

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

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Farming - Mining

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COMMITTEEMEN FOR BUREAU NAMED

FARM ORGANIZATION WILL SOON
BE COMPLETED AND FARM-
ERS FULLY ADVISED

The committee for the Farm Organization bureau of San Miguel county have completed plans whereby all of the precincts desiring to be represented in the farm bureau will do so by uniting their respective communities accordingly. The committee for the farm bureau have appointed the following committeemen to organize their respective precincts. These men who have been chosen will instruct the people of their district in the correct manner in which to proceed. Rules and regulations will be sent these representatives by M. R. Gonzalez, county agent. The county agent states that for any community to have a member on the advisory board they must have secured five members from that locality.

Juan F. Kavanaugh, Las Vegas, at Sheredon.

Blas Ortega, El Porvenir.

J. Furgeson, East Las Vegas, at Los Alamos.

Rosario Lucero, East Las Vegas at Emplazado.

Melecio Archibeque, Upper Las Vegas.

Clemente Padilla, East Las Vegas at Los Vigiles.

Jacob Regeher, East Las Vegas, at La Mesa.

Pablo Duran, Chapelle, at Tecolote. Albino Salazar, Chapelle, at Chapelle.

Rafael Flores, San Jose.

Manuel R. Lucero, Anton Chico, at Tecolotito.

Albino Baca, Las Vegas, at Pino Ranch, La Union.

Porfirio Gallegos, Villanueva.

Juan D. Mata, Sena, at Gonzales.

Hilario M. Romero, Ribera, at El Pueblo.

Juan Climaco Maes, Rociada, at Rociada.

John Stine, Rociada.

Jose I. Garcia, Rowe, at Fulton.

Nicolas Ortiz, San Jose.

John Matt, Ribera.

Faustin Lopez, Ribera.

Jose Gabriel Montano, Chaperito, at Los Torres.

E. E. Shrauger, Cherryvale.

Anselmo Gonzales, Trujillo.

Octaviano Segura, Pecos.

Jose C. Segura, Valley Ranch.

Juan N. Quintana, Variadero.

W. E. Roberts, Ferndale.

Manuel Sanchez, Sanchez.

S. L. Barker, Beulah.

Arcadio Tapia, La Liendre.

Juan B. Gonzales, La Liendre at La Concepcion.

Cipriano Lujan, Sabinoso, at Sabinoso.

Sostenes Esquibel, San Gerinimo.

Harry Maurice, Sapello, at Las Tusas.

Arcadio Leger, Sapello, at San Ignacio.

Martin Trujillo, Sapello, at Terremote.

Francisco Quintana, Sapello, at Canon de Manulietas.

Urbano Lucero, Sapello.

Hilario Gonzales, Trementina.

Jose Romero, Hilario.

NEW BEAN DISEASE IS DISCOVERED

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—The state college issues warning of a new bean disease that has made its appearance in only three western states, New Mexico, Oregon and Colorado. It is known as anthracnose and is the most serious enemy of the bean crop known east of Texas. It is caused by a microscopic fungus which attacks the pods, stems, seeds and roots. Crop rotation, selection of high grade, clean, disease-free seed are the cures suggested. Bean growers are warned not to cultivate a bean field while the plants are wet. "We cannot afford to lose a pound of beans from our 1918 bean crop on account of this disease, for we will use all of the 71,265,739 pounds harvested last year from New Mexico fields, and will need more this year for our nation and for our soldiers "somewhere in France," says Fred C. Werkenthin, assistant biologist of the New Mexico agricultural experiment station.

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—But four times in the past 26 years has New Mexico averaged more snow in January than during the past month according to the monthly Snowfall Bulletin issued by the United States weather bureau today. The average was 13.16 inches for the state and the distribution was excellent, although over the lower levels of the Rio Grande and the Gila, rain replaced the snow. From 5,000 feet upward ten inches or more fell; above 8,000 feet the average was 20 inches; and 40 to 50 inches over the highest mountains. The snow is drifted in woods and canyons from two to six feet deep. Thirty inches remain

above 10,000 feet. All portions of the state except eastern border counties have shared in the snow and moisture and a marked gain is thus afforded in the water outlook.

EIGHT CENTS NET FOR PINTO BEANS

The Optic received the following telegram from State Food Administrator Ely regarding marketing pinto beans, which is self explanatory:

Food Administrator Ely gave out the following statement regarding the bean situation, today: The grain corporation of the food administration will buy all pinto beans in farmers' hands in New Mexico and Arizona at \$8.80 per hundred pounds for re-cleaned standardized beans in new sacks on board cars point shipment.

Eighty cents is allowed the shipper for the cost of re-cleaning, sacking and handling and to cover his profit. Eight dollars per 100 pounds must be paid to farmers for their re-cleaned beans in bulk. The food administration undertakes to market these beans at not to exceed two pounds for a quart. Primary market contracts will be submitted for signatures to shippers and producers next week by county agricultural agents. It is suggested that all dealing in beans be suspended pending the receipt of these contracts. County agents will meet Monday in Albuquerque with Lamson, representing the United States food administration grain corporation

ARIZONA MAKES OCCASION OF STATEHOOD A DAY FOR SAVING

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 14—Arizona is six years old today, but the admission day celebration was merged into a great patriotic demonstration arranged by state manager of the Thrift campaign, Harry R. Tritle. A parade featured the morning, participated in by police reserves, high school cadets, Indian school cadets and Indian girls marching in uniforms of the national colors.

Paris, Feb. 14—Bolo Pasha was sentenced to death. The court martial which condemned Bolo Pasha to death deliberated for only 15 minutes. Darius Porchere, an accountant who was a co-defendant, was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

LAST QUOTA OF ENLISTED MEN CALLED

BETWEEN FEBRUARY 23 AND
MARCH 4 ALL WILL HAVE
GONE

Washington, Feb. 14—Movements of men to complete the first draft, beginning February 23, will not be completed within the following five days as originally planned, but will extend over into March. A movement not included in previous announcements will begin March 4 moving 10,077 men to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Camp Funston.

The following increments of white men will go to Fort Oglethorpe; Delaware, 281; New Jersey, 840; Michigan, 1,500; Ohio, 1,500; West Virginia troops instead of being sent to camp Meade, Md., are diverted by this call to Oglethorpe.

To camp Funston, Kas., the quotas will be: Arizona, 490; Colorado, 656; Missouri, 1,131; Nebraska, 1,130; New Mexico, 330; South Dakota, 399; a total of 4,336.

It was explained at the office of the provost marshal general that the 1,520 men to be supplied by West Virginia were previously ordered to start for Camp beginning February 23, but today's call has postponed their movement. The following states by the calls issued today will have on March 4 sent to camp all the remaining white men in their respective quotas: Delaware, N. J.; Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico and South Dakota.

Provost Marshal General Crowder today notified governors that classification of selected men virtually has been completed and that in the future local board duties will consist only of supervision of the drawing of units from their respective communities and reclassification of men undergoing change of status.

WILL RESUME WORK

Santa Fe, Feb. 14—The Santa Fe Gold and Copper company will resume operations at its smelter at San Pedro, southern Santa Fe county, on March 1. Enough ore reserves exist in the mines to justify resumption after a shut down of several months.

After inspecting a number of recipes the conclusion is that the best and surest way to get peace with Germany is to whip the German armies—the original plan.

FARMERS' BUREAU SOON TO BE REALITY

COUNTY AGRICULTURIST GONZALEZ WILL COMPLETE ORGANIZATION

M. R. Gonzalez, county agriculturist for San Miguel county, called a meeting of the farmers of this county to be held at the Las Vegas Commercial club rooms last Saturday, February 9th.

The interest of the farmers of the county in not only bettering the condition of their farms and their own condition but also in raising the standard of their crops, was plainly shown by the attendance at this meeting; there were over 100 farmers present to discuss with Mr. Gonzalez the matter of forming a farmers' bureau in San Miguel county.

Mr. Gonzalez opened the meeting by a little preliminary talk on what the farmers can raise best in the different parts of the county; this was demonstrated by an exhibit of the different grains raised—samples of the different varieties of corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas, etc., together with a map of San Miguel county on which Mr. Gonzalez pointed out just which portions of the county were best adapted for the raising of the different crops—pointed out the fact that all the different parts of the county were equally distant from railroads—that each portion of the county had its advantages—that we were fortunate in having in our county from 350,000 to 400,000 acres of forest reserve and that the government was anxious that everyone should take every advantage possible of this land.

This led up to the main object of the meeting—the establishment of the formation of the farmers' bureau. He explained that this is to be an organization which includes all of the constructive organizations in the county—a chamber of commerce for the farmers; a place where the troubles of the farmers and the stockmen are discussed—and solution found for the same—or at least steps taken by the committee for the different lines of work to render conditions better. The state recommends that every county agent in the state make the strongest of efforts to form and organize a farm bureau along lines suggested by the government. This organization is to consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer selected from among the farmers and stock raisers by its members; it is proposed that there be an executive committee composed of members representing the various active constructive organizations of the county; that is, one man appointed from the board of county commissioners, one appointed by the county school superintendent, the Normal University should appoint a man to represent the educational interests of the town—the merchants or the Commercial club appoint a representative, the Retail Merchants' association a man, and any other organization of the county desiring to be represented,

that it may consist of men fitted to advise in every line of trouble, to render assistance in every line of work connected with farming and stock raising.

It is further proposed that there be one man appointed to take charge of the work in each district or precinct and that he in his turn form a committee from the farmers and stock raisers in his immediate district—sort of a subsidiary bureau in each district—all under the farm bureau control.

He stated that the government had asked the council of defense just how much seed of the different kinds is wanted in this county for seed. There is absolutely no way of telling; no one can tell just what one farmer has raised or wishes to raise, for what his farm may be best adapted. The state this year has spent considerable time and money in getting the farm survey of San Miguel county, so that we can now tell within a few acres just what is raised in the county; we appealed for help and it was given us; now we want to co-operate with them and take advantage of the opportunities presented every day. The government has asked how many car loads of beans can be supplied by us; we cannot answer now because we are not fitted to furnish—we cannot offer what we have because we have worked for no standard, our seeds are too mixed; each farmer is working by himself and in the dark—there is no co-operation, no general knowledge of what to raise in the different portions of the county to obtain the best results, both in grade and money. If we had an organization that would attend to all of these matters, where one could go for information and advise, all would be different; we could undertake to furnish stated amounts of different grains and seeds and feel that there would be some uniformity in same.

The government is furnishing \$25,000 and the county the same amount to assist the farmer and the stock raiser by exterminating nuisances—such as the prairie dog. "We cannot take advantage of this great offer because we are not organized, and I have called you here today to throw this responsibility onto your shoulders," said Mr. Gonzalez. He here requested Hon. Secundino Romero, president of the council of defense to address the meeting on this subject of the extermination of the prairie dog.

Mr. Romero spoke of the necessity of the organization of a farm bureau, and exemplified the need by his subject—the Prairie Dog and Extermination. He stated that at the last legislature Hon. A. A. Sena had endeavored to obtain the passage of a law appropriating an amount for the extermination of the prairie dog, but that it was said that this could not be done—but, he said, "I know that it can be done; I have made the attempt and have been successful; in fact, my main object in coming into town just now is to purchase strychnine and poison for them." He said "We need the assistance of the farmer; they need our assistance—by organization you can get better prices for your products; your products will be of better grade, and above all, the government will have a channel through which it can supply the needs of the government, the army and the

navy. You will get better results for your labor in every way; as it is now, the farmer comes into town thinking he can get a good price for his produce; he is given a price, when as a matter of fact, his beans or whatever he may have, are worth from 2, 3 or 5 cents more than he can get. If for no other purpose, organize to protect yourselves—your own labor. It is essential for the farmers of San Miguel county to be thoroughly organized, that there may be some channel through which every farmer in San Miguel county may be reached: in doing this you get better results, better quality of seed, better production of your farms, and so not only better your condition but also that of your farms, the conditions of your county, of your state, and of your government. I am in accord with this plan and hope that you will thoroughly organize to aid yourself, your people and your country.

Charles Springer, chairman of the executive committee of the council of defense, then spoke upon the necessity for this organization, as follows: Regarding the needs of this organization, you need first to protect yourselves, your own interests, so that you can improve the actual conditions of your county. We are engaged, as you all know, now in the greatest war of all time; this country and our allies fighting against the most powerful nation that ever existed in the history of this world—that government, the most efficient among the unconquerable; an organization that has been building up for over 40 years, a military organization that expected to conquer the whole world. I do not admire them, but must say that their success is due solely to organization.

There can be an organization effective for peace as well as for war. In this country, the western part of the United States, there has been a woeful lack of organization and co-operation among the people, and this is particularly so, as you all know, among the farmers. The farmers in this county, as well as in other counties in the state, until quite recently at least, have paid little attention to the selection of seeds; paid little attention to the eradication of pests and the enemies of the farmers. It is true that they are engaged in war all of the time; it is the farmers' life; in fact, the life of every one to work against the powers of evil; we must organize in order that this war may be effective.

Your county agent spoke of the war about to be waged in this part of the state; the opening guns have been fired against the enemies of the farmer, the destroyers of food; in order that this campaign may be effectively put on, it is necessary for effective organization. If you had a farm bureau, all we would have to do would be to call on the officers of that organization to lay out the campaign for this county. I hope that this county may receive, and I intend to see that it does receive its portion of the money to be spent in this war on prairie dogs and other predatory animals. As has been said, there is \$50,000 to be spent under the direction of the officers and experts of the United States biological service; these people have been for years studying the best methods of trapping and killing predatory wild animals,

the prairie dogs, field mice, and all known pests. They know better what to do than the farmers of this or of any other state; it is their business—co-operating with the farmers of all states.

I had the pleasure of talking with the man in Washington who is to take charge of the campaign in this state; he plans to come to the county where they are organized and ready to consult and co-operate with him under the direction of experts. He wants a force of intelligent men to distribute the poisoned grain; wants a force of autos and one or two trucks, and pails and wagons; wants one or two men accustomed to handling and mixing the poisons, and who under directions will prepare the poison and mix it with the grain; he wants a mixing box in each district where work is to be carried on; he expects to show the workers of this volunteer force just now to kill the prairie dog; expects not only to use the poison, but other methods, and hopes to leave in this county an efficient force that will remain in the county and that will be available for carrying on this war after the first demonstration campaign is over. It may be possible that the government and the state may furnish additional funds for carrying on this. This money being public money, they think it proper that it be used chiefly to exterminate the prairie dog on public lands and the lands of the farmers and stockmen who are unable to furnish and pay for the poison. The reason for putting this campaign on now is to save food in order to have this country and its allies win the war; therefore it is considered proper that the money be expended first and chiefly in the eradication of rodents in neighborhoods around the productive farm lands in order to save the crops this year. The first thing that they will ask for and need upon coming into a county, is a map showing the worst effected districts in the county and in which the agricultural districts are marked out; they will want to know from the officials and others how to carry on the campaign, as to the district in which this can be best carried on; where they can save the most food; where they can obtain the best results; this is something we depend upon the people of the county to prepare for us. The local council of defense will no doubt be able to have that map prepared and furnish the desired information.

Mr. Piper expects to commence the campaign in the lower counties within the next few weeks, and after demonstrating in probably Eddy or Chaves, the best organized counties, will then go into other counties; there will probably be an experienced man in charge of the work in eight counties, and in this way the work can be carried on throughout the state. We manifestly cannot expend all of the money in one place; it must be allotted, and in order that it may be allotted they must know as soon as possible the conditions existing in each county. This is the first information we desire from the people here. The organization of this farmers' bureau will help wonderfully in getting this. I presume that the bureau will have a committee in each district or precinct of the county, and one of the first things they can do will be to furnish this information needed for this prairie dog campaign.

As to the other benefits to come from this organization, Mr. Romero mentioned about the price of beans; we have been trying to have the government take the New Mexico beans at a price which we think they deserve, as compared with the prices paid for beans from other parts of the country. I believe that the only reason that we do not get the results is that we have no organization as in other states. California commands much higher prices than New Mexico for beans, because they have a Bean Growers' association, and have standardized the beans to be shipped out of their state. That is why they get better prices. I will say that there is to be an effort made to form a Bean Growers' association in this state within the next two weeks, and I hope that we will be able to adopt and arrange that no New Mexico beans shall be shipped out of the state unless thoroughly cleaned, sacked in 100 lb. sacks, with the name of the "New Mexico Bean Growers' Association" stamped on each sack; when this is done there will be no trouble in introducing the bean into other parts of the United States. Our government has already placed the New Mexico bean upon the army and navy rations of the United States, upon the express promise that an effort will be made in this state to organize a Bean Growers' association and arrange that none but standard beans be shipped out of this state.

There are so many benefits to be derived from an organization, there is not time to speak of all; one will be the standardization of all crops; not only the standardization of crops, but the diversification of crops; the planting of crops so that there will be no over-production of one and shortage of another; another advantage will be the better selection of seeds, the testing of seeds before planting to see what percentage will grow; the treatment of seeds with formaldehyde or some other process to prevent smut of the grain, to get the wild oats out; in all of these endeavors no one man can expect to succeed; as an organization we can help each other, and the knowledge of each one may go to all.

In the state of Iowa where I was raised on a farm as a boy, the production of corn was increased over 50 per cent in just a few years on account of corn talks made by one man, who held meetings, talked of the climate and demonstrated to the farmers the necessity of using better seed corn, not only better varieties but that the seed should be carefully saved every year and gathered with the idea of having the highest percentage of germination; every seed should be tested; take a few grains and plant them in a box in the house or the hot-house and see how many will grow sample ears from all of their seed corn; by doing this, in five years, the yield per acre grown in this county, increased 50 per cent, practically all profit; it did not cost any more to raise 50 or 75 bushels to the acre than it did to raise 30 or 40; the excess was all profit. I do not believe that there is a farm in New Mexico where some such results cannot be obtained by the careful selection of seed, the preparation of the soil, planting a week in advance, proper irrigation, proper treatment of the soil to conserve the moisture. I do

not believe that there is a farm in the state where the crops cannot be increased 50 per cent by careful work among the farmers of just such an organization as is planned to be made in this county. Another thing that I want to say is that the council of defense is endeavoring to purchase seed for distribution in this state; just what method will be used is yet to be determined; it has been discovered that there is a great scarcity of seed, not only in this state but in all states in the country, because of early frosts and failure of the crops to mature; if you have any good seed, do not get in a hurry to get rid of it; save it; it will be needed; we are trying to find seed wheat; have a man out now in Colorado trying to buy. We receive from each county agricultural agent advises of the needs of his county, and are endeavoring to supply both wheat, corn, and other grains, but find it very difficult to obtain the seed, but believe that we shall secure enough to distribute it some way to the farmers at practically cost.

I hope that you gentlemen and farmers will organize, and I want to say for the executive committee of the council of defense, and I believe that I can say the same for Mr. Romero, we want to co-operate with you and you can depend upon the council of defense after you organize.

The meeting then listened to remarks by Hon. A. A. Sena, Mr. Gallegos, Mr. Filadelfo Baca, and Mr. Calhoun, the latter rather taking exception to Mr. Springer's statement that the work of exterminating the prairie dog would be commenced in the southern counties, as he thought it was much needed in San Miguel, the best county, and furthermore that the proper time for such extermination was right now.

In explanation Mr. Springer further stated that the reason that this work would be commenced in the southern part of the state, was first, that he had nothing to say regarding where this work was done; the work is carried on entirely by the bureau of biological survey of the United States government, but that he was told by the officials that the reason why this work would probably be commenced in Eddy county was that Eddy county was the first to organize, and that when letters were sent out to each county asking for information upon which the plans for this work could be based, Eddy county was the first to respond and the only county to send in the desired information. Then, the southern part of the state is the warmer, and the dogs will come out there earlier; but, as stated, I agree that the next six weeks is the time to start this work and shall so try to convince Mr. Piper, and induce him to start work in each of the eight judicial districts about the same time. The counties that organize first and get ready for this work first will be the ones where it will first be done, and it is up to the people of the county and to the farmers of the county, the livestock men, the bankers, the merchants, and everyone interested in the prosperity of the county to put his shoulder to the wheel and see that we get the most results for this money.

The matter of organization was again taken up, and Mr. Gonzalez was made temporary chairman of the meeting. Upon motion duly second-

ed and carried, Hon. Apolonio A. Sena was made temporary president, Mr. Calhoun, temporary vice president, and Mr. Manuel Jimenez, temporary secretary.

A committee of five members from different parts of the county, each one to head the work in his respective district, was appointed as follows: M. M. McSchooler, Jacob Requer, Mr. Fergusson of Los Alamos, Hon. Secundino Romero, Walter Naylor.

The meeting here adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

WEAKEST OF RULERS SUCCUMBS TO LUNG TROUBLE YESTERDAY

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—The death yesterday of Abdul Hamid former sultan of Turkey from inflammation of the lungs, is announced in a dispatch received here today from Constantinople by way of Vienna. A state funeral will be held.

Mohammed V, thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey in direct descent of the house of Osman, founder of the empire, came to the throne by a coup d'etat on April 27, 1909, after having been held for 33 years a prisoner by his brother, Sultan Abdul II, in the royal palace and gardens in Constantinople. The scheming Abdul II intended that his own son, Prince Burhan Edine, described as the most brilliant and gifted of the princes of the house of Osman should succeed him. But this plan was thwarted when parliament deposed Abdul and placed his prisoner brother, Mohammed Reshad Effendi, on the throne as Mohammed V.

The Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the Moslem church, drew up the decree of deposition, which passed parliament without a dissenting voice. Five minutes later, Mohammed, who during his imprisonment had had no experience in the duties of government, being purposely denied education in such matters by his brother, was declared sultan. The same afternoon he took the oath of fidelity to the Turkish constitution and 101 guns proclaimed the new sovereign.

His hand in the government was never strong. Illness, a naturally easy disposition and weak will power kept him continually at the mercy of the Turkish officers and the liberal party. He feared deposition during the Turko-Italian war in 1911 and spent a night praying in the various shrines of Constantinople. He appealed to the army to be loyal to him and said that their treasonable demands encouraged the enemy to attack the Dardanelles. He also lost most of his European dominions in the Balkan wars. The Young Turks invaded the palace in 1913 when Mohammed was reported to have become reconciled with his brother.

In 1914, at the outbreak of the present war, Mohammed issued a proclamation blaming the triple entente with thrusting war on Turkey. He exchanged telegrams of greeting with the German emperor from whom he later received the Iron Cross. When England and France declared that a state of war existed with Turkey he arranged to send troops to Germany whenever needed. In return he was appointed field marshal by the German emperor and received the baton of that office

from Field Marshal von Mackensen. In February, 1917, in a speech in parliament, the sultan promised Turkish participation in the war until the end, and declared the alliance forced him to break relations with the United States.

The Turkish empire paid dearly for his entry into the war. Russia overran Armenia and the British drove the Turks far up the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris and took Jerusalem, Bagdad and other important cities from them with great loss of life and treasure.

The next heir to the throne, Yusseff Izzedune, is the son of the late Sultan Abul Aziz and was therefore, first cousin of Mohammed V. Mohammed's eldest son Zia Eddine, a man now over 30, is ninth in the line of succession.

"GRATITUDE AND AFFECTION" ARE WORDS TO BE IN RESOLUTIONS

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Just before the hours of meeting of the republican national committee this afternoon, leaders stated an adjournment until tomorrow would be taken to give time for further efforts to reach a compromise on the chairmanship.

The executive committee of the republican national committee this morning took up the Tennessee contest between Jesse L. Littleton and John J. Gore. Fred Stanley of Wichita, national committeeman for Kansas, loomed today as a dark horse candidate for national chairman. Meanwhile the supporters of John T. Adams of Iowa and Wm. Hays of Indiana continued to battle for them.

Mr. Littleton, who was seated as committeeman from Tennessee is for Adams for national chairman. The resolutions committee of the executive committee drafted resolutions for presentation to the full committee this afternoon. The resolutions endorsed the stand taken by republicans in congress voting for the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, suggest that the administration at Washington avail itself of the assistance of the ablest men in the country regardless of politics in the prosecution of the war; include a tribute of "gratitude and affection" to Theodore Roosevelt and pledge support in the prosecution of the war. The Roosevelt resolution follows:

"We, the representatives of the republican party in duly constituted official conference assembled, send you in this hour of pain and shadow a tribute of our gratitude and affection. We take courage and strength from your example in constant counsel for preparedness against aggression on land and sea, and in fearless maintenance of American honor in the face of all mankind. We fervently pray for your speedy return to health and strength as a power for national self respect and international righteousness that cannot be spared."

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—The First National bank was the first bank today in the southwest to pledge itself to take government securities to the extent of ten per cent of its gross resources, which yesterday totaled \$2,300,000, this in response to a telegram by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo addressed to all the banks in the country.

EUROPEAN WAR

Interesting developments have grown out of the big French raid in the Champagne region yesterday. Primarily it has been revealed in this connection that American artillerymen are in action on the Champagne front. The French official statement of today, in reporting further on this raid, first mentioned in last night's communication noted the presence of American batteries and announced that they had given "very effective support to the raiders."

It had not been previously known to the public that American troops were stationed at any point along the line other than in the French Lorraine sector where they are holding an intermediate stretch east of St. Mihiel. The assumption is that the American artillerymen mentioned are part of the numbers undergoing instruction by the French before taking up the task of supporting their own infantry.

The Butte du Mesnil, near which the raid was carried out, lies in the area in which the great French offensive of 1915 took place. It is some two miles northeast of the town of Le Mesnil-Lez Hurlus and slightly less than that distance southeast of Tahure—a place frequently mentioned in the official statements.

Tahure, indeed, is named in today's Berlin official report which concedes a French success in the raid near that place, admitting that a footing was secured by Petaine's troops in a salient of the German positions. Paris announces the taking of more than 150 prisoners in the operation which was carried out on a front of about two-thirds of a mile, and reports that the positions taken have been organized.

Uneasiness over the Russian situation in German and Austrian official circles, is indicated in reports in the German press. The central powers are said to be uncertain concerning the future attitude of Foreign Minister Trotzky and the Bolsheviki government, and one Berlin newspaper says that the announcement that the Russian army had been ordered demobilized was a "sham maneuver."

German leaders are said to have held conferences as to the best course to pursue. One report is to the effect that military operations against the Bolsheviki may be resumed but both Berlin and Vienna appear to be anxious over the probable fate of the many thousands of Austro-German prisoners in Russian hands. Circulation of the message ordering the demobilization of the Russian army, the German newspaper say, was halted three hours after the order was sent out. Concerning the situation in Petrograd there have been no press reports since early last Tuesday. Dispatches last Thursday reported rioting in Petrograd in which 120 persons were killed.

In France there has been a slight increase in the fighting activity. On the British front Canadian troops have carried out two successful raids, and in the Ypres sector the Germans failed in an attempt to hold two British posts they had taken. In Champagne, French troops penetrated to the third Butte Mesnil on a front of about 1200 yards. Shelters and defenses were destroyed and 100 pris-

oners captured.

On the American front in France there has been activity of consequence. The Germans are reported to be working assiduously building new defenses and in bringing in French troops to the western front.

The Associated Press correspondent at French army headquarters says the Germans now have 195 divisions, probably 2,340,000 men on the front between the North sea and the Swiss border.

Nineteen British, four Italian and two French merchantmen are reported sunk by submarines or mines in the current statement of shipping losses.

Disclosures of British production in 1917 shows that the tonnage sunk last year by submarines was three times as great as that built in the United States and Great Britain. The combined total of production is slightly more than two million tons, while sinkings by submarines have been estimated at six million tons. Greatly increased production is expected in 1918.

The British house of commons late yesterday by a large majority defeated an amendment offered by a radical member which regretted that war monopolized the energies of the government. The government ministers had declared that passage of the resolution would cause the resignation of the Lloyd George Cabinet. In the debate in the house, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, said that the British government was giving attention to a league of nations.

Ready to Fight

French Front, Friday, February 1 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Like two boxers seated in opposite corners, taking deep breaths and being sponged down while awaiting the next round, the German and Franco-British armies on the frontiers of France and Belgium at the present moment in their opposing positions are preparing for the reopening of the gigantic struggle which went on throughout 1917 and ceased only temporarily while "time" was called by winter.

Each army has probably a fairly accurate idea of the other's strength. The French and British know they have facing them 155 German divisions, 85 of which are in front of the French and 70 in front of the British lines. (Since this dispatch was written there has been a considerable increase in the German strength on the western front. A cable last night from this same correspondent said the Germans now had on the western front 175 divisions or about 2,100,000 men. To give the total forces on the allies' side might possibly afford some indication to the enemy.)

When the initiative may come and when weather conditions permit a resumption of fighting on a large scale cannot for the time being be predicted; but it appears probable that these millions of soldiers must again come to close grips early in the year.

Comparison with a boxing contest is not exactly correct, for in the intervals between the rounds the armies continue to harry each other. Ever since the battles of Malmoison and Cambrai, minor encounters have taken place almost constantly, each side trying to find out the weak spots of the other or making feints to discover the intentions of the opposing army.

In Lorraine, in Alsace, before Verdun, in Champagne and even around St. Quentin, the Germans have attempted trench raids of more or less importance, frequently during the last few weeks, some times with strong artillery support on other occasions purely surprise attacks by infantry units. In all cases they have been unsuccessful while on the other hand the French in their inroads into the German lines have generally been able to carry out their entire plan of reconnaissance and have returned to their lines only after destroying the enemy's works and usually bringing back with them a batch of prisoners.

The results of all these small combats can be seen only after the general engagement has begun. For the present French armies occupy very favorable positions for whatever may occur. As a sequel to all the heavy fighting in the fall they obtained possession of numbers of highest points and the best observatory places and they have since held them with the firmest of grips and even in some places improved their positions. There they await the continuation of the battle with the greatest confidence.

BERLIN SAID TO HAVE GRAVE DOUBTS OF TROTZKY'S SINCERITY

Amsterdam, Feb. 14—Judging from the latest indications in the German press, much dissatisfaction and suspicion has been aroused by the latest move of Foreign Minister Trotzky. Important political and military leaders are said to be conferring to find the best solution to the puzzle.

The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin declared "on reliable information" that Trotzky's proposal in no circumstances is to be regarded as a peace offer, while it is pointed out by other papers that the Russian war theatre was mentioned especially in the official army report of Tuesday.

A Berlin telegram to the Koelnisch Volks Zeitung of Wednesday says:

"The government is not willing to continue relations with Russia on any basis whatsoever unless the present Russian government signs a regular peace treaty. As, however, it must be reckoned, for the present, at any rate, that Trotzky does not think of signing any formulated peace declaration, a situation is created which makes necessary a thorough discussion between the government and the supreme army command."

The correspondent, in an apparently inspired message, adds:

"The chancellor is resolved under no circumstances to conduct further negotiations in any neutral center and it will be the affair of the central powers to determine where such negotiations may best be held. The recall of the economic commission from Petrograd is under consideration.

"On the other hand it is evidently realized that the question of the big army of Austro-German prisoners of war in Russian territory still controlled by Petrograd, cannot be overlooked."

A telegram from Vienna to the Tageliche Rundschau says:

"It is pointed out in well-informed quarters that owing to the confusion and uncertainty of international conditions in Russia, that the central powers have adopted a cautious and waiting attitude, and that in spite of

the absence of a formal conclusion of peace, there be no hindrance to the exchange of prisoners."

All German newspapers note the fact that three hours after a message sent out announcing the issuance of a demobilization order to the Russian army another Russian message was issued ordering that circulation of this communication be stopped. It is suggested that this indicates that the Bolsheviki government no longer thinks of adhering to the declaration of foreign minister Trotzky.

The Zeitung am Mittag goes so far as to say today that there are proofs that Trotzky's promise of a Russian demobilization is a sham maneuver. It declares that reliable reports represent the bolsheviki as energetically forming a red Guard army from the remnants of the Russian army, in the hope of raising a million men to establish Bolsheviki powers in the border states.

A dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, received in Amsterdam Monday said that Russia had declared the state of war to be at an end and that the demobilization of the Russian armies on all fronts had been ordered demobilized.

Russia, it was added, did not sign a formal peace treaty with the central powers.

WILL TRY NEGROES WHO WERE IN HOUSTON

El Paso, Feb. 14—Brigadier General Poore announced today he had been appointed to head the court which will try 44 negroes of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry on charges of murder, mutiny, assault and wilful disobedience of orders, all growing out of the rioting in Houston, Tex., on the night of August 23. The trial will open at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Monday. The other members of the court will be:

Colonel W. B. Farr, Colonel Robert C. Williams, Lieutenant Colonel John H. Page, Jr., Colonel Ferrard Sayre, Colonel John C. Waterman, Colonel Harry Bishop, Colonel Frederick R. Day, Colonel Willard D. Newbill, Colonel Henry Ferguson, Lieutenant Colonel John J. Miller and Lieutenant Colonel James Goether.

The negroes to be tried were taken from Fort Bliss prison stockade recently and are now at Fort Sam Houston.

Major D. V. Sutphin will be the judge advocate, Major Thos. Finley, assistant judge advocate, Major Harry Grier attorney for the defendants.

WILL CLASSIFY LANDS

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—The classification of the lands of New Mexico and Arizona under the 640 acre homestead grazing act is being rushed by the department of the interior so that will be comprehensively covered by the survey this winter. At Santa Fe employes of the United States geological survey are busily engaged with this work. Its completion will mean a tremendous influx of settlers into New Mexico this spring and summer.

JAKE DOES HIS BIT

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—An expensive pair of French marine glasses of high power and a leather carrying case were tendered to Uncle Sam's navy by J. Levy of this city, who is probably the first man in New Mexico to respond to the call for binoculars,

WILSON'S SPEECH REFERRED TO BY ASQUITH, WHO COMMENTS IT

London, Feb. 13.—In the house of commons today former premier Asquith commenting upon President Wilson's speech to congress yesterday said the president had discriminated justly in regard to both tone and substance between the declarations of the German chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in their utterances regarding war aims. Mr. Asquith, said it would seem, as Mr. Wilson remarked, as though the military party of Germany alone rejected and would have nothing to do with peace based upon the lines which in principle, at any rate, all the rest of the world was ready to accept. The former premier asserted that nothing had been done or left undone which had in the least shaken the confidence of the nation in Field Marshal Haig, the commander in France and Belgium and in General Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, at army headquarters.

Addressing the house of commons today Premier Lloyd George said he had read with profound disappointment the replies given to President Wilson and to the declarations of the British government by Count Hertling, the German chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. The premier added it was perfectly true that as regarded the tone there was a great deal of difference between the speeches, and he wished he could believe there was difference in the substance.

Lloyd George said the government stood by the considered declaration made at the meetings with the trade unions representatives early this year.

The government, he added, did not recede in the least from its war aims as they had been stated. It was no use, he said, crying peace when there was no peace.

Regarding the supreme war council Lloyd George said it was impossible to make a statement as to the decision it reached without giving information to the enemy. The premier said he would like any member to point out any thing in the speeches of Count Czernin or Count von Hertling which possibly could be regarded as proof that the central powers were prepared to make peace on terms which could be regarded as just and reasonable.

Germany's action regarding Russia, the premier pointed out, proved that her declaration regarding no annexations had no real meaning. No answer had been given regarding Belgium that could be regarded as satisfactory, he declared. No answer had been given regarding Poland or France, with her legitimate claims for the restoration of her lost provinces; not a word had been said about the men of Italian race and Tongue now under the austrian yoke. Until there was some better proof than had been provided in any of the speeches to which he referred that the central powers were prepared to consider the aims and ideals for which the allies were fighting, said Mr. Lloyd George, it will be the nation's regrettable duty to go on and make preparations necessary in order to establish international right.

It was true that he had stated in

November, he continued, that it was not intended that the supreme war council should have executive function but since Russia had gone from the war and a number of German divisions had been brought to the western front from the east. The situation had become much more menacing, and the allies had met at Versailles to consider the best methods of meeting the menace.

The premier said that if the house of commons was not satisfied with the conduct of the war, the only way was to change the government. Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson, he added, were present at the session of the supreme war council and approved its decision. The premier declared that Germany's violation of her agreement not to move troops from the eastern front had to be borne in mind when there was any discussion of terms of peace, because it had a real bearing upon guarantees. The situation had been changed completely by those reinforcements, he asserted.

The premier requested the house not to press the government regarding the arrangements made for countering the coming blow of the Germans. Upon the decision of the supreme council, he reminded the house, depended millions of gallant lives, the honor and safety of the country and the war aims upon which the future of the world was dependent. If information in this particular were to be given to the enemy, he would prefer that the responsibility rest upon other shoulders.

It was essential that the whole strength of the allied armies of France, Great Britain, America and Italy should be made available for the point where the blow would come. Arrangements should be made under which the allies would treat their army as one to meet the danger and menace wherever it should come.

Washington, Feb. 13.—With 164 American soldiers of the Tuscania known to be dead and buried on the Scottish coast, an unofficial estimate today places the total loss of American troops at 267. After eliminating from the passenger list the names of the survivors and the identified dead and accounting for 33 unidentified dead, 136 soldiers still are not accounted for and it is believed they were lost. The partial list of the Tuscania's dead, sent by the Associated Press correspondent from a Scottish seaport today as having been buried on the Scottish coast, is the first definite information to reach relatives of the soldiers who have not been reported in the lists of survivors. War department officials have been helpless to answer appeals for information regarding soldiers unreported. Of the 164 American dead which have been buried in Scotland it was not possible to identify 33 of the soldiers who undoubtedly were disfigured beyond recognition and had nothing on them by which to determine who they were. Of the names of the 131 soldiers sent from Scotland only 22 have been definitely located on the list compiled by the Associated Press of men whose names appeared on the passenger list but who have not been reported as survivors. Six of the 131 names show similarity with others on the missing list but three of them show no similarity. Only

122 of the 131 names, therefore have been checked off, leaving 178 names to be definitely accounted for.

Deducting the 33 unidentified American soldiers and the nine uncertain names from this list leaves 136 missing, which added to the 131 known dead shows a total loss of 267 men.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Charges that men and women employed by the Chicago packers are overworked, under paid, cursed by foremen and driven like cattle to increase the output of the plants were made today by John Kikulski, organizer for the Kikulski, organizer for the American federation of labor in testifying before Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler in the stock yards wage arbitration. The witness described the home condition of the workers as extremely pitiful in many instances and said there was much suffering during the cold weather from lack of food, fuel and wearing apparel for the children. At one point the witness suddenly stopped in his narrative to remark with emphasis:

"I only wish Mr. Armour's daughter could work in her father's plant for a while that she might know the way women employes are treated. Not that I want her to suffer as the poor women who work there do, but I would like her to know these things. These poor women have mothers interested in them just as Mr. Armour's daughter has."

TWO KILLED AT FORT WORTH

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 14.—Lieutenant Wray and Cadet Porter, at Hicksfield, were killed at noon yesterday when their plane fell. They were engaged in gunnery practice at the time of the accident.

DESERTER ARRESTED

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Lieutenant Robert Hall of the Forty-eighth United States infantry, was arrested today on charges of deserting and embezzling \$7,000 in express money orders. The officer denied the embezzlement charge and the police said he refused to discuss the desertion accusation. His arrest was made upon advices from Sheriff W. G. Hutton of Little Rock, Ark., where Hall had been stationed. The police said he was in civilian clothes at the time of his arrest.

LARGEST DEFICIENCY MEASURE IN THE HISTORY OF CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 14.—A billion dollars urgent deficiency appropriation bill, the largest of its kind in the history of congress, although cut a half billion from original estimates, was favorably reported to the house today by Chairman Sherley of the appropriations committee. The bill provides for the immediate needs of the war, navy and other departments.

Among the amounts asked for various military activities was a total of almost \$81,000,000 for mountain, field and siege artillery in addition to more than \$1,000,000 already spent additional.

The testimony of Colonel Ames, of the ordnance department said that the total amount available for this purpose since the beginning of the war under direct appropriation and contract authorization was \$1,816,000,

of which amount orders have been placed requiring ultimate expenditures of \$1,252,000,000, leaving still available \$564,000,000. He said the \$1,816,000,000 was intended to supply ammunition, upon revised estimates of the quantities needed for two million men including the ammunition needed for the light trench mortars. He said the \$81,000,000 additional asked is the result of the change in the military program including new requirements for a large number of shells, for ammunition for guns mounted on tanks, and \$7,000,000 for a plant designed for the filling of projectiles with gases, and \$2,000,000 for a plant for the same purpose to be erected in France.

At his examination before, Chairman Sherley's report said, General Wheeler of the ordnance bureau brought out that the government has an agreement with the French to supply artillery and ammunition to a certain number of American troops arriving in France, but after these units are supplied the United States would fully equip additional troops. America's resources, General Wheeler testified, were sufficient to meet all war needs. He asserted the war department had a billion dollars worth of ammunition contracts.

Major General Squier, chief signal officer, testified the signal corps had spent or obligated the \$640,000,000 appropriated to carry out its airplane program and has incurred obligations that will equal \$90,000,000 in addition and may go beyond that for the present fiscal year. He asked \$277,000,000 to procure bombs for the airplanes.

Federal food administrator Hoover said the combined food and fuel administrators so far have had total appropriations of \$5,515,000 out of which there had been an actual expenditure of \$1,985,429 and there are now outstanding obligations of \$2,272,383 leaving \$1,257,950 balance. Later Hoover testified that the food administration is directing the buying of \$160,000,000 of food stuffs a month for the allies alone.

Fuel administrator Garfield denied to the committee he had advised people not to buy coal last summer and explained that what he advised was to buy all the coal needed but not to go into the market to buy in excess of needs and thus add to the transportation difficulties.

Provost Marshal General Crowder in asking an additional \$10,000,000 for draft registration and selection, testified that there is a complete registration already of all aliens, including enemy aliens, between 21 and 30 and that on June 5 there were 1,200,000 aliens—not enemy aliens—between the draft ages of 21 and 30.

MEETING OF WOOL GROWERS

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 14.—Plans to keep the sheep growing and wool industry of this section running on "high" during the period of the war are to be perfected by the Tristate Wool Growers' association at its annual convention which began its sessions here today.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE

Helena, Mont., Feb. 14.—Called together by proclamation of Governor Stewart the two houses of the Montana legislature convened today for a special wartime session.

MILLERS AND DEALERS ARE WAR INTEREST IN STOCK RAISING MEANS BIG CONVENTION

On January 30, 1918, this office issued a modification of the fifty-fifty rule requiring wholesalers to sell to retailers in the proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other named cereal substitutes, and the retailer sell on the same basis to consumer. Manufacturers of flour also come under the rule.

This modification of the above rule is hereby revoked and after this date all persons affected or coming within the wheat conservation rules, as issued by the food administration, at Washington, shall comply with the rule absolutely and in each sale of wheat flour shall require the purchaser to take an equal amount in pounds of wheat substitutes.

The only authorized wheat substitutes, under this rule are: Hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn starch, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour, barley flour and feterita flour and meals.

Potatoes, beans and rice and not authorized substitutes. A corrected message from food administration states that rice can be shipped to allies.

This office will assist our merchants in every way possible to procure the authorized substitutes and priority in shipments.

We ask our mills in New Mexico, if they are not already equipped to do so, to provide the necessary means of grinding corn and barley especially. If they have any difficulty in securing corn or barley we will assist them in procuring it.

The fifty-fifty rule is a war measure. It is not an arbitrary rule but one of necessity.

RALPH C. ELY,

Federal Food Administrator for New Mexico.

Santa Fe, Feb. 9.—Governor W. E. Lindsey, who is averaging something like one proclamation a day, issued an appeal today on behalf of the pinto bean, calling attention to the fact that science declares it to be an excellent substitute for meat, one pound of pinto beans being equivalent in nutriment to two pounds of round steak, a dozen and a half of eggs or four and a half pounds of raw potatoes, or five pints of milk. He also points out that the pinto bean is superior to the navy and the lima beans and hotels and restaurants especially are urged to give the pinto bean a reputation that will enhance its value in the eyes of the world.

A conference of New Mexico bean growers has been called to meet at Santa Fe on Monday with State Food Administrator Ralph C. Ely, who has just returned from Washington. Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, director of home economics for the state food administration, will go to Washington this week to attend a food conference, at which she will make propaganda for the pinto bean.

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.

Santa Fe, Feb. 6.—Six hundred head of cattle were contributed by New Mexico the past year to solve the food problem for the nation, according to the State Council of Defense. Almost 2,000,000 head of sheep, 20,000,000 pounds of wool, 100,000 horses, hogs, poultry, dairy products and even jack rabbits were contributed in addition, to a total value of \$50,000,000 or more. Contrary to popular impression, New Mexico raises three to four times as much food as it needs for itself. "Food will win the War," and this state in addition to giving an enormous surplus to feed the nations and the allies, the total food productions on range and farm last year totaling \$100,000,000 or at least three times as much as the state consumes. The greatest single contribution was made by the cattlemen and that in products most needed.

This is one of the reasons for the convention next month at Las Vegas of the Cattle and Horsegrower's Association being of such transcendent importance at this time. The cattlemen from every county of the State will be there and will give their aid toward solving problems of range, of winter feeding, of marketing, of increasing the food supply by pressing into service every bit of grazing and feed that are procurable. The cattlemen will also present their grievances and will air their differences, for such exist. They are heavily taxed on grazing lands as well as on cattle and contribute to state revenues. They are hampered by laws and regulations at times and often lack protection to which they are entitled. It will be an earnest gathering and the state's chief officials as well as experts and delegates from the Federal government will attend. There will also be some time for entertainment, for play, for sport and every one knows that a cattlemen's convention never lacks for diversions and amusements.

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.

CAPTAIN HERRING PROMOTED

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—Captain Harry T. Herring, former adjutant general of New Mexico, has been advanced to the rank of major in the army. His headquarters at present are at Indianapolis and he is in charge of the automobile inspection for the federal government, a task which takes him to several automobile manufacturing centers of the United States at frequent intervals.

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.

TRIBUTE TO THE CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE

(Written for the Guardian)

Oh wonderful Canadians, a world in silence stands,

To view the deeds of valor wrought, by your unerring hands;

Ye sons of the Dominion, our hearts with pride run o'er,

When victories achieved by you resound from shore to shore.

You come—oh "flower of manhood" from Prince Edward Isle petite.

The garden of St. Lawrence Gulf, with ocean kissed feet—

From Acadia and New Brunswick I see your columns rise,

From western plains—rockbound coasts, where mountains pierce the skies.

We know you will not falter, in that blood-red land of France,

Where fortresses impregnable ne'er checked your sure advance;

For the "living dead" are calling, and the "dead alive" shall hear,

Your courage shall inspire them, and drive out crippling fear.

Fight on, fight on Canadian, fearless, strong and brave,

The tyrant ne'er existed who could a world enslave;

And yet a little longer by truth and justice led

Victory shall crown you all the living and the dead.

Great God of all creation, look on this gallant band;

We beseech Thee, Father—hold them in the hollow of Thy hand.

Thy all-seeing eye shall guide them until the world shall see

The triumph of democracy, the freedom of the sea.

—Maude Manderson DesMarais.

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.

CLASSIFYING PEACE TALKERS

London, Feb. 11.—Speaking of Germany's war aims and dangers of a premature peace, Lord Denbigh described the people who are out for peace at any price and certain others as in class "Z", separating them as follows:

"The Z 1's are those who are ignorant of the situation and do not know what they are talking about.

"The Z 2's are utter rotters, men who want the war to end because they cannot get margarine or because their beer is thin.

"The Z 3's are the enemy agents in the pay of Germany, trying to lower the morale of the soldiers and the people."

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.



Coughing Tires the Old

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

Foley's Honey and Tar

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

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

SOLD EVERYWHERE

NEW MEXICO STATESMAN UNABLE TO MUSTER NEEDED VOTES

Washington, Feb. 9.—No effort will be made to call up the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment in the senate until sufficient votes for its passage has been secured.

When this will be, Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the woman suffrage committee, today refused to predict, but declared that at present sentiment in favor of the resolution was being permitted to crystallize and its ultimate success was assured.

Senator Jones discussed the resolution with President Wilson this week and it was said the conclusion was reached not to bring the measure before the senate for debate at present. The president approves it as he did also when the house passed it. Supporters of the resolution admit they are still short four votes in the senate.

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.

ELEPHANT BUTTE GETTING FULL

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Enough water is stored in the Elephant Butte reservoir to irrigate every acre under ditch in New Mexico, or in other words to cover half a million acres a foot deep. Yet, the reclamation service has not raised its embargo forbidding the construction of irrigation works on the Rio Grande or any of its tributaries. Water for spring irrigation under the Elephant Butte dam will be released February 15.

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.

EUROPEAN WAR

SAMMIES HAVE NARROW ESCAPE IN NO MAN'S LAND WHEN CANINE BARKS

The Germans are using dogs in their front lines to warn them of the approach of patrols.

A German dog "listener" early this morning prevented one of our patrols from executing a daring stroke. Two corporals who were concerned in it have been mentioned in official reports for their spirit and coolness. Accompanied by two privates, the corporals left a large patrol in a certain place in an abandoned trench in No. Mans land last midnight and went on to the German lines. They first found a smooth wire barrier, which had been shot to pieces by the American fire. Fifteen yards further on they came upon German entanglements of wire 20 feet deep with four-pointed barbed wire. The men were inspecting an opening in the wire when a dog, apparently chained to the other side, began to bark. A dug-out door opened quickly in a trench and a gruff voice was heard to say "Fertig" meaning (ready.) Suddenly a brilliant rocket went up and the Americans threw themselves flat on the ground just as a machine gun began to spit bullets in their direction. A few feet away a heavy object struck the ground. This was found later to be a bomb which had been hurled from the German trench. The corporals stayed where they were for some time and listened to the German soldiers talk among themselves. One of the corporals knows German and speaks it so that what the Germans said was understood. After the Germans retired again to their dugout, the small patrol rejoined the large one which soon after was the target for 15 to 20 German shells but not one was hit.

Mumps again have appeared in the trenches. A number of soldiers are afflicted as is one member of the corps of newspaper correspondents.

Madrid, Feb. 9.—Official announcement was made today that the Spanish steamship Sebastian of 4,500 tons has been torpedoed while on a voyage to New York. The crew was saved.

The Italian steamer Duca di Genova of 7,893 tons gross has been torpedoed. It is reported the vessel was sunk only a mile off Murviendro beach.

The Spanish minister of marine has asked the Valencia authorities to make a detailed report of the incident. If the sinking is confirmed a protest will be forwarded to Berlin. The Spanish press considers the case an extremely serious one.

Rome, Feb. 9.—The Italian defeat of last October on the Isonzo front and the circumstances attending thereto are to be inquired into by a committee named by the cabinet. This announcement, in the shape of a note issued by the Stefani News agency, says that following the appearance of a committee to inquire into the military events of the end of October, 1917, the cabinet decided that General Cadorna, former chief of staff, General Perro, under chief of the general staff, and General Capello shall remain at the disposal of the minis-

ter of war without any reduction in rank to enable them to furnish the committee with all the facts likely to be useful to it.

General Gaetano Giardino, chief of staff to General Diaz, has been detailed to attend the meetings of the supreme war council at Versailles.

ARMY ON RUSSIAN FRONT CAN NOW BE SENT TO WESTERN SECTOR

Russia has declared herself out of the war. Without formally signing a peace treaty she has, through her representatives at Brest-Litovsk declared the state of war with the central powers at an end and ordered her troops on all fronts demobilized.

This news, coming through Berlin today followed the announcement of the signing of a peace with the Ukraine. With Rumania isolated and helpless, the war on the eastern front may now be said to be at an end. Peace negotiations between the central powers and the Bolsheviki government which seized power in Petrograd in November, were opened on December 23 last after the way had been paved by the signing of an armistice on December 4. Many times reported broken, the negotiations have been in progress with brief intervals ever since, culminating in the announcement of today.

It has been recognized quite generally that some such conclusion as that now reached was probably inevitable, as Russia through interior disorganization, had virtually put it out of her power to continue the fight. The Bolsheviki, moreover, have held up to their people the idea that the peoples of the central powers would not permit further attacks by their armies upon the Russian proletariat and that these powers and in fact the entire world would soon be in the throes of a revolution similar to that of the proletariat in Russia, in which the established order would be overthrown and which they call democratic peoples governments set up.

In France where the American forces recently have engaged the enemy in minor battles the violence of artillery action is daily increasing. On both sides of the Meuse and Vosges the French and Germans are engaged in an artillery duel, while frequent enemy raids in French positions are reported, the most recent in the region of Dourevilles having failed.

Details of the encounter on Friday night with the Superior German forces in the region of St. Michael shows that every American fought desperately to overcome the larger force of the enemy. Suddenly coming upon the Germans in No Man's land the little party of fourteen Americans quickly changed formation and in the minute and a half that followed before the enemy retreated, the rifle gave way to hand grenades and automatics, so close were the combatants. On Saturday, an American artilleryman was killed by shell fire and five others wounded.

As on other fronts the big guns are bearing the brunt of the work in Italy. On the Asiago plateau and west of Monte Grapha artillery duels are reported to be lively. Advanced Italian posts repulsed the two raids south of Laone-chiese,

PRESIDENT WILSON SPURNS VON HERTLING'S TALK

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson, addressing congress in joint session at 12:30 o'clock today replied to the recent speeches by German Chancellor von Hertling and the Austrian Foreign Minister Czernin.

Chancellor von Hertling's statement, the president said, was very vague and confusing and leads to practically no conclusion. It was very different in tone from that of Count Czernin's which the president said has a very friendly tone.

All the way through the president drew a parallel between the pronouncements of Chancellor Hertling and Foreign Minister Czernin and his hearers drew the conclusion that the president decidedly considered Czernin's utterances as being more favorable than Hertling's. Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them," said the president. "Count Czernin probably would have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassment of Austria's alliances and of her dependence on Germany."

Again, the president reiterated that the United States was in the war and would put forth its whole strength "in the war of emancipation." The test of whether it is possible for the belligerents to go on comparing views, the president said, was simple and obvious and the principles to be applied, he said, were as follows:

"1. Each part of the final settlement must be based upon essential justice to bring a permanent peace.

"2. Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels to establish a balance of power.

Approval of President Wilson's speech was expressed by many members of both houses, who thought it opportune and the essence of a permanent peace.

Senator Reed, democrat, thought it a "shrewd move to dissolve Germany and Austria."

"I regard the speech as an interpretation of the speech of January 8," said Senator Johnson, republican, of California.

"I could not have subscribed to all of the president's utterances of January 8. I am delighted with most of today's speech and its modification of some of the statements of the president's war aims address. Without at all criticising any other message, I am sure today's expresses more closely America's thought and America's hopes in this war and brings us much nearer to peace."

"The address plainly, while spoken to the house, was not addressed to it; it was addressed to the chancellors of Germany and Austria."

The president reiterated that the United States had no desire to interfere in European affairs and "would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon other peoples."

NEW COUNTIES FINANCES

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—DeBaca and Lea counties have made their first annual reports to the state tax commission. DeBaca reports tax collections of \$44,943.68 and expenditures of \$40,025.99 during the past fiscal year, and Lea reports collections of \$9,307.92 and payments of \$797.77.

WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED STOPPING HENEY FROM FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Judge Francis E. Baker of the United States circuit court of appeals today granted a writ of error and supersedeas to Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift and Company which will prevent the government from making further search of Veeder's vault for evidence alleged to have been used in the commission of felonies until after March 1. Judge Baker held that the case was a reviewable and that the defendants have right to an appeal. He then issued the supersedeas. Arguments in the case will be heard by the United States circuit court of appeals March 1.

ASK FOR INCREASE OF ONE DOLLAR AND SHORT HOURS

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Testifying that employes of the five leading packing companies are both overworked and underpaid, Albert Peterson, an official of the stationary Engineers Labor union, took the stand today in the hearing before federal Judge Samuel Alschuler to settle the wage and working disputes between the packers and employes. Peterson testified that stationary engineers are working 12 hours daily at each of the five plants and that the average wage scale is 42½ cents an hour. This wage, he said, is much lower than that paid union engineers in practically every industry in which they are employed.

S. C. Frazee, superintendent of the Wilson and Company packing plant, who testified at a previous hearing, recalled to the stand by attorney Frank P. Walsh, representing the employes, admitted that the wage scale in operation now is practically the same in all of the five packing plants but denied that the prices were fixed by conferences between representatives of the five concerns.

The men are seeking a wage increase of \$1.00 per day with an eight hour day. Several women, wives and widows of packing house employes, were expected to testify later today concerning conditions under which they live.

EASTERN CITIES WILL HAVE FAST EXTRA POSTAGE SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 12.—Establishment of an airplane mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York during the coming summer was indicated today when the post-office department called for bids on five airplanes for that service. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for use in establishing aerial mail service. Each airplane will be required to carry 300 pounds of mail a distance of not less than 200 miles without stop, at a maximum speed with a full load of 100 miles an hour a minimum speed of 45 miles and a climbing speed of 6,000 feet in 10 minutes.

A special postage rate is contemplated of 25 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. It is planned to maintain a permanent service on regular schedule.

No. Maude, dear; there is no similarity between a thirst for knowledge and water on the brain.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

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"The Committee on Public Information has grown to be a world organization. Not only does it touch every part of the great machinery that co-ordinates the forces of America for victory, but it carries the meanings and purposes of America to all peoples, making the fight for public opinion in every country." These modest words come from George Creel, whose official title is "Civilian Chairman" of the committee whose scope he so shrinkingly lays bare; and they are contained in a letter which he wrote President Wilson and which drew from the White House words of almost equal praise. In the midst of an effort to speed up the production of guns, ammunition, material of war so that we can take from the bent backs of our allies in the trenches some of the burden which they have borne in our interest for more than three years, it is gratifying to be told how George Creel—single-handed and alone, except for the 250 paid employes whom he admits his committee has—is carrying "the meanings and purposes of America to all peoples." What the country really wants is some agency which will carry its meanings and purposes to our allies and to our enemies, especially to our enemies. George Creel can never do this. A lot of guns and a lot of ammunition and a lot of soldiers can.

"From the standpoint of the tariff wages per man here compared with wages per man in foreign countries are relatively of small significance," declares W. S. Culbertson, United States tariff-commissioner, in an article written for the New York Journal of Commerce on the chemical industry. The wages paid in the chemical industries of the United States, compared with those paid in Germany, will average up about three to one. The efficiency of the German factories can hardly be duplicated, certainly not excelled. The American public can judge what to expect in the way of tariff revision if left to men responsible for such an expression as the above quoted. Certainly there is something more than "small significance" in such a wage-scale disparity.

The condition of American prisoners who may be sent to German prison camps is occupying the attention of Representative Stuart F. Reed of West Virginia. He is making inquiry

as to what extent Germany is likely to co-operate in letting the United States, or the prisoners' friends in this country alleviate their condition. Any steps that the government may take to compel proper treatment of our men in Germany will receive the hearty support of Mr. Reed.

(Milwaukee Journal)

About two years ago, a man of excellent ability was forced, by reason of his age, to accept a menial job with a large manufacturing company. He was physically fit and mentally active, but 45 years old. His matured energy was considered worth only \$20 a week by his reluctant employer. It was argued that a man without a position at his age must necessarily be of little value to a progressive business house. Two years ago the generality of business houses were of this opinion.

Today thousands of our younger business men have gone or are about to go to war. Their places are in many cases not yet filled. Some manufacturers have reluctantly let down the barriers against age and accepted older men than is their custom. These manufacturers are astonished. They have discovered that older men, taken in the aggregate, do more work than the young men they used to employ.

The man mentioned above is now a highly-valued member of his house, drawing a salary of \$100 a week, and is assured of steady work and a pension in later years. His present employer is so much delighted with him that he means to take the first vacation he has dared enjoy in 15 years.

The war has taught us much. It has taught that youthful energy is essential to some things. But it has also taught that maturity brings with it an equilibrium, a poise, which likewise has its advantage.

Judging from the way the democratic press is going after Colonel Roosevelt, there is some fear in that quarter that he will be the next republican candidate for president.

The next campaign slogan promises to be not "He kept us out of war" but that "He will get us out of war," and the man it will be said of never was too proud to fight.

To be heard almost anywhere: "I never was a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, but—"

\$50,000 to Destroy Prairie Dogs, Coyotes and Other Huns

County Agent M. R. Gonzalez has been advised by the state council of defense, that through the co-operation of the department of agriculture \$50,000 is available for work in the destruction of wild animals, prairie dogs and other rodents. The letter follows.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 14—An agreement has been entered into between the New Mexico council of defense, the New Mexico college of agriculture, and the United States Biological survey, for the expenditure of \$50,000, one half furnished by the department of agriculture, and one-half by the state council of defense, for carrying on demonstration work in New Mexico for destroying predatory wild animals, prairie dogs, and other noxious rodents. \$30,000 is to be used for rodent campaign, and \$20,000 for predatory animal work.

Under this agreement the work is to be entirely under the direction of the United States biological survey. The man in charge of the field work of that bureau will be here about February 15 to arrange plans for carrying on the work in different counties. He will commence in the southern part of the state, probably in Eddy county, about March 1.

In order to arrange the plans for such work as can be done in your county, it is necessary that definite information be furnished as to the areas infested with prairie dogs and other rodents, and also as to the wild animals. We have received no response to the letter written you on January 24, asking for this information, and we hope you will be able to furnish the necessary data promptly so that your county will receive the benefit of the expenditure of a portion of this money.

It is desired to have a county map, with the areas where prairie dogs are thickest noted on the map, with such information as you can furnish of the number of farms and areas of productive farm lands now being used for growing crops in the different districts shown on the map. We would also like to have an estimate of the average number of prairie dogs per acre, or rather the number of live holes per acre, in the infested districts. Also such information as you can give as to the damage done by predatory wild animals in different parts of the county.

I realize that this information is difficult to obtain, and can only be given approximately, but in order to arrange the plans for the work, it is absolutely necessary to have such information, and it should be furnished immediately so that plans for work in your county will not be too long delayed.

As this money is furnished by the United States government and the state, it is proper that the rodent appropriations be used mostly for destroying rodents upon public lands and upon lands belonging to farmers who are not able to purchase the poison. The immediate purpose being to save food crops and grass for pasturing live stock, in order to help win the war, it is proper that the areas treated be those surrounding

producing farms and the best grazing lands.

The money available is not nearly enough to cover all the rodent infested areas of the state, and therefore it is hoped that farmers, stockmen and landowners who are able to do so, will join in the campaign and purchase poison ingredients so as to have the prairie dogs killed on their lands. It may be that the biological survey experts will arrange with such owners to have demonstration work done on their lands by the experts and volunteer force, and that the owners will pay for the poison and oats and arrange to have the work continued by their own employes.

Dr. A. D. Crile, president of the New Mexico college of agriculture, has taken a great deal of interest in this work, and it was through his efforts that the money was appropriated for this work by the department of agriculture. He has promised to arrange to have the poison mixtures prepared at the college for destroying different kinds of rodents and animals, so that it can be sold and shipped in convenient packages to owners practically at cost, with full directions for mixing with grain or preparing the baits.

The poison ingredients are very high priced now, and in order to accomplish as much as possible with the limited amount of money that can be allotted for work in each county, we hope the oats for the prairie dog mixture can be donated by farmers, ranchmen, merchants, bankers and others interested in helping with this patriotic campaign.

We wish you would try to get contributions of oats for this purpose. If you can furnish us the map, with infested areas designated, and estimate of the number of live holes per acre, we will try to have the biological survey officials make the allotment for your county and state the quantity of oats required. In some of the counties the council of defense have practically promised that oats will be furnished, that automobiles and wagons will be provided, that a force of volunteers will be provided to do the work under command of experts of the biological survey, and that the people in the districts where the work is to be done will provide meals and lodging for the men of the force, all free of charge, so that the money allotted to the county will all be used for poison and the salaries of the government experts.

We earnestly urge you to call a meeting of your council, and consult with the county officials, and well informed stockmen and farmers, to get up and send us the information required, as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES SPRINGER,

Chairman Executive Committee New

War is full of surprises. Here's Jim Reed, of Missouri, standing by the president on the war cabinet proposition.

We are willing to do without everything but victory!

Save Money! Buy Stamps! Do Your Part to Win War

To encourage small and continuous savings, absolutely essential to victory, the government is now selling two kinds of stamps:

A. \$5 War Savings Stamps (to be affixed to a war-saving certificate.).

B. 25-cent United States Thrift Stamps (to be affixed to a Thrift Card.)

The sale began December 3, 1917, and is to continue throughout 1918 unless the issue is all taken up before the end of the year.

Postoffices, banks, and authorized agencies, such as stores and offices, all serving without compensation, are the distributors.

This sale is directed by the treasury department, under authority of the same act of congress under which the second Liberty loan was floated; the act having authorized an aggregate of two billion dollars of war-savings certificates.

A War-Saving certificate is a pocket folder with a space for 20 War-Saving stamps. This certificate, in accordance with the number of stamps affixed, and not the loose stamp itself, expresses the government obligation.

A certificate may be had free with the purchase of a stamp or stamps (but can not be otherwise obtained). At the time of purchase the owner's name and address must be written on the certificate (whether registered or not) by the agent making the sale.

As more stamps are purchased, they should be pasted upon the certificate. When the 20 spaces have been filled with stamps, a new certificate should be secured.

Purchase Price

During December, 1917, and January, 1918, War-Savings Stamps are sold for \$4.12; with 1 cent additional for each month thereafter during 1918, i. e., February \$4.13, March \$4.14, etc., and December \$4.23.

Interest

On and after January 1, 1923, on 10 days' written notice, the government will redeem all certificates at the price of \$5 for each War-Savings Stamp affixed. This represents the average 1918 purchase price of each stamp, plus interest at 4 per cent compounded quarterly.

Money back with interest on these certificates any time on 10 days' written notice to any money-order post-office. The owner gets what he paid plus 1 cent per month for each war-savings stamp for each month the stamp is held. This represents slightly less than 3 per cent simple interest, as against 4 per cent compounded if held to maturity.

Only the certificates, not loose stamps, may be redeemed, and the entire certificate must be cashed at one time. It is desired the stamps will be bought for the purpose of a five-year investment, and that they be not cashed before maturity unless the money is urgently needed.

Safety, Stability and Profit

These War-Savings certificates are as safe as any United States government bond. They can not go down in price, but must go up automatically 1 cent each month for each stamp

attached, under the government's pledge.

Safe-Keeping by Registration

Each certificate and each stamp as affixed may, if desired, be registered free at any postoffice of the first, second, or third class, or central accounting office, the government thereby making itself absolutely responsible for payment to the rightful owner. The owner's name is placed on the certificate by the agent at the time of purchase, and a registration card with the owner's name and with other data in his own handwriting is kept at the postoffice of registration. The certificate is nontransferable. Provision will be made for payment in cases of death or disability. In case of loss of registered certificate, payment will be made upon presentation of satisfactory proof of loss. These guarantees solve the problem of safe keeping, one of the chief worries of small investors and one cause for negligence in saving.

Amounts Limited

Not more than \$100 worth (maturity value) of War-Savings certificates will be sold to one person at one time, and not more than a total of \$1,000 may be held by any one person at any one time. Each member of a family, child included, may have a separate savings.

Tax Free

To small investors one may say, "These stamps are absolutely and unconditionally free from all national, state, and local taxes as long as you live."

If the total holdings by one person of securities authorized under the act of September 24, 1917 (that is, War-Savings Certificates, treasury certificates of indebtedness, and bonds of the Second Liberty loan) exceed \$5,000, then the income (never the principal) on the excess above \$5,000 is subject to excess profits and war profit taxes and to graduated additional income tax, not the normal income tax; the income on stamps can be figured only at the time they are cashed. Also if owner dies before maturity of the stamp and his estate is sufficiently large, then estate and inheritance taxes will apply.

Thrift Stamps

The 25-cent Thrift Stamps offer a means of saving for a \$5 stamp. They do not themselves bear interest. But they may be returned into an interest-bearing investment as described below.

The Thrift Card bearing the owner's name is given free with the purchase of a thrift stamp. This pocket-size card contains spaces for 16 stamps. When the card has been filled it represents \$4 (16x25 cents.) This \$4 card, together with the odd cents required, may then be used to buy a War-Savings Stamp at that month's selling price of the stamp.

Redemption Period

Thrift Stamps must be exchanged for War-Savings Stamps on or before December 31, 1918, and they are exchangeable only when attached to a Thrift card filled with 16 stamps. It

may be stated authoritatively, however, that provision will be made in some form or other so that owners of partially filled Thrift cards need suffer no loss.

OFFICERS SEARCH SPECTATORS AT JONES' MURDER TRIAL

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 13.—Deputy sheriffs today searched all spectators attending the trial of Felix R. Jones for the murder of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M. No firearms were found.

Policeman H. M. Holbrook, on duty at the Union station the night of May 17 testified to having seen Jones meet an elderly man who arrived at the station and who was called "Mr. Lyons," by Jones, according to his testimony. He said the two drove off in a car together with Jones and the old man on the back seat.

Policeman Holbrook said Jones was waiting outside the entrance to the station when the Silver City train arrived. He added:

When the crowd came through the door Jones said to an elderly man with gray hair: "How do you do, Mr. Lyons, I have my car here."

Holbrook said the elderly man carried a grip and that the automobile was covered with dust.

Miss Lucile McCormick, a long distance telephone operator, testified that she had arranged a call for a man giving the name of "Brown," on the night of May 16, the day previous to the Lyons murder. She said the call was made to the Lyons farm near Silver City, N. M. She made an effort in the courtroom to identify the defendant's voice as the same she heard over the telephone that night when the call was registered. She said Jones spoke in a lower voice than the man who made the call. The state yesterday introduced evidence to show Jones used the name of Brown in his dealings with Lyons.

Coroner J. M. Deaver told of finding Lyons's body in the foothills near here with the head and face bruised and beaten. He testified to finding an empty whiskey bottle filled with blood stained sand. He also told of finding a piece of twisted steel reinforcing near the body.

Late yesterday Mrs. Lyons, widow of the murdered man testified she received a call from El Paso for Mr. Lyons and that the voice at the El Paso end said: "I am Mr. Brown and I wish to speak to Mr. Lyons. She also testified that Jones went by the name of Brown at the time of his visits to her husband. Mrs. Lyons said she had offered \$5,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer of her husband and later increased this to \$10,000.

Interest in the trial is keen and many women are attending the sessions daily. Mrs. E. Lyons was permitted to remain in the court room despite the rule barring witnesses and she sat near Jones' family today.

Paris, Feb. 13.—Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, American Red Cross commissioner to Europe since last May, reported to General Pershing for duty with the American expeditionary forces. Major James H. Perkins thereupon formally assumed control of the American Red Cross work in Europe.

Major Murphy arrived in France on June 13, 1917, with a staff of 17 phy-

sicians. Today the total personnel in France is 2,375 of which 1,235 are paid workers and 1,050 volunteers. The Red Cross plans for the work in France and Belgium to May 1, 1918, called for the expenditure of 186,000,000 francs.

PROPER EFFORT WAS NOT MADE TO MEET WINTER CONDITIONS SAYS STONE

Washington, Feb. 13.—Lack of preparation by the railroads to meet the winter weather was the cause of the great traffic congestion, Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, today told the railroad wage commission in asking for a minimum wage of six dollars a day and penalty time and a half for overtime.

"Many roads went into the winter with no provision for taking care of their motive power," he said. "There were no coors on round houses, no means of heating. I know one instance where 25 to 30 engines were kept burning all night, using perhaps one ton of coal each an hour to keep them from freezing."

Long hours worked by railroad men, Mr. Stone denounced as a menace to public safety. He said a majority of yards were working on an eight hour shift until the movement was begun for increased wages, when the work was lengthened to enable the railroads to show larger amounts paid to employes. More than half the engineers of the country receive less than \$150 a month, he said. The employment of women in the place of men was condemned by Mr. Stone. He said women now were being used as engine wipers, cinder shovelers, lumber pilers, freight truckers and for other dirty and heavy work, although he declared there were plenty of men to fill such positions.

Wage increases approximating 33½ per cent and which Secretary Lane estimated would cost the railroads \$82,000,000 annually, were asked by J. A. Franklin, speaking for 251,000 members of shop unions. He said the increases also should apply to 260,000 non-union men not included in Secretary Lane's computations.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 13.—Second Lieutenant Peyton C. March, son of the chief of staff of the American army, following a 1,000 foot fall yesterday afternoon in his airplane, died today from his injuries. He was commissioned only a few days ago. His father, Major General Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff of the army, is on the way back to the United States.

London, Feb. 13.—The total stocks of wheat in Great Britain at the end of December last exceeded those at the end of December, 1916, by a million quarters, Andrew Bonar Law, the chancellor of the exchequer told the house of commons today.

A quarter of wheat in British terminology means 504 pounds, this excess thus figuring out 504,000,000 pounds or 8,400,000 bushels.

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—Attorney General H. L. Patton today filed formal accusation in the state supreme court against former District Attorney M. U. Vigil of Albuquerque, asking for his disbarment on the charge of embezzling \$4,500. Vigil is reported to be in Mexico.

EFFORT TO ARREST EVADERS OF DRAFT LAW RESULTS IN TRAGEDY

Tisso, Ariz., Feb. 11.—Sheriff R. F. McBride of Graham county, Under Sheriff M. B. Kempton and Deputy Kane Wootan, were murdered near Araviapa canyon yesterday morning in a battle with three men whom they were trying to arrest according to a message received here this morning from County Attorney W. R. Chambers of Safford. Poses from five counties, including two from Pima county, have taken the trail on a hunt for the men, Tom and John Powers, who are wanted on a charge of evading the draft, and Thomas Sizon, a cattleman. A battle is believed imminent near Redington.

According to the message received here Sheriff McBride and his aides were ambushed by the men when they approached the Araviapa canyon and were given little chance to defend themselves. The slayers are reported to have fled in the direction of Redington, a village on an extensive cattle ranch in the northeastern part of Pima county on the San Pedro river.

A few hours after the killing was discovered a posse started from Safford, the county seat of Graham county. Poses were also organized in Pinal, Santa Cruz and Cochise counties early this morning. A posse headed by Sheriff Miles, Chief of Police Bailey and Cattle Inspector McKinney, started from Tucson, followed in a short time by a second posse headed by Deputy Sheriff Burts.

Sizzon is a former soldier, while the Powers brothers are cattlemen and expert pistol shots. Sizzon is said to be badly wounded. Colonel L. H. Morgan, commanding military post at Fort Huachuca, has issued orders to military patrols along the border to watch for the slayers.

NO LABOR SHORTAGE

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today told the senate there is no shortage of labor in the United States, but a maladjustment of labor conditions has resulted in a slowing up of war work which can be met only when a proper adjustment is made.

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.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—The United States government has decided upon extensive improvement plans both at Fort Bayard and Camp Cody. The capacity of the sanitarium at Fort Bayard is to be doubled so that 1,500 patients can be taken care of. Orders have been issued for the construction of 36 new buildings. A pipe line is to be built from Comanche Springs, three miles north. The dairy is to be on a basis of 200 milch cows making it one of the largest in the southwest.

You can reach a man's heart through his stomach, provided the treatment doesn't go to his head.

SAYS HE IS FOR PEACE BUT IT MUST BE ON HIS OWN TERMS

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—Germany desires peace, but before it can be attained her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious, Emperor William said in reply to an address presented by the burgomaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine. The emperor's reply as given in a Berlin dispatch follows:

"We have gone through hard times. Every one has had a burden to bear—anxiety, mourning, grief, tribulation—and not the least he who stands before you. In him were combined the care and grief for the entire people in its sorrows.

"We often entered false paths. The Lord pointed out to us by a hard school the path by which we should go. The world, however, at the same time has not been on the right path. We Germans who still have ideals should work to bring about better times. We should fight for right and morality. Our Lord God wishes us to have peace but a peace wherein the world will strive to do what is right and good.

"We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved in a friendly manner with an enemy which, beaten by our armies, perceives no reason for fighting longer, extends a hand to us and receives our hands. We clasp hands. But he who will not accept peace but on the contrary declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our people must be forced to have peace. We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples but the victory of German arms must first be recognized. Our troops under the great Hindenburg will continue to win it. Then peace will come."

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today accepted the resignation of Captain R. C. Reid as a member and chairman of the state tax commission, and appointed Joseph E. Saint of Albuquerque to succeed him. The commission today mailed out the printed proceedings giving the corporation valuations, showing an increase in corporation valuations of \$13,413,619 over last year, the total being \$118,635,703 or one-third of the total assessment of the state. Grant county leads in corporation valuation, having a total of \$9,846,054, while three counties have less than a million dollars: Lea \$162,272; San Juan \$574,029 and Taos \$813,239. Valencia is second highest with \$8,542,414, then Luna \$8,424,582, then Dona Ana \$8,383,785; Colfax \$7,571,411; San Miguel \$5,961,862; Guadalupe \$5,745,643; Torrance \$5,735,877; Otero \$5,187,499; Quay \$4,998,327; McKinley \$4,522,316; Lincoln \$4,264,323; Bernalillo \$4,196,268; Socorro \$4,010,242; Santa Fe \$3,784,667; DeBaca \$3,620,134; Mora \$3,311,957; Chaves \$3,084,124; Union \$3,074,495; Curry \$3,073,871; Eddy \$2,183,603; Roosevelt \$2,088,708; Sierra \$1,927,370; Sandoval \$1,786,644; Rio Arriba \$1,759,487.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Bent district, Otero county, so the department of education is informed, after expending \$3,000 in bonds recently voted will spend \$1,500 additional on its new school house,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN OTHER BEANS AND CHEAPER THAN MEATS

"Meatless days" as they have been ordered by food administration have no doubt attracted the attention of many of us. Action is grounded particularly in attention that annoys. The New Mexico experimental station finds that the New Mexico Pinto bean is an excellent substitute for meats. One pound of pinto beans, in nutritive food value, is held to be equal to one and .63 pounds of sirloin steak; equal to 2½ pounds of round steak; equal to 18.60 eggs; equal to 4.40 pounds of raw potatoes, and equal to 2½ quarts of whole milk.

The larger number of us are just now endeavoring to attend to the important matter, sometimes annoying matter, of payment of our January bills. The current retail cost of the staple food articles above mentioned, may be obtained from the face of those bills. Examine and compare: If 12 cents is a reasonable price for one pound of pinto beans, its equal in food value in sirloin steak at 30 cents per pound will cost 45.64 cents; in round steak 46.23 cents at 23 cents per pound; in eggs 54.25 cents at 35 cents per dozen; in raw potatoes, 15.44 cents at 3½ cents per pound and in whole milk, 25 cents at five cents per pint.

New Mexico soil and climate are adapted to the production of the pinto bean. A large number of our farmers are particularly skilled in its successful cultivation. Many are anxious to undertake its extensive planting this year, provided an adequate selling price can be secured. Such price may be assured only in the creation of a larger demand which is dependent upon a more extensive consumption. When protest was entered because of price discrimination against the pinto bean and in favor of the navy and lima by the food administration, we were told to "get a reputation" for our product.

Those of our own citizens who have come from the north and the east are unaccustomed to the use of the pinto bean. Chemical analysis shows that it is superior to both the navy and the lima in food values. The very least of war time "sacrifices" will be the acquirement of the pinto bean habit.

I, therefore, appeal to the people of New Mexico that they prefer this home product. It is much cheaper than either the navy or the lima. I especially urge that hotels and restaurants throughout the state serve this bean rather than the foreign-grown and imported varieties procured at much higher cost. Thus only may the demand for and the price of the pinto be increased. Thus only may we make a reputation for it.

Having confidence that our people will undertake the matter of creating a larger demand for the pinto bean I appeal to the farmers of New Mexico that they not only continue its production as heretofore, but exert themselves to create their acreage this year. The council of state defense, aided by the county agricultural agents, will render every possible assistance in supplying clean and standard seed for their planting.

In all events, it is of the highest standard importance, that this natural product of our soil and climate, be

standardized and placed upon the market free of defective units and cleared of foreign substances. To this end, efficient threshing, separating and cleaning machinery must be procured and employed. I am informed that the presence of defective units and foreign substances in the marketed pinto bean product from this state have contributed more to defeat its more general use in the east and north than all other combined objections.

Let our farmers produce more pinto beans, standardized and cleaned, ready for the exacting consumer, and let us all bend every energy and resort to every legitimate expedient to "create a reputation for them as a standard food product in the markets of the world.

W. E. LINDSEY,
Governor of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Figures were made public today showing the actual subscription to the second Liberty loan by the counties in the tenth federal reserve district. The maximum asked from New Mexico counties in that district was \$1,660,000 and \$1,420,200 was the amount subscribed, the minimum asked having been \$996,000. Santa Fe county was the only one to exceed the maximum even after deducting the state's subscription. Union, Taos, Mora, San Juan, San Miguel fell below their minimum and Sandoval has nothing to its credit.

Colfax county subscribed \$414,950 as against its maximum of \$460,100 and its minimum of \$414,950; McKinley \$88,850 against its maximum of \$119,100 and its minimum of \$71,500; Mora \$8,900 as against its maximum of \$34,900 and minimum of \$21,000; Rio Arriba \$13,800, the exact maximum; San Juan \$28,350 as against its maximum of \$54,300 and minimum of \$32,600; San Miguel \$143,500 as against its maximum of \$437,000 and its minimum of \$262,500; Santa Fe \$693,000 as against its maximum of \$304,000 and its minimum of \$182,600; Taos \$7,150 as against its maximum of \$15,000 and its minimum of \$9,000; Union \$21,050 as against its maximum of \$221,400 and its minimum of \$132,800. A determined effort will be made during the next drive to reach especially those counties and communities which fell far behind their quota previously.

CONVICTS FOR ROADS

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Penitentiary Warden Thomas Hughes and Game Warden Theodore Rouault have returned from the Sacramento mountains and Alamogordo, making the return trip via El Paso and Las Cruces. They report that the county commissioners of Otero county have purchased a \$6,600 White automobile truck for road building and have rejected the bids for grubbing the Alamogordo-Valmont road. The work will be done by the gang of convicts which Hughes took to Alamogordo last week.

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.

FIRST CAUCUS RESULTS IN SLO- GAN "WE'LL STAND BY PRESIDENT

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senate republicans today held their first conference since the United States entered the war and discussed various administration measures, including the bill to clothe the president with board powers to co-ordinate government departments. After the conference adjourned Republican Leader Galliger issued a statement promising the support of republicans to necessary war legislation as follows: "The conference was not called for the purpose of securing party action and no such action was given. Republican senators as heretofore will give cordial support to all necessary legislation for the vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful issue."

The republicans were urged and generally agreed to take an active part in committee consideration of legislation. The war cabinet bill was not taken up. The bill to give power to the president was regarded with disfavor but senators agreed to study the measure and defer decisions.

Although no formal agreement was reached the general sentiment regarding the railroad bill as said to favor insistence upon a clause limiting government operations to some certain period after the war.

GIVES JEWELS

London, Feb. 11.—The duchess of Marlborough has given a \$25,000 collar composed of fifteen rows of the Vanderbilt pearls connected by a large diamond, to a "Children's jewel fund," for child welfare, of which she is treasurer. The work was inaugurated by prominent society women to care for needy mothers and babies, thus lowering the infant death rate and improving the conditions of living.

The Duchess has received gifts of three diamond tiaras, diamond pendants, diamond brooches and other valuable jewelry toward the establishment of 5,000 more centers for the distribution of aid. Articles of jewelry will be received at a central depot, portions being sold through a jewel dealer and the remainder disposed of at auction.

"Women throughout the country are asked to send at least one piece of jewelry, as anything from a wedding ring to a tiara is acceptable.

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.

VERY DEER MEAT

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—A fine of \$50 and costs was imposed today upon R. T. Lewis of Weed at Alamogordo, for having in his possession to buck deer carcasses. The arrest was made by Deputy Game Warden T. C. Turk,

ENLIST DAN CUPID IN RAID UPON THE BLUE- JACKETS

Base, American Flotilla in British Waters, Feb. 11.—Every part of the United States has supplied a hero in love romances that have culminated in happy marriages between American bluejackets and Blue-eyed Irish maidens since the arrival of the American destroyer forces in the south of Ireland. After the war, every part of the United States from Maine to California and from the Great Lakes to Florida will boast of an Irish bride who was wooed and won in her native land by an American sailor.

All of the brides looking forward to that happy day when they will see what their husbands so proudly proclaim as "God's country." Already the American sailor has supplied his Irish bride with all necessary documents to establish her identity as an American and some have had their property in the United States transferred to their wives as a precaution in case they lose their lives for their country.

There is the marriage of a former ranchman, Bert Adams, to Bridgett O'Rourke, whose family descends from an Irish king of that name. Adams, who is a boiler-maker on one of the destroyers, hails from Hugo, Colorado. He is now arranging to have his ranch in Colorado, deeded to his wife as a precaution in the event of his being torpedoed. His wife's relatives live in Bruce, County Limerick, and there is plenty of anecdote connected with the family's relation to the O'Rourke's of kingly fame. "I don't know anything about ranching," Mrs. Adams told the Associated Press correspondent, "but I am preparing myself for the fair land Bert has told me so much about by studying a history of Colorado."

Then there is the case of Mary Ridge, head waitress at the leading hotel here, who lost her heart to Harland G. Hitchie, a machinist's mate, first class, of Alston, Mass. She was one of the most popular girls in town. The dining room over which she presided is out of bonds to enlisted men, but Ritchie contrived to see her when she was off duty. They knew each other for four months before. Mr. Ritchie led her to the altar of the village church.

But the record for love at first sight among the Americans belong to a young seaman, Paul Valachovic by name, who used to work in the machine shop of the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y. He fell in love the first day he stepped ashore here, from his destroyer. Ada Jones, a Cork girl, was the object of Cupid's dart. After the war Valachovic is going to take her back with him to that thriving city in New York.

A few of the Americans first met their wives on visits to England. Charles Harmon Cobia of Charleston, S. C., fell in love on the beautiful Cornish riviera with Ada Gilbert, a widow of 24, whose home was in Plymouth. Another English bride is Nora Elizabeth Kitt, who married to Joseph W. Highfield of Des Moines, Iowa.

But the majority of the Americans married Irish girls who lived in the vicinity of the American naval base

and whom they met at the dance hall of the roller skating rink. Thus Doris Francis Phillips is now Mrs. Lee Vincent Flavell of Hanover, Mass., and Mary Ellen Sullivan has become the wife of Thomas A. Balschi of Mount Carmel, Pa. After the war Mary O'Keefe, who became the wife of Edward C. Turner, expects to desert the trying climate of southern Ireland, for that of sunny San Jose, Cal., which is her husband's home. William Spaulding of DeLand, Fla., has married Ester Allen, while Oral E. Cox, of Iola, Kas., won the hand of Phyllis Rose Rogers.

Among others of the American sailors who have taken to themselves a wife over here are Benjamin J. Moore of Dallas, Tex.; Elbert R. Bickingham of Pensacola, Fla.; Harry E. Holder, of Denver, Colo., and Michael J. Della Roco of Schenectady, N. Y. And the list gives promise of growing steadily.

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.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO CARE FOR CONVENTION NEXT WEEK

Roswell, N. M., Feb. 11.—Despite the fact that early indications point to 3,000 visitors for the Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's association convention to be held here March 5, 6, 7, Mayor J. H. Mullis, chairman of the executive committee, says that every visitor will be provided for.

Hundreds of the visitors are coming in cars and will bring their own bedding. This is being encouraged by the local committees and special camping and parking grounds will be provided, well situated and with plumbing and other conveniences. For those bringing their bedding but who do not wish to sleep in the open, comfortable rooms will be offered where they may utilize their bedding. Dozens of rooms in private homes will also be "mobilized" and Mayor Mullis is especially anxious that reservations be made in advance, for ladies especially, in order that they may have the more desirable rooms.

There will be something going on every minute of the three days. This is not the first time Roswell has entertained the cattlemen and every effort is being put forth to make this the most successful convention the association has every held.

At a meeting of the committee chairman held this week, most enthusiastic reports were made from every department of the work.

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.

FLIES THROUGH A BALLOON

Rome, Feb. 11.—How an aviator feels when he drives an airplane through a flaming observation balloon is described by Giovanni Ancillotto, an Italian airman who demolished an Austrian balloon in that fashion in an air conflict at Rustigne.

The balloon was guarded by three Austrian chaser airplanes. These were engaged by three Italian fighting machines while Ancillotto dived straight at the balloon, at which he opened fire with incendiary bullets at a range of about 20 yards. At the same moment he suddenly realized the danger he was in, for it was clearly impossible for him to avoid collision with the now flaming balloon.

"I thought to myself, it means death," he says in his report. "I closed my eyes and waited. Barely a second passed before I felt a shock; there was a sound of tearing flames rushed across my face. I opened my eye and found myself a few dozen yards from the ground."

"I started my engines, steadied the machine, glanced at the wings in fear that their support would fail me. They were trembling as though broken and were carrying some tattered pieces of stuff. But they held; the propeller turned, and the airplane gradually gaining speed, glided toward the Italian lines. A few minutes later I alighted at my camp."

Examination of the machine showed that it had passed clean through the burning balloon. In the shock of collision the wings had actually been broken in the middle, but were held together by the support of the machine gun.

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.

LANDS SELL WELL

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—Prices running from \$5 to \$10 an acre were obtained yesterday for state lands at Santa Rosa. A total of 3,500 acres was sold at auction.

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.

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—The department of education has received word that Byron J. Read, for the past two years superintendent of schools of Silver City, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Miss Lela Manville, principal of the New Mexico Normal training school. Read was formerly principal of the Las Vegas schools and has not yet announced what plans for the future are.

You never can tell. It's sometimes the things a man doesn't do that enable him to get ahead.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS MORE SHIPBUILDERS

Washington, Feb. 13.—This war cannot be won without ships. Until the deficiency is remedied, it will not be possible to send the required number of troops to Europe, and then to keep them furnished with supplies, equipment, arms and munitions. Yards are being made ready, material assembled and money is available, which reduces the government's problem to a single item: men. But that item is the most important of all.

Walter S. Gifford, managing director of the council of national defense, has made the following appeal, by telegraph, to the chairmen of the several state councils of defense:

"The workers that are going to build the nation's ships are scattered across the United States. Our immediate problem is to carry to them the message that to win the war our first need is ships, and to build ships our first need is labor. We must have the skilled, steady man, mature in character and perhaps in years, who is willing to move his family from a cherished home and break up comfortable habits and fond associations for a new abode; who is willing to make these sacrifices because he realizes that the success of this nation and the allies is at stake and only his work, earnest and enthusiastic, can bring an early victory to the great cause of liberty.

To reach these men and inspire them to patriotic effort is the particular task of the state councils of defense, with their 5,000 local councils covering all the important industrial centers in the United States. They are peculiarly fitted for this work. They not only reach into every factory town, but they come into personal contact with skilled labor. It will be their duty to rouse every competent artisan in the country.

"The states have already entered enthusiastically into the campaign. Before it is over, we intend to have not only 50,000 workmen ready to serve in the ship yards, but so many more than that, that the nation can select the best; that as the need for workers grows, the yards will fill with a band of steady, earnest toilers, who are putting their hearts and their muscle into their jobs for the sake of their country."

HAS WORKERS IN EVERY STORE AND SHOP IN CITY

While War Savings committee are now hard at work in almost every county in New Mexico, it has remained for Mrs. Roy Prentice, chairman of the San Miguel county committee to set a mark in organization and hard-striking, effective work which is attracting attention among the workers all over the state. Mrs. Prentice has refused to be satisfied with any perfunctory campaign to inaugurate and encourage the purchase of thrift and war savings stamps. She has gone at her work as if erecting an important private business organization, and is getting results accordingly. In each of the larger business firms in Las Vegas she selected a Thrift and War Savings stamp representative, and also in the railroad yards and shops, in each of the fra-

ternal orders and in other organizations. She has also secured the assistance of one woman in Las Vegas to make a systematic campaign in every house in that street, to the end that every person in every home in Las Vegas shall by March 1st at least have begun to save and serve by the purchase of at least one thrift stamp. Among concerns and individuals of means she is organizing limit clubs, those pledging themselves to save \$1,000 and invest it in thrift stamps during 1918; others who will agree to save \$500 and so on down to \$100.

"When I told that New Mexico must invest \$7,000,000 in War Savings stamps during 1918", said a leading Las Vegas merchant today, I was convinced it couldn't be done. But organization like that Mrs. Prentice is forming will put Las Vegas far over the quota and if followed in other counties, will make the seven million dollar limit easy of attainment. It's splendid work not only for our children, but for the men and women of New Mexico who must take the lead in this fine campaign to save and serve."

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—During January Secretary of State Antonio Lucero collected \$61,287 in automobile licenses as against \$45,438. In other words, war has brought such prosperity to New Mexico that one-third more automobiles are owned in the state today than a year ago, which augurs well for the Liberty loan drive that is to come next month. Today the automobile license money was distributed, \$27,731 going into the state treasury and an equal sum being apportioned among the counties according to the amount each contributed, and \$5,823.44 going into the expense fund for administering the law.

Bernalillo is second in automobile wealth, licenses paid in that county during January being \$5,866 although Chaves is a close third with \$5,862 each having about a million dollars invested in automobiles and expended a quarter million dollars annually each to keep their wheels turning. Grant county on account of the many trucks at the mining camps, leads all other counties, having paid \$6,266 in license fees. Its neighboring county of Luna is fourth with \$4,062, the two counties contributing more than one-sixth of the total license fees collected from the 28 counties. Curry county is fifth with \$3,630; Colfax county sixth with \$3,372 and then come the other counties as follows: Dona Ana \$3,068; Socorro \$2,674; Union \$2,652; Eddy \$2,326; San Miguel \$2,318; Torrance \$2,000; Roosevelt \$1,918; Quay \$1,910; Lincoln \$1,524; Mora \$1,422; Santa Fe \$1,360; Otero \$1,232; Valencia \$1,188; Guadalupe \$1,154; McKinley \$1,138; Lea \$982; De Baca \$809; Sierra \$772; San Juan \$694; Rio Arriba \$514; Taos \$310; Sandoval \$264.

The death of Manuel Silva, aged 57 years, occurred last night at Aguilar, this county. Mr. Silva had been a school teacher at Aguilar and formerly lived in Las Vegas. The funeral will occur at Aguilar on Thursday. The deceased is survived by a wife and foster daughter, also a sister, Mrs. Juanita Silva of Dilia; three brothers, Castulo Silva of Dilia, Demetrio Silva and Juan Silva the latter two of Las Vegas.

WAR MAKES BIG DECREASE IN MALE POPULATION OF COUNTRY

Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—"From the beginning of the war up to the end of 1916 there were over a million more deaths in Germany than is normally the case," says the Berlin correspondent of the Maasbode in a statement on the effects of the war on the vital and population statistics of the German empire.

"For the first three years," continues the writer, "the entire loss by mortality is said to have been 3,700,000. Thus instead of the normal increase of 2,400,000 there was on August 1, 1917, a decrease of 600,000 to which another 700,000 was added as a result of the decline in birth figures that still continues. The absolute decrease in the population after three years therefore would have been two per cent of the number at the beginning of the war.

"Other phenomena are to be expected for the near future. Instead of 14,000,000 the men between the ages of 17 and 45 will only number 12,700,000; and instead of 800,000 as now, the excess of women over men will be 2,100,000. It is not yet known how the war losses will be spread over the various ages but it looks as if there will be 1,100 women to every 1,000 men of marriageable age. For these reasons, and in view of the fact that there will be a large number of invalids among the men, the marriage chances must be termed greatly reduced, a fact which will in its turn produce further shiftings on the labor market, that on their part will again react on the population movement.

"The war is not regarded—at any rate by experts—as harmful for infants. Natural feeding is far more general than formerly in all classes of the population, and the results are good, as the food authorities apportion to the mother, the food for the child, as for example, 1 litre of milk per day. Infants have a right to one litre of milk daily, 50 grammes of sugar and 200 grammes of flour a week and one pound of oatmeal a month, and can do well on that.

"The food question becomes more difficult in the child's second year, as vegetables and fruits are scarce, at any rate in the large towns, so that the potato has to take the place of these. The counsel is now heard more frequently to restrict gymnastic exercise, and, following the example of the marmots substitute the food that is lacking for sleep, and to see that the children get long nights of sleep.

FLAX IN IRELAND

Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 13.—The British government soon will launch a 10,000,000 pound scheme for increasing the cultivation of flax in Ireland, owing to the importance of flax for the manufacture of airplane wings. Estimates by experts show that the quantity of flax usually grown in Ireland would not be sufficient in the coming year for this and other demands. Farmers who own land suitable for the purpose will be offered subsidies, and the government probably will secure in addition large areas of land in the midlands and south of Ireland. There is likely to be a scarcity of seed, and experiments are to be made with the use of Canadian seed.

M. M. SUNDT IS COMMISSIONED COUNTY AGENT; U. S. WANTS MEN SKILLED IN TRADES

M. M. Sundt has the commission for enrolling men of San Miguel county in the United States public service reserve, which is for the purpose of entering men who wish to do their bit for Uncle Sam in the trades in which they are experienced.

The government since the war, has been particularly in need of skilled labor in shipbuilding, experienced blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, painters, foundry workers, plumbers, pipe-fitters, and electrical workers. Every man skilled in the above named trades should be interested in the public service reserve. The person enrolling is not placed under any definite obligation but it places the man in a position where he is at hand to help the government with the successful prosecution of the war. Those enrolling are given the choice of whether they consent or not to any particular work that is offered to him, and when receiving employment are given the very best wages for his line of work. Men who enroll are given a card showing their membership in the public reserve and are also given an honor button to wear to show that they are enlisted in the service of the government in a time of need. Although shipbuilders are particularly needed by Uncle Sam at present Mr. Sundt will enroll any applicant of San Miguel county that is a skilled workman in any trade or profession the applicant being able-bodied and over 21 years of age. Already men of San Miguel county are responding to the call. The first to apply to Mr. Sundt and enroll is Abraham Kavanaugh. It is expected that a large enrollment will be made in the near future.

BUSINESS COMPANY

Santa Fe, Feb. 13.—Incorporation papers were filed today by the Business company of Tucumcari, capitalized at \$3,000 all paid up, a mercantile, credit and collection agency. The incorporators and directors are: Paul A. Brinegar, Harry McElroy and Agrippa McElroy.

Applications for bounties were made today by Pedro A. Cruz of Las Vegas who killed one wild cat at La Belles; Hilario Delgado of La Liendre, who killed one coyote and one wild cat at Canon del Agua, Narzise Baca of Antonchico who killed one coyote at Tecoloteto and P. C. Brite of Chapelle who killed one coyote.

H. P. Scott, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will give up his position here and leave for El Paso Saturday. Mr. Scott has entered the Y. M. C. A. war work and will be stationed for a time at Fort Bliss. Mrs. Scott and little daughter will accompany him and will reside in El Paso. Mr. Scott states that he has enjoyed his work here since coming last June and says he could not resist the offer which enables him to do his bit for Uncle Sam. Many secretaries are now entering army Y. M. C. A. The work is considered more important with the soldier boys. Mr. Scott says because he missed the draft by six months he is willing to serve the United States just the same. The Y secretary has many friends in Las Vegas who wish him the best of luck in his new undertaking.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Roswell, N. M., by Inspector L. J. Richards, of Roswell, N. M.:

One red bald face two year old steer.

Branded
Right hip
Earmarks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before January 4, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 219-B-6-167-C
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One brown mare, 13 years old, weight 750 lbs.

Branded
Left shoulder
Branded
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 18, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 215-B-6-177-C
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. D. B. King, Encino, N. M.:

One red motley face cow about six years old, dehorned.

(a blotched brand)
Branded
Left shoulder
Branded
Left hip
Earmarks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 18, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 214-B-6-177-D
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Inspector L. J. Richards, Roswell, N. M.:

One year old red bald face cow.
Branded
Right ribs
Earmarks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 18, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 216-B-6-169-B
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Jose F. Martinez, of Mora, N. M., (address now Miami, N. M.):

One two year old red heifer.

Branded
On left shoulder
Earmarks



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 18, 1918, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 213-B-6-105-A
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Carrizozo, N. M., by Inspector Alfred Hunter, of Alamogordo, N. M.:

One three year old brindle steer, weight about 700 lbs.

Branded
Right shoulder



Earmarks
Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of the owner if claimed on or before January 16th, 1920, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 217-B-6-173-B
1st. pub. Feb. 13, last pub. Feb. 28, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was caught in shipment at Kansas City, Mo., by Inspector Ira Brumbaugh, of Kansas City, Mo., in a shipment made by C. S. Crosby and Son of Elkins, N. M.:

One cow
Branded
Right hip and ribs
Ear marks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before November 14, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 208 B-6-144-B
1st. pub. Feb. 7, last pub. Feb. 22, 1918.

"PEG-LEG" AGAIN TROUBLESOME

Lamy, N. M., Feb. 14.—Roaming over an 87,000 acre ranch near here is a wolf, so old, so wary and so wise that government experts say he cannot be caught in a trap and that only two ever have seen him. This old wolf, who is called "Peg-Leg" because he lost part of one foot in a trap years ago, has caused ranchers of this section such losses that their total is almost unbelievable. These run, stockmen say, well into the thousands of dollars each year.

There is a good deal of stock run in this section which is better than the average "range cow" and it is "Peg-Leg's" chief delight, the stockmen declare, to pick out some unusually good yearling or two-year old steer, pull him down and make a meal of him. Peg-Leg's work, the trappers and stockmen say, is as easily identified as if he had left a calling card, for he always eats from the

same part of the carcass of his prey, just above the haunch.

At one time three government hunters, men chosen by the biological survey for their adeptness, spent several weeks in a vain effort to locate the wily old wolf. At present one of the best shots in the biological survey's service is attempting to "draw a bead" on Peg-Leg.

ALLEGED SLAYER OF LYONS CONFRONTS DAMAGING EVIDENCE

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 14.—Sheriff Seth Orndorff today testified in the trial of Felix R. Jones, for the murder of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M., that W. G. Clark, the state's chief witness, was permitted to carry a pistol and to sleep in the county jail because the sheriff said "he had reasons to believe Clark's life was in danger."

Clark was brought here from Abilene to testify.

The proprietor of a garage testified that a car was rented from him at 5:30 on the evening of May 17, the date of the murder, and was returned to the garage May 19. He said a foot rug had been cut out of the back of the car.

The state's attorneys are making an effort to prove the car rented from the garage was the one in which Lyons was murdered on the night of May 17. At his first appearance yesterday, Sheriff Orndorff testified to finding a hammer in this car which was stained with a dark substance, and to finding stains on the curtains and top of the automobile. According to the testimony of the garage owner, Millard Coggin rented the car on that date. Coggin was indicted on a murder charge in connection with the Lyons murder but the indictment was later dismissed. He is a saddleman. A bottle of hair tonic ofund yesterday in Jones' cell in the county jail figured in the trial today. The sheriff said he found the bottle there late yesterday and also said a barber had come to Jones' cell recently to cut his hair and shave him. State's attorneys introduced witnesses today in an effort to prove that hair tonic tended to give the hair a darker appearance, contending Jones was trying to change his appearance in order to confuse witnesses called in an effort to identify him as the man seen in Silver City preceding the murder of Lyons.

MAY CONTAIN GLASS

Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 13.—A large shipment of chocolate which was received here from the east for sale at the camp canteens, was packed and reshipped yesterday because of an order received from Washington. The action was taken because glass was alleged to have been found in similar packages in the east and the return of the candy was ordered as a precautionary measure.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13.—The republican national committee today elected Will H. Hays of Indiana, chairman. He was placed in nomination by Jacob T. Adams of Iowa, and the nomination was seconded by Committeeman King of Connecticut.

The resignation of all the members of the executive committee was accepted. The committee adopted a resolution that the national commit-

teemen should be regarded as head of the party in their respective states and decided that the national committee should meet once a year.

Fred W. Upham, of Chicago, was elected treasurer of the national committee. He received 34 votes; George R. Shelton, of New York, received 12 votes.

E. P. Thayer of Indiana, was elected sergeant at arms to succeed the late Wm. Stone. Guy V. Howland of Minnesota, was elected assistant sergeant at arms; and James B. Reynolds of Washington, was re-elected secretary.

Charges of disloyalty against Adams were based largely on a letter which Senator W. M. Calder, of New York produced before the executive committee here. The letter was dated in Berlin, August 31, 1914, addressed to the editor of the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald. It said that "As American has been flooded with lying and misleading reports from London, Paris and St. Petersburg, the written would like to see published in the Telegraph-Herald some articles which he was forwarding. These articles were the German White Book and "Truth About Germany."

The letter closed with the prediction that the German Empire would not be destroyed because "the hostile preparations which have been going on in France and Russia for several years have been to evident and threatening for Germany to ignore, so they have prepared themselves and will successfully maintain their right to live and prosper against the whole gang of devilish conspirators who have forced the innocent masses of Russia, France and England to fight against them."

Senator Calder said that the letter was signed by John T. Adams.

In a telegram to the republican national committee at St. Louis Will H. Hays did not expect to go to St. Louis and has made no plans. At present he is chairman of the republican state central committee and chairman of the Indiana state council of defense, the regular weekly meeting of which he attended this morning.

LANDS WITHDRAWN

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—Over 523,500 acres of land withdrawn for classification purposes by the department of the interior, have been restored to the entry under the coal lands law, the classifications have been completed. Nearly 423,000 acres of these lands are in North Dakota, nearly 89,000 in Montana, and the remainder in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Washington.

WILL HUNT DOGS

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—Chairman Chas. Springer of the state council of defense was informed today that the secretary of agriculture has approved the agreement with the state of New Mexico for a joint campaign to cost \$50,000, of which \$30,000 is to be expended for exterminating rodents and \$20,000 to exterminate predatory animals.

NEW POLICEMAN

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today appointed Stephen Easton of Coyote, Rio Arriba county, a mounted policeman.

Even the people who have money to burn may be shy on coal.

Bounties for animals were applied for at the court house yesterday by Peter Anderson of Onava who killed two coyotes; Manuel A. Sanchez of Sabinoso who killed one coyote; Jose Torres of Villanueva, who killed three coyotes at El Curito and Relfe Griego of Sena who killed one coyote near Sena.

Juan S. Martinez, a patient at the New Mexico Insane Hospital, escaped from the institution Sunday, and is still at large. He is medium height, about 25 years old and smooth shaven. In case any one locates him, the officials at the asylum will appreciate it if they are promptly notified.

It is supposed that the store of Stern and Nahm was entered by thieves Sunday. It was discovered this morning that the panel of the rear door had been broken through and several articles in the store were reported missing. The articles compose a few pocket knives and a pistol. The work was done by some boys, it is believed. As there were no foot prints in the recent fall of snow at the rear of the store it is believed that the store was entered Sunday.

Alloch A. Abercrombie, son of the veteran merchant and stockman Jas. M. Abercrombie, of Antonchico, and Florencio Garcia, son of a prominent stockman also of Antonchico, have been honorably discharged from the army on account of physical disabilities and both have returned to their homes. They went to Camp Funston with the first contingent of the draft last summer and later were transferred to Camp Kearney, Calif., where Abercrombie has been serving as interpreter at the hospital.

Mrs. Amelia Martinez, wife of Fernandez Martinez died Monday morning at her home on Commerce street, east of the Santa Fe railroad tracks after an illness of three months. She is survived by her husband and a baby three months of age. Also her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Sena, and a brother and three sisters. The husband is a machinist at the roundhouse.

United States Commissioner Jas. L. Abercrombie of Antonchico was a Sunday visitor in Las Vegas. Mr. Abercrombie has recovered from the gunshot wound which he received early in January and Joe Montoya, who did the shooting, has been bound over to await the action of the Guadalupe county grand jury in April \$1,000 bond. Montoya was also placed under \$500 bond to appear before the grand jury on the charge of selling liquor in Antonchico without a license. Antonchico has been dry by virtue of local option for many years. Montoya is an old offender and it seems they have the goods on him this time.

Justice Stewart yesterday decided the asylum pig case against the plaintiff, Alfred Lujan and Attorney Chester Hunker filed notice of appeal to the district court. Mr. Lujan last May bought a considerable number of porcine quadrupels from the farm superintendent of the institution. A couple of weeks afterwards the pigs began to grow pale and sad and Lujan sent for a veterinarian who pro-

nounced the trouble to be cholera. A bunch of the pigs, some 20 or more, died. Lujan asserting that the asylum authorities knew there was something wrong with the pigs when they were sold, brought suit for damages. Mr. Hunker for the plaintiff and Mr. Ward for the board, agreed that the rule of law was that the plaintiff could not recover unless he could show that either had, or from the circumstances ought to have, had knowledge that there was some disease or defect in the pigs at the time of sale. The court after hearing Lujan, Dr. DesMarais, M. R. Gonzalez, Ed Comstock, who made the sale, and the farm helper, who delivered the pigs, found that if there was any disease in the pigs at the time of the sale, it had not become apparent and the asylum authorities had no knowledge of it, giving judgment accordingly for the institution.

Representing San Miguel county at the bean growers' conference at Santa Fe yesterday were M. R. Gonzalez, county agent, William H. Springer and Arthur C. Ilfeld. The food shortage will likely bring the bean to the front as a substitute for other foods and an embargo on beans preventing their export to foreign countries is what the industry will have to face, is the opinion of Ralph C. Ely, state food administrator. It was made plain at the conference that organization of farmers is badly needed; that farmers are doubtful concerning bean prices and are likely to reduce their acreage the coming year. They say the cost of production has increased over previous years and that they must consequently have a higher price for their product. Mr. Seagraves, of Chicago, industrial chief of the Santa Fe railway, stated that the standardization of the bean industry would be of great help to the grower, in getting better prices. Mr. Ely pointed out that the bean crop of the United States had dwindled this year due to bad weather and that Cuba is asking the United States for a part of her crop for the people are needing more food on that island.

Bounties were applied for at the court house today by Abel Gallegos of Las Vegas who killed one coyote at Pino; E. M. Bagwell of East Las Vegas who killed one cooyte; A. M. Dearth of Porvenir who killed one lynx and three coyotes; Apolonio Madrid of Las Vegas, who killed one coyote at Romeroville and Pete Anderson of Onava, who killed two coyotes.

Ezequiel Coca will go to the state reform school at Springer today for a period of not less than two years or more than two and one-half years. Coca was also fined \$500. The charge for which Coca was sentenced is larceny of cattle. His hearing was held November 21.

EXTEND TIME FOR FILING INCOME TAX RETURNS

Washington, Feb. 12—Extension of time for filing income and excess profits from March 1 to April 1 was announced today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper. This ruling applies to reports on payments of more than \$800 during the year to be made by employers and business enterprises and covers both above and below \$3,000, and corporation incomes.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE LITTLE MOUNTAIN CITY

Mora, N. M., Feb. 12—District Attorney Chester A. Hunker and Attorney Chas. W. G. Ward, "C O." (Continental Oil) Peterson and Bill Jones spent several hours here yesterday on business before the county commissioners and in connection with draft matters.

The county board is holding a several day session. Yesterday it settled the ancient dispute with Francisco Lujan regarding the road up Lujan canyon by giving the old gentleman a check for \$300 and receiving a deed for the road. Mr. Lujan used to operate this road as a toll road, but the county did not recognize his claim and ordered the road opened and worked as a public road. The court held that the road was a private one and that Mr. Lujan must be compensated for the land.

Dr. H. M. Smith is here assisting Dr. Hoag to make physical examination of the men drafted from this section of the county. Rapid progress is being made. The local board has been handicapped by the sudden removal of Dr. Davis, one of its members, to Silver City. Dr. Davis had been assigned to make an examination at Roy last week, but while many candidates appeared no doctor showed up. It will be necessary to make later arrangements for examination down there. The local board has been working night and day for weeks and has done conscientious and excellent work. No favoritism has been shown and while there have been many appeals it is believed that the judgment of the local board will generally be sustained by the district body.

Other out of town visitors yesterday were George Higgins and T. McGrath of Mills and E. J. H. Roy of Roy. A state engineer arrived last night from Santa Fe to take up the matter of the road from Cimarron by way of Ocate and Mora.

As a result of dances given last night and Saturday night the Red Cross funds have been considerably augmented. The Smileage book committee found a great demand for the books among people who have relatives in the camps, and the supply given to Mora disappeared like snow in the sun. The snowfall in the mountains is heavier for the time of the season than it has been for several years. Stock conditions remain good and generally speaking this part of the country is prosperous.

INSANE MAN KILLED

Santa Fe, Feb. 8.—The body of a man, found last week on the Santa Fe tracks after being struck by the Santa Fe flyer from the east, was disinterred and identified as that of John Brumback by Probate Judge J. C. Rodriguez of Las Cruces where Brumback had lived prior to commitment to the state asylum for the insane at Las Vegas from which Brumback had run away just prior to his death.

NEW BANK CASHIER

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—H. L. Andrews has been elected assistant cashier of the Mountainair state bank. He has resigned his position with the federal reserve bank at Dallas to accept the position.

QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED

Some of the questionnaires which are in class one have already been returned to the local board from Dr. Crail who has had charge of the examining of registrants in this class. There have been returned about 58 questionnaires thus far of men who are qualified for general military service. Although the local board has received no word as to the date of sending the remainder of San Miguel's quota of 213 men it is expected that the call for the 46 remaining men from this county will come about February 23. The choosing of the men who will compose the next contingent will be made according to order numbers. The local board is in receipt of 56 questionnaires which compose the disqualified men in class one. The board has also received cards which will class each man as to his occupation and years of education. Following is a list of registrants of San Miguel county from which will be chosen 46 men to complete the quota from this county:

Serial No.	Order No.	
996	Henry Dee Noyes	1657
1256	David M. Barker	278
334	Mose Wood	1641
982	Joseph Claude Miller	144
949	Clare V. Koogler	711
957	Milton Taichert	259
1267	John A. Jones	25
961	Gussie Adolph Rothget	454
378	Antonio Barela	632
170	Conrad Frank	1731
9	Jose Garcia	1569
781	Seropio Segura	419
983	Morris Katz	121
1023	Toribio Roybal	377
353	Pedro Romero	225
1685	Jose T. Sandoval	72
1781	Benigio Trujillo	345
1599	Frederico Gurnie	1129
786	Ramon Gonzales	115
168	Adolph Trujillo	376
1636	Eulogio Sanchez	103
1430	Cristobal Lucero	215
1175	L. D. Chandler	338
824	Ulibarri Donato	640
930	Alberto Herrera	544
783	Frederico Bustamanto	9
1924	Esteran L. Romero	395a
438	Pablo Martinez	433
747	Pedro Gallegos	608
1464	Pablo Antonio Baca	416
1887	Adelaido Ribera	134
1658	Fidel Trujillo	503
1883	Matias Montoya	609
622	Marion Giles	414
1616	Emiterio Aragon	354
858	Lopez Griego	375
1554	Sebrino Montoya	429
1423	Eduardo Martinez	283
1091	Alvin Carl Becker	361
857	Geronimo Garcia	428
1333	Anicito Ulabarri	937
772	Francisco Lopez	111
237	Rubel Gallegos	1634
182	Daniel D. Martinez	96
741	Donardo Quintana	199
1390	Dario Padilla	501
1740	Jacobo Trujillo	682
1591	Martin Gonzales	437
1388	Juan A. Garcia	486
1563	Pucobo Montoya	37
1875	Alberto Lucero	582
327	Oscar A. Fischer	254
	James A. Fitch	
	Manuel Gallegos	
	Antanacio Gonzales	
	Sanford P. Horton.	
	Geo. Albert King.	
	Cosme Duran.	

It's a wise chicken that knows its own incubator.

Estray Advertisement

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

One red cow, seven or eight years old, (dehorned), and one roan cow four years old, (dehorned).

Branded
Left shoulder



Branded
Left hip



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before March 8, 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. 212-B-6-177-A
1st. pub. Feb. 11, last pub. Feb. 26, 1918

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. A. E. Hunter of Glencoe, N. M.

One brown bald face mare about seven years old.

Branded
Right shoulder



One unbranded roan horse colt about six months old.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before Mar. 7, 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. 210-B-6-175-C
1st. pub. Feb. 9, last pub. Feb. 25, 1918.

ALLEGED SLAYER OF THOMAS LYONS FACES JURY

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 12.—Felix R. Jones of Abilene, Tex., was placed on trial in the thirty-fourth district court here today for the murder of Thomas Lyons of Silver City, N. M. Lyons was found murdered in the suburbs of El Paso on the morning of May 18, 1917. Jones was later arrested in Beaumont, Tex. Homer Reese of Cliff, N. M., testified that he knew Jones as "R. M. Brown, of Ardmore, Okla.," who had come to Cliff to buy cattle from Mr. Lyons about one week before Lyons' death. A leaf from a Silver City hotel register was offered as evidence. It bore the date of May 11, 1917 and showed the name of "R. M. Brown, Ardmore, Okla."

The work of selecting a jury for the trial of Jones consumed more than one week, as attorneys for the defense caused one venire of 500 to be dismissed because of alleged faulty service and then demanded an additional day before service on the new venire could be made. The trial promises to be a bitterly fought legal battle and both the state and the defense have a number of attorneys employed.

Jones' wife and family were in court when judge Walter D. Howe called the first witness today. Jones, his face showing plainly the prison palar, resulting in his confinement in jail since June 2, sat beside them. A crowd attended the trial including a number of women. Homer Reese, of Cliff, N. M., was the first witness called. He testified he knew a man at Cliff by the name of "Brown" who was identified in the court room as Jones. He said Jones was there about May 11. The murder of Lyons occurred May 13. He admitted having worked for Lyons on his big cattle ranch and said the man giving the name of Brown, came there to buy cattle from Lyons. T. W. Holland, county clerk of Grant county, New Mexico, testified he saw the defendant at the Lyons home in Grant county and was introduced to him by Lyons as "Mr. Brown." He said the defendant told him he was from Ardmore, Okla. He said he next saw Jones in jail here.

A sheet taken from a Silver City, N. M., hotel bearing the date May 11, 1917, was introduced in evidence. It had the name "R. M. Brown, Ardmore, Okla.," written on it.

W. M. McCoy, a traveling salesman, of Albuquerque, N. M., testified he met the defendant at Cliff, N. M., in May.

A large number of witnesses were called, sworn and placed under the rule by the court and prohibited from entering the court room except when called to testify. Mrs. Lyons, widow of the deceased rancher, was in court when it opened, wearing deep black. She offered a reward of \$15,000 for the arrest of her husband's slayer.

TECOLOTE MAN CAUGHT PEDDLING MEAT—ADMITS IT WAS STOLEN

It is expected by Sheriff Delgado that a complaint will be filed against Adolfo Gonzales who lives near Tecolote on a charge of larceny of cattle. The sheriff saw Gonzales Satur-

day on the West side peddling a wagon load of meat to butchers. Sheriff Delgado became suspicious of Gonzales and questioned him as to where he had obtained the beef. Gonzales told the sheriff that he had not taken it from the sheriff's ranch and that he should therefore be satisfied. Sheriff Delgado finally succeeded in getting Gonzales to confess that the meat was not his. Gonzales said that on Friday night he had driven a steer from the Cuphainas mesa to a canyon near by and had there butchered the animal, loading the meat on a wagon and afterward driving to town intending to sell his booty. Gonzales and he expects to find several other hides concealed there which will unearth thefts of this kind.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 12.—Second Lieutenant George W. Baker, of an infantry regiment stationed at Fort Bliss, was found guilty by court martial and ordered dismissed from the army on a charge of having been drunk in uniform, it was officially announced at division headquarters here today. Frank Rayer, of Cleveland, O., was also found guilty of the technical charge of desertion and sentenced to 10 years in Leavenworth prison and dishonorably discharged from the army. It was alleged he was drafted for the national army at Cleveland, deserted September 18, 1917, before he was called to the colors and was arrested at Douglas, Ariz.

EMBARGO REMOVED

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 12.—Announcement of the removal of the embargo on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad against accepting all kinds of freight, except fuel oil, government supplies and a few other commodities, was made at the general offices here today. Practically normal shipping conditions are resumed.

BOY SCOUTS TO AID

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—Six Boy Scouts have been detailed beginning today, to serve each day in the library of the new museum to call attention to the publications and devices of the national food administration. These are displayed on tables arranged by Mrs. Harry L. Wilson, the librarian of the museum and are part of the national propaganda to arouse public opinion and to gain general acquiescence in the food conservation campaign which has become an essential in the winning of the war.

H. B. HOLT ILL

Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—State Senator Herbert B. Holt is seriously ill at El Paso and his law partner, W. A. Sutherland has hurried from Las Cruces to his bedside, according to word received here today. Senator Holt is an active candidate for the nomination to the United States senate by the republican party to succeed Senator A. B. Fall.

CLAIM WOOL SHORTAGE

Toledo, O., Feb. 12.—Delegates to the Ohio retail clothiers and furnishers association convention which opened today declared there is only enough wool being raised in this country to make one suit for each inhabitant for four years. It is estimated that the wool shortage is seventy million pounds.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described animals were taken up by Inspector Frank H. Clark, Albuquerque, N. M.

One red white face two year old cow, with horns.

Branded
On left ribs



Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by owner on or before March 8, 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. 211-B-6-177-B
1st. pub. Feb. 11, last pub. Feb. 26, 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 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 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

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 Brumbaugh, of Kansas City, Mo., in a shipment made by C. S. Crosby and Son of Elkins, N. M.:

One cow
Branded
Right hip and ribs
Ear marks



Ownership being unknown to this Board, proceeds are held for the benefit of owner if claimed on or before November 14, 1919, said date being two years from date sale reported.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No. 208 B-6-144-B
1st. pub. Feb. 7, last pub. Feb. 22, 1918

EARLY WORK ON SAN MIGUEL HIGHWAYS IS PRACTICALLY ASSURED

Prospects for the improvement of San Miguel county's roads the coming year are good as plans are being made for this purpose as soon as the weather permits.

L. J. Charles, of the state highway engineer's department was in Las Vegas yesterday and conferred with the county commissioners and road commissioners of the Commercial club with reference to the expenditure of state and federal funds on the San Miguel county roads. Mr. Charles intends to return to this city in a week and will be accompanied by a representative of the federal roads department for the purpose of making an inspection and estimate of costs covering the roads on which first work will be started. The work will be commenced as soon as these matters have been gone over.

POWERS-SISSON BANDITS MAKING FOR BORDER, ELUDE PURSUERS

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 14.—The Powers-Sisson outlaws wanted for the killing of three Graham county officers Sunday were reported near Dos Cabezas this morning. The report came from Charles Buzenbark, who rode to the Adams ranch, from which place the report was telephoned to the deputy sheriff at Benson. Buzenbark found his barbed wire fence cut and trailed the men into the foothills of the Dos Cabezas mountains. He said they were going east apparently aiming to strike the border east of Douglas.

Dave Adams, a cattleman, ranching 14 miles east of Douglas, reported in Benson that an army airplane is being used in the search, that it has been hovering over that part of the country for two days and last night was using a searchlight.

Colonel L. H. Morgan, commandant at Fort Huachuca, had offered United States Marshal Dillon his assistance in obtaining an airplane to hunt the outlaws. Sheriff Miles of Pima is following the trail with blood hounds from the Cross X ranch, north of the railroad where the outlaws left one horse and a mule and stole two horses. The outlaws are presumed to have crossed the Southern Pacific and to be headed south and east. They have not yet been sighted.

MICHIGAN TOWN NOW COMES IN HUNDRED PER CENT STRONG

It has remained for the little city of Charlotte, Mich., with a population of 5,800, to win the high honor of being the first town in the United States to go 100 per cent on Thrift Stamps, according to information reaching State Director of War Savings Hallett Reynolds today from the Washington headquarters. To go 100 per cent in Thrift Stamp efficiency means that every man, woman and child in the community must own at least one thrift stamp. That is what has happened in Charlotte, Mich., and the example is considered of sufficient importance as a mile stone in the great War Savings campaign, to have flashed all over the nation to thrift stamp workers everywhere.

New Mexico has no 100 per cent

Thrift Stamp town as yet, but it is confidently expected at state headquarters that there will be several of them before many days have passed. Reports coming to Mr. Reynolds show that county directors and committeemen are getting exceedingly busy, perfecting organizations, naming and enthusing workers and getting close to the people with the facts as to importance to the individual and the nation of saving and investing the pennies, quarters and small savings in Thrift and War Savings Stamps. In one important New Mexico town, a woman, the county chairman, has secured a representative to canvass every house in every street, pledged to keep at the work until every man, woman and child in each house has at least one Thrift Stamp. The example she is setting is likely to be followed soon in other counties.

One of the most interesting and encouraging features of the New Mexico campaign is the interest business men are taking in the War Savings work. Many of them are now forming limit clubs, by which the members pledge themselves to save and invest during 1918 the limit of \$1,000 which is all one person may own of the War Savings Stamps or "Baby Bonds." This movement, as it spreads over the state, is expected to produce not less than one million of the seven millions called for from New Mexico in 1918.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Investigation of the nation's food situation with particular reference to wheat and meat was begun today by the senate agriculture committee. A. Sykes of Iowa Grove, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association, told the committee stock feeders were contending with a host of menacing wartime difficulties, chiefly inability to get cars to ship their stock to market. Only patriotism, he declared, could keep farmers in business under conditions so discouraging.

Fear that the food administration would establish beef prices so low as to jeopardize their interests induced many cattle men to slaughter immature stock, Sykes said. This practice he said necessarily would cause price advances to the consumer.

Lwright B. Heard, of Phoenix, Ariz., former president of the American Livestock association, told the committee that Sykes' picture of a serious meat shortage was not overdrawn and that unless remedial action was taken, domestic shortage equivalent to a "national disaster" was probable.

As a solution to prevent defects in the production and distribution system, he recommended that the food administration and department of agriculture form a joint committee to analyze conditions and make recommendations for government cooperation with the industry.

MONTANO NOT GUILTY

Pascual Montano has been cleared of the charge of larceny of cattle. Montano was accused of larceny of one head of cattle from the Turner ranch. His hearing took place in the police magistrate's court Tuesday. Judge Stewart rendered a decision of not guilty in the case this morning. Montano is a prominent cattleman of San Miguel county. Montano Brothers, merchants on the West side are brothers of Pascual Montano.

A PLEA

(Houston Post)

Oh, Mistuh Weathuh Man,
Do de bes' yo' kin!
Put Ol' Wintuh out de do',
Luf de Springtahm in!
Wintuh ain' no gaad a-tall,
Hit doan raise no cawn;
Wintuh-tahm de black crown call,
An' de sun am gone.

Oh, Mistuh Weathuh Man,
Do de bes' yo' kin!
Put Ol' Wintuh out de do';
Luf de Springtahm in!
Spuds is gone, an' bacon, too,
Kivuh's hard to git,
Skies out to be turnin' blue,
An' dey gray till yit.

Oh, Mistuh Weathuh Man,
Col' win's come an' blow
Down across the frozen lan',
Roun' de cabin do';
An' dey ain' no spuds an' cawn,
An' de kivuh's thin,
Tell O' Wintuh, suh, begone;
Luf de Springtahm in!

LARGE ATTENDANCE INDICATED

Indications so far point to a large attendance at the E. Romero ball this year. Attendance figures will more than likely exceed those of last year as most of the people of the surrounding country are planning to attend this event on February 22. Ludwig Ifeld has received word from Andy Weist that he has arranged to bring a carload of Wagon Mound folk to Vegas on that day to attend the ball. Louis Shupp, manager of the Watrous Mercantile company has sent word that no less than six autos containing people from that town will be present when the doors open on the twenty-second. A costumer from Denver is here and can be seen by notifying any of the committee of the E. Romero Hose and Fire company. He has with him a large variety of attractive costumes for those that do not care to fit themselves.

WOULD TAKE SON'S PLACE

Jackson, Mich., Feb. 14.—When W. A. Clark of Jackson, learned today that his 19-year-old son, Wilbur was drowned on the Tuscania, he immediately went to a recruiting station and tried to enlist in the artillery service. Clark, who is 47 years old, was not accepted because of his age.

Lucio Quintana had a hearing in the office of W. G. Ogle, United States commissioner, this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge of being a slacker. Quintana was held to await the action of the federal grand jury under a \$1,000 bond. Quintana, who belongs to precinct 29, and should have registered for the draft in that precinct last June, failed to do so. He claims his father did not tell him that he was of draft age. Quintana was 22 last December. It is supposed that the parents will furnish his bond.

A. T. Rogers, Sr., has closed a contract with W. B. Curtis for the remodeling of the Midway Garage. When completed, the Midway will be one of the best garages in the state.

Governor Lindsey recently issued a proclamation on the pinto bean, which was very timely. The subject of his wisdom has echoed and re-echoed throughout the state.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Corn hardened in value today owing to the smallness of offerings and to the readiness with which they were absorbed. Receipts although liberal, were not nearly as large as yesterday's.

Sellers of oats were handicapped by scantiness of supplies.

Provisions opened slightly lower but rallied. There was no aggressive pressure to sell. The close was:

Corn, March \$1.27½; May \$1.25½.
Oats, March 85½; May 82½.
Pork, May \$47.35.
Lard, May \$25.50; July \$25.60.
Ribs, May \$24.80.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, Feb. 14.—Hogs, receipts 5,000. Market steady. Bulk \$15.80@16; heavy \$15.95@16.10; lights \$15.75@16; pigs \$12.50@15.50.

Cattle, receipts 4,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$12.10@13.50; dressed beef steers \$10.25@12.25; western steers \$9@12.75; cows \$6.75@10.50; heifers \$7@11.50; stockers and feeders \$7.50@12.

Sheep, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Lambs \$16@16.90; yearlings \$13.50@14.50; wethers \$11.50@13.50; ewes \$11.25@12.75.

MOTION OVERRULED

Santa Fe, Feb. 14.—Federal Judge Colin Neblett today overruled the motion for a rehearing by Joseph Piskrek in his damage suit against the Victor American fuel company by Colonel R. E. Twitchell.

CARNIVAL CALLED OFF

Hanover, N. H., Feb. 14.—The seventh annual carnival of winter sports at Dartmouth college, which was to have opened today and for which elaborate preparations were under way, has been called off.

WOULD STOP ELK SHIPMENTS

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 14.—Shipments of elk from Wyoming to other states will be stopped if the state game warden, Nate Wilson, has his way. Mr. Wilson recommends that the exportation of the animals be given up because in capturing them, only those which are "ranch broke" are caught. These, he says, are the most dependent of the herds upon man, because when they find grazing short on the range where they happen to be, they break fences and eat ranchers' feed supplies.

Bounties were applied for at the court house today by F. A. Smith of Ribera, who killed four coyotes; H. E. Rogers of Rencora, who killed 14 coyotes and one wild cat near Ribera; Florencio Arellanes of Chaperito, who killed one coyote and Hilario Lujan, of Sabinoso, who killed two coyotes.

Miss Ethel M. Coe of the Taos art colony, a teacher at the Chicago Art institute, and on the jury for the Chicago Society of Artists, writes to the librarian for pueblo pottery for the advanced still life class at the institute. Speaking of the Chicago exhibit she says: "I felt as if I had been again in Taos. There were so many western things submitted. I do hope some of the artists will find some other place to go next year. Selfish me! I want to go there myself, and I don't want our exhibitions to be made up wholly of New Mexican pictures."