

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918.

NUMBER 33.

Cattlemen Will Be Well Entertained During Visit

The committee, composed of J. H. Kelly, Watrous, J. O. Neafus and Walter Naylor, from the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' association were last night assured by the directors of the Commercial club in regular monthly meeting that they were with them to the finish in assisting in program and arranging ample entertainment for the visiting Cattlemen who will be here in attendance at the Annual convention of their association, March 12, 13 and 14. Informal discussion of the program that is to be carried out by the cattlemen, and the entertainment to be provided for our visitors, resulted in the appointment of the following committees—Publicity, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Everett Cole and S. A. Searight, Finances, R. J. Taupert, Donald Stewart and Wm. H. Springer. Entertainment, Dr. C. S. Losey, L. H. Bennett, Herman Ilfeld and E. J. McWenig. The finance committee was instructed that the sky was the limit in securing financial support for the entertainment committee. A smoker with vaudeville stunts in the Commercial club rooms will be arranged for the first night of the convention. The second night there will be a dance at either the Elk's club or the armory. The third night will probably be a play that will be put on by the students of the Normal University. During the daytime, automobile trips are being arranged with view that all visitors will see the Storrie Dam, and the Million Dollar irrigation project that is nearing completion—another trip will be over scenic highway and the numerous other points of interest in and near Las Vegas. The wives, daughters and sweethearts of the visiting cattlemen will be entertained by the ladies of Las Vegas, with receptions at the Elks' club, automobile trips, and other interesting diversions, so that there will not be a dull moment during the three days' session of the convention.

The Cattlemen's association will maintain headquarters in the Commercial club rooms, with an information bureau in charge of the Commercial club secretary, and Mr. Searight requests that all persons who will be able to accommodate visitors with rooms during the convention, are requested to list with him, the number of rooms, price per room per person, street address, and phone number, for one, two and three nights. No less than 500 visiting

cattlemen from all parts of the state are expected here, and Las Vegans have another opportunity to maintain their already high standing in taking care of big things in the proper way.

Other matters of interest were considered by the directors, the committees on roads, Santa Fe hospital, and Baptist sanitarium, made reports showing that these projects were well in hand. Members of the Baptist sanitarium locating committee have been in Las Vegas today and are being shown various sites near Las Vegas. Information is that this will be a million dollar sanitarium when fully completed, and will be built by the Southern Baptist conference, comprising seventeen southern states. The local committee which has been showing the visitors around today is composed of Dr. E. B. Shaw, Dr. J. M. Cunningham, Judge D. J. Leahy, and Rev. W. A. Fite.

Application for membership in the Commercial club: J. L. Gamble and F. L. Montoya, vice president, San Miguel Motor Company, were acted upon favorably by the directors.

Those present at the directors meeting last night were: President E. J. McWenig, Vice President Donald Stewart, Directors R. J. Taupert, Wm. N. Rosenthal, Wm. H. Springer, Frank H. H. Roberts, Dr. E. B. Shaw, Dr. C. S. Losey, Secretary Searight and Mayor H. M. Smith.

New York, Feb. 7—The sudden arrival this afternoon of three physicians attending Colonel Roosevelt at the hospital where yesterday he underwent an operation for abscesses, gave rise to reports that the colonel's condition was not as favorable as had been indicated earlier.

None of the physicians would make a statement although they admitted they had been summoned hurriedly. They went immediately to Colonel Roosevelt's room. It was later announced that the inflammation from the abscess in Colonel Roosevelt's left ear has entered the internal ear. After a consultation the physicians decided that no further operation was necessary although it was stated that the colonel's condition "is serious."

The following statement was issued by the colonel's private secretary:

"Colonel Roosevelt has an abscess in both ears, which were operated on yesterday afternoon. The colonel passed a comfortable night, but this

morning inflammation had developed from his left ear into his internal ear. This afternoon it was found advisable to call in Dr. Corham and Dr. Fred Whiting, eye and ear specialists, who went into consultation with Dr. Duel, another eye and ear specialist, who performed the operation yesterday and also Dr. Walton Martin, the surgeon attending the colonel. In their opinion no further operations were indicated at present. While his condition is serious nothing more is to be done than careful observation for the present. Two hours after their arrival the physicians left the hospital."

LOSSES OF ITALY AND FRANCE ARE VERY LIGHT IN FEBRUARY

British losses in merchantmen due to submarines or mines aggregate 15 vessels, including 10 of more than 1,600 tons for the first week of February. Italy lost one large steamer during the week ending February 2 and two large and one small French merchantman were sunk in the same period.

On the battle front in France the German artillery continues active in Flanders, the Arras-Cambrai sector and in Champagne. On the American sector the artillery action is lively. Only the artillery has been active on the Italian front.

Negotiations at Brest-Litovsk between the central powers and Russians and the Ukraine are expected to be resumed today.

After his victory at Ckeaborg, and the capture of Tammerfors General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish diet is reported to have been defeated at Tammerfors by Finnish revolutionists. The government leader is said to be retreating toward the gulf of Bothnia.

Paris, Feb. 7—Heavy artillery fighting on the Aisne and Verdun fronts and in Alsace is reported in today's official communication. It says:

"The artillery on both sides was particularly active on the front north of the Aisne, on the right bank of the Meuse, and in the vicinity of Hartman's Weilerkopf. German detachments which attempted to approach small French posts in the region of Mortier wood were repulsed.

In the Champagne the French carried out a successful raid on German trenches east of Teton. In Alsace the Germans made an ineffectual attempt to penetrate the French lines at two points near Banholse yesterday. A German airplane was brought down by French anti-aircraft guns."

PASSENGER SHIP SEARCHED FOR SPIES

PASSES OF ALL KINDS WERE REFUSED RECOGNITION BY AMERICAN OFFICIALS

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 7—For the first time in history a spy search aboard an arriving passenger ship in trans-Atlantic service was conducted today when the Niewe Amsterdam, of the Holland American line, reached her dock at this port. Federal authorities in charge declined to recognize customs and barred zone passes at the pier, and an examination which may not be concluded until tomorrow was begun of passengers and baggage.

Federal agents met the vessel down the bay last night. The ship was the first neutral one to arrive in America since the European war started, that had been subjected to a search such as today's either at Halifax or at Kirkwall.

The only passengers permitted to land were Augustus Phillips, the new minister from the Netherlands to the United States, and his suite. The ship brought about 900 passengers including some Dutch officials on their way to the Dutch East Indies. The baggage of these officials is bonded, but even this is being examined. Government officials declined to say whether disclosures of any specific spy activity was anticipated.

AUSRANIA SUNK

New York, Feb. 7—The Cunard liner Ausrania, 13,400 tons was torpedoed by a German submarine within the last 48 hours while bound for the United States, it was learned from officials of the Cunard line today.

Although badly damaged by the explosion the ship was not sunk and is believed to be making her way back to port with the assistance of government vessels, it was said the ship carried but little cargo.

ANOTHER SHIP SUNK

Washington, Feb. 7—All members of the naval armed guard and all Americans of the crew were saved when the American steamer Allamance was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone last Tuesday.

A state department dispatch said foreigners among the crew were lost.

CALLS SECRETARY BAKER'S ASSERTIONS TOO PREPOSTEROUS FOR BELIEF

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary Baker's statement to the senate military committee that the United States would have half a million soldiers in France early this year and that prospects were not unpromising for such ships to carry a million more who would be ready during the year, were characterized by Senator Hitchcock in an address to the senate today as "absolutely preposterous and so exaggerated as to convey an entirely false impression as to what we can do and what we are doing."

Supporting the committee's bills for a war cabinet and munitions director, Senator Hitchcock declared Secretary Baker was no doubt sincere but was misled by lack of information regarding scarcity of ships into making sanguine predictions. He said President Wilson himself "does not know the real situation" and cited this situation as an illustration of the absence of government co-ordination.

Conceding that much of a big task has been creditably done, the Nebraska senator insisted that centralized and co-ordinated war operations through a war cabinet and centralized purchasing through a munition director are imperative. He asserted that the president and Secretary Baker had tried but failed to attain the object and that the government's system was obsolete.

The committee's legislation, he argued, would not embarrass or interfere with the president's direction of the war.

"Blunders that almost surpass belief, have occurred in the war department," the senator said, "and the ship building situation he described as a 'farce and almost a crime.'"

He declared the transportation system has "broken down" and is a "gigantic wreck" with two millions tons of freight piled up at New York without shipping facilities; that the fuel administration's orders have paralyzed war and other industry and that food distribution also has been inefficient. "I am afraid to go too deeply into shipping figures," he added, "for one might be charged with giving information to the enemy. All who are informed as to the present supply of our shipping were thunderstruck at the statements of Secretary Baker. His sanguine predictions as to our ability to ship men to Europe and supply them when there, are exaggerated."

"To supply a million men in France, supposing we could get them over there, it will require five million tons of shipping in constant use. We all know the total tonnage now available is nothing like that amount. We all fear it will not approximate that a year from now. The secretary of war is so out of touch with shipping authorities that he makes a statement that is absolutely preposterous."

"Secretary Baker says we have plans. I disagree with him. I do not deny that the various departments have planned as far as they could in advance, but who has prepared the master plan which will harmonize all the other plans? Nobody. Nobody could."

Referring to the president's opposition to the two committee bills the senator said it was on the ground that the president alone had respon-

sibility for the conduct of the war, intentionally but only because he did not have the information, because there was no co-ordination of the shipping board with other government agencies."

"The president belongs to the school of political philosophy who adhere to the belief that all important legislation should originate with and be proposed by the executive."

"Since he became president Mr. Wilson has enforced his view upon congress to a large degree and generally with good results. In the main, I have been one of those who have followed his leadership and supported his policies and I expect to do so in the future. Now and then, however, an exception must be made. This is one of those cases."

Senators on both sides gave Senator Hitchcock close attention. Senator Kirby, democrat, asked if the military committee formally had made any findings or whether the speech represented the Nebraska senator's individual views.

Senator Hitchcock said the decision to report the two bills was by members who had attended all the committee's meetings. Senator Kirby did not attend the investigation until early in January.

Senator Williams of Mississippi, an administration spokesman, asked Senator Hitchcock for his authority for the statement that 21 million pairs of shoes have been ordered. Senator Hitchcock said it came from civilian officials in high position.

"Then it's mere hearsay after all," Senator Williams replied.

The Nebraska senator added he understood seven million more pairs had been ordered and he hoped the allies "would take some of them off our hands."

When Senator Hitchcock said he was advised that a large quantity of meat on a ship had spoiled by a blunder in turning off the refrigeration plant, Democratic Leader Martin asked the authority for the statement. Senator Hitchcock said it was widely published and never denied.

Senator Weeks, republican, of the military committee, said the quartermaster general had admitted it. Senator Williams demanded that Senator Hitchcock disclose the names of his informant in all cases and Senator Hitchcock declined.

Senator Williams then replied that in accordance with legal practice he "would enter a general denial."

"And I shall leave it to the jury," rejoined Senator Hitchcock.

In support of Senator Hitchcock's statement on shoes ordered, Senator McKellar, another democratic member of the military committee, said the report of the quartermaster general showed that from March to December 31, 1917, orders were given for 21,117,000 pairs.

"I am not going to delay the senate with all the proof," said Mr. Hitchcock. "I am merely stating the facts."

When Senator Hitchcock declared Secretary Baker had "wildly exaggerated" in predicting of ability to send our troops abroad Senator Penrose asked: "I am curious to know what influenced the secretary to make such a statement, so apart from the facts. Was it his sanguine and hopeful nature or lack of information to justify them?"

Replying that he believed Secretary Baker merely lacked information, Senator Hitchcock said:

"I consider it reckless—a terrible mistake so to mislead the country. Of course the secretary did not do it

on the ground of conflict with the constitution.

"I do not think we can gain much by challenging the motives of the senators who proposed this legislation or those opposed to it," said Senator Reed of Missouri, democrat, following Senator Williams. "It is getting to be too much of a habit of men to clinch their argument or lack of argument by inferring their opponents are friends of the kaiser."

Although opposed to Senator Hitchcock's position Senator Reed said he knew the motives of both the Nebraska senator and Senator Chamberlain were unimpeachable. What the investigations have disclosed, the Missouri senator said, cannot be termed "fly specks" or "a slight defect in the heel of the perfect statue."

"If 7,000 men in the cold winter leave their homes and are not furnished with sufficient clothing, that is not a fly speck," he continued. "If soldiers are permitted to die in hospitals because of want of proper medical attention; if their bodies are allowed to lie on the floor, that is not a speck. If ships have not been bunkered with coal and coal is available, that is of vital importance in carrying on the war. Those responsible for blundering have showed themselves capable of blundering and well it might be questioned whether they should be trusted further."

Senator Reed also contended the war cabinet bill was unconstitutional because it infringes directly on the president's powers as commander in chief. Senator Knox, republican, called his attention to the initial provision of the bill, that the war cabinet should exercise its duties through the president and those conferred on it.

"I don't believe the proponents of the bill contemplated the construction placed upon it by the senator from Missouri," said Senator Knox, declaring himself in favor of limiting a war cabinet's power by making it subject to the president's supervision.

The discussion closed with Senator Reed's address. Tomorrow Senator Wadsworth of New York, republican, plans to speak in support of the legislation. Senator Thomas of Colorado, a democrat, is to follow in reply and afterward administration leaders hope to limit further debate.

Washington, Feb. 5—Ten months of the war have cost the United States about \$7,100,000,000—at the rate of \$710,000,000 a month nearly \$24,000,000 a day. Of this \$4,121,000,000 has been paid as loans to the allies and the balance, about \$3,000,000,000, represents America's outlay for its own war purposes, exclusive of more than \$600,000,000 for ordinary governmental expenses.

The war's total money is increasing at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a month and indications are now that the two remaining months of the first year will run its bill to nearly \$10,000,000,000, of which \$5,000,000,000 will be for allied loans and about the same amount for the army and navy, shipping board and other war agencies.

Santa Fe, Feb. 5—From Frost, Quay county, comes the story of a cattle-killing burro. Asa Horn, a farmer, discovered a fine Jersey heifer so badly hurt that it died. He kept watch and before long he saw his pet burro killing a calf. A shotgun ended the burro's sport for all time.

In fiery fashion Senator Williams replied to Senator Hitchcock. He declared the Nebraska senator has made "a very strong indictment" against executive departments of the government. Referring to Senator Hitchcock's statement that he did not tell all he knew because he might be charged with giving information to the enemy, the Mississippi senator said: "He did tell almost all he knew and he did give information very valuable to the enemy."

Senator Williams referred to agitation before the war of legislation to prohibit shipment of munitions to the allies. "That was almost as foolish," he said, "as this war cabinet proposal. That legislation to keep the allies from having American munitions was the German game then. The German game now is muckraking this administration. If what the senator from Nebraska says is true we are out of the war. If his indictment is true, we are already defeated."

The continental congress, he added, came very near ruining General Washington, and all the asses that ever existed came very near ruining Lincoln and Grant in the civil war.

"Congress or a council cannot carry on the war and cannot furnish the brains for anybody else to do it," said he. "I the president hasn't got brains enough to perform the functions of his great office, he can't be lent brains by a council."

"No other people ever turned from a peace establishment and within nine months converted themselves so nearly complete into a war machine," Senator Williams shouted. "The senator says the president and secretary of war don't know the facts. In God's name how is it possible for him to know. He is not superior in native ability or brains."

"Here are 100,000,000 people ready to fight Germany by themselves and can whip her by themselves," shouted Senator Williams. "We feel our mettle, we still have the spirit and we have the boys. What's the use of muckraking the administration?"

The Mississippi senator said the charges reminded him of the men who went to see a statue and proclaimed the head divine, the breast superb, the legs those of an athlete but found a small defect on the right heel and "wrote 346 pages about the defect. What's the use of it, what's the sense of it? Isn't every republican trying to help win the war, except a few pacifists who have nearly ended their political lives?"

Senator Williams declared the bill an usurpation of executive power and unconstitutional. If he were president, the senator added, and it were passed, he would veto it and if it passed again would refuse to obey it

SENATOR WADSWORTH REPLIED TO JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS

Washington, Feb. 5.—America's war-making machinery was pictured as conglomeration of ambitions and scattered agencies, "incapable of team work, in an address in the senate today by senator Wadsworth, republican member of the military affairs. The speech renewed the debate over war efficiency which occupied the senate all day, after Senator Hitchcock, a democratic committeeman, had delivered a similar arraignment of the lack of co-ordination in the government's activities.

Without detailing any army conditions revealed by the military committee's war inquiry, Senator Wadsworth confined himself largely to an argument for the proposed legislation for centralization of war-making agencies. President Wilson cannot co-ordinate these agencies, he said, and with a long war in prospect, radical steps to unify the nation's efforts are necessary.

Senator Wadsworth replied to an assertion made by Senator Williams, democrat, that proposed war cabinet legislation was "stupid."

"The legislation springs from men whom that senator, nor no one else can say are stupid," he said.

"Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; Bernard Baruch, director Gifford of council of national defense and Waddill Catchings, chairman of the war committee of the United States chamber of commerce," he said, "appearing before the senate committee, all urged the centralization of authority," in order to bring order out of chaos.

"I submit that these men are not stupid," he continued. "I submit they know more about it than any senator on this floor or the average officer. This legislation explanation springs from the expert testimony of these men."

Such citizens as have been summoned to aid the government can act under the existing law only in advisory capacity. England, Canada and France, he reminded the senate, have been compelled to centralize authority in the purchase of supplies.

Senator Wadsworth contended the munitions director bill would leave solely to the president the power to determine how far munition purchases should be centralized.

"There is nothing in the bill," he said, "that interferes with the navy purchasing system unless the president should so decide.

"The British munitions control," he said, "saved the British army by mobilizing industry and no one in England would abandon the system. The fuel restriction order was cited by the New York senator as an example, of lack of coordination between government departments. Although the order closed down establishments working on orders from the air craft production board, members of that body testified before the senate military committee," he said, "that they did not hear of the order until the night it was issued.

"Can we endure such a system?" he demanded. "Can any one deny that that is a faulty system? There is no place in Washington where these things can be thought out. There is no team work."

"The official bulletin on January

19 published to the public and the world a list of all factories that were exempted by the order," he concluded "And when it comes to talking about giving aid to the enemy it might well be suggested that the censor for the United States be censored."

In concluding, Senator Wadsworth said that without needed co-ordination by a body to make and direct board war plans the nation is "cruelly handicapped.

Senator Thomas, a democratic member of the military committee answered that he would address the senate on the subject next Friday and did not reply today as had been expected. Apparently that closed the subject for the day without debate, and the senate turned to the administration bill to provide for a moratorium for troops.

PLAN BEING CONSIDERED FOR RELIEF OF ENGLAND'S MEN

Washington, Feb. 5.—American troops may appear in British trenches on the Flanders front as a result of studies now being made both here and in Europe. By the use of British shipping, training camps and supply lines, it has been urged that General Pershing's forces could be supplemented without a proportionate increase in the demand on shipping.

Details of the plan are not available for publication. It is known, however, to have encountered numerous practical objections here which also occurred to General Pershing in forwarding the suggestion. In its original form the plan contemplated the training of 150 infantry of 10,000 men each through British facilities. There are difficulties of cross-transportation involved and also dissimilarities in training methods which arise. It can be said, however, that the American government is not inclined to let those block any means of increasing its forces in France, provided the results to be attained justify the efforts necessary to carry out the project.

There has been a suggestion recently that a separate American expeditionary force, co-operating with the British under a separate commander and distinct from General Pershing's army might offer a solution to some of the obstacles. There has been nothing available thus far to indicate that this plan is about to be adopted.

FARMERS WANT HELP

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Lieutenant Governor McDowell of Montana, addressing the rotary club here today asserted that farmers on government land in Montana need government help to produce full crops this year. Mr. McDowell is returning from a visit to Washington, where he conferred with the President and Mr. Hoover.

"Homesteaders, like other Montana farmers, lost heavily by the drought last season" said Mr. McDowell, "The homesteaders ought to be given title to the land they are on, so that they can borrow money from the banks to finance the next crop. If they are not assisted immediately I predict that ten or fifteen million bushels of wheat will be lost."

England has 60,000 women voluntary hospital workers.

PLAN SUGGESTED BY HALLETT RAYNOLDS TO RAISE WAR MONEY

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 5.—The use of every school building in New Mexico as headquarters for a United States war savings club, with the school children as club members was the plan presented to the assembled county school superintendents of the state here last week, by Hallett Raynolds of Las Vegas, New Mexico director of the 1918 War Savings campaign in which New Mexico people are expected to lend to the government for use in the war a total of \$7,000,000 or more than twice as much as the state's quota in the first and second liberty loans. Mr. Raynolds' plan was received with enthusiasm by the school men and will be carried out under their direction and with their enthusiastic assistance. They look not only to results in placing war savings and thrift stamps, but to the exercise of a tremendous influence on the children for forming habits of thrift.

"Raising \$7,000,000 in New Mexico in a single year by the sale of war savings and thrift stamps looks at first glance like an impossible proposition," said Mr. Raynolds in discussing the huge job he has undertaken. "It means that we must have \$20 per capita for every man, woman and child in the state. But when the proposition is analyzed it appears to be not only possible for us to get the money, but a reasonable certainty that we will get it, with the loyal backing of a patriotic citizenship. What we want to drive home to our people is just this: The purchase of a war savings or thrift stamp is not a donation. It is not a gift in any sense. It is a loan to the government, just as the purchase of a Liberty bonds is a loan, and the savings stamp produces better interest to its holder. When you buy a war savings or thrift stamp you put a two edged sword in the hands of your government; you give Uncle Sam a double barreled gun. You provide him with money on which to fight and you lift just that much from his shoulders in reducing the labor required for manufacture and distribution of non-essential things. You give the government money and you save the government time and labor which it needs for essential things."

"From the personal standpoint, the war savings stamp is entitled to be looked upon as of the greatest thing our nation has ever done for its citizens. Men, women and children who use the money usually put into non-essentials for the buying of these savings stamps are taking along business lines which will bring them out at the end of the war better fixed financially than when we entered the war. They will have money to work on, and they will have established each in himself the habit of thrift and of the proper care and investment of money. I have yet to meet a banker who does not regard the war savings stamp is sound meritorious investment and an institution bound to work for the financial solidity of the individual and the community in which he lives. That is the reason bankers here and there throughout the nation are today lending their best efforts to this great campaign. Just assume that we in New Mexico save this \$7,000,000 in

and put it into war savings stamps at better than four per cent interest. Five years from now, when we all hope and believe this war will be over and reconstruction starts, will have in its hands, ready for use, \$7,000,000 in hard cash which its people can put into farms, livestock, banks, investments of all kinds, and which you and me and the rest of us would not have had without this institution.

"Just remember that we do not have to put this \$7,000,000 up in cash at one time. We can begin now and save as we can all through this year. If we will just make the start right now we will finish this year with that \$7,000,000 where it belongs, in active use in fighting this war to victory, and thousands of us will have laid the foundation for our own future financial safety and prosperity. If every man, woman and child in New Mexico, who has twenty-five cents in cash would go to the post office today and buy one thrift stamp, I feel that the \$7,000,000 victory would have been won."

SPENDING MONEY

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—Building operations will not be much curtailed by the war in New Mexico according to reports. School houses, especially, will continue to be erected, and several of the state institutions, such as the military institute and the State College are going ahead with new structures, the latter putting up quite a number of new barns for the housing of the college's prize livestock. Several fine new churches, especially at Roswell, are to be built, and at Deming, Deputy United States Marshall George Ramsey will put up a two story brick hotel of 63 rooms.

WOULD REMIT TAXES

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—The board of county commissioners today recommended to Judge Lindsey that \$28,000 of delinquent taxes be remitted to the New Mexico Central railway company. Torrance county commissioners have taken similar action. It is understood that Judge Reed Holloman will sign a decree remitting the taxes upon condition that the road continues to be operated as a whole from Santa Fe to Torrance and that \$500,000 be expended in improvements.

BURGLAR PARDONED

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—Governor Lindsey has granted a pardon and has restored to citizenship, A. L. Kabon of Quay county who served a two years' sentence for burglary.

SCOTTISH RITE REUNION

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—The twenty sixth reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons of the Orient of New Mexico is announced to begin February 18 at the Scottish Rite cathedral in this city. Despite war conditions, there are quite a number of applications for degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second. On Sunday evening, February 17, a sacred concert will be given by the Scottish Rite choir. A number of social events are planned in connection with the reunion which will last three days.

Mr. Bryan's public expressions of his belief that a minister of munitions is absolutely unnecessary shows where Mr. Bryan stands, anyway.

TRANSPORT CARRYING AMERICAN SOLDIERS SUNK

Washington, Feb. 7.—Torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, the Cunard liner *Tuscania*, bearing 2,179 officers and men of the Thirty-second National Guard division, lies at the bottom of the North Atlantic ocean today and at least 168 troopers—probably more—are missing.

On the basis of figures reported to the war department and state department here, the missing would be 267; the figures of the British admiralty as they stood early today, however, placed the missing American troops at 168. There is every hope that the lower number will prove to be correct. British convoys near to the torpedoed ship, closed in quickly and did heroic work as the comparatively small losses show. The position of the *Tuscania* off the north coast of Ireland, evidently headed for England, also was such that numbers of British patrol ships and other vessels rushed to her side and in that way the losses were minimized.

Such reports as were at hand early today gave no details of how the transport, supposedly heavily convoyed, fell in with the submarine, but it was regarded as more probable that the ship stumbled on the submersible rather than that the disaster was the first shot in the much advertised German offensive against the line of American troops and supplies.

At first there was some confusion at the war department as to whether the 20th engineers of the 107th engineers were aboard the *Tuscania*. It was finally established that the 107th engineer regiment was not on board. (This is a separate organization from the 107th engineer train which was on board.)

A headquarters company and Companies D, E and F of the 20th engineers were on board. These units comprise the sixth battalion of the 20th which is a forestry regiment, not attached to the 32nd division. It is one of the forestry regiments specially organized for work in France.

The war department issued the following statement:

"British authorities have wired instructions to their commands in Scotland and Ireland to afford our troops from *Tuscania* every possible assistance and to furnish them with clothing requirements. Officers have been dispatched from Liverpool and Glasgow and London to points in Ireland where survivors now are and they will wire names at once. American consul at Belfast reports 600 survivors at Larne. As soon as they are properly outfitted they will be brought to Winchester."

Secretary Baker issued the following statement:

"The sinking of the *Tuscania* brings us face to face with the losses of war in its most relentless form. It is a fresh challenge to the civilized world by an adversary who has refined, but made more deadly the stealth of the savage in warfare. We must win this war and we will win this war. Losses like this unite the country in sympathy with the families of those who have suffered loss; they also unite us to make more determined our purpose to press on.

"As rapidly as details come in they will be given to the public in order to relieve anxiety where possible and

notice will be sent as promptly as possible to those whose sons and brothers have been added to the nation's heroic dead."

Among those arriving at Fort Ellen, Inverness, Scotland, were: Second Lieutenant Frank L. Maker, engineers. The following belonged to Company E sixth battalion, 20th engineers:

First Lieutenant Schweissinger, Sergeant Harry A. Kelly, Corporal Howard E. Bullock, Corporal William A. Cherry; Privates Alva Bowman, Dale O. Hazelett, William A. Hickling and Charles H. Ineck.

Others arriving at Islay were: Privates Harry E. Keeler, Lloyd Ledbetter, James T. Moss, Walter MacSareck, Davis Roe, Edward B. Peterson, J. W. Redd, A. M. Roberts, Lee F. Terzia, Ralph Uphus, A. Van Driesche, Colman White, John S. Williams, Edward L. Anderson, Tom A. Ashby, Frank S. Broz, James Basye, Alexander M. Bush.

From the 107th supply train: Private H. Kleist, 158th aero squadron; Privates John B. Fleming and Edward F. Klingman. It was thought possible here that survivors of the British crew of the vessel, not reported in war department advices, might account for the difference in figures as to the number of missing. There was some speculation among naval officers on the possibility that the *Tuscania* might have struck a mine. The indicated location of the disaster is in a region not previously frequented by submarines. But the text of the official announcements say the ship was torpedoed and until detailed accounts of the incident are available for study there is nothing to justify going behind the formal announcement. It is doubtful that the *Tuscania* was in a route usually followed by American transports. As a British vessel under British convoy, the security of the American troops beyond question was entrusted to British handling. So far as now known, no American naval craft shared in the task. Probably numerous other transports or army supply vessels were in the convoy.

The *Tuscania* must have remained afloat for a considerable time. Rumors were current today which could not be traced to any source that she was still afloat.

The process of convoying has become almost routine through practice in both the British and American navies.

A screen of destroyers or other swift craft travels ahead of a convoyed fleet. The destroyers are spread out over a considerable area. It is known that virtually all of the German u-boats are equipped with listening devices of considerable distance so the approach of the destroyers may have become known to the u-boat commander even before the vessels themselves were sighted. Fear of depth bombs would drive the u-boat below to lurk motionless at some depth until the sound of the destroyers propeller had faded out, showing that they had passed. The u-boat probably would come to the surface then to explore. Navy officers say that the one chance against which absolute precaution will not guard, is that the submarine will come in the path of the approaching transports, obtaining a sight that will permit her to train her torpedo tubes by compass and again submerge. As the

listening devices show that a ship is within range, a torpedo could be fired by a submarine while still submerged. Some times under the laws of chance it might find its mark and this may have happened with the *Tuscania*.

While the loss indicated was fully appreciated by officers there was a general air of relief about the war and navy department that the loss of life was not larger. The army will continue to go to Europe in the face of the submarines, the government meanwhile bending every energy to find additional means of checking the undersea raiders.

Officer's Statement

Londonderry, Ireland, Feb. 7.—The submarine which torpedoed the *Tuscania* was attacked by a destroyer. An American officer gave an intimation that the submarine was destroyed.

This officer was next to the last to leave the *Tuscania*. He gave the Associated Press a vivid account of the disaster. The second torpedo fired by the submarine missed its mark, he said. Thereupon a destroyer which was near the sinking liner dashed off toward the submarine using a bomb dropping device. The claim is made that the submarine was "done in" by the bombs thus exploded.

The American officer said: "Everything went well with us during the voyage. Many of our men had never been to sea before and I must say they stood it like soldiers. We were one of a powerful convoy. I must not tell you our position in the convoy or how the various ships formed but you may take it that all the other boats have got through as far as I know. As for ourselves, well, the Huns succeeded in getting only a fraction of our fine fellows in addition to our boats but if they have they have put the iron into our souls and we will be ready to repay them when the chance offers."

"Monday was a wild night. Had the disaster occurred during a gale I don't like to think of what would have happened. But Tuesday evening was calm. The first intimation we had of possible danger was an order for all men to go on deck with life belts. It was about 4:30 o'clock. At the same time we sharply altered our course. At 6 o'clock just as the darkness was setting well in, we got the blow. Nobody saw the periscope nor could one have been seen well. Some soldiers described having heard a hissing sound immediately before the torpedo struck us in the engine room. We were instantly disabled. All the lights went out. An order rang out sending the troops to their boat stations and to get the life boats out. The shock was not severe. It was more of crunching—in feeling that went through the ship than of a direct blow. There naturally was a good deal of confusion. You can not lower a score of life boats from the height of an upper deck in the darkness without some confusion, but at no time was there a panic. There was great excitement, however, but it lasted only a few minutes. Then all the men pulled themselves together. Megaphone calls were given all over the ship, saying there was no danger that the vessel would sink before all were taken off. In the meantime S. O. S. signals were sent out."

"Even before some of us had grasped the situation British destroyers were dashing up alongside. Such soldiers as had been lowered in life boats were put on board destroyers. A few men who jumped overboard in the first excitement were picked up. I believe one or two life boats were smashed in launching.

"The destroyers took off our men in splendid style with perfect order. All this time the *Tuscania* was slowly sinking. For a minute I did not know whether to go into a life boat or to stick by the ship."

"One of the members of the crew urged that we stay on board and trust John Bull's destroyers. He yelled this in my ear. I took his advice and waited for my turn to come to go on board a destroyer.

"No sooner had we cast off, with 500 men on board, than a torpedo was fired at us. It missed. Another destroyer dashed off operating a bomb dropping device and the claim was afterwards made that the submarine had been done in."

Student's Version

James Alton Turrington of New Hampshire, a college student, said: "I was on the upper deck when the torpedo struck the vessel on the starboard side. There was a terrific explosion. I went to the stairs to reach my station.

"The dynamo was blown up by the explosion but the auxiliary plant was put into operation at once.

"There was great difficulty in lowering our life boat. The chains being broken and the tackles entangled. Several boats capsized and the struggle in the water of the men thrown out added to the tragedy. I entered a boat with 40 others but it became filled with water and we had to jump out. I caught two oars which had been lashed together and held on. I was in the water for three hours before I was picked up."

Men Sang

Sergeant E. C. Dubuque and Sergeant Muller, both of Brooklyn, were rescued from a raft by a coasting schooner.

The sergeants say that the *Tuscania* took a tremendous list to starboard almost as soon as she was hit. Almost all the life boats on that side were either blown into the air or otherwise rendered useless.

The soldiers immediately were lined up and while standing at attention as one man began to sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "The Star Spangled Banner." The crew, which lined up on the opposite side sang "God Save the King."

Two Women Saved

Proof of the order which prevailed on the *Tuscania* is given by the landing of two typhoid and two pneumonia cases without bad effects. Forty of the survivors were taken to hospitals. In the majority of cases they are suffering injuries as a result of accidents in the lowering of life boats or in consequence of sliding down ropes. The survivors are proud of the behavior of the only two women on the *Tuscania*. They went down a rope in fine style, laughing.

Three men from the *Tuscania* died from exposure in one boat.

Newt Baker is determined to have his own way, even if it forces him to adopt all of the recommendations of the senate military affairs committee.

CAN BE MADE BETTER AND QUICKER OF EIDER DOWN FLANNEL

The Massachusetts division of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense showed samples of "workless sweaters," ambulance caps and crutch pads at the monthly conference.

These articles, instead of being knitted, were made of heavy, double-faced eider down flannel. This material comes in khaki and gray, is thick, warm and so closely woven that it keeps out wind better than knitted garments.

The advantage of these garments is not the saving of expense attached, but the saving of time in construction. Twelve women in Wollaston, Mass., working 29 days, recently made 100 sweaters, 17 ambulance pads and 70 crutch pads from the odd pieces left from the other articles.

The sweater is cut in one piece, joined on the shoulder and under one arm. The slit for the neck is rounded out in front and slightly slashed at two points to give extra room in putting on, and allowing it to fit closely round the neck. The bottom of the sweater is shaped like a man's shirt, only shorter. Instead of taking in a seam the edges are brought together flat and sewn closely back and forth, over and over. The outside edges are finished with coarse buttonhole stitch. For extra strength around the neck a row of crochet is made in buttonholed edge.

The ambulance cap consists of a circular top with a straight strip fitted around and joined behind, after the fashion of the silk skull caps sometimes worn by bald-headed men to which is attached a circular cape. Seams are joined in the manner of the sweater and the edges buttonholed. Strings of tape to match are securely attached to the caps so that the cap may be tied under the chin.

Anyone desiring further information or a pattern may apply to Mrs. Wm. E. Rowe, Winthrop Ave., Wollaston, Mass.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Wilson, the president's wife, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the women's committee of the council of national defense, have joined in an open letter to the women of the allied countries which will be distributed through American diplomats in those countries. It says:

"Dear Friends:

"The unparalleled struggle for democracy and permanent peace which binds our nation in co-operative service is shared by men and women alike. In the yearning of the mother heart of the world for the highest moral and spiritual welfare of children there is a deeper and more subtle bond which makes all women akin.

"Out of the mutual agony and love of the mothers of America, this message is sent to our allied sisters in Europe, faithfully pledging our interest and co-operation in the protection of our sons and daughters at this time of unequalled temptation and danger.

"In all our countries, mothers are willing and proud to give their sons to defend the ideals which underlie this supreme sacrifice which their government demands of them, and to

achieve fortitude against their death. But they shrink from the greater sorrow which comes from the loss of moral fibre that robs them of health and manly vigor."

WANTS FOOD FROM THE UNITED STATES TO PASS ON TO OUR ENEMIES

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—The question whether, and to what extent, Holland is responsible for the continuation of the war by her food supplies to Germany has caused a controversy in the Dutch newspapers. C. J. K. van Aalst head of the Netherlands Oversea Trust, in his recent open letter to President Wilson, pleaded for the removal of the American government's embargo on food shipments to Holland; one of his arguments being that the continuation of Holland's trade with the central powers, while of vital importance to Holland itself, is of small account, so far as aid and comfort to the entente's enemies is concerned.

An article in the Amsterdam Telegraaf from entente side—of American origin, it is hinted—replies to Mr. van Aalst's argument by showing that, according to official Dutch statistics for 1916, there were exported from Holland to Germany of potatoes, potato flour, butter, eggs, rice, cheese, margarine, sugar, fish, meat, fruit, peas and beans 918,355 tons, sufficient to feed 1,200,000 soldiers for a year.

The same authority calculates that in 1916 Holland imported from overseas 918,251 tons of cereals, flour, cocoa, rice and dried fruits and comes to the conclusion that Holland exported more than twice the quantity she needed for the sustenance of her own population—hence the restrictions placed upon these imports by the United States government.

Now comes Prof. J. A. Van Hamel, a Dutch writer of note who in support of Mr. van Aalst's contentions, puts the case this way.

Assuming that the entente authority's figures as regards the exported food values are correct how far would a year's Dutch exports go to feed the 120,000,000 inhabitants of Germany and Austria-Hungary? That, he says, is the way the question ought to be looked at, and the answer is three and one-half days.

But the figures, he claims, are not correct. Professor van Hamel produces a detailed schedule, also based on official statistics, showing that the aggregate exports of the articles named amounted, not to 918,355 tons, but to 590,066 tons, or roughly 30 per cent less than was alleged.

His conclusion, therefore, is that a whole year's exports from Holland to Germany are just sufficient to keep alive the joint population of Germany and Austria-Hungary for three and one-half days less 30 per cent, or two days, 10 hours and 48 minutes.

WAR TRADE BOARD OFFICE

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 6.—An office of the war trade board has been opened here in the federal building to permit shippers of goods to Mexico to make the necessary applications in the proper forms and to facilitate the export business to Mexico through this port. The establishment of such an office was the result of a visit of federal war trade experts here recently and a meeting between the business men and these experts. Be-

cause of the embargo on many articles of export, it has been necessary in the past to make applications for shipment of goods to Mexico direct to Washington. All such applications are now filed with the local war trade board office, which is in charge of a former customs broker, and forwarded to the national war trade board.

ADOPT WAR ORPHAN

Paris, Feb. 6.—Just a little flash on the screen to give Americans an idea of what the war means to those unfortunates living within the fighting zone. A French soldier, passing by a farmhouse, that had been set on fire by German shells, heard the shell screams of a baby coming from the blazing ruins. He slipped out of the ranks and ran into the house. Across the threshold lay the body of a young woman. The inner room was on fire and the flames had already set alight the wicker cradle in which the tiny mite lay screaming. This baby, being brought to Paris, has now been adopted by two wealthy American women.

INDIAN RED CROSS

Inchelium, Wash., Feb. 6.—A thriving Red Cross chapter has been organized among the Indians of this community, with 55 members enrolled at the first meeting, and a full set of working officers. Indian farmers donated a pig and a calf as a starter for a fund, and these were sold and resold until about \$100 was realized.

THIS IS CHILDREN'S YEAR

London, England.—The British Sunday School Union is appealing to religious organizations throughout the world to recognize 1918 as a special "Children's year." The idea is that all meetings and conventions throughout the year shall give the utmost prominence to the problems connected with the training of the young.

The Sunday School Union's appeal urges that "the children and young people of the world are passing through a psychological and spiritual crisis and that efforts should be made to inspire them with high ideals of character and duty."

WILL SEEK ALIBI

El Paso, Feb. 6.—Attorneys for Felix R. Jones on trial for the murder of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M., will make an effort to establish an alibi for him, an application for continuance filed today indicated. One reason for asking continuance was that J. A. Casey of Tarrant county, Texas is absent and the defense needed him to prove Jones was in Fort Worth, Texas on May 18, the date of the murder.

POLES WINNING

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—A wireless dispatch received at Berlin from Kiev says that the Poles have occupied Mohilev, the Russian main headquarters and have arrested Ensign Krylendo, the commander in chief of the Russian Bolshevik forces, and his entire staff. The message adds that the Bolshevik uprising at Kiev has been suppressed by the Ukrainians.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A two ounce bread ration was ordered by the food administration today for patrons of hotels, restaurants and dining cars. This allowance is about that now observed in England.

CONVICTED ON SIX COUNTS FOR VIOLATION OF ESPIONAGE ACT

Denver, Feb. 6.—Perley B. Doe, a healthseeker, was convicted on six counts of violating the espionage act in federal district court today. The conviction was the first under the espionage act secured in Colorado. Doe formerly was a letter carrier in Boston and is said to be a son of a former federal judge in New Hampshire. Two indictments figured in the case one charging that Doe wilfully circulated "distorted quotations from the notes sent to Germany by President Wilson in the case of the sinking of the steamer Sussex with intent to injure the government and the other that he mailed copies of these quotations, which were held to be unmailable literature.

"THIRTEEN"—LUCKY NUMBER

Washington, Feb. 6.—Here's to good old "Thirteen," and may she help us to win the war! If the United States emerges victorious from the great world conflict in which she is now engaged, and there are none who doubt it, the "unlucky Thirteen" superstition will be smashed to smithereens. The number which so many persons are inclined to regard as a "ludoo" is in reality the talisman of our country, and has been such since the thirteen colonies banded together to fight for their independence. The original flag of the United States—that is, the original "Old Glory," contained thirteen stars, and the flag of today still carries the lucky number in its thirteen stripes. The seal of the United States has thirteen arrows and thirteen stars. The American eagle has thirteen tail feathers. The national motto, "E pluribus unum," contains thirteen letters. And let it be remembered that the name of the man who stands at the head of the nation in these troublous times, Woodrow Wilson, contains thirteen letters, as does also his chief advisor, Robert Lansing, secretary of state.

Washington, Feb. 6.—More than a half million acres of land in eastern Chaves county, N. M., and including a portion of the Roswell land district have been designated for entry March 1 under the stock raising homestead laws. Secretary Lane announced today approximately 250,000 acres are vacant public lands; the remainder are covered by applications which have preference in right of entry. The lands have been classed as chiefly valuable for grazing and forage crop raising.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Speculation in green coffee on the New York coffee and sugar exchange was ordered discontinued today by food administrator Hoover. The prohibition is effected by forbidding dealing in green coffee on the exchange at a price of eight and a half cents a pound for type number seven on spot months.

The food administration action was taken after a conference with members of the New York coffee and sugar exchange in which dealers volunteered to take the necessary steps to eliminate coffee speculation.

The worm will turn, but doesn't always realize that one good turn deserves another.

PLANS FOR THE CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION

Arrangements for the meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Men's association is progressing most favorably, and there is every reason to expect one of the most notable gatherings in the history of the organization. The program will have some of the leading cattlemen of the country on it, as well as other men of national reputation who will discuss the various subjects of interest to the stock raisers of the country.

The fact that the country is at war will bring up in the convention the subject of increased production, conservation and other economic questions that have never before been discussed in a convention of this sort. Speakers will be present who are thoroughly familiar with all these subjects and there will be discussions that will benefit and instruct every good American citizen, whether he is a cattle man or not.

The executive committee, which completed its preliminary work last night, named a local committee from members of its organization to complete the local arrangements for the convention. This committee is composed of W. A. Naylor, chairman; J. O. Neafus, H. W. Kelly, M. A. Houten and Walt Lynum. This committee will meet with the directors of the Commercial club Wednesday, February 6, when the program will be worked out in detail.

It was expected by the members of the executive board that the Commercial club would be ready for definite action upon their arrival here, but it seems that nothing had been done. However, now that a good local committee has been named to proceed with the work, the slight delay will in no way interfere with the success of the convention.

Among the speakers who have signified their intention to be present are, Governor W. E. Lindsey, who will deliver the address of welcome for the state, and some local men, probably Mayor Smith, will welcome them to the city. Former Governor W. C. McDonald will respond to the address of welcome.

William R. Morley, president of the association will deliver the annual address at the morning session the first day.

Robert P. Ervine, commissioner of public lands, will speak on matters relating to the importance of the present state land policies to the live stock industries.

Charles Springe has promised to fill a place on the program, and will probably have for his subject, The Cattlemen's part in defending the nation.

Another important talk, and one that will be of vital importance to the cattle industry, will be given by the vice president of the association, Vic. Culberson. Mr. Culberson is one of the best informed stock raisers of the state, and his subject, "War Problems and How to Solve Them," is bound to be interesting.

An innovation brought about by the war will be a woman speaker in the convention. Mrs. Miller, of the department of education will speak on home economics.

Dr. A. D. Crile, president of the state agricultural college will be another big attraction at the conven-

tion. Dr. Crile will talk on "The Value of Co-operation Between the College and the Cattle Men."

Col. R. E. Twitchell has promised to be present, and he will probably select some patriotic subject for his address.

"War Prices and Cattle Values," will be discussed by H. A. Jastro, of California, who has large cattle interests in this state.

Hallet Reynolds will have a short talk on "War Savings."

The executive committee has been most fortunate in securing the consent of T. W. Tomlinson to be present. Mr. Tomlinson is the secretary of the National Live Stock association. He has been in Washington during the winter conferring with and aiding Mr. Hoover.

A. F. Potter, assistant forester, is coming out from Washington to attend the meeting, and he will have a talk on the "Cattlemen on the National Forests."

Senator B. F. Pankey, of Lamy, will have an entertaining talk on "The New Mexico Steer's Part in the War."

Burto C. Mossman, of Roswell, will discuss the importance of the mounted police to the cattle industry.

There will be open discussions bearing on about every subject pertaining to the livestock business. Indeed, there is every reason to anticipate the largest crowd, and the most enthusiastic meeting the association has ever held.

The local committee will have many little stunts planned for the visitors during the intermissions, as it is their desire to not have a dull moment for the visitors.

LIVESTOCK BUSINESS INCREASES

Washington, Feb. 1.—A billion and a half dollars increase in the value of livestock on farms and ranges in the United States over their value a year ago was reported today by the department of agriculture in its annual report. Total value of all such livestock was \$8,263,524,000.

That was an increase of \$1,527,913,000 over a year ago. In numbers, horses have increased 353,000; mules increased 101,000; milch cows increased 390,000; other cattle increased 1,857,000. Sheep increased 1,284,000 and swine increased 3,871,000.

There was an increase in the number of cattle other than milk cows, amounting to 4.5 per cent compared with an increase of 4.2 per cent in calves; 22.7 per cent in heifers for milk 8.5 per cent in other heifers, a decrease of 3.2 per cent in steers and an increase of 1.9 in other cattle. Swine showed the largest number over the previous year. It was 5.7 per cent; those over six months old increasing 4.5 per cent and under six months 7.8 per cent. For the first time swine were valued at more than a billion dollars. Their total value was 19.5 per cent more than the previous year.

Horses numbered 21,563,000 and were valued at \$2,248,626,000; mules 4,824,000 valued at \$621,064,000; milch cows, 23,284,000; valued \$1,643,639,000. Other cattle 43,546,000 valued \$1,780,052,000; sheep 48,900,000, valued \$577,867,000; swine 71,374,000, valued \$1,392,276,000.

It's all right to have a strong pull but a little push will generally get you further.

INTERESTING STORY OF TRENCH LIFE OF THE SAMMIES ABROAD

With the American Army in France, Friday Feb. 1. (By the Associated Press.)—American troops in trench on the French front at one place are only 60 feet from the German line. In another place a mile of ground separates the opposing positions. At this point, however, there are a number of ponds and neither side apparently desires to occupy the water covered ground.

The American trenches all are in more or less marshy ground, making the use of "duck boards" necessary at all times except when the trench water and mud are frozen. The trenches were shallow when the Americans moved in, but since they have been deepened and improved.

In every dugout the soldiers work almost constantly at the pumps keeping out the water which seeps in. But the watery conditions are unfavorable for trench rats and few of them are seen. One unit spent more than a week in the line before seeing a rat, and he, apparently was in a hurry to get some place where the ground was drier.

In some places the artillery is on ground but little higher than the trenches, although a number of our batteries manage to keep "dry feet" most of the time. The enemy artillery in some places is on higher ground than the American and within sight of one of our positions there is a German observation post overlooking much territory. This has been shelled repeatedly and doubtless has been hit on several occasions. On clear nights the site upon which this post stands out against the sky is illuminated occasionally by rockets sent up by one side or the other so that the men in the line may see the shadows which mean that the enemy is near.

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.

POOR SERVICE ON BRANCH

Santa Fe, Feb. 4.—An increasing number of complaints from traveling men and tourists as to the dilapidated condition of the passenger coaches on the Lamy-Santa Fe branch are being received and are to be brought to the attention of the state corporation commission for protest to the railroad company and the federal railroad administration. The poor quality of the coal oil lamps especially is denounced.

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.

Help for Bronchial Trouble and Cough

"Foley's Honey and Tar Compound acts more like a food than a medicine."

Mr. Will G. Richmond, Inglewood, Calif., says:—"I wish to recommend Foley's Honey and Tar Compound as it has greatly benefitted me for bronchial trouble and cough. It acts so well in harmony with nature that it is more like a food than a medicine."

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound has a wonderfully quick way of soothing and healing the raw tickling surface of the throat and bronchial tubes. It eases the tightness over the chest, raises the phlegm easily, and helps the stubborn racking cough that is so exhausting and weakening.

It is the best medicine you can buy, and better than anything you can make, for coughs, colds, spasmodic croup, whooping cough, la grippe and bronchial coughs, hoarseness, tickling throat and stuffy wheezy breathing. It contains no opiates, and is acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.

★★★ Every user is a friend.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

INSPECTS EL RITO SCHOOL

Santa Fe, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Ruth C. Miller leaves Monday for the Spanish-American Normal school at El Rito to inspect the manual training work there. President Roscoe Hill who has been spending the greater part of the past few weeks in Santa Fe in conference with the department of education and the board of regents, is making every effort to bring the school up to standard so that its credits will be received by the other normal schools and colleges.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

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

DOESN'T KNOW HIS AGE

Santa Fe, Feb. 4.—Ralph E. Smith of Cimarron pleaded "not guilty" before United States Judge Colin Neblett to the charge of having failed to register for the draft. He was released on his own recognizance. Smith declares that while he is not certain about his age, he felt sure that he was more than 31, although his marriage certificate gives the date of his birth as 1889 when it should have been at least five years earlier. Smith's and several children are reported to have been in sore straits for support and sustenance while Smith was in jail.

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.

WILL NOT MAKE REQUEST

Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary Daniels today authorized announcement that he would not ask congress at the present session for any appropriations for new naval stations on the south Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, or the Pacific coast which have been recommended by the board headed by Rear Admiral Helm.

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.

JUDGE RICHARDSON OF ROSWELL WILL TRY FOR SENATORSHIP

Roswell, N. M., Feb. 4.—There was a time when all of the politics for all parties were made on the other side of the mountains, with the particular centers in Albuquerque and Santa Fe, but those days seem to be passing.

One of the most interesting proofs of this is found in the definite announcement of Hon. G. A. Richardson of Roswell that he is to be a candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Fall. It is not very long ago that no man from the Pecos valley would have had such presumption. It is now becoming plain, however, that Judge Richardson is going to be a formidable candidate. One of the oldest members of the bar in the state. He is known unto the fourth corner thereof and pledges of enthusiastic support are now coming in from all over the map. It is generally conceded that he will go into the convention with the pledged votes of every county east of the mountains, with the possible exception of Union—and even that may be brought into line.

The official announcement of the candidacy of Mr. Richardson for the senate has created a vacuum, so to speak, in the roster of the aspirants for the job he vacates in the fifth judicial district. It begins to look as if there would be a multiplicity of candidates.

So far they are all strong ones, too, S. G. Bratton is the chosen son of the north end of the district and the Clovis attorney is beginning what promises to be a vigorous campaign. In Chaves county C. R. Brice admits that he may get into the ring, and if he does, it will be generally realized that there is somebody running. There are few better known men in the district, both through his long residence and his service as a member of the constitutional convention and a member of the legislature. In all of these jobs he left the impress of his strong personality, and he is rated everywhere as a man of general high grade as a lawyer and a statesman. Mr. Brice will be especially strong in the lower counties.

The lower valley has its candidates also. Judson G. Osburn of Carlsbad was in reality the first in the field, and is making the fur fly in a good many particulars. It is his first entrance into the political ring for anything, and his enthusiasm is fairly bubbling. He has already gone over the ground pretty thoroughly, and is encouraged by his investigations as a lawyer and of his character as a man, and few men have made as many friends as quickly upon entering the political game. He is frankly against the plan that has been suggested by some of having the bar of the district select the candidate, believing such procedure undemocratic and will put the matter before the people who are to be served.

His only adversary in the lower valley so far as known is Judge S. D. Stennis, Jr., of Carlsbad, who is a pretty hefty individual. A process of elimination is now under way in Eddy and Lea between these two, and the victor is going to come out into the battlefield with a veritable regiment behind him.

On account of both judges who are now serving being out of it, and there being two ermines to adjust, it is possible that a regional arrangement may be affected, though the chances are that the rank and file will insist upon an open field as being more democratic.

Judge J. T. McClure is beginning a vigorous canvass for the nomination for the supreme bench, and it is already apparent that he will have the undivided support of the entire Pecos valley bar to begin with. Given that and a fair break with the legal fraternity over the state, he should be able to come pretty close to landing the nomination. With the exception of Las Cruces no town in nearly half the state has been given a member of the higher bench, and the feeling is growing that it is entitled to it.

Judge McClure has been on the bench of the fifth district for six years, and has shown himself to be a real worker. There are no old Methusalem cases on his docket, and his industry has been the result of a revolution in legal practice in these parts. Strong physically as well as mentally, he has been tireless in pushing business and the old annoying and costly delays are no more in his reservation. He is everywhere recognized as a natural judge, one of those rare individuals who with simplicity and sense really serve the people and neither himself or any other master.

He has a wide acquaintance over the state, and his canvass will be among the most interesting in the total of war-time politics this year.

A heavy cold in 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.

The fact that despite the state's oversubscription of last liberty loan quota, deposits should increase by more than \$2,000,000 augurs well for the third Liberty loan subscription.

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.

Nobody expected the Germans to keep their promise not to transfer troops from the eastern front, so that there is no surprise in the charge that men are sent home on furlough and then ordered to join a unit on the western front.

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.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS SELECTS MEN TO ASSIST

Washington, Feb. 4.—Director General McAdoo today had about completed the central staff which will assist him in administering government operation of railroads during the war. Although no official announcement was made, it was understood the staff probably would be as follows:

General assistant, Walter D. Hines, New York, chairman and general counsel of the Santa Fe Transportation, Carl R. Gray, Baltimore, president of the Western Maryland; assistants, F. T. Bentley, Chicago, general superintendent of motive power, Chicago and Northwestern, in charge of mechanical matters; W. B. Tyler, St. Paul, assistant vice president of the Northern Pacific. Law, John Barton Payne, of Chicago. Labor, W. S. Carter, chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Engineers. Public service and accounts, C. A. Prouty, chief of the interstate commerce commission's bureau of valuation and accounts; assistant, Luther W. Walter, Chicago attorney. Traffic, Edward Chambers, vice president of the Santa Fe, until recently traffic director of the food administration; assistants, C. B. Buxton of Philadelphia and Dallas, recently assistant director of transportation of the food administration; Robert C. Wright, of Philadelphia, traffic manager of the Pennsylvania in charge of freight matters; Gerrit Fort, passenger traffic manager of the Union Pacific in charge of passenger matters; G. A. Kiertley, New York, assistant to Vice President Stone of the Erie, in charge of priorities.

In addition there will be a board of traffic managers representing different government departments to coordinate government shipments. This board will consist of J. F. Holden of Kansas City, vice president of the Kansas City Southern, representing the shipping board; H. M. Adams, St. Louis, vice president of the Missouri Pacific, representing the war department; S. E. Anwalt, Los Angeles, traffic manager of the Santa Fe, representing the navy; J. A. Middleton, Kansas City, traffic manager of the Frisco, representing the fuel administration. Mr. Chambers will represent the food administration. Another division, of purchase, maintenance and construction probably will be created. It is understood that an assistant to take charge of this work has not been selected.

The heads of each of these divisions will organize the work assigned to them throughout the country and in general will utilize the agencies already organized by the railroads under private management.

No wholesale dismissal of employees or officers is planned by the railroad administration although gradually a number of officials now unnecessary since the removal of competitive conditions may be assigned to other work under a recent order of Director General McAdoo insisting on economy wherever possible.

If the Emergency Fleet Corporation could only turn out ships as fast as it has turned out officials, there would be no complaint.

UNCLE SAM WILL GET YOU IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT

Somebody is going to tell on you if you don't pay your income tax. Congress has fixed it so that somebody must tell, whether he wants to or not.

One section of the war income tax law, exhaustively comprehensive in scope, requires every person without exception, and every corporation, partnership association, and insurance company, in whatever capacity, acting, who paid \$800 or more to another person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, as salaries, wages, interest, rent, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable gains, profits, and income, to report the name and address of the person, corporation, etc. to whom the payment was made, together with the amount of payment, to the commission of internal revenue at Washington, using a form prescribed for the purpose—form 1099, now to be had from all collectors' offices. The forms must be filled out and returned on or before March 1, 1918, accompanied by form 1096, which is a letter of transmittal and affidavit certifying the accuracy of form 1099.

MUST BETTER SERVICE

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—The state corporation commission today complained to the A. T. & S. F. railway company of the poor service on the Lamy branch. It cites one instance where the antiquated chair car running regularly now on the branch was so cold that women passengers had to move into the dilapidated smoker while the train was switching for 45 minutes in Lamy. Because of the practice of switching after connection has been made with main line trains, passengers and mail are delayed, it is charged. The chair car is poorly lighted with coal oil lamps and not kept clean as it should be, are additional charges.

STATE BANKS PROSPEROUS

Santa Fe, Fe. 4b.—The splendid showing made by the state banks at the end of the year, was set forth to comptroller of the currency at Washington by State Bank Examiner George H. Van Stone in the following telegram: "For the period between the last call for reports of condition which was of December 31, 1917, and the preceding call of September 11, 1917, the following changes are shown: Total resources increased \$2,026,000; total deposits including deposits of banks, bankers and trust companies increased \$8,179,000; loans and discounts increased \$929,000; bills payable and bills rediscounted decreased \$230,000; lawful reserves increased \$837,000."

TO PERPETUATE SPANISH

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—Camilo Padilla, of Santa Fe, J. C. Rodriguez of Las Cruces, Juan Silva of Las Vegas and A. A. Sedillo of Albuquerque who took prominent part in the annual convention of the Alianza Hispano Americana at Los Angeles, last week, have returned home, reporting a membership of 4,000 in New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. The order has amended its insurance features and will do more effective work in perpetuating the Spanish language and customs of the southwest.

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 Carrier65
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier 15¢
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.

Before the present strike movement began in Germany the president must have written his letter to the American farmers, containing that arresting assertion that "the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and the achievements of this year, on the one side or the other, must determine the issue." The reports of the uprising of the wage earners in German factories, munitions plants and shipyards may be discounted to any degree necessary, yet they bring evidence in support of the presidents' view.

The outlook for our cause is encouraging. Consider these great strikes. They take place not in France, nor in Great Britain, nor in Italy, nor in the United States; they take place in Germany, whose string of military victories is so long and so impressive. Is it not an astounding situation for a "victorious" nation to be thus afflicted while its "defeated" foes suffer from no such rupture of the bond between labor and the government? Only last week the British labor party dedicated itself unqualifiedly to the vigorous prosecution of the war, and this week hundreds of thousands of German workmen throw down their tools and formulate demands to the effect that their government shall democratize itself and make a democratic peace untainted by the imperialistic spoliation of its neighbors. There is a whole world of hope in the contrast.

If it be a question of the relative morale of the contending nations, the allied peoples of western Europe and America need not feel depressed. At times much has been said of the splendid discipline of the population of Germany; we have often felt that Frenchmen and Englishmen and Americans could not be compared with them. But, let it not be forgotten how much of military success the Germans have had to hearten them, and how little their foes have had. With year after year of discouraging deadlock and failure on the western front, as their only portion in the war, the French and British are today proving themselves to be the lion-hearted peoples of Europe, facing another year of struggle and sacrifice with silent determination, while the "disciplined" and "victorious" Germans are mobbing their government in their effort to attain peace without the infinite cost of another Verdun.

The first year of Germany's unrestricted submarine offensive ended

yesterday. The submarine was to end the war and a German peace was to be won in six months. As Scheidemann said in the reichstag the other day, while the u-boats had failed to bring victory, they had brought America into the war. A monument to the boasted German foresight is the fact that the kaiser might have won the war by keeping America out and waiting for Russia to collapse.

As things stand, shipping is the crux of the situation. But in the coming year Great Britain and the United States will build more ships than German can sink, reckoning our own production at the lowest point, while already it is understood on excellent authority that the British and American navies are sinking more submarines than the Germans are able to build.

Our building of destroyers this year will be immensely accelerated. Henry Ford is building them by the score—his great Detroit factories being used for their fabrication. The United States also is turning out enormous quantities of mines, so that the number placed in the submarine war zone will be many times multiplied. With the attack on the submarines intensified in these several ways, while the building of new cargo ships is speeded up, the belief in high quarters that the present year will bring a decision of the war is seen to rest on a substantial foundation.

Yet if we believe, as we may, that the margin of superiority is on our side, the struggle will be close and desperate. Every bit of our national strength will be needed to command victory and then the peace in which the best aspirations of the world are centered.

"One-half of the church scraps start in the choir loft," says Billy Sunday. Yes, and considering that the choir lofts are valuable adjuncts to courtship and matrimony, a good many of the home scraps start there too.—Albuquerque Herald.

It may be a loft all right, but it is a swell place to look for ground for a divorce.

Doc Garfield says that the war will be won by conserving wool. So every Monday may be called a Victory loaf.

It has evidently dawned upon Mr. Baker that the war is no joke, even if it is 3,000 miles away.

GOVERNMENT IS SOLVING PROBLEM OF CARING FOR UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOYEES

Signs of relief from every household in the country from which a young woman war worker had gone to Washington, when it was announced that the national government had taken over the housing problem in the nation's capital.

President Wilson has set aside \$1,000 a month from the emergency war appropriation which he spends at his discretion in carrying on the war, to assist Uncle Sam's new employees to find lodgings. This money is being used by the district of Columbia branch of the National Council of Defense to form an organization which will make a survey of the rooming and housing situation in Washington. This centralized bureau will be under supervision of the National Council of Defense. The action of the president was due to the urgent solicitation of the civil service commission which has been finding it difficult to get employees, owing to the idea generally accepted throughout the country that rooms in Washington were impossible to obtain and that prices were practically prohibitive for government employees. Bureau chiefs who found their ablest employees resigning because of inability to get comfortable lodgings, added their pleas to those of the civil service that "something" be done and the district officials, realizing the full that Washington's great opportunity might be jeopardized did she not succeed in making the strangers comfortable, have done yeoman service in attempting to do away with a situation with which they had no funds to cope.

Government officials thought the city of Washington should cope with the emergency which had increased her population of 285,000 by 100,000 in a few months.

Had the chamber of commerce of the District of Columbia possessed the funds available to the commercial organizations of large industrial cities they could have managed without federal aid, but Washington has never been a manufacturing or commercial center and her chamber of commerce is comparatively poor.

A centralized rooming agency under federal control will, it is expected, succeed in guiding the newcomer to a comfortable lodging and relieve the anxiety of parents who wonder how their young folk, especially young women, are fairing in Washington. A booth in charge of a trained welfare worker has been placed in the Union Station and is available both day and night to direct Uncle Sam's prospective workers to comfortable lodgings.

Business, religious, fraternal and philanthropic organizations have tried to solve the rooming problem. The Young Woman's Christian association and the Young Men's Christian association were the only recognized agencies in Washington at the beginning of the war which attempted to find lodgings for newcomers.

The Chamber of Commerce also tried to list rooms but found itself unable to pay persons for this important service.

The great need has been for a centralized agency, which the president's appropriation will now pro-

vide. All organizations which have been trying in their own way to solve the housing problem will be asked to co-operate and it is expected that their united efforts the first few weeks of 1918 will clear up the situation.

Heretofore the German authorities have had a swift and effective method for dealing with malcontents. Whenever one of the gentry has become too vociferous he has been promptly seized by the military power and sent to the front where he has been given a nice and deadly post of duty. So long as the obstreperous ones were few in number, this did the business. But now it seems—if the cables may be credited—that the ranks of the complainants back home have been swelled to such proportions that nothing short of the troops' best endeavors will suffice to hold them in check; and the dispatches hint that the troops are non too eager to begin shooting down their brethren. The experience of Russia shows that there is nothing so paralyzing to military effort as a revolutionary development back in the country; but there is little as yet to indicate that conditions in Germany anywhere approach the situation with which Kerensky and his Bolsheviki successors were able to inaugurate the reign of anarchy in Russia. The germ of the same situation exists, no doubt; but it will not be wise for any entente nation to bank too largely upon its virility. Especially the United States should not be deceived. It is our business to push our war program as though there were no other agency for securing victory.

Descanting upon the causes of the troubles of nations Alexander Hamilton sketched a picture of what followed "the love of power or the desire of pre-eminence and dominion—the jealousy of power or the desire of equality and safety." This applied to nations alone. There were other causes, he pointed out in clear language. These take their origin entirely in private passions; in the attachments, enmities, interests, hopes and fears of leading individuals in the communities of which they are members. The sentence about to be quoted applies to one and perhaps more of this category now in the eye of the public. It is this: "Men of this class, whether the favorites of a king or of a people, have in too many instances abused the confidence they possessed; and, assuming the pretext of some public motive, have not scrupled to sacrifice the national tranquility to personal advantage or personal gratification." This indictment could well be drawn against certain members of the United States senate, but it will take on double strength when attached to one who, though nameless, here finds his name in every mouth and not always issuing forth in admiration. The principal point to remember in the Hamiltonian arraignment is the abuse of public confidence for the sake of private consideration. It ranks next to the unpardonable sin.

The president says "nobody can overset the boat," but he would do well to keep an eye on Gumshoe Bill and some other rockers in his party.

When an engagement ring is in sight any girl will end the glad hand.

PRESIDENT, SEEKS A GREATER POWERS TO HANDLE REORGANIZATION

Washington, Feb. 7—Coincident with steps already taken by president Wilson and secretary Baker to further reorganize the war department in answer to the demand for a munition director, a bill drawn with the approval of the president was introduced today by Senator Overman with the object of removing statutory limitations which now prevent the coordination and redistribution of powers in the government.

President Wilson sent the bill by a representative to Senator Overman according to reliable authority as representing his views outlined in his statement criticising Senator Chamberlain, in which the president asked repeal of statutes hindering effective action. The bill will be taken up next Monday by the judiciary committee.

The measure provides for redistribution of functions among executive agencies and for the shifting of any activities now performed by one executive department to any other branch of the government as the president sees fit. Such a power would cease not later than one year after the war, or earlier if the president believes it expedient. Appropriations for departments affected would be diverted to the president's direction.

Washington, Feb. 7—Continuation of the heatless Monday program at least for the present as essential to the relief of the acute coal shortage in the east has been decided upon by the fuel administration.

Fuel administrator Garfield explained in an announcement today that the decision of the fuel and railroad administrations to continue the Monday closing program, was prompted by the fear of widespread human suffering due to the coal shortage.

Dr. Garfield state fuel administrators reported to him a substantial saving of coal on Mondays. Public utilities concerns in 29 cities, he said, saved 25 per cent of the fuel. The heatless Mondays will be continued, he added, until the railroads are able to move coal. If the weather conditions moderate, Dr. Garfield says, embargos perhaps will be all that will be necessary.

FARMERS TO MEET IN SANTA FE

Food Administrator for New Mexico, Ralph C. Ely, has requested the presence of as many bean growers at the meeting at Santa Fe, as can possibly be there. The meeting will take place in Santa Fe on Monday, February 11. Mr. Ely has asked the county agents of the state to use their efforts to secure a large attendance at the meeting. Bean growers of San Miguel county should attend the conference, as there are many matters of importance to be considered. The price of beans will be discussed by the members attending. It is said that the government has asked dealers and bean growers option on 100 cars of beans at \$7.50 per hundred pounds. Many farmers have not offered their beans at this price, claiming that the increased price in the production does not warrant them to sell their crop for seven and one-half cents a pound a pound.

SERVICE FLAG OF 1,500 STARS

New York, Feb. 7—Dedication of a service flag of 1,500 stars, representing the number of local members of the Knights of Columbus who have joined the colors, will be a picturesque feature of the grand military ball to be given in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night by the New York chapters of the well known Catholic organization. Governor Whitman, Bishop Hayes and a number of prominent army and navy officers have accepted invitations to attend.

SHIPPING BOARD APPEALS TO LABOR TO MAKE BUILDING PROGRAM A SUCCESS

Washington, Feb. 7—Responsibility for the success or failure of the government's ship building program was put on labor today by Charles Djez, vice president and general manager of the emergency fleet corporation, in an appeal for ship yards workers.

"The shipping board has the necessary yards, the materials and the money," he said, "all that is lacking is a spirit in the nation that will send a quarter of a million American mechanics into the yards to give the best and most efficient work."

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—There were two bidders for the New Mexico Central railroad when it was put on the auction block at special master's sale, and four bidders for the Albuquerque Eastern. Special Master Lorin C. Collins knocked down the New Mexico Central to S. C. Munoz of New York city for \$300,000, as trustee for the newly incorporated New Mexico Central Railway company of Delaware, which is capitalized at \$500,000, the other bidder being M. S. Radetzki, recent purchaser of the Moffatt railroad, who bid \$275,000. The four bidders for the Albuquerque Eastern were: D. K. B. Sellers of Albuquerque, receiver for the Dominion Construction company, whose bid of \$42,000 was successful; F. C. Munoz, M. S. Radetzki and Levi A. Hughes of the First National bank. District Judge Reed Holloman signed an order remitting some \$20,000 of delinquent taxes charged up against the New Mexico Central, being conditional upon the payment of \$11,901.96 of 1915 and 1916 taxes and upon the railroad being operated as a whole from Santa Fe to Torrance and improved as outlined by the purchasers, the matter being continued until satisfactory evidence to that effect is presented. Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell today presented to the district court his reports as receiver of the New Mexico Central railroad, showing that during the few months that he has been in charge that not only have current obligations been met out of the receipts but also prior bills were paid and a substantial balance left in the treasury of the road. The report goes into the minutest details of revenues and expenditures on each class of traffic for each month, being a valuable summary of the possibilities of the road and demonstrating that it can be operated at a profit.

We'll wager that this person Dr. Garfield has wished many a time and oft that he was back in dear old Mentor.

Washington, Feb. 7—Despite words from the state department that action on the alien slacker bill would embarrass the department in carrying on treaty negotiations the house today began its consideration. Treaties have been agreed upon with Canada and Great Britain and others are pending.

Debate for the bill was opened by Chairman Burnett, of the immigration committee who declared there were one million aliens in the United States subject to draft, virtually all of whom claimed exemption because of their alienage. These have been placed in class five, which insures against their being called to service, he said. If all are made subject to the draft it will reduce the native born American who will be required to respond to the call.

Opposing the bill, Representative Parker of New Jersey, said its enactment would replace treaty negotiations with retaliatory legislation.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 7—Six jurors have been obtained for the trial of Felix R. Jones of Albine, Tex., charged with the murder of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M., May 17—A message was received today by attorneys for Jones from the criminal court of appeals at Austin, affirming the decision of the trial court in denying Jones' application for a writ of habeas corpus.

HENRY S. ALLISON DEAD

Santa Fe, Feb. 7—Henry S. Allison, an aged veteran, who has served in the legislature as doorkeeper, in the federal court as bailiff, in the New Mexico Penitentiary as probation officer, died this morning of uraemic poison at St. Vincent's hospital. His fatal illness dates from two years ago when he slipped on the pavement near the postoffice and wrenched his back so that he became partially paralyzed. Mr. Allison came here from Raton several years ago. He was a native of New England and before coming to Santa Fe was a resident of Boston. The funeral takes place tomorrow afternoon from St. John's Methodist Episcopal church.

WILL BUILD ADDITION

Santa Fe, Feb. 7—An excellent schoolhouse with very poor attendance, is reported at Sombriillo by Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction John V. Conway, who is making an educational survey of Guadalupe county similar to those he has made of Mora and San Miguel counties. The school is in charge of Elias S. Silva, third grade. At Pintada, where he was the guest of former County Treasurer Salome Martinez, was found a modern school house with two good teachers, Misses Flossie Sanford and Anita Cooper. It is an intelligent set of children who attend school and a live interest is being taken by parents in the school. A number of minor neighborhood differences were settled by Mr. Conway and County Superintendent Bonifacio Lucero, brother of Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, at a mass meeting attended by practically every resident of the beautiful valley and the picturesque village. It was voted to build a third room as an addition to the school house. The two rooms have an enrollment of 57 and 28 respectively.

ONE KILLED AND 10 WOUNDED IN RECENT FIGHTING IN FRANCE

Washington, Feb. 6—General Pershing today reported that Private Rufus S. Atkins, infantry, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was killed in action February 3. Details of fighting were not given.

Ten infantrymen were slightly wounded in action February 2 and 3. They are:

Corporal Luther L. Burnett, Springville, Tenn.

Private Henry J. Richards, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Walter L. Beach, East Wood, Ohio.

Raymond Cesak, Chicago.

Ernest E. Allen, Lansing, Mich.

Max Gantman, Romanoff, Volinski, Gubernia, Russia.

James V. Lee, Harrisburg, N. C.

Roscoe Taylor, Woodbine, Ky.

Davis Snyder, Carnegie, Pa.

George H. Yarborough, Dickey, Ga.

Corporal George R. Mitchell, of infantry, was slightly wounded February 4. He enlisted from Holdredge, Nebraska.

WEALTHY GERMAN ONCE TRIED AND ACQUITTED IS INTERNED BY U. S. OFFICIALS

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—Adelbert K. Fischer, a wealthy German, long a resident of this city, was arrested today and ordered interned for the period of the war.

Fischer was president of the machine manufacturing corporation, said to have had important German connections, which for a time made parts of engines for United States warships. Last spring he was acquitted of charges of conspiracy and smuggling in connection with Captain Max Thierichens, commander of the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Thierichens was convicted and is now serving a sentence in Atlanta. Fischer is described as a dangerous enemy alien. His arrest is said to have been the result of an investigation by secret service agents. Government agents stationed here declined to make a statement regarding the facts of his arrest.

PIKES PEAK HIGHWAY

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6—Road problems arising out of war conditions occupy the foremost place on the program of the fifth annual meeting of the Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway association, which assembled in this city today for a two-day session.

MAINE TO RAISE MORE SHEEP

Portland, Me., Feb. 6—To give impetus to the more-sheep, more-wool campaign in Maine is the chief purpose of a competitive sheep show which was opened in the exposition building in this city today.

ROOSEVELT IN HOSPITAL

New York, Feb. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt went to Roosevelt hospital today to undergo another operation, the second within the last week, for the removal of abscesses. The first operation was performed at his home at Oyster Bay. The trouble is said to be not serious.

A Frank Statement (An Unbiased Non-Political Expression of How Many Americans Feel)

(New York Tribune)

We believe it is time to speak, simply and directly, of some things which are vital to this nation.

President Wilson has back of him a loyal and undivided nation. Its great mass have only one thought, one wish. That is to win this war, and toward that end to throw the whole of its great strength. With high felicity and unflinching clearness he has stated our aims. No living man could have done this more effectively. A whole nation has affixed its resolute approval. We are proud of our high-minded spokesman. He has won for us an enviable place in the councils of our allies. The position of America throughout the world has been heightened by his vividly American utterance. No statesman could have done more.

Industrial Nation Failing

When we turn from this splendid personal achievement to the results attained since our entry into the war, in the grim business of organizing a vast fighting machine, this pride fails. It is not disloyalty, it is not super-criticism, to say that these results have fallen short of what we might reasonably expect of American genius for organization. Our people have no more salient of distinguishing characteristic than this latter. And a nation which has built up incomparably the greatest industrial machine in the world has a right to believe that the industrial and business conduct of the war shall be on a plane of the highest American capacity.

Grand Army Idle

It has not been. We have been at war 10 months. And for more than 10 months before it was fatefully clear that our entry was inevitable. We have raised an army of a million and a half—an admirable effort, but one that England, with only two-fifths our fighting strength, had in the same time equalled or surpassed. And of this number one million, two hundred thousand are still idly tramping the training camps. It is saying nothing that Germany does not know, and that German newspapers have not printed day after day, that there is now little prospect that the whole of this army can be landed in France this year. They lack a full equipment of rifles, of machine guns; and we lack ships. The war may be lost before we can strike an effective blow.

We have laid down a huge ship-building program, and even the skeleton of the first ship to be fabricated under this program is not yet complete. Our railway system is greater than that of all Europe, and we cannot get immediate materials to the shipyards. And the yards have not the labor needed to carry out the schedule. We produced, last year, possibly, more coal than all Europe, and we have a coal famine. Our steel product in 1916 equalled that of Germany and Britain combined, and near to half this capacity is now idle for lack of coal. And the largest corn crop in our history is threatened with rot for lack of cars.

Organized labor has proclaimed its

loyalty from the housetops, and the number of strikes, and of men involved since last April 6 has been unexampled in our history. It is a disappointing and un-American picture—a nation of a hundred million baffled and impotent.

It is given to no man to possess every variety of talent. President Wilson may come to rank as one of the nation's greatest statesmen. No good American withholds the full meed of his praise. It is no detraction to say that neither his temperament nor his experience has been in the direction of business organization and the effective handling of the types of men who have built up our industry and trade. His lifelong paths of academic life, which in many minds breeds a deep antipathy and suspicion toward the business and executive type of which we speak. How far the president has shared this distrust it is idle to consider. He has had many harsh things to say of "Big Business. Nor is there any need to speak here of his seeming aloofness, nor the fact that he is regarded in Washington as the most inaccessible president who ever entered the White House; nor his apparent disinclination to gather around him and work with men of strong and aggressive character.

Cabinet Woefully Inadequate

It is no endeavor to discredit the administration to say that such men are lacking now. We have a cabinet that was not distinguished even for peace times, and now woefully inadequate for the business of war. The vital problem in this hour of need is how to bridge this situation and bring the splendid talents of the president into contact with and co-operation with the finest organizing and executive minds on the business and industrial side that this country can now produce.

There is now before congress a bill looking to this end. It is not a partisan measure. It has been framed and is backed by conservative democratic senators not hostile to the administration. We believe it will have the undivided support of every well informed American in touch with and cognizant of the existing situation, whether democrat or republican.

Council Indispensable

This measure gives over the control and direction of the material side of the war, the business of planning and engineering, the getting of an army and a tremendous store of food and munitions and aeroplanes, across the Atlantic and into action. It is not an innovation. To such a war council England and France have been driven by the same bitter experience we are now having. It is identically such a board as Germany created, not ten months or two years after the war began, but long before.

By its terms Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels would be excluded from membership in this council, and with a wisdom which, we think, needs no insistence. It is not the Baker or Daniels type, however valuable these types may be in other times or under other conditions, of

which this nation now stands in such vital need. We do not want, for the successful conduct of the war, politicians or lawyers, or without disrespect, country editors. We have in the president himself a man admirably endowed with emotional understanding, with a rare genius for expressing lofty sentiments.

Big Men Are Needed

What we need—what the whole country is coming to recognize we need—in the war council is men, if we may so phrase it, of the Cassatt and Carnegie and James J. Hill mould. We would even go so far as to say men of the Harriman, J. P. Morgan and Marshall Field type—men of a peculiar combination of imagination and daring, men of the seeing eye and the doing hand. In brief, men of organizing, co-ordinating and executive genius.

Can such men be found? Will the president, without thought of political consequences or party advantage, appoint such men? Can he work with them and through them when they are found? We still believe that he can and we still believe that he will.

We believe it notwithstanding the angry manner in which he retorts even upon men of his own party who presume to criticize the conduct of the war.

Faith in President

We believe it in spite of Senator Chamberlain's experience.

We believe it because the alternative is fraught with such consequence that it might mean, in this fateful hour, a world disaster.

One of America's foremost newspapers, a staunch supporter of the president, said tersely the other day: "Every business man, every loyal American, ought to have over his desk a card bearing the words, 'Germany is Winning This War.'"

This fact is coming home to the American consciousness. It is coming to the realization of congress. There is a feeling that, by reason of his temperament and inaccessibility, it is not pignantly clean to the president.

Cut This Out—It is Worth Money

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

HOLIDAY IN EL PASO

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 4—War stamp day was made a general holiday here today. Military bands played in the plazas, stamp booths were placed on all of the down town corners and in hotels and stores. Special entertainments were arranged during the day to encourage the sale of war stamps. Automobile owners walked and bought stamps with money saved on gasoline, Luncheons were reduced one half and the savings paid for war stamps.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if neglected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINAMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Company.—Adv.

POOR FOOD SUBSTITUTES

Germany's New Food Inventions Are Killing the Population

Amsterdam, Feb. 1—The almost complete lack of nourishment in many of the food "substitutes" now being sold in Germany is arousing a storm of warning from German scientists, who declare that government supervision of the whole substitute food traffic is an immediate necessity. Professor Juckenack of the University of Berlin, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, says:

"It is useless any longer to hide the truth. Unless the government actively intervenes to put some control over the flood of substitute foods with which we are overwhelmed, the end of the war will also see the end of one-third of German's population. Moreover, the remaining two-thirds will be so enfeebled from malnutrition that they will be unable to perform the immense tasks of recuperation and restoration.

"The devil alone knows what are the ingredients of thousands of these wretched substitutes that already do duty for butter and eggs, oil and milk, flour and spirits, meat and broth, coffee and sugar, tobacco and tea, fish and sausage, cheese and caviar, and so on without end.

"The latest products of the ingenious substitute-mongers are really too terrible to be tolerated. A preparation of crude kerosene is now being largely sold as frying oil, and 800 cases of serious illness together with nine deaths have been traced to its use in Berlin alone. A preparation called "goose dripping" is prepared from dog's fat; egg substitute from a mixture of chalk and baking powder; caviar from fish scales, and bread from straw. What people, no matter how patriotic, can hold out on such fare?"

NEW K. P. LODGES

Santa Fe, Feb. 4.—Corporation Commissioner Hugh H. Williams has returned from an official trip to San Marcial, Deming, Hurley and Albuquerque. At Hurley, as supreme representative, he installed a new lodge of Knights of Pythias with 41 charter members and promise that the membership would be 100 by July 1. Lawrence Medley of Magdalena, grand prelate, and four eminent Pythians from Deming, Sheriff W. C. Simpson, G. M. Petty, H. S. Nichols, and Robert H. Hughes assisted in the beautiful installation ceremonies. Superintendent Wicks of the Hurley copper mines is the first chancellor and Manager Sully at Santa Rita is an enthusiastic Pythian helping the work. Louis W. Galles, who organized the Hurley lodge, is now at Tyrone to organize a lodge in that model mining camp.

Constant Sufferer Finds Relief

"I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble and was down sick in bed," writes C. F. Reynolds, 412 Herrick St., Elmira, N. Y. "I commenced taking Foley Kidney Pills. In a few days I was up out of bed." Recommended for rheumatic pains, backache, biliousness, sore muscles, stiff joints, "tired out" feeling. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Variety may be the spice of life, but many a woman changes her mind without bettering it.

SECRETARY OF WAR HAS A BROTHER WHO BUILDS AIR-PLANES AT NILES, O.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Interest of H. D. Baker, a brother of Secretary Baker, in an airplane plant at Niles, Ohio, which had, but lost government contracts, came up yesterday before the senate military committee at its inquiry into aviation, service. Secretary Baker ordered the contracts cancelled as soon as he learned that the aviation service had awarded them to a concern in which his brother was interested. Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, who raised the question of the Niles plant, also inquired regarding the Fowler Airplane company of California.

Colonel Deeds of the aviation service, said the aviator company had been given contracts for fifty training machines at \$325,000 for the San Diego school.

In reply to the New Jersey senator, Colonel Deeds said the Fowler company's financial standing and ability had not been investigated by the aviation service before being awarded contracts.

"You gave them the contracts simply because Senator Phelan and Representative Kahn of California request it?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"They probably influenced me," Colonel Deeds replied, however, the order to the Fowler company was small and it produced first class machines. He also pointed out that Fowler himself was a man of broad experience.

"It seems to me that some of these companies were organized simply to get government contracts," said Senator Frelinghuysen.

Colonel Deeds detailed the difficulties of developing a new industry and said that complete investigation of contractors under the circumstances was not possible.

A delay of two months in the aviation program, Colonel Deeds said, had been largely due to altering plans made necessary to meet the ever-changing tactics of the Germans. Scarcity of skilled labor and difficulty in getting material also interfere.

Senator Frelinghuysen submitted information he had received that the corporation—then Engel Aircraft company—of which H. D. Baker is president, had been over-capitalized with \$1,993,000 of a \$3,000,000 capitalization representing "Good will."

Colonel Deeds said that H. D. Baker conferred with his last June about securing a contract but had been "flatly turned down," because the plant was not ready to produce. Later Colonel Deeds said when the plant was equipped contracts were given for airplanes parts on a "cost plus 2 basis."

A. Engel, vice president of the company, whose original plant was taken over by the corporation, was an experienced airplane builder, Colonel Deeds added, saying:

"They are doing a very good class of work now." The profit allowed to the company, Colonel Deeds said, is the same as given to other contractors. Chairman Chamberlain asked if the company had been organized specifically to secure government contracts, but Colonel Deeds said he thought not, as Engel had been making air planes before. No

money was advanced by the government.

DOCTORS IN WAR WORK

In Spite of Increased Instruments of Slaughter, Death Rate of Soldiers Remains Small

London, England—"The doctor has made this world struggle probably one of the least deadly ever fought in proportion to the numbers engaged," said Dr. Woods Hutchison in an address at the Royal Society of Medicine recently.

"The doctors' control over wound infection is so masterly," he said, "that of the wounded who survive six hours, 90 per cent recover; of those who reach the field hospitals 95 per cent recover, and of those who arrive at the base hospitals 95 per cent get well."

"The twin angels anaesthetics and antiseptics have not only enormously diminished pain and agony, but have made amputations rarer and grave crippling fewer than ever before in war history. Barely 5 per cent of the wounded are crippled or permanently disabled.

"From the statistics made public there is good reason to believe that the death rate of this year, in spite of colossal increase in instruments and engines of scientific slaughter, does not much exceed five per cent."

YOUNG ROYBAL IS SENTENCED TO PEN FOR THEFT AT HACKATHORN RANCH

Benjamin Roybal, who stole two horses from William B. Hackathorn, of Cherryvale, some weeks ago, and was captured by Deputy Sheriff Peterson of Cherryvale, appeared in court before Judge Leahy Thursday afternoon and plead guilty to the charge.

Roybal is a son of Catarine Roybal of Wagon Mound, N. M., and comes of a very estimable family. He is a young man 19 years of age. Asked by the court why he stole the horses, he stated, "it was just a piece of foolishness on my part."

It was supposed by the officers that Domino Torres, now in the county jail, charged with the same offense, was associated with Roybal in the stealing of the horses, but Roybal denied this. He said he knew Domino Torres, but that Torres was not with him when he took the horses, and had nothing to do with the stealing of them.

Judge Leahy imposed a sentence upon Roybal of not less than 15 months nor more than 18 months in the state penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500.

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.

IMMIGRANTS WILL BE GIVEN MORE ATTENTION BY EDUCATORS NOW

The Americanization of immigrant women will be a large factor in the work of the national committee of one hundred, appointed, upon request, by the United States commissioner of education, Dr. Philander P. Claxton. Under the emergency of war the "America First" campaign of the committee has become intensive and great efforts are being made to teach English and patriotism to the 3,000,000 non-English speaking people of the United States. English teaching will be carried on in homes, factories, and training camps, as well as in schools.

Mrs. Frank H. Bliss of Buffalo, assistant to the chairman of the executive committee, H. H. Wheaton, chief of the division of immigrant education of the United States bureau of education, has taken up her activities at the national headquarters of the committee, 812 Washington Olan and Trust Bnilding, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bliss has for 20 years been identified with the civic work of New York state. She was one of the prime movers in the establishment of a state trade school for girls initiated by Sotosis, New York city the first woman's club in the country. She is a member of the National Civic federation, and a member of the board of directors of its Erie county branch. She has also been a member of the board of managers of the Woman's reformatory at Albion, N. Y., for the past nine years and has spoken from coast to coast on Americanization or our foreign element.

In response to requests from all over the country the committee is daily sending out advice and instruction in methods for teaching English and patriotism and is urging co-operation of all agencies, official and private, which deal directly with the foreign element of our population. To strengthen the public system of education to meet the needs of this unassimilated portion of America's people a strong program has been worked out. Realizing that national unity is fundamental in the evolution of a democracy, the committee of one hundred hopes to achieve it by five means: "a common use of the language of the United States; a common understanding and appreciation of American standards, ideals, and responsibilities of citizenship; a genuine allegiance to the United States, whether the land of the citizen's birth or of adoption; active co-operation with fellow citizens in furthering the common welfare through government; a universal consciousness of our national and social organization and the impelling forcefulness of its evolution."

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.

After all, there isn't such a lot of difference between a has-been and a coal bin.

ORDER SAID TO BE RESULT OF QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND

El Paso, Feb. 4.—The order prohibiting the exportation of lumber from the Pearson and Madera mills of the Madera Lumber company in northwestern Chihuahua has attracted much attention here as owners of concessions and properties in Mexico are expecting similar orders issued against their holdings. The prohibition of the exportation of lumber from the Mexican mills was received here from Chihuahua City yesterday. It was issued because of a dispute as to the ownership of a large timber tract in the mountains of Chihuahua. The Madera company, which is a part of the holdings of the Dr. Brabces interests in Chihuahua, purchased the timber on a mountain tract in 1909 according to the local officials. This was purchased from General Luis Terrazas who was later forced to leave Mexico by the revolution leaders and is now living in exile.

During the so-called constitutionalist revolutions against Hureta Francisco Villa, then commander of the North for Carranza, issued a decree confiscating the holdings of the old federal leaders in the north including those of the Terrazas family.

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.

STANDARDIZING SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, Feb. 4.—The most important step forward educationally since the passage of the excellent legislation by the state assembly, was the adoption of a plan for standardizing the high schools and institutions of higher learning in New Mexico by the department of education. The basis will be the requirements for the North Central association which already has accepted such schools as the high schools at Santa Fe and Albuquerque but not Roswell and other high schools. No high school is to be deemed standard unless it has a working library and laboratory for the branches in which credit is to be claimed. There are to be four grades, four year, three year, two year and one year high schools with certain requirements as to the number of teachers and standard hours taught. The standardization of work in the higher institutions is to do away with the pernicious incident of New Mexico institutions bidding against each other for pupils by offering to give more credits on work done than some rival institution.

The executive committee of the New Mexico Educational association met to discuss the program for the Albuquerque meeting next fall and incidental plans in connection with it.

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.

SECRETARY BAKER BEFORE INQUIRY BOARD

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Baker came up for cross examination today before the senate military committee on his picture of the state of preparedness of the army, which congressional critics have attacked as "grossly exaggerated."

But the principal point of the whole controversy—the question of where the army is going to get ships to transport a million men to France this year—was left untouched, partly because Secretary Baker did not have the detailed figures to show the committee on what basis he made his assertion, and partly because the committee got into a squabble over whether it would be proper to have the secretary of war disclose the figures in public.

The upshot of it was that the question of ship was left to be presented in detailed exact statements to the committee in secret session tomorrow and the cross examination went into other subjects of a general nature. Senator Hitchcock who has attacked particularly the secretary's statement that the United States could put a million men in France this year—in addition to 500,000 there early this spring—was insistent that Mr. Baker should show the committee what grounds he had for believing there were ships available for their transportation and supply.

Secretary Baker replied he did not have the exact figures in his mind but that his statement was made on figures which had been prepared by experts who took in the information at the disposal of the shipping board as well as what ships might be available from neutral and foreign sources. The secretary made plain that he was not counting wholly on American ships to transport the troops.

Secretary Baker did say, however, that probably the form of his original statement to the committee, which has been made the basis of attack, was unfortunate in that it expressed his general opinion of a broad situation rather than the exact statement of experts dealing in details. The misfortune for me, if I may call it such," said he, "lay in the fact that I attempted to give opinions the broad general situation as I saw it, when the information lay in details that ought to have been gotten from the experts in direct charge, or in statistics giving specific facts. I was attempting a general survey. It was a misfortune for me to do that."

An estimate of 791,000 tons of shipping available for transport on February 1, the secretary said, he had thought was small rather than too large.

The shipping board, Senator Hitchcock said, had advised him that on November 1 there were available 582 American ships, all more than 1500 tons each, including tank ships and the German and Austrian ships taken over.

Mr. Baker did not know how many troops that number of ships would transport but promised to inform the committee later.

Secretary Baker gave the opinion that new legislation would be desirable to give the president general powers to transfer and co-ordinate functions of various departments as conditions arise. American tonnage

losses, Secretary Baker said, have been exceedingly light. "The service the navy has rendered in the protection of the army," he said, "has been unexampled."

Senator Weeks asked if the war department had succeeded in doing as much as it had hoped for in October.

"I can answer that in this way," Mr. Baker said. "On January 1 we had transported to France more troops than our schedule had called for."

"Both combatant and non-combatant troops?" asked Senator Weeks.

"That is the aggregate," Mr. Baker said.

Senator Weeks said he had heard that a military force ran about 40 per cent combatant troops.

Secretary Baker said he did not have the figures but thought the forces in France might show that ratio. He agreed to furnish Senator Weeks confidentially with exact figures as to the number of men shipped and the protection of the fighting troops.

Senator Weeks asked what tonnage the war department had available. He said he heard that it had 791,000 tons on February 1. Mr. Baker did not know exactly but thought that was an under estimate.

The secretary said the war department had kept in close touch with the shipping board and the supreme war council had the data on which to rely.

"Is there any prospect of more tonnage becoming available at an early date?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Baker said. "I recall now that 130,000 tons additional has become available during the last ten days."

The vessels were withdrawn from various lines where they had been replaced by neutral shipping.

Much of the tonnage originally available for men and supplies had been diverted to the harbor and arsenal projects abroad, he said, and purchase of artillery abroad had served to relieve shipping somewhat, although the necessity of transporting raw materials for the guns had figured in the final result.

"I think the whole question of ships ought to be discussed in an executive session," said Secretary Baker in reply to Chairman Chamberlain who asked his views. The tonnage matter, he added, involved international arrangements and he suggested that he be permitted to prepare a statement to show the present status.

"I don't think it is necessary for the secretary to come here to disclose facts in order to justify statements he has made," interrupted Senator Kirby, democrat. "I am opposed to it. I think the committee in executive session ought to determine just how far it is going in this investigation." Secretary Baker agreed that the committee should have every available fact including confidential information. Senator Weeks said he wanted to develop just what could be done in getting men, munitions and other products abroad but without disclosing confidential matter.

The Massachusetts senator said, however, he thought there was a "good deal of camouflage about keeping information from the enemy which is published in annual reports and otherwise."

Senator Hitchcock asked if the secretary would object to giving the

committee the basis for his opinion that he expected a million men would be in France before fall.

"Not in the least," said Mr. Baker. "I could have the committee go into the adjoining room and give it to you in three seconds."

Senator Hitchcock thought the information should be given the same publicity as his first statement.

Before General Bliss went to Europe the secretary said, the subject of shipping was discussed with members of the shipping board and others as to the "extent to which the emergency fleet corporation would supplement the existing tonnage" and the "extent that tonnage then available to America would need."

As the examination turned to the question of supplies for the army it became apparent from the nature of Secretary Baker's replies to questions that he and President Wilson had been discussing some form of further reorganization of the war department which they hoped would satisfy those who are pressing the bill for a director of munition.

It was indicated earlier in the day, in other official quarters that the president and the secretary hoped by a further move to meet the demand for the bill.

"I have a feeling," Mr. Baker, said, in reply to Senator Wadsworth, "that legislation that would free the president's hands and allow him to transfer functions and co-ordinate the needs of the departments as they arise would be the best answer to the difficulties. All departments are constantly growing. I am, as you know, continually creating new agencies, and some times when in doubt have to study the statutes carefully to find how far my authority goes. If the president were simply authorized to reorganize, re-coordinate and transfer functions as he sees fit, we could go to him and secure the necessary orders as were deemed desirable."

Senator Wadsworth said he referred particularly to statutes placing innumerable checks and balances on expenditure of army funds.

"It might, perhaps, be wise," Secretary Baker continued, "during the period of the war, to authorize the president to suspend any restrictive statute that might be found to impede inefficiency. I am not sure that it is wise not to have these checks and counter balances. We are spending very large sums of money and it seems to be wise to check expenditures very carefully."

Senator Wadsworth cited delays in paying troops and Secretary Baker said that was a disappearing, diminishing difficulty."

Questioned as to delay in payment to the families of soldiers, Mr. Baker said indefinite addresses of dependents, left by the soldier, frequently produced that result. Difficulties of accounting for liberty bond payments, insurance and dependent allowances also served to hold up payments of whole regiments as long as a month at a time.

"To America would have to be supplemented by international arrangements in order to carry out the allied program." Secretary Baker said he did not personally determine the question but that it was done by General Bliss and others. Upon Senator Week's suggestion the committee dropped the shipping question until

the secretary could get information from his department to properly answer the questions. This will be furnished the committee in executive session. Senator Kirby wanted to adjourn until tomorrow, when an executive session will be held, but other senators objected. Senator Weeks asked Secretary Baker if he knew how many pairs of shoes were required per man in the British and French armies. Mr. Baker did not. But he said he would obtain the information. The senator said he wanted to know to determine if we are buying more shoes than necessary."

Senator Weeks said he had received a letter charging that "Many men in the army are of German sympathy many officers and men in conversations expressed pro-German sentiment."

The writer of the letter, he said, cited an instance of an American officer being sent home from France by General Pershing for that reason. The senator said he also heard of a chaplain who had been dismissed for similar reasons. Secretary Baker said he had received no information of such conditions, but would make an inquiry.

"I don't doubt that something of that sort exists," said the Massachusetts senator, "and I think we ought to make an example of some one."

Senator Reed said it was unfair to question the secretary in a large auditorium filled with spectators and impugning that the army was reeking with treason.

"Why should the question be asked at all?" he demanded. "I'm not responsible for calling the secretary into a large auditorium," Senator Weeks broke in. "I think this examination should have been held as all others—in the committee's own room. I have no desire to exploit anything in public." Senator Weeks suggested that the hearing be adjourned until Mr. Baker could furnish the specific information desired.

"The secretary himself said in a letter to the chairman, Senator New of Indiana, republican, that the meeting be held in a large room where all senators and representatives who desired could attend. Many senators objected and held it was unbecoming and this larger room was in deference to the secretary."

Senator Reed said he was somewhat inclined to the view that it would be better to put "all our cards on the table."

"It might be well," he said "to say we have got so many men and so many guns and so many ships and we are going to be at your throat at a certain time; but that is not the way we are proceeding."

Senator Freelinghuysen interrupted and Senator Reed yielded.

"I want to ask a question, which I hope will pass the censor," said Senator Freelinghuysen with his eyes fixed on Senator Reed. A tilt followed, in which senator Reed declared he had not been trying to "censor the meeting."

Senator Freelinghuysen turned to Secretary Baker with the statement that the committee was not interested in the punishment of medical officers found negligent, but in the protection of the men in the camps. He said Surgeon General Gorgas had stated to the committee that he lacked authority to draw the public

health service into the camp sanitation work.

"Has that subject been given any consideration" he asked.

Secretary Baker said the recommendations of the American public health association had been adopted with the approval of the surgeon general of the army and navy.

"Then you think that you have the health of the men well in hand," asked Senator Freelinghuysen. "Yes."

"Do you expect to keep soldiers in the southern camps during the summer?"

"I cannot answer," the secretary replied "It depended much upon the summer weather. If it was comparatively as severe as the winter," he said, "it would be necessary to move some of the troops."

Statements attributed to Lord Northcliffe saying preparations were being made in America for raising an army but little was being done to provide for its transportation across the ocean were read by Senator Hitchcock.

Secretary Baker said he had not heard of the statement and could not remember if the subject had been discussed in conferences with Lord Northcliffe. Declaring that everybody knows about half of the men, both officers and enlisted men, in the camps have never been trained with artillery or machine guns. Senator McKellar asked the secretary if he thought it wise to send men to France untrained.

Secretary Baker replied that many artillery officers were being trained in France at a school turned over by the French and that it took more time to train artillery men than officers.

"The plan of the department," the secretary added, "is to give as much training in this country as possible by concentrating artillery supplies in units likely to be first to go to France, but in no case for them to be used in combat until their training is completed on the other side. I therefore do not think it unwise to send men over who are not completely trained."

Is it unwise to send men not trained at all, men who have never seen artillery or machine guns?" asked Senator McKellar, stating a major had told him that at his camp only the commanding general had ever seen a six-inch gun.

"Yes, I think it would be right; that is, I do not think it would be right to send untrained men into combat, but I would not hesitate if the necessity should arise, to send raw recruits to France to be trained there and adequately trained, if General Pershing thought it the wisest thing to do. They can be trained in France as well as here."

Senator McKellar asserted and Secretary Baker admitted that training abroad would cost more.

Senator Reed suggested that a shortage of shipping might make it wise to send men across to be trained without holding them in this country for their training.

"General Pershing," Secretary Baker said, "knows exactly what is needed to make a finished soldier for this kind of warfare. He sends us his priority schedules whether for shipment of artillery, infantry, signal corps or other arms of the service. It depends on the length of time he

wants them to have additional training."

Senator McKellar said surgeon General Gorgas had testified that Secretary Baker had directed that cantonments be completed before hospitals were finished."

"Why did you do that" demanded the senator.

"I never gave any order on that subject, nor do I recall any divergence of opinion between the surgeon general and myself," replied the secretary. Senator McKellar asked for details as to the amount of artillery furnished to the training camps in this country which Mr. Baker agreed to supply. He read a brief statement showing that national guard artillery brigade had been 40 per cent equipped with three inch guns and that national army cantonments have been supplied with from one to six batteries each. Every Howitzer regiment has at least two 4.7 guns for practice.

Secretary Baker agreed that more guns were necessary for efficient training.

Senator McKellar took up the order forbidding publication of army contracts. Mr. Baker explained that the only object was to prevent publication of a list of plants making war supplies, as military men feared "organized campaigns of sabotage."

"I am perfectly willing to concede," he said, "that the order has lost its significance. We may be over-sensitive. I entirely share your view that the utmost publicity should be given. Senator Wadsworth asked Mr. Baker to explain the functions of Edward R. Stettinius recently appointed surveyor general of the war functions were to grow," and that the theory was to bring the needs of the five purchasing bureaus before Mr. Stettinius, so he might review them and straighten out conflicts.

"I won't hesitate to come to congress for legislation as soon as it is apparent that it is necessary," Secretary Baker added.

"Have you changed your views regarding the minister of munitions bill?" asked senator Weeks.

"Discussion of a minister of munitions is different unless we know just what is meant," the secretary replied. "I think we have now an agency that co-relates all the purchases of the war department."

That Daniel Willard and Bernard Baruch, of the war industries board, had "testified strongly" in favor of centralizing purchasing power was cited by Senator McKellar.

"So far as I know there is no difficulties between them and me. All of us have changed our minds constantly."

"Isn't it true that Mr. Stettinius practically is director of munitions today in the war department?" asked Senator Freelinghuysen.

"A little more than that," Secretary Baker replied. "Because the munitions director under the English system, does not deal with the variety of things that Mr. Stettinius does," Secretary Baker added that the war industries board is not a purchasing agency but rather a production agency.

"Why don't you put Mr. Stettinius at the head of the Council of National Defense and the war industries board and make him, in effect, director of munitions?" asked Senator Freelinghuysen. "There is no occa-

sion for the intervention of a new body," replied Mr. Baker. "Should you not have another department to act as a clearing house, headed by a business man, and to direct all purchases?" persisted Senator Freelinghuysen.

The committee adjourned until an executive session tomorrow morning when it will examine Major General Wheeler on supplies of explosives after Secretary Baker submits his statistics another public hearing may be arranged for.

CHAIRMAN SMITH REPORTS THE MEASURE FAVORABLE TO SENATE

Washington, Feb. 7.—Chairman Smith of the senate commerce committee reported favorably to the senate today the administration railroad bill, estimated that under the measure's provisions the government will guarantee annually to the railroads of the country \$945,000,000 representing a return of 5.32 per cent. Agreement on the bill was reached by the committee last Saturday, but minority reports are to be submitted by Senators Cummins and LaFollette. Administration leaders plan to call the bill up for consideration Monday.

"This is the time for war emergency legislation and not to settle the many controversial and vexed questions concerning our future transportation policy," Chairman Smith says in prefacing his report. He adds: "About 75 great operating railroads do over 90 per cent of the railroad business. The committee believes most of these great railroad carriers will accept the terms as a just and fair measure of their constitutional right. Section one further provides that ordinary taxes, national and state, shall, as now, be paid out of operating revenue; but war taxes occurring under the act of October 3, 1917 are to be paid by the companies out of their own funds or charged against the standard return. In other words the holders of railroad securities are to bear their own just portion of the war burden. Section one also requires that each agreement shall contain adequate appropriate provisions for the maintenance and depreciation of the property and the creation of reserves so that the properties may be returned to the owners in a condition substantially equivalent to their condition when taken over by the government.

"There has been much discussion as to the fairness and justice of the proposed amount of the standard returns. It is plainly in the public interest and indeed a war need.

The committee recommended, the report says, that improvements made by the government while the carriers are under government control should go to the railroads when they are returned to the security holders. Through agreement between the carriers and the president.

TAKES UP THE CHAMBERLAIN SPEECH AND ATTEMPTS ANSWER IN DETAIL

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative Glass, in the house today came to the defense of the administration, answered the charges contained in Senator Chamberlain's indictment of the war department and denied the American war machine has "fallen

down."

Mr. Glass followed Senator Chamberlain's speech, point by point and praised the work of the administration in each instance. He said it was general Joffre who suggested supplying American troops with ammunition from French factories, "since it would save unavoidable delays, pressingly needed cargo space and tremendous cost of shipment." Regarding the machine gun controversy Mr. Glass asserted that the Browning gun was selected because experts pronounced it "the best in the world."

Lester R. Johnson, high school principal, has enlisted in the ordnance department of the United States army and will leave Las Vegas February 14 to start his training in Chicago. At the Chicago university Mr. Johnson will take a six weeks' course and will afterward complete in one of the arsenals of the United States army. The class which starts at Chicago is the seventh which has given training to men since the beginning of the war. It is not known whether Mr. Johnson will be stationed in the United States or France after his training. Mr. Johnson has been with his present position since October. Succeeding Mr. Johnson as principal of the High School will be J. Ray Stine of Great Falls, Mont. Mr. Stine is a graduate of the University of Ohio and has had five years' experience in Ohio and two years in Montana. Mr. Stine will arrive on February 18.

VACANCIES IN ARMY

New Mexicans will be interested in the following from the recruiting officer at El Paso, to the recruiting officer here at Las Vegas:

Major McCammant, now in command of the One Hundred and Eleventh sanitary train has about 50 vacancies in his organization that he wishes to fill from men in this town and other towns of this state.

Any young man that may be interested in this had better see the recruiting officer at once as this organization is very popular with men that are acquainted with the above named officer.

See the local recruiting officer, Louis Loneoak, about this at once as you may not have another chance.

PERSHING REPORTS ONE DEAD

Washington, Feb. 7.—General Pershing today reported the death of Private Harold J. Tibbetts, scarlet fever, Little Rock, Wash.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Higging, Minn., Feb. 7.—An explosion in the press mill of the Dupont Powder company's plant at Wilping killed two employes. The two men were alone in the building. The shock was felt six miles distant. The cause was not announced.

TO WORK ON

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—Thirty-three convicts in charge of Warden Thomas Hughes, left over the New Mexico Central today for Alamogordo to work on the Alamogordo-Newman highway.

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—John Southern, colored, was given a conditional pardon today by Governor W. E. Lindsey because of the convict's ill health. Southern was sentenced last March to four years from Grant county.

A marriage license was granted at the court house to Julianita Maes, aged 15, and Jose Gabriel Torres, aged 27, both residents of Sabinoso.

The local exemption board of San Miguel county has received word from General Crowder in Washington to discontinue the mailing of notices to men in Class 1 to appear for examination. Examinations have been conducted here by Dr. Crail of 10 men a day. The local board states that men who have received notices to appear for examination previous to this order will report for examination.

Word comes from Camp Funston, where a great many New Mexico boys are in training, that the machine gun crews are all being reformed all the big men being cut out and the lightweights being assigned to this class of war work—with a view to more effective camouflage of the machine gun positions.

The surveying corps under Engineer Miller of Santa Fe that is making a survey of the Antonio Ortiz grant in San Miguel county, is reported to be nearing the end of its labors. Dame rumor hath it that a sale of the grant which is owned by Senator Thomas B. Catron and Julius Day of New York, is in prospect.

Perry Brite, William Harper and S. K. Rausch have taken down the prize for long distance walkers. These three gentlemen were out for an inspection tour of the mesa, and "some place in San Miguel county," Mr. Brite's car became discouraged and quit. After a council of war, they decided to take advantage of the wind and walk home. As they passed Nine Mile Lake, there was a slight disposition on the part of at least one of the party to camp for the night, but the spirits of the occasion had long since been exhausted, so they kept coming.

District Attorney Chester Hunker will leave soon to investigate the case of Salvador Hurtado, who is charged with having started a saloon brawl at Mills yesterday. According to word received here Hurtado was in the saloon for several hours and became intoxicated. The owner attempted to put him out and was assisted by Abel Madrid, the constable of Mills. Hurtado is said to have pulled a gun and fired three shots at Madrid, whereupon Madrid fired back at Hurtado. None of the shots fired hit either of the men. The case will be tried before Judge Albertson at Mills.

WORK BEGUN YESTERDAY; TWO MORE DAYS LEFT IN WHICH TO COMPLETE

The registration of alien enemies has begun in Las Vegas. In large cities the police department is in charge of the registration but in small communities the post-offices look after this matter. The East Las Vegas post office reports the registration of five aliens yesterday and several other applications which will be taken care of today. A circular has been received at the post office from the attorney general which contains rules and regulations for the registering of alien enemies. One place in the pamphlet reads that all persons

required to register show a peaceful nature toward the Government and a good intention to conform with the laws of the United States when they follow the Governments requirement and register. The registering of aliens here is being handled by Orrin Blood and Judge E. V. Long. It is said that only two more days are left for this work. Much is required of each registrant who must fill out a form which is made out in triplicate, his thumb prints are recorded and also four photographs of every man is obtained, one for each of the forms and one is placed on the registrants card. Orrin Blood states that all aliens according to the present ruling, are required to register even though they have taken their first citizen papers. It is misunderstood by some that registration was not required if the first papers were obtained. After a man has registered he is required to return to the postoffice after ten days and receive his registration card. The work of registering aliens will continue at the East Las Vegas post office for the next two days.

COMMISSION BUSY

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—A refund on account of an overcharge on a truck boxed from Orange, Texas, to Silver City, was secured by the state corporation commission for W. C. Stump of Silver City from the A. T. and S. F. A much more reasonable rate on roasted coffee was obtained to Gallup by the commission upon complaint of C. N. Cotton that the rate to Albuquerque was so much lower that shipments could be consigned to Albuquerque and waybilled from there locally to Gallup cheaper than by applying the through rate. A refund of \$107 was obtained from the Santa Fe for Grubman, Bryan and Grubman of Cerrillos on seven cars of ore shipped from Cerrillos to Waldo, a charge of 90 cents a ton having been made when a charge of 40 cents had been agreed upon but the rate was published too late to apply to the seven cars.

THEY TAUGHT AT LAS CRUCES

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—Two former members of the faculty of the State College, have died, according to word received by the department of education: Professor J. H. Wiggs, who was instructor in English at the college in 1913 and 1914, died at his home in Iowa, and Professor H. S. Hammond, professor of biology, 1910 to 1914, who died at Corvallis, Oregon.

MEXICANS CELEBRATE

Juarez, Feb. 5.—Today, the sixty-first anniversary of the promulgation of the Mexican constitution of Benito Juárez, framed in 1857 and of the amended constitution of Venustiana Carranza, adopted in 1917, were celebrated here today with parades, speeches, band concerts and dances. A salute was fired at day break when the national colors were hoisted over public buildings. This followed by a military parade, commanded by Major General Gomez Tagle, acting commander.

Civic parades will be held this afternoon and the celebration will end with a dance in the customs house. It was in this border town that Benito Juárez made his headquarters when driven north by the French and buildings occupied by his headquarters still stand.

AMERICAN TROOPS HOLD GERMANS IN CHECK

PLAN FOR RAID BY KAISER'S MEN IS NIPPED IN BUD

American troops are holding against the enemy a sector of the western front, northwest of Toul. Early Monday the American artillery with a barrage checked German plans to raid the American trenches. It had been learned that the enemy intended to make a raid, but 15 minutes before the time set, the American artillery fire was centered on the spot where the Germans were gathered preparatory to the attack. It is believed the Germans suffered heavy losses. Artillery activity along the American sector has increased. The Germans have not been able to re-occupy the first line trenches, blown in by the American artillery during the heavy duel last Saturday the length of the American sector and the number of men in the front line cannot be disclosed for military reasons. Northwest of Toul the battle line runs almost due east and west from St. Mihiel toward the German border. From St. Mihiel to Alsace the terrain is hilly with forests here and there.

Meagre information concerning the strike situation in Germany does not make clear whether the workmen returned to their tasks Monday as their leaders advised after threats of force had been issued by the military authorities.

Wilhelm Dittman, an independent socialist deputy in the reichstag, has been sentenced to confinement in a fortress for five years by a court martial by which he was tried on charges growing out of the strike movement.

Conferences in Berlin between statesmen and military leaders of the central powers are reported to concern the food question and the probable attitude toward Russia and the Ukraine.

In German political circles a report says that the return to Berlin of foreign minister von Kuehlmann and Czernin forces the breaking of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

Active fighting between the Roumanians and the Bolsheviks has begun. Two Russian divisions were captured by the Roumanians who also have gone to the aid of the authorities of Bessarabia against the Bolsheviks. Heavy fighting is in progress in Bessarabia between the Russians and the Roumanians.

There has been no change from the daily routine of raids and artillery duels in France and Italy. Intente aviators again have bombed the German submarine base at Zeebrugge. Bombs also were dropped in the harbor of Bruges.

Venice, Padua, Treviso and Mestre have been bombed by the Austro-German airmen. There was no loss of life or property damage in Venice, but the other cities suffered casualties and property losses. Italian airplanes have bombed the enemy rear lines and railway traffic.

With the Americans

German plans to raid the American trenches were frustrated early this morning. The American artillery put down a heavy barrage in

front and on the German lines, which are believed to have been filled with men and officers awaiting the signal to attack.

The sector occupied by the American troops is northwest of Toul. It is inadvisable to mention the number of men in line, the length of the sector and other details. The location of the sector was kept secret until it became certain that the enemy had discovered it.

It was discovered at a certain hour that the Germans intended to carry out a "silent" raid. Fifteen minutes before the time set all the American guns concentrated their fire where, according to information, the enemy was massed. It is believed heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

There has been a general increase in the artillery activity for the last day or so all along the American front. The Germans are still unable to occupy the first line trenches which were captured by the American artillery fire. They have now concentrated another line of trenches at that point.

American patrols have worked their way over No Man's Land and inspected the damaged trenches as well as they could.

The Germans are using gas shells freely and endeavored to envelop one of our battery's positions with gas, but without success. They have dropped a number of shells in the roads behind the American lines. Two men were reported wounded today by shells. The visibility remains bad. Fuller reports from the first line show that great courage was exhibited by the troops during the heavy German bombardment of Saturday. A number of men who were wounded slightly by shell splinters were treated in the lines with their first aid packets and insisted on remaining at their posts until the fight was finished. One man who was carried to a field dressing station returned to his comrades in the line after his wounds had been attended to, and remained on duty until the firing ceased and the danger was over. All the men later went to a hospital for full treatment. Many of the Americans have had their first experience with gas in the last few days, as the Germans have been sending over a considerable number of gas shells. None came out this afternoon, but an alarm was given. The chief of staff of one division and another staff officer who were motoring to a village back of the lines came upon several companies, all the men in masks. The officers hurriedly put on their own masks and rode on toward the front line. At the next village the men were wearing masks. The officers kept theirs on until they went through a shell hole in the side of a brick wall, twenty infantrymen with no masks on, rolling dice as if nothing had happened.

BOYS SHOULD INSURE

Santa Fe, Feb. 3.—That there is still a large number of Spanish-Americans at Camp Kearney who have not taken out insurance, is the word received here and Governor Lindsey has sent letters to every county council of defense urging them to assist in creating a sentiment home that will induce the New Mexico man in the National Army to take out insurance.

BAKER WARNS AGAINST REPORTS THAT MIGHT BE MISLEADING

Washington, Feb. 4.—Warning the nation not to let reports of strikes and other international disturbances in Germany slacken its war preparation, Secretary Baker, in his weekly military review today makes official announcement that American troops are at last holding a portion of the actual battle front. For the first time, also, Secretary Baker declares it is fully believed the allies have a preponderance of men and guns on the western front, despite the fact that the German line has been strengthened by troops from the Russian front. Secretary Baker declared the reports of numerical superiority have been spread by the enemy.

Secretary Baker said: "American troops which have completed their training are occupying a portion of the actual battle front. Operations in which our troops have been engaged are of minor character. Our patrols have been active in No Man's land and our scouts have made themselves familiar with the details of the hostile position opposite them. The inter-allied supreme war council met at Versailles, attended by General Bliss, chief of staff of the army and General Pershing. Complete and close cooperation between the allies and ourselves, and a harmonious understanding between the supreme commands of all the forces engaged promises to show positive results. During the past seven days period the world has been flooded with the news of very serious unrest in Germany. Widespread strikes among munitions workers are reported."

"While dissatisfaction is no doubt rife in Germany we must not allow any reported disturbance within the German empire to affect the effectiveness or speed of our preparations."

Washington, Feb. 4.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced that the movement of the last increments of the men selected in the first draft will begin February 23 and continue for a period of five days. This will complete the operation of the first draft.

The movement will bring the strength of the national army up to the 685,000 men contemplated in the first draft. The number of men which will be started to the cantonments on February 23 include: Camp Funston, Kansas, 2,332; Travis, Texas, 7,558.

FELIX R. JONES, CHARGED WITH KILLING NEW MEXICO MAN FACES COURT

El Paso, Feb. 4.—The trial of Felix R. Jones of Albelene, Texas, charged with murder in connection with the killing of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M., started here today.

Lyons, an aged and wealthy ranchman, was found dead here in the night of May 17, 1917. His head was crushed with a steel bat.

Fifty of the spectators were excused at the morning session of trial without any qualifying for jurymen. The witnesses in the case were called and sworn during the morning session and the case continued until late in the afternoon.

The Thomas Lyons murder case attracted much attention throughout the

southwest at the time it occurred. Lyons, owner of a large cattle ranch near Silver City, N. M., came here on the night of May 16 to keep a business appointment. He was found next day in an arroyo in the foothills. His head was crushed, his face bruised and his skull fractured. A piece of steel reinforcing was found beside the body. Jones was brought here from Beaumont and has been held in jail. Several attempts were made by his attorneys to obtain bail but all were denied by the trial and higher courts. He is also charged with robbery with deadly weapons in addition to the murder charge.

BERLIN OFFICIALS THREATEN WORKMEN WITH COURTMARTIAL AND EXECUTION

Death by execution is the threat held over Berlin workmen who do not return to their tasks today. Repressive measures instituted by the German government have taken the form of orders to the strikers to resume work on pain of trial by court martial which will have power to impose the death sentence.

Berlin has been one of the main centers of the strike movement and it has been admitted officially that 120,000 workers were idle because of strikes while unofficial estimates have run as high as 500,000. The German capital was quiet Saturday, according to semi-official statements received in Holland, the only form in which the news of the strike has been permitted to leave Germany.

Another strike is reported to have broken out at Jena, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar. Authentic reports from other parts of Germany are lacking. A significant announcement is made semi-officially in Berlin. It is that the foreign ministers of Austria and Germany and General von Ludendorff, field quarter master, will meet today in Berlin. They will discuss economic and political questions.

FURTHER REPORTS OF ITALIAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SUCCESS

Italian Headquarters, Friday, Feb. 1 (By the Associated Press.)—The enemy made another powerful effort yesterday to redeem the situation west of the Brenta river where the Italians recently won a notable success, but was beaten back by the combined action of the infantry and artillery without reaching his objective of Monte DiVal Bella, where the Italians are maintaining their position.

The extent of the enemy losses in the fighting early this week is now known to be larger than the first accounts indicated, the fuller details making this evident. An observer who talked with a number of captured officers and men said they were a miserable looking lot, many of them wearing Italian uniforms taken during the invasion of the Friuli region.

All the prisoners agreed as to the furious nature of the fighting and the exceptionally heavy losses caused by the concentration of the fire of the Italian, French and British batteries. The trenches were levelled and the lines between the forward and rear lines swept away, thus stopping all communications and preventing the officers from securing co-ordination in the work of the artillery

and the infantry. The few trenches remaining were littered with dead and the survivors were found for the most part on their knees, hysterically crying or praying.

While a convoy of prisoners was being taken to the rear an enemy airplane, flying low, sought to interrupt its progress. The machine was finally brought down by a rifle. This was said to be a rare instance of the bringing down of an airplane by a rifle.

Exchanged Italian prisoners who have just arrived from Austrian concentration camps, tell of almost unbelievable cruelties practiced against prisoners, particularly Serbians who are reported confined in cages and fed through bars like animals.

ATTORNEY FOR MEAT MEN REFUSES TO OPEN UP THE VAULT

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Representatives of Chicago packing interests have again formally refused to turn over to government investigators certain confidential documents which had been demanded in connection with the federal trade commission's investigation of the packers. Further, where Francis J. Heney, special counsel for Swift and Company, he learned that the latter had broken the seal which had been placed on the vault when the first refusal was recorded last week.

Veeder told Heney the government had no legal right to the documents and that in refusing to deliver them he was acting on his constitutional rights and endeavoring to protect the interests of his clients.

He justified the breaking of the seal on the ground that the vault contained papers access to which was necessary to the conduct of his client's business. The packers' attorney told Mr. Heney that he would gladly surrender for copying documents which the latter might declare necessary to the conduct of the investigation in Washington. The government counsel, however, said this was not satisfactory and asserted his right to enter the vault and take what documents he wished.

Formal refusal to permit this was recorded and Mr. Heney left the office. Reports of impending court actions were immediate current, but there was no announcement as to what steps the government men contemplated.

SWATTED THE KAISER

Columbus, O., Feb. 5.—The capital of Ohio took delight today in "swatting the kaiser, the crown prince and von Hindenburg." The "swatting process" took place in the state house yards near the statue of President William McKinley and attracted a great crowd. Large billboards containing the pictures of the kaiser and his assistants were erected in the state house yard and for 25 cents people were given baseballs to throw at the painted picture. Proceeds from the "swat the kaiser" stunt went into the Columbus war chest, \$3,000,000 being raised by Columbus people this week as their year's subscription to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other relief agencies.

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

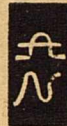
1st. pub. Jan. 29, last pub. Feb. 13, 1918

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 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

LABOR AGREEMENT

Washington, Feb. 25.—Complete cooperation between the United States and Canada in the effective distribution of labor for war purposes was inaugurated today. The department of labor announced that by mutual agreement Canada will not import labor from this country without the consent of the United States and American employers will not import Canadian labor without the consent of Canada.

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—Andres E. Cruz, a Mora county boy, who enlisted in Utah, writes from "Somewhere in France," that he is well and happy and that the Americans are confident of victory. He gives his address as United States Aviation Corps, Naval Detachment, Paris, from where his mail is forwarded to his billet. The postal card is addressed to his uncle, J. S. Candelario of San Francisco street.

A bounty was applied for at the court house by Octaviano Chavez of Sena.

Las Vegas friends of William W. Woods, vice president of the Citizens National bank of Los Angeles and one of the best known financial men in the southwest, were gratified to learn of his recent election to the important post of general manager of the Bank of Italy and its 18 branches in California. Mr. Woods began his banking career in Las Vegas 21 years ago with the First National bank. Later he moved to El Paso and entered the First National bank of that city, afterward going to the First National at Albuquerque, N. M. His service in these banks was exceptional and his personality and marked ability became strongly impressed on these communities.

In 1905 the American National bank of Los Angeles offered Mr. Woods the post of assistant cashier, and four years later, when that bank was merged with the Citizens' National of Los Angeles, he was appointed cashier of the consolidated institutions. He soon became a conspicuous factor in the progress of the Citizens National, which is the financial headquarters of the W. A. Clark interests in California, and was elected vice president. Two years ago he received a flattering offer from the Bank of Italy but declined it. Additional inducements were offered in January of this year, and Mr. Woods decided that wider opportunities awaited him in San Francisco. He leaves Los Angeles for that city on February first, and his new post will be the directing head of the extensive system of the Bank of Italy and have a seat with the institution's advisory board.

Mr. Woods has made a host of warm friends in Los Angeles and his decision to leave that city is much regretted. He is 41 years old and has been in the banking business for 21 years.

SAN MIGUEL REGISTRANTS

The local board for San Miguel county for the past three days have been tabulating the 1927 questionnaires sent out to the registrants for San Miguel county. Their tabulation shows the following:

Total number of registrants in San Miguel county to whom questionnaires were sent	1917
Number of questionnaires returned and classified	1620
Class 1	714
Class 2	2
Class 3	29
Class 4	777
Class 5	98
Total	1620
Red line men already in the service	163

Total	1783
Died since draft	4

Total accounted for to date 1787

Yet to be accounted for 140

Quite a number of registrants are working in other states, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and questionnaires are still coming in from such sources, 2, 3, to 5 per day.

INJURED MAN IN HOSPITAL

Jesse Gillestie is the victim of an accident which occurred on the Santa

Fe railroad yesterday morning. Gillestie was employed near Ute Park on the construction of a bridge. He was working on a scaffold which had been erected for the work, the scaffold gave way and he fell about 30 feet, sustaining a dislocated hip. He was brought to Las Vegas yesterday on train No. 1 and placed in the Santa Fe hospital, where Dr. Chalmers said he would recover. Gillestie is a resident of Raton.

SAN MIGUEL OWES 42

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—Bernalillo county has exceeded by nine her quota in the draft; and only the following counties will need to send recruits to make up the final quota of 280 which is to go forward soon: Colfax, 20; Curry, 1; Dona Ana, 12; Grant, 30; Guadalupe, 1; Mora, 21; Quay, 7; Rio Arriba, 60; Sandoval, 10; San Juan, 6; San Miguel, 42; Sierra, 6; Socorro, 28; Taos, 9; Torrance, 5; Union, 18; Valencia 5. Roosevelt and Otero counties have each exceeded their quota by one, while Santa Fe and Chaves have filled their quotas.

ROSA SALOONS FIGHTING

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—B. A. Candelario, Fabian Martinez, Perfecto Marquez, Gallegos Brothers, and Alejandro Silva, of Rosa, Rio Arriba county, whose saloons were closed by Judge Reed Holloman on the ground that Rosa does not have 100 inhabitants, a showing being also made that the saloons had been kept open on Sundays that drunken Indians were lying in the street at Rosa, that minors congregated in the saloons, that gambling was permitted and that thirsty Coloradoans found Rosa a convenient oasis from which to carry booze into the dry state, were given an inning before the judge at a night session last evening but adduced no testimony relying on law points to dissolve the injunction. The judge took the case under advisement and continued the injunction in the meanwhile.

COLLECTIONS BETTER

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—Tax collections in New Mexico are improving right along according to statistics published by Secretary Rupert F. Asplund of the state tax commission today. The total of taxes uncollected for the past five years stands at \$1,532,496.40. Of the 1916 taxes, 90 per cent have been collected, thirteen counties exceeding 90 per cent: Quay leading with 99.57 per cent; then Lincoln, 98.77 per cent; Grant, 97.49 per cent; Curry, 97.7; Luna, 96.85; McKinley, 94.80; Bernalillo, 94.55; Colfax, 94.16; Roosevelt, 93.85; McKinley, 92.48; Torrance, 92.01; Chaves, 91.93; Mora, 91.70. The worst slackers in tax collections are: Sandoval, 64.26; Rio Arriba, 70.65; Socorro, 72.93, and San Miguel, 77.59.

London, Feb. 7.—The resumption of peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk today, if it occurs, will take place in a fog of vague reports and contradictions as far as the outside world is concerned. Statements in many German newspapers indicate a probable breach between the Germans and the Bolsheviks and the conclusion of a separate arrangement between the central powers and the Ukraine. No light on the situation comes from Russian sources. A dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News under Tues-

day's date, says there has been no direct telegraphic news received there from Brest-Litovsk for four days. The Germans alleged that the wires were damaged, whereupon the Russians similarly "damaged" the direct wire between Petrograd and Berlin used by the Austro-German delegation.

Foreign Minister Trotsky is reported to be at Brest-Litovsk but nothing has been heard from him.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 7.—Formal protest has been made to the American state department through ambassador Ygnacia Bonillas, because of the killing of 15 Mexican citizens at Porvenir, Tex., January 13 by a posse of armed and mounted men believed to have been residents of the Big Bend district of Texas, it was announced today at the Mexican general consulate here.

Porvenir is 40 miles northeast of Presidio, Tex., and opposite El Comindor, Chihuahua. All were Mexican citizens. Their families and other Mexicans fled across the river.

The reason given for the shooting was a suspicion that the 15 had participated in the Brito ranch raid on Christmas day.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Bad weather and shortage of coal and freight cars curtailed industrial production greatly all over the country, according to the monthly federal reserve board's report on business conditions issued today. Most federal reserve banks report an improvement in the general outlook for the future.

The report shows New York, general business good, demand for labor greater than supply; development of business and industry during remainder of winter will depend largely on relief of congestion and fuel shortage.

Kansas City: Bank clearings show nearly fifty per cent increase and threatened shortage of farm labor.

Dallas: Bank clearings 31 per cent more than a year ago; heavy snow and rain have improved crop conditions.

San Francisco: Business active; labor conditions unsettled.

MOVEMENT OF SANTA FEANS

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—Professor J. A. Wood went to Albuquerque this forenoon on matters appertaining to the location of a Baptist church sanitarium at Santa Fe.

Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, supervisor of industrial education, who went to El Rito today to address the Spanish American Normal school faculty and pupils, leaves this week for Philadelphia and Atlantic City to attend national educational conventions that will deal with problems of vocational training and supervision of schools.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barker and child left today for San Diego to visit Mrs. Barker's sister, Mrs. Marshall, whose husband is one of the officers at Camp Kearney, Linda Vista.

WILL ATTEND CONGRESS

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Alfred Grunsfeld of Albuquerque was today appointed a delegate to the Congress of National Service at Chicago, February 21 to 23, by Governor W. E. Lindsey. Mrs. Neill B. Fiel and Governor Lindsey are the other delegates who will represent New Mexico, State Senator E. C. Crampton being unable to attend.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Grain prices hardened today, influenced to some extent by the sinking of the Tuscania. In the corn market the fact that receipts continued very small tended to evoke strength. Opening figures, which showed 1/8 advance, with May \$1.25 1/4 and March not quoted, were followed by slight further upturns.

Prices closed firm 1/2 net higher with May \$1.25 5/8.

Meagerness of offerings made oats ascend. After opening a shade off to 1/8 advance, the market took a decided upward swing.

Big arrivals of hogs caused provisions to average lower. Rigs though, were comparatively firm. Later the outlook for larger shipments from Chicago more than offset the effect of the break in the hog market. The closing quotations were:

Corn, March not quoted, May \$1.25 5/8
Oats, March 83 3/4; May 80 3/4.
Pork, May \$46.77.
Lard, May \$25.60.
Ribs, May \$24.65.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Feb. 7.—Hogs, receipts 11,000. Market lower. Bulk \$16.35@16.70; heavy \$16.65@16.75; lights \$16.45@16.70; pigs \$11.50@15.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$12.25@13.75; western steers \$9@12.50; cows \$6.50@10.50; heifers \$7@11; stockers and feeders \$7.50@11.50.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market firm. Lambs \$16@17.25; yearlings \$13.50@14.75; wethers \$12@13.50; ewes \$11.50@12.75.

DANIELS DISAPPROVES

Washington, Feb. 7.—Secretary Daniels today disapproved the proposal to name a first class destroyer the Augustus H. Gardner, in tribute to the former representative from Massachusetts who died while serving as major of infantry. Secretary Daniels told the house naval committee that naval war ships are named only for naval heroes and that the army looks after its own.

SOME GUN TOTER

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—M. Morales, a native of Mexico, has been arrested on the charge of discharging one of two six shooters he carried, at E. S. Ketchen, a southern Pacific brakeman, when the latter tried to put Morales off the train for stealing a ride. The crime was committed in Dona Anna county but the arrest was made in Luna county. Morales says he was afraid the brakeman intended to rob him.

HOME BANK TAKES BOND

Santa Fe, Feb. 7.—The First National bank of Santa Fe today purchased the \$28,000 of school bonds issued for the completion of the Santa Fe High school. The bonds were voted on three times because of technical requirements of bond buyers.

FAILED TO REGISTER

Santa Fe, Feb. 5.—United States Commissioner Albert Clancy has held to the federal grand jury Guadalupe Chavez of Galisteo who pleaded guilty to failure to register for the draft.

Can anybody imagine any other reason for Senator William Joel Stone's injecting partisanship into war making than desire to embarrass the administration and the country?