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MUST HAVE FLOUR FOR EUROPE IS ORDER

MILLERS AND DEALERS WILL BE CURTAILED, IT IS SAID

Washington, Jan. 24.—To create a large export surplus of flour for the allies, the food administration is considering a plan of forced reduction in flour sales all the way from the miller to the consumer. Millers, wholesalers, retailers and bakers probably will be required to hold their sales of flour down to 75 percent of the amount now handled.

As the allies are demanding from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat the food administration has arranged to take over thirty per cent of America's flour production, out of which will be selected supplies for export.

Food administration officials believe the United States can give 90,000,000 bushels of wheat made into flour between now and the time the new American crops come in, without endangering the American supply.

RAILROAD BILL MODIFIED

Washington, Jan. 24.—The administration railroad bill has been modified to stipulate expressly that federal operation is undertaken as a war emergency measure and shall not prejudice the future policy of the government toward ownership of the roads. No specific time, however, is fixed for turning the roads back to private owners.

RECORD PRICE—YEARLINGS
Denver, Colo., Jan. 24.—The grand champion carload of Hereford yearling steers at the Denver stock show was sold today to Alex McGregor of Washington, Kas., for 15 cents a pound, which is said to be the world's record price for feeding cattle. The animals were bred by Russel Brothers, of La Jara, Colo., and brought \$2,321.15. The previous record is said to have been fourteen and a half cents, received for a carload of stock here about a year ago.

FARMERS OBTAIN SEED FROM GONZALES

The state council of defense is very much interested in the seed problem of the farmers. It is the desire of the state council of defense that an estimate of the amount of seed needed should be ascertained immediately. In this way the farmers of this state should notify their county agent of the amount of seed needed. Farmers of San Miguel county can obtain seeds by notifying M. R. Gonzalez, county agent. It is suggested that farmers organize a county farm bureau with members represented from each precinct if possible. In this war each community can notify the county agent of the worthy farmers in each precinct who need assistance in the planting of their crops. It is the desire that all farmers receive a sufficient supply of seed this year so there will be an ample increase in production, says M. R. Gonzalez, county agent.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Scantiness of receipts tended to uphold corn prices today and declines due to favorable weather conditions proved transient. Business lacked volume. The close was unsettled.

Persistent seaboard demand gave strength to oats. May rose to within 1/2 of the highest figure on the crop.

Provisions rose on account of covering by shorts. Lower quotations on hogs were ignored. On the bulge, realizing sales set in and a reaction followed: The close was as follows:

Corn, March \$1.26 1/2; May \$1.26 1/2.
Oats, March 80%; May 77 1/2%.
Pork, Jan. \$47.22; May \$45.99.
Lard, Jan. \$24.26; May \$24.92.
Ribs, Jan. \$23.87; May \$24.37.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Jan. 24.—Hogs, receipts 12,000. Market lower. Bulk \$16.10@16.25; heavy \$16.20@16.35; lights \$16@16.20; pigs \$12@15.75.

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$12.25@13.50; western steers \$8.50@12.50; cows \$6.50@10.50; heifers \$7@11; stockers and feeders \$7@11.50.

Sheep, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Lambs \$16@17; yearlings \$13@14.50; wethers \$11@13; ewes \$10@12.25.

Of 350 claims received by the British government for relief for air raid damage the smallest was for \$1.00 for a doll's dress, and the largest for \$1,450 for furniture.

GROUND GLASS, MAYBE

Washington, Jan. 24.—Discovery of "impurities" in candy supplied to canteens of navy ships today caused the issue of an order suspending the sale of candy to the men and also the purchase of additional supplies pending investigation.

Navy department officials were careful not to say what the impurities were but the announcement of the order immediately caused a recurrence of the report that powdered glass had been discovered. There was no confirmation for this, however, and no cases of sickness from eating the candy have been reported.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Discovery that moonshine whiskey is increasing rapidly in bone dry states and that quantities have been sold illicitly to soldiers in southern camps caused internal revenue commissioner Roper to announce today a nationwide campaign against illegal distillation in connection with state governors.

BACK TO INDIANA

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 24.—Albert Sullivan, alias Albert Trahan, a soldier in an artillery regiment encamped at Fort Bliss, was arrested here today and will be taken back to Jeffersonville, Ind., for identification as a man said to have escaped from the Indiana state reformatory on August 31. A prison agent arrived here today and claimed to have identified Sullivan by finger prints in his possession. Sullivan was scheduled for a boxing bout at Fort Bliss tomorrow night.

MAN WILL RECOVER

El Paso, Jan. 25.—A. T. Gilmore, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident on the lower valley road Monday, was so much improved today that it was announced at the hospital he would recover. He was driving with a party of friends when the car struck a telephone pole. One of the occupants of the car, William C. B. Wood, was killed and Gilmore had his skull fractured. He came here from Phoenix several years ago and is connected with the Pullman company.

INVESTIGATING CAMP

Deming, N. M., Jan. 23.—A commission appointed by the governor of Iowa, is now here to make an investigation of the living conditions and training of the Iowa state troops which are included in the division now in training at Camp Cody. The commission is headed by Judge J. W. Kenedy of Sioux City, Ia. This is the third commission sent here to investi-

BURLESON NAMED TO SUCCEED HIMSELF

NOMINATION SET TO THE SENATE IS PROMPTLY CONFIRMED

Washington, Jan. 24.—President Wilson today sent to the senate a re-nomination of Postmaster General Burleson.

This action was taken because of a law which stipulates that the postmaster general shall not hold office for more than thirty days after the end of the term for which he was appointed. None of the other cabinet members has been renominated but it is contended that it is not necessary.

The unusual situation was brought about by a recent agitation contending that all hold over members of the cabinet were in office illegally. Except in the case of the postmaster general the administration contends no renomination is necessary. The senate immediately went into executive session to consider Burleson's renomination. There were rumblings of opposition.

Mr. Burleson's nomination was confirmed, however, within a few minutes.

Washington, Jan. 24.—A joint conference of the five big packers and representatives of the union employees will be held tomorrow, in the office of Secretary Wilson in an effort to reach a basis of discussion for settlement of industrial questions which have threatened a strike in the packing plants.

Both sides announced that they had accepted the secretary's invitation to the conference, but the packers said they were going to meet the union representatives as individuals and not as representatives of the packing house union.

I. W. W. ARRESTED

Paterson, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Charles Krattiger, a silk worker, acting secretary of the local I. W. W., was arrested here last night on a federal warrant from Chicago, where he was indicted several weeks ago for conspiracy against the government.

Krattiger took a leading part in the Patterson silk mills strike of 1913 and was arrested several times. I. W. W. literature and correspondence were seized by the police with Krattiger.

FIRST EFFORT ON PART OF DEMOCRATS TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL

REPUBLICANS SUPPORTING PRESIDENT BUT WILL NOT STAND FOR BLUNDERS

Washington, Jan. 21.—The greatest political debate in the senate since the United States went to war, burst out today when Senator Stone, disregarding the advice of other administration captains, arraigned leaders of the republican party as playing politics with the war with the object of taking the government in their own hands by partisan criticism. Few prepared to reply, the republican senate leaders took copious notes of the denunciation and gave it closest attention. Making his general charges in most vigorous terms, Senator Stone then dramatically marshalled his "witnesses," as if before a court, to prove them.

Senator Penrose came first; then Chairman Wilcox of the republican national committee and lastly the star witness, Colonel Roosevelt, whom Senator Stone denounced as "the most potent agent the kaiser has in America," and "the most seditious man of consequence in America."

Despite several conferences with other leaders, who were apprehensive of a partisan address at this time, the Missouri senator delivered his speech with characteristic emphasis and gestures and in full, and the republican openly prepared to meet the onslaught.

When Senator Stone declared Colonel Roosevelt apparently could say things which less important persons might say only by subjecting themselves to arrest, Senator Penrose interrupted him with words tumbling out, by demanding: "Does the senator advance the extraordinary doctrine that every citizen hasn't the right to say what he thinks about Mr. Wilson without going to jail? Does he say that citizens haven't the right to say that Mr. Wilson surrounds himself with persons so incompetent that the war program has been seriously delayed, or that he hides himself away inaccessibly?"

"I did not say that; I will explain," said Senator Stone calmly, in reply.

"The senator ought to explain," Senator Penrose retorted. "It is a remarkable doctrine to say that anybody cannot criticize Mr. Wilson without going to jail."

"During his denunciation of Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Stone's vehemence mounted and he strode into the center aisles, shouting his words, with clenched fist upraised. After citing the arrest of a Mr. Shanks at St. Louis for criticizing the president, Senator Penrose again interrupted. The municipal police of federal agents of the department of justice arrested him. Senator Stone replied that it appeared unimportant but would advise the senate.

"It is important," persisted Senator Penrose. "I presume he was arrested by agents appointed by the president. It was unjustifiable, and an outrage, an impressive illustration of the high handed methods of the administration."

Saying he would like to help Senator Stone "elucidate his argument," Senator Penrose declared Private Ernest L. Snyder at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., has been sentenced to ten years at hard labor and dis-

honorably discharged for "villifying the president and objecting to the draft law. Nothing has occurred in Russia of a greater outrage.

"Is the senator going to present any proof that Colonel Roosevelt is a republican?" asked Senator Borah.

"He certainly is," rejoined Senator Stone. "He works with you. I don't know if he works with the Idaho senator. He used to but I think he is with the Pennsylvania senator now."

"If it isn't treason, I might say," ventured Senator Penrose, "that Mr. Wilson in his first election was under much obligation to Mr. Roosevelt."

When Senator Stone concluded after speaking an hour, and three quarters, Senator Lodge made reply for republicans, and began by saying that the Missouri senator's speech itself was a most striking injection of partisanship into the war.

Senator Lodge declared that so far there had been no touch of political strife, both branches of congress labored together with the common desire of prosecuting the war.

"Today the Missouri senator to my regret, made distinctly a political speech. I do not propose to imitate his example. But I must say a few words to repel his misrepresentations of the republican party.

Senator Lodge reminded Senator Stone that republicans had voted for all the great war measures.

"Some of them would have failed without republican votes," said he. "The republicans have cast no party vote since April 2 last and will cast none during the war."

"The only fault I ever found is that the administration has failed to take the best from its own party. There have been many called from what has been called 'the dwellers in the twilight zone.'

"There has been a great desire to appoint men who have wandered from one party to another. They have been put in high places."

He added that too many were now exerting great powers who are characterized by their "insignificance."

Senator Lodge then took the Missouri senator's references to the many investigations being conducted by the senate.

"Is this congress to stand in silence while blunders, delays and losses are allowed to pass by?" demanded Senator Lodge, "and be accused of treason in trying to make it better?"

"These investigations have revealed many things to the people which cry for remedy and there is little revealed but what the enemy does not already know.

"What do you think the effect will be on the German minds when they read of the fuel orders?" he demanded.

Senator Lodge praised Colonel Roosevelt declaring his "life was an open book."

"One thing that can be said about him is that he never had any secrets from the American people. They can judge him and they will."

"Mr. Roosevelt offered himself to service and was refused," Senator Lodge continued. "He supported the president at least in trying to have American merchantmen armed and in the declaration of war. He is supporting the war in every way he can. His four sons are in the war, three on the Flanders front today."

"The senator says Mr. Roosevelt is guilty of treason because of these ar-

guments criticizing the administration. Is it treason to say that our lack of preparation has cost the allies thousands and thousands of lives, cost hundreds of our own and millions upon millions of dollars? That is the naked truth. Is it treason to point to conditions in our camps? Then General Gorgas ought to be courtmartialled.

"Men all over the country, and Roosevelt is one, have one idea—to win the war. They forget party, they forget everything but for that purpose these men won't sit silent and accept mistakes and delays which they think may cause disaster in the war. The arrest of a man in St. Louis was cited. If it is thought that Mr. Roosevelt deserves prosecution as much as that man why don't they prosecute him? The senator undertakes to put criticism and disloyalty on the same basis. We all owe to the president all the support we can give him and we've given it. But our first allegiance is to the country and the cause."

"And," Senator Lodge earnestly declared in conclusion, "as we see things going wrong, we shall call attention of the country to them. We shall vote all powers and money to the president but if money is wasted and powers ineffectively used, we would be traitors if we sat silent and let the country drift into disaster because somebody calls it treasonable."

Rioting in Streets

London, Jan. 22.—The strike movement which assumed such menacing dimensions in Austria on Sunday was virtually ended Monday morning when the strikers either resumed work or held meetings at which a decision was reached to go back to their tasks today, according to news agencies dispatches from Switzerland.

Before this, however, the strike and the food demonstration accompanying it had spread throughout the empire, including Galicia and had everywhere assumed a political character with the demand for peace taking precedence over everything else.

On Sunday evening, according to a wireless press dispatch from Berne, disorderly scenes took place when hungry marchers were arrested and a number of shops looted in Vienna. One crowd attempted to cut its way toward the imperial palace but was driven back by the guards. The police were unable to handle the mobs, which ran rioting some of the streets. Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, who had returned from the peace parley at Brest-Litovsk had a conference with Emperor Charles Monday following which two high officials of the foreign office were sent to Berlin.

The government now has the support of the more moderate socialists in its effort to quiet the population but the radical wing, according to the Munich Neuste Nachrichten is making further demands, such as the release of Wr. Friedrich Adler, serving a long prison term for killing Count Karl Stuerghk, Austrian premier in October, 1916.

Austrian Workmen Hungry

London, Jan. 22.—Austria-Hungary's cry for peace, accompanied apparently by a condition of incipient revolt, is featured by the morning newspapers as a fact that is hurrying the dual monarchy to a crisis. Dispatches from Amsterdam show that workers have become desperate because of lack of

food and general war weariness. There is an evident connection of the strike movement with the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk which have encouraged the socialists to insist that the war shall not be prolonged merely for the territorial aggrandizement.

While most newspapers here attach the greatest importance to the upheaval and some infer that the Austrian government in encouraging the movement in a genuine endeavor to create peace, the fact that the censorship has permitted reports to be telegraphed from Vienna with unwonted freedom suggests to other commentators that there may be a deliberate purpose behind the license allowed in Vienna. The Daily Mail for instance, suggests that it may be a case of shamming death to impress the labor parties of the entente countries with the idea that Austria is ready to accept Bolsheviki peace.

Reports from Switzerland mention the arrest of peace demonstrators at some places in Austria. Clashes between Hungarian civilians and soldiers are reported while in some instances it is said the soldiers refused to fire on the demonstrators when ordered to do so. At Gratz where the trouble is acute, the soldiers abandoned their loaded machine guns to the rioters. A German newspaper reports that Dr. von Seydler the Austrian premier has resigned and that Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian premier, has determined to retire next month, are not supported by any official announcements.

Change in Command

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Monday, Jan. 21, (By the Associated Press).—General Sztozar Borevic has been appointed to succeed the Archduke Eugene in command of the entire enemy front against Italy, and it is said the change may have a considerable effect on the campaign. The two conspicuous enemy figures on this front have been Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, commanding the mountain front and General Borevic commanding along the Piave.

General Borevic is the junior of the field marshal, Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, who retains the command on the mountain front has represented the extreme element opposed to Italy.

General Borevic's tactics on the Italian front have been uniformly defensive, rarely offensive.

The appointment of General Borevic therefore, is construed as confirming reports that the enemy proposes to maintain a defensive attitude on the Italian front from the present. It is also regarded as a concession to the Slav element of Austria, as Borevic is of Slavo-Croatian origin. General Borevic stands entirely outside the military court favorites like Conrad von Hoetzendorf, who up to this time has directed the Austrian military policy against Italy.

GERMAN SHIPS IN SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 22.—The 30 German ships seized by Brazil when it entered the war have been chartered by the French government for war purposes. The vessels represent an aggregate of about 130,000 gross tons.

The senate committee will have a hard time convincing Mr. Baker that he is not a brilliant success as a war conductor.

LAND CASE BEFORE COURT OF APPEALS

District Attorney Chester A. Hunker has gone to St. Louis, to appear for the defendant in the United States circuit court of appeals in the case of the Glenn Investment Company vs. Eugenio Romero, treasurer. The present litigation is an outcome of a decision by the supreme court of the state some time ago, involving the amount necessary to be paid to redeem tax certificates sold by the county to the Glenn Investment company.

Three years ago the legislature enacted a law providing that where property delinquent for taxes had been twice offered for sale at public auction for the amount of taxes, costs and penalties due, and no one purchased, that the county commissioners might fix a minimum rate at which such property might be sold and again offer it for sale at auction, accepting the minimum rate if no higher bids were made. The owner of the property was specifically permitted to save his property from tax sale by paying the minimum rate at any time before the sale. Another section of the statute provides that the owner may at all times redeem his property by paying to the purchasers the purchase price with accrued interest.

Under the 1915 law, the San Miguel county commissioners fixed the minimum price receivable for delinquent property at the face amount of taxes, cutting off all accrued costs and penalties. The Glenn Investment company purchased many thousands of dollars worth of property in San Miguel and Mora counties as well as in other counties of New Mexico under this arrangement. The company claimed that in order to redeem, it was necessary for the owner to pay the face value together with the costs and penalties that had been deducted from the purchase price by the county commissioners and the accrued interest. In a number of counties this rule was adopted, but in San Miguel county the treasurer required court authority. Accordingly, J. M. Cunningham and S. B. Davis, Jr., as administrators for the estate of F. H. Pierce brought a suit in the district court setting up that the total amount necessary to redeem was the purchase price paid by the Glenn Investment company together with interest that had accumulated since the purchase the amount in dispute thus being the deduction made by the county commissioners from the purchase price.

The district court and later the supreme court held that the Glenn Investment company could receive no more for the redemption than they had paid, save the interest that had since accumulated. The county treasurer thereupon prepared to redeem tax certificates by accepting the amounts originally shown to be due less the amount of penalties and interest that had been deducted by the commissioners to enable them to make the sale. He was enjoined by an order from the federal court. The Denver corporation, declaring that a federal question was at issue and that its rights were in jeopardy had filed an action in the United States court at Santa Fe, setting up all of its certificates, and asking for a hearing. Park and Gibson,

a Denver firm, appeared for the company. Ward and Hunker and S. B. Davis, Jr., who is also one of the attorneys in the present hearing, for the treasurer.

After two hearings, one before Judge Pollock and one before Judge Neblitt, the federal district court held that no federal question was involved and the ruling of the state supreme court was final. From this decision, the Denver company now appeals to the circuit court. The amount of rebated penalties and costs claimed by the company, amount to a large sum as the result of the suit will guide other counties and also determine the question of future sales. Also thousands of taxpayers who have allowed their property to go delinquent are directly interested.

LOANING SAVINGS TO GOVERNMENT WILL HELP KEEP DOWN ADVANCES

Washington, Jan. 22.—Effect of credit expansion on the general rise of prices, and the part the American people can play in counteracting inflation by wartime economies were emphasized today by the federal reserve board in its annual report to congress.

Explaining that even though credit expansion is not entirely responsible for increase in prices, the board says "it regards it as one of its most important duties to prevent, as far as practicable, expansion of banking credit from running an uncontrolled course.

"Goods and credits," says the report "must be saved to the utmost of our ability in order to check the upward movement of prices and in order to free for the use of the government the goods and savings required for the winning of the war."

The present condition of a greatly expanded currency will be improved, the board believed, as the public performs its duty of absorbing the government loans out of savings."

Before the third liberty loan, the report adds, federal reserve banks must reduce their investments to strengthen reserves and avoid further expansion that has accompanied the last two liberty loans. The board does not say specifically how it proposes to do this.

Among the many radical influences of the war on the money markets, the board explained that one of the most pronounced had been the effort of certain interest to the federal reserve system absorb 90-day notes or other short term paper accepted with the provision of repeated renewals. The board had persistently opposed any such effort to destroy liquidity of the banks' assets, on which the system was based, the report said, but it admitted that the difficulties of private and corporate financing was so great as to justify action by congress.

The most serious problem corporate financing, has been removed by government operation of railroad says the report, but the situation remains serious. The board therefore suggests early consideration by congress of the problem of corporate financing in the belief that no satisfactory solution will be found that does not involve some degree of governmental intervention. The board is of the opinion that some plan for government intervention can be worked out

which would meet the requirements of the situation satisfactorily."

Referring to the finances of the government loans and to the aid given by the federal reserve system, the report says: The federal reserve notes will more readily attain the position originally intended for it—from being an occasional emergency currency used to supplement deficiencies in the supply of other existing forms of currency, it is becoming the most important constituent of our circulating medium, responding promptly and naturally to currency requirements from whatever source, thus giving to our whole currency a kind and degree of elasticity it has never before possessed.

Earnings of the 12 federal reserve banks in 1917 were reported as \$15,300,000 gross and \$11,200,000 net with declared dividends of about \$6,800,000. The board's expenses have been a little less than \$250,000 and the cost of administering the gold settlement fund has been only \$3,500, or 1 1-3 per cent per \$1,000. The entrance of the state banks and trust companies during the year strengthened the system greatly, says the report. Although the gold reserves increased enormously in quantity, the proportion of reserves to deposits fell in proportion to the expansion of credit. No radical amendments of the reserve act are suggested. Minor changes recommended include election of directors of reserve banks by a simple method; provision for printing bigger denomination of federal reserve notes; provision for incorporation of foreign trade banks under federal reserve charter and permission for national banks to establish branches in their cities.

FUNSTON HAS A "ZONE"

Camp Funston, Kan. Jan. 21.—Recreation, amusement and shopping facilities are provided for the soldiers of Camp Funston, national army cantonment, through the "zone" which now is nearing completion. It is said to be the only institution of its kind at any training camp in the country.

For a half mile along the north side of the military parade grounds stretches the zone. Many buildings of architectural beauty, at least so judged by the national army men here whose view embraces only barracks and army buildings of uniform construction are located in the zone. These include three theaters, an arcade containing every conceivable type of shop, pool halls, barber shops, two bnaks, the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, the Knights of Columbus building, restaurants, a library and other buildings.

The zone was planned and put through by Major Leonard Wood, commandant of the camp, now in France. It has been constructed without a cent of expense to the government, private enterprise under official direction being utilized. It is expected the zone will be completed some time early in February, at which time the official opening will be held.

DOESN'T CARE A RAP FOR WHAT SENATOR STONE SAYS ABOUT HIM

Washington, Jan. 22.—Colonel Roosevelt came to town today and received a steady stream of callers at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

The colonel frankly said his purpose

in coming to the capital now was to help speed up the war and confer with friends in congress. He disclaimed any purpose of replying to Senator Stone's speech in the senate yesterday.

"I am infinitely less interested in what Senator Stone says about me than in what the president says about Senator Chamberlain," said Colonel Roosevelt. "The national motto at this time should be 'Tell the truth and speed up the war.' I expect to see Senator Chamberlain before I see any one else, and then to see Senator Hiram Johnson, of California and shall have nothing further to say until after I have seen them, and perhaps not until a little later.

"I hope to see Senators Wadsworth and Curtis and Representatives Baer and Gallivan. My purpose in coming here is to help by any means in my power to render more speedy and more effective America's entrance into the war; for though we have been at war nearly a year, we have not yet really entered into it.

"Also I wish to aid in backing Senator Chamberlain and Representatives Madden and Kahn in their fight for universal military training. These gentlemen and their followers are performing a great public service."

Colonel Roosevelt later made this additional statement:

"I am here to help every man who sincerely desires to speed up and make effective our work in the war, that is, both the affirmative and negative side, to stand by the efficient man and against the negligent man."

MOBILIZATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN FOR FARM WORK MAY BE NECESSARY

Rome, Monday, Jan. 21—"Food is the most important matter before the allies," David Lubin, American representative in the international institute of agriculture said today. "It is useless to deceive ourselves. It is necessary to feed our armies well and in view of the increasing consumption of food and decreasing production we shall be unable to do this unless exceptional weather prevails this spring and unless extraordinary measures are applied. I am reporting to the state department and also to congress that Europe's crops may be worse than last year's and that the mobilization of women of the United States for farm work may be necessary. We should also consider plans for devoting land in the eleven arid states to grazing purposes, then the United States will be able to supply cattle for replenishment of the diminishing stocks.

"Our allies are depending upon the United States. Without its help they would reach a condition similar to that in Germany and Austria in which there is merely food enough for the armies, with the civilian population dying off."

Washington, Jan. 22.—A sub-committee of the republican national executive committee, meeting here today voted to recommend to the national committee, which meets at St. Louis February 12, the continuation of the 1916 campaign committee which includes six progressives and the creation of an advisory committee of women and to suggest that the advisory committee of the 1916 campaign be invited to meet with the national committee.

**GENERAL PERSHING'S REPORT
CONTAINS NO
DETAILS**

Washington, Jan. 23—General Pershing today reported three American infantrymen killed in action on January 21. He gave no details. The dead are: Private Albert Cook, West Almond, N. Y.; Private Harry V. Garman, Catawba, Va., and Private Leo E. Radi, Cleveland, O.

These are the first reports of men killed in action in more than two months. In the opinion of army officers here the appearance of "killed in action" in the reports does not necessarily mean that American battalions have returned to front line trenches for further training after an absence of some weeks but that is the interpretation being generally placed on the news.

For military reasons the war department declined today to say whether a definite sector had been taken over by the Americans.

Casualties resulting from participation by Americans in a reconnoitering party conducted by French troops or from a chance hit by enemy artillery among a party of dispatch riders, would all be reported under the head of killed in action. Army officers pointed out also that occasional shells are exchanged all along the front for the purpose of rectifying ranges or to demolish a troublesome vantage point on the other side and that men killed as a result of such exchanges are considered to have fallen in action.

GREATEST IN HISTORY IS REPORTED FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, Jan. 23—America's foreign trade surpassed all record in 1917, amounting to \$9,178,000,000, official figures issued today by the department of commerce showed, a gain of nearly \$1,300,000,000 over 1916. December exports of \$580,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000 over november, caused the big increase in the year's total.

The year's exports amounted to \$6,226,000,000, imports, \$2,952,000,000. Free imports formed 72 per cent of the total.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States has nearly doubled in the last two years, amounting to \$3,274,000,000 in 1917 as compared with \$1,776,000,000 in 1915. Gold imports amounted to \$538,000,000, against \$686,000,000 in 1916, the decrease being due largely to the fact that since the United States entered the war purchases by the allies have been financed by credits instead of by transfer of gold.

Exports of gold amounted to \$372,000,000, compared with \$156,000,000 in 1916.

Silver imports amounted to \$53,000,000 against \$32,000,000 in 1916, and exports were valued at \$84,000,000 against \$71,000,000 for 1916.

B. F. Baca, county school superintendent, is furnishing each teacher of San Miguel county with all the data regarding the Thrift Stamp campaign. He is urging that campaigns be started in all rural districts to the end that the spirit of thrift and national service be carried into all the homes of the county. During the summer institute Mr. Baca will take up the work more extensively.

**ALL THAT RAILROADS WILL
HAUL FOR THE
PRESENT**

Washington, Jan. 23—An embargo on all freight except food, fuel and war munitions, on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Ohio, east of the Ohio river and Philadelphia, and Reading was authorized today by director General McAdoo.

"On account of the extremely severe weather which has particularly affected operation of railroads crossing the Alleghany mountains," said the railroad administration announcement. Director General McAdoo, upon recommendation of Regional Director Smith, authorized him to place an embargo upon all freight except food, fuel and such war munitions and war supplies as are specifically approved by the war department upon the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh. Baltimore and Ohio, east of the Ohio river and Philadelphia and Reading for the purpose of enabling those lines, which are the heaviest bituminous coal carriers, to continue specializing upon coal for the double purpose of supplying the acute conditions in New England and the harbor of New York and elsewhere, and in the provision of empty cars for mines and coke ovens. "This embargo is a temporary one. It should last but a few days if the weather moderates."

The practical effect of this order will not greatly change conditions of the last few days, it was stated by railroad administration officers, since local embargoes already have been declared by many eastern railroads with the general approval of Mr. Smith.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23—A universal seven-hour day during the period of the war, instead of present spasmodic suspension of industries by the fuel administration to conserve coal and relieve railroads congestion, was suggested today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor in a speech to the convention of the United Mine Workers.

Fuel administration officials are pleased with the embargo, moving nothing but coal, food and essential war freight, officials declared the Pennsylvania railroad would be able to supply coal immediately to territory short all the winter.

NO LOCAL BORDER GUARD

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 23—The proposed cavalry division for guarding the Texas border will not be authorized, according to private advices received here from Washington. Instead the cavalry unit now guarding the border will remain here for the present. The cavalry division forming here now was announced officially by the war department as an overseas command for service in France. According to this advice the formation of a division composed of cow boys and ranchers was not advisable at this time because of the possibility of frequent conflict with the military.

AUTOISTS PAY IT

New York, Jan. 23—The Standard Oil company of Indiana today declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

**CAPTAIN TOULOUSE HAS BEEN
CALLED INTO ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE**

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—Information here is that Captain J. H. Toulouse, field man for Ralph C. Ely, food administrator for New Mexico and successor to M. A. Otero as head of the third party movement in this state, has been called to Linda Vista to active service, Captain Toulouse being on the reserve list.

Because of this summons, it is said, Mr. Ely went to Washington recently partly to consult the food administration regarding the duties of that position and partly to consult Senator A. A. Jones as to Toulouse's successor.

It seems that considerable difference has arisen in local democratic circles regarding the best man for the field work, the importance of it becoming more and more apparent as the time for the state campaign, in which a United States senator, a representative in congress and the entire state ticket will be chosen.

Because of his assistance to former Governor M. A. Otero, who is now United States marshal of the Panama canal zone at \$6,000 a year, it is understood that a movement is on foot to secure the services of George Armijo as successor to Captain Toulouse, and that the matter has been taken up with Senator Jones and T. J. Guilfoil, secretary of the state democratic central committee, who is also in Washington.

Except for the fact that Captain Toulouse has been called to report at Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, there is nothing but rumor regarding future events. It has not been ascertained so far as definite information goes, whether Mr. Armijo would accept the position, should it be tendered to him, and there is no certainty that Mr. Ely has him in mind seriously for the position of food administration field manager in New Mexico, so that such appointment would be considered good politics by Senator Jones.

BONDS RECOVERED

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 23—An audit of the securities of the federal reserve bank here which began Sunday after the arrest of W. F. Drummond, in Denver, a former employe who confessed to the theft of \$65,000 in Liberty bonds, was finished today and showed \$65,000 missing. Of these, \$62,000 have been recovered and the bank announced today that the three missing \$1,000 bonds had been located.

"There have been few men employ-

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animal was caught in shipment at Glenrio, N. M., by Inspector E. N. Crossett, of Tucumcari, N. M.
One cow.
Branded
Left shoulder



Branded
Left ribs
Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 11-1-19, said date being two years from date sale reported.

**CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.**

No. 202 B6-181 A
First pub. Jan. 15, last pub. Jan. 30, '18.

ed by the bank who were so well endorsed both as to character and capacity as Drummond," a statement issued by the bank said.

VACANCY EXISTS

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—W. A. Berryhill still serving as county commissioner for Chaves county, although his home is in that part of Chaves county now in the county of Lea, is not entitled to continue in office, according to an opinion given today by Attorney General Harry L. Patton, on the inquiry of Governor Lindsey, who will have to fill the vacancy by appointment.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Antilano Sanchez, Galisteo, N. M.

One three or four year old red white faced cow, 700 lbs., dehorned.

Branded
Left shoulder

Branded
Left ribs

Branded
Left hip

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.**

No. 194 B6 154 A
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Magdalena, N. M., by Inspector Frank H. Clark, of Albuquerque.

One yearling steer.
Branded
Right hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before November 4, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

**CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.**

No. 198-B6 156 B
First pub. Jan. 15, last pub. Jan. 30, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Luis Tafoya, Haynes N. M.

One four year old striped white faced mare, weighing about 900 lbs.

Branded
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.**

No. 196 Book 6 Page 154 C
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

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INTIMATES THAT HE MAY MATERIALLY INCREASE PASSENGER RATES

Washington, Jan. 23.—Fuel administrator Garfield and Director General McAdoo at a conference this afternoon went over details of a plan of regional distribution of coal. It probably will be put into operation within a short time. It would eliminate cross hauling and do away with, to a large extent, extremely long hauls. The plan divides the country into a series of zones, each being supplied from a particular mining district. It was proposed originally by Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the coal committee of the council of national defense and has the approval of railroad officials. After the conference Garfield said the railroad embargo was not discussed. The fuel and railroad administrations he said are working in close co-operation.

Dr. Garfield indicated that the regional coal distribution plan probably will be worked out within a few days and put into operation at once. Contracts, he said, will not be abrogated but will be shifted so as to work no hardships on either the seller or user of coal.

Mr. McAdoo thought federal control would not affect the states rights to tax the roads. He did not believe an increase in passenger fares to discourage travel was necessary but if freight congestion became so acute as to demand passenger equipment, he said, he would not hesitate materially to increase passenger rates.

McAdoo reiterated his belief that the president has power to fix interstate rates, but he believed the state commissions should continue their supervision over intra-state rates.

The railroad administration, he said, will decide just what lines are needed by the government, and those not needed will be advised to continue their operation in the same manner as before federal control began.

NOTED LABOR LEADER DOUBTS THE EFFICIENCY OF ORDER

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—The leading feature of the annual convention of the United Mine Workers today, was the address of President Gompers, which follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mr. Gompers' speech to the miners was regarded as labor's message to the country on the action of the fuel administration. He prefaced his declaration for a seven hour day with a defense of those in high governmental station who may have made mistakes. They are prompted, he said, by the patriotic purpose to win the war and to think that the great transition from peace to war could be made without mistakes was asking the impossible. "The order issued a few days ago is regarded as an absolute necessity," he said. "You know there is a discussion to repeal or modify the Sherman anti-trust law. I am not going to offer any excuse for the railroads; they have been lax so long, but the Sherman law forbade them to do what the director general of the railroads has the right to do. The jam had occurred and was increasing and something had to be done to relieve the situation. If the ice king has interfered there can be no help for that. I think there is one mistake in the

making, and I trust it will be changed or modified. I refer to the closing of the industrial and commercial plants of our country one additional day each week. I think it is a mistake to have a whole day, such as Monday, idle, and involving from Saturday afternoon until Tuesday morning. I believe if the order were changed so that instead of there being ten, nine or eight hours as a day's work the same power proclaim a universal seven hour day during the war, better results would follow.

"We would have practically the same results in the conservation of fuel and all other needful commodities. It would not do violence to the history, the traditions, the work and the practical operation of industry and commerce.

"I trust that the suggestion may find lodgement somewhere and bring about that change; but if it does not, I am going to obey like a soldier of America; I am going to yield my judgment to the judgment and the actions of the men in whose hands the destinies of our republic are placed."

Mr. Gompers said there can be no neutrality in this war. "You have got to be either for autocracy or democracy," he declared. "Labor must make victory sure for democracy," he said, but sounded the warning that labor would not surrender the standards of life except to save the republic; that no sacrifices would be made simply to fill the pockets of the rich with large profits. On the train from New York to Indianapolis, he said, he heard the names of many men suggested to take the places of those in responsible governmental positions, but not one of those named, he added, ever has done a public service or expressed a word or thought in behalf of labor.

He mentioned no names. Mr. Gompers defined Bolsheviki to mean a group of men who are the extremest of the extremists, men who want their dreams to come true in one fell blow.

Declaring that the "czar in his palmy days never did more harm than the Bolsheviki have done," he reminded labor that it has its Bolsheviki in this country. He said there was one organization that had so conducted itself that it was now without power to make a showing, much less a fight. While Mr. Gompers did not name the organization, delegates said he plainly meant the Industrial Workers of the World.

From the convention hall Mr. Gompers went to the state capital, where he spoke at the meeting of the Indiana state council of defense.

"My only regret in the present situation," Mr. Gompers said, "is that I cannot fight. They will not take me. But I am serving to the best of my ability. I feel, too, that I am having some success in appealing to our working people to give wholehearted support to our country. The result of the war depends as much upon production and transportation as upon the men in the trenches. I hope it will not be necessary to suspend the laws or reduce the standards under which the working people of this country have labored. But should there come a great drive, a great emergency, fatigue counts for nothing, life itself counts for nothing, compared with the safety of the republic and the salvation of the ideals for which they stand—they count for everything. I want the workers of

this country to be willing to give their all, their very souls, that we may win this war. I want employers to take them into council, to advise with them and be fair with them, that we may work shoulder to shoulder, fight side by side, to make an assured triumph for those things for which we are all fighting."

ANNUAL LABOR CONFERENCE DECLARES GERMANY MUST BE WHIPPED

Nottingham, Eng., Jan. 23.—At the opening today of the annual labor conference, Frank Purdy, the president said that if Germany would not accept the terms of President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and the labor party had laid down as the minimum "we must fight on."

President Purdy said that in view of the declaration of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, Germany could claim no longer that she was fighting a defensive war.

"We see no signs yet," he added, "that Germany and her allies are willing to accept the principles enunciated by Lloyd George, Mr. Wilson and the labor party."

Mr. Purdy said peace by negotiation while Germany was occupying territory of other countries would be a victory for Germany.

"Peace, when it comes, must be a general peace, a just peace, a lasting peace that will secure liberty and freedom for all nations, great and small, a peace based on the will of the people," said Mr. Purdy. "It must be a peace in which labor, nationally and internationally, must play its part in order to secure full and fair consideration of its claims.

"We appreciate the lofty ideals which induced the United States to join the allies."

Whatever might be the view of the labor representatives as to the effect the Russian revolution had exerted on the course of the war, the president said, they welcomed it heartily because it had released the Russian people from thralldom. He continued: "If our responsible government and its allies had endeavored to appreciate the real meaning of the revolution they would not have been so lukewarm toward that great event."

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution welcoming the statements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson and calling upon the allies to formulate their war aims at the earliest possible moment.

"Will Germany agree to evacuate Belgium, northern France and the other territories over which she holds sway?" asked President Purdy. There were cries of: Yes, and Ireland. "If the German people and the German government," Mr. Purdy continued, "are sincere in their desire for peace based on the principles of righteousness and justice, the way is open to them, but it must be a peace which will leave no germs behind for future wars.

"At present the military party in Germany is in the ascendency."

Peace by negotiation while Germany held the territories she had conquered, the speaker declared, would fasten militarism more strongly upon the people of the world. The action of the United States in joining the allies was appreciated, he said, not so much because of its help as because of the unity of English-

speaking peoples the world over had been demonstrated thereby.

Arthur Henderson, former member of the British war cabinet, on behalf of the executive moved that the membership of the party should consist of all organizations, with those men and women who were individual members of a local labor party and that they should subscribe to the program of the party.

LACK OF PRACTICALLY ALL FOOD STUFFS CAUSES GENERAL UNREST

Petrograd, Jan. 23.—Since the dissolution of the constituent assembly and the disappearance of any immediate hope of reconciling the striving political parties, public attention in northern Russia is centered on the bread shortage, the lack of practically all food stuffs, the breakdown of transportation and the commercial stagnation as the result of the closing of the banks.

Moscow, Petrograd and all the larger cities of north Russia have little bread.

The bread allowance in Petrograd today has been reduced to a quarter of a pound daily and the food commission has limited eggs to children under three years, each child to have four eggs a month. But eggs are not obtainable at any price. The commission also has limited fresh meat to children between the ages of three and 12 with a half pound monthly to each child. Potatoes have been substituted for bread at Novgorod and many other places in northern Russia but the cost is equivalent to eighteen cents per pound in Petrograd and consequently the masses of the people cannot buy them. A general suspension of passenger trains began today in an effort to speed the transportation of foodstuffs from Serbia and south Russia to the north. Members of the Railway Men's unions are remaining at their posts trying to maintain transportation.

Virtually all trains arriving at Petrograd are crowded with soldiers, the windows in many of the passenger cars having been broken by the passengers to get air.

Former bank employes in Moscow and Petrograd refuse to work under the Smolny institute. Withdrawals on checks are limited to 500 rubles to each depositor daily and long lines form at the banks because of the long delays and difficulties in getting money. Bolsheviki agents are opening safe deposit boxes and confiscating hoarded gold and silver for the government and turning paper money into current accounts for the owners. Street cars and lighting plants have suspended operations frequently in Petrograd because of lack of fuel.

London, Jan. 23.—The Bolsheviki foreign minister, who returned to Petrograd Monday night from Brest-Litovsk is quoted by the Exchange Telegraph corporation at Petrograd as saying the German terms preponderantly favored annexationists. Their object being to strangle Russia economically and politically. The Austrian delegates, the foreign minister said, played no active role in the negotiations, merely assenting to every proposal.

Large quantities of mistletoe are converted into wine every year by the country people in certain sections of England.

TIME AND PLACE DESIGNATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Las Vegas Optic:

Las Vegas, New Mexico.

All German alien enemies are required to register between February 4th, at 6 a. m. and February 9th, at 8 p. m. 1918.

It is earnestly desired to secure the registration of all such persons and the department has directed the widest publicity given this requirement. Will you not kindly publish in your paper the following information:

Persons Required to Register

All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German empire, or imperial German government, being males of the age of 14 years and upwards who are in the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as alien enemies.

Time and Place of Registration

To commence at 6 a. m. on February 4th, 1918, and to continue on each day successively thereafter between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. up to and including the 9th day of February, 1918, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Place of Registration

The nearest postoffice of the alien, except Roswell, Albuquerque, and Santa Fe, where the alien must register with the chief of police.

Suggestions and Instructions to Registrants

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officers are instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrants across the face of the photographs, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrants or his representative (with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description of the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blank) and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs. If the registrant cannot write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger print is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the military and the naval service of the United States.

The registrant is hereby informed

that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after 10 days but before 15 days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb print in the presence of the registration officer.

A. H. HUDSPETH,
United States Marshal.

MORE WOOL, MORE SHEEP

Harrisburgh, Pa., Jan. 21.—The more-wool-more-sheep movement is to be boomed at the Pennsylvania agricultural and live stock exhibition which opened in this city today. The exhibition will continue several days and will be attended by representatives of the farming interests from every quarter of the state.

NO NEW BONDS

Santa Fe, January 20.—A number of bond issues to be submitted to the voters of New Mexico this year for local improvements will be abandoned in accordance with the wishes of the federal government which urges that no new bonds be issued or new public works be undertaken. New buildings contemplated by various state institutions as well as by church denominations, will also go over until after peace comes again. Clovis, which had intended to vote \$100,000 on bonds for power, light and water plants, will probably postpone the undertaking. In Santa Fe the franchise of the water and light company expires and there had been talk of municipal ownership, but this, too, will probably have to be abandoned and the old franchise simply renewed for the time being.

INDIGESTION

If you have trouble with your digestion you should by all means try Chamberlain's Tablets. Mrs. G. W. Jackson, Litchfield, Ill., says of them, "I first took Chamberlain's Tablets about six years ago. At that time I was greatly troubled with my stomach. These tablets were the first medicine that helped me in the least. They not only afforded me quick relief, but by continuing their use cured me of indigestion."—Adv.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—The Spanish newspapers have just discovered that Leonu Trotzky, the Russian Bolshevik leader, was under arrest in Spain for a short time in 1916. He reached Spain from France in October of that year, but the police, having learned that he was "a dangerous anarchist," arrested him at Vigo, took him to Madrid and lodged him at the central prison from November 4 to 13 pending investigation. Subsequently, he was released, but was requested to leave the country. He then embarked at Barcelona for the United States.

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

It looks as if Senator Lafollette had arranged a separate peace with the senate committee on privileges and election which was popularly supposed to investigate him.

COMBATting BLACKLEG

Losses Serious This Year—Some Remedies and a Few Preventatives

Losses from blackleg have been unusually heavy this year in Colorado. Stockmen will do well to note the following well-known facts respecting this dread disease.

Blackleg is a germ disease affecting cattle only. Cattle from three months to three years are liable to become affected. Symptoms are swelling over the shoulder or hip with gas under the skin. Animals live but a few hours. There is no cure for the disease, aside from the serum—save your money. Roweling the dewlap, feeding sulphur and such things, will not prevent blackleg.

Two things will prevent blackleg, viz.: burning the carcasses and vaccination. If fuel is not available for burning, bury deep after covering with quick lime. Several vaccines are on the market, more or less reliable. The attenuated virus in pill, powder or string form.

The government blackleg vaccine is in powder form and must be placed in solution and given with a hypodermic syringe. The above vaccine may be obtained from the agricultural college free, but a vaccinating outfit is necessary, which costs \$4.50. The attenuated virus is not as reliable as improved methods of vaccination.

The germ-free blackleg vaccine (ag-gessin) is safe and very effective. One vaccination of this will confer a lasting immunity and will cost about 35 cents a dose administered. Given hypodermically.

Blackleg filtrate is germ free and very effective. It must be given with a hypodermic syringe and will cost about 20 cents a dose.

Anti blackleg serum confers only temporary immunity, but in large doses has curative value.

See the agricultural college exhibit at the coming stock show in Denver and talk these things over with the man in charge. It is your own fault if you lose calves from blackleg. It will be better to employ a veterinarian to administer these new treatments.—George H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural college, Fort Collins, Colo.

GETS GOOD RESULTS QUICKLY

These few lines from J. E. Haynes, McAlester, Okla., deserve careful reading by everyone who values good health: "I find no medicine which acts so mildly and quickly with good results as Foley Cathartic Tablets. They empty the stomach and bowels giving all of the digestive organs a healthy action." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

JUDGE DROPS DEAD

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 19.—Judge George F. Goodwin of the Third district court of Utah, dropped dead in court today.

CROUP AT MIDNIGHT WELL IN MORNING

"A few nights ago one of my patrons had a small child taken with croup about midnight," writes M. T. Davis, Bearsville, W. Va. "They came to my store and got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. Before morning the child had entirely recovered." Use only Foley's for coughs, cold, croup and grip. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SURVEY OF STEEL MARKET INDICATES THAT THERE IS NO SHORTAGE

Much has been said of late regarding the automobile business of this country in war times. A few days ago in Detroit there was a representative meeting of the industry primarily called by the Automobile chamber of commerce, and largely composed of its members and also included representatives of Motor Accessories and Manufacturers association. Every important concern in the industry was represented; besides a committee from the government. The men present were armed with facts gathered through a most thorough and extensive investigation of the labor and material situation and manufacturing conditions. The metal requirements for the government have been largely overestimated, it was said at the meeting, and with the industry running at normal speed, new sources of steel and similar manufactures would provide a surplus more than sufficient for the whole extra needs of the nation.

It is said that a shortage of gasoline is impossible; that the possible gasoline in sight exceeds the probable consumption. There has been no embargo ordered against the shipment of automobiles and there is not likely to be.

Regarding the automobile industry one of the members said:

"The automobile manufacturers are right now prepared without interfering with their regular production, to take two or three times the amount of business which the government has to place. They have voluntarily sent corps of experienced and high salaried production engineers to Washington to co-operate with the Industries committee in seeing that all the contracts to be placed are on the basis of the automobile standard of low production cost and high speed delivery.

"I think it is the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do his or her share toward dispelling the pessimistic gloom that hangs heavily in the hands of so many who are laboring under false impression. Pessimism within our ranks can do more to deter our plans than actual instruments of warfare.

"Our chief business at present is to win the war, but that can best be accomplished by keeping the wheels of industry turning at top speed. This country is big enough, strong enough and rich enough to do the lion's share of the work necessary to win this great war and at the same time take care of our everyday business affairs with greater success than ever, but it requires a little of the same spirit expressed by the brave Farragut in the civil war when he said "Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!"

HS RAISED TEN CHILDREN

Few women have raised 10 children and had the pleasure of seeing them all reach maturity in a sound and healthy condition. Mrs. Robert H. Doepel, Mattoon, Ill., is one of them. Mothers everywhere will be interested in knowing how she did it. Here is a helpful hint from her: "I found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the most wonderful remedy for croup I ever saw. I don't believe I could have brought up my children without it."

MISS PATTON SAYS GENERAL IS GOOD FRIEND OF FAMILY

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 21—Miss Anita Patton of San Marino, Cal., today denied the reports that she is engaged to General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France.

"There is nothing to it," Miss Patton said at the union station when asked for a statement for the Associated Press regarding the report published in a French newspaper recently.

"General Pershing is a good friend of our family and has visited us at our home but I cannot understand where such a report started and I wish the Associated Press would deny it for me and stop such an unfounded rumor," Miss Patton said.

She was accompanied by her father, George S. Patton, Sr. They are en route to Thomasville Ga. where they will visit relatives. Miss Patton's father also denied the report saying that the rumor must have reached France from some unfounded newspaper reports published in this country.

Miss Patton's brother, Lieutenant George S. Patton, was a member of General Pershing's staff in Mexico and accompanied him to France. He recently returned to the line.

LONDON PAPER CRITICIZES REPORT SUPPORTING HIGHER ARMY COMMAND

London, Jan. 21.—The Daily Mail publishes a two column contorted article vehemently attacking the government and the general staff in connection with the finding of the staff announced in the house of commons Tuesday, that the British higher army command had not been surprised by the German attack on the Cambrai front November 30, when the British lost part of the ground gained in the offensive a few days earlier. The article says the government, under the pressure of the general staff is hushing up the incident, while the Germans assert they captured or destroyed 123 tanks and captured 9,000 men and 100 guns. The writer adds:

"A particular army clique has had supreme military control for two years and has repeatedly failed to fulfill its own expectations and promises."

The Mail editorially endorses the writer of this article, blaming the Earl of Derby, secretary for war and General Sir Wm. Robertson, chief of the general staff, whose removal it suggests is desirable. It declares the public would like to see a man of the type of Sir Eric Geddes first lord of the admiralty at the war office.

MURDERED IN BED

Petrograd, Jan. 21—Shingaroff, minister of finance in the Kerensky cabinet, and Professor F. F. Kokoshkine, state comptroller under Kerensky, were murdered in their beds last night in the Marine hospital.

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

The woman hotel clerk has made her appearance in New York city

Washington, Jan. 21—President Wilson has served notice on democratic leaders in the senate that he will use all his influence and power to beat the bill to create a war council.

"The president will fight to the finish," was the word brought to the capitol today.

Despite the president's announced determination to oppose the bill with all his resources, it was introduced in the senate today as planned by Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee and with the approval of practically all the democrats of the committee who showed no disposition to recede.

Establishment of a war cabinet of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated executive ability" is provided in the bill. The war cabinet, the bill provides, shall be appointed by the president with the consent of the senate and is to have the following authority:

"To consider, devise and formulate plans and policies, general and special, for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war and to direct and procure the execution of the same.

"To supervise, co-ordinate, direct and control the function and activities of all executive departments, officials and agencies of the government, in so far as, in the judgment of the war cabinet it may be necessary or advisable for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war.

"To consider and determine upon its own motion or upon submission to it, subject to review by the president, all differences and questions relating to the conduct and prosecution of the war that may arise between any such departments, officials and agents of the government.

Another section would give the war cabinet power to use the service of any or all executive departments and bureaus.

Subject to review by the president the proposed cabinet would have authority to make any necessary orders to any department or bureau and all of the necessary rules and regulations. The secretaries of war and navy are directed to assign to the cabinet such command officers as may be requested and the president may appoint other officials to serve as subordinates of the cabinet. An initial appropriation of \$500,000 is proposed.

A provision limiting the life of the war cabinet to six months after the termination of the war, or at any earlier day after peace which the president may designate is provided.

The cabinet would be given authority over conservation of appropriation acts, subject to the president's revision.

HER TROUBLE IS GONE

Mrs. Thomas H Davis, Montgomery Ind., says she had trouble with her bladder and had doctored for several months without relief, when Foley Kidney Pills were recommended and she commenced using them and got relief. They relieve back ache, rheumatic pains, stiff, swollen joints and kidney trouble. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Santa Fe, Jan. 21—The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company has allotted to New Mexico \$300 of its donation to the Red Cross,

LETTERS FROM BOYS IN THE SERVICE

The following letter from David Hendin has been received by Jacob Geiselman, of the Optic, and will be found full of chatty gossip about the Vegas boys at Camp Funston:

Camp Funston, Kan.
Jan. 15, 1918.

Dear Geiselman:

I have been thinking of you every day. And how is the old bunch getting along? I surely miss the good Y bunch and the good times we had together.

I'll give you a little news if you'll give us fellows a little write-up once in a while. I have so much to say that I don't believe I can get it all in this letter, but maybe you would like to hear how the boys from Las Vegas are feeling.

Frank Winters was made room orderly for the week. He likes it fine, and he doesn't have to go out to drill. And those long hikes surely makes us poor fellows come to time.

I don't get out very often myself, and really don't know much about drilling, but I hear all about it before day is over.

Red Young, as the boys call him, is stepping right up, and as a sergeant we have to look up to him. I remember the time when he was not a bite better than the rest of us when the top sergeant would call us outside to police duty. I have done the same thing myself, but I never could get used to picking up the snipes that these sergents and corporals would throw on the ground. But when old Dutch Jones gets his melodious voice to working and says: "You birds get a move," we get busy on the job.

Corporal Culley is another bird that amuses the lieutenants with his squads, when he makes his squads east or west. And how he has learned to use his finger to keep time with, one, two, three, four, "get in step there. Squad halt!"

Frank Roberts is taking lessons on how to use a machine gun. And one of these days he will give us all a few instructions on how to use them.

Sergeant Koogler is often found on his bunk, reading some love stories, and building air castles till he falls asleep, and then asks for some one to help him in bed.

You remember Powder Face, I am sure. He can be seen trying to pull some of his stunts in bulldogging and roping with a shoe string and keeping the company awake all night talking in his sleep.

Guy Griffin hasn't been asleep all this time. He has a red hat cord now and is with the heavy artillery. He's often seen in front of his barracks taking up the sticks.

But poor Dave Hendin gets it from everybody. The last in bed and the first one up. And to hear Dave about 6:15 start those mournful sounds, they don't stop till the day is over.

Dan Trahey is still with Company C and we don't see him very often.

I see Doc Daugherty quite often with a mail sack on his back. And Doc has more friends than he really can take care of.

Linberg, or rather, Corporal Linberg thinks that he is going home.

We all wish him the best of luck. But there is no chance, and I overheard Corporal Roberts say the other day that he could fancy Corporal Linberg driving up to the dormitory and bringing back a lot of pretty girls.

Well old man Jake, if this is any good or you can fix it up, give us a little write-up. And if you wish, I can get a bit of news around here for the Optic.

Your Old Friend,
DAVID R. HENDIN.

The following letter was received by the Christmas committee of the local Red Cross society from Clifford H. Stewart who is now in France with Company E 10th Engineers, Forestry.

Dec. 20, 1917.

Christmas Committee,

East Las Vegas, N. M.

My Dear Friends:

Imagine a small boy receiving his first train of cars on Christmas morning and you will have my exact feeling of delight when I received the Xmas package.

I can never thank the committee enough but you can bet that every Sammy who receives one will be made a much happier soldier.

Thanking you I am,
CLIFFORD H. STEWART,
10th Engrs. (Forestry) American Expeditionary Forces, E. Co.

Lewis T. Carpenter, the internal revenue collector, has given the Optic the following blank, which is a correct outline of the information that the taxpayer must furnish the deputy collector before he can aid in making up your tax. Better clip this out and prepare your schedule accordingly.

Preliminary Statement

The following is a statement of my gross income and allowable deductions for the period from January 1, 1917 to December 31, 1917:

Gross Income

Salary	\$
Profession or vocation.....	
Business or trade.....	
Rent	
Interest	
All other sources	
Total	\$.....

Deductions

Business expenses	\$
Interest paid	
Taxes paid	
Taxes paid	
Losses sustained	
Bad debts charged off.....	
Depreciation on business property	
Total	\$.....

There are two things the taxpayer must bear in mind. The first is that under gross income must be included all money or its equivalent received from any and all sources during the year 1917 ;and under the head of deductions he must not deduct any living or household expenses or depreciation on his residence or automobile which is used for pleasure purposes.

The above statement must be presented IN PERSON to the collector of internal revenue or one of his deputies, in order that he may have the proper data to assist the taxpayer in making his return on the proper form.

LEWIS T. CARPENTER,
Collector.

Miss Mary Best is the largest producer of seed wheat in Kansas, outside the state agricultural college.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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The United States has not been accustomed to look to Mississippi for moral leadership. But it happens to be the state of Mississippi that leads off in ratifying the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. The legislature at Jackson acted within 15 minutes after the opportunity was offered to go on record. Some of our northern legislatures would like to have 15 years, or perhaps 115 years, to make up their minds.

Herbert Bigelow, the Ohio preacher, socialist and pacifist, who was horse-whipped as a traitor, is traveling around lecturing on the episode. What's the use?

Crown Prince Willy is reported to have paid a kindly visit to British wounded prisoners. Even a lapse into decency is better than eternal ennui.

The kaiser needn't be so boastful about the efficiency of his paper bullets. We've got some fine wooden guns.

It was once "Much Ado About Nothing," but now it is McAdoo about everything.

(Bellefonte (Penn.) Cor. Philadelphia Record)

The railroad crew that runs the shifting engine to and from the various mines in the Snowshoe region have found an answer to the question, "What makes a wildcat wild?" A few mornings ago, when the thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero, the crew were on their way out to a mine, when they saw a wildcat on the road ahead of them; but it was not until the engine was too close to stop it that they discovered the animal was fast, apparently by the head.

Not being able to stop, the engineer watched to see what would happen, and when the engine struck the cat it knocked it to one side, and, with a gurgling cry, the animal picked itself up and ran off into the woods.

Curious to know in what way the cat had become fastened on the track, the engineer stopped and the crew went back and were astonished to find the cat's tongue and larynx hanging to the rail.

The incident was explained when, upon further examination, they found that the cat had been to a spring nearby for a drink. It had evidently stepped in the water, and when it

was crossing the railroad it stepped onto the track, with the result that its foot immediately froze fast. Then, in attempting to lick its foot loose, its tongue froze fast.

Because of the inclemency of the weather and the impeding snows many persons accustomed to outdoor exercise are now laggards. Nothing could be more injudicious. The rising curve on the sickness chart is an unanswerable testimony in support of this declaration. Lack of oxygen and too much carbon dioxide are the main causes for morbidity. No class is suffering more than the ancient and honorable order of golfers, deprived of their fair ways and their putting green by unkind Boreas. Every man and woman, too, should, whenever possible, shake off the temptation of the warm room and spend an hour or two each day in the open. Exercise cures. Boerhaave, the great medical scientist, said truthfully that a man was more likely to get well by climbing a tree than by drinking a decoction of its leaves. In the same way it is better to have a frost-nipped ear than to be stuffed up with a cold, as the vernacular hath it. The snow shovel is an excellent substitute for the mashie and the mid-iron, and a two-mile walk over snowy paths of more value than the soothing balm of Gilead in bottles.

PROBLEMS OF FARMERS AND STOCKMEN ARE DISCUSSED

An important conference of stockmen and farmers took place at State College, N. M., last week. At the conference there was present 22 county agents of the state of New Mexico including our own representative of San Miguel county, M. R. Gonzalez. There were discussions of different problems which confronted the farmers and stockmen of New Mexico.

President A. D. Crile welcomed the visitors on the opening day and made a short address. "The standardization of the pinto bean" was the subject of the talk given by Hon. Isaac Barth of Albuquerque. Mr. Barth said that farmers should be more careful in the putting up of their beans before shipping. He stated that some shipments of beans sent east by farmers of New Mexico were turned down when received because of the carelessness

of the farmer in the packing of the beans before shipping. More care should be taken in putting up this product, says Mr. Barth, and farmers in planting the crop should see that their crop of beans are of uniform type.

While the bean crop of this year is three times as great as that produced last year, the farmers are receiving this year less money for their beans, it is said, and the farmers for this reason are holding a large amount of their crop. It is said that from 70 to 75 per cent of this year's bean crop is still in the hands of the farmer. Fred Yeaw, who is manager of the Oasis ranch at Roswell spoke on the growing of hogs for the commercial market. Common disease among live stock and how to treat them was the subject of the address given by Dr. E. P. Johnson. The most common diseases to guard against are blackleg and hog cholera is the opinion of Mr. Johnson and these plagues are being fought through the county agents. Eugene Grubb gave a very interesting talk in regard to the potato as an important factor in winning the world war. Mr. Grubb said that the potato has not only become a national food but is becoming a universal food as well. He was of the opinion that whenever possible the potato should be baked, that more food value is received in this form than in frying or preparing the potatoes in any other way. There is a big waste when the potato is peeled.

Charles Springer, who is president of the state highway commission was another speaker who gave his views on the federal aid law and its assistance to New Mexico's road building.

The fight against the prairie dog and other pests was given much discussion. These rodents are annually causing much loss in the state's crops and the fight against them is to be pushed by the state and United States government. The department of agriculture and the state each have furnished \$25,000 dollars for the extermination of these pests. The county agents and the cattlemen are expected to co-operate in this campaign which will result in an increase of crops which have hitherto been destroyed by pests. Mr. Gonzalez, county agent, states that the meetings at the State College were well attended, and that he expects an increase in the attendance each year of these meetings, as the farmer and stockman realize the immense good they accomplish and become acquainted with the purpose of the conventions.

COWBOYS ENLIST

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 23—High heeled cowboy boots, chaps, and "ten gallon hats" have replaced shoes of English lasts, pinch back suits and golf caps as the wearing apparel of the majority of recruits who are accepted at the local army recruiting station for service in the American liberty army.

The rush of the city boys and young men to join the colors is almost over, according to the officer in charge of the station. But the news that the United States needed her young men has just begun to percolate to the isolated cow camps, ranches and mining districts of the southwest. The result was a rush of applicants for enlistment from these

sparsely settled districts of the southwest.

When given their choice of branches in which they may serve, the men invariably ask for assignment to the cavalry division as they shoot from the saddle and never walk when they can ride. But when they are told the cavalry will not be sent abroad as soon as the other branches they almost all change their requests and ask for assignment in the engineers, artillery or even in the infantry, although the typical cowman never walks when he can ride.

Because of their life outdoors, their regular habits and their acquaintance with the simple fare of the chuck wagons, these men are quickly transformed into good soldiers, the recruiting officers say.

WANTS QUESTION SETTLED

London, Jan. 23—The Daily News says there is reason for stating that President Wilson quite recently made urgent presentation through the British cabinet on the desirability of an Irish settlement. The Dublin correspondent of the Times reiterates the partially hopeful view of the convention whose reports, he says, will at least advance the solution of the problem by stages of unprecedented importance, the end, he adds, cannot long be delayed.

SOLDIERS TO HEAR TAFT

New York, Jan. 23.—Pleased at the opportunity to contribute his "bit" toward the success of the national cause, former President William H. Taft is about to begin an extensive tour of the national army cantonments under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association. His first appearance is to be made at Camp Devens, Mass., tomorrow. His tour will continue well into the spring and will include visits to virtually all of the military training camps from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

FATS FROM FISH

Christiania, Jan. 23.—A committee of experts appointed by the state to endeavor to find a method of obtaining edible fats and oils from whale blubber and fish reports that its experiments have been successful. Whale fat with a mixture of other fats can also, it is believed, be used for making margarine. Norway has already two whale oil refineries, and the state has begun negotiations for the purchase of one of these.

Three first registered Duroc hogs have been received by Las Vegas. The hogs came from Newton, Kan. The recipients are Cecilio Rosenwald, Merrill Gonzalez and the State Hospital. Many thoroughbred Duroc hogs have been sent into the county without papers showing their pedigree, says Mr. Gonzalez, but the offspring of these hogs will be furnished with papers showing their pedigree when sold.

Havre, Jan. 23.—The Belgian government's terms of peace, so far as they concern Belgium herself, set forth in her reply to Pope Benedict's peace note, made public today, are in substance absolute political economic and territorial independence.

Exchange that article you no longer care for for something you want. An Optic classified ad will help you.

Four Per Cent of Children Die in Infancy

Washington, Jan. 21—Rural districts must have nursing services, the children's bureau finds, if infant mortality in remote regions is to be reduced and human life conserved at this time when the nation's human resources are being wasted by war. Results of the bureau's first detailed study of the care available for babies and mothers in rural communities were made public today, showing that one infant in every twenty-five of the section observed failed to survive, or that four per cent of all children die before they reach the age of twelve months.

The bureau's first survey was completed in a prosperous county of southern Kansas, bordering on Oklahoma. Similar studies are in progress in Wisconsin and North Carolina. The population in the Kansas county is widely scattered, but no home is more than twenty miles from a doctor and telephones and good roads minimize the disadvantages of great distances.

In spite of these favorable circumstances, the report records that two-thirds of the mothers had no medical care before their children were born, and more than one-third had no visit from a physician after the day of the birth. Four-fifths of the wives of farmers had to work for large farm crews at the time when they specially needed to conserve all the strength.

While the existing death rate is comparatively low for this county, the report says: "The existing rate should not be regarded with complacency, for, as Sir Arthur Newholme says, 'if babies were born and well cared for their mortality would be negligible. In other words, there is no inherent reason why babies should die in a community which has all the advantages possessed by this county—country life, healthful climate, high standards of living, a high level of intelligence about matters of health and means wherewith to provide for its mothers and babies.'"

In other states where surveys are in progress, it has been found that poverty and remoteness, with the attendant evils of which maternal and infant deaths are a striking index, press with a severity unknown in this Kansas county.

Nurses, doctors, hospitals and conference centers, making available to all mothers and babies in rural counties adequate medical and nursing care, are declared essential by the bureau. The Kansas county has made progress in carrying out certain of the suggestions, but the next step, says the report, "may well be established of a nursing service for the rural parts of the county."

BATTLE WITH MEXICANS IN BIG BEND DISTRICT BRINGS OLD MEMORIES

Paris, Jan. 23.—Training dogs for field work has been elevated into a science, and today dogs are of such importance in the armies of the allies that the demand is far greater than the supply.

Like everything else in the great

world war, the role of the dogs has changed and developed in an extraordinary way. In the old days war-dogs were trained for two purposes only—carrying aid to the wounded and accompanying patrols for the purpose of scenting out the enemy. Today the dogs in active war service are divided into six classes: watch-dogs, patrol dogs, messengers, ambulance dogs, pack dogs and liaison dogs. The most successful of the trainers declare that the female dogs have shown themselves the best message carriers. They will take a note to a trench or position any distance up to about four miles, and can be relied upon to come back with the answer without stopping or loitering on the way. Shell or rifle fire does not worry them, and it is most unusual for them to be hit.

In previous wars ambulance dogs were taught to bring a wounded man's cap or his handkerchief. Nowadays they are taught to bring back anything lying within a yard or two of the wounded man—a pipe, a box of matches, any piece of equipment or even a stone found near him, so long as they come back with something to indicate that they have discovered someone requiring assistance.

The liaison dogs are a very competent branch of the service, and are those that carry messages from the first line fighting troops to the commanding officers in the rear. This is most dangerous work and requires the "cream" of canine race to carry it out. Thousands of dogs have an aptitude for this task. They are specially trained, even down to getting accustomed to shell and barrage fire. Once they are given the message to carry to the rear it is seldom, if ever, they fail to arrive with it unless they are killed on the way. Hundreds of these dogs have fallen on the field of honor.

Many dogs who fail to show an aptitude for liaison work develop into excellent sentinels. The training and aptitude for this is not so easily developed as might be imagined, owing to the fact that the most valuable services must be rendered at night. Hundreds of dogs who prove first class sentinels during the day might become nervous and excitable under night conditions at the front.

The dogs who attain the degree of perfection required take their places on the top of the trench along side the gun-barrel of their masters. They detect every patrol or individual soldier who attempts to approach the barbed wire entanglements in front, and let their masters know in a quiet way without acquainting the enemy with the fact that his approach has been discovered.

One of these veterans won the Croix de Guerre at Verdun, where his master was killed and himself badly wounded. He recovered sufficiently to go back to service. Dick, as is his name, is quite a favorite among the French army dogs. It appears that when this animal is not actively engaged in bringing in the wounded, he whiles away his time by running down and capturing enemy dogs. Not a day

passes but he brings in two or three and even four bigger than himself. He has a way of catching them by the ear and frog-marching them along, and has caused him to be mentioned in dispatches on more than one occasion.

WITH ALMOST HUMAN INSTINCT THEY PERFORM VARIOUS DUTIES

Marfa, Texas, Jan. 23.—Pioneer days of Indian raids on American settlements along the frontier were recalled by old time ranchmen and cattlemen who live in the Big Bend district of Texas by the raids which have occurred during the past two months on isolated ranches along the Mexican boundary.

Hatred of the white men and a scarcity of food which threatens starvation for the outlaws who dwell along the south side of the international line were responsible for these raids just as they were for the Indian raids of frontier days. At Indio, opposite Buena Vista, and at the Brite ranch in the famous Rim Rock district of the Big Bend, Mexican bandits riding stolen horses, shooting American ammunition from American made guns and many wearing the stolen uniforms of the Mexican federal soldiers, charged across the border, circled the homes of the settlers firing volley after volley into their adobe ranch houses and killing everyone who could not find cover.

The raid on the Brite ranch was typical of the outlaw methods of these raiders. Forging the Rio Grande Mexico, 50 of these Mexican bandits rode 25 miles across the arid desert country to the nearest ranch settlement which was the home, store and postoffice of the L. C. Brite cattle ranch. The Mexicans were careful to ascertain that no American soldiers were encamped on the ranch. This was done the night before by sending a deaf and dumb boy to the ranch in the pretext of finding employment. He asked permission to camp there for the night and lighted a camp fire which was, in reality, a signal fire to the bandits waiting on the top of Rim Rock which rises from the level plain like a giant shell.

The women in the ranch houses were preparing breakfast when the Mexicans opened fire, riding in a circle about the houses and outbuildings. Lying on the floor to avoid the high powered bullets which crashed through the windows and doors, the ranchmen fired volley after volley at the raiders, their women loading their rifles as fast as they were emptied. Finally the leader of the band fell with a bullet through his brain and the bandits rode over the Rim Rock with ranchers and flying squadrons of cavalry from headquarters here in close pursuit. They were pursued into Mexico by the troops and all but eight of the bandits killed or wounded. Three Americans were killed.

MORE Y. M. C. A.'s

London, Jan. 23.—The entire area of St. James square, in the heart of the fashionable residential district of London, is to be built over with a temporary structure for the purposes of the American Young Men's Christian association. Huts for soldiers and offices will be provided, in addition to Y. M. C. A. offices.

PERMITS WILL BE FORFEITED OF TRANSFERRED IN ANY MANNER

Washington, Jan. 23.—The secretary of agriculture is notifying all holders of permits for grazing livestock on the national forests that the payment of any bonus or allowance for waiver of the grazing privilege in connection with sales of livestock or ranch properties will be cause for revocation of the permit.

This is in accordance with one of the regulations governing the use of the national forests for grazing privileges, which provides that permits will be granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the owners of the stock and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner or for any consideration. To protect permittees who may wish to dispose of their property against the losses which sacrifice sales would involve, it has been customary to allow continued use of the national forest ranges by the new owner. Without some provision for this, the forest service grazing officials point out, holders of permits who wish to go out of business would not be able to obtain a fair value for their property. But the procedure has aimed throughout at such a safeguarding of the situation as would prevent the acquisition of anything approaching vested rights in the public property by private individuals or companies.

Owing to the great and ever-growing demand for use of the forest ranges, which is now in most regions far beyond their capacity, the grazing privilege is of large value. Upon the national forests the government applies a system of regulated use designed to encourage production, promote the upbuilding of the country along healthy lines, and secure the greatest good to the greatest number, but makes only a moderate charge for the grazing permits.

In the view of those in charge of the national forest grazing business, it would be entirely unfair for the public to forego a maximum return for the value of use of its property and then allow those granted the privilege of use to collect this value from others, as the price of surrendering their privileges. Such a practice would they say, make competitive disposal by the government of the grazing the only logical course.

As Secretary Houston says in warning the range users that the payment of bonuses or the giving of any consideration be secure the filing of a waiver of the grazing privilege is prohibited, "such a payment would be a consideration for a privilege the granting of which is wholly within the discretion of the government and for which no one is entitled to receive compensation." Therefore any such payment will be sufficient cause for the revocation of permit or forfeiture of all grazing preferences based upon the purchase of permitted stock."

NUGENT SUCCEEDS BRADY

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 23.—John F. Nugent of Boise, has been appointed United States senator by Governor Alexander to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Brady. The appointment will hold until a successor is named in November.

COALLESS MONDAY GIVES EASTERN CITIES HOLIDAY APPEARANCE

Washington, Jan. 21—General observance of the first heatless Monday was reported today throughout the country.

Many railroads were assisting in the effort to supply homes and trans-Atlantic shipping with coal and were moving little general freight. The Pennsylvania instructed its agent to receive no freight for shipment. Coal and wood were virtually the only commodities moving, aside from a small amount of necessity war supplies.

The volume of coal reaching the sea board for bunkering ships was increasing steadily.

State fuel administrators reported most office buildings, although permitted certain exemptions, were burning only enough coal to prevent freezing of pipes. Department stores and other retail establishments were closed.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The idea of the fuel restriction order was conceived at conferences in New York, January 12 and 14 attended by Senator Calder, Representatives of Mayor Hylan and representatives of the fuel administration, Geo. W. Nasmyth, the fuel administration's executive secretary told the senate manufacturers committee today. After the fuel administration, Geo. W. Naysmith, the plan, he said, it was laid before President Wilson, Director General McAdoo and Chairman Hurley of the shipping board but only the approval of the president was asked. Naysmith said it was shown to McAdoo and Hurley merely for their information.

The plan was perfected, Naysmith continued on the night of January 15, at a conference of fuel administrator Garfield, P. B. Noyes of the fuel administration and H. D. Nims, legal adviser to Dr. Garfield. The following day it was considered by all the fuel administrations' advisers. Naysmith testified, and issued that night.

Both Chairman Reed and Senator Lodge questioned Naysmith on why the order had originated entirely outside of Dr. Garfield's office. But he maintained that as far as he knew it had not.

New York Cold

New York, Jan. 21—Almost deserted streets in the down town business section and shopping districts, gave evidence today that industrial New York generally observed the first "heatless Monday" decreed by the national fuel administration.

Office buildings were untenanted. Great department stores closed their doors; hundreds of factories and small business houses were idle. All transportation lines in the city commuting service were run on holiday schedules. Food stores were open, as they were specially exempted stores, but many of them operated on a restricted basis.

Coal Moves for Tide Water

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 21—More trains were started for tide water in the last 36 hours than were moved in a single week of the coal shortage, according to railroad men. The railroads hope to break the congestion by the end of the week.

Santa Fe, Jan. 20.—Several important real estate deals are reported street where the building of a fine

er, has bought the Kahn block on the south side of the Plaza, for a reported consideration of \$20,000. It is a modern two-story brick business building adjoining the Masonic building on one side and the Seligman business block on the other. Miss Eva Wientge has purchased from J. B. Hayward, the Delgado house, a modern brick residence on east Palace avenue, for a reported consideration of \$2,500. A deal is also about to be closed for the noted Dockweiler ranch in Tesuque, in exchange for property on Delgado street where the building of a fine new bridge across the Santa Fe river to replace a structure carried away by a flood some ten years ago, has given an impetus to real estate values.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, Jan. 21—British casualties reported in the week ending today were 17,043, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: officers, 76; men, 2,277.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 213; men, 14,477.

These figures represent a decrease of nearly 8,000 from last week, when 24,979 casualties were reported, an unusually high total for this time of year.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS HAVE BEEN RESUMED

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—The negotiations between the central powers and the Ukrainian "peoples republic" at Brest-Litovsk have resulted in an agreement on the principles of a peace treaty which is to be concluded and the war be declared terminated according to advices from Brest-Litovsk today.

On the conclusion of peace, the Brest-Litovsk advices add, the troops on both sides will be withdrawn and it is provided in the agreement that arrangements be made by the peace treaty for the immediate resumption of economic intercourse and resumption of diplomatic and consular relations as soon as possible. As other delegations considered it necessary to make a verbal report to their governments it is stated a short adjournment was agreed upon.

COUNTY AGENTS DEFERRED

Santa Fe, Jan. 17.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today received an order from Adjutant General Crowder, that county agricultural agents are to be given a deferred classification under the draft. United States officers have been instructed to appeal all cases in which local boards have granted deferred in either class 3 or 4 on account of the marriage of the registrants since May 18, 1917.

Santa Fe, Jan. 19.—Chief Clerk Edwin F. Coard this noon received the entirely unexpected and sad tidings of the death of his mother, Mrs. Alice Coard, at Quincy, Ill., who had reached the age of 61 years. This is the fourth death within a few months in families of attaches of the corporation commission.

Santa Fe, Jan. 19.—Ex-Governor Herbert J. Hagerman, is now in charge of the Red Cross work at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., and has placed an order for 15,000 sweaters and 15,000 pair of socks for the soldiers.

THE HEAVIEST SNOW IN YEARS PLEASES ALL CATTLEMEN

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 21—A blizzard swept this section of the southwest yesterday and last night. A heavy fall of snow, accompanied by a biting wind, caused a general suspension of business throughout the city during the day and last night. Trains were delayed, street car traffic almost suspended and the jitney service temporarily paralyzed.

Soto Mayor, living in the Mexican quarter, was found frozen to death last night. John Sweringen, an aged railroad crossing watchman, was struck by a switch engine and killed yesterday while trying to make his way home in the face of the wind and snow. He did not see the engine approaching until it was upon him.

The snow fall reached a maximum depth of two feet here last night and drifted much deeper in places exposed to the wind. The accompanying wind made it the most severe storm that occurred in El Paso for the past five years. Much suffering was reported to the headquarters of the Associated Charities here today and it was necessary to send emergency relief to many destitute families, especially in the Mexican quarters. One wholesale merchant gave away free coal to all who applied today.

The cattlemen were rejoicing because of the snow, which was reported to have been general throughout the southwest.

The range conditions have been very bad during the fall and early winter and this heavy blanket of snow is expected to make the spring range green and good for cattle. One cattleman said that the snow was worth thousands of dollars to the cattle interests of the southwest.

Coasting was indulged in by El Paso residents Sunday for the first time in years. Golden Hill, where the grades are steep, many coasting parties were enjoying the northern winter sport and several sledding parties have been organized for tonight.

PORTO RICO COURTS REVERSED REGARDING TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Washington, Jan. 21.—Porto Rican decrees holding that island to be an organized incorporated territory of the United States with the federal constitution in full force there were today reversed by the supreme court.

Ruling of lower federal courts that shippers awarded reparation by the interstate commerce commission for freight overcharges may recover the excess without proving actual damages or that they had not shifted the extra burden to consumers was today sustained and put into operation by the supreme court.

SNOW AT SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Jan. 21—Santa Fe enjoyed another snow storm last night and this forenoon which added considerably to the deep snow stored the past two weeks in the surrounding mountain fastness and replacing the snow on the level which had soaked into the soil the past few days in the surrounding country. While Santa Fe at no time has suffered with the extreme cold reported from Roswell, Clovis, Las Vegas and other New Mexico points, the temperature several times during the past two weeks fell to ten and less above zero although at no times touching zero or below.

FIVE MEN HELD FOR ALLEGED STEALING AND MISBRANDING

Within the last few days several arrests have been made in connection with horse stealing. The facts leading up to these arrests date back to about two months ago when two horses and a colt were stolen from the ranch of W. B. Hackathorn near Cherryvale. The horses were taken from a closed pasture and were the pick of a herd of 15. Last Saturday two of the stolen horses were recovered. They were found in the possession of Bibian Valdez and Benjamin Roybal who were arrested near Wagon Mound by Deputy Sheriffs Chris Peterson and W. B. Hackathorn. One of the horses which had a bell brand, has the brand changed to a six-point star. So cleverly had the bell brand been gone over that it was not noticeable. The horses were identified, however, by Hackathorn, the owner. The other animal taken was a colt belonging to Hackathorn and there is still another stolen horse at large.

Three other men have been arrested besides these men taken at Wagon Mound since Saturday in connection with the horse stealing. Jose Ignacio Roybal was taken in Las Vegas and Luis Torres was arrested in Watrous. At the time of his arrest he was charged with larceny in Mora county and was about to have a hearing in Watrous. Domingo Torres, the last of the five men, was taken yesterday by the two deputies. Hackathorn and Peterson and sheriff Lorenzo Delgado. Torres was arrested near his ranch at Pajarito canon. He is believed to be the ring leader of the gang. Torres has a bad record, and has served three terms in the penitentiary for the same offense, it is said. He lived in Colorado after serving in the penitentiary but later returned to New Mexico, the officials say.

The five men who are charged with being connected with horse stealing, are in the county jail here awaiting their preliminary hearing, which it is expected will take place in a week. According to the statements of one of the deputies, one of the men that was taken Saturday had no bill of sale in his possession for his horse and he said he had traded a horse worth 25 dollars for the horse in his possession belonging to W. B. Hackathorn which is worth about \$150. It is said that a chain of thieves has been at work in this county passing stolen horses from one man to the other.

WAS FEELING ALL RUN DOWN

Louis Buckner, Somerset, Va., writes: "I was feeling all run down; tired, with pains in my back. After taking Foley Kidney Pills I felt like a new man." Backache, rheumatic pains, stiff joints, sore muscles, swollen ankles, and sleep-disturbing bladder ailments yield quickly to this time-tried remedy. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

WHEED MUST DIE

Chicago, Jan. 19—Edward Wheed, convicted payroll robber, recently convicted of murder, was today sentenced to death by hanging on February 15.

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

Maxine Elliott, the celebrated actress, plans to return to England in May to resume her war relief work.

MEASURING FEET

Camp Funston, Kan., Jan. 21.—They are measuring feet these days at Camp Funston. Five thousand men of the 89th national army division hear are having their feet measured and shoes fitted in order that a new scale may be compiled by which shoes for the men of the division will be ordered.

Shoes heretofore received at the cantonment were according to the regular army scale, which has not proved applicable to the men of the national army. National army men are of larger stature, hence they have larger feet. Accordingly, in the shipments of shoes received there have been many "baby pairs" which could not be worn by the huskies from Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota.

The 5,000 men who will be fitted to form the basis of the new size tabulation have been selected at random. The length of the man's foot is measured, also the width, around the heel and the instep, and the size is estimated. If the shoe seems to be a fit, a 40-pound pack is put on the man and he is put through a series of tests. After the 5,000 men have been fitted, the table will be compiled and hereafter shoes for the division will be ordered in accordance with it.

Ragged wounds are painful and cause much annoyance. If not kept clean they fester and become running sores. BALLARD'S SNOW LINAMENT is an antiseptic healing remedy for such cases. Apply it at night before going to bed and cover with a cotton cloth bandage. It heals in a few days. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug company.—Adv.

MRS. FUNK SAYS THEY'RE PUNK

Santa Fe, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Antonette Funk, the noted suffrage leader, and her daughter, Mrs. Howard Huey, of Santa Fe, have filed with the state corporation commission charges against the Pullman company for discourteous treatment and excessive charges on a Pullman coach from Albuquerque to Santa Fe, attached to a Santa Fe train on January 10. They were unable to get a Pullman seat on the trip to Albuquerque and were forced to take seats in a chair car in which a fight was in progress and in which, they alleged they were subjected to danger of physical harm as well as compelled to listen to profane and vulgar language, until rescued by State Senator H. B. Holt who secured a seat on a tourist sleeper for them. On their return, they secured a seat on a Pullman, but they were charged \$1.65, the price of a berth from Albuquerque to Santa Fe, instead of merely the seat rate. They refused to pay, and their handbaggage was seized and not released until they had paid the sum demanded.

HAD THE GRIP THREE WEEKS

With January comes lagrippe. Linger colds seem to settle in the system, causing one to ache all over, feel feverish and chilly, tired, heavy and drooping. Mrs. Lizzie Tyles, Henderson, Ky., writes: "My daughter had lagrippe for three weeks. I gave her Foley's Honey and Tar and now she is all right." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

COGGIN CASE DISMISSED

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 21.—Milard Coggin, charged with murder in connection with the killing of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M., here May 17, was dismissed in the district court today but held as a witness against Felix R. Jones of Fort Worth who is being held in the county jail on the same charge. Coggin was held on a bond of \$10,000 to appear at the February term of court which opens on February 4, to testify in the Jones trial. His brother, T. J. Coggin, who was dismissed on a murder charge in the same connection and who was dismissed by the court several months ago, was also held on bond as a witness in the Jones case.

Lyons, an aged and wealthy New Mexico rancher, came here on the night of the murder to meet some men on a business transaction. He was not seen again until his body was found in the foothills with his head crushed and his face disfigured. A steel bar was found near the body.

Mrs. E. Marcotte received word from her son Walter yesterday that he had returned to Norfolk, having made the round trip to Europe and back safely. Walter Marcotte is a member of a United States battleship crew which escorted a transport of American soldiers across the Atlantic to Europe the latter part of December.

TRAGIC DEATH

Santa Fe, Jan. 21.—Very similar to the tragic death of "Big Bill" Caley at the Cash Entry mine near Santa Fe a few days ago, was that of P. C. Francis, a machinist helper at the Santa Fe shops at Clovis, who was drawn into a shaft by his leather coat and whirled to death, his head striking other machinery every time his body was whirled around the circle and his neck being broken instantly.

PAN-GERMANS PLEASSED

London, Jan. 21.—The pan-German newspapers of Germany are hailing the removal of the emperor's secretary Rudolph van Valentini, as a triumph for their cause and the disappearance of the last remnant of the Bethman Hollweg system. Herr von Valentini was one of the most hated men in the eyes of the pan-Germans.

His successor, Herr von Berg, former governor of East Prussia, enjoys the complete confidence of the conservatives.

The article published Friday in the Vienna Fremdenblatt, organ of Count Czernin, has given the greatest offense to a section of the German press. The Fremdenblatt denounced Prince von Buelow as a traitor against Austria and expressed the dissatisfaction of the Austrian government with the agitation of German annexationists for the incorporation of great Polish districts into the German empire.

OUR JITNEY OFFER—THIS AND 5c

Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley and Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, and croup. Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets.—For sale everywhere.—Adv.

SAYS NEW LAWS MUST BE ENACTED FOR REGULATION OF RAILROADS

Washington, Jan. 21.—Director General McAdoo told the senate interstate commerce committee today he thought the government should retain operation of the railroads for some time after peace, and not return them to private ownership until new comprehensive laws to govern them had been enacted. Director General McAdoo denied that he had anything to do with the fuel restriction order. He said he approved of the order, and thought it would be very beneficial.

"It should be borne in mind," said Mr. McAdoo, "that by the end of the war the public and shippers will be accustomed to dealing with the government."

An entire new situation, he thought, would be faced when peace came that would have to be met by new and comprehensive laws, and that it would be injurious to the stockholders to throw the railroads back into private operation without first adopting "comprehensive and rational legislation."

"Do you personally believe in government ownership?" asked Senator Watson.

"No," replied Mr. McAdoo, "but I do believe it will be impossible to turn the roads back to their owners under exactly the same system by which they were operated when the government took them over. There must be some form of government control."

Senator Watson asked if the railroads, under government control, would continue to operate under their old management except for orders given from time to time by the director general.

The fundamental principles of operation have been changed by orders already given, Mr. McAdoo said, and others are in contemplation which change entirely the routing of traffic.

Mr. McAdoo indicated, however, that if weather conditions improved it might not be necessary for the fuel order to remain in effect as long as indicated. He declared the transportation situation was greatly improved and that the entire fuel problem could be worked out so that his office could effect a better distribution.

FALSE STORIES AFLOAT

Santa Fe, January 22.—A canard that has been circulating in Santa Fe, that six bodies of Spanish American soldiers who had died at Camp Kearney had been brought here at night and secretly buried was run down today by officials. There was no foundation to the story except that the Adams Express company had received in transit the remains of a Colorado man from California and transferred them at Santa Fe for the Colorado destination. A diligent effort is being made to scotch immediately the absurd and lying stories and trace them to their source, if possible punishing those responsible for starting and spreading them.

Santa Fe, Jan. 19.—The L. L. Britton company, an automobile accessory manufacturing concern, with headquarters at Lovington, Lea county, today filed with the state corporation commission an amendment increasing its capitalization by adding \$75,000 preferred stock, making the total \$295,000.

Inactive Kidneys Cause Disease

"I shall not soon forget the benefits I derived from the use of Foley Kidney Pills."—Al. A. Godfrey, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Too much work and too little work seem to have about the same effect on persons past middle age. Proper action of the kidneys is necessary to good health. They act as a filter and remove from the blood poisonous waste matter which if permitted to remain in the system leads to many complications.

Many nervous, tired, run-down men and women suffer from pains in the back and sides, dizzy spells, bladder weakness, sore muscles and stiff joints and fail to realize that rheumatism, diabetes or even Bright's disease may result.

If you have cause to believe that your kidneys are weak, disordered or inactive you should act immediately. Foley Kidney Pills have been used by young, middle aged and old with complete satisfaction. They act quickly and surely and have given relief in cases of ten years' standing.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMERICAN TROOPS FIRED ON

Fabens, Tex., Jan. 21.—A band of 20 armed and mounted Mexicans opened fire on a patrol party of four American cavalrymen who were riding the boundary line on the "Island," six miles from here today. One United States cavalry horse was shot through the neck but was not killed. None of the American soldiers were hurt.

The cavalrymen returned the fire and claimed to have seen two of the armed Mexicans fall from their saddles. Reinforcements were rushed from the cavalry patrol headquarters here, but the Mexicans rode away from the border and were not seen again. The identity of the Mexicans could not be established.

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

LODGE OF PERFECTION

Santa Fe, Jan. 21.—An important meeting of the lodge of Perfection, A. F. and A. M., will be held tomorrow evening at which time a board of directors and officers will be elected. Action will be taken as to duty and courtesy toward Rite members called to the colors.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT

If you feel the least doubtful about the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, ask anyone who has used it. J. N. Perkins who used to be in the drug business at Lawton, Okla., says of it, "It is a pleasure for a druggist to handle goods that continually give satisfaction. That proves conclusively that the preparation is meritorious. I hold in especial favor Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always proves satisfactory to the purchaser."—Adv.

Copenhagen, Jan. 21.—A Christiania dispatch to the national Tidene says all political parties agree that the terms offered by the United States to Norway regarding food supplies and shipment cannot be accepted. Norway will propose a new basis for an agreement.

THE BANE OF OLD AGE

An old man gets so little exercise that his bowels are likely to become constipated. This may interfere with his digestion and bring on a lot of other troubles. His bowels should be kept regular. For this purpose Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent.—Adv. without it."—Adv.

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION IS NEEDED TO PLACE PINTO ON MARKET

County Agent M. R. Gonzales has received a report from the agricultural agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, relating to the price and production of the famous Pinto bean, which is of interest to every farmer in New Mexico. It appears that every effort is being made to place the Pinto into the high position in the food market to which it has long been deprived. The report follows:

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18.—Report of a conference with Herbert Hoover and K. P. Kimball of the United States food administration in regard to Pinto beans.

Attitude of the administration—The food administration is fully aware that the present price of pinto is such as to be discouraging to growers. Mr. Hoover, personally is well acquainted with the pinto bean situation, knows the excellent food value of the pinto and is in sympathy with the growers' demands for fairer prices. He appreciates that the price of pinto as compared with navies is too low and that the price differential should be reduced.

The food administration is not responsible for the present price situation. It will aid growers in every reasonable way to get fairer prices. It is the intention and policy of the administration to do justice to the farmer.

Four suggestions were made to the administration. A discussion of each follows:

1. Buy over the entire pinto crop at a price sufficient to enable the growers to make a fair profit, in the same way as the government is buying the wheat crop, and thus establishing a price. The administration has the authority, granted by congress, to do this. Such drastic action, however, will not be taken.

In the first place, Mr. Hoover's policy is to get results in so far as possible, without taking action by force.

In the second place, taking over the pinto bean crop would make it necessary to take over the entire bean crop of the country. It is not necessary to buy white beans to protect growers as there is already sufficient market demand for these beans, to bring the price to a level where it is profitable to growers.

In the third place, New Mexico growers have advised the administration that it is possible for them to make a profit on the beans, under existing conditions, at 4c a pound. Therefore, there is a disposition for the administration to feel that 6c to the grower should enable him to make a reasonable profit even though this price is entirely out of line as compared with the navy when food value and cooking qualities are considered. The food administration appreciates the fact that growers in states where cheap labor is not available cannot produce beans as cheaply as growers in New Mexico and other old bean producing sections but are unwilling to take action to buy pinto at a price which would protect the new growers as long as in the older bean producing sections they can produce beans at the present price at a profit. They believe that pinto are unjustly discriminat-

ed against and are in favor of reducing the margin of difference between pinto and whites by raising the price of pinto and will assist growers to get a fairer price in ways to be explained later.

2. The second suggestion was that the food administration induce the army and navy to make additional purchases of pinto on a price basis sufficient to net the growers 8c which would tend to stabilize and elevate the price. It is impossible for the food administration to do this. The supplies bought for army and navy are bought at the lowest possible prices from whatever source. The food administration has no authority whatever to issue instruction to the army and navy as to what they shall buy, they simply have power to suggest and recommend. They have already recommended to the army that they raise their bids for pinto because the price has fallen to a point where it is unprofitable to the growers. The army advises that they have been offered the pinto as low as 7c per pound and they will not buy pinto at a higher price than it is necessary for them to pay.

The food administration was in no way responsible for the seven and three-quarter cent army price to jobbers. This price was determined from figures furnished to the army by the federal trade commission. The establishment of this price has caused the food administration a great deal of trouble and they feel that an injustice was done to the pinto interests. The differential established by the army was made on the basis of market demands entirely, and not on the intrinsic value of the pinto as compared with the navy. This is really the whole story as to the present low price of pinto—they are not known, and the trade demands a white bean.

The army, like the general trade, desires white beans and all their specifications call for white beans. The food administration has induced the army to try some pinto but up to date they have not had great success in handling the pinto bean. Being unacquainted with it, they have wasted a large supply and do not understand how to properly cook it. This is the first time colored beans were ever used for the army. Special introductory work to increase the consumption of pinto in the army is needed.

3. The third suggestion was that the food administration put their official stamp of approval on the pinto bean and urge a wider use of pinto throughout the country especially in our large consuming districts in the east, that they make a strenuous campaign with the various food administrators in these states and carry on a wide publicity campaign in an effort to bring a satisfactory food product to the public at a low price. Such a campaign, by increasing the demand for pinto and establishing wider market would have a beneficial effect on the price in proportion as the demand increased. These things the food administration will do and we have reason to feel very optimistic over the outlook for a campaign of this kind.

The food administration has already started some work along this line and have proposed now that we furnish them a man to work as official representative of the food admin-

istration in furthering and extending the market for pinto. There is a great deal to be done along publicity and introductory lines and this, if vigorously prosecuted, will result in great good to the pinto bean interests, not only for the immediate future but in a way of establishing the demand for pinto in future years.

4. The fourth suggestion was that more pinto be exported to our allies. The food administration has advised our allies that it will be impossible for them to purchase white beans in this country as there is sufficient demand for white beans here, and recommends that they purchase their white beans in Japan. However, the allies may purchase colored beans in the United States and have been urged to do so. Samples of pinto have been sent to England both in the raw and baked form and there is a prospect that there will be a very material increased demand for pinto for export.

The food administration is also doing other introductory work abroad with the pinto bean, the nature of which at present, for political reasons, cannot be disclosed. We have reason to believe, however, that this work will result in a great deal of benefit to our growers.

To sum up the situation:

1. It is entirely unlikely that the food administration will do anything toward buying the entire bean crop and thus establish a price which would net western growers of pinto a fair profit.

2. They have no power to compel the army to purchase beans at any stipulated price, they may only advise and suggest. They have urged the army to purchase as many pinto as possible and have done some special introductory work to acquaint the army with the pinto bean. More work along this line is needed.

3. From a publicity standpoint, we can expect a great deal from the administration. Plans are under way now to carry on an extensive campaign for the pinto.

4. We also have reason to expect some very good results in the export line. The administration has recommended the purchase of pinto in this country by our allies and certain other plans to encourage a wider use of pinto abroad are now being developed.

Our recommendations to growers are as follows:

That a strong state wide pinto bean association, including growers, jobbers, and all other interested parties, be created and that money be raised to carry on an advertising campaign in connection with the food administration's work to put the bean before the public. Some such organization is needed to carry on this most important work and also through the government can work in securing pinto beans which are true to name and up to standard as to quality. It is necessary that those who are buying pinto for the first time get a high quality product. It should be plainly understood that the food administration is not going to do it all, that the growers have a product which is not known and that they will have to do their part.

Also, this association should appoint a committee to gather all available information on cost of growing pinto in order that the food administration may have correct and au-

thentic information that they may see a greater necessity for raising the price.

The remark was made to me by an official of the food administration that the pinto bean growers have never been represented at Washington and therefore did not receive as much attention from the administration as they deserved.

We have an opportunity now to get such representation officially and to secure the backing of the food administration in advertising and introducing the pinto. We should avail ourselves to the fullest degree of this opportunity and organize in order to co-operate effectively. Work done now will be of great value for the future.

We see no reason for discouraging the market for pinto. With the promise of the food administration for a most vigorous advertising campaign to introduce the pinto on its merits to the general public, the army and our allies, and with such a campaign strongly supported by a similar advertising campaign on the part of the growers, satisfactory prices not only for this year but for future years should be certain.

We strongly urge all growers to plan for an increased acreage next spring. The beans will be needed, and we have every reason to believe that prices will be satisfactory. In addition, it is an excellent sod crop, there is no better crop to grow in rotation, and it is an excellent preparation for winter wheat seeding.

The food administration can be counted on to do their part if we do ours. They are not to blame for the present price situation. On the other hand, they are working for the interests of pinto bean growers, and will do everything they possibly can do in every reasonable way to raise the price to a point profitable to growers. The outlook is encouraging.

J. B. LAMSON,

Agriculturist, C. B. & Q. R. R.

LOCAL OPTION WINS

El Paso, Jan. 23—A prohibition rally was held here last night to celebrate the fact that Austin, Tex., the state capital, voted in favor of local option Monday by a majority of 102. The local prohibition campaign is being conducted to have the local option election carry in favor of the prohibition cause on January 30. The anti-prohibition campaign is also being hard fought and meetings are being held nightly by both sides.

HORSE MEAT FOR ENGLAND

London, Eng., Jan. 23—At a meeting of the butchers of Marrow yesterday one of the number said the shortage of meat had become so serious that the authorities had asked him to start killing horses and he was beginning this work with a hundred head.

Washington, Jan. 23—Floyd Herman Bates of Baker, Ore., and Francis Marble Blair, of Laramie, Wyo., pharmacist mates, have been commended by Secretary Daniels for gallantry in attempting to rescue a drowning bather at Ocean Beach, Cal. Neither man, the announcement states, had ever before been in the surf.

Women are to be employed as "rush hour" conductors on the street railways in St. Louis.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Lawrence Welsh, of Aztec, New Mexico.

One seven months old bull calf, black with white face, and underbit right ear. Weight 200 lbs., Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 15, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 203, B-6-166-A
1st. pub. Jan. 21, last pub. Feb. 5, 1918.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by James Ira Klamroth, Taft, New Mexico.

One two-year old red white faced steer.

Branded
Left ribs

Branded
Right jaw
Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 9, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 197-B 6-140 D
First pub. Jan. 15, last pub. Jan. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by A. L. Cox, Clovis, N. M.

One 6 months old unbranded brindle bull calf, 3 1/2 feet high, weighing about 150 lbs.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 187-B6-152D
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mrs. M. A. Russell, Moriarty, New Mexico.

One old brown unbranded mare, 16 hands high, 1,000 lbs., broke.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 181 B6-152 B
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by James A. Lafferty, Spindle, N. M.

One 3 year old pale red, white faced cow, 500 lbs.

Branded
Left ribs
Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 186 B6-152 C
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Antilano Sanchez, Galisteo, N. M.

One one and one half year old small red white faced steer.

branded
Left ribs

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 195 B 6-P 154 B
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Magdalena, N. M., by Inspector Frank H. Clark of Albuquerque, N. M.

One cow and one yearling steer.

Branded
Left ribs
Branded
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before November 4, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 193-B6 151 B
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Fred Austin, Pastura, New Mexico.

One red white faced nine year old horse.

Branded
Left shoulder
Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 191 B6-153 D
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in

shipment at Magdalena, N. M., by Inspector Frank H. Clark, of Albuquerque, N. M.

One common stag.
Branded
Left ribs

Branded
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of the owner if claimed on or before November 4, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 199-B6-158 D
First pub. Jan. 15, last pub. Jan. 30, '18

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kansas City, Mo., by Inspector Ira M. Brumbaugh, of Kansas City, Mo.

One two year old heifer.

Branded
Right hip

Branded
Left shoulder

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before December 29, 1918, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 200 B6-159 A
First pub. Jan. 15, last pub. Jan. 30, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. J. R. Livingston, Roy, N. M.

One sorrel mare, 10 years old, both hind feet and left front foot white to the knee; blaze face; and a colt about 8 months old, sorrel, blaze face, both hind feet white; both animals are unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 15, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 204 B-6-166-B
1st. pub. Jan. 21, last pub. Feb. 5, 1918.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animals were taken up by F. E. Schiffner, Pasamonte, N. M.

One 1 1/2 year old red white faced 400 lb. wild common grade steer.

Branded
Left shoulder

Branded
Left ribs

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 188, B6-153 A
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Zeb Chewning, Roswell, New Mexico.

One 9 or 10 year old red cow.

Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, 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.

No. 190 B6-153 C
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment, at Pastura, N. M., by Inspector E. N. Crosett, of Tucumcari, N. M.

One black, bald faced two year old steer.

Branded
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before November 3, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 201-B6-160 D
First pub. Jan. 15, last pub. Jan. 30, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Jas. W. Patterson, Ingleville, New Mexico.

One 12 year old red white faced, 800 lbs., medium height cow.

Branded
Left shoulder
Branded
Left hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 2, 1918, said date being 10 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.

No. 189 B6-153 B
First pub. Jan. 8, last pub. Jan. 23, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Magdalena, N. M., by Inspector Frank H. Clark, of Albuquerque, N. M.

One yearling heifer.
Branded
Left shoulder

Branded
Left ribs
Branded
Left hip

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 11-4-19, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD, Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 193 Book 6-156 B
First pub. Jan. 15, last pub. Jan. 30, '18.

Two deaths occurred in one family Thursday on the West side, Santiago Wallace, age 63, and a son Alfonso, age 41, both passed away, there being only an hour between the two deaths. Santiago Wallace had been a sufferer from brights disease for some time and his son, Alfonso, died from pneumonia. The elder Wallace was an employe of M. Danziger and company several years ago but had in recent years been a policeman on the West side. Two of the Wallace boys are at present working at the Danziger store, they are Alfred and Abel Wallace.

The funeral of Mrs. Margarito Delgado was held Friday morning at 9 o'clock from the church of Our Lady of Sorrows on the West Side. Interment was in Mount Calvary cemetery. Mrs. Delgado is survived by her husband M. Delgado, who is employed by Bacharach Brothers; a daughter 7 years old and a brother, Manuel Gonzales, a sheep raiser of Chaperito. Pallbearers were; William Frank; Luis Armijo; Alejandro Torres; Benito F. Baca; J. Hilario Montoya and N. C. de Baca.

FATAL ACCIDENT

Felipe Geoffrion was killed Friday when he and his brother at work on a well in a yard on New Mexico street. According to reports Felipe and his brother were at work installing a pump to the well when he lost his balance and plunged to the bottom of the well. It is said that Geoffrion must have struck the stone floor and was rendered unconscious. Dr. DesMarais worked to restore the man but failed to bring him back to life. Felipe Geoffrion was unmarried and was about 37 years of age.

The funeral of Felipe Geoffrion, who came to a tragic death by falling into a well, at the rear of his home on the West side Friday afternoon, was held Monday morning at 9 o'clock, from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. Much sorrow attaches to the death of Mr. Geoffrion who was a member of a well known and respected West Side family, and he himself a young man of estimable qualities.

The brother of the deceased, Jose, who was working with Felipe at the time of the accident, gave a brief account of the accident Saturday. Jose states that he and his brother were taking out a pump attached to the well in the yard of the Geoffrion home. Both men were standing on a stone covering over the well when the stone suddenly gave way beneath the weight of his brother, Felipe, and he disappeared into the depths of the well. Jose states that he narrowly escaped falling downward himself and leaped back in time. After shouting to his brother from the surface, and receiving no answer he called for help and the dead man was brought to the surface by a rope which another of the rescuers had taken to the bottom of the well, himself being lowered.

Felipe Geoffrion would have been 36 years of age next month. He was the son of the late Octave Geoffrion, a member of the former well known firm of Geoffrion and Des Marias on the West Side. The father died in 1914. The deceased is survived by two brothers, Alfredo and Jose Geoffrion, and a sister, Miss Louisa Geoffrion. The deceased was single.

The double funeral of Santiago Wallace and Alphonso Wallace, father and son, whose deaths occurred within an

hour of each other Friday afternoon, was held Saturday at eight o'clock from the Church of our Lady of Sorrows. The two caskets, borne to the church in two hearses, presented an unusual and sad spectacle. Many friends from all parts of the city and county were in attendance. Rev. C. Balland conducted impressive services at the church. The wife, four sons, and six daughters, the surviving members of the family, were all enabled to be present at the funeral. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Mrs. Maria Lucero, aged 55 years, died at her home on Pecos Ave. east of the Santa Fe railroad tracks, yes- of the Santa Fe railroad tracks, Friday afternoon at 2 p. m. She had been ill for some time. The funeral occurred Saturday at 8 o'clock from the Church of the Immaculate conception and interment was in St. Anthony's cemetery.

Word comes from Mora of the death of two substantial citizens, Enrique Sosa, for many years editor of El Eco del Norte, and Cruz Martinez, a well-to-do ranchman. Mr. Sosa had been in failing health for some time, but until very recently has been attending to his newspaper duties. Mr. Martinez's death was sudden. Both leave large families.

It is expected that a sixth person will be held in connection with the recent stealing of horses in this county. Ignacio Roybal, who lives on the Mora river about 20 miles east of Wagon Mound, is charged with helping to brand the stolen horses. It is expected that he will be brought to Las Vegas for a witness at the hearing of the other five men who are held in the county jail. The hearing will occur the latter part of this month. Roybal is 16 years old.

Bounties were applied for at the court house by Facundo Trujillo of Sapello and Fred Bose Mace of Las Vegas.

Miss Lela Musgrave was committed to the New Mexico state hospital this morning. Miss Musgrave lives in Jordan, Quay county, N. M., and according to testimony of Dr. H. J. Mueller, is affected with melancholia.

Among the people who have lately called at the county assessor's office in the court house on business of assessing their property are Esteban Griego of San Jose, Juan Sena y Lucero and Santiago Urioste of Sena; Ezequiel Sanchez and Socimo A. Lucero of Manuelitas; Felix Ortiz of Ojitos Frios; Pedro Dominguez and Juan Duran of Manuelitas; Zenon Ortiz of Ojitos Frios; Carlos Griego of San Jose.

William Stapp says that the local exemption board is now in receipt of 1,500 questionnaires which have been mailed by registrants of San Miguel county. There are about 200 questionnaires that have yet to be returned to the local board. Many of the Spanish-speaking people were not sent a questionnaire but were sent a card by the board to appear and have his questionnaire filled out at the court house. This plan saved a good deal of trouble for the board and those registrants who do not understand the English language. It is reported by the

local board that most registrants that have been so far classified come under class 4, which includes men with wives and children depending on them. Mr. Stapp, in charge of the local exemption board, states that he does not expect that his list of delinquent registrants will be very big.

INEXPERIENCED MEN OF DRAFT AGE MAY ENLIST FOR SERVICE NOW

Washington, Jan. 22.—So urgent is the need for lumbermen and road builders for immediate service in France that the war department has made an exception to its previous ruling, and will now allow experienced men of draft age to enlist, under certain conditions.

Any man between 18 and 41 years of age, who is qualified physically and by experience, may enlist for this service; but they must obtain permission to do so from Major C. E. Clarke, chief of engineers office, war department, Washington, D. C., by mail or telegraph. The men required will be sent to France as soon as they are assembled, without being held here for military training.

Tremendous quantities of lumber are required by the American troops in France. A special regiment, known as the 20th Engineers, is being recruited to cut timber in the forest of France and manufacture it into lumber. This regiment will include experienced men of every class required in lumber camp operations.

The 20th Engineers needs immediately 2,000 woodsmen, sawmill men, machinists and others who have worked at lumbering. It also needs 3,000 men who have worked at road building. These men are to construct roads from the woods to the mills and from the mills to the distributing depots. In connection with both the lumbering and road-building operations complete crews of men experienced in the great variety of machinery used and in the camp and repair work involved are required.

NEW MEXICANS DESERTED?

Santa Fe, Jan. 21.—It is believed that the California papers unjustly ascribe two deserters at Camp Kearney, Linda Ivsta, to New Mexico, in their account on Saturday of the sentencing to five years at hard labor at Alcatraz military prison of Privates Ambrosio Martinez and Marcos Delago, of Company G, 157th infantry, a Colorado regiment. The Los Angeles Times says that both were drafted from New Mexico and were found guilty by a general court martial of desertion, the theft of three horses, saddles, bridles, halters and other appurtenances thereto. Pleading not guilty to seven different counts they were found guilty on all of them. In addition to five years at hard labor, they have been dishonorably discharged as well as forfeiting all pay and allowances. The theft of these mounts was part of their plan for a dash across the line into Mexico but they were overtaken by a posse about 40 miles from the camp. Martinez speaks English but Delago does not. It is here thought that they are natives of Mexico who were at work in Colorado when drafted and not New Mexicans.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22.—The readjust-

ment of the lumber industry to meet the new conditions arising from the war is expected to be mapped out during the next few weeks at the annual meetings of the various national and state associations of lumbermen. Traffic, export and other problems are awaiting solution and the need for a closer co-operation and an interchange of views is recognized generally by those engaged in all branches of the industry.

During the past week these problems received consideration at a series of meetings held by the Southern Lumber Manufacturers at Memphis. Today the Rocky Mountain States Lumber Dealers' association is to meet at Denver and the Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers at Indianapolis.

OWNERSHIP OF WEST END OF MORA GRANT LONG IN DISPUTE

United States Attorney Summers Burkhart filed yesterday in the United States court at Santa Fe a suit to determine the title to something more than 70,000 acres of land in western Mora and eastern Taos counties, the United States being the plaintiff and the State Investment company and E. B. Wheeler being named as defendants. The disputed strip includes a portion of the land upon which the Santa Barbara Tie and Timber company has been cutting timber under arrangement with the federal government.

The ensuing litigation will determine the location of the original Means survey, upon which the patent to the Mora grant was based. The State Investment company and Captain Wheeler claim that the western boundary of the Mora grant as fixed by the Means survey is some three miles west of the Compton survey made at the instance of the government many years later in an attempt to locate the original western boundary on the ground.

Ever since the Compton survey was made the boundary line has been in question at first by Thomas B. Catron and the Union Land and Grazing companies, predecessors in interest of the State Investment company and E. B. Wheeler, the two interests each claiming about one-half of the disputed territory. Owing to the fact the United States cannot be sued, the matter could not be brought into court. Now, however, the federal authorities have voluntarily filed their action which promises to develop some interesting and important results.

PRESENT PRUSSIAN FIGHTERS ARE NOT SO GOOD AS FIRST ARMY

Washington, Jan. 22.—Morale of the German army is on the ebb, Captain Richard Haigh, in charge of the British tank in this country told the senate committee reciting personal experiences of "Going over the top" five times. "The Bavarians and Saxons now are the best fighters," he said. The Prussians are not such good stock as the first Prussian army and have a yellow streak.

"British forces, in trench warfare," Captain Haigh said, "are constantly being improved and the Germans have not found ways to cope with them."

German statesmen seem to have divided the bearskin before catching the bear.

SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE SEEKS IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Washington, Jan. 19.—Explaining the purposes of the administration railroad legislation before the senate interstate commerce committee today, Director General McAdoo said he did not propose to keep control of any unnecessary lines nor have the government compensate these not taken over.

"As far as I can see after three weeks preliminary investigation," said Mr. McAdoo, "I don't contemplate taking over any roads not necessary for the government war purposes and if some interests necessarily get hurt by it they will have to stand it."

Director McAdoo said that if it should develop that operation of canals was necessary they might be taken over. He added that operation will also be extended to internal water ways.

He was told by senators that small independent short lines feared bankruptcy if the government took control of the large trunk lines and that the government should take over all railroads, large or small.

"I can't tell yet," Mr. McAdoo replied. "what will be essential for the purposes of war. The treasury, already overburdened, can't be called upon to reimburse for real, imaginary or indirect injuries. I don't think the government should draft into its service a needless railroad any more than it should draft a cripple into the military service. There is no intention to do any injustice to the short lines. They will be helped as far as possible consistent with the needs of the nation."

Chairman Smith suggested that the short lines are in a difficult situation because of the sudden transition of the transportation system from a competitive to a controlled basis.

"It seems to me," McAdoo replied, "that the short lines are hollering before they are hurt. The bill ought to provide compensation for railroads only that are really used and injured."

Senator Robinson asked Mr. McAdoo to tell the committee why government operation of railroads was necessary. Mr. McAdoo replied that he did not think he could add anything to what already had been said but he thought it necessary to get better co-operation of the transportation systems for the war.

"Is it your opinion that the congestion of the railroads resulted from lack of facilities or the lack of co-operation?" asked Chairman Smith. "Both. It grew from the lack of facilities and the failure of the railroads to co-ordinate. When the government took over the roads about 700 locomotives were ordered by the various carriers." McAdoo said he ordered that the locomotives as fast as completed, be turned over to him to be distributed where most needed.

"That could not be done under private management," he said.

Senator Poindexter asked what had been done to relieve the transportation congestion.

"We have forces rerouting and getting better distribution."

"Has there been much substantial cleaning up yet?"

"I don't think so, in the east, there is not much improvement. The railroads," he said, "were still under private management which reported ex-

traordinary conditions had delayed railway work. But there are conditions, some that no human skill and ability can overcome. For three weeks we have had successive blizzards and harbors blocked with ice. One of the serious troubles is delay in unloading freight cars. I've tried to correct that by increasing demurrage charges. Also there is a shortage of motive power and a shortage of labor. There is a general condition that I think we must direct materially help. It can't be done in a day or a week or two or three weeks but it can be done."

Senator Kellogg, republican, asked questions regarding equipment of roads to which the director general replied he was not advised.

"Don't you know the war board tried to discourage freight traffic over the Baltimore and Ohio and other eastern roads?" asked the Minnesota senator.

"I do not,"

Senator Kellogg asked if he did not know much of the congestion was due to the numerous priority orders. McAdoo replied he did not.

"But you cut them out when you took charge."

"Yes," replied the director.

Secretary McAdoo hoped the senators would pardon him for not answering some of their questions as he had been so busy he could not give time to study of certain matters, and added he confessed he did not know much about railroads.

Continuing, he said the transportation difficulty was not a result of any one cause. One of the causes, he thought, was lack of improvements in 1916 and 1917 to meet increased demands, but he added that was not to be any deficiency, I hope, by united

"My hope is," he said, "there won't be any deficiency, I hope, by united control we can practice some savings that can't be practiced under private control. How far they can be offset by the increased cost of material and labor cannot be told."

In response to questions of Chairman Smith the director said the purpose for \$500,000,000 revolving fund would not be to take care of maturing obligations.

"I hope that most of the railroads can do that," he said.

WAR COUNCIL DOES NOT MEET WITH WILSON'S VIEWS ON NEW LAW

Washington, Jan. 19.—It was stated officially today that President Wilson's opposition to the creating of a minister of munitions with cabinet rank extends to the proposed creation of a director of munitions and establishment of a war council of three. He is said to feel that the proposed laws would have the same effect as that to which he was opposed.

In the effort of the senate military committee to secure administration approval for the bill, Senator Hitchcock today submitted a copy of the bill to Secretary Baker, who will discuss it with President Wilson. Administration support or at least acquiescence is expected ultimately by committee members.

President Wilson went over to Secretary Baker's office today and was in conference with him about half an hour. It was generally assumed that they discussed the war council bill but no announcement was made.

LEAGUE OF THE SOUTHWEST HAS IMPORTANT MEETING AT TUCSON

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 19.—The drouth in the southwest, Colorado river problems and transcontinental problems were the three topics of discussion at a special emergency meeting of the League of the Southwest, held at the University of Arizona today attended by representatives of the governors of the eight states comprising the organization, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, representatives of county boards and commercial organizations in these states. About 25 delegates braved delayed trains to attend the meeting.

At the morning session, committees were named to draft resolutions on each particular problem. Congress will be asked to aid the southwestern states in meeting the drouth which scientists of the University and the Carnegie institution predicted would last through the summer and fall of this year.

The league will not protest against cancellation of transcontinental trains if the government deems it necessary but will ask the director of transportation to issue a definite statement of his intentions so that prospective tourists will not be deterred from visiting the southwest this winter if the government has no intention of seriously curtailing the train service. Colorado river problems were discussed by C. E. Grunslay, formerly a member of the Panama canal commission, representing the Imperial Valley.

George F. McGonagle, state engineer of Utah, representing Governor Bamberger, lead the transcontinental transportation discussion at the afternoon session. The league will conclude its meeting tonight with a banquet given by the Tucson county chamber of commerce.

GUNBOAT MONOCACY RETURNED THE FIRE, BUT THE RESULT IS UNKNOWN

Peking, Friday, Jan. 18.—The attack yesterday on the American gunboat Monocacy, in which one sailor was killed and two others were wounded, was made near Kien Lish Fashien and came without warning. The attackers hid behind a dike on the north bank of the Yang-Tse-Kiang. The gunboat returned the fire but with what result it is not known. Afterward the Monocacy proceeded to Kankow.

The Japanese steamer Tayuen also was subjected to fusillades. Reporting to the American legation on the attack upon the Monocacy the American consul at Hankow urged concerted action by American and British war vessels to assure the safety of traffic on the Yang-Tse-Kiang. Whereas foreign vessels heretofore have been the objectives of snipers, the consul points out, the Monocacy was the target of a well directed attack. The volleys began 15 seconds after the first shot was fired and continued until the return fire drove off the attacking forces. At least six foreign merchantmen and two war vessels recently have been attacked.

More work and less talk is one of the country's greatest needs. Conservation of conversation, as one might say.

TOWN OF MORA, CAPITAL OF COUNTY HAS NO PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Although Los Colonias, Guadalupe county, has \$500,000 property valuation, yet the people were perfectly satisfied with a miserable, dirt-roof, dirt-floor school house. At Anton Chico, the second largest community in the county, conditions were no better. In one dilapidated school house we found more than 60 pupils crowded into a dingy little room, which had its door and one under-sized window tightly closed because of the intense cold outside. When we opened the door the odor almost "knocked us down." Thus spoke Assistant Superintendent John V. Conway this afternoon upon return from a visitation of schools with County Superintendent Bonifacio Lucero in Guadalupe county. "While the teachers, and most of them are excellent teachers," said Conway, "teach the children how to read English, most of them speak Spanish in the class room and the playground and the children do not learn to talk English. I told teachers and parents that this was committing a crime against the children and the community, that the teachers were paid to teach English and must teach English, that ability to speak English is necessary to success of their children and that a teacher in New Mexico's public schools who does not teach his pupils to speak English is a slacker. Why, in Mora, the county seat of one of the richest and most prosperous of New Mexico's counties, there isn't even a public school house."

However, Mr. Conway found a ready response after he once presented conditions in their real light, to patrons and teachers. Districts will be consolidated, bonds will be voted or funds contributed without delay to better conditions. The fact that the state loan board is now taking school bond issues, doing away with the many technicalities and frills that of late have attached to school bond issues, will help mightily. Los Colonias will vote \$5,000 for a new school house; Anton Chico has pledged itself to \$7,000; Mora will build a public school and take in surrounding districts; contiguous districts like Ribera and San Miguel, or the communities of the Chacon and Cleveland valleys will consolidate and build modern school houses for graded schools.

At first people are disposed to be angry at Conway's outspoken criticisms but they always come to his way of thinking. County Superintendent Bonifacio Lucero of Guadalupe, Superintendent Milnor Rudolph of Mora county and the superintendents of other counties are all eager to cooperate in bettering conditions. It is not their fault that the impression has gone out that rural school conditions in New Mexico are ideal, that every little rural school is the best that ever happened anywhere and that the limit of educational progress had been reached. Casados pledged itself to \$2,000 and at Pintada a local dispute was settled, the patrons agreeing to add a third room to the two-room school house. Deep snow and frigid cold compelled Conway to leave his automobile at Las Vegas but he will resume his educational survey of Mora and Guadalupe counties in a few days.

MR. McADOO ADVISES SENATOR JONES MONEY IS NEEDED FOR ARMY

Mr. McAdoo has written a letter to Senator A. A. Jones that the Las Vegas postoffice building will not be undertaken until after the United States has finished the job of licking the kaiser.

A copy of the letter has been furnished Postmaster E. V. Long, by whose courtesy, the Optic publishes it. The letter follows:

Treasury Department,
Washington, Jan. 11, 1918.

My Dear Senator:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 4th, relative to the status of the postoffice building for Las Vegas, New Mexico. The act of March 4, 1913, authorized a site and building at a limit of cost of \$125,000 on land at a convenient point between East Las Vegas and Las Vegas, for the joint use of both, for governmental purposes, and repealed the provision of \$15,000 in the Act of June 25, 1910, for a site at Las Vegas.

A site at East Las Vegas was acquired in December, 1917, for \$9,000 and in normal conditions the sketch plans would be taken up in the office of the supervising architect as soon as the condition of work would permit and the working drawings and specifications would be prepared as promptly as possible. But, because of the pressing demands which are being made upon the financial, industrial, labor and transportation resources of the nation for war purposes, I have directed that the construction of public buildings be postponed excepting in such cases as are so urgent that the public interests would suffer because of such postponement.

This is the situation: We are engaged in a great war, a war in which America's greatest safety is seriously imperiled. We cannot win this war unless every resource of the nation is carefully husbanded and used with the utmost intelligence. The greatest financial operations of the government, greater than those ever undertaken by any government in the history of civilization, require the avoidance of every unnecessary expenditure by the government, by the states and municipalities, and by private corporations and individuals, while the war is in progress. Otherwise, it will be impossible for the people of the United States to furnish the money which the government must have to support our soldiers and sailors who are shedding their blood for us upon the battlefields. In my annual report to congress I stated it would be necessary for the government to absorb, if need be, all of the available new capital and savings of the country if the requirements of the army and navy and of the other branches of the government were to be met. I am advising cities and towns throughout the country not to erect public buildings while the war is in progress. I cannot while giving them this advice consent to the erection of public buildings by the government of the United States which are under the control of the treasury department. In other words we must set an example to the country.

I am sure there is not a patriotic American citizen who is unwilling

to submit to inconveniences to help win this war and I am sure that the people of East Las Vegas and Las Vegas, when they know the facts will be more than willing to have the construction of their public building deferred a short time so that the money which would otherwise be put into the building may be used to buy clothing and food and ammunition for the gallant sons of New Mexico and of other states, who are going out to fight and perhaps to die for their country.

Will you not be good enough to let the people of Las Vegas and East Las Vegas understand the situation and will you not be assured that if the war had not come to America there would have been no unnecessary delay in the construction of their building. This building will be progressed as rapidly as possible after the return of peace.

Cordially yours,
(Sgd) W. G. McADOO,
Secretary.

Hon. Andrieus A. Jones,
United States Senate.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—The state supreme court handed down a number of important opinions yesterday. The district court for Chaves county was affirmed in the case of W. R. Eccles, artesian well supervisor of Chaves county, plaintiff in error, vs. O. A. Will, defendant in error, holding that the lien incurred for repairs and work upon an artesian well, in preventing the waste of water by such well, does not take precedence over a prior recorded mortgage. The opinion is by Supreme Court Justice Roberts.

The district court for Curry county is affirmed in the case of Joseph A. Klasner, appellee, vs. Lillie C. Klasner, appellant, a suit for divorce, in which the decree required appellee to pay appellant alimony. This opinion also is by Judge Roberts.

The district court for Chaves county is reversed in L. H. Sraig, appellant, vs. J. H. Henning, et al., appellees. The opinion is by Judge Parker. In the case of J. M. Scarborough, appellee, vs. J. E. Wooten, appellant, from Quay county, the district court is affirmed in an opinion by Chief Justice R. H. Hanna. The action was for recovery of damages alleged to have been inflicted to the lands of appellee by the grazing of sheep belonging to appellant, the judgment being for \$15 and costs.

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—The state corporation commission has obtained for Miss Margaret E. Irvine of Deming, payment of \$50 from the Wells Fargo Express company being compensation for a telescope satchel containing personal effects of Mrs. Margaret Raithel, grandmother of Miss Irvine. The satchel was shipped from Engle to Deming but was never received at destination.

The commission has succeeded, despite the great car shortage all over the country, to satisfy the demands of shippers of stock in the Pecos valley and Colfax county who complained of lack of cars. After the commission took up the matter vigorously with the interstate commerce commission and the Santa Fe railway, cars were provided in sufficient number.

FATAL WRECK

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—One mail

clerk was killed and two others injured today when an express train on the Pennsylvania railroad ran into the mail car of the Manhattan limited, which had jumped the track near a bridge over the Schuylkill river. Both trains were bound for New York, and were running on adjoining tracks. No passengers were injured.

ARE THEY SMUGGLERS?

El Paso, Jan. 24.—The export licenses of two local wholesale grocery stores were ordered suspended today by the state food administration officials for a period of one week. It was claimed that these stores had been selling sugar and other contraband articles to small grocery stores along the river front and these stores were established for the purpose of smuggling these contraband foodstuffs to Mexico and there reassembling shipments to be sent to the interior.

WILL GO TO CHICAGO

Santa Fe, Jan. 24.—Governor W. E. Lindsey expects to head the New Mexico delegation to the Congress of National Service which will meet at the LaSalle hotel in Chicago, February 21 to 23. The other two delegates who expect to attend are: Mrs. Neil B. Field of Albuquerque, and State Senator E. C. Crampton of Raton.

The recent investigation into the horse stealing going on in San Miguel county resulted in the apprehension of another stolen horse yesterday. The horse was found in the possession of George Olginn of Maes, who states that the animal was sold to him by Louis Torres who is now in the county jail, having been arrested by a deputy sheriff last week. It is said that the horse found at the Olginn ranch at Maes, is the property of Francisco Cruz, of Wagon Mound, and disappeared from his pasture about two months ago. No arrests have been made recently in connection with the recent horse-stealing. It is believed that most of the gang have been arrested and the sixth man arrested last week on this charge. All will have a hearing next week before the district judge.

The funeral of the late Fernandez Jimenez, aged eighty-four years, took place at 9 o'clock this morning from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows Interment took place in Mount Calvary cemetery. Mr. Jimenez is well known to West siders, having been an old resident. The pallbearers at the funeral were Miguel Romero, Eduardo Baca, Vicente Romero, Felipe Lopez, J. H. Montoya and Benigno Martinez.

The death of John Pankratz occurred this morning at 5:30. Mr. Pankratz was a well known farmer of Cherryvale, having come to this part of the country six years ago from Norwich, Kan. The deceased is survived by a wife, two sons and two daughters. The sons are Pete and Henry. The daughters are Mrs. Mary Frazer of Norwich, Kansas, and Miss Anna Pankratz of Cherryvale. Funeral will be announced later, the body being in charge of Charles Day.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 23.—A decision was reported at a meeting of the faculty of Colorado college today to make military training compulsory. The details will be worked out later.

A large crowd turned out to hear the speakers at the court house last night. Antonio Lucero, secretary of state, was introduced and spoke on the subject of the present campaign for the sale of thrift stamps. William Frank acted as chairman and other speakers were Louis E. Armioj and Hallett Reynolds, who is secretary of the thrift campaign for the state of New Mexico. Mr. Reynolds reported that the sale of thrift stamps was progressing nicely and that soon there would be a publicity campaign launched in the state which is expected to help a great deal.

Paul A. Brinegar, who has been employed for several years in the office of the superintendent of the El Paso and Southwestern at this place, resigned last week, and will be associated in the office of Harry H. McElroy as his stenographer and law clerk. Mr. Brinegar will also do public stenographic work, reporting and accounting. Before coming to Tucumcari he was division chief clerk in the superintendent's office at Las Vegas, for the Santa Fe, and has had a wide experience in the lines of work he is undertaking.—Tucumcari News.

Washington, Jan. 24.—J. D. Morrow, general secretary of the national association of Pittsburgh and a practical coal man, was today placed, by the fuel administration, in general charge of distribution of coal, both anthracite and bituminous. Mr. Morrow will have charge of the routing and distribution of all coal from the mine to the consuming sections. He formerly was an assistant secretary of the federal trade commission and prior to that secretary of the coal association in Pittsburgh.

A number of young men of Las Vegas who expect to be called by the draft soon have entered the Y gymnasium classes. They are being instructed in army gymnasium work, which is going to help them when they arrive in camp. A basketball team has been organized at the Y and when the boys get into form they expect to play teams of the high school and Normal. C. Kohl is coaching the Y team.

A part of the smileage books assigned to Las Vegas have arrived but not nearly as many as will be needed. The various committees have been furnished with blanks upon which may be written subscriptions to the fund, the books purchased to be received later.

Juan B. Garcia was a caller at the county assessor's office today. Mr. Garcia, whose home is in San Isidor states that the snow in the vicinity of that town measures six feet in drifts and that the cold has been intense. He also says that there has been some suffering among the people. Some are affected with la grip, with a few cases of pneumonia on account of the severe weather.

NOTICE

Members of the East Las Vegas Fire Department. The newly elected officers of the East Las Vegas Fire Department earnestly request that all members of the company be at the station house Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Something good in store. Don't miss it.—C. E. BLOOD, chief.