

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising  
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

NUMBER 32.

## ORGANIZATION OF FARM BUREAU UNDER WAY

M. R. GONZALEZ PROPOSES TO  
ORGANIZE FARMERS FOR  
SPRING WORK

The department of agriculture is making efforts through special agents to train and instruct county agents along the lines of the needs of their communities. Authorities feel that if food production is to be increased materially there must be formed some kind of an organization. The farm bureau movement has been the answer to this need. Its primary purpose are: To bring to the agent the counsel and advise of the best farmers in the county in determining what ought to be done and how to do it; to provide a machine for easily and quickly reaching every community in the county with information of value to that community or to the county as a whole; and to provide a plan for organized self-help enlisting the co-operation of all farmers interested in carrying out a county agricultural program of work.

The need of such an organization has been recognized in ordinary times. On December 1st, 1916, there were 287 farm bureaus in the 33 northern and western states with a membership of 98,654. Since that date there has been a large increase in the number of bureaus and memberships. There will be formed in Las Vegas an executive committee which will look after the needs of the farmers of San Miguel county. Now is the opportune time for this farm bureau movement. Mr. Gonzalez states that he has received special instructions to use all efforts possible to organize all farmers of San Miguel county to prepare for the spring work. Following is a circular letter which the county agent is sending to all farmers of the county:

My Dear Mr—

For some time I have been studying the needs of a county wide organization of our progressive farmers in the county and the advisability of having such an organization has been constantly on my mind for over two months. I have sought the advice and opinion of the leading authorities on organization in the state and even of the special agent of the government

and invariable I have been encouraged in this project.

The work of the county agent has grown to the extent that it is impossible for him to do justice to the farmers of the county unless some assistance is given by the farmers who are interested in the growth and prosperity of their respective communities. I feel that each community must do its share in helping to plan and carry out the program of work which shall result in the greater development of that community.

We desire to organize a county farm bureau which shall include all farmers and stockmen in the county. The purpose of this organization in short is: (1) To bring to the agent the counsel and advice of the best farmers in the county in determining what ought to be done and how to do it. (2) To provide a machine for easily and quickly reaching every community in the county with information of value to that community or to the county as a whole. (3) To provide a plan for organized self-help enlisting the co-operation of all farmers interested in carrying out a county agricultural program of work. (4) To assist our country in this hour of need.

I need your assistance on Saturday, February 9th, at 1 p. m. in the Commercial club rooms. Do not forget. It is of great importance. Mr. Chas. Springer, chairman of the executive committee of the council of defense will be with us on that day.

Faithfully yours,

M. R. GONZALEZ,  
County Agricultural Agent.

### MORE BUM SHOOTING

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 31.—Mexican sugar smugglers, fired on American soldiers near San Elizario, 25 miles southeast of here late yesterday, according to reports received at the military headquarters. No one was hit by the smugglers' bullets.

### EL PASO PROHIBITIONISTS LOSE THEIR FIGHT BY SMALL MAJORITY

El Paso, Jan. 31.—Official returns today on yesterday's city and county prohibition election showed slight reduction of the anti-prohibition majority in both city and county. Final returns follows: City—For prohibition 2,194; against, 2,433; anti-prohibition majority 239.

County—For prohibition, 2,103; against 2,393; anti-prohibition majority, 285.

### MORE OIL IN LUNA COUNTY

Santa Fe, Jan. 31.—Those interested in the oil development in Luna county, received word today that

more oil than ever before is being pumped out of the Kniffin oil well on the Anderson ranch, southeast of Columbus. Government geologists are favorably impressed with the region, it is said.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Because of certain conditions in Spain which the government considers to the advantage of Germany and discriminatory against the United States and the allies, the war trade board today ceased to issue licenses for export of merchandise to that country and held five ships about to sail for Spain. Recently when General Pershing was authorized to buy 200,000 blankets in Spain for American troops and attempted to buy other merchandise, some influence, suspected of being German, intervened. Other incidents convince the government here of German activity. Measures to be adopted toward other European nations are in preparation.

### WANTS PINTO BEANS

Santa Fe, Jan. 31.—The United States food administration today asked the state food administrator for a 30 days' option on 100 cars of New Mexico pinto beans at 7½ cents a pound. Two cars have been bought at Albuquerque and every effort is being made by Secretary M. T. Dunlavy of the state food administration to locate 98 more at that price.

### UNDERTAKER DIES

Santa Fe, Jan. 31.—L. F. Montenie, at one time secretary of the state board of embalmers and for years an undertaker at Santa Fe, died at Denver of pneumonia. From Santa Fe he went to Raton and thence to Colorado. His wife and two children survive him. He was aged 49 years.

### FLYER LOSES LIFE

Paris, Jan. 30.—Duma Dares Spencer, of Highland Park, Ill., was killed a few days ago while returning from patrol duty. He was a member of the Franco-American flying squadron and received his pilot brevet October 21 last. Spencer, who was 21 years old, was a graduate of Yale. He was about to be commissioned in the United States naval aviation service.

### TROOPS TO FIGHT YAQUIS

Juarez, Mex., Jan. 30.—Another troop train carrying soldiers from the Chihuahua City garrison arrived in the Mexican Central railroad yards yesterday with 350 cavalrymen on board. These troops are being assembled here to go to Sonora to participate in the government campaign against the Yaqui Indians. They will all be mounted.

## MEXICAN TROOPS MOVING ON YAQUIS

REPORTS FROM CHIHUAHUA CITY  
SAY CONDITIONS THERE  
ARE BAD

Juarez, Mexico, Jan. 31.—Federal troops continued to leave here today for Casas Grandes where they will de-train and leave there for Sonora by way of the mountain trail. Many women and children accompanied these troops but the 50 wives of the officers will pass through the United States tonight enroute to Naco, Sonora, where they will rejoin their husbands.

Rumors of dissention among troops going to Sonora were denied here today. Many of the soldiers are Yaqui Indians and several said they did not like to fight against their tribesmen in Sonora, but a majority of these soldiers were former Mexican federal troops from Sonora who were brought to Chihuahua to participate in the Villa campaign last year. Reports from Chihuahua City received here today stated that conditions there were chaotic. Many robberies occur nightly and a number of killings have taken place on the principal streets during the past week. The people are short of food, according to passengers arriving from the state capital and the feeling against the American government because of the food embargo is bitter in the interior, these messengers said.

### HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND MANY OTHERS AFFECTED BY ORDER

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Wilson today by proclamation, ordered that all persons, firms, corporations, and associations manufacturing bread in any form, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry or other bakery products must procure license on or before February 4, excepting those already licensed and those whose consumption of flour and meal is less than three barrels a month.

The order includes hotels, restaurants, public eating places and clubs which serve bread or bakery products of their own baking.

As a general thing, when a regular artist paints a picture of a mother and her babe, he clothes the lady too décollette.



## BAKER TELLS OF WAR DEPARTMENT'S WORK

Washington, Jan. 28.—Five hundred thousand American troops in France early this year and a million and a half more ready to go—fully equipped and with the artillery to support them. This was the answer Secretary Baker today gave the senate military commission to the charge of inefficiency and breakdown in the military establishment.

As the climax of the day's explanation of all that the military establishment had done, freely confessing failure and imperfections in so vast an undertaking, but maintaining that out of each deficiency the remedy has been found, the secretary of war disclosed what hitherto had been guarded as a military secret, and what the German people little suspect.

Secretary Baker told the senators the United States would have a half million fighting men on French soil early this year and that one and one-half million American troops in all would be available for foreign duty.

This great fighting force, probably little expected by the German general staff itself, will be composed of the men now with General Pershing, the 32 divisions of troops now in cantonment and camps in the United States and ready to move, Secretary Baker said, and by the next increment to be drawn and trained this spring under the selective service law.

Elemental equipment of the men from the United States is assured and the artillery necessary for their support will come from the British and French governments, which have such an excess of ordnance that they have on their own initiative, offered to supply the guns and save ships which would be used for their transports.

The secretary of war went even further and laid bare facts regarding preparations for the American army in France, which have hitherto been held as close military secrets or spread only to a few who have enjoyed the confidence of government officials.

Many of the facts have been known to newspaper correspondents here but cooperating with the government under the voluntary censorship they have not until this time been given to the public by the newspapers. Mr. Baker described to the committee how the American army has built great lines of railroads, one of them 600 miles up to its headquarters in France, how ports and terminals have been constructed to handle the great quantities of supplies and equipment which the army will need on the fighting line. All this has been done by Americans and since General Pershing's troops landed last June.

Leaning forward and addressing the senators earnestly, the secretary of war told a story the German general staff probably would have given much to know long before he approached the subject departing from the answer to criticisms and referring to it "as the plan for the war."

"I think I understand Senator Chamberlain left there was not any plan," said Secretary Baker. "I don't know how the committee and the country feel about it, but I want to say there is a plan. It's the only possible plan under the circumstances. It must be remembered that the war broke out in August, 1914, and

we went into it in April, 1917. So that for two and a half years it has been going on. It was not as if an immediate plan could be made for the war's prosecution. But we were coming into this war which had been going on over two and a half years, in which all the military capacity, the inventive genius and the industrial resources of these other greatest of countries had been engaged on the problem of what the war was to be.

"It was not for us to decide the theater of war. That theater was in France. It was not for us to decide the line of communication. It was 3,000 miles away with one end infested by submarines. It was not for us to decide whether maneuvers in the open should be attempted. Men already were in trenches in a death grapple.

"Our problem was and is to get over and get at the enemy. It was not for us to map out, at the war college, an ideal plan of campaign, a theoretical plan. Our problem was to get into co-operation with Great Britain and France and our other friends in the most immediate and efficient way.

"That problem could not be decided here. It can't be described in words. It is so extraordinary and so vast that it must be seen and studied on the ground before it can be comprehended at all."

Mr. Baker told of the coming of the British and French missions with Balfour and Joffre. These men were seen in the halls of congress but few people saw the staffs of trained experts they brought with them and who distributed themselves through the war department.

"They were the most brilliant men in their armies," he said. "Every country has sent us that sort of experts."

Even as these experts talked, Secretary Baker said, the story they told grew old. Weapons they had helped to develop had become obsolete before they could be gotten to the front.

"This is a moving picture," he said. "It was necessary that we have eyes there to see and report and we sent General Pershing and the major part of the trained personnel of the army—that pitiful handful of trained men."

General Pershing now reports daily in cablegrams that run into hundreds, even thousands of words, he added. "we are using the eyes there to keep us up to what they want us to do."

The startling progress of the war in the development of munitions will be shown, he said, by the fact that weapons devised by American experts during the last few months have been discarded.

Then taking up a copy of the Metropolitan Magazine for last August, Mr. Baker read a protest in its editorial columns against the supposed policy of the government to make its contribution to the war financial and industrial, "to hold off until the allies win the war for us." A question brought out that Colonel Roosevelt was the associate editor of the magazine, which urged that "every nerve be strained to get 150,000 to 200,000 men to France in 1917.

"I am disclosing no secret," Secretary Baker said, pausing, "when I say we exceeded that number in 1917."

Senator Chamberlain asked if the maximum had not been exceeded by

August, 1917.

"Not the maximum," replied Secretary Baker, "the minimum was exceeded."

"We will have 500,000 men in France early in 1918," he added, "and we will have a million and a half more ready to go to France during 1918."

Chamberlain asked the secretary why he could not take the public into his confidence in the matter. Mr. Baker replied that he hesitated to do that. He referred to a statement by General von Hindenburg to the effect that America was advertising her intentions.

"But it isn't a fact that Germany has known all about this?" persisted Senator Chamberlain.

"No," replied Secretary Baker, "the German government is still mystified regarding the number of men now in France. They know what is doing at the front, but Germany is still mystified regarding the number of men now in France."

His statement, Mr. Baker said, was made on the basis of the most reliable confidential reports received by the war department. Secretary Baker went on to explain that such things all warring countries try to keep entirely confidential.

"Why, I do not believe I could even get the number of men Great Britain has in France or at home now, or could even get that information from France," he said. "That may be unnecessary but it is a precaution that is followed by all military men."

If the whole regular army had been sent into battle all at once Secretary Baker said, it would have been destroyed. In eloquent words, Secretary Baker described how France welcomed the first American soldiers, peasants kissing, he said, the hems of their coats.

"Of course they welcome the British but then their need was not so great, nor were they allied to England so close.

"So an insistent response came from France and our soldiers have continued to go over in an unbroken stream.

"At this hour we have a fighting army in France, seasoned and trained to the warfare. Joffre said it might take some time for us to get a trained army over but that we wear a great industrial country and could send artisans immediately. Although not contemplated at the outset, we have organized regiments of railroad men who are rebuilding railroads behind the British and French lines as they advance. Of such quality were these men that at Cambrai, when General Byng was endangered our men threw down their picks and shovels, grasped rifles and distinguished themselves.

"Very early in the war Balfour and Joffre said: 'Send us nurses and doctors.' Almost before we were in the war Red Cross nurses and doctors and ambulance drivers in great numbers were sent. Our early losses were of these.

"But that was not enough. It was suggested further that mechanics were needed. Special studies were made. We found that railroads and other facilities of France had been kept in excellent condition far better than we had thought possible."

But despite the conditions of French railroads, he said, it was found necessary to provide transportation

facilities for the American army in France because of the great demand upon those already there.

"In other words," he said, "France was a white sheet of paper. As far as we were concerned we not only had to write an army on that sheet but we also had to provide maintenance. We have been building facilities and agencies in France, just as much as in this country and of the same character."

"For one reason or another the impression has gone out into the country to some extent that the war department has fallen down in the conduct of the war," said Secretary Baker. "I want to address myself to that question."

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know if that is a fact. The country is entitled to know what this war is and what the problems are and how we are to meet them. Second, I have a deep sense of duty to the officers and civilians that are laboring with devotion, sacrifice and zeal, and are spending sleepless nights to bring this army up to its greatest efficiency and success.

"The impatience of the whole country to do this thing greatly," he said, "probably inspired much of the criticism. Every one of us wants to see our country hit like a man at the adversary."

"We look back over the past and see that there have been shortcomings; that there have been delays. There are things that could have been better done. But our effort is to learn.

"I have no purpose to defend individuals or myself. If I discuss here individuals by name; if I refer to General Crozier or General Sharpe or myself, it will be only to make it clear. If any of us should figure in tomorrow's casualties it would be as nothing beside the object we all seek. I am not here to deny shortcomings, but I think I can say this: "That where we have found such shortcomings or mistakes we have made every effort to correct them. I most earnestly ask that when you have pointed out to you any shortcomings, whether it seem well-founded or not, that you instantly refer it to me in order that the processes of the department may sift the truth."

From Senator Chamberlain's speech Mr. Baker said it had seemed to him that, although it was not the senator's purpose to make it so appear, the country got an impression from the failures and delays that made them "disproportionate to what was going on."

The secretary said there might be "instances of shortcomings, but only instances."

The secretary said that when he heard of the two letters read by Senator Chamberlain concerning bad treatment of sick soldiers he immediately asked Mr. Chamberlain for all the details.

"I want to follow these through to the very end," said he, "and find out who is responsible, in order that I can punish the guilty."

Although more than one million men are under arms in this country, Mr. Baker said, the number of complaints have been relatively small, probably not more than 18. In each instance, he said, investigations have been made at once. Some reports



the secretary said, have not proved serious upon inquiry, while others had, in which case corrections followed.

In the case of the body of an officer who died at an aviation training school being shipped home in a sheet, Secretary Baker said, inquiry developed that the camp was in charge of a British aviation officer who followed the British method of sending bodies home unclothed, the man's clothes being shipped in a separate parcel. An American officer was then put in charge.

Another complaint of neglect of a patient at Camp Wheeler, he said, developed that it was unjustified and resulted from "the distressed imagination of the widow."

There still are in the hands of the inspector general nine cases being investigated. Mr. Baker told of investigations which resulted in the discharge of Lieutenant Charles W. Cole and Lieutenant John G. Dye, for neglect of patients, as published in the newspapers Saturday and Sunday. The judge advocate general advised adding a prison sentence to the dismissal and that is being considered.

"The department sets its face against that sort of callous disregard of soldiers' health," Secretary Baker said. "I want doctors and the country to know that their lives and welfare are a responsibility which I will not permit to be dodged or handled in a cavalier fashion."

"We had a limited amount of artillery and our first step," the secretary said, "was to speed that already ordered and in process of manufacture."

British and French theory of artillery usage, differs, he said, adding: "We had to decide for ourselves what we should use."

Army experts were sent abroad to study the question. Early in June it was intimated that France had so far accelerated her industrial program that the "wastage of industry" would not fully occupy her resources and that she could supply artillery for American forces then going to France without curtailing her own forces. Captain Tardieu, French high commissioner, opened the subject.

"On July 13 or 14," Mr. Baker continued, "an agreement was made by which the French government agreed to supply the principal pieces of 75 millimeter field guns and 155 millimeter rapid fire howitzers needed for the American forces being sent abroad. The American government wished to adopt the quickest solution to get the largest supply in the shortest possible time. At that time although we were sending troops to France, it was not in any large numbers—a matter somewhat for the remote future."

"You thought it was better to use the French factories instead of waiting to build our own?" asked Senator Reed.

"Exactly," the secretary replied. "Also it saved tonnage. And I'm telling no secret when I say that ships are the crux of this problem and every time we can use French industrial resources instead of making and sending our own products we are doing it."

"Is that a disadvantage to France?" asked Senator Beckham.

"Categorically I answer no," said Mr. Baker, positively. "It has been a

great advantage to France."

Secretary Baker then produced a telegram from Major General Bliss, chief of staff, when the war council was abroad, reciting the unanimous agreement of the inter allies military representatives of American forces to secure artillery from England and France for all American forces sent abroad this year and as long thereafter as possible.

Referring to Colonel House's military aides, Secretary Baker said: "It was their task to find out from the British, French and Italian representatives the answer to this question: 'How can America contribute most to the early winning of this war?'"

"One of the answers was for more rapid expedition of American forces to Europe. It was agreed that both England and France have surplus ordnance, ammunition and manufacturing capacity."

#### DEATHS IN FRANCE

Washington, Jan. 29—General Pershing today reported First Lieutenant A. H. Brown, medical reserve corps, attached to the British expeditionary forces, slightly wounded in action December 31. No details were given. His mother, Mrs. Tillie Long Brown lives in Cincinnati.

General Pershing also reported the following deaths:

Hubert E. Roberts, meningitis, Warren, Oregon; Private Earl Morris, pneumonia, Jareh, Wyoming.

#### STORM AT SANTA FE

Santa Fe, Jan. 28.—A heavy thunderstorm, with vivid lightning, passed over Santa Fe Saturday evening. It had been snowing and raining all day, soaking the surrounding country and storing immense masses of snow in the foothills and mountains, assuring a bountiful water supply. Late in the night the temperature began to fall rapidly and another cold spell, the third this month, seemed on the way.

#### PRIEST RETURNS TO FRANCE

Santa Fe, Jan. 26—Rev. Father Haelterman, a Belgian by birth, stationed at Pena Blanca, has been appointed a chaplain for work in France. He speaks five languages and has been in New Mexico for a quarter of a century. He has three sisters and a brother in Belgium. He is a graduate of the University of Louvain.

#### WILL CONTROL OIL

Washington, Jan. 29—Early measures looking to government control of the production and distribution of oil were forecast today after a visit to the White House of fuel administrator Garfield. Complete plans for instituting a licensing system, it was said, were presented by the fuel administrator.

For the present it is believed the government probably will go no further than to institute a licensing system and that price fixing will not be attempted for some time at least.

Washington, Jan. 29—The supreme court today held that the secretary of labor has no jurisdiction to arrest and deport Chinese aliens on the sole grounds that they are foreign in this country in violation of Chinese exclusion law but that deportation can only be ordered by the United States commissioner or the district court.

#### SUCH IS REPORT OF ENGINEERS AT MEETING IN DENVER

Denver, Colo., Jan. 28—Increased food production through the addition of "thousands of acres for which the government is now prepared to furnish water," was a principal topic at the annual meeting of engineers, project managers and district counsels of the United States reclamation service, which began here today. Matters of policy for the coming year and definite plans for next year's operations are to be discussed.

A formal statement given out by the service said, "the opening of public lands on the Grand Valley and Uncompahgre projects, which will occur during this year," were among plans to be discussed which has special importance in Colorado. Government canals last year provided irrigation water for 1,500,000 acres and crops were grown on two thirds of this area, it was reported to the meeting. Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado were among states represented by reclamation officials from projects located within their borders.

#### TWO OTHER AMERICAN OFFICERS SLIGHTLY HURT IN FRANCE

Washington, Jan. 28—Major General Leonard Wood, in France on an observation tour, was slightly wounded today by an accidental explosion which killed five French soldiers and hurt two other American officers. Secretary Baker announced the accident in this statement:

"A cable dispatch from the headquarters of General Pershing states that an accidental explosion occurred today which killed five French soldiers and slightly injured Major General Wood in the arm, lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Kilbourne in the eye and Major Kenyon A. Joyce in the arm."

It is understood the message gave no further details.

All of the divisional commanders for brief periods. General Wood, have been or will be sent to France commanding Camp Funston, went over several weeks ago.

#### GOVERNOR TOO BUSY

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—Governor W. E. Lindsey was compelled to decline an invitation today to make a prohibition address at El Paso because of previous promise to address the state board of education tomorrow and the convention of county and city superintendents on Wednesday.

#### NEW MEXICO'S IRON

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, the principal iron ore producing states in the west, during the past year mined and shipped 666,000 tons of iron ore compared with 717,000 tons the year before. The principal sources in New Mexico are the iron mines at Fierro, Grant county, and the iron mines of the Gallinas mountains in Lincoln county.

Santa Fe, Jan. 26.—Because of illness at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Provost Marshal General Crowder has asked Governor Lindsey to notify the exemption boards not to send any more men inducted for the aviation department to Camp Kelly.

#### SHEEP INDUSTRY

Must be Revived in the East to Increase Wool Crop

There is a very urgent war necessity for increased wool and mutton production in the United States. The necessary increase cannot be brought about in the western range states, because there is a steady reduction of range area as homesteaders settle the country and turn this land into farms.

There are and will continue to be many great western tracts used for sheep ranges—but they are not and will not be sufficient for the nation's needed increase in wool and mutton production. The general farms, the agricultural lands rather than the specialized sheep sections, must bring about this increase. Six farms out of seven in the United States have no sheep. The placing of flocks on these farms, at a ratio of one sheep to each three acres of land, is the solution of the problem.

The sheep industry must be revived in Pennsylvania, New York and eastern and New England states where it formerly flourished, but where it declined and in recent years has passed almost entirely away. In some of the eastern states many ewes have been distributed this winter. One agency has arranged to ship 10,000 from Oregon to New York state. There is an increasing understanding among the eastern and New England farmers that their abandonment of the sheep industry in the past constitutes no argument against engaging in it at present.

#### REDUCED RATIONS IMPERATIVE THAT ALLIES MAY HAVE NEEDED SUPPLIES

Washington, Jan. 28—The American people will go on war bread diet today as a part of a war rationing system prescribed Saturday night by President Wilson and the food administration. "Victory bread," the food administration calls it.

The reduced rations are asked for the purpose of creating a larger export surplus of food for the allies. Curtailment of consumption will be accomplished largely by voluntary effort, but force will be employed wherever permitted under the food control act.

#### Features of New System

The rationing system, as presented by the president in a proclamation and by Food administrator Hoover in a list of regulations, forms the food administration's 1918 food conservation program, of which the chief features are:

A baker's bread of mixed flours, beginning Monday, with a 5 per cent substitution of other cereals for wheat until a 20 per cent substitution is reached February 24.

Sale by retailers to householders of an equal amount of substitute flours for every pound of wheat flour purchased at the time the wheat flour is bought.

Sale by millers to wholesalers and wholesalers to retailers of only 70 per cent of the amount of wheat flour sold last year.

Two wheatless days a week—Monday and Wednesday—and one wheatless meal a day.

One meatless day a week—Tuesday—and one meatless meal a day.

Two porkless days a week—Tuesday and Saturday.



# EUROPEAN WAR

## THE POSITIONS TAKEN IN EARLY FIGHTING ARE BEING HELD

Italy is following energetically her victory over the Austrians on the Asiago plateau. Her troops scored new successes yesterday in capturing and holding the important peaks of co del Ross and Monte Di Val Bella.

Both Berlin and Vienna today admit the Italian victory on this front, conceding the loss of these valuable eminences and the holding of them by the Italians after they had received heavy counter attacks. The Austrians took the two positions on December 23 last, just as their prolonged general offensive was reaching the limit of its extension, so that they succeeded in holding on there but little more than a month. The loss means greater difficulties in any attempt they may make here after to push their way down the Frenzela valley toward Bassano and the Italian plains.

The second air raid of the year, to which London was subjected last night, was much less serious in effect than that of the night previous when 47 persons were killed and 169 injured. This time the known casualties were only three killed and nine injured although it is feared six additional deaths may be revealed by the uncovering of bodies buried in the ruins of a house. The raiders failed to penetrate to the heart of London, such bombs as they were able to launch being dropped in the outskirts.

Dissatisfied with the progress of the peace negotiations and Prussian electoral reform, German workmen have brought about serious strikes in Berlin and other parts of the empire. The German government has been ordered the arrest of the six leaders of the independent socialist party, while at Kiel the leaders of the obdurate workmen have been sent into the army.

In Berlin and its suburbs 90,000 workers were not at their posts Monday, seriously hampering the electric works and air planes factories about the capital. Strikes in the great manufacturing district along the Rhine in Westphalia also are reported. The steel making district of Essen has been affected and at Kiel workers in torpedo factories have been out since Friday. Meetings in the industrial centers have been prohibited. The strike agitation has been fostered by the independent socialists and not by trade unions. In addition to ordering the arrest of the independent socialist leaders the authorities are said to have imprisoned Adolph Hoffman, editor of Vorwaerts, the socialist organ, and independent socialist leader in the Prussian diet. In Finland the revolutionists have set up a government of their own. Late reports are to the effect that the fighting has lessened in intensity with the revolutionists in control in the south and the government forces are victorious in the north.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Jan. 29 (By the Associated Press.)—Italian troops struck the enemy another hard blow yesterday in the mountain region

west of the Brenta river, where his effort has been to push down the Frenzela valley toward Bassano. The action lasted throughout the day, the Italians making an advance along the stretch from the Brenta to Asiago, and capturing 1,500 of the enemy, including 60 officers. War material also was taken and havoc was spread among the enemy's forward trenches.

The aerial activity was lively during the fighting, the Italians bringing down 10 machines and the French two. The action was still in progress today with the enemy bringing forward large reserves. The battle on the Italian side was fought by mountain troops, infantry and Bersaglieri, with the support of Italian and allied batteries and large fleets of air planes manned by Italian, French and British aviators. The Italians took the initiative in a surprise attack at daylight, the enemy trenches being reached and his lines driven back over a long front. Later in the day the enemy made a series of violent counter attacks which were broken up by the steady resistance of the Italians, backed by allied batteries. Towards night the enemy began the concentration of reinforcements in an effort to redeem the situation. This brought on heavy fighting during the night which continued today.

The last reports show the Italian line holding well in the advanced position occupied during the early hours of the engagement.

Two Americans attached to the Red Cross were killed at Mestre Sunday night by bombs dropped by German raiders. They were William Platt and Richard Cutts Fairfield and were the first Americans to be killed on the Italian front.

Platt is believed to be from Pennsylvania and Fairfield is from New York. They had not enrolled in the American organization, having enlisted in the Wynne-Bevan branch of the British Red Cross.

Platt and Fairfield had just arrived at a Red Cross hospital on a motor cycle when the raid began. Five bombs fell in the court yards of the hospital, killing four persons and wounding a number of patients. The Americans were killed outright. One received a fragment of a bomb in the heart while the other was struck by three fragments in the head, stomach and legs.

With the American Army in France, Jan. 31.—Last night was fairly quiet throughout the American sector. The usual number of shells came over, doing no damage and there were the customary sporadic outbursts of machine gun fire from both sides at points where the opposing lines are nearest.

At daybreak this morning, the heavy fog which had been enveloping the whole portion and the country for miles around, for several days became still thicker, blotting out all except the nearest enemy positions. At 7 o'clock three muffled reports sounded through the fog. There were three whistles, followed quickly by three shell bursts. The projectiles exploded on three sides of an American listening post.

"Then hell broke loose," said one of the men there. For 15 minutes the enemy broke hundreds of high explosive 77's around the post and the surrounding ground, cutting off the men there. Two of them were killed

in the first few minutes. Another man who was at the post told the correspondent later, as he was lying on a cot in a field hospital that he saw four Germans approaching out of the fog as the barrage lifted. He brought his automatic rifle into play and saw two of the Germans fall. He kept on firing until shell splinters hit him in the head and arm.

"The last I remember in the time before I reached the hospital," said another wounded man, "is seeing something moving through the fog. I determined to get some Germans and put my rifle to my shoulder, but never pulled the trigger. There was a deafening explosion behind me. Frozen earth, ice, stones and shell splinters came my way."

Inspection of the scene of the raid showed that the ground was ploughed up by the explosion of shells.

In the recent fighting in the American sector one of the men wounded was hit by a sniper's bullet. He fell in a trench filled with water and almost drowned before he was rescued by his captain. Several of the wounded had been listed as accidental woundings. These were mostly wounds in the hands. It is certain that the enemy casualties from the American cannon and machine gun fire has been as great or greater than ours.

### Air Raiders Visit Paris

Paris, Jan. 31.—Twenty persons were killed and fifty wounded in last night's air raid, it is announced officially. One of the German machines which raided Paris was brought down, the occupants of the airplane were made prisoners.

An official announcement from Paris last night said bombs had been dropped at various points in the city and suburbs by German aviators, that several persons had been killed and material damage had been done. It was the first aerial attack on Paris since July of last year, the German raiders having been checked by the strength of the Paris defenses. The construction of new German high flying, speedy air planes, however, led to resumption of the raids, as has been forecast in several dispatches from Paris, telling of preparations to meet the expected aerial attacks. A few days ago the Paris police were provided with gas masks for protection against gas bombs.

### German Strikes Spreading

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—The number of strikers in Berlin is estimated at about 120,000, according to a semi-official statement issued in Berlin yesterday where there had been only an inconsiderable increase in the strike since Tuesday.

The Berlin newspapers with few exceptions have been published. The streets of the German capital, the statement adds show no signs of a strike. All traffic is proceeding quietly and undisturbed. The statement says there have been no disturbances anywhere in the empire.

London, Jan. 31.—The cessation of work in Hamburg is now virtually complete, according to a daily telegraph dispatch from Rotterdam.

The strike has extended from the Vulcan shipbuilding works in Hamburg to the works of Blohm and Voss another large ship building concern. The strikers demand an immediate

peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities.

The German strike is still growing in magnitude, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports. In Berlin seven hundred thousand persons are on strike, he reports, 50,000 of these being women.

A great number of socialist leaders have been arrested in and around German towns, according to this authority. The fact that Berlin is wrapped in a thick fog has made it impossible for the authorities to prevent the dissemination of pamphlets the report states.

### Fighting in Finland

The latest advices from Petrograd report continued fighting and disorders in Finland. It is believed that the expelled members of the Rumanian legion who started for Stockholm got no further than Terijoki, about 30 miles from Petrograd.

Many of the wealthier residents of Petrograd fled into Finland to escape the revolutionary troubles in the Russian capital, thinking to find a safe retreat. Some took their entire fortunes with them. It now appears that they escaped from one evil only to encounter another equally as great.

Members of the Finnish senate are said to have taken refuge in Vasa. Most of the news of the puzzling situation is coming from Stockholm and Copenhagen. It consists largely of reports of fighting in which General Mannerholm, commanding the "Protection Corps," which seems to be the national guard formed by the Finnish government, claims successes. General Mannerholm is reported marching to attack Helsingfors, where the red guard and its adherents seem to be still in control.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary Daniels today told the house naval committee some of the details of a new anti-submarine craft the navy is developing, which he described as a cross between a destroyer and a submarine chaser. It would be effective as a destroyer, but would be adapted for work in certain circumstances. The Ford Motor company is building some of the equipment. The voluntary censorship prevent disclosure of more details.

Secretary Daniels' examination developed that one of the big fights on the naval bill in the house will be over a proposal to increase the marine corps. Representative Britte of Illinois, wants the present 30,000 marines doubled and to provide not less than 37,000 of them in the trenches in France. Secretary Daniels said he was opposed to any increase in the corps except as far as may be necessary to fill vacancies caused by casualties in the service. Secretary Daniels was examined closely by both republican and democratic members, whose questions indicated divided sentiment.

### PNEUMONIA TAKES FOUR

Washington, Jan. 31.—General Pershing today reported the following deaths, from natural causes:

From pneumonia: Geo. W. Manning, McMinnville, Ore.; Thurman Gales, Salina, Utah; Otto F. Schoenemann, Beatrice, Cal. All were privates. Deaths of other privates were Ralph Huddleson, Empyema, Wasco, Cal., and James Glenn, Empyema, Star, Ida.



### BRITISH AND CANADIAN SUBJECTS UNDER 40 IN THIS COUNTRY CALLED

Washington, Jan. 30.—Agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Canada on the terms of separate conscription conventions which only await the signatures of the representatives of the governments concerned was announced today by Secretary Lansing in a letter to Chairman Dent of the house military committee. The conventions give to the citizens of each country the option of returning to their own country for military service within a fixed period after which they will be subject to military duty under the laws and regulations of the country in which they reside. They would also permit each country to exempt nationals from military service if deemed necessary.

Secretary Lansing's letter to Chairman Dent said unforeseen difficulties had interposed themselves in the negotiations, as for example, in the revolution in Russia and the German drive in Italy and in the interest of obtaining agreements it as deemed best first to obtain an agreement if possible with some country which might be used as a model for the agreements with the other countries.

"It is with pleasure," the secretary wrote, "that I have to report that at the present time we are in agreement with Great Britain and with France as to the terms to separate conscription conventions which now, but for a few verbal changes await the signature of the representatives of the governments concerned before being sent to the senate." In brief, these conventions which are effective practically alike to give persons under the convention the option to return to their own countries for military service within a certain limited period. After the expiration of this period, such persons are subject to military service under the laws and regulations of the country in which they choose to remain, provided that for British and Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be 20 to 40 years, both inclusive and in respect to Americans in great Britain and Canada the ages shall be limited to those of the draft act of May, 18, 1917.

"These conventions also give the right to the contracting parties to exempt their citizens or subjects from military service abroad in case it is regarded as necessary or desirable. The remaining provisions of the convention are of less importance and need not be mentioned here."

Secretary Lansing communicated the same information to the senate military committee.

### THIS TIME ONLY THREE PERSONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

London, Jan. 30.—In last night's air raid three persons were killed and ten injured, it was announced officially. It is feared the bodies of six other persons are buried in the ruins of a house.

The official statement follows:

"A number of attacks were delivered against London by hostile air planes last night between 10 p. m. and 12:30 a. m. but in no case did the raiders penetrate into the capital. The first enemy machines crossed the

Isle of Thanet at 9:30 p. m. and proceeded up the Thames estuary towards London, but all were turned back by gun fire. At about the same time three or four raiders crossed the Essex coast. They also failed to penetrate the outer defenses of the city.

Meanwhile a single airplane which crossed the Essex coast at 10:30 p. m. passed around the north and west of London and dropped some bombs on the southwestern skirts. At the same time another enemy machine dropped bombs on the northeastern outskirts, without causing any casualties or damage.

"Other air planes which crossed the Kent and Essex coast between 10:25 and 10:50 p. m. were all turned back by gunfire at various places on the way to London.

"The final attack, delivered across Essex by three or four machines between 11:30 and midnight was equally unsuccessful. Bombs were dropped in various places in Kent and Essex.

"Detailed reports of the casualties and damage have not been received. There were a few casualties in the southwestern outskirts of London.

"About 15 machines, the same number as on the previous night appear to have participated in the raid. A number of our airplanes went up. Several engagements with enemy machines are reported. On of our pilots attacked a raider over the northeastern outskirts of London with the result that it dropped its bombs on open ground and made off. All of our pilots returned safely."

### WILL ACT AS DEPUTIES TO HEAR RAILROAD WAGE DEMANDS

Washington, Jan. 30.—The railroad wage commission today announced appointment of three of the four members of its board of examiners, to hear miner wage complaints.

They are E. J. Barcalo, Buffalo manufacturer, and leaders of the legislative movement in New York state, Riley Redpath, Kansas City business man and Lathrop Brown, New York, former member of congress and now a special assistant to the secretary of the interior.

Another member will be named in a day or two. The examiners will act virtually as deputy commissioners and will hear a large proportion of the wage demands presented to the commission.

The board of statistics recently appointed by the railroad wage commission went to work today gathering figures on cost of living and wages paid railroad men in various classes of employment and in different sections of the country. These will be analyzed by the board for presentation to the wage commission to be used in determining future increases in wages. Maintenance of way employes today explained to the commission their request for wage increases which range as high as 60 per cent in many cases.

### TURKS ARRESTED

Detroit, Jan. 30.—It became known today that the federal authorities had detained five men and one woman as a result of their investigation of alleged activities Merkes Ali, believed to be a general in the Turkish army. All of the persons in custody are of East Indian or Turkish nationality it was said. Documents and bank books found in Merkes' room indicated that he has handled between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

### 142 MEN REPORTED KILLED IN BATTLE THAT FOLLOWED EXPLOSION

Juarez, Mexico, Jan. 30.—Confirmation of the dynamiting of the Mexican Central work train at Diaz station, 25 miles south of Chihuahua City Saturday by Villa followers was received here today. A total of 142 men were killed by the Villa band.

Contrary to the reports first received here late yesterday, the entire train guard of 100 federal soldiers was annihilated, having been killed during the fighting or later executed. It is now believed all but five of the 47 Mexican track workmen were killed, that number having been taken back to Chihuahua City.

Dynamite mines were planted under the main line of the Mexican Central railroad at Diaz station. The engine and tender were completely wrecked and the other cars were set on fire by the Villa men. Francisco Villa was in personal command of the operations and directed the fighting against federal reinforcements, which were sent from Jimenez and Chihuahua City. He had 300 men in his command, the reports of the affair agree. The fight which followed the wrecking of the train continued for eight hours. His losses were not known as he withdrew to the mountains, going north.

The work train left Chihuahua City Saturday morning. It consisted of eight box cars, a wrecking crane, three coal cars and the locomotive. The train was going to the point between Corralitos and Rellano to clear up the wreckage from the train which was held up, robbed and burned there January 25. The train was passing Diaz at full speed when the explosion occurred under the engine.

The Villa followers had deployed and were hidden behind rocks on both sides of the railroad track. The guards were caught between two fires and all who did not surrender were killed. They were later executed. Many of the workmen were killed and their bodies thrown into the burning cars. Others were executed. Five escaped by feigning death.

Lupe Chavez, a Mexican boy, who was on the train which was destroyed at Rellano January 23, arrived here today. He said he was whipped with sabres in the hands of the Villa men. He confirmed the report that all of the men, women and children passengers were stripped of their clothing.

The Mexican boy also said the engine crew of the train wrecked at Rellano succeeded in escaping to Chihuahua City. The Villa followers uncoupled the engine while they went through the train holding up the passengers and looking for government officials. While the passengers were being robbed, he said, the engineer started the locomotive and ran it away from the scene of the holdup.

### GERMAN VESSELS TAKEN BY UNITED STATES RENDER GOOD SERVICE

With American Army in France, Jan. 29, (By Associated Press)—Announcement was made here today that the total tonnage of former Ger-

man steamships ready for the high seas service, most of which are now bringing men and materials to France, is approximately 500,000. Among the considerable number already arrived safely in inter-allied ports is the Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, and 15 others of Germany's largest ships. These figures demonstrate the falsity of recent German claims and the publication of this information is permitted for that reason.

The figures are authoritatively declared to prove that Germany had been deliberately circulating false reports to belittle to her own people the assistance given to the entente allied cause by this shipping and thus to create unjustified confidence in the German submarines. Among the former German steamships which have arrived in entente allied ports are these. Covington, (ex-Cincinnati;) America (ex-Amerika;) President Grant, President Lincoln, Powhatan (ex-Hamburg;) Madawaka (ex-Koengig Wilhelm II;) George Washington, Mount Vernon (ex-Kron Prinzessin Cecilie;) Agamemnon, (ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II;) Aeolus, (ex-Krosser Kurfurst;) Mercury, (ex-Barbarossa;) Po'cahontas (ex-Princess Irene;) Huron (ex-Frederick der Grosse;) Von Steuben (ex Kron Prinz Wilhelm;) Dekalb, (ex-Prinz Eitel Friederich.)

### DIED IN FRANCE

Washington, Jan. 30.—General Pershing today reported Private Raymond Grover, infantry, slightly wounded in action January 20. His home is in Syracuse, N. Y.

The following deaths from pneumonia were reported:

George D. McSorley, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Paul Rich, Salem, Ore.

Otto H. Petrick, Washtena, Wash. All were privates. The following other deaths were reported:

Frank H. Hubbard, (corporal), scarlet fever, Seattle, Wash.

### MONEY FACTORY WORKS HARD

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Uncle Sam's largest money factory, the Philadelphia mint, is working these days as it never worked before in the history of the country. This is the natural order of things because the war has created an unprecedented demand for coin of all denominations. No gold is being minted at present, but halves, quarters, nickles, dimes and pennies are being turned out by the million. A double force of workmen keep the mint going sixteen hours a day and more men are employed now than ever before.

In peaceful times much coining was done here for foreign governments, principally South America, but since the United States entered the war the special work has been stopped. The last job of this sort was for Cuba, the entire coinage of the island having been made here.

### PNEUMONIA KILLS FOUR

Washington, Jan. 30.—Four more deaths from pneumonia among the American expeditionary forces were reported today by General Pershing. They were: Sergeant John P. Kelley, field hospital, January 22; South Boston, Mass.

Privates. Ray M. Wahles, Nokomis, Ill.; Floyd R. Camp, Dayton, O., and Hiram Murray, Ardmore, Okla.



### INVESTIGATION OF PACKERS BRING OUT INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, Jan. 26—Sensational discoveries in the fight trade commissioners of the packing industry today ranged from efforts to head of the inquiry to evidence of packing house interests in Kansas City street railways, in the industry and finally to documentary evidence of an agreement of the five great packers to divide the country into five districts for buying livestock for the limiting of competition between them.

An old and creased bit of paper was put into the record to show that the agreement between the packers made in 1903 under the name of the National Packing company had been dissolved by the federal courts in 1912. It was a memorandum addressed to H. A. C. said to be H. A. Chatham, private book keeper for Edward F. Swift, who had asked: "Can you give me Nat P company percentages?"

Underneath this was written: "A and Co 40.11 S and Co 46.70; M and Co, 13.19," which were said to be representative of the holdings of Armour, Swift and Morris in the national packing company.

Attorney Henry, for the commission declared it had been found that when the National Packing company was dissolved, the properties were divided so that each of these three packers could retain the same percentages of business in each city which they had enjoyed before the dissolution.

Furthermore, he added, in 1913, the Sulzberger corporation, which later became Wilson and Company and Cudahay and Company were brought in on a new basis, which he declared was still in force. This basis, he said, covered the percentage of cattle, sheep and hogs bought in the United States, even the country buying. He called attention to a second notation which read as follows:

"A 29.26; S 35.75; M 14.98 S and S 10.00 C 1.00."

Walter Twombly, a trade commission special agent who found the memorandum in the Swift files, was put on the stand to testify regarding the circumstances. He said that Edward Stephenson, an employe of Swift and Company, entered the room where he was working, and noticing the memo asked him if he had found something. Twombly said he told him that he did not know and asked him if he had. "No, just forget it," Stephenson was said to have replied. Mr. Henry told the commission that showing that purchases of live stock were made in the exact proportions set forth in the memo that all joint expenses of the packers, such as the opposition to the Borland resolution in congress for investigation of the live stock industry were met in the same proportion. "We have letter to show that this understanding has been in effect since 1913 and is still in effect," Mr. Henry said.

Mr. McManus wrote Mr. Veeder August 21, 1916:

"On the full judiciary committee we can rely on Webb, North Carolina, Cardin, Virginia, Thomas, Kentucky, Taggart, Kansas, Igoe, Missouri, Williams, Illinois, Whaley, South Carolina, Dale, New York, Caroway, Arkansas, Dyer, Missouri. I am also assured that Gard, Ohio can be controlled."

C. H. Livingstone, of Washington,

who appeared in the records as having been active with the packers to defeat the Borland resolution, was called as a witness for the afternoon session.

Details of a visit to Washington during which he consulted numerous officials were given by Henry Veeder, counsel for the packers, in a letter to Louis F. Swift, dated July 12, 1916. He wrote he had been informed that if the federal trade commission were instructed to make an investigation it would be without publication and at which attorneys might participate. L. C. Boyle, of Kansas City, former attorney general of Kansas, appeared to have been in constant communication with the packers regarding the Borland investigation resolution, July 24, 1916. Boyle wrote Veeder:

"One of the last things I impressed upon him (Borland) was that although I did not doubt his sincerity, I certainly did doubt his political sagacity, insofar as his own personal welfare was concerned.

"I feel that my last shots in reference to his own political welfare may have taken root."

Mr. Heney interrupted to say in justice to Representative Borland that the congressman did not cease his efforts for an investigation. According to the evidence, a fund of \$15,000 was apportioned among the packers to fight the Borland resolution.

Letters were introduced showing another fund of \$1,000 had been raised according to the usual percentages and turned over to Paul D. Cravath, a New York lawyer, in January, 1916. There was no indication of what the money was to be used for.

A confidential report from R. C. McManus, in Washington, to Henry Veeder, general counsel for the packers, dated July 29, 1916, gave the packers a view of the political situation when the Borland resolution was still before a sub-committee of the house judiciary committee. Congressmen referred to were mentioned only by initials.

"There are three possible actions open to us," the letter said. "One, G. is at home in Ohio. There may be a chance to call it up while he is away if T. can be relied on. In that case a vote might be taken to report against the resolution. The chairman advises against this because he says it would open the door in the senate for a similar resolution and also give the other side an excuse to try to get the full committee to reverse. At all events he doubts if it would permanently end it.

"Two—to report no recommendation. This he thinks, might be easier to do, T would rather do this than one. This still open to action in senate.

"Three—Emasculate resolution to cover widest possible scope and sub-committee pass it with big appropriation he favors this as he says it ties senators' hands and can never pass the house at this session or at the next. Even if it were brought up at the next session and been passed it would be a long drawn out thing and do harm. The administration sent for C and asked him to influence the others. He says he has done all he can. The chairman of the full committee is with us and C says very little chance full committee acting at this session anyway. I saw C and rode around town with him. He

says he is sure we should agree to three. I vote to leave it to C. L will prevent resolution ever passing the house, I am sure."

A telegram dated August 3, 1916, from McManus to Swift and Company said "Oklahoma bad. Want consultation."

Mr. Heney said the reference was to Congressman Dick Morgan of Oklahoma, who was urging passage of the resolution.

### ACCIDENT HAPPENED AT NAVAL TORPEDO STATION IN MAGAZINE

Washington, Jan. 26—Six men were killed and several injured by an explosion at the United States navy torpedo station at Newport, R. I., today, according to word reaching the navy department late this afternoon.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 26—An explosion occurred at the torpedo station here late today. It was said the explosion was in a small magazine. A dense cloud of smoke spread rapidly over the city and ambulances were sent from the naval hospital.

A dispatch from the commandant of the station said there were no suspicious circumstances connected with the explosion but no details were given.

The explosion started a fire, but it was soon under control. The deafening report caused great excitement in the city and fears were expressed for the safety of 2,000 girl employes at the station which is located on an inland island in the harbor. They were not in danger, however.

### WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD

It is when you have a severe cold that you appreciate the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Frank Crocker, Pana, Ill., writes: "Our five-year-old son, Paul, caught a severe cold last winter that settled on his lungs and he had terrible coughing spells. We were wreatly worried about him as the medicine we gave him did not help him in the least. A neighbor spoke so highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy that I got a bottle of it. The first does benefitted him so much that I continued giving it to him until he was cured."—Adv.

### EPISCOPAL WAR FUND

New York, Jan. 26.—In all the Protestant Episcopal churches of the country an offering will be taken up tomorrow for the support of the Episcopal clergy engaged in spiritual work in the military camps. It is hoped to raise half a million dollars for the purpose.

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

An easy way to get Baker out of the cabinet would be for everybody to turn in and try to make him appear to be a greater man than McAdoo.

### For Tired Women With Aching Heads

"They help me so much and I find relief as soon as I begin taking your Foley Kidney Pills." Mrs. Frank P. Wood, Morrill, Maine, R. F. D. No. 2.

Sometimes it seems as if you can't stand the pain across your back. It is just making your life miserable and robbing you of all energy and strength. When you are constantly tired, head always aching, nerves "on edge," kidney action painful and burning, then is the time to start in at once on Foley Kidney Pills.

They strengthen the weak, ailing kidneys, improve their action, enable them to throw off the poisons that cause your trouble. Your nerves grow peaceful, sleep becomes sounder, nervous headaches disappear. As Mrs. Wood says: "I find relief as soon as I begin to take your Foley Kidney Pills." Be sure you get the genuine Foley Kidney Pills, for they are purely medicinal and contain no harmful drugs.

### SOLD EVERYWHERE

### HERR SCHEIDEMANN TELLS MILITARIST PARTY WHAT TO DO

Amsterdam, January 26.—Philip Scheidemann, president of the social democratic party in Germany, answering von Hertling's speech in the main committee of the reichstag, warned the military leaders of the imperial government that if they did not bring about peace between Germany and Russia, "they would be hurled from power."

Scheidemann's reply to the chancellor as published in the Berliner Vorwaerts follows:

"The chief arguments were advanced by the militarist party for the prolongation of the war, namely, the success of the u-boats and the strength of our army. But these were to have given us a decisive victory in six months, according to the announcement made in 1916. Alas, that period has long since passed and while the u-boat has admittedly harmed England enormously its chief visible effort has been the entry of America into the war.

"If the United States had not entered the war we may be sure the Russian revolution would long ago have brought a general peace.

"What about the army? Suppose the army should capture Calais and Paris, would that mean peace? I say 'No.'

"Suppose the army conquered France and England, would that mean peace? I say 'No,' for we would still have to conquer America."

Herr Scheidemann fiercely attacked the militarist leaders, declaring that their attitude toward Austria was likely to lose for Germany her last friend.

"If our government leaders cannot free us from these 'patriots,'" said the social democratic leader, "they had better go. I warn them that if they do not bring us peace with Russia they will be hurled from power."

Herr Scheidemann declared that an agreement was easily possible on 11 points of President Wilson's statement.

"But Mr. Wilson must be told plainly," the speaker said, "that Alsace is Germany's and will remain so. If one clear word is spoken regarding Belgium, England's war mongering will end. An honorable, complete reinstatement of Belgium is our duty."

It is to be hoped the quarrel between Lenine and Trotzky is not trivial.







# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining  
ESTABLISHED 1882

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at East Las Vegas, N. M. under act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY THE OPTIC PUBLISHING CO. (Inc.)  
M. M. PADGETT, Editor.

## COLORADO TELEPHONE.

Business Office ..... Main 2  
Editorial Rooms ..... Main 9  
Society Editor ..... Main 9

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier ..... \$7.50  
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier ..... .65  
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier ..... 1¢  
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail ..... 2.00  
Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

There could be no greater waste of time imaginable than to devote serious attention to the speech of Chancellor von Hertling to the main committee of the German reichstag. There seems to have been a deliberate effort to limit and circumscribe negotiations in order to create a diplomatic impasse. If this was the purpose, its success is complete. His offer of agreement upon four non-essentials is not to be accepted as a door left open for resumption of discussion, but rather as an insult to human intelligence. Accepting it as a rejection of the definitions laid down by President Woodrow Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, those allied against militarism, uttering the watchword of "Go on or go under," should now face the huge, but not insurmountable, task of winning a military peace. With equal force these conclusions apply to the evasive remarks of the Austro-Hungarian premier, Czernin, whose admission of indissoluble compact with the kaiser vitiates every proffer he makes. Peace through negotiation at this hour seems to be what the famous Governor William Allen, of Ohio, called, with profane emphasis, a barren ideality.

(Dr. Theodore S. Woolsey in Leslie's)

The attitude of the United States in the present war is somewhat peculiar. It has no allies; it is absolutely independent; it is waging war in defense of its own rights and with no ulterior motives; therefore it is entirely proper that it should state to its own people and to its enemies what its objects are. On the other hand there are other belligerents, also at war with our enemy, with whom we avow a common cause, with whom we have arranged a concert of action, to whom we are committed in every way, by loans, by aid given and received, by naval co-operation in fact, and by military union in prospect. Their objects in waging war and therefore their terms of peace are not identical with ours. Shall we then continue in war until our aims are attained, even if we have to do so single-handed? Moreover may they expect our help until their aims are reached? It would have been simpler, I do not say better, had there been a formal alliance, so that peace must be made in unison. But since no such alliance exists, we must rely upon a kind of gentlemen's agreement, a tacit alliance, with at least one ob-

ject in common, namely victory over our common enemies, a victory so complete that both we and they can achieve our legitimate ends.

These reflections are quite natural when Mr. Lloyd George states the peace terms of the entente and Mr. Wilson states our own. How much do they differ; how complete is our union; are our ideas of victory identical?

The president is a master of rhetorical expression. Carried away by the allurements of his own words he has often said things, or said them in a way, which carried to the everyday hearer a meaning which apparently the president himself did not intend. Simplicity and clearness are desirable when there will inevitably be comparison with the simplicity and clearness of the British premier's utterance.

One might wish even that Mr. George had been permitted to be the common spokesman.

Teddy will naturally have to lay quiet until Mr. Stone—He of Missouri—issues him a certificate of patriotism.

If those folks in Washington will just cut out their damfoulage and get down to business, the country will feel better.

When you order a hundred pounds of flour, these days, just have 'em send a hundred pounds of saw dust with it. They say they are using it successfully in Germany.

We met one of our local tight-wads on the street this morning, and he was a nervous wreck. He had dreamed he had bought a smileage book.

It is claimed that the kaiser fears he may die before peace comes. Most everybody else in the world is afraid he won't.

Another reason why a man is a man is because he would rather lose \$50 in a speculation than 50 cents through a hole in his pocket.

It has just about got so in some towns that when a girl marries for a home she wants to cut out the kitchen.

Another damli: Once upon a time a man lost all of his money and didn't lose most of his friends.

## MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE VISITS CAMPS

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 30—The Minnesota state public safety commission's committee sent to investigate conditions in training camps at which soldiers from this state are in training found some things to condemn and some to commend. The committee reported today that at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., the dust was found a serious fault. The social attitude of some officers was criticised, the class of officers and physicians was found "high," and the food good.

Compared to the other camps visited, Kearney, Winfield Scott, Lewis, Pike, Jefferson Barracks and Dodge, the report says that the authorities at Deming have neglected the hospital and the hospital equipment.

Because the physicians are engaged in administrative duties in addition to their regular work, the proportion of them to the number of sick is not as large as would be the case were the doctors to devote their time solely to the hospital work, the report says.

"There is a great need of more graduate nurses at the camp." The Cody hospital was found deficient as to sewerage and plumbing, but there was little complaint from Minnesota men of their diet or their treatment in the hospital. The total number of deaths from all causes was 83 out of 24,862 men.

Most of the men have sufficient uniforms and 75 per cent of them were furnished with rifles. Minnesota artillery men have sufficient field artillery and equipment.

While commending the commanding general and his staff, the Minnesota committee found that certain officers of Camp Cody were manifesting a spirit of exclusiveness which tended to create dissatisfied feeling on part of those in the ranks. "Such an attitude should be eliminated," the committee said. "This is a poor time for showing autocratic spirit."

The report says that contagious disease conditions are found in about the same proportion in each camp.

"When, however, one considers that such serious illnesses as pneumonia acute, inflammatory rheumatism and erysipelas. The comparison between the camps of the Pacific slope and Camp Cody, Camp Pike and Camp Dodge, make it appear that climatic and other local conditions have some effect in causing these particular diseases, the report says.

At Camp Pike the number of pneumonia cases was larger by far than at any other camp. There are three times as many cases of pneumonia at Camp Cody as at any one of the sites of the Pacific coast, the committee finds. Some complaints as to climatic conditions were heard at all camps except Camp Kearney.

At Deming it was dust; at Scott, fogs; at Lewis, rains, at Pike, slush; at Dodge, snow and cold.

Winding up its report, the committee says:

"Our soldiers who are willing to make the supreme sacrifice are entitled to the best location that can be found. To refuse to select a proper and healthy site for their training or to fail to keep the established camps in a sanitary condition would

be criminal negligence, meriting the severest punishment possible."

Santa Fe, Jan. 31—More than a thousand people crowded last night into the St. Francis auditorium of the new museum to hear Major Robert Massie of the Canadian overseas forces, a veteran of almost three years, who has been thrice wounded and decorated with the distinguished service order for heroism on the field of battle in Belgium and northern France. So impressed were the auditors with what he told that immediate arrangements was made to have him speak at a smoker in his honor by the Santa Fe club on Friday evening.

Governor W. E. Lindsey introduced Major Massie to the museum meeting over which Captain Carlos Vierira of the museum staff presided. Tumultuous was the applause with which the towering Canadian soldier in uniform was greeted. "Not what I Heard, But What I Saw," was the theme of the speaker who stirred the audience to applause and to even more impressive silence when he related incidents of German cowardice, brutality and treachery that he had witnessed and therefore knows to be true. How the Germans at Passchendaele and elsewhere deliberately shot down the Red Cross stretcher bearers; how they advanced under a white flag to take possession of trenches; how, after they had surrendered they would shoot their captors in the back; how even in the hospital the conduct of wounded German officers toward nurses was that of a beast; how German officers, to save their own precious hides would stay in the rear while their men were being driven forward, were incidents and episodes observed by Major Massie. "They may tell you that you are only fighting the German kaiser and not the German people, but my experience is that you are fighting the German people and that the only good Hun is a dead Hun." On the other hand he told of the superhuman bravery and endurance of the Canadian forces and gave a graphic description of the triple battle of Passchendaele. He said there could be no comparison of German morale and courage with that of the Canadians. Among the German prisoners were boys that did not seem to be more than 16 years of age and who were "all in" because of the strain and hardships they had undergone, but not so far in that they would refrain from shooting their captors in the back. Because the advancing forces could not look after such treacherous prisoners, led to the adoption of the so-called "mopping-up parties," that followed and "mopped up the prisoners." In one instance, the guards with more than 300 Hun prisoners in their charge, came upon a Canadian who had been pinned against a tree with a bayonet through his throat. All the prisoners were left as witnesses on the spot. When asked whether the Canadians took many prisoners at Passchendaele, Major Massie replied, "No, but wherever I went I saw that for every dead Canadian there were five or six dead Huns."

It has just about got so in this country that the best way to keep a little boy from stealing sugar is to solicit his help in making the world safe for democracy.



### MOST DESTRUCTIVE AIR RAID OF THE YEAR IS REPORTED

London, Jan. 29.—German air plane made their first attack of the year upon London and its suburbs last night, their bombs inflicting casualties officially reported as 47 killed and 169 injured. All the victims except one of the killed and seven of the injured were in the London area itself. No serious material damage was done and the raiders suffered the loss of one machine which fell in flames from a height of 10,000 feet. Its three occupants being burned to death.

A large number of machines came over the coast in relays but apparently only three or four succeeded in getting through the barrage and dropping explosives and incendiary bombs into the town. The gun fire lasted intermittently through five hours and for two hours of that time was almost continuous.

There was an hour's interval before midnight when no firing was heard except an occasional distant gun off toward the coast. Residents who were away from their homes at the theatres or in the shops when the raid began concluded it was all over, although the bugles had not sounded "clear" and more persons were on the streets than usual at midnight when the heavy guns began to boom again in warding off the second of the two attacks. The British flyers were more active than ever before, having gained experience in night flying.

London has been expecting an enemy air raid during the past week of moonlight nights, but nothing had happened and the residents began to think they would escape altogether, when about 8 o'clock last night the arrival of the unwelcome visitors was announced.

The anti-aircraft guns were soon in action and continued firing intermittently for more than five hours, while the populace passed an anxious time indoors or in underground shelters.

Great satisfaction was expressed when it was announced officially that one of the raiders had been brought down. The announcement follows:

"The latest information was that two groups of raiders crossed the Essex coast and one group the Kent coast practically simultaneously at about 8 p. m. The two former detachments proceeded toward London on parallel courses across Essex. The capital was approached from the east and northeast shortly after 9 o'clock.

"Of the machines which crossed the Kent coast two dropped bombs in the Isles of Thanet and Sheppey. The remainder, crossing the Thames eastwardly also approached east London through Essex. Apparently about 15 machines took part in these attacks of which 4 or 5 reached the capital and dropped bombs in various districts between 9 and 10 p. m. Some time after the first attack had terminated other enemy airplanes crossed the Essex coast. Only one of these reached London, which it entered from the north, bombs being dropped between 12:15 and 12:30 a. m. "A number of machines of the royal flying corps went up. Two of our machines encountered an enemy airplane over Essex. After a brief

fight at close range the raider took fire and fell in flames to the ground, 10,000 feet below.

"All three members of its crew were burned to death.

"Several other engagements with enemy machines were reported by our pilots, one of whom pursued a raider across the coast and fought an indecisive battle above the sea. All our pilots returned safely."

### BAKER'S PLAN IS OPPOSED BY PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL CROWDER

Washington, Jan. 29.—New provisions of the draft law to bring in young men as fast as they become 21 were considered today by the senate military committee, with Provost Marshal General Crowder explaining them.

Another proposed amendment supported by the department, would discharge men as fast as they become 31 if they have not been inducted into the military service. In future operations of the draft law, General Crowder explained, a new drawing would be held, under the new classifications in order to fix individual liability.

"We would exhaust class one," he said, "before calling on other classes. I hope we will not have to call on any class except one. If you pass the resolution to enroll men becoming 21 we will be assured, almost, of not having to go out of class one. If class one in any community becomes exhausted, according to its quota, we will call on all other men of class one in other communities before calling men of lower classes in the first community."

General Crowder opposed the plan recommended by Secretary Baker to except men becoming 31 without being drafted. If the amendments for registration of those attaining 21 years are accepted, General Crowder estimated that there would be two million in class one available for the draft. Of the young men required to register upon attaining 21, General Crowder said about 75 per cent would come under the highest classification.

### SUGAR AND LARD IS PRINCIPAL COMMODITY WANTED ACROSS BORDER

El Paso, Jan. 29.—Sugar and lard smuggling has become general along the border near here. Many of the ammunition smugglers have gone into the contraband smuggling business and are making big profits on their goods as prices are very high in Mexico for all goods barred from exportation by the war service board.

Since last Friday there have been four shooting affairs on the river front when clashes with smugglers occurred. The patrols have been reinforced at all of the fords and are being made by customs officials to stop this wholesale smuggling of contrabands at the source. Two local wholesale dealers have had charges filed against them by the local war trade board for selling in excess of the restrictions for smuggling to Mexico. A special master has been appointed to hear their cases this week.

Machine guns are to be planted along the river bank at the different fords in order to stop the wholesale smuggling and the firing on the pa-

trols by Mexicans on the south bank of the river when the soldiers attempt to stop the smugglers. These machine guns are to be trained on the opposite bank in day time and will be fired at these previous selected targets at night if there are any indications of smuggling activities.

The smugglers were attempting to cross a wagon load of contraband sugar when they are discovered by the border patrols who were riding the boundary line. The Mexicans opened fire from ambush and the cavalry men returned the fire. The Mexicans fled across the river.

### FEBRUARY 3rd IS THE DAY—THE OBSERVANCE IS FEBRUARY 4th

Do you leave your plow rusting in the last-turned furrow, Mr. American Farmer?

Do you leave your wagon rotting in the wet and warping in the sun?

Do you leave your expensive reaping, mowing and threshing machines to corrode and clog in the farmyard at the mercy of the elements?

In other words, Mr. American Farmer, are you thrifty?

You will take no offense, we know, at a layman who accords you first place in American industries and to whom, as to every thinking individual, you are the noblest, the oldest, and the most venerable of all workers since time began. But Mr. American Farmer, Thrift Day is approaching! You say, perhaps, you have no time for thrift; that thrift is a matter for town folks. Will you just think this over some time when you have leisure and see if thrift has not a very special and definite application for you?

Long years ago, we had a friend, city-bred, who longed for the "free and untrammelled existence of the farmer." We remember his enthusiasm when a legacy enabled him to buy a farm. He was going to "scratch the fertile earth and let bounteous Mother Nature bring forth her hundredfold." If we recall rightly, we smiled, at the time, for in our own salad days, we had had much to do with farming.

Our friend "scratched the earth" and it brought forth something very different from what he had expected. His eyes were dramatically opened. In two years, that farm had become almost a wilderness. If that would-be farmer had not been rich enough to hire a real farmer who knew his job, to manage things for him, he would have gone under—a sorry failure. But the farmer he hired was an old hand at the game and made the farm yield results.

Here are some of his methods and maxims, which we think are as interesting as they are practical:

"Be thrifty!

"Don't neglect the little things in looking after the big ones.

"Don't leave your plow and harrow rusting in the fields through the winter. Put them in a shed.

"Don't forget that a broken fence may demand much more serious loss than the few hours spent repairing it.

"Be methodical and have a certain place for all tools and minor agricultural implements.

"If your barn or shed leaks, patch it at once. Don't wait for heavy rains.

"Work on a plan and never depart from it, Slackness in changing the

feed of horses or cattle means money for the veterinary.

"Don't feed yourself before you feed and water your stock, if it is the proper time to feed them.

"Irregularity ruins a beast. Cows un milked at the regular hours shorten and impoverish the milk supply.

"Treat your stock and your land as you would yourself. Indifference means a breakdown and finally disaster.

"Be thrifty!"

Mr. American Farmer, have any of these trifles application to you? They help explain some of our farmer-friend's success. "Thrift," he says, "is efficiency, economy and saving of time, health, and labor, which all mean money."

Will you consider these things? They relate to Thrift and Thrift Day, which is to be celebrated throughout America next February 3rd. People of all trades and professions, of all states and conditions are planning to put into action one new thrifty habit that day. Wont you also find one?

### C. W. G. WARD, CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL, SOLICITS LIBERAL CO-OPERATION

Six hundred one dollar Smileage books is the limit placed by the war department on Greater Las Vegas, and the delayed 300 books arrived last night. Each of the ten members of the local council has sixty books to dispose of. These books will be placed on sale in stores, apportioned to clubs, lodges, and every possible effort is being made to reach private individuals. Every member of the local council of military entertainment is, however, actively engaged on other branches of war work and time is at a premium. All sales of smileage books must be completed February 4 and the money collected telegraphed to Washington, as the government is to make immediate provision for entertainments in cantonments.

It is going to be impossible to make a thorough personal canvass and the local committees will very warmly appreciate voluntary purchases.

Some people have felt that the military entertainment work is of private nature and therefore not as compelling as other forms of war activity. This is not the fact. The war department has added this undertaking to its multifarious duties and the members of the council are drafted into the service of the government. The money goes directly to the war department and will all be expended in furnishing entertainment to soldiers that will have the effect of keeping them contented in camp rather than seeking questionable amusements in the towns. While the buying of smileage books will give the soldiers pleasure it will also furnish the government with the funds without which the government Liberty theatres must remain closed. The local council appeals to the generous Las Vegas public for its active financial co-operation during the few days of the campaign remaining.

If you have no one in particular to send books to they may be returned to the local chairman, State Chairman Paul G. Redington at Albuquerque, or to the commanding general of any cantonment, who has been given personal charge of the distribution of books contributed.



**WORK OF SUPERINTENDENT RUDOLPH APPROVED BY STATE ASSISTANT**

Santa Fe, Jan. 25.—The department of education today received further reports on the school survey of Mora county by Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction John V. Conway. At the La Cueva Farm and Cattle company community 40 children of school age were found who do not attend any school because of the distance from the district school. President Ralph Hunt of the company promised to put up a modern school building at the company's expense if the county furnishes a teacher and equipment.

County Superintendent Rudolph took up the offer immediately. At the district school house, Miss Josefina Sosa, principal, with second grade certificate, and R. A. Valdez, third grade, teach 96 pupils, ranging from first to fifth grades, in one large room with modern equipment. Next year another room is to be built.

At Los Febres, the school house and equipment are very poor. Miss Lucrecia Ortiz is in charge. The enrollment is 26, ranging from first to sixth grades. At Las Manuelitas, Mrs. R. T. Fernandez, second grade, is in charge of 31 pupils from first to fourth grade. The building is fine and the equipment excellent. At Las Gallinas, a very good building just completed and well equipped, is in charge of Miss Drusilla Fernandez, third grade, who has an enrollment of 28 with grades from first to fifth. At Ocate the building is very poor with home-made furniture, but a new modern building is nearing completion. Luis D. Ortega, second grade, is in charge of 33 pupils with grades from first to fifth. At Corriera, the building is poor, but N. M. Pacheco, second grade, has an excellent school of 47 pupils from first to sixth grades. At a mass meeting, the citizens promised to put up a new building. Roberto Cruz is in charge of the school at Los Naranjos, a fair building but in bad condition. There is an enrollment of 36 with grades from first to fifth. A miserable little shack with no furniture serves as school house for Charette in the Naranjos district. Miss Adelina Gallegos, third grade, is in charge of 21 pupils, first to fifth graders. The county superintendent promised to send furniture and equipment as soon as the patrons would provide a suitable room. At Abbott, a small frame building, efficiently arranged with home-made seats, is in charge of Mrs. C. A. Gartrell, who has 23 pupils from first to eighth grades. Mills has just voted \$5,000 for a building that would consolidate the two schools in the town and two on the outskirts. In the town first grade teachers are employed, C. J. Prendergast, who has 17 pupils from 5th to 9th or high school grade; and Miss Alice Jackson, who has 45 pupils, from first to fourth. The rooms are passable, one owned and one rented.

Mora, the county seat, which does not own any public school building, expects to vote bonds shortly for that purpose. The public and parochial schools are in charge of Sister Teresina with three other sisters, all holding life certificates, and Miss Emma Strong and Callah Rudolph, each with second grade. The enrollment is 251 and the work first class especially in manual training and domestic science.

**ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT J. V. CONWAY FINDS FAIRVIEW IN GOOD SHAPE**

Santa Fe, Jan. 25.—At Roy, Assistant Superintendent John V. Conway found a splendidly equipped modern school building in charge of a fine corps of teachers. James E. Russell, the principal, appeared to be a hustler and "like superintendent like teachers," for many a larger town does not have as good schools as Conway found at Roy. Mrs. Myra O. Detrees made quite an impression in her primary work, especially with her success in teaching English to Spanish children. The other teachers, all first graders are: Mrs. Mary A. Waters, Miss Clara L. Russell, Miss Elsie B. Hoelz, Miss Minna A. Salas and Miss Elizabeth Breeding.

At Fairview, the school was found in fair condition, in charge of Mrs. Odessa Irwin, second grade, 25 pupils from first to eighth grades. At Arkansas Valley, a fine school house with modern equipment is being taught by Miss Grace Sully, second grade, with enrollment of 27, first to seventh grades. Levy has a fine building well equipped in charge of Miss Ruth Seelinger, first grade, enrollment of 36 pupils, from first to eighth grades. At Mount Olive, Mrs. W. F. McAfee in charge, a fine building with modern equipment in excellent condition was found. There are 28 pupils, first to eighth grades. At Wagner, Karl Stickler, first grade, has 18 pupils, from first to eighth, and the building is rented, it is in excellent shape and the directors are apparently hustlers. At Solano the school house is a beautiful stone structure, modern in every respect, with F. M. Hughes, a member of the county board especially interested. Mrs. R. D. Reed, first grade, teaches 27 pupils, from fifth to eighth grades, and Mrs. Alice Upton, first grade, 37 pupils from first to fourth grades. At Rock Springs, W. A. James, first grade, is in charge of a fine building, well equipped with modern furniture there being 30 pupils from first to seventh grades. At Montoya Pocket, Miss Ethen Johann, first grade is in charge of 28 pupils, in a fine school building most efficiently equipped. Some 30 Mora county school districts were visited when heavy snow and severe cold ended the survey for the present.

**Now is the Time to be Careful**

Avoid imitations or substitutes, get the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar, and you have a cough medicine you can depend upon. It gives prompt relief, clears throat, loosens phlegm, soothes, heals. Checks coughs, colds, whooping cough, la grippe, bronchial coughs. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**THOMPSON BACKPEDDLES**

New York, Jan. 26.—The assertion of C. S. Thompson, member of the executive committee of the American defense society that ships were allowed to sail from New York last fall with 1,500,000 rounds of small arms ammunition for Germany was based upon "an unconfirmed report," Thompson admitted today, according to assistant district attorney Knox, who summoned Thompson to his office to make good the charges.

**MUST "SPRUCE UP"**

Camp Funston, Kan., Jan. 23—Junior officers of the 89th national army division at Camp Funston have received a laconic hint in a general order that they must give more attention to their personal appearance. At the same time the order comments that the "enlisted personnel has made a splendid response to the disciplinary requirements and has advanced well beyond the point justified by the conduct of certain junior officers." Particular attention will be paid to standardizing instruction and discipline among the junior officers of the division, the recent order states. Newly assigned officers, it is added, and officers attached to organizations will be given every opportunity for commanding men and that discipline and training for organizations will justify.

Commenting that the gravest laxity of discipline has been observed on the part of some junior officers, the order continues:

"The division commander therefore, expects all officers of this command to justify their commissions by immediate appearance and irreproachable conduct at all times."

**BOOTLEGGERS SENTENCED**

Santa Fe, Jan. 26.—Eight bootleggers were sentenced this afternoon by Federal Judge Colin A. Neblett, to terms ranging from ten months to a year, for smuggling liquor into Camp Cody at Deming. The lighter sentences were given those who had offended for the first time and the heavier to those who had sold "white mule" which is nothing more or less than poisonous wood alcohol. Most scathing was Judge Neblett in his renunciation of the men declaring that any man who would sell such poisonous concoction to an American soldier is more of an enemy to this country than the German soldiers in the trenches. The judge instructed District Attorney Burkhart to gather the necessary facts to bring to justice any druggist who is a party to the crime of selling booze to soldiers or introducing liquor into the cantonment. He declared that bootlegging will be stopped if it is within his power to do so. Several of the men sentenced are fine looking individuals with more than average intelligence and the marvel is that they would risk a penitentiary sentence to make a few dollars. One of them was at one time a head carpenter at Camp Cody. Two others had been employed in the quartermasters' department. United States Marshal A. H. Hudspeth and his assistants are unremitting in apprehending these criminals.

Santa Fe, Jan. 26.—The January term of the state supreme court will begin on February 21, a month or so later than customary, in order to permit of the judges disposing of many pending cases.

**Women Want the Best**

Woman is more finely constructed than man and she requires the best to be had in medicines when her system becomes disordered. Foley's Kidney Pills help the kidneys cleanse the blood of impurities that cause aches and pains in muscles and joints, backache, rheumatic pains and puffiness under eyes. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**GERMANS ARRESTED**

Aberdeen, S. D., Jan. 28—Walter Heynacher, a real estate dealer here, formerly a captain in the German navy, with Conrad Kornemann, publisher of the Deutscher Herold, a German language paper published at Sioux Falls, S. D., as held in jail here, pending a hearing on charges of violating the espionage act.

The men were charged specifically with seeking to obstruct prosecution of the war. Federal officers refused to divulge the exact nature of the evidence against the men.

Heynacher is an enemy alien. Korneman is a naturalized German and president of the South Dakota German alliance.

**SCARCITY OF FEED**

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 26—The federal food administration for Arizona, and the Arizona Council of Defense today pledged their support to the efforts of Arizona stockmen to discourage shipments of stock into this state for feeding.

This action follows the adoption of a resolution by the Wool Growers' association of Arizona pointing out the scarcity of range feed due to drought conditions and urging steps to prevent further importation. Reports received by the food administration show that there is barely enough hay, cottonseed and range feed to provide for the sheep and cattle already in the state.

**A Word to Mothers**

Mrs. E. J. Bedard, Cowich, Wash., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar is the best I ever used. I always keep a bottle in the house for the children. A quick cure for coughs and colds." It heals raw, inflamed surfaces, loosens phlegm, eases hoarseness and difficult breathing, checks racking coughs. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**STORM IN NEBRASKA**

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 26—Snow, driven by brisk winds, is general today throughout Nebraska and is accompanied by a cold wave, which registered drops in temperature of as much as 40 degrees from yesterday's maximum. The coldest point is Valentine with the temperature reported at 12 below zero. The maximum snowfall reported today is seven inches in Northwestern Nebraska.

**LINDSEY PREPARES FOR WORK**

Denver, Jan. 26—Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, will leave for Washington tomorrow night to confer with the committee on public information relative to work he is to do in France in behalf of women and children war sufferers.

**Worst Winter in Years**

Snow, wind and extreme cold caused more colds this winter than in years. Foley's Honey and Tar proved its worth in thousands of homes. Mrs. Edward Strevy, R. 37, Clinton, O., says: "I think Foley's Honey and Tar is the only medicine for coughs and colds and recommend it highly." Fine for children. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

It appears that the gentleman from Oregon plans to spread the camouflage of an executive session of his committee around Secretary Baker's promised reply.



HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF IN A REAR END COLLISION AT HEAVY FOG CAUSES FATAL COL- AVIATORS FROM THIS COUNTRY  
 BLANKETS AND CLOTHING SHERIDAN, LISION NEAR CASCADE, CANNOT BE KILLED, SAY  
 BOUGHT ABROAD WYO. COLORADO OFFICERS

Washington, Jan. 26.—More of the secret testimony before the senate military committee was made public today. It discloses that on December 13 General Pershing was authorized to buy 200,000 British uniforms for American troops and 200,000 blankets in Spain.

The record also shows that Quartermaster General Sharpe insisted in that as much as numbers of American troops were sent to France virtually a year ahead of the time planned, some record of the situation should be made to show the condition under which he was placed to furnish supplies.

Secretary Baker wrote an endorsement recognizing the quartermaster general's difficulties.

October 9, a memorandum by General Sharpe quoted a telegram from General Pershing saying the American expedition had virtually no supplies on hand. October 19, a memorandum from General Sharpe to the chief of staff, said: "If it is not deemed advisable to discontinue the shipment of troops abroad, the necessity of providing adequate clothing for the upkeep of troops already abroad is imperative."

This followed receipt October 1 of a report from General Pershing on the clothing situation. In a reply October 22 to General Sharpe from the adjutant general it was stated that it was "the decision of the president to begin sending troops abroad at an earlier day than had been anticipated by him and to call the increments of the national army at an earlier date than he had recommended—and that in order to do this he had called upon the war department to put forth very strenuous efforts, which efforts have so far fairly well met the needs from day to day, and the secretary convinced that this same energy will meet all future calls upon the war department," and that "while the supply situation continued to be critical, supplies will continue to be distributed in such a manner that none will suffer."

#### A HINT TO THE AGED

If people past sixty years of age could be persuaded to go to bed as soon as they take cold and remain in bed for one or two days, they would recover much more quickly, especially if they take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There would also be less danger of the cold being followed by any of the more serious diseases.

#### NEEDS WATCHING

Washington, Jan. 26.—Congressman Eugene Black, of Clarksville, Texas, broke all precedents today and set officials gasping when he returned to the treasury \$150.16 left over from his appropriation for clerk hire.

When the bowels become irregular you are uncomfortable and the longer this condition exists the worse you feel. You can get rid of this misery quickly by using HERBINE. Take a dose on going to bed and see how fine you feel next day.—Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

Sheridan, Wyo., Jan. 26—Four were killed and four injured today near Wyola, Mont., when a freight train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad crashed into passenger train No. 44 en route to Denver from Billings.

The dead are R. E. Clifford, Crow Agency, Mont.; A. E. Murdock, Reno, Nev.; Mary Jackrabbit, an Indian woman of Wyola and an unidentified man. The freight had become stalled on a hill near Wyola, and backed down the hill, striking the passenger train. The engine of the passenger train was derailed and the smoker was demolished. All the killed and injured were in the smoker. The injured will recover.

#### FIGHT BETWEEN HOME GUARDS AND FEDERAL TROOPS IN MEXICO

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 26—Thirteen home guards were killed last Monday and a number wounded by federal troops at Satevo, 50 miles south of Chihuahua City in a conflict between the home guards and the federal command, according to a letter received from Chihuahua City today by an American. The federals had confiscated a large quantity of supplies in and near Satevo, the letter stated. To protect themselves from these confiscations, the ranchers and small farmers organized themselves into a home guard and resisted the efforts of the federals to seize their property. A fight followed in which the 13 home guards were killed. No estimate of the federal losses were given.

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

#### SOLDIER FOUND DEAD

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 26—A khaki-clad body was found on the mesa near the city today when the snow from the recent storm had melted and revealed the soldier's body. It was later identified as that of Musician Fred M. Black, of a cavalry regiment stationed at Fort Bliss. A letter addressed to Mrs. Andrew Black of Grimes, Colo., was found on the body. Black had been missing since January 9. An investigation of the soldier's death is being made by the military authorities.

#### ABOUT CONSTIPATION

Certain articles of diet tend to check movements of the bowels. The most common of these are cheese, tea and boiled milk. On the other hand raw fruits, especially apples and bananas, also graham bread and whole wheat bread promote a movement of the bowels. When the bowels are badly constipated, however, the sure way is to take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.—Adv.

With Allenby threatening Damascus, the kaiser seems to have left his old friend Mohammed flat on his back.

Cascade, Colo., Jan. 26—Three men were killed and two injured, one seriously, when the Colorado Springs-Cripple Creek automobile stage, west bound, was struck by a light Colorado, Midland railroad engine west of here at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The accident occurred in a dense fog as the car was crossing the track.

THE DEAD: J. T. Hawkins, of Colorado Springs; H. H. McLean, of Chicago, Ill.; Charles Anderson, of Cripple Creek, Colo.

The injured: C. McDowell, Billings, Mont., back sprained and internal injuries, probably fatally hurt.

E. J. May, Cripple Creek, Colo., shaken up.

The car was driven by May, formerly a banker of Cripple Creek, who is one of the owners of the stage line. Hawkins was for years private secretary for the late James F. Burns, multimillionaire Cripple Creek mine owner, and was in charge of the estate at the time of his death.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 26—More than a million dollars worth of property was destroyed today in a fire believed to be the work of German spies, which burned three oil barges, a pier warehouse and freight cars on Newark bay, close to the plant of the Submarine Boat corporation and storehouses of the quartermaster's department of the army.

The barges were lashed to a wooden dock which was being used by the quartermaster's department of the army, and in order to save it soldiers dynamited the dock to prevent the spread of flames. The Submarine Boat corporation's fire department, realizing that the fire was getting beyond control summoned the Newark fire department. Dynamite was used to blast a channel in the ice in order that New York fire boats could reach the barges.

More than sixty guards and 200 soldiers are engaged in protecting the terminals and boat building plants. The soldiers established a fire zone and kept shooting their guns in the air to prevent anyone from approaching the blaze.

Three women and fourteen men were on the barges when the fire started and they have been rounded up by the military guard and placed under detention. No lives appear to have been lost.

Sergeant McCabe in charge of the soldier guard, states that as the fire started, he saw a man run from the barges to one of the storehouses where he appeared on the roof. McCab climbed a ladder and as his head appeared above the gutter a shot was fired and the sergeant's hat was sent spinning to the ground. The man escaped in the darkness. At 10:30 officials of the Submarine Boat corporation here said the fire was under control, the damage having been confined to the barges, and adjoining pier, several loaded freight cars, and a warehouse used by the quartermaster's department of the army. The shipbuilding plant was in no danger now the officials said. Official estimates of the loss are lacking.

President Wilson has ruled that making baby carriages is an essential war industry. Sure it is; the infantry couldn't get along without it.

American Aviation Training Camp, Southern Italy, Jan. 26—"You can't kill an American," is the dictum of the Italian officers training the several young aviators who have been flying here since the end of September, when, by arrangement with the Italian government, this camp was established.

The Americans have such a reputation for luck that Italian soldiers come here so they may touch one of the aviators. "It brings good luck, too," they explain.

The Americans fly from morning until night, virtually, every day. Not a single one had been killed and but three have been injured at all seriously. One of the latter, on his third trip alone, got into an air situation which he did not understand, with the result that he stopped his motor whereupon the machine began to plunge downwards until its fall was checked by the telegraph wires of the railway station of the nearby city. Thence the machine dropped to the ground and was smashed. The aviator was picked up for dead, but in five days he was ready for another fly.

The prize story of the camp concerns Harry Harris, of California, who got lost, first in the clouds, and then in central Italy. He was a couple of hours going away and a whole week coming back to camp. As he afterwards explained, he went up for an altitude and when he got above the clouds he was unable to discover whether he was flying upside down or right side up, or whether the earth was above or below him.

Finally, after grazing a few mountain tops of the Appennines, he lighted in the center of a village square, begging for something to eat. As he couldn't speak Italian, his explanation that he was "Americano" didn't satisfy the local police, who had never heard of American aviators in Italy but had heard a lot about those of Austria who have the unpleasant habit of dropping bombs on coast towns along the Adriatic.

However, he was fed and started campwards, after a couple of days of detention. He has flown a hundred and fifty miles away from camp, and when he got back there, he was accused of having been on a visit to some sweetheart.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

These tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good.—Adv.

#### TAX DISTRIBUTION

Santa Fe, Jan. 28.—Deputy State Treasurer W. E. Carroon today made his first distribution of 1918 taxes thus far received, the total being far below that which should be in hand. The university gets \$10,113.37; State College \$5,841.10; Normal University \$8,782.66; Silver City Normal \$6,650.03; blind asylum \$3,452.83.

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



### "COUNTRY'S" ARE "PACKERS" WHEN THEY REACH CHICAGO OR KANSAS CITY

Washington, Jan. 30.—Charles H. May, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative association and independent and co-operative packing plants of Madison, Wis., testified yesterday at the federal trade commission's hearing that the five big packers took turns in cutting prices on beef and pork in the co-operative association territory so that the latter's sales were reduced greatly. He said he knew from years of experience with Swift and Company, that the packers' prices were below the cost of production.

"This happened some years ago?" asked Francis J. Heney, the commission's counsel.

"It happened this year also, three weeks ago," May replied.

"How is that? Aren't they being regulated by the food administration?"

"I haven't seen it," replied May.

Difficulties which the independent packers find in marketing their by-products were described by Mr. May. He said this was particularly true of selling hides, due he believed to interests which the packers hold in many tanneries. He declared the stock of hides on hand in the United States at the present time is the largest in history so that buyers are out of the market and prices are very low. He was unable to explain why the cost of shoe and leather goods should be abnormally high.

The premium commanded by the so-called "packers' hides" over country" attracted the interest of the commission. It was brought out that country hides are those not taken off animals by the big packers, government specifications call for the use of packer hides in all government contracts which was said to be the reason for the difference in price between the two classes of skins. Mr. May said there was no difference in quality.

"There is no doubt in your mind when a country hide comes into the hands of the packers that it is sold as a packer's hide?" suggested Commissioner Murdock.

"None whatever," Mr. May replied.

"Nor in the mind of anybody else," rejoined Mr. Murdock, who is in charge of the commission's investigation into the hide and leather industry.

### PRICE CUTTING BY COMBINE PUT INDEPENDENTS OUT OF BUSINESS

Washington, Jan. 30.—The federal trade commission's inquiry into the meat packing business came to a temporary halt late today with an announcement by Francis J. Heney, special counsel, that disclosures through examination of the personal files of Henry Veeder, counsel for the packers made it necessary for him to go to Chicago immediately.

Hugh McIsaacs an examiner in charge of the investigation at Chicago telegraphed today that Veeder had refused to allow him to continue inspection of his personal papers and that he had sealed the vault.

Mr. Heney told the commission he would show by evidence already obtained that Veeder was the brains or "clearing house" of the alleged com-

mission of packers and nothing was done without consulting him.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Difficulties of independent packers in competing with the "Big Five" occupied today's session of the federal trade commission's hearing.

The commission and the department of justice both have the power to prevent alleged unfair trade practices in an effort to put small competitors out of business, Frances Jenye, special counsel, declared, after reading affidavits from packing firms charging price cutting by the big firms.

"I have tried to make it clear to all the small firms that the commission and the department of justice have such authority," Heney told the commission.

"Not only the power but also the desire," interjected Commissioner Clover. Elimination of the small packers is going on right now while this investigation is in progress, Heney replied. "There are only two independents left between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. One in Ottumwa, Ia., and the other in Austin, Minn. Their territory has been apportioned among the big packers in an effort to put them out of business and Wilson and Company have been trying to buy out the Minnesota plant. I have evidence on that to introduce later. Apparently nothing will stop the big packers except the big stick landing on them."

An affidavit from C. W. R. Thelan, general manager of Reiland Packing company of Grand Rapids, Mich., charged that the big packers sold for 11¼ to 12½ a pound in competition with the Reiland firm the same beef which they priced at 14½ to fifteen cents in territories where the Reiland firm did not do business.

"That's price determination," said Commissioner Murdock.

"The big packers can afford to stand local losses for ten years if necessary, to put competition down," Mr. Heney replied, "because their profits elsewhere more than take care of such losses."

With the intention of showing that competition between the big packers virtually has been eliminated by understanding regarding all business, letters were introduced concerning proposal to go into the El Paso market. Arthur Meeker, vice president of Armour and Company wrote Lewis F. Swift, March 15, 1915, asking: "How do you feel about our going to El Paso?" Swift replied he did not think the El Paso connection was important for the Fort Worth stock yards. A memorandum from Charles H. Swift to Lewis F. Swift dated October 31, 1916, gave a list of transshipments of cattle said to have been made by various big packers.

Mr. Heney introduced this, he said with the intention of showing that there were more cattle at these points named than needed by the big packers and that the existence of other independent firms was justifiable.

"In transshipping cattle, the packers were going into the face of economic law and adding to the cost to the consumer," commissioner Murdock announced.

O. C. Hinshaw of Albuquerque is a business arrival in town.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONAL UNITY WARNS AGAINST ENEMIES IN NEXT ELECTION

New York, Jan. 31.—Declaring that every member of the next congress, whatever his views on democratic questions, must be a war-till-victory American. The executive council of the league for national unity, in conference here today, issued an appeal to the voters of the United States to support the government and to defeat every pacifist and pro-German candidate. Samuel Gompers presided at the meeting. Coalition of democratic and republican voters in districts where disloyal men were nominees was advocated. Belief was expressed that the campaign next November would be marked by great activities seditious and other anti-American elements.

"Lacking the courage of their disloyalty and hiding their treason behind the mask of pacifism," read the appeal. "The pro-Germans and other seditious forces will not dare openly to frame an anti-American platform and frankly name pro-German candidates. They will confuse issues. They will foment domestic strife. They will pretend to favor moderation in war and conciliation in peace. But their purpose will be to weaken the strength of our confidence in the victory of American arms and to shake our faith in the righteousness of American aims."

"Therefore, we call upon our fellow citizens throughout the nation to use their power alike at primary and election to the end that the next congress, senate and house, alike prove a mighty reinforcement of the will and strength that shall crown our just cause with victory."

The league asserts that the defeat of men supporting the union in 1862 did much to lengthen the civil war. Theodore N. Vail is chairman of the executive counsel of the league.

### NEWEST MODELS ARE FAR IN ADVANCE OF AVERAGE CITIZEN'S IDEAS

Washington, Jan. 30.—The statement that Uncle Sam is building hundreds of aeroplanes "of the most improved patterns" to aid in the war against the Germans, means little to the average person. To most people an aeroplane is an aeroplane. Very few of those outside of the military service realize that the types of flying machines evolved during the three years and more of the war vary as materially as do the types of ships comprising the United States navy.

There is hardly more difference, in fact, between a battleship and a destroyer than there is between one of the new battleplanes and a single-seater scout.

These latter are, in fact, the "destroyers" of the air. They can easily attain a speed of 150 miles an hour, climb more than one thousand feet a minute up to twenty thousand feet and over, and can turn and dip and perform such "stunts" as looping-the-loop as quickly and easily as dragonflies. Their business is to spy out the land behind the enemy's lines. Unlike the battleplanes, fighting is not their main business.

At the other end of the scale are the corps buses, as they are termed in war zones, whose duty it is to keep

up constant communication between the firing line and their attached battalions in the rear. Almost any machine can be made to do duty as a corps bus. It is the last stage downward before the training bus period is reached; after which the machine goes to the scrap heap.

The bombing machines are the guerrillas of the air. Their pilots are a law unto themselves, darting nither and thither at their own free will and dropping their "eggs" on aerodromes, ammunition depots, railway stations, or any other chance target that happens to attract their attention.

With the bombing-machines usually go two or more double-seater fighting scouts. These serve a two-fold purpose. They protect the bombers against attacks by hostile aeroplanes; and in between whiles, if no enemy machine is in sight, they will sweep down, and from a height of a few hundred feet start machine-gunning any likely target—a detachment of troops on the march, a transport column, or a stray motor car. The fighting-scout pilots terms these little diversions "ground stunts."

Then there are the patrol buses, entirely different from the corps buses already mentioned. The patrol bus is a low flying, slow-moving machine, whose main duty consists in mothering the infantry during an advance. That is to say, they follow their doings, signal back for reinforcements when necessary, inform the gunners when to carry forward their barrage, and report progress generally to brigade headquarters in the rear.

Then, again, there are the machines fitted with cameras, whose business it is to photograph the enemy defenses. These are the eyes of the army. Very little escapes them. They fly often 20, 30 or more miles beyond the enemy's first line, watching, prying and recording everything that is worth while. The camera-carrying machine is a two-seater, very fast, and as its work takes it always well inside the danger zone it carries also one or more machine guns, together with as many drums of ammunition as can conveniently be stowed on board.

Of an altogether different type are the aeroplanes whose special duty it is to guide and control the fire of the heavy guns. These are exceedingly stable machines, carrying powerful wireless installations, with which they are able to signal immediately every hit or miss, as the case may be, to the gunners manipulating the enormous pieces of ordnance 10, 12 or more miles distant, and who, in most instances, are quite unable to see the target at which they are aiming.

The cost of these different types of machines varies considerably, but all are expensive to make, and tend to become more so month by month. Moreover, the life of an aeroplane is an exceedingly short one. A machine brand-new from the factory, embodying all the latest improvements, is good for perhaps four or five months of active service, just holds its own for perhaps two or three more, and then becomes obsolete except as a training bus.

A mother who is putting up a front in society is always surprised to learn that her children are as old as they are.



## PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES FARMERS

Washington, Jan. 31.—To the farmers of the United States President Wilson today sent a message in which he called attention to the country's need of their assistance during the coming year in winning the war. The message was sent through the farmers' conference being held at the University of Illinois at Urbana. It said:

"I am very sorry indeed that I cannot be present in person at the Urbana conference. I should like to enjoy the benefit of the inspiration and exchange of counsel which I know I should obtain, but in the circumstances it has seemed impossible to be present and therefore I can only send a very earnest message expressing my interest and the thoughts which such a conference must bring prominently into every mind.

"I need not tell you for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do that we are, as a nation, in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every one of us. We can give everything that is needed with greater willingness and even satisfaction because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken. It is to prevent the life of the world from being determined and the fortunes of men everywhere affected by small groups of military masters who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world of government they unhappily for the moment control. You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in this war. It had raised its evil hand against us. The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power, in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned and to confine our people within the western hemisphere while they accomplished a purpose which would have permanently impaired and impeded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the imperial government of Germany was no threat. It had become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people in flagrant violation not only of justice but of the well-recognized and long standing covenants of international law and treaty. We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again, and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance. Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the nation to the accomplishment of that great end. You will realize as I think, statesmen on both sides of the water realize that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and in the achievements of this year one side or the other must determine the issues.

"It has turned out, that the forces that fight for freedom, the freed-

of men all over the world as well as our own depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which we are to live and to fight and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied these materials and supplied them abundantly and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice.

"In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instruments fortunately, such as no other government in the world can show. The department of agriculture is the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world. The banking legislation of the last two or three years has given the farmers access to the great lendable capital of the country and it has become the duty of both of the men in charge of the federal reserve banking system and of the farm loan banking system to see to it that the farmers obtain the credit, both short terms and long terms, to which they are entitled not only, but which it is imperatively necessary should be extended to them if the present tasks of the country are to be adequately performed.

Both by direct purchase of nitrates and by the establishment of plants to produce nitrates, the government is doing its utmost to assist in the problem of fertilization. The department of agriculture and other agencies are actively assisting the farmers to locate, safeguard and secure at cost an adequate supply of sound seed. The department has \$2,500,000 available for this purpose now and has asked congress for \$6,000,000 more. The labor problem is one of great difficulty and some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it so far as it is possible to solve it.

Farmers have not been exempted from the draft. I know that they would not wish to be. I take it for granted they would not wish to be put in a class by themselves in this respect. But the attention of the war department has been very seriously center upon the task of interfering with the labor of the farms as little as possible and under the new draft regulations. I believe that the farmers of the country will find that their supply of labor is very much less seriously drawn up than it was under the first and initial draft, made before we had had our present full experience in these perplexing matters. The supply of labor as in all industries is a matter we must look to and are looking to with diligent care.

"And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. I dare say that you are aware that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world. They do not produce more per acre than the farmers in Europe. It is not necessary that they should do so. It would perhaps be bad economy for them to attempt it. But they do produce by two to three or four times more per man per unit of labor and capital, than the farmers of any European country. They are more alert and use more labor-saving devices than any other farmers in the world. And their response to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way

remarkable. Last spring their planting exceeded by 12 million acres the largest planting of any previous year and the yields from the crops were record breaking yields.

In the fall of 1917 a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted which was one million larger than for any preceding year, three millions greater than the next largest and seven millions greater than the preceding five year average.

"But I ought to say to you that it is only necessary that these achievements should be repeated but they should be exceeded. I know that this advice involves. It involves not only labor but sacrifice, the painstaking application of every bit of scientific knowledge and every tested practice that is available. It means the utmost economy even to the point where the pinch comes. It means the kind of concentration and self sacrifice which is involved in the field of battle where the objects always looms greater than the individual. And the government will help and help in every way that it is possible. The impression prevails in some quarters that while the government has sought to fix the prices of foodstuffs, it has not sought to fix other prices which determine the expenses of the farmer is a mistaken one. As a matter of fact, the government has actively and successfully regulated the prices of many fundamental materials underlying all the industries of the country and has regulated them not only for the purchase of the government but also for the purchase of the general public and I have every reason to believe that the congress will extend the powers of the government in this important matter so that the tendency to profiteering which is showing itself in too many quarters may be effectively checked. In fixing the prices of food stuffs the government has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of the communities which are to be served, but it is serving mankind as well as the farmer and everything in these times of war on the rigid aspect of duty.

"I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase our effort. I do not believe that it is necessary to do so. I believe that you will do so without any word or appeal from me, because you understand as well as I do the needs and opportunities of this great hour when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make her own freedom and in making it good to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere. You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington that set aflame the revolution that made America free.

"I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also. The toil, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self sacrifice and devotion of the farmers in America will I believe bring to a triumphant conclusion to this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control and then, when the end has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that we are American and have had the privilege to play such a part."

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT JOHN V. CONWAY TALKS TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

Santa Fe, Jan 31.—Practical methods of supervision under existing conditions of the rural schools in New Mexico were set forth yesterday by Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction John V. Conway, before the conference of county school superintendents at the capital. He contended that the influence of the county superintendent should reach into every home in the county besides inspiring the teacher and his pupils. He dwelt upon the evident desire of parents that their children should have education and made the scathing criticism that because of indifference on part of the supervising authorities, "year after year passes and little is accomplished toward improvement of their schools." Continuing he said: "The teacher grows stronger when he realizes that his work is being tested, when he feels he is answerable for the manner in which he does it. Thus it seems that a rigid inspection of rural schools is indispensable, and that under existing conditions, the inspector must be the county school superintendent.

"What to do when visiting schools? This question appeals strongly to us all. Sometimes it is easy to tell just what to do. Other times it is most difficult. Some teachers are doing so nearly what we would have them do, there is nothing for us to do but to move on. On the other hand, there is a teacher who needs help but is beyond reach, either so sensitive that criticism would do harm, rather than help, or so ignorant that a course of training would be required to correct her trouble, hundreds of cases in which a suggestion here and there and now and then will bring good results. These are clearly within our reach. Upon entering the school room the record of the school should be laid before us. In time, the teachers will learn that we want to see the records first and will lay them out before us without asking.

"In some communities here only Spanish is spoken, the teacher is at his wits ends, for he must inspire in his pupils a desire to learn and practice the English which he is employed to teach. It is much easier, and there is great temptation on the part of the teacher, to converse in the mother tongue of the pupil rather than in a difficult and strange language. Thus it has come about that many well-meaning teachers, while they teach English from the book, never practice it with the pupil, either in the school room or on the playground. It is a common incident to enter a community, here the teacher is supposed to be teaching English and to find that not a single child can understand English when it is spoken to them, nor can they speak it. We recommend given periods in English conversation in order to overcome this fault, and believe that if conscientiously observed, that this will tend to improve the condition. The superintendent stands in a peculiar relation to these schools, and they are peculiarly susceptible to his influence. He must see that his teachers, in addition to other qualifications, possess tact, sympathy, earnestness, firmness of decision and above all, ability to produce results, especially in the teaching of the English language.



Bounties were applied for at the court house by Benedito Ortega of Chaperito, Harry J. Nick of East Las Vegas, Jack L. Nichols of Variadero, S. L. Fisher of Mineral Hill and Simon Fresquez of Sapello.

The pinto bean is soon to be better known to the people of the country, is the statement of L. L. Johnson, agricultural agent for the Santa Fe. Mr. Johnson, accompanied by H. M. Bainer, also connected with the agricultural department of the Santa Fe railway spent today in Las Vegas and called on many of the buyers for the purpose of better introducing the pinto bean. It is the belief of Mr. Johnson that the people of the eastern states, many of whom are unacquainted with this product, will soon come to use it to great extent. He also states that a recent shipment was made from Albuquerque of 150,000 pounds of pintos to the United States government. It is expected that an increase in acreage will be accomplished by the farmers of this product this year, and it was stated that the farmers that are holding back part of their bean crop will soon release to the buyer. It is also the desire of the governor of Colorado that the people should use more of the pinto bean. A few days ago Governor Gunter issued a proclamation to the people of that state advising them to use the pinto bean on business days.

While passing through Las Vegas, Thursday, enroute to Santa Fe with prisoners for the penitentiary, Sheriff Parker, of Raton, saw a man at the Santa Fe depot, who he wanted in Colfax county, for alleged horse stealing. Unable to leave the train, Sheriff Parker went on to Santa Fe from where he telephoned a description of his man to the local officers. Night Officer Pierce Murphy immediately took up the search, locating his man in a West side saloon, about 2 o'clock Friday morning. The man, who gave his name as James Lemley, was turned over to Sheriff Parker, who was returning home on No. 8 that morning. Las Vegas is not a good place to avoid arrest, once the officers get a description of the man wanted.

Many Las Vegans who witnessed the parade which took place during the last Cowboys' reunion will recall the float furnished for the parade by Ludwig Wm. Ifeld which was awarded a \$25 prize. The following was taken from the January number of the "Visitor," a magazine published in Chicago and which is distributed to all hardware and furniture merchants in the country:

"When a man can take American flags, four little ones, fence wire, stove pipes, dish pans, stove pipe rings, wash tubs, chains and frying pans and make up a float we are proud of the fact that this man is a friend of ours. Mr. Ifeld of Las Vegas, N. M., was awarded a \$25 prize on his hand made battleship 'New Mexico' at a cowboy patriotic parade and celebration. We only wish we could have been there and helped kick up a little dust with the boys with the big hats and given three cheers when the float went by carrying the little Red Cross nurses, Miss Ifeld, and Miss Wertz and the young sailors, Master Ifeld and Master Vorenberg."

The case of J. B. Pitaval, archbishop of Santa Fe, plaintiff vs. Jesus M. Casaus, defendant, was on trial before Judge Leahy in chambers Saturday. This is the second hearing of this case. The plaintiff claims title to about 30 acres of land near the town of Santa Rosa, through a will of Dona Viviana Villanueva de Baca, wife of the late Celso Baca. Mrs. Baca died on the first day of November, 1910, and in her will made shortly before she died, she attempted to leave to the Catholic church, a certain piece of land near the town of Santa Rosa, bounded on the north by an acequia, on the south by land of Placido Baca y Baca, and A. A. Tipton, on the west by a fence and on the east by the Rito. The defendant claims the land by purchase made prior to the death of Mrs. Baca. The question being as to the description of the property. H. R. Parsons, attorney from Fort Sumner, represented the defendant and F. Faircloth of Santa Rosa, the plaintiff.

#### SIGNS OF PROSPERITY

Santa Fe, Jan. 28.—Two prosperity items were picked up at the capitol today which indicate that New Mexico is in financial position to do its part in the next Liberty Loan drive. One is the report to the state tax commission showing an increase of almost 20 per cent in the valuation of bank stock since last year, the increase being from \$6,581,077 to \$7,500,000. The other items is to the effect that Secretary of State Antonio Lucero has already issued 10,500 automobile licenses for this year, representing at least \$10,000,000 worth of automobiles and an expenditure of \$2,000,000 and more a year for gasoline and auto repairs.

N. Fetterman, who was once a resident of Las Vegas, is visiting his friends here. Mr. Fetterman came west from Pennsylvania fifty years ago. He has been the owner of a ranch near Watrous which he has sold to O. A. Larrazolo. Mr. Fetterman expects to return again to Pennsylvania soon.

#### Prominent Woman Dies

Mrs. Paublita R. Varela died at her home on the West Side at 9:40 o'clock Saturday evening after an illness of three months, at the age of 61 years. Mrs. Varela was the widow of the late Gregorio Varela, who died in 1905 and who in his life time was a prominent citizen of San Miguel county, having served in the capacity of county clerk, and was also judge of the probate court for many years. Mrs. Varela is survived by three sons and four daughters. They are Caterino and Porfirio Varela, who are employed at the A. T. & S. F. railway company, and Jose Varela, who is employed by Bacharach Brothers. The daughters are Mrs. Raymundo Romero, of Torreon, N. M., Mrs. Ricardo, and the Misses Victoriano and Efred Varela of Las Vegas.

The funeral occurred Monday at 9:30 from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, requiem high mass being celebrated by Rev. C. Balland. Members of the Society of the Sacred Heart of which Mrs. Varela was a respected member, attended in a body. Francisco V. and Jose Varela of Pecos, relatives of the deceased were in attendance at the funeral.

gos, Vicente Gonzales, Demetrio Rivera, Antonio C. de Baca, and Martin. The following friends acted as pall bearers: Susano Ortiz, Jose Galletin Delgado.

#### GRIEPHAN-MESSMER

A pretty wedding occurred in the Presbyterian church Sunday, Jan. 20 at 5:30 when the marriage of Miss Messmer to Emil Griephan of Chicago as solemnized in the presence of a few friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Paul Kretzmer of the Optimo German Lutheran church. The bride was lovely in her gown of light green crepe de chine, which was trimmed in gold lace. She carried a beautiful bouquet of bride's roses. Mrs. H. E. Vogt was matron of honor and Gust Koules of Chicago, acted as best man.

Mrs. Griephan, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., is well known in Las Vegas, having attended school at the Normal University, and for the past year she has made this her home.

The happy couple leave soon for a two months' trip during which time they will visit Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points of interest. After their return to Las Vegas they will make their home at 1103 Lincoln avenue. Their many friends wish them a life of happiness and prosperity.

#### LEARNING TO COOK

Camp Funston, Kas., Jan. 28.—Should the federal food administrator visit the cooks' and bakers' school at Camp Funston and make a round of the kitchens at this national army cantonment, it is the general belief of the men of the 89th division that he would receive some pointers in food preparation and conservation that would produce a smile of satisfaction.

Experienced men from this school conducted by Captain James D. Whidden, are teaching the mess sergeants and cooks of all organization at the camp by means of lectures and demonstrations, how to prepare the best meals possible for the nation's fighting men at the least possible expense, in the cleanest possible manner and with the minimum of waste. They are teaching those in charge of the company mess halls the whole game, from buying to placing the food before the men.

Classes are held each day, the men preparing the noon-day meal under field conditions. The demonstrations are given in all kinds of weather conditions so as to approximate actual service in the field as nearly as possible. It matters not if snow is falling—or if the rain is pouring down in torrents, or if the flats are swept by a stiff wind blowing clouds of dust. The cooks go about their business just the same.

#### NEW OIL COMPANY

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—The Arizona-New Oil company of Hagerman, Chaves county, filed incorporation papers today. The incorporators and directors are G. W. Butler, statutory agent; B. F. Hall and Willis Pardue of Hagerman; Milton McPorter and W. A. Lang of Lake Arthur, each subscribing to 1,000 shares at \$1.00 each. The capitalization is \$250,000, of which \$5,000 is paid up.

The McPorter Oil Refining company of Lake Arthur filed incorporation papers at the same time, with

\$25,000 capitalization of which \$3,000 is paid up, the three incorporators and directors subscribing to 1,000 shares at \$1.00 each. These are B. J. Burks, statutory agent; M. W. Lang and Milton McPorter, all of Lake Arthur.

#### NATIONAL SONG WEEK

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—"The National Week of Song," is another special week and holiday that has been added to the growing list. It is to be celebrated February 17 to 23. Newspapers are asked to publish the patriotic songs, the schools are to sing them, community singing is to be stressed and whether in restaurants, or in clubs, in churches or in theaters, the public is to burst into patriotic song at a certain hour each day. No program of any kind is to be given except to open with "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and closing with the "Star Spangled Banner." The governors of each state as well as superintendents of schools and mayors are urged to issue proclamations directing that the week be observed by every loyal American.

An interesting letter has been received by Lee Buchanan from his brother Stewart, who is a radio operator in the United States navy. Stewart has been in the navy since November, 1916, having studied wireless operating at Mare Island, Calif. After completing his course at Mare Island and given a commission as a first class operator, he was placed on the "Rochester", a ship used by the United States as a convoy. Stewart left New York on December 26, 1917, with several other convoys which escorted troops to France. He arrived in France sometime later and says that on the way over two subs were encountered and were fired at by the United States battleships. On the return from France young Buchanan states that a heavy storm came on with high seas. He says that it was necessary for him to be strapped in a chair so that he could attend to his wireless instruments. In fact he says the vessel tipped to an angle of 60 degrees when the storm was at its worst. The young wireless operator says that during his absence he had seen nothing that looked better to him than when the crew sighted the Statue of Liberty entering New York bay on their return.

#### WOULD BUILD TOLL ROAD

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—To build a toll highway from the lumber camp of La Madera, at the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, to El Rito, seat of the Spanish American Normal school, the J. H. Sargent Toll Road of El Rito was incorporated today, with capitalization of \$5,000, the shares to be \$100 each. J. W. Beck of El Rito is named statutory agent. The incorporators and directors are John H. Sargent and J. W. Beck of El Rito, and Edward Sargent of Chama.

#### GIVE THEM PUBLICITY

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—J. R. Aguilar, Charles R. Keyes and R. K. Odell have petitioned the state council of deafness for pitiless publicity for well-to-do residents of Mora county who have failed and refused to subscribe to Red Cross, to Liberty bonds, to Y. M. C. A., to Y. W. C. A., thrit stamps and other patriotic campaigns.



**Estray Advertisement**

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animals were caught in shipment at Columbus, N. M., by Inspector R. B. Faulkner, of Hermanas, N. M., about December 18th in a shipment made by Andreas and Peters.

One red Mexican bull, two years old, unbranded and no earmarks, and one red Mexican stag, unbranded and no earmarks.

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 12-18-1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

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

No. 206 B-6-167-A  
1st. pub. Jan. 29, last pub. Feb. 13, 1918

**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., in shipment from Elkins, N. M.

One black Spanish cow.

Branded  
On left hip

No earmarks.

Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before 12-18-1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

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

No. 205-B-6-144C  
1st. pub. Jan. 29, last pub. Feb. 13, 1918

**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.

**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 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 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 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 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 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.

**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. Crossett, of Tucumcari, N. M.

One black, bald faced two year old steer.

Branded  
Left hip

Ear marked

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.

**SPRINGER PRESENTS PAINTINGS**

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—Frank Springer, president of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute, is sending to the museum, two water colors by Dr. W. H. Holmes, the dean of American artists, who is president of the managing committee of the School of American Research and head of the national museum. Because of the intimate association of Dr. Holmes with the school here, as well as for their beauty and interest, the two paintings are especially welcome. One of the pictures is a charming Jamaica scene, the other is a painting of the great cathedral Rock of Arizona, which shows how nature in the southwest chiseled cathedrals and missions out of the rock. A large collection of paintings by Dr. Holmes, chiefly water color, is on exhibition at Washington, D. C., and is much admired by art lovers. They embrace a wide range of scenes, from Washington to South America and the

southwest. The two purchased by Mr. Springer are among the best and both are quite typical of the art of Dr. Holmes.

**EASTERN PROVINCES OF FINLAND—RUSSIAN RED GUARD RUNS WILD**

Stockholm, Jan. 29.—The long threatened revolution in Finland, is proceeding in the eastern provinces, according to sparse reports reaching Haparanda and forwarded here.

The railway station at Helsingfors is reported to have been occupied by the Russian red guard. Sharp fighting has taken place at Viborg. Russian soldiers are said to be aiding the red guard and reinforcements are reported to have been sent from Petrograd.

In answer to a protest made by Finland, the Russian government said that it must support the proletariat against Finland's bourgeoisie. Helsingfors is commanded by the guns of Russian warships under control of Bolsheviki sailors.

A Bolsheviki organ at Helsingfors says the "Red Guard" got out of hand and was guilty of murdering and plundering. Conditions of anarchy are said to prevail in the region of the disturbed district.

The following letter has been received from Sargeant A. H. Stanley, who is somewhere in France. It is one of many that have reached Las Vegas from our boys, expressing their appreciation of the thoughtful work of the Christmas committee. The Optic will not tell Mr. Stanley who the girls were who fixed up the packages, but there is one thing he can feel sure of, there is nothing like 'em in France.

Co. B. 503rd Engrs. Ser. Bn.  
A. E. F. France

Mr. Padgett,  
Editor Las Vegas Optic,  
East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Padgett:

A few days ago I received a very lovely Christmas package, the box was sent to me by the Christmas committee of Las Vegas. I do not know who the members of the Christmas committee are and I am very desirous of thanking them for their kindness. I am taking this means of inquiring of you just who the members of this good committee are and I wish that you would please to use your publication as a means of conveying my very heartiest wishes to them all. The box was shared by some of my comrades (censored) and they enjoyed it as much as I. Although it arrived a little late for Christmas the enjoyment was none the less. The box served two purposes it satisfied our inner man and also cheered us up a great deal. Sweet things are very scarce in this country.

I want to be remembered to all the boys. Thanking you for your friendly kindness, I remain,

A. H. STANLEY,

Sergeant, Company B, 503rd Engrs. Service Battalion. A. E. F. France. (Somewhere).

**GLORIETA GONE DRY**

Santa Fe, Jan. 29.—Judge Reed Holloman put another saloon out of business today by injunction. The injunction against the Stewart and Clockey saloon at Glorieta was made permanent because the settlement does not have 100 inhabitants.



Marriage licenses were granted to the following: Rebeca Trujillo, aged 14 of Sapello and Antonio Jesus Montoya aged 20, of Las Manuelitas; Benigna Ortiz, aged 24, of Glorieta and Jacobo Martinez, aged 24 of San Antonio; Leonor Gonzales, age 15 of Rowe and Vicente Gutierrez age 20 of Rowe; Sidney B. Goodloe, Jr., aged 23 of Las Vegas and Eva Christman aged 26 of Nashville; Juanita Sandoval aged 25, and Alfredo Gallegos, aged 32 both of Los Alamos.

The most profitable undertaking that has been proposed for a long time is now under way at Los Alamos. The Shellabarger brothers are at work on the construction of a new diversion dam and rebuilding the old inlet canal. This project which is being pushed by the Shellabarger brothers is something that the people of that section have needed for a great many years and great benefit to the farmers of that vicinity will result. This dam will rival the Storie construction which is now in progress. In 1913 a dam was built here and was destroyed the same year, no work having been done until now at re-construction work. Shellabarger brothers state that work will be completed by March and that they expect to have next year 2,000 acres of alfalfa and 4,000 acres in crops.

The following statement has been received from the United States department of agriculture weather bureau by the Commercial club, which will be of great assistance to stockmen in guarding their stock:

"In connection with the newly instituted service for live stock interests our bureau will issue special forecasts and warnings of weather conditions injurious to these interests—these forecasts and warnings will include severe cold waves, heavy snows, high winds, etc. They will be issued from the district forecast center at Denver and be wired to centralized points in each county, there to be given such distribution as the facilities will permit. As one who could aid in this distribution I have recommended yourself, and am advised by the chief of bureau that telegrams will be sent to you from time to time giving forecasts and warnings of stress of weather that will adversely affect stock interests. I shall be much gratified if you will do what you can in the distribution of the warnings. Now that the government is doing all that it can to conserve the stock interests of the nation if we can "do our bit" by warnings of stress of weather that threatens to cause loss, we will be aiding the general cause."

These warnings will be given to the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company and be published in The Optic when received, or will be available by calling "central."

Both Santa Rosa and Roy are to vote on bond issues at the April election for the construction of new water systems. Both towns are badly in need of some source of obtaining water for they have been compelled to haul all water used in those towns heretofore. Besides the urgent need of fire protection was shown to the people of Roy at the time of the fire which destroyed the establishment of the Floersheim company. The bond issue to be voted on in Roy amounts

to \$45,000. It is contemplated to construct a modern water system composed of a big reservoir and a pumping plant. The plans and specifications are in charge of V. K. Jones a local engineer. The bond issue at Santa Rosa calls for \$15,000. This amount is to be added to the issue before voted on and is to complete the amount needed to construct a water plant for the city of Santa Rosa. The source of water supply at Santa Rosa will be taken from the Pecos river.

W. J. Starks, who was held here in the country jail on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon on R. B. Rodds, was given a hearing yesterday in the district attorney's office. Starks, whose name was given in yesterday's account of his arrest as "Sparks," was acquitted. It is said that last May his son was arrested in Amarillo, Texas on the same charge and brought to Las Vegas. Rodds had ordered the elder Starks' arrest on this same charge. Robert Starks, the son of W. J. Starks, was shot while trying to prevent the arrest of his father at Isidore Saturday. He is now recovering from the wound according to reports. It is not known whether he will be held afterward on a charge of resisting an officer or not.

The ranch which formerly was operated by Charles Trumbull, has been taken over by J. W. Danne and E. G. Hughes who previously were owners of a ranch near Amarillo, Texas. The ranch, which is to be opened up by Messrs. Danne and Hughes is located near Rowe and since being taken over by these two men has been fenced and other improvements made. It is proposed by the new owners to erect some new buildings and to remove their stock from Amarillo, Tex., to the ranch at Rowe. Mr. Hughes says that their stock is all pure bred and registered.

The local exemption board is still in the midst of work of classifying the returned questionnaires. William Stapp reports that there has yet to be returned to the board about 200 questionnaires but that a great many of these can be accounted for and that his list of delinquents will be very small. The local board is in receipt of 67 appeals. The appeals have been made through the local board and include registrants who have claimed class four, but who have been found to be in class one by the local board. These appeals will be forwarded to the district board at Santa Fe today. Other appeals will be turned over to the district board as soon as possible. The appeals which are made by registrants claiming industrial and agricultural grounds for exemption will have their appeals sent direct to the district board at Santa Fe, not having to pass the local board. William Stapp states that 1548 of the questionnaires have been classified and that 705 men have registered in class 1. There have been 150 notices sent to men in class one to appear for physical examination. Dr. Crail has returned to the local board 35 reports on examinations of registrants whom he has examined. Dr. Crail is now examining 10 men a day between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon. The examinations are conducted in

his office in the Center block. Mr. Stapp says that the clerks of the local board are doing very good work and that a little better than 80 per cent of the questionnaires have been already classified. This is a good showing for it is said that boards of some communities have only classified 40 per cent of their questionnaires.

Hon. Thomas B. Catron left Santa Fe today for a trip to Mexico City.

Friends in this city will be interested to hear of the marriage at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19, of Miss Ila M. Ford of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Mr. George E. Moore of Seattle. Mr. Moore is chief clerk for the U. S. reclamation service of the northwest and the young people will make their home in Seattle. Miss Ford has many friends and acquaintances in Las Vegas, having spent considerable time here about two years ago visiting her sister, Miss Mildred Ford, then a nurse at the Las Vegas hospital.

Why doesn't the government supply the entertainment at Liberty theatres? It is Secretary of War Baker, who gives the answer. Because we are engaged in a war in which the entire energy of the government is needed for actual conflict. The National Military Entertainment council is carrying out the direction of the government, which directs that those who stay at home shall take just as big a part as possible in the war, and that slackers who will not fight themselves, nor send their dollars to fight for them, be reported.

FLOODS IN EAST

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30—High water in the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers as a result of the heavy rains and melting snows was causing damage in this state and Kentucky.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. H. C. Halcomb, Lakewood, N. M. One three months old small red white face heifer calf. No brands or earmarks.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Feb. 25, 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. 201 B-6-170-D  
1st. pub. Jan. 30, last pub. Feb. 14, 1918

\$5.00 A HEAD REWARD  
Lost or Stolen

One bay mare 7 years old.  
Branded  
On left shoulder



Branded  
On left hip  
One black cow, 7 years old



Branded  
Left hip  
And some two-year old steers and heifers.



Branded  
Left hip  
And some on right hip



C. H. MANLOVE,  
Ocate, N. Mex.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Adverse weather conditions tended today to strengthen corn prices but the effect was largely offset by reports of an increased supply of empty cars and by announcement of energetic measures to care for new deliveries from farmers. Opening quotations, which varied from yesterday's finish to 1 off with March \$1.27 and May \$1.23 were followed by a slight upturn that, however, failed to hold.

Prices closed easy 1/8 @ 1/4 to 1/4 net lower, with March \$1.26 1/4 and May \$1.27 1/4.

Deliveries of oats reached new high price levels. After opening to 1/8 advance with May \$1 1/4 to \$1 1/2, the market scored substantial gains before beginning to react.

Realizing sales by holders more than counter balanced in the provision market the influence of higher prices on hogs. Rallies which ensued were not well maintained. The closing quotations for the day were as follows:

Corn, March \$1.26 1/4 May \$1.25 1/4.  
Oats, March 83 3/8; May 80 3/8.  
Pork, Jan. \$47.20; May \$46.57.  
Lard, Jan. \$25.95; May \$25.40.  
Ribs, Jan. \$23.95; May \$24.60.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Jan. 31.—Hogs, receipts 10,000. Market higher. Bulk \$15.95 @16.20; heavy \$16.10@16.25; lights \$15.90@16.15; pigs \$11@14.

Cattle, receipts 4,000. Market strong. Prime fed steers \$12.25@13.75; western steers \$9@12.25; cows \$6.75@11; heifers \$7.50@12.25; stockers and feeders \$7@11.90.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market strong. Lambs \$16@17.10; yearlings \$13@14.50; wethers \$11.50@13; ewes \$11@12.50.

DENVER LIVE STOCK

Denver, Jan. 31.—Cattle, receipts 1,200. Market steady. Beef steers \$8.50 @11.75; cows and heifers \$5.50@9.30; stockers and feeders \$8@10.50; calves \$12@13.75.

Hogs, receipts 2,000. Market strong. To five cents higher. Top \$16.50; bulk \$15.85@16.10.

Sheep, receipts 4,900. Market steady. Lambs \$15@16.75; ewes \$11.50 @12.

EAST LAS VEGAS GRAIN AND POULTRY MARKET

Wheat, No. 2 red, \$3.25. Other grades according to quality.

Corn, if asked in good sacks, \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

Oats, \$3@3.50, good grades, but much better prices are being paid for seed oats and high grade re-cleaned.

Eggs, strictly fresh 55@60 cents per dozen.

Butter, first grade, 45; second grade 35 cents.

Cabbage, 2 to 3 cents per pound.  
Beet sand carrots \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

SCHOOLS CUT OUT GERMAN

New York, Jan. 30.—Study of foreign languages in the elementary schools of New York city will be discontinued after tomorrow, in accordance with a recent decision of the board of education. While applying equally to all languages, German will be affected chiefly, since about 65 per cent of the children in the elementary grades studying foreign tongues have been taking German courses.