Isabelita Baca, age 18, of Los Gonzales, and to Sacramento Baca, age 22, of Shoemaker and Ane Lujan, age 16, of Solano.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK

Paris, June 30.—An official announcement was made last night that the armored cruiser Kleber had struck a mine off Point St. Mathiau on Wednesday and sunk. Three officers and 35 men were lost. The Kleber had come from Dakar, Africa, and was on its way to Brest.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE FAVORS STOPPING DISTILLATION OF BEVERAGES

Washington, July 2.—The senate contest over prohibition was complicated somewhat today when the agriculture committee endorsed Senator Gore's substitute, stopping distillation of beverages and giving the president authority to suspend manufacture of beer or wines. The administration compromise of Senator Chamberlain was rejected by the committee.

Despite the committee's action, administration leaders planned a contest in the senate to prevent giving the president any power to stop production of beer and wine and believed they would be successful although if absolutely necessary many are willing to accept the Gore plan.

The agriculture committee stood six to five on the Gore substitute and eight to four against the Chamberlain amendment. Senator Sheppard of Texas told the committee the president would not object to receiving authority regarding beer and wines. The statement was made upon authority of Postmaster General Burleson. The Gore amendment would give the president power to fix the alcoholic content of the light beverages.

The general understanding in the committee is that should congress give the president power to stop brewing and wine-making, he does not propose for the present, at least, to exercise it.

In a recent news item from Phoenix reference is made with some pride to the status of the Arizona state lands and the income therefrom. The article shows that Arizona last year enjoyed an income of \$132,000 from leases, and that of the total of lands granted by Congress, 2,653,000 acres have been selected. Doubtless this is a good showing for Arizona, because administration of a huge land grant like those given to Arizona and New Mexico by congress, cannot be brought into shape for successful production without vigorous effort and active business administration.

It is interesting to compare the Arizona land office showing with that of the New Mexico state land department. Of New Mexico's grants, practically the same as those to Arizona, all but a few odds and ends have been selected, the state getting the choice lots of the public domain, by prompt action and selection. The income from the state lands of New Mexico last year was over \$750,000. It probably will exceed a million dollars this year. Of the total grants over 7,000,000 acres are under lease.

Keep Fit and Feel Fine

Foley Cathartic Tablets thoroughly cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach and arouse the liver. For indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas, or constipation, no remedy is more highly recommended. Don't be careless. See that your bowels are regular. Keep fit. Feel fine. O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

STATE NEWS

Fred Robertson of Portales had his leg almost severed when a bronco he was riding sidled up against a barbed wire fence and dragged Robertson's leg along the wire for several yards.

The Quay county teachers institute opened Monday with an attendance of 100 teachers. J. B. Taylor, superintendent of the Deming public schools, is conductor. The instructors are W. E. Bower, superintendent of the Clovis schools; W. F. Wall, of Nara Visa, and Mrs. Mildred Frazier Yates of Tucumcari.

Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, state industrial supervisor, is making a tour of the state in the interests of industrial education.

Mrs. Anna E. Wright of Columbus bought a trunk, sold at auction by a justice of the peace, for \$50. The trunk contained jewelry to the value of \$150 and a number of other valuable articles, including a set of furs valued at \$300.

A party of 10 engineers and a surveying crew with their equipment is surveying the proposed railway route from Ute park to Taos. Several preliminary lines have been run and rumors have been circulating that work will begin on the actual construction of the railroad before snow flies.

The automobile license record for the first six months of the year 1917 has been closed at the office of Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, with 10,995 automobiles licensed. It is estimated that the total licenses for the year will reach 12,000. Only one-half the regular license fee will be charged for automobile licenses after July 1.

A board of regular army officers, headed by Colonel Winn of the Twenty-fourth infantry, arrived in Albuquerque this week for the purpose of testing the efficiency of a number of the officers of the First New Mexico infantry.

NOVEL PLAN WILL BE PUT INTO EXECUTION BEGINNING ON JULY 1.

Topeka, Kan., June 30—Always doing the unusual—has once more deviated from the old prescribed method of doing things and beginning July 1 she will adopt the manager plan of handling her state institutions, the operation of which will be watched by many other states during the next two years.

Heretofore Kansas has had a board of three members in charge of the board of three in charge of the penal and correctional institutions and a third board of three in charge of the charitable institutions. The homes for soldiers and their widows have had separated boards and these will be maintained. Two negro schools partially maintained by the state and by churches, have each had a separate board. These two schools will maintain boards to handle the policies of the institutions in conjunction with the new state board and the business management will be all under the state's new business manager.

For all of the various boards that existed under the old regime the state has substituted a board of three men, named by the governor. This board appoints a manager. The board acts as a board of directors, similar to a railroad, while the manager is the active operating head.

It is expected that the new arrangement will enable the state to conduct its institutions much more economically than it has been able to do in the past, because supplies for

all the state institutions will be bought by one board and the state will naturally profit by the saving that will be effected in this way; in other words, better bargains can be gotten where one board is buying, say, a million dollars worth of goods than where the same amount is divided up among half a dozen boards. Also, it is believed that better results can be gotten in many other ways by having the state's business transacted in a more compact manner.

SO STRICT IS CENSORSHIP THAT ALL PUBLICATIONS "SOUND" ALIKE

Copenhagen, June 30—The manipulation of the German press by the authorities has been repeatedly referred to in dispatches together with descriptions of the working of the censorship to prevent any free discussion of public problems in Germany. It is now possible to cite the testimony of German newspapers, which, writing under the government cuts in their paper supply, speak their minds freely on the conditions in the profession.

The Deutsch Volks Zeitung of Hannover, for example, writing of the government effort to control and direct sentiment, says that the contents of the German papers are almost word for word the same in all the papers, as these are fed from the same source and are not permitted by reason of the censorship restrictions to take any independent line in news or views.

Parenthetically, it may be remarked that it is an offense punishable by martial law for an editor to omit a comma or a word from a communication issued by a news agency designated as official.

ADMIRATION FOR THEIR PHYSICAL FITNESS IS EXPRESSED ABROAD

Paris, June 30.—Major General Pershing, on his return to his headquarters today after a quick trip to the port of debarkation, said:

"The landing of the first American troops has been a complete success. In this remarkable transfer of a large force across the ocean—one of the largest operations we have ever undertaken—not a man or an animal was lost or injured, and there was not a single case of serious sickness—nothing but a few unimportant cases of mumps. The men landed in splendid morale.

"The physical appearance of our men is truly inspiring. They are all fine husky young fellows with the glow of energy, good health, and physical vigor which will make them a credit alongside any troops. They are exceptionally well camped and cared for, with substantial wooden barracks, good beds, good food and the best sanitary arrangements. They are located on high ground. For all of this we are deeply indebted to French co-operation with members of my staff."

MRS. DANZIGER AND COMPANIONS ARE UNINJURED; AUTO IS DAMAGED

Mrs. Joseph Danziger narrowly escaped being seriously injured Friday morning, when a team belonging to George Harris, the contractor, ran away and crashed into the rear end of the Danziger car. The accident occurred about 11:30 o'clock Friday morning. Mrs. Danziger, with Mrs. Arthur Jaffa, the Danziger baby, Mrs. Charles Danziger and Miss Ethel Danziger, was driving east on Bridge street, near the E. Romero fire station, when the team, running in the same direction, endeavored to pass the car. The wagon struck the back

end of the automobile, and Mrs. Danziger stopped the machine immediately. Both horses fell and were seized by a passerby before they could rise. Mrs. Danziger drove the car a few feet away, and stopped to see what harm had been done. None of the passengers was injured, but the car was damaged to a considerable extent. It was driven to the garage under its own power.

LABOR UNION OFFICIALS HOLD CONFERENCE WITH THE EMPLOYERS

Butte, Mont., June 30—A committee representing the striking electricians met officials of the Montana Power company today in an effort to bring about a settlement of the electricians' strike against the power company for higher pay. It was announced that F. J. McNulty, international president of the electricians has started for Butte to participate in the conferences. W. H. Rogers, federal mediator, is awaiting the arrival of John McBride, another mediator, who is due here tomorrow from Salt Lake City.

The mines continued in operation with a slightly increased force. Organizers of international unions who have arrived here are attempting, it was said, to organize the metal mine workers union so that it can be recognized by the American federation of Labor. So far the union has not sought affiliation. Mining companies allege that it is controlled by the Industrial Workers of the World.

It was authoritatively stated that Charles H. Moyer, now head of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter mne, is but a short distance from Butte, awaiting developments.

MAN WHO WORKED SUCCESSFULLY IN JEROME TRIES TO SETTLE STRIKE

Bisbee, Ariz., June 30.—The presence here today of Lieutenant Colonel James J. Hornbrook Seventeenth United States cavalry, who represented the United States army in the miners' strike at Jerome, Ariz., was the feature in the strike of copper miners called Tuesday night by the I. W. W. metal mine workers industrial union. Lieutenant Colonel Hornbrook arrived last night. The mine operators announced that 65 per cent of the men were at work in two of the big mines. Strike leaders insisted the number of strikers was increasing. A meeting to consider a strike vote will be held by the metal mine workers industrial union at Globe tonight.

TO PROBE MEAT PROBLEM

Chicago, July 2.—Representatives of the federal trade commission have come to Chicago to begin the official investigation of the cattle and meat problem. Representatives of the stock raising industry in the west will be the first witnesses.

GOTHAM FOR BIG FOURTH

New York, July 2.—New York's observance of Independence Day on Wednesday will not be exactly "as usual." Particular emphasis will be placed this year on patriotic features and advantage will be taken of the opportunity to arouse enthusiasm for the vigorous prosecution of the great war for democracy.

Worms interfere with the growth of children. They become thin, pale and sickly. Get rid of these parasites at once if you would have healthy, happy, cheerful children. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE destroys worms and benefits the whole system. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

BERNICE WAGNER LEADS THE EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES OF SAN MIGUEL

Santa Fe, July 2.—The state department of education today completed mailing 1,062 diplomas to the various county school superintendents of the state, certifying graduation of that number of pupils from the eighth grade work of New Mexico rural school during the past school year. The importance of this number of eighth grade graduates will be appreciated when it is stated that it does not include any of the incorporated cities and towns. Eighth grade graduates in these latter will bring the total number of graduates for the past school year to over 1,500, or an increase of around 40 per cent over the preceding year. This means that 1,500 boys and girls are ready to enter New Mexico high schools in September, and the state, county and local school authorities are making a concerted effort to induce every boy and girl who can do so to proceed with high school work.

In former years the state department of education has issued a little printed slip certifying that the student has completed the eighth grade. State School Superintendent Wagner, however, believes that more definite recognition should be given to completion of the eighth grade. He has had prepared and is issuing this year for the first time, handsome lithographed diplomas to each eighth grade graduate. The diploma, after being signed by the state superintendent, goes to the county superintendent for his signature and to be forwarded to the teacher, who after signing the diploma, hands it personally to the student. That the new diplomas are appreciated is shown by applications from former eighth grade graduates to have their certificates changed to the diploma form.

Bernice Warner of Onava is the honor graduate of San Miguel county, other eighth grade graduates in the county's rural schools being Charlie Vinzant, Onava, Lloyd Vinzant, Onava, Bernice Warren, Onava, Esther Anderson, E. Las Vegas, N. M., Margaret Long, Cherryvale, N. M., Rex Morrison and Peter Pankratz, Cherryvale.

MISS EMMA WALLENCIAK REPLACES MRS. WRIGHT; IS COMPETENT WOMAN

Miss Emma Wallenciak, a graduate nurse of Kansas City, Mo., arrived Saturday evening and has taken charge of the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane as matron and chief nurse, in place of Mrs. Anna Wright. Miss Wallenciak, is well known here, having practiced the profession of nursing in Las Vegas several years ago. She is considered one of the most competent women in the country in the handling of insane patients, and is a disciplinarian and executive of ability. Her connection with the hospital is considered a distinct asset. In the line of improvements, the superintendent, Dr. M. F. DesMarais, is employing several graduate nurses,

ORATORICAL PLATTSBURG

Jamestown, N. Y., July 2.—An "oratorical Plattsburg," organized by the National Security League "for the purpose of supply instruction and material to the men from all walks of life who have volunteered to carry on the nation-wide campaign of education in the meanings of the war and the duty of the individual in its prosecution," was opened at Chautauqua today and will be continued through the week.

COWBOYS REUNION DRAWS LARGEST CROWD IN HISTORY OF LAS VEGAS

(Continued From Page One.)

all the bronc busters, rode Red Bird, but Red Bird evidently had heard of his reputation, so he did not pitch.

The bronc riding contest Tuesday was won by Bill Stanton and Dan Offut, who tied for first place, and by Johnny Judd, who took third place.

After the cowgirls had ridden, and Montana Bell's mount had failed to pitch, and after she had declined to ride the second animal drawn for her, she rode an unknown bronc that made a reputation for high bucking and at the same time, strengthened Montana Belle's standing with the crowd, for she rode him with a swing to her that would do credit to the best cowboy bronc rider.

The wild mule race was the funniest, and at times, the most exciting of Tuesday's events. The animals, 19 of them, entered the race, and but four finished, or came any way near finishing. The second and third mules to cross the line, after rounding the track, had to be urged for almost half an hour. After the race had started, the arena was full of mules, some of them riderless, some of them saddleless, and some of them with the riders on them yet, doing their utmost to steer them back into the race track. The wild mule race calls for the most strenuous cheering by the crowds, and it was given Tuesday afternoon.

In the Cowboys' Reunion contests staged at the park Thursday Montana Bell, riding for Miss Clyde Lindsey, drew Skyrocket. She made a good ride, the horse doing his best to unseat her. Prairie Rose on Nan Patterson made perhaps the best ride. Prairie Lillie rode Flagstaff.

The steer roping contest first place was tied between Hugh Bains, roping for W. B. Shipley, and Nay Stiles. The time was 11 seconds. Johnnie Judd and Charlie Weir tied for second place with 12 seconds. Tom Greer made his catch in 9 seconds, but was fined five seconds for catching one foot in the loop. Hugo Strickland caught his steer in 15 seconds and Sammy Garrett in 16 seconds. The rest of the contestants failed to catch.

In a matched horse race between Chappie, owned by Hill Burrow, and The Queen of Hearts, owned by Charlie Burks. Chappie won by three lengths. The distance was one-half mile. The quarter mile free-for-all ended in a dead heat between the Queen of Hearts and Marcus, owned by Sam Simerel.

Montana Jack Ray did the best fancy riding and was particularly good in the fancy roping contests. Johnnie Judd and Ed Bowman showed up well also in the fancy roping.

MISS CLYDE LINDSEY VICTIM OF ACCIDENT DURING THE REUNION PARADE

Miss Clyde Lindsey of Leedy, Okla., was injured Wednesday during the Cowboys' Reunion parade when the horse on which she was riding

ran away with her and fell over a fence on Sixth street between Washington and Columbia avenues. The horse fell on Miss Lindsey, breaking her shoulder blade.

Miss Lindsey, who came here for the Reunion and was entered in the festivities, had borrowed a horse to ride in the parade. The horse was of rather a mean disposition and when the parade had progressed a short distance he became frightened or took a notion to run and clamped his jaws so that the rider was unable to check him. Miss Lindsey called to a number of the Cowboys as she went past but they thought she had the horse under control and made no attempt to stop him. When he attempted to turn into the alley to go to the corral where he is kept, he smashed into the fence, falling over it and injuring the girl. The latest reports are that Miss Lindsey is resting easily, but suffering some. She is at 905 National avenue.

MUCH ORIGINALITY AND ARTISTIC ABILITY SHOWN BY GORGEOUS FLOATS

The annual Fourth of July industrial and Cowboy's Reunion parade held Wednesday was one of the best that has ever been witnessed in Las Vegas. All of the colors of the rainbow were to be found in the skirts and neckerchiefs of the punchers and cowgirls. The floats were unusually artistic and many of the automobiles that were in the parade were decorated in a most pleasing manner.

Starting at the upper end of Sixth street, the parade was led by the president of the reunion, Walter Naylor, who carried the magnificent silk flag of purple and gold that was presented to the cowboys by the E. Rosenwald and Son company. Next to President Naylor rode Miss Audrey Burns, the queen of the Reunion. On the other side of the queen rode Oscar Neafus, vice president of the Reunion, carrying a silk American flag. Immediately behind rode the chief announcer and publicity man, Foghorn Clancy. Then came the band, followed by a long line of gaily bedecked punchers and cowgirls.

The first float in the parade was one representing the Red Cross. This was driven by Clare V. Kogler dressed in the uniform of a first lieutenant. Miss Lucy Clement and Miss Culley were dressed as nurses and were in attendance on a wounded soldier, Dan Taichert, who was lying on a cot. A small tent was pitched at the rear of the float. Second in line came the C. Dahlgard, painting, paper hanging and picture framing company float. On either side two picture frames adorned the front end of the float. Behind each frame sat a pretty girl. A number of painters made up the rest of the people. The two fire departments, the East Las Vegas, with its horse-drawn truck, and the E. Romero Hose and Fire company, with its motor came next.

Gross Kelly and Company were next, represented by an automobile covered with Navajo rugs. In the

tonneau of the car was a large section of a tree with the firm name painted on it. The Charles Ilfeld company had a small battery installed on its large truck. All of the men in the float were in the uniforms of the United States army. Sherman Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic came next in cars decorated in American flags and red, white and blue bunting. A car decorated in Hawaiian style with a number of pretty girls in costume representing Bacharach Brothers followed the veterans. The Las Vegas Ford Sales company had a Ford decorated to represent the sign that the company effectively uses, a Ford drawn in Indian style. Bacharach Brothers were represented again with a float representing Liberty. Miss Lena Langston was Liberty. Stern and Nahm, with a decorated automobile were the next in line. M. M. Sundt, the contractor, came next with a small house built in his auto trailer. Mayor H. M. Smith in his car with Red Cross decorations followed. He had city officials with him. Alderman Ilfeld's car was behind that of the mayor; he carried other aldermen. The secretary of the Reunion, Robert L. M. Ross, and several other old time cowmen, rode in a machine.

T. H. Moen, with a wagon load of baled hay, was the next in the procession. The Dodge and Chevrolet cars rigged up with a wireless outfit, the aerial being stretched between the two machines, was the Coors Lumber company's contribution to the parade. "No need for S. O. S." their banner said. A battleship constructed out of hardware with a number of little tots dressed as jackies and Red Cross nurses represented the Ludwig Wm. Ilfeld company; it was a clever and realistic float. A camp scene on the next float with a "pup" tent and a number of youngsters seated around a camp fire flipping flap-jacks set forth the Y. M. C. A. summer camp. The New Mexico Normal University was represented by an auto with President Roberts and a number of the teachers and by two large farm wagons drawn by a tractor and filled with pretty girls wearing the University colors, purple and white. A long string of decorated automobiles completed the parade.

The procession passed down Sixth street, made a circuit of the loop and then out Douglas avenue to Twelfth street; out Bridge street to the Plaza around the right hand side of the Plaza park and then stopped in front of the E. Rosenwald and Sons store where Foghorn Clancy made a speech thanking the merchants for their splendid contribution to the Reunion organization in the shape of the handsome purple and gold silk flag. Going down Bridge street again the parade disbanded at the corner of National and Twelfth streets.

For the prettiest and most appropriate float the judges awarded the first prize to Bacharach brothers for their Liberty. Ludwig William Ilfeld received second place with his battleship. The Charles Ilfeld company fair closed.

military float was given third and the Y. M. C. A. camp representation was placed fourth. The judges were Mrs. Helen M. Reynolds, Mrs. Adolphine Kohn, Mrs. Sarah L. Veeder, Miss Marie Senecal, Mr. W. C. Saunders and Dr. M. F. Des Marais.

Great credit is due to the hearty co-operation of the merchants and citizens of the town to the great success of the parade. Marshal O'Malley saw to it that things proceeded in good fashion and the parade was prompt in starting.

LIGHTWEIGHTS GIVE LARGE CROWD AT ARMORY SOME FAST ENTERTAINMENT

Bud Boyd of Las Vegas and Tom Storie of Oklahoma City boxed 10 rounds to a draw at the armory. Fog Horn Clancy refereed the bout and the decision was a popular one. The boys kept at it nick and tuck throughout the 10 rounds. Storie carried the fight in practically every round, while Boyd got in the heaviest punches.

During the first round the boxers merely felt each other out. In the second they began to warm up and things became lively. Storie placed most of his blows around Boyd's head, while Boyd mixed body blows with head punches. The third round was even more lively than the second. The breaks were even from then on until the end of the bout, when Clancy held both boys' mitts in the air. In the eighth round Boyd rushed Storie, who slipped and went to the floor. Both boys are clever boxers and put up a good exhibition. Sol Leavinson and Company five-ounce gloves were used.

The semi-windup was between Bill Davis of Pueblo and Harry Wiley of Los Angeles. This was a six-round affair and was declared a draw by Referee Clancy. This was a clean fast bout. Several preliminaries were staged between local aspirants for glove honors. Fog Horn Clancy did the announcing for all the bouts and incidentally created quite a lot of amusement by naming the boxers after the prominent men of the Cowboys' Reunion.

HUGE CROWD ATTENDS BAILE AND ENJOYS BEST SOCIAL TIME OF REUNION

A tremendous crowd attended the cowboy's dance Wednesday night at Duncan opera house. When the grand march began the space reserved for spectators was filled, upstairs and down, and the dancing floor was jammed. Miss Audrey Burns, queen of the Reunion, led the grand march on the arm of Oscar Neafus, vice president of the Cowboys' Reunion association. Miss Burns made a pretty queen in cowgirl attire, and was much sought-for as a partner. The Simison orchestra, which was in fine form, furnished the music, which was such as to inspire everybody to dance. Salem Curtis of the floor committee, kept things moving smoothly, while Butch Jones, also a committeeman, picked for himself the job of handing out the souvenir programs. The cowboys didn't care a hang for expenses, and they let the dancers have all of the encores they wanted. It was not until 2 o'clock this morning that the last dance was played, and a big crowd was on the floor when the affair closed.