

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

ESTABLISHED 1882

Stock-Raising
Farming - Mining

35TH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

NUMBER 42

PLANTING NEW MEXICO PINTO BEANS

STATE COLLEGE GIVES A FEW
POINTERS ON HOW TO RAISE
GOOD CROP

Beans, like many other vegetables, can be grown on almost any kind of soil, provided special care is taken of the germination of the seed and the cultivation of the crop. As a rule however, the best soil for beans is of a light character, from a loam to a sandy loam. An adobe or hard clay soil, is to be avoided as much as possible. If the beans are to be grown on the tighter soil it will require a great deal more care to get a good stand, and more cultivation of the crop. It is a very important matter to get a good stand if a large yield is to be expected. Therefore much attention must be given to the proper germination of the seed. Under irrigation frequently bean growers fail to get a good stand; and this may be due to the fact that the soil may have been a little too dry at the time of planting; or, if the beans are "irrigated up" the soil may have baked too much, or it may be that the seed was planted a little too deep.

Moisture is the limiting factor in getting a good stand and a good yield. Beans may be planted in a dry or a moist soil. If they are planted in a moist soil they may be plowed under as is done by following the old native practice, which consists first in preparing the land for irrigation. This preparation consists in breaking down the old weeds, raking them up in piles, and burning them, and in plowing up borders for the control of the water while irrigating the land. After this is done the land is irrigated to add the necessary moisture to produce germination when the seed is planted. As soon as the soil is dry enough so that the plow will scour, the land is plowed, usually with a small plow. The beans are dropped in the furrows and covered as the land is being plowed. The common practice in planting beans by this method is to have a man or boy follow behind the plow and drop the seed in the furrow. Three or four beans are dropped in hills 8 to 12 inches apart, or in a continuous row. The distance between the rows varies in width from 3 to 4 furrows, which is equivalent to about 2 to 3 feet. In

planting beans in this way it takes considerable care to get the rows straight and of a uniform width throughout. The rows must be straight in order to properly cultivate them during the summer. After the beans have been plowed under, a tooth or an acme harrow is run over the land. This tends to pack the soil down and at the same time forms a mulch. In plowing beans in, better germination may be had if they are not over 3 or 4 inches in depth, the fair results in loamy soil may be expected from a 5-inch depth.

Another way of planting beans after the land has been irrigated is to run an acme harrow over the surface as soon as the soil is dry enough to permit of this operation. This will destroy many of the little weeds that may be coming up. Immediately after the acme is run over the land the beans should be planted with a bean planter, at 3 to 4 inches in depth, which will put them in moist soil. If the acme is not run over the surface before planting this can be done afterwards, and in some cases this is preferable. This is faster work than when the beans are plowed under.

The dry method of planting beans consists in thoroughly preparing the seedbed, then in drilling or planting the seed; next, in irrigating, usually flooding the land, to produce germination of the seed. The seed may be planted with a drill, with a bean or corn planter, with a lister, or may even be plowed in furrows. The important feature, however, is the irrigation to produce germination. Care must be taken that the beans are not planted too deeply, or else a large percentage of them will not be able to break through the crust which is usually formed on the surface when the land dries. After irrigating the beans to produce germination it is an excellent practice to run a tooth harrow over the land in order to break the crust. Planting beans in a dry soil and then "irrigating them up" as a rule means increased work in the hoeing and cultivation of the crop, for the reason that the weeds come up as fast as the beans do and often faster; and if the beans are not cultivated soon after they germinate they will be materially hindered in their growth by the weeds. This is particularly true in old weedy fields. When beans are "irrigated up" they must not be planted quite so deep as when they are planted in moist soil. Under irrigation it usually takes from 25 to 35 pounds of seed to the acre.

.....—FABIAN GARCIA.

NO LAW AGAINST BOXING

Santa Fe, May 9.—Assistant Attorney General Milton J. Helmick in a lengthy opinion to Governor Lindsey

has held that prize fighting is not forbidden by New Mexico statute and the specific offense of prize-fighting was unknown to the common law, but that such offenses as assault and battery, breach of the peace, or riot, were and if a prize fight is to be regarded as such, of course, there is ample law to punish it. The matter came up through the effort of Governor Lindsey to prevent a boxing bout which was advertised to be staged in the Elks' opera house at Santa Fe last night.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, May 9.—Corn displayed a great deal of strength today owing more or less to prospects of unseasonable cold. Opening prices, which varied from unchanged figures to $\frac{1}{8}$ higher with May \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ and July \$1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.46 $\frac{3}{8}$ were followed by moderate further gains.

Offerings were light and in the late dealings no reaction took place. It was said the expected low temperatures would retard planting, and in some districts would mean a halt. The close was nervous, at the same as 24 hours before to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, with May \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ and July \$1.47 $\frac{3}{8}$ to \$1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gossip of a revival of export demand gave the oats market an upward slant. After opening $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher with July 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 68 prices hardened a little and then underwent some reaction.

Provisions advanced with grain. Weakness in hogs was ignored. On the bulge, offerings increased, and a reaction ensued which carried values back to below yesterday's finish. The close was as follows:

Corn, May \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$; July \$1.47 $\frac{3}{8}$.
Oats, May 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; July 67 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Pork, May \$45.90; July \$46.35.
Lard, June \$25.77; Sept. \$26.12.
Ribs, June \$24.40; Sept. \$24.87.

KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK

Kansas City, May 9.—Hogs, receipts 4,000. Market strong. Bulk \$17.35@17.60; heavy \$17.20@17.50; lights \$17.40@17.65; pigs \$14@17.40.

Cattle, receipts 3,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$17@17.40; dressed beef steers \$14@16.80; western steers \$14.50@17.40; cows \$8.50@14.75; heifers \$10@15; stockers and feeders \$8.75@15.25.

Sheep, receipts 8,000. Market lower. Lambs \$16@20.25; yearlings \$14@16.50; wethers \$13@16; ewes \$11@15.50.

BANKERS IN SESSION

Problems of banking and finance arising from the war are to be threshed out by the Oklahoma Bankers' association now in annual convention here.

CROP CONDITIONS IN SPLENDID SHAPE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PREDICTS BUMPER WHEAT
CROP THIS YEAR

Washington, May 8.—Winter wheat crop of 575,539,000 bushels was forecast today by the department of agriculture, basing its estimates on conditions existing May 1, and on a canvass of the acreage remaining to be harvested. With continued favorable conditions the crop will be one of the largest ever grown.

The area of winter wheat remaining to be harvested on May 1 was 36,395,000 acres or 13.5 percent less than the average planted last autumn.

The condition of the crop was 86.4 per cent of normal, indicating an acre yield of approximately 15.7 bushels. Production of rye forecast from May 1 conditions will be 82,629,000 bushels, based on a condition of 85.8 per cent of a normal.

Production of hay will be 107,550,000 tons, based on a condition of 89.6 per cent of normal and an expected acreage of 69,531,000 acres of which 53,605,000 is tame and 15,926,000 is wild.

Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 11,096,000 tons. Average condition of pastures was 83.1 per cent of a normal; spring plowing was 77.5 per cent completed and completed and spring planting 60.3 per cent.

Condition and forecast of production of winter wheat by principal states follows:

Ohio, condition, 83; forecast, 33,392,000 bushels.
Indiana, 96 and 47,777,000.
Illinois, 92 and 44,120,000.
Missouri, 95 and 45,963,000.
Nebraska, 82 and 47,884,000.
Kansas, 84 and 96,104,000.
Oklahoma, 78 and 29,531,000.

STOLE INDIAN'S HORSE

Santa Fe, May 9.—Edward Stokes pleaded guilty in federal court to the charge of stealing horses from an Indian, Navajo Charley, an Indian so wealthy that he has retained five lawyers to defend him, is on trial on the charge of having introduced liquor on the Zuni reservation. Charley says he was merely traveling and that whatever liquor he had on his person for his own personal

THE WORLD WAR

With the British Army in France, May 6 (by the Associated Press.)—Last night the irrepressible Australians gave the Germans west and southwest of Morlandcourt between the Ancre and the Somme rivers another drubbing and advanced the entente line to a depth of 500 yards along a front of 2,000 yards. The enemy offered strong resistance, which was entirely to the liking of the hardy Australians who inflicted heavy casualties and came back with more than 150 prisoners. The losses of the attacking troops were slight.

Luck seems to be going against the Germans along the crucial northern battle front. Sunday still found the Prussian commanders working desperately to whip their organization into shape for a renewal of the delayed offensive, while the allied forces aided by the weather, continued counter operations which are most disconcerting to an enemy planning against time.

It was quite apparent the Germans intended another assault in Flanders yesterday, but the arrangements were upset by a combination of events. There were the allied operations and the heavy rain which converted the ground into mud flats over which it was difficult to move either infantry or artillery. There was also confusion arising from wholesale, reliefs and the arrival of strange troops in the German area.

The allied artillery has been maintaining an incessant bombardment of enemy territory and Friday night before the projected German attack the French and British gunners played havoc with the German preparations. The allied troops also have been carrying out local operations which improved their lines and upset enemy schemes.

Yesterday the allies occupied a large number of important positions at various points along the front of 4,000 yards west of Kemmel. The British also made an advance of 500 yards along the front of 1,000 yards northwest of Locon, thereby gaining a number of positions which had been contested many days. This morning the Germans tried to regain some of these positions but were repulsed. An enemy attack yesterday in the Locon area under cover of a heavy barrage likewise was smashed.

On the southern battle front the British last night near Saily-le-Sec advanced their line in a minor operation without casualties. The German prisoners taken in all these local engagements made a considerable total. The spirit of the allied troops remains at the highest pitch.

Germany's hordes are still held in check. Neither in Flanders nor in Picardy, nor along the important Arras sector has the enemy renewed his attacks in force, and he has not reacted against the gain made north of the Somme by the Australians in which more than 200 prisoners were captured.

On both battle fronts, however, the artillery fire has been most intense and the German attack cannot much longer be delayed if the enemy hopes to take advantage of whatever damage has been done to the allied positions by the heavy bombardment carried out by his guns since the repulse

north of Mont Kemmel more than a week ago. The greatest German artillery activity has been on the northern part of the Flanders front and south of the Somme to below the Avre in Picardy.

American troops in their positions south of the Somme to below the enemy using more than 15,000 shells mostly gas, in a short period. There have been no signs of a German infantry attack against the Americans who confidently await the first signs of reawakened activity.

A large part of the southern end of the important Arras sector has been taken over by the Canadian troops who are also being visited by a storm of German shells. French generals believe the Germans may attack simultaneously on the Flanders, Arras and Amiens front in an effort to push the allies back in one mighty blow. The hill positions, however, are held by the Allies and their guns dominate the Germans all along the line.

The Austro-Hungarian blow against the Italian front has not developed. Rome reports only moderate artillery fire along most of the front from Switzerland to the Adriatic and no infantry activity. The Austrians however, may be waiting for the most favorable moment, probably the renewal of the German drive in France.

Today, May 7 is the third anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine with a loss of 1,275 lives.

BEGINNING TO REALIZE GERMAN IN AUSTRIA ARE RUNNING THEIR COUNTRY

London, May 7—The latest developments in the Austrian situation apparently can be summarized as "concession to the Germans and threats to the southern Slavs," says a dispatch from The Hague to the Daily Mail. "At least," continues the correspondent, "that is how the Czechs and the southern Slavs regard the decision of Premier von Seydler to introduce into Bohemia alone the rearrangement of the provincial administration which was promised nearly a year ago for all Austria."

"The Austrian Germans are pressing for a number of administrative changes which would give them influence over the machinery of the government greatly in excess of their numerical proportion. The Czechs consider that the concession of the Germans is an obstacle put in the way of the realization of their own demand for the political independence of Bohemia, one and undivided.

"Von Seydler's action has infuriated the Czechs. The Slavs are furious over the proclamation that stern measures will be taken to repress disturbance in the south. The German reactionary press is urging the government to quash the rebellious tendencies of the Czechs and southern Slavs by force and to use the military to commandeer foodstuffs in the agricultural district pointing out that the Ukraine developments have shown that force alone overcomes obstacles when normal political administration becomes impossible owing to local conditions."

New York, May 7.—The American steamship Tyler, formerly an Old Dominion freighter has been torpedoed and sunk off the French coast

according to information received in Marine circles here today. Eleven members of the crew were killed or drowned.

The Tyler was last reported as leaving Portland, Maine, March 6 for Genoa. She carried a cargo of grain shipped through the Italian ministry of shipping. The vessel was one of the American ships commandeered by the United States shipping board last October, and since then has been engaged in the Italian trade.

TWENTIETH NATION TO WAGE BATTLE AGAINST THE KAISER

San Juan, Del Sur, Nic., May 7.—The Nicaraguan congress today declared war on Germany and her allies. The declaration of war was adopted by congress at the suggestion of President Chamorro with only four dissenting votes. Congress also adopted a declaration of solidarity with the United States and the other American republics at war with Germany and Austria—and authorized the president to take steps to utilize to a full measure the nation's forces in the war.

Nicaragua's action follows that of its neighbor, Guatemala, which last month declared war on Germany. Nicaragua severed relations with Germany a year ago. It is the twentieth nation which has declared war on Germany.

SECOND SHOT WAS CLEAN HIT AND OBSERVERS BELIEVE RAIDER DESTROYED

Washington, May, 7—A fight between a German submarine on March 17 in which the submarine was defeated and perhaps sunk was reported today by the navy department. The announcement says:

"The commander of the armed guard on the steamship Tidewater reports to the navy department that on March 17 about 11:30 p. m., a submarine was sighted off the starboard bow heading toward the vessel about 150 yards off. As the ship turned it missed the submarine by not more than 20 feet. The u-boat was then submerging. The ship's guns were brought to bear and the first shot hit some distance ahead of her wake.

"The pointer fired the second shot and had what the captain, the chief engineer and myself and other members of the crew called a clean hit and was satisfied that it was effective. The third shot was fired by the boatswain's mate in charge of the after gun's crew having her spotted and firing in the position she last submerged in. We resumed our course and commenced zigzagging, standing for an attack but the submarine did not appear again. We made elaborate preparations for an attack at daybreak but there were no signs of a submarine.

SOCIALISTS AND LABOR PARTIES WARN ORGANIZATIONS THEY MUST FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Berne, Switzerland, May 7.—Labor and socialist organization in Austria, threaten revolt against the government action in suspending parliament. Swiss newspapers print a telegram from Vienna quoting the Sozial Demokratische Korrespondenz to the effect that a committee of the socialist party and a committee of the German socialist deputies club have decided

to issue a manifesto to the working class in regard to the government action in which the following declaration will be made:

"If absolutism is reestablished out of regard for Pan Germanism which is prolonging the war the working classes will be forced to fight for their rights."

The manifesto concludes by exhorting the workers to hold themselves ready to fight if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WILL PROSECUTE MEN WHO MADE BISBEE CLEAN

Tucson, Ariz., May 7—With scores of department of justice agents in attendance and witnesses summoned to the federal grand jury this morning began the investigation of the deportation of 1,186 copper mine workers from the Bisbee and Warren districts last July. W. C. Fitts and Oliver E. Pagan, assistants to the attorney general of the United States, are in charge of the investigation. Indictments, according to Mr. G. Fitts, will be sought on the ground that those in charge of the deportation violated section 19 of the federal penal code, making it a crime to deprive any citizen of the United States of any rights which belong to him because of his United States privileges and immunity.

The deportations took place July 12 after a strike had been declared in the Warren district, which is producing large quantities of copper for the use of the government. The entire town of Bisbee suspended business during the drive, which was carried out under the direction of Harry C. Wheeler, then sheriff, who is now a captain in the United States army in France.

Special Agents Report

Washington, May 7—Investigation by the department of justice of the deportation of 1,186 copper mine workers from Bisbee, and the Warren district of Arizona last July has developed apparent violations of the law, it was disclosed today, and assistant Attorney General William C. Fitts and Oliver F. Pagan, special attorney general for indictment cases, have gone to Tucson, Ariz., where a United States grand jury is in session.

The investigation reported in their opinion a number of citizens of Bisbee and other towns responsible for the forced deportations violated federal laws forbidding conspiracy to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights. The penalty provided by law is a fine of not more than \$5,000 and imprisonment not more than 10 years.

The department of justice has been investigating the deportations since last fall when a labor commission, headed by Secretary Wilson reported to the president on the deportations and suggested prosecution of those responsible.

SPANISH SHIP SUNK

Washington, May 7.—The torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Luisa by a German submarine was reported today in a dispatch from Barcelona. Her captain, the dispatch declared reported to the Spanish government that the ship was sunk in broad daylight and that the Spanish flag was flying where the submarine commander could not help seeing it.

FACTS ABOUT AIRPLANE GRAFT TO BE INVESTIGATED

Washington, May 7—Investigation of the aircraft situation swiftly began taking shape today both in the department of justice and in congress.

Attorney General Gregory, acting at President Wilson's direction began planning the investigation which is to disclose if there has been malfeasance or misuse of the great \$640,000,000 appropriation. At the same time chairman of the senate military committee announced to the senate in vigorous terms that the committee proposed to have a thorough-going inquiry of its own in which he declared it would attempt to locate the personal responsibility. He promised the senate there would be no "whitewashing."

The aircraft subject came up as soon as the senate convened. Stirred by published charges culminating yesterday in the president's order to the department of justice, senators at once began demanding congressional inquiry. Senators Brandegee, republican, of Connecticut, was among the first to call for one and chairman Chamberlain responded with his announcement of the committee's intentions. The investigation, Senator Chamberlain announced, would be to determine how and where the immense appropriations were expended, adding that the committee proposed to "put its finger on the man responsible," and added further:

"The committee does not propose to engage in any white-washing process, either."

In making his announcement Senator Chamberlain declared there had been something radically wrong with the whole program. He had never seen the Borglum report, he said, but declared the conclusions reached in the H. Snowden Marshall report were in accordance with those of the committee. The senate committee, he said, was a part of the government's authorities and added significantly, he was "glad the president approves its course in advance."

New charges of a sensational kind in connection with aviation are being brought forth daily, Senator Chamberlain continued.

"These charges are coming to me and other members of the committee every day," he said. "This committee is determined to do whatever is necessary to help win the war."

Senator Vardaman, democrat, of Mississippi, asked how many American planes were abroad and Senator Chamberlain replied that not one American-built battle plane had been sent there although American material in large quantity had been shipped for assembling.

"Our people ought to be informed," the senator proceeded, "of the truth of the situation and they never have been."

Referring to testimony of Major General Squire, chief of the signal corps, before the committee regarding failure to train 1,500 American cadets sent to France because no air-planes were available, and plans to return them to this country for training, senator Chamberlain said a large number of the cadets had never received any training abroad.

Senator Walsh asked whether the sending of 1,500 aviators to France for training "was a wild, heedless and

thoughtless act?" of General Squire or a failure because of wrong assurances given him.

"There is no question regarding General Squire, I think," replied Senator Chamberlain. "I think he honestly believed that the planes would be there. 'Then there is no training of the men because the planes were not there?' demanded Senator Walsh. 'The planes were not forthcoming either from this country or from France,' he answered.

"This whole business has been camouflaged and misrepresented to the American public."

It has only been recently that planes have been supplied in adequate quantities for training purposes, he added.

The senator said the original aircraft program provided for something like from 2,500 to 3,000 fighting planes in France by July 1.

Investigation shows, Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, republican, declared, that such planes can be produced at a "big profit" for \$3,000 a piece. "But had they cost \$10,000 each we ought to have had 100,000 planes," Mr. McCumber declared. "I think in view of the fact that we have spent nearly one billion dollars and have not got any, we ought to find out what becomes of the money."

Senator Reed of Missouri, declared Senator McCumber's estimate of the average cost was too low, declaring both the British and French governments have been compelled to pay largely in excess of that amount, one particular style costing Great Britain \$4,500 a piece.

Production of airplanes for \$3,000 apiece senator Reed declared, was a physical impossibility. "The Liberty motor," he added, "was only adaptable to two or three planes. Senator McCumber insisted his estimates were correct, explaining they were based on the production of a standardized machine."

Senator Smoot, of Utah, republican, declared that when the \$640,000,000 appropriation was asked it was said by aviation officials to be "ample to build 22,000 airplanes." Resuming his announcement, Senator Chamberlain said that not only would aviation be investigated by the committee but it also would continue its war inquiry "with reference to every other branch of the service."

"And the charge made that those who want to secure the truth are pro-German and serve the enemies of our country will not deter any individual member of the committee from performance of his duty," he said in conclusion. "My whole desire is to bring the truth to the attention of the people and I have no doubt that those who have served the American people faithfully will be brought to task by the people."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, republican, remarked that large numbers of Liberty motors had been ordered by the Allies. Senator Chamberlain said England had ordered a large number but he did not deem it advisable to disclose confidential information about it.

"If the senator will come to my office," Senator Chamberlain said, "I will show him what happened to that contract."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, democrat, interjected that the number of Liberty motors asked for by England and France had been "mere-

ly nominal because we have not been able to supply ourselves."

"No Liberty motors are now in operation abroad," the Nebraska senator added. Senator Brandegee asked to whom Attorney General Gregory would make his report.

"To congress?" he demanded. "No, to the president, who already has two reports and the Lord knows if he would make this report public if there is anything bad in it."

"The war," the Connecticut senator declared, "cannot be won with privacy, secrecy and mystery. If there is any virtue in co-ordination, let's co-ordinate. This war is not going to be won by Colonel House or by any favorite of the president."

"We can't win the war by talking about woman suffrage and prohibition," he continued. "We can't win the war by sitting around at pink teas and talking about putting pink chemise on the men and knee breeches on the women. Let's get down to brass tacks. Let's find out the facts. Let's investigate these irregularities in the nonpartisan way and report to the public."

Senator Poindexter of Washington, republican, quoting from official reports, said the aviation program up to July 1 presents an aggregate cost of \$1,145,950,000 including appropriated and now pending. Not only has the aircraft board wasted money in securing spruce on the Pacific coast for airplanes, Senator Jones of Washington, republican, declared, but it has virtually very seriously endangered the spruce supply by the lumber operations of inexperienced men."

INTIMATES THAT CHAMBERLAIN AND OTHER SENATORS ARE PRO-GERMAN

Washington, May 7—While the senate was discussing the aircraft situation, Secretary Baker and other war department officials were urging before the house military committee a new billion dollar aircraft appropriation.

Secretary Baker declared facts and figures regarding aircraft plans should not be made public. He said the committee was entitled to the details but he was opposed to presenting them publicly. He said criticisms of the aircraft plans were inspired by pro German influence and that details of the government's plans should be kept secret on the ground of military necessity.

Plans for the senate military committee's further investigation have been fully formulated and will be outlined at an early meeting. Members said today it was probable that the inquiry would be made behind closed doors but with a public report to be made later.

SPECIAL MEN NEEDED

Washington, May 7.—A requisition on all states except Arizona, Delaware and Vermont for 4,060 specially qualified draft registrants to go to camp May 20 was sent out today by provost marshal General Crowder.

ALL WAR WORKERS

The call and invitation for State-wide War Conference to be held at Albuquerque, May 9th and 10th, is open to all Federal and state officials and heads of Special Federal Departments performing war work service, as well as State and County war work organizations.

A PRAYER

Father, protect our boys in brown
Who march from hamlet, field and town;

Each one a replica of Thee,
Each bears a cross to Calvary.

Be with them on the bloody field;
Be Thou their armor and their shield.
Whisper to those so sorely tried
"Hold firm, thy Comrade stand beside."

When far from friends and mother-care,
Be with them there—be with them there.

"No greater love hath man than this."
Be unto them the love they miss.

Father, behold how straight they stand,

These boys of our beloved land!
Oh, bring them safely home again,
This is our fervent prayer—amen.

—Florence Goff Scharz.

NO SUGAR IN COFFEE

El Paso, Tex., May 7.—Coffee was served without sugar and war bread without butter today in the local restaurants. The new rule was adopted by the hotel and restaurant managers here to comply with the request of Charles M. Bassett, food administrator. If sugar or butter is wanted by the diner he must order it from the waiter. The Chinese restaurant owners are complying strictly with this and other food administration rules adopted here.

Lincoln, Neb., May 7.—Attorney General W. E. Reed announced today that he had mailed to Thurston county, this state, a complaint charging Christopher C. Frum, a member of the county board of that place, with violating the state sedition law by attempting to discourage farmers from planting wheat.

The Prince of Wales has a very distinct leaning towards music. While at the front he has often attended the soldiers' "sing-songs," and on several occasions he has been persuaded to render a solo.

MANY SHIPS LAUNCHED

Washington, May 7.—Ten steel ships of 57,695 tons, and six wooden ships of 21,500 tons were launched by American yards in the week ending May 5th, the shipping board announced today. Twelve steel ships of 80,180 tons were delivered to the board complete in the same period.

MORE MILLIONS TO GO

Washington, May 7.—Wage increases recommended to Director General McAdoo by the railroad commission, indications today seem to show will average slightly more than twenty per cent or about \$260,000,000 annually.

WILL GET I. W. W.

Washington, May 7.—The bill declared frankly to be aimed against the Industrial Workers of the World, outlawing organizations whose order advocates violence to bring out any governmental social, industrial or economic change" during the war was passed today by the senate after brief debate and went to the house.

An optimist is a person who can have a sunny disposition with a hot temper.

THE WORLD WAR

Along the battle lines in northern France the allied troops still await the shock of renewed heavy fighting by the Germans. Apparently the rainy weather intervened with the enemy's transport and he has not been able to perfect his arrangement because of the difficulties of bringing his supplies over the battle torn ground of Flanders and Picardy.

Having gained some advantageous positions in local fighting, the allies are awaiting for the next effort of the Germans which already has been delayed much longer than in previous lulls since the beginning of the offensive of March 21. Meanwhile, fresh troops and new supplies are pouring in to strengthen the allied positions and this fact must also add to the perturbation of the enemy who has nothing remarkable in military achievement to show for his heavy losses of the past seven weeks.

The edging-in process was continued by the British last night in the important sectors of Amiens, between the Ancre and the Somme, the Australians following up their recent successes here. The operation was a purely local one, but it resulted in anchoring the British line more firmly on the ridge between Sully-le-Sec and Morlancourt and thus putting it in a better position to resist the expected German assault.

The artillery fire continues violent on important sectors. The Germans are shelling heavily the Anglo-French front southwest of Ypres and the sector south of the Somme between Villers-Bretonneux and Hailles. These sectors saw the heavy fighting previous to the German repulse north of Mont Kemmel nine days ago. Enemy fire against the southern side of Arras sector which lies north of Albert, also has been intense.

There has been great aerial activity on the American sector northwest of Toul and Captain James Norman Hall, well known as a flyer in the French and American armies, is reported missing after a battle in which he and two other Americans engaged four Germans. Two of the enemy airplanes are believed to have been brought down. Other Americans also have been meeting the enemy in the air along the line east of St. Mihiel and it is believed the Germans have concentrated large forces in an attempt to wipe out the American flyers. There has been no infantry fighting on any of the American sectors.

Except for fruitless patrol raids by the Austrians and limited artillery fire, there has been no activity on the Italian front. The Austrians still withhold their attack and neither Vienna nor Berlin has said anything of it for the past several days.

A political crisis involving the security of the Lloyd George government has arisen in Great Britain over the letter written by General Maurice, formerly chief director of military operation in which he questioned the veracity of the premier and the chancellor of the exchequer. In the house of commons, a parliamentary tilt between Andrew Bonar Law for the government and former Premier Asquith resulted in the government's acceptance of a motion by Mr. Asquith that the house decide the

form of inquiry to be made into the statements of General Maurice.

The motion will be debated in the house Thursday and the government had decided to stand or fall on the vote taken after the discussion. The government looks upon the motion as a vote of censure and has urged its supporters to be in the house for a vote tomorrow.

Heavy fighting, although on a comparatively narrow front, is continuing in Flanders, where the Germans began yesterday another attempt to drive a wedge into the entente lines and outflank the hill positions south west of Ypres. This attempt failed and only a temporary success was secured by the enemy in gaining a foothold in the allied front line at points between Vormezelle and La Clytte. Last night the British and French drove back sharply at the Germans and ousted them from the small bits of territory they had won. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the two German divisions which were engaged in this operation. Notwithstanding their heavy losses, the Germans seem reluctant to abandon the effort and this morning found them renewing the attack to the north of Kemmel, in the Vierstraet region.

A heavy machine gun fire forced the British line back at one point but the recession was a slight one and the ground remained disputed territory. The fighting was continuing here when the day's report from British headquarters was dispatched.

The British are continuing to improve their position in the Somme region in the high ground between the Somme and the Ancre. Further progress was made there during the night. There was local fighting in the Bucquoy region between Albert and Arras and south of the Somme. The heavy artillery fire which has been reported for some days past continued on the French front on both sides of the Avre.

Bad weather prevails on the American sector in France. Northwest of Toul and American patrol has been ambushed by the Germans. In this sector also American heavy artillery has been in action for the first time near Mont Didier in Picardy, the American gunners continue their harassing fire against the Germans. The American army is growing rapidly in strength. Although refusing to divulge the exact number of men who have gone overseas, Secretary of War Baker announced that more than 500,000 men have been dispatched since the beginning of the year.

On the Italian front rains have put a stop to lively artillery and patrol engagements. The British forces advancing northward from Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, have captured Kerkuk, 150 miles north of Bagdad and 80 miles southeast of Mosul, the objective of the drive. Six hundred wounded Turks were taken.

Paris, May 9.—Within five minutes on Tuesday Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser, leading French aviator, brought down his thirty-third and thirty-fourth German machines and damaged another which will be placed to his credit. On Sunday he knocked out two other enemy airplanes which have not been officially recorded.

Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser, during the three years of air fighting, has been wounded 17 times and has serv-

ed on 52 bombing expeditions.

French aviation has suffered a great loss in the death within a few days of three aces, who among them had accounted for more than 45 Germans. Lieutenant Chaput, with 16 Germans to his credit, was killed on Tuesday while Sub-Lieutenant De neuoindre, with 13 victories, was killed in the region of the Somme yesterday. Captain Hieffre met death while directing an infantry attack from a very low altitude. He was struck by a machine gun bullet fired from the ground.

SENATE WILL MAKE THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS OF INEFFICIENCY

Washington, May 9.—While the department of justice was starting today its investigation of aircraft production Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the senate military committee opened the way for his committee investigation by offering a resolution authorizing it. The resolution will be taken up tomorrow. Sharp criticisms in delay in production were heard in the senate, Senator Thomas of Colorado, democratic member of the military committee, declaring there was evidence that monopoly of production had been planned.

"Close control" of airplane production is bad, Senator Thomas asserted, through the organization known as the "Manufacturers' Air Craft association," which controls basic aircraft patents and restricted production under a "cross-licensing" agreement. The agreement he said has the approval of aviation authorities and the attorney general. Patent control, Senator Thomas indicated, is one of the features of the aviation situation the military committee will investigate.

Senator Chamberlain's resolution would give the committee formal authority from the senate for the new inquiry and would extend its authority by giving it power to examine witnesses under oath and to obtain documents.

Senator Thomas told the senate he deplored failure of the government to purchase or commandeer the airplane patents, controlled principally he said, by the Curtiss, Wright, Burgess and Wright-Martin interests. Through the manufacturers' aircraft association he said, patentees of improvements cannot produce aircraft containing their improvements without obtaining licenses from the controlling interests.

SUPPORTERS OF VON MOLTKE POINT OUT FAILURE ON WESTERN FRONT IS APPARENT

London, May 9.—Former influential officers in the German army supporters of von Moltke, former chief of staff, are agitating against Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the ground that the German successes on the western front have not reached expectations, according to reports in The Hague, transmitted under reserve by the correspondent of the Daily Mail.

Another report, which according to the correspondent appears to have some foundation, is that a sharp conflict of opinion has arisen between Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and the crown prince on one side and Chancellor

von Hertling and Foreign Secretary von Keuhlmann on the other. The emperor, after considerable wavering is said to have inclined to von Hertling's side, although hesitatingly.

HITCHCOCK REWARDED

Washington, May 9.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska was made chairman today of the senate foreign relations committee. Mr. Hitchcock, who was senior democratic member of the committee, succeeds the late Senator Stone, in a re-arrangement of democratic assignments caused by recent deaths of several senators.

MANY PRICELESS ARTICLES INCLUDING PRECIOUS STONES WORTH MILLIONS, GONE

Petrograd, April 10 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The famous patriarchal treasure house in the Kremlin at Moscow, has been looted. The treasure house is the depository of many sacred treasures, including the reputed shroud of Christ, a robe alleged to have been worn by the Virgin Mary, one of the palls from the cross and a painting said to have been done by St. Luke.

Its jewel and precious stones were said to be worth nearly ten million dollars.

JUAN I. TRUJILLO OF LOGAN REPORTED IN CASUALTY LIST

Washington, May 9.—The casualty list today contained 76 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 10; died of wounds, 3; died of accident, 2; died of disease, 6; wounded severely, 13; wounded slightly 41; prisoners, 1.

This list includes: Wounded severely—Private Juan I. Trujillo, Logan, New Mexico.

Wounded slightly—Private William G. Burk, Douglas, Ariz.

EXCELLENT WORK OF GUNNERS WINS SHIP'S CREW EXTRA 10 DAYS' FURLOUGH

An Atlantic Port, May 9.—The sinking of a German submarine by a United States war ship with a shot which lifted the u-boat completely from the water and broke her in two, was reported by officers of the ship on arrival here today. Because of the fine work of the gunners, the crew of the ship was given an additional furlough of ten days.

On the voyage over the warship previously reported from German sources as having been wrecked, sighted three submarines, and the gunners sprang to their guns. The first two shots fired in quick succession at the nearest enemy missed. But the third went home. It caught the u-boat just below the water line and so great was its force that the craft was lifted from the water and in another moment, her back broken, she doubled up and sank to the accompaniment of a chorus of yells from the warship crew.

No survivors were seen in the water and the other submarines, as the destroyed submersible disappeared, dived and did not appear.

Karl Hapsburg finds that sitting on the lid of a kettle of mixed races boiling over for liberty is not as easy as old Franz Josef made it appear.

HE DECLARES CONTRACTORS MUST HAVE AGREED PRICE AND STAND OWN LOSSES

Washington, May 8.—The cost-plus contracts of the submarine boat company at Newark, N. J., for construction of 160 steel ships of 5,000 tons each have been cancelled, Charles M. Schwab, production director of the emergency fleet corporation today told the senate commerce committee, in an investigation of the company's work. New contracts were substituted on a flat basis of \$960,000 for each ship.

Another reason for changing the contracts Mr. Schwab said was that it had been reported that officers of the submarine company were interested in profits obtained by other companies selling material to the fleet corporation. Mr. Schwab explained he had not confirmed these reports.

By annulling the contracts, Mr. Schwab said, the government would definitely limit costs and also place upon the contracting corporation the risks of construction. In fixing \$960,000, the price of the ships, Mr. Schwab said the corporation allowed for various increases over the original estimates of cost. The old contracts placed material at \$350,000, which the new one increases by \$50,000; the labor cost originally estimated at \$200,000 was increased 40 per cent to \$280,000 and the overhead expenses originally \$200,000 was increased to \$230,000. The fee of \$50,000 makes the total of \$960,000.

Mr. Schwab gave it as his opinion that the new contracts that the ships actually will cost less than under the cost plus contract and that construction will be speeded up. The question of delay at Newark was not discussed at length. The company, it was said expected to overcome all difficulties soon. Further hearings by the committee will not be necessary, Chairman Fletcher announced at the conclusion of the session.

VAST SUMS REPORTED FROM LARGE CENTERS INDICATE NO TOWNS FALL DOWN

Washington, May 8.—Cities which made the highest subscription percentages of their Liberty loan quotas in their respective population classes were announced today by the treasury as follows:

Above 500,000 population, the list of honor flag cities is as follows:

Boston, 165 per cent; Baltimore 115; Chicago, 115; New York and St. Louis, 100.

Between 250,000 and 500,000 population—Washington, D. C., 197 per cent; Los Angeles 150; Detroit 148; Milwaukee, 131; Minneapolis, 125; San Francisco 109; New Orleans, 108.

Between 100,000 and 250,000 population—Birmingham, 186 per cent; Louisville, 180; Nashville, 152; Omaha, 151; Kansas City, Mo., 141; Fall River, Mass., 138; Lowell, Mass., 137; Providence, R. I., 133; Seattle, 133; Portland, Ore., 126; Richmond, Va., 125; St. Paul, 125; Worcester, Mass., 122; Indianapolis, Ind., 121; Atlanta, 118; New Haven, 116; Oakland, Cal., 104; Denver, 100; Memphis, 100.

Between 50,000 and 100,000 population—Hartford, Conn., 251; Portland, Maine, 212; Waterbury, Conn., 173; Jacksonville, 171; Kansas City, Kan., 168; St. Joseph, Mo., 164; New Bedford, 149; Des Moines, 145; Oklahoma

City, 134; Evansville, Ind., 130; Tacoma, Wash., 130; Manchester, N. H., 129; Duluth, 125; Holyoke, 120; San Antonio, 117; Springfield, Mass., 116; Houston, Texas, 114; Fort Worth, 113; Salt Lake City, 112; Dallas, 111; Savannah, 102.

Between 25,000 and 50,000—Topeka, Kan., 202; Quincy, Ill., 175; Sioux City, 150; Lincoln, Neb., 149; Knoxville, Tenn., 142; Macon, Ga., 141; Pueblo, 135; Little Rock, 125; Chattanooga, 114; Galveston, 124; Shreveport, 112; Augusta, Ga., 119; Austin, Texas, 118; Montgomery, 117; Tampa, 115.

Treasury officials said that in many instances the percentages announced might be less than they should be as complete reports have not been received from many of the cities.

The final totals for San Miguel county were turned in this afternoon. The total collected in the county stands \$406,950 and the totals from the different banks is as follows: San Miguel, \$188,800; First National, \$87,450; Peoples, \$73,500; Plaza, \$30,900; Railroad, 41,400; \$15,000 of this was collected from people that reside in Mora county and Mora county was given credit for it.

SANTA ROSA RAISES \$100,000

Santa Rosa is a proud town, having subscribed \$100,000 to the Liberty Loan. This is an excellent showing, taking into consideration the population of the town. Judge Leahy and C. W. G. Ward made addresses to the citizens while there helping to boost the loan and the sale of thrift stamps. C. W. G. Ward, Judge Leahy and Judge Wright returned to the city today.

Washington, May 8.—Unofficial advices received here tell of an order for the expulsion from Mexico by the Carranza government of Robert H. Murray, the representative of the committee on public information in Mexico City, who, in the capacity has been in charge of the work conducted by the American government to offset German propaganda.

At the same time the unofficial advices say, one of the correspondents of the Associated Press in Mexico City, W. F. Weigand, was also ordered to leave.

The expulsion of both men, it was said was ordered under the thirty-third section of the Mexican constitution which provides for summary deportation of "pernicious foreigners" without trial or hearing. Some of the experiences of Americans expelled from Mexico under that section have been declared as little short of harrowing.

Murray was the correspondent of the New York World and one of the best known American newspaper men in Mexico. It was determined to take steps to properly inform Mexicans of the attitude of the United States in the war and thus attack the German propaganda in Mexico which for months has been declared as rampant. Murray was selected by the committee on public information to carry on this work. An order for his expulsion is taken to substantiate reports that German propaganda had gained the upper hand in Mexico official circles.

The state department was without official advices from Ambassador Fletcher on the subject, but had re-

ceived the report unofficially. Other sources of information here in touch with Mexican affairs heard the same report. The last definite information of Murray and Weigand was received here more than two weeks ago when news came that both had, at the order of President Carranza, been called before a military court and that their deportation was expected.

WOMAN SOLD LIQUOR

Santa Fe, May 8.—Juana Ba Ma, a Navajo woman, was found guilty in federal court today of selling liquor to an Indian. Monday, the trial of Major John M. Birkner of Nebraska, under the sedition charge, will open. Attorneys A. B. Renehan and Carl Gilbert have been retained by the defense.

Tucson, Ariz., May 8.—On the ground that he later may become a witness George B. Willcox of Warren, was excused today from the federal grand jury investigating the deportation of 1,186 copper mine workers from the Bisbee and Warren districts last July. Willcox's request to be excused was presented to Presiding Judge Sawtelle, by W. C. Flist, assistant attorney general of the United States, who is conducting the investigation. Thomas E. Flynn, United States attorney, and R. E. Shelton, foreman of the grand jury. More than one hundred witnesses from Bisbee were here today and a large number were called into the grand jury room for questioning. Reports were in circulation that the men who were deported were planning to bring 1,200 damage suits against those alleged to have been responsible for the deportations.

BUT HE CALLS IT GRATITUDE AND ADMITS NO DEFEAT IN ANY UNDERTAKING

Berlin, May 8 (via Amsterdam).—Emperor William replied to Chancellor von Hertling's congratulations on the conclusion of peace between Germany and Rumania with this message:

"The termination of the state of war in the east fills me also with proud joy and gratitude. Thanks to God's gracious help the German people with never-failing patriotism, under brilliant military leadership and with the assistance of strong diplomacy, are fighting step by step for a happy future.

"I cannot but convey by thanks on this occasion to you and also to your collaborators. God will help us to pass through the struggle which the hostile attitude of the powers still under arms against us has forced us to continue and to conclude it victoriously for the good of Germany and her allies."

FLYERS MAKING GOOD

Washington, May 8.—Sergeant Frank L. Bayliss of New Bedford, Mass., an American flier in France have brought down seven German airplanes within the last two months, said an official dispatch today from France.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED

Mineola, N. Y., May 8.—Two army aviators were killed today when the machine in which they were flying fell near the town of Central Park, Long Island.

Washington, May 8.—An international contest in rivet driving has been started between American and British ship yards.

News from London that a rivet gang there had driven 4,267 rivets in nine hours revealed that Lord Northcliffe recently cabled the shipping board asking for the records of American rivet gangs and details of their work to stimulate rivalry.

Officials of the shipping board were amazed today at the English figures. The American record of 2,720, which the British set out to beat in making their record, has been surpassed twice in the last two weeks.

Edward Gibson and his gang at the plant of the Federal Ship Building company in Kearney, N. J., drove 2,919 three-quarter inch button head rivets in a ship's floor in eight hours and John Corrigan, assisted by three men, drove 3,415 three-quarter inch rivets in a plate floor on skids in nine hours at the plant of the Detroit Ship building company in Wyandotte, Mich. Corrigan's record so far is the best ever made in American yards.

With the American Army in France Tuesday, May 7 (By the Associated Press. After a thrilling battle with enemy airplanes 10 miles north of Pont A-Mousson, Captain James Norman Hall, of Colfax, Ia., one of the leading American aviators, made a spiral dive for the earth and was last seen close to the ground apparently trying to land. His subsequent fate is unknown.

LIQUOR DEALERS GET YEAR

Tucson, Ariz., May 8.—Harry Borden and D. C. Wright, wholesale liquor dealers of Rodeo, N. M., who were convicted of conspiracy to transport liquor from Rodeo to Douglas, Arizona, were sentenced to a year and a day each at Fort Leavenworth, prison, by United States Judge Sawtelle today. Each was fined \$1,000.

CASUALTY LIST

Washington, May 8.—The casualty list yesterday contained 41 names divided as follows:

Killed in action, 4; died of wounds 2; died of disease 5; died of other causes, 1; wounded severely, 15; wounded slightly 13; missing in action, 1.

Lieutenant Edmon J. LaPorte, of Plainfield, N. J., was the only officer named. He died of disease.

PLENTY OF CORNMEAL

Mills in the United States ground 6,000,000 bushels of cornmeal in March and can grind 9,000,000 bushels if necessary. The nation's normal consumption of wheat flour is 8,000,000 bushels a month. America is changing from a wheat-eating to a corn-eating country to win the war.

SALESMEN TO HELP

Traveling salesmen in New Mexico are now working for the food administration as members of the division of investigation, to report all violations of the rules which they come across.

Lee De Forest is said to have perfected the "fountain-pen" wireless, a device no larger than the ordinary fountain-pen, through which it is possible for a man to pick up wireless messages at distance up to eight or ten miles.

MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY PERSHING HAVE BEEN SPARED BY PRESIDENT

Washington, May 4—President Wilson disapproved today the sentence of four American soldiers in France ordered to be shot.

Sentences of two of the men, Privates Olon Leydoyen and Stanley G. Fishback, were commuted to three years confinement. Privates Forest D. Sebastian and Jess Cook were granted full pardons.

Sebastian and Cook who were pardoned, were convicted of sleeping at sentry posts. Leydoyen and Fishback were sentenced for disobeying orders. They will serve their three year terms at Leavenworth.

President Wilson's action was taken on the recommendation of Secretary Baker who made a personal investigation of the case. In granting full pardon to Sebastian and Cook the president said he did so in view of their extreme youth and the fact that their offenses were wholly free from conscious disregard of duty. Both were ordered sent back to their companies.

PASSPORT BILL WILL MAKE IT HARD FOR SUSPECTS TO COME OR GO

Washington, May 4—The house today passed the administration passport bill requiring all persons entering the United States to have a government permit and giving the president broad powers in restricting entrance to and exit from American ports.

Washington, May 4—During the debate on the bill, Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, declared hundreds of American citizens now in Germany are disloyal to the United States and that this country knows that they are disloyal. One of the purposes of the measure, he said, was to prevent their return and probable spying on the war activities of the country.

SOME LEADERS HOPE TO GET HOME RULE BY OPPOSING DRAFT

London, May 6—Anti-conscription speeches were made from the same platform by John Dillon, nationalist leader, and Professor Edward DeValer, head of the Sinn Fein yesterday, at Ballaghaderen in Dillon's constituency of East Mayo. Good humor and enthusiasm characterized the demonstration, attended by 15,000 persons. Mr. Dillon said if the Irish kept united and determined for another two weeks, they would defeat conscription. It was an atrocious form of oppression, he said, to try to compel a people to fight for a country not their own. He personally opposed conscription, whether in Great Britain or Ireland and believed it was a great blunder to depart from England's settled policy against compulsory service, especially when it was not to defend the soil of Great Britain but to send huge armies to the continent.

Professor DeValera said his followers were a unit with those of Mr. Dillon to defeat conscription.

Ogden, Utah, May 7—A fire of unknown origin today destroyed the power station and car barns of the Bamberger Electric railroad, causing a loss estimated at \$750,000.

London, May 6—Foreign Secretary Balfour told the house of commons today that no peace offers had been made recently by the enemy. He added: "There is no representative of a neutral nation in this country who has made tentative or informal suggestions of peace negotiations."

Germany's Peace Offer

London, May 6—Germany's peace emissary, according to the Daily Mail, has been busily working here but has made no progress in any direction. There is reason to believe, it says, that the German agent who has been reported to be a Dutch financier, returned to Germany to report that there is nothing doing.

A Central News Dispatch from the Hague says the Dutch intermediary is reported to be Jonkher Colyn former minister of war.

The proposals by Jonkher Colyn, the dispatch reports, are said to have been as follows:

"1. Germany to renounce all claims in the west.

"2. Restoration of Belgium.

"3. Alsace-Lorraine to be autonomous within the German federation.

"4. Status in the east to remain as at present.

"5. Austria to make certain concessions to Italy in the Trentino.

"6. Balkan questions to be solved by an international conference.

"7. All colonial questions affecting Africa and Asia Minor to be settled by a conference of all the belligerents.

"8. Germany to abandon all claims to her former Chinese protectorate of Kia Ochau, but in exchange to receive certain economic concessions in China."

Tucson, May 6.—John G. Williams, of Bisbee an attorney, his wife and three sons, Dougherty, Morris and Everett Williams, were killed last night near Casa Grande, when their automobile was struck by a west-bound Southern Pacific train at a grade crossing.

The Williams family had been visiting at their ranch near Casa Grande. Mr. Williams was one of the leading attorneys of the southwest.

THIS WIDOW WAS HELPED

Mrs. A. Walden, 460 Glenn Ave., Fresno, Cal., writes: "I had a fever and it left me with a cough every winter. Foley's Honey and Tar helps me every time. I am a widow 66 years old." Nothing better for bronchial, grip and similar coughs and colds that hang on. Just fine for croup and whooping cough. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Santa Fe, May 6.—United States Deputy Sheriff George Ramsey has arrived from Deming with five persons who are to appear in federal court; Velma Fay Palmer and Mrs. Henry Chericow, charged with having maintained a house for immoral purposes; Eva Williams and Susie Catlin, charged with immorality and Thomas C. LeNoir, held on a liquor charge. E. J. Wesnidge came with the party as a witness in a bottleging case.

FOR A SPRAINED ANKLE

As soon as possible after the injury is received get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and follow the plain printed directions which accompany the bottle.—Adv.

85 SAN MIGUEL MEN IN DRAFT MAY 25

Santa Fe, May 6.—Captain R. C. Reid, federal disbursing officer, today announced the quota for each county of men to be furnished for the draft of May 25. Six counties are exempt, having already furnished more than the number of men required of them altogether, these six counties being Bernalillo, Chaves, Eddy, Luna, McKinley and Otero. Colfax county is to furnish 34 men, Curry 14, Dona Ana 75, Grant 76, Guadalupe 51, Lincoln 8, Mora 94, Quay 23, Rio Arriba 99, Roosevelt 34, Sandoval 48, San Juan 22, San Miguel 85, Santa Fe 80, Sierra 23, Socorro 17, Taos 60, Tarrant 31, Union 55, Valencia 56. Thus far, New Mexico has been asked to furnish altogether 1,260 men for the national army, but has five times as many in service.

Santa Fe, May 6—That the record for volunteers in the army will be broken this month, is the prediction of Captain F. W. Fonda in charge of recruiting in this district. "The reason for this," the captain says, "is because the young men of this nation realize the best interests of the Nation have been considered by congress in passing the bill requiring all men who have reached the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, and as they attain that age to register. Practically all branches of the service are open for voluntary enlistments to men who are not registered for the draft, and who come within the prescribed ages."

DO YOU ENJOY LIFE

A man in good physical condition is almost certain to enjoy life, while the bilious and dyspeptic are despondent, do not enjoy their meals and feel miserable a good share of the time. This ill feeling is nearly always unnecessary. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to tone up the stomach, improve the digestion and regulate the bowels is all that is needed. Try it.—Adv.

With the American Forces on the French Front, May 6 (By the Associated Press)—The Germans launched a heavy gas attack against the American troops on the Picardy front during the night. Early in the evening they sent over 15,000 shells composed chiefly of mustard gas, within a brief period. These shells were followed by an intense artillery fire at midnight. Several hundred gas shells were dropped into the American lines.

AVIATORS KILLED

Babylon, N. Y., May 6—Ensign Spencer T. Alden of Fort Wayne, Ind., was killed and Philip P. Moser, student aviator, Boston, was seriously injured when a naval hydro-airplane which they were operating "side slipped" 500 feet and fell into Great South bay near Fire island inlet Saturday.

SHE GOT GOOD RESULTS

This honest testimony from a woman who has suffered should be heeded by all afflicted with backache, rheumatic pains, or any symptom of kidney and bladder trouble: "I have got such good results from Foley Kidney pills that I sleep much better. Mrs. Chas. Gray, 270 Sixth St., Detroit, Mich."—Sold everywhere.—Adv.

WANTS MORE PAY

Denver, Colo., May 4—The Denver Tramway company, which operates the street cars of Denver, today applied to the Colorado state utilities commission for an increase in rates. The fare now paid by passengers is 5 cents. The company set no definite amount of increase in its petition, leaving this to the discretion of the commission. Rising costs because of the war are given as the cause for the request.

Geneva, May 4 (By the Associated Press)—The German military authorities are sending direct to the front line all youths from the reserve depots in Alsace Lorraine, according to an Alsatian chemist, who has just arrived here from Mulhasen. The chemist already has lost four sons, the latest, aged 18, having been killed at Loere. In the Flanders battle, "the Germans are employing their last reserves," said the Alsatian, "and especially the soldiers from Alsace-Lorraine. It is the German manner of settling the question of the two provinces. If a referendum is taken after the war only a few Alsatian electors will be left."

Washington, May 6—The casualty list today contained 88 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 6; died of wounds, 3; died of accident 2; died of disease, 9; died from other causes, 1; wounded severely 4; wounded slightly 48; missing in action 15.

Officers named included: Died of wounds, Lieutenant Joseph Quesenberry, Las Cruces, N. M.

Slightly wounded included Private Stanford Harris of Denver.

GOOD FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Every family requires a safe and reliable cough and cold remedy. Mrs. John Potter, 20 Shupe St., Mt. Pleasant, Pa., writes, "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar for colds for years and highly recommend it to all families." Contains no opiates. Checks bronchial and grip coughs, croup and whooping cough. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

AUTO LICENSES IN APRIL

Santa Fe, May 6.—During the past month \$6,397.09 of automobile licenses was collected by Secretary of State Antonio Lucero, at a cost of \$702.47, leaving \$5,694.62 one-half of which goes to the state, the other half being distributed among the counties. Bernalillo county received \$167.35, Chaves \$149.1-0, Colfax \$185.59, Eddy \$121.95, Grant \$224.32, Lincoln \$145.98, Luna \$122.39, Roosevelt \$116.16, Socorro \$164.68, Torrance \$137.08, Union \$272.83, the other counties receiving less than \$100 each.

CAUSE OF HEADACHE

By knowing the cause, a disease may often be avoided. This is particularly true of headache. The most common cause of headache is a disordered stomach or constipation, which may be corrected by taking a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it. Many others have obtained permanent relief by taking these tablets. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect.—Adv.

The Cynical Bachelor observes that the fellow who is a dismal failure at inventing excuses has no business to get married.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE THAT MONEY IS BEING RAISED BY THIS ORGANIZATION

Chicago, May 6.—Benjamin Schragger, editor of publications issued by the Industrial Workers of the World, and a defendant at the trial of 112 leaders of the organization for violation of the espionage act announced today that an agreement has been entered into with the national socialist party whereby that body is raising defense funds for the I. W. W.

"The socialists now are providing funds to aid in our defense," said Schragger who is one of the chief advisers of William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer. "It is realized," he continued, "that defeat of the Industrial Workers of the World in this case, would mean action by the government against the socialist party and then similar action against some of the labor unions. With this in mind, other kindred organizations have offered to extend aid. A minority in the big labor unions also have favored coming to our aid, but have thus far been unsuccessful because of opposition from high labor officials.

Adolph Germer, secretary of the socialist party when informed that Benjamin Schragger had stated that the socialist party was raising defense funds for the I. W. W. said:

"The executive committee of the party is meeting now. There will be a statement later."

Washington, May 6.—Merger in 1906 of the Cumberland Presbyterian church with the Presbyterian church and consolidation of their church property was declared valid today by the supreme court.

Federal decrees awarding control of the \$200,000 endowment and buildings of the Missouri valley college, a Cumberland educational institution at Marshall, Mo., to the presbyterian synod of Kansas, also were sustained.

OIL LEASE BILL HAS CHANCE

Washington, May 6.—The house public lands committee today opened the way for favorable action on the oil land leasing bill, voting to reconsider the measure beginning tomorrow after a majority had decided to report the bill not acceptable to the administration. Members of the committee said today a sufficient number had agreed to favor an administration bill to assure favorable action.

Washington, May 6.—By a margin of one vote, a motion proposing that the senate proceed next Friday to consider the house woman suffrage resolution to the constitution was defeated in the senate today. The vote was 40 to 21, just less than the necessary two-thirds.

Although the vote was on beginning debate only, most of those voting were believed to have recorded themselves as they would vote on the resolution itself, which the house amended last January. If the line up of today is maintained the resolution would be defeated.

Today's vote came on a motion of Chairman Jones, of the senate suffrage committee to proceed with the house resolution Friday. Previously Senator Jones had announced that he would endeavor to take up and dispose of the resolution the latter part

of the week. The roll call follows:

For adoption: Democrats—Ashurst, Beckman, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gerry, Henderson, Hollis, Jones of New Mexico, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Nugent, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafroth, Shepard, Thompson and Walsh. Total democrats—20. Republicans—Calder, Colt, Curtis, France, Gallinger, Gronna, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, Lenroot, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren and Watson. Total republicans—20.

Total for adoption—40.

Against adoption: Democrats—Bankhead, Fletcher, Harwick, Martin, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Shields, Simmons, Smith of South Carolina; Swanson, Tillman, Trammell, Underwood, Vardaman and William. Total democrats—16.

PROPOSAL TO TRADE ONE FOR THE OTHER IS UNDER CONSIDERATION

El Paso, May 6.—Pastor Rouaix, minister of agriculture in the Mexican cabinet, who arrived here late last night to visit officials in Juarez, crossed the border Saturday for an informal visit with friends on the American side. Minister Rouaix is planning to make a tour of the United States in order to study American agricultural methods which can be applied to conditions in Mexico.

Upon his arrival here from Eagle Pass, Texas, and before he crossed to the Mexican side, Minister Rouaix said he would be glad to consider the plan proposed by Food Administrator C. N. Bassett for the exchange of American corn for Mexican wheat. He said large tracts of land in the fertile Taguna district of Coahuila has been planted in wheat this year instead of cotton because of the ravages of the pink boll weevil last year. For this reason Mexico's wheat crop will be large he said, and an arrangement could be made between the two countries by which the cereals could be exchanged. Minister Rouaix will probably remain in Juarez for the Fifth of May celebration Sunday.

PRIMARIES IN INDIANA

Indianapolis, May 6.—Political leaders gave final instructions to their lieutenants in the Indiana campaign today; candidates close their speaking tours and the lines were drawn tight for the voting in the statewide primaries tomorrow, when both parties will select their candidates for representatives in congress, members of the legislature and county officials.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Santa Fe, May 6.—The school district of La Mesa has purchased a site upon which the new Bosque school house will be built this summer. Bids have been received for the building of an addition to the San Miguel school house, also to be constructed this summer.

CANADA LOWERS DRAFT AGE

Ottawa, Canada, May 6.—Canada has lowered the age limit for military service registration from 20 to 19 years. A proclamation upon all men 19 years of age to enroll, will be issued shortly and, it is said will provide for registration before June.

Free speech is all right in its way, but a prisoner is apt to be even guarded in his remarks.

BOTH MIDDLETON AND SEYMOUR CASES WERE BEFORE JUDGE LEAHY TODAY

In the case of the State vs. John B. Middleton tried at the recent term of the district court for Guadalupe county and in which the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, a motion for a new trial was argued before Judge Leahy in chambers this morning. District Attorney Hunker and C. W. G. Ward, appearing for the state in opposition to the motion, and O. A. Larrazolo and Judge E. R. Wright of Santa Fe, appearing for the defendant. The court's decision will be announced tomorrow in Santa Rosa, the county seat of Guadalupe county, and it will be necessary for the court to make a trip to Santa Rosa for that purpose. John B. Middleton was tried and convicted for the murder of Francisco Serna, which occurred at his ranch some time last November. Moises Barela, Francisco Serna, and Alvaro Lopez, went to the house of Middleton with a warrant to arrest him charging him with the larceny of a heifer calf. Middleton killed both deputy sheriffs, Barela and Serna. Considerable excitement followed the killing, as Barela and Serna had lived in Guadalupe county all their lives and had many friends and acquaintances. Whether the court will grant the motion for a new trial will not be known until he announces his decision from the bench in Santa Rosa tomorrow.

Another murder case which came on for hearing before Judge Leahy today was that of the State vs. Lon Seymour. Seymour was tried at the last term of court for the murder of Andres Indurian, a very prominent citizen of Guadalupe county, and a large sheep owner. Seymour refused to allow Indurian to water his sheep at a small lake near the Indurian ranges, which Seymour claimed to have leased from the owner of the land on which the lake was located. Seymour was a new comer into that country, having on account of the drouth in western Texas, drifted about 200 head of cattle into eastern Guadalupe county, looking for grass and water for his stock. He claims self-defense, and on the trial testified that he told Indurian that he could not water his sheep in his lake. That Indurian said he would water them and no one could stop him, and pulled a gun from the seat of the automobile truck in which he was seated. Seymour was on horseback—he jumped from his horse and fired three shots at Indurian, two of them going through the top of the automobile and the third striking Indurian in the breast, killing him instantly. The Jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against Seymour. The penalty for murder in this degree is not less than three or may be life in the penitentiary. District Attorney Hunker appeared for the state and O. A. Larrazolo, F. Faircloth of Santa Rosa, and R. G. Reese of Portales appeared for defendant. The decision on the motion will be handed down tomorrow at Santa Rosa.

Santa Fe, May 7.—Secretary of State Antonio Lucero has accepted invitations to make the commencement addresses at the Spanish American Normal School at El Rito, the date for which is not yet set, and for the Roy, Mora county schools, on May 17.

TRENCHES GIVEN NAMES

Camp Lewis, Wash., May 6.—That many of the familiar names of the far west will be carried to the battle front in France when the Wild West Division goes across, is indicated by the designations applied to trenches and dug outs at Camp Lewis. A stroll through the divisional trench system denied to civilians for military reason, reveals scores of names known throughout the country, but particularly to westerners.

A modern trench system designed to afford protection to thousands of men from enemy fire is a veritable labyrinth of deep ditches with many dugouts penetrating deep underground. To wend your way to a designated point without losing valuable time is a problem when whizzbangs are coming over. So to make traveling easier, the men have placed neatly painted signs bearing the name they prefer for their particular dugouts and trenches.

Just why the fire trench of some regiment was called "Pleasant Valley" can only be conjectured. "Powder River Boulevard," indicates where the Montana boys toiled to erect their defenses. "Rounding avenue" nailed at the entrance to a communicating trench savors of the entire west. "Salt Lake Drive" adorns another "ditch" which is just wide enough to permit of easy walking and deep enough to protect a six-footer from the spray of a machine gun. "Starved Rock Way" is the direction on still another trench. "Dead Horse Canyon" may have come from any western state.

When it comes to names for dugouts, variety appears to have known no bounds. Principally, they bear the names of famous resorts, taverns or hostleries. Occasionally a name is seen which has been in the limelight during a reform wave. One yawning black hole is topped with the name of a well-known tavern on Powell street in San Francisco.

Thus, throughout the entire trench system one encounters names which mark the builders as coming from anywhere as far north as Montana and Washington on the north to Utah, Nevada and California in the south.

DRAFT LAW WILL

BE AMENDED

Washington, May 7.—An agreement on the bill extending the selective draft law to youths 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, was reached today by the senate and house conferees. The amendment by Representative Hull of Iowa, providing that the additional registrants shall be placed at the bottom of present eligible lists was retained.

Santa Fe, May 7.—State Engineer James A. French is receiving protests against the construction of a \$12,000 bridge across the Rio Grande River at Barranca, on the ground that the expense at this time is unnecessary. The longest steel span of any bridge in the State, was completed today across the Canadian or Red river near Roy, Mora county. It is 300 feet long and costs \$20,000.

Santa Fe, May 7.—Juanita R. Gallegos today filed suit in the district court against the Woodmen of the World, claiming \$1,000 death benefits on the death of her husband, Isidro Gallegos.

Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

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

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

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily—Per Year, by Carrier \$7.50
Daily—Per Month, by Carrier 65
Daily—Per Week, by Carrier 15
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail 2.00
Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

For four long, bloody years the German people have been the victims of an inexcusable error with regard to the origin of this war. Their high officials, from the kaiser down, have said, affirmed and solemnly made oath that it was begun by English aggression. Upon that monstrous falsehood their dupes have based their willingness to sacrifice and suffer as few nations have ever willingly done before.

And now appears an unexpected witness on the scene. With a single scratch of his pen Prince Lichnowsky the German ambassador to Great Britain in 1914, sweeps away this frightful fabrication of commercial, political military thirst for wealth and power. With unimpeachable authority he declares that the Potsdam conference did take place on the 5th of July, 1914, and that then and there the German leaders actually agreed to start the war; that Sir Edward Grey of England did all that possibly could be done to sidetrack the impending disaster, and that his mediation could have succeeded but for the fact that the minds of the German authorities were unchangeably fixed upon the execution of their plans.

Knowing all these facts the prince discovered himself in a frightful dilemma. He had either to expose the villainy of his government or go against the light in his own soul, and he chose the latter alternative. "I had to support in London," he confesses, "a policy which I knew to be fallacious, and I have paid for it, for it was a sin against the Holy Ghost." To the agony which he evidently endures we shall not add by comment on his weakness.

In agreement with his solemn asseverations of German guilt go those of ex-Foreign Minister von Jagow and out of the mouths of these two unimpeachable witnesses the murderers of the peace of the world are finally condemned.

These confessions have fallen into Germany with the explosive force of bombs descending from the sky and have shaken the very foundation of the faith of the German people in the honesty of their leaders. How fatal the loss of this faith will prove to the schemes of the Potsdam gang we will not venture to predict. They are past masters in the art of blunting the points and edges of the sharpest truths with the shrewdest and most diabolical of lies, and will

postpone the day of reckoning with their outraged followers yet a while, we have no doubt.

But the suspended sword of justice hangs by a very feeble thread, and if it does not fall by its own weight some hands will cut it soon, for as surely as "murder will out" the right will prevail.

And "murder will out!" These hideous crimes cannot be hidden forever. "Truth and oil always come to the surface," says the Spanish proverb, and there are two old sayings in the German language which the kaiser apparently never read, but might do so to his profit:

"Truth may be suppressed, but not strangled."

"It takes a good many shovelfuls of earth to bury the truth."

(New York Journal of Commerce)

Reports from the other side indicate clearly enough that the German autocracy is seeking pretexts for forcing Holland into the war on its side, but with a kind of support that would be in violation of all neutral obligations and incur the enmity of the enemies that Germany has made for herself. One report is that the relations between Germany and Holland are being strained by the revival of an "old dispute over the supply of sand and gravel from Holland to Germany." Another ground for picking a quarrel is the requisitioning of Dutch vessels at English and American ports by Germany's enemies, which Holland could not prevent and which may in the long run be to her advantage.

A Rotterdam newspaper, referring to the "benevolent interest" of German rulers in the neutrality of the Netherlands, is quoted as saying that the German press would do better to "reserve its interest for the internal affairs of the German empire." As the result of some "initial successes on the battle field," it says, "there is again rising in Germany a military current which is filling with anxiety the whole world outside of Germany." The article shows anything but sympathy for what Germany may do to win over or drive over the people of Holland to the side of the detested as well as dreaded Huns. There are various quotations from the German press about the offense of requisitioning Dutch vessels, as if the Netherlands government had offended by consenting to it. The temper displayed is not at all likely to get Holland

in on the German side and it has a natural dread of being forced in on the other side so that Germany can trample on it.

It looks as though the danger of that were passing and that the time might be coming when it would be safe for the neutral nation to come in on the allies' side in its own defense. It will be worth its while to have the United States as a friend, as it is a friend of Belgium and is at this moment sending relief to that outraged nation which it can ill afford. It is also disposed to render any relief or assistance it can to the Dutch people in their present situation, and it has quite as much occasion for wishing to be on friendly terms with Holland as with Belgium, when the time comes once more for normal relations between nations that are civilized and appreciate the blessings of peace and abhor the curses of war.

The general Anzeiger, a German newspaper, warns the German lads of 16 and 17 that they are likely to be "called up at no very remote date for army service." This paper is published at Essen, the seat of the great Krupp munition works, where, if anywhere, there should be knowledge of war conditions in Germany. But the Allies should not bank heavily upon this indication of waning German manpower. Fighting German lads in teens will not be like taking candy away from a baby. The civil war in this country was largely fought by the boys on both sides of the line, and their bravery set a mark, registered in regimental losses, which even the great world war in Europe has not yet attained.

If the American people wake up some morning with the realization that too much power has been placed unconditionally in the hands of the executive branch of the government, they cannot say that they were not warned. If they do not protest now, they should hereafter hold their peace.

The president of Cornell university says the farmers of the country are paralyzed by fear of government price fixing. Now it will be in order for the democratic press to call him a "pro-German" until President Wilson comes around to the same opinion.

Secretary McAdoo now says the talk of his presidential candidacy is a joke. Which is true. But it took the secretary longer than the rest of us to discover it.

It is said that the kaiser has hallucinations. One of them and the worst is that he can whip the world and make America pay the expense of the job.

The Hohenzollern family is unique in many ways. It is, for instance, about the only German family with six living grown sons.

Now Colorado wants La Follette ejected from the senate. Few die, still fewer resign and more are ousted from this comfortable body.

That revolution in Russia, which was to restore the monarchy and put the little czarvitch on the throne, seems to have died a-bornin'.

These are the words which the sailors who burst the mole and sank the ships in the German harbors assure us that they heard as they approached the land on that night of their brilliant feat of arms: "Donner und blitzen; it is the Americans!"

We would be pleased to lay the flattering unction to our souls that this was true, although we hardly see how it could be amidst the thunder of those loudmouthed guns. The story seems more likely to have originated with some enthusiastic newspaper reporter, or with some friendly Englishman who wished to compliment the newest recruit of the allies' armies.

But, true or not, we hold it not unreasonable to hope that, before this war is ended, the haughty Germans will have more reasons and occasions than this one to cry out in apprehension: "Donner und blitzen; it is the Americans!"

We have not forgotten the primary evidence of their scorn when one of their great leaders—was it Hindenburg or the kaiser?—sneered at our "contemptible little army." We do not hold it against the author, for it did not sting us in the least. Being far beneath the power to produce resentment, it only made us smile and—grit our teeth. "We'll see!" was about the only comment which we made as a nation, if we remember rightly. But we hope that the Germans have "seen" already, and that this probably fictitious story has grown out of an altered conception on their part of the efficiency of the American soldiers and sailors who have already gone, and are presently going, into the monstrous conflict. It is certainly the solemn purpose of our people to start that cry on sea and land, in many, many places, before we are coming, comrades. "Comical wretches; these despoilers of temples and of women; these murderers of little children; these breakers of treaties and these enemies of Christian civilization. We were late in getting into the terrible game; too late, by far; we are slow, too slow, in getting onto the firing line; but we are on the way. "Hold the fort, for we are coming," comrades! "Coming with food and munitions and men, by the carload and the ship load." "The Campbells are coming; dinne ye hear the pibrochs?"

We do not want to boast. We do not boast. We only pledge ourselves in a deep undertone, like the roar of Niagara. We are coming, and, by the blood of the heroes and martyrs, we propose to raise the cry from many a battlefield and city street, and on vessel's decks, "Donner und blitzen; it is the Americans!" American money, American food, American powder, American cannon, American ships, American soldiers, American nurses, American doctors, American enthusiasm for liberty and American purpose to rid the world of all military autocracies.

Dinna ye hear them? Thunder and lightning; it is Uncle Sam with his dander up!

CLASS ONE MUST GO

Washington, May 9.—The house today adopted the conference report on the bill to base draft quotas on the number of men in class one, accepting the elimination of its amendment authorizing credits on quotas for volunteers. The report awaits action in the senate.

ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR ACTIVE NON-PARTISAN PARTICIPA- TION IN ELECTIONS

New York, May 8.—Active participation by it in the congressional campaigns, which will shortly commence throughout the country, was announced today by the National Security league. The league states that it has arrived at this decision as a result of investigations which have revealed, not only the continuance of widespread apathy and opposition to the war, but the existence of an alarming inclination by many people toward an inconclusive peace. The menace to the administration's aggressive prosecution of the war arising from this condition is so great, the security league declares, that unusual measures must be taken to insure the election this fall of a congress which will stand militantly behind the carrying of the war to a decisive victory.

Records Tabulated

The entire force of the security league's 281 branches scattered throughout the country and its membership of over 100,000 patriotic American citizens will be thrown into this campaign. The league has commenced its activity with the starting of a tabulation of the records of all the present members of congress on the more important preparedness and war measures. This move arose from the following resolution passed by the executive committee of the league which also authorizes such subsequent steps as it may be deemed advisable to take to accomplish the end in view,—

"Whereas, a congressional election will be held in November next; and

"Whereas, it is of vital importance to the welfare of our country that the next congress, so far as possible, shall comprise only members who can be relied upon to support a continuing policy of adequate naval and military preparedness;

"Be it resolved, that the secretary of the National Security league be instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to secure and tabulate information regarding the votes cast by each member of the present congress in connection with each of the more important bills relating to military or naval preparedness upon which action has been taken by congress during the past six years;

"Effective Steps"

"And be it further resolved, that the records of those members which may appear to show that, if re-elected, there is reasonable probability that their attitude with respect to naval and military preparedness cannot with certainty be relied upon, the officers of the National Security league be instructed to call the attention of the national committees of the republican and democratic parties to said records and to take such other steps as may be deemed effective to prevent the renomination or, if renominated, the re-election of such members."

The security league takes particular care to emphasize the fact that there is no political significance in the movement which it is starting. Its entire effort will be based purely upon the idea of reseating in congress or electing as new members, men who will give assurance of their support of every attempt of the government to bring the war to a victorious conclusion, whether they be democ-

rats, republicans or prohibitionists.

The league's statement reads in part:

"Grave Necessity"

"This campaign will be started at once to insure the return to Washington of a congress which will support the war policies of our government. The steadily increasing socialist strength throughout the country, together with the evidences of active German propaganda, indicate the grave necessity of immediate organized action.

"There are basic educational problems (war problems) of two kinds:

"(A.) Those that relate to general intellectual preparedness of the mass of our people for the task of winning the war.

"(B.) Those that relate to the solution of national and international questions which must be met and solved after the war is won.

"By an intensive campaign of education upon the meaning of the war, we hope to show to the people of America:

Personal Service

"(a.) The full meaning of Germany's plans for world conquest.

"(b.) The identity of our interests with those of England and France.

"(c.) The immensity of the task, and the necessity of decisive action and of personal service.

"(d.) The certainty of success if we put all the power of this nation behind the government.

"Beyond the immediate task of mobilizing public opinion for the winning of the war, lies the far larger task of adjusting our educational system to the new problems which peace alone will not solve. The American people have never thought, educationally, in terms either of the nation or internationally. Our universities have concentrated upon purely scientific problems, and our public school system has failed to meet the problems of applied citizenship. No body of educators has ever had the duty of facing the vital problem of making America nationally sound and effective.

"Success of Democracy"

"Our decentralized system of education, excellent in many respects, should not be abandoned, but it should be supplemented. We must make American citizens understand the problems of constitutional government and the vital importance of proving our democracy a practical success."

CATCH AND CONSERVE ALL MOIS- TURE POSSIBLE BY PROPER SOIL PREPARATION

Under dry farming conditions, where farmers are dependent on rainfall, beet growers should exert every effort to conserve all the moisture possible, taking advantage of all of the natural conditions and planting the beans at the time when they can get the most good out of the moisture in the soil, provided, of course, it is not too late in the season for the crop to mature. Under dry land conditions it is of the utmost importance to catch and conserve all of the moisture possible in winter and spring. The practice should be, wherever the soil and climatic conditions are favorable, to plow the land in the fall, winter or spring, in order to catch and conserve what moisture there may be. Of course, where land

is in danger of drifting or blowing away after it is plowed it would not be advisable to plow it until the time of planting comes. It is now considered that the fall or early winter plowing should be quite deep, probably 8 to 10 inches, while the spring plowing should, as a rule, be somewhat shallower. In some cases the fall or winter plowed land may be disked or it may be left in the rough condition. The land, whether fall, winter, or spring plowed, should be disked and harrowed and smoothed before planting. Always prepare the seedbed well. Considerable care should be exercised in all of these operations in districts where the soil is light and tends to drift and blow away. The beans may be planted with a bean or corn planter, grain drill lister, or may be dropped by hand in a furrow back of the plow. Occasionally beans are planted by listing them in, either on plowed or unplowed land, though this is a poor practice except on soil that cannot be plowed on account of blowing. Under dryfarming where the moisture is limited it is well not to plant too thickly. Probably from 3 to 3½ feet between the rows is a good distance. From 10 to 20 pounds per acre is a safe amount to plant.

The date of planting varies with the locality and the altitude, as well as with the moisture in the soil. For this reason beans may be planted from early in the spring to late in July. The thing to keep in mind is that they should be planted early enough so that the crop may mature before frost comes. As a rule, under normal conditions the later plantings will take from 80 to 90 days for most of the beans to ripen properly. The earlier plantings, particularly under irrigation, may take, in some cases, a little longer to mature. By knowing about when the first killing frost may be expected in the fall the grower will be able to know the approximate latest date that the planting may be safely done. Under dry farming frequently the planting is delayed considerably on account of the rains coming late in the season.

The germination of the seed under dry land conditions is as important as it is under irrigation. If there is not enough moisture at the time of planting the beans must depend upon subsequent rains to bring them up. The longer they lie in the dry soil the greater chances are for poorer germination. Consequently, it is important that advantage be taken of the soil moisture at the proper time.

FABIAN GARCIA.

BOXING IN JERSEY

New York, May 8.—New York boxing fans, who have been deprived of their favorite sport since the repeal of the Brawley law, are preparing to journey en masse across the river to Weehawken tomorrow night for the first show to be given there under the new law which equalizes boxing in New Jersey. The Sportsmen's Club of Weehawken, under whose auspices the show is to be given, has arranged a promising card for the entertainment of its patrons. The stellar feature of the evening will be a bout between Frankie Burns of Jersey City and Joe Lynch, who knocked out Kid Williams of Baltimore.

The allies have lost an average of only one ship in 200 convoyed vessels.

SUPREME COURT

REVERSES DECISION

Santa Fe, May 8.—The district court for Socorro county was reversed in one case and affirmed in another by the state supreme court in opinions written by Supreme Court Justice C. J. Roberts, the other two judges concurring. The case reversed and remanded is that of the city of Socorro, appellee, vs. George E. Cook, appellant, involving title to a tract of land originally deeded by the city of Socorro. The case affirmed is state ex rel Constancio Miera, appellant vs. N. A. Field, treasurer of Socorro county, appellee, a mandamus case to compel the treasurer to pay two warrants for work on assessment books and amounting to \$300. The supreme court's syllabus is important and far-reaching in its effect, saying: "Where, by law, the duty of performing certain work is cast upon a designated county official for which compensation is provided by law, it is not competent for the board of county commissioners to employ other persons to do the work required of such county official and pay for such services. The duty of preparing the assessment roll rests upon the county assessor and a contract made by the board of county commissioners with a private individual to do such work is ultra vires."

TEACHERS ASKED TO HELP

All teachers in the public schools are urged to help tell the people through their pupils about the necessity of eating potatoes to save wheat. The children should be asked to write essays and do problems in potatoes and teachers should tell them how potatoes must be eaten, because the crop is large, they must not be wasted, they cannot be shipped to the soldiers and wheat must be sent.

New York, May 8.—Joseph F. Rutherford, successor to "Pastor" Russell, as head of the International Bible Students association, and five other leaders of the organization founded by Russell were arrested in a raid by federal authorities on the headquarters of the Bible Students' association in Brooklyn today.

It was charged that the six men sought to bring about "mutiny, disorder and unrest," and to persuade men to refuse to enter military service by articles published in the Watch Tower, the Bible students and "the Kingdoms News", organs of the Russell sect. "The Kingdom News" was suppressed by government agents last week. Those arrested with Rutherford are William E. Van Ambergh, Giovanni de Ceca, A. Hugh McMulle, Robert J. Marti and Frederick A. Robinson.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 8.—The result of yesterday's election of officers of the General Federation of Women's clubs for the ensuing biennial terms made public today were as follows: President, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, California; first vice president, Miss Georgie Bacon, Massachusetts; second vice president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minnesota; recording secretary, Mrs. Adam Weiss, Colorado; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, New Hampshire; treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin Clark, Iowa; auditor, Mrs. William P. Harper, Washington.

MEXICO MAY TRADE

WHEAT FOR CORN

El Paso, Tex., May 4—Mexico may yet aid the Allies without violating her neutrality if a plan now under consideration is carried out. Charles N. Bassett, food administrator for this district and Andres Garcia, Mexican consul general here, are working out a plan for the exchange of wheat and corn which will add thousands of bushels of wheat to the supply available for the Allies.

Mexicans care less for wheat flour than they do for corn flour and other food products made from corn. Corn is the staple food of Mexico. Yet great tracts of fertile land in the Laguna district of Coahuila near Torreón have been planted to wheat because the pink poll weevil has destroyed the cotton crops which have grown on these lands in the past. As corn cannot be shipped abroad as easily as can wheat and is not considered a staple war foodstuff, administrator Bassett's plan is to exchange corn grown in the United States for wheat grown in Mexico. The plan is now under consideration and, if carried out, will materially aid the Allies in the war.

EMERGENCIES OF A

BIG BATTLE; HUGE

DRESSINGS DEMAND

When 100,000 soldiers are in action, the wounded will number approximately 20,000 and major or minor operations will be necessary upon about 10,000 of them, while 5,000 men will require medical attention, it is stated.

This gives an idea of the work suddenly thrown upon army medical service in a battle such as has been raging in France, only, instead of 100,000 men in action, there are more than 1,000,000 engaged. The Red Cross, therefore, is not exaggerating when it tells American women that surgical dressings cannot be over-supplied.

The United States army medical service has now officially designated the Red Cross to supply the army with surgical dressings. The army will furnish the materials and the women will do the work, according to specifications made by the army. It is a fine compliment to Red Cross workers. Previous to the active entrance of the United States into the war, Red Cross surgical dressings were sent to the allies.

One surgeon, in the course of seven or eight hours, will use between 300 and 400 packets of surgical dressings, or from 4,800 to 6,500 individual dressings. Multiply this by the hundreds and thousands of surgeons working at top speed in a great battle and still further emphasis is given to the statement that an oversupply is improbable.

Nearly all the wounded will recover. The percentage of wounded who recover in this war is higher than in any other war because aid is given promptly right behind the trenches, at a first aid station in a dugout, then at the evacuation hospital and finally at the base hospital.

Sallow complexion is due to a torpid liver. Herbine purifies and strengthens the liver and bowels and restores the rosy bloom of health to the cheek. Price 50c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.

BERNALILLO LEADS IN

NEW MEXICANS IN SERVICE

Santa Fe, May 6.—Bernalillo county has furnished almost one-tenth of the men in active service from New Mexico, according to a list just prepared for the Albuquerque chapter of the Red Cross, through David M. Rosenwald, who arranged with Secretary Lansing Bloom of the board of historical service in the Palace of the governors for the compilation of the list. The work was done by Mrs. Nora Summers and shows 703 names of men in active service. As that drafted men in the last two quotas, together with some other recent enlistments, have not yet been indexed by the board, the total credit of Bernalillo county is estimated at over 750. The Red Cross of Albuquerque desired the list to aid it in the civilian relief work it has undertaken for the families and dependents of the service. A similar list of men in service from the new county of Debaca is now being prepared for the Fort Sumner high school annual.

DROUTH IS BROKEN

Santa Fe, May 6.—More than an inch of rain fell since yesterday, the storm winding up with thunder, lightning and wind velocities that reached 30 miles an hour this afternoon but doing no damage. Reports by the United States weather bureau from practically every part of the state show that the drouth of many months has been broken in every county and that the rain has been the most valuable, counted in dollars and cents, that has fallen for years.

The only flood damage reported is that from a break in the large irrigation canal, south of Las Cruces. A considerable area around San Miguel is under four feet of water and the families of Pablo Baron, and Mrs. C. Martinez were compelled to evacuate their homes, several other houses also being flooded.

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO

NEARLY DOUBLES LOAN

Santa Fe, May 6.—The ten counties in northern New Mexico in the Kansas City reserve district tonight had exceeded their quota 80 per cent. Judge Holloman, in charge of the Liberty loan drive reported that they had subscribed \$1,927,000, their quota being \$1,075,000. Santa Fe county has oversubscribed its quota 50 per cent although the assertion is made that in proportion to its wealth, the quota for the county was much higher than that of other and wealthier counties. The southern counties have oversubscribed their quota by three per cent thus far. Colfax county more than doubled its quota.

QUEENSBERRY WAS ATHLETE

El Paso, May 7.—Lieutenant Joseph Queensberry of Las Cruces, N. M., who died from wounds received in action in France, was well known in El Paso, having participated in athletic events here while attending school at Las Cruces. Captain Queensberry's father is one of the best known ranchers in the Mesilla Valley and was a member of the Elephant Butte Water Users' association directors for several years and is a regen. of the New Mexico A. and M. college. Young Queensberry served with the New Mexico National Guard at Columbus, N. M., during the time General Pershing was in Mexico.

PATRIOTISM IN SCHOOLS

Santa Fe, May 5.—How patriotism is the dominant note in the public schools throughout the state, is illustrated by the public schools at Cuervo, in the dry farming part of Guadalupe county, where a few years ago there was nothing but grease-wood, sand and jack rabbits. Writes the principal, Alma E. Squire: "The Cuervo school has been very successful in its year's work. It gave two patriotic programs recently: The first had two very effective drills, one a soldier drill for the boys and the other a flag drill for the girls. These were combined and all sang: "Just Before the Battle, Mother." In the second program, two songs, "Can the Kaiser" (Dixie) and "Whipping the Kaiser," (Tipperary with characters, Uncle Sam, Liberty, Red Cross nurse, farmer boy soldier, sailor, with twelve girls to spell Liberty Bonds, were very effective indeed. All these programs have noticeable effect in teaching patriotism. Every one in the community enjoys them and no one more than the children.

VILLA A PROHIBITIONIST

Juarez, Mexico, May 6.—Francisco Villa is the newest recruit to the cause of prohibition, passengers arriving here recently from Chihuahua City say, Villa, who is roaming over the Chihuahua plains and mountains, gave orders that no more sotol, tequila or mescal should be manufactured in the stills which are scattered through the mountain districts. He gave the dealers until May 1 to dispose of their stocks and told them not to sell any more after that date. The penalty was fixed at death for the maker, his wife, family, horses, dogs, goats and chickens, according to Villa's crude manifesto.

El Paso, May 6.—Traffic officials of railroads having general offices here are in Chicago attending a conference of railroad traffic officials from all parts of the country to regulate the passenger traffic to the California coast this summer. It is probable that one or more of the limited trains which pass through here to California will be annulled for the summer and the overflow passenger business handled by the Santa Fe railroad through Albuquerque, N. M.

Sarasota, Fla., May 6.—Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, is dead at her winter home here. Mrs. Palmer, who was born in Louisville, and was the widow of Potter Palmer of Chicago, where she was a social leader, had been ill for some time. Several days ago her family was summoned and medical specialists came here from the north. She died last night of pneumonia. The body will be taken to Chicago for burial.

When Potter Palmer died in 1902, Mrs. Palmer for years devoted herself to the management of his estate which was valued at \$8,000,000.

In the whole field of medicine there is not a healing remedy that will repair damage to the flesh more quickly than Ballard's Snow Liniment. In cuts, wounds, sprains, burns, scalds and rheumatism, its healing and penetrating power is extraordinary. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

APPOINTMENT MAY MEAN THAT CONSCRIPTION MAY BE ENFORCED IN EMERALD ISLE

London, May 6.—The appointment of Field Marshal Viscount French as viceroy of Ireland, comes somewhat as a surprise. It was known that the government was experiencing considerable difficulty in finding a successor to Baron Wimborne and that this was the reason for the delay in announcing officially the appointment of Edward Shortt as chief secretary which was known officially many days ago.

No one, however, anticipated such a purely military appointment as the celebrated field marshal Viscount French is of Irish extraction. He has a seat in Ireland, is colonel of Irish regiments and a popular figure in the country, but that is hardly likely to reconcile the Irish people to his appointment, for they will see in it nothing but a threat to put conscription into effect.

INDICATIONS OF A HEAVY DEMAND FOR THIS YEAR'S CROP

Topeka, Kas., May 7.—Good money can be made in growing pinto beans at eight cents a pound, in this locality, according to a bulletin received at the local Santa Fe office from H. M. Bainer, who, as the railway company's agricultural and industrial agent, is a special representative of the United States food administration.

"While there is no assurance that this price, fixed by the food administration for the 1917 crop, will be paid for the 1918 crop, the newly created demand for pintos justifies heavier production of them," Mr. Bainer said.

"The food administration," Mr. Bainer continued, "has made a market for every pound of available pinto beans. In fact, the supply of all kinds of beans will be exhausted before another crop matures. For a time it looked as if a considerable surplus of the enormous crop of 1917 would be carried over for 1918, but the increasing needs of our people, as well as the needs of the Allied armies and navies, will require all of them.

"The white or navy beans of Michigan and New York, the largest bean states in the Union, were badly damaged last fall by unfavorable weather conditions, making many of them unfit for shipment. In fact, the bad weather conditions of the past three harvest seasons in these two states, in addition to a poor supply of seed for this spring's planting, have discouraged the farmers, and from preliminary reports, the indications are that their acreage will be put down 30 per cent."

PRISONERS MAKING ROADS

Santa Fe, May 7.—Forty convicts left today for Deming to work on a road in Luna county, making a total of 200 prisoners out of a total of 461 now working on the roads. Another camp of 75 convicts is to be established in western Socorro county. There are 33 convicts in camp near Alamogordo and 20 at Escondido. J. J. Clough who escaped from one of the road camps with four others, has been apprehended in Wabene, Wis., and will be returned to serve out his sentence.

SAYS NATION MUST ADOPT NATIONAL PROHIBITION TO WIN WAR

The British raid on Zeebrugge has awakened recollections of the similar exploit in our own Spanish war, and today the name of Richmond Pearson Hobson is once more on every lip and in the columns of every newspaper throughout the world. Hardly anything except baldness and a touch of grey in the close cropped hair suggests that the hero of the Merrimac is any older than on that day on which he added a new imperishable page to the record of the American navy. The vigor, the athletic poise of his magnificent physique remain unimpaired. As might have been expected he drew a crowd that filled the opera house on Saturday night.

Captain Hobson, who was introduced by Elmer E. Veeder, plunged into his subject at once. He declared that liquor had been proved to have a demoralizing effect upon those brain centers that govern the moral impulses. Consequently convulsions like the present war were attributable to moral derangement caused by the universal consumption of liquor.

Turning to the economic side of the case he gave a graphic description of the power and influence of the organized liquor traffic. He claimed that it was using up enough money annually to finance the war for ourselves and our allies. Startling figures revealed the vast amount it is taking from our all-vital stores of wheat, the sorely needed transportation facilities it is engaging, the coal it is absorbing.

While disclaiming any intention to attack the administration, the speaker declared that the liquor traffic was responsible for the inefficiency of our war preparations, that it was tying the hands of the president and secretary of war. No democratic government in the world had ever dared to defy it. He made the telling point that Lloyd George, although at the outbreak of war he had stigmatized the liquor traffic of Great Britain as a more dangerous foe than Germany, had, on coming into power, done nothing against it. He dare not. No British government could last 24 hours that defied the liquor interests. In our own country the liquor power, representing less than one per cent of the population, was blocking war prohibition. Autocratic Germany had entirely cut out liquor; "democracy will win the war," the speaker cried, "when she goes dry."

And, who, he asked, is maintaining and controlling the liquor traffic in America? The Germans. And since they cannot send their dividends back to Germany now, they are, it has been conclusively proved, using them for carrying on pro-German propaganda in America. The speaker had no doubt that Mexico was being financed by the dividends of the German-American liquor business.

Captain Hobson then drew attention to the scientific aspect of the question. Insurance statistics demonstrated that of average men of the age of 21, the total abstainer lived to be 65, the moderate drinker to be 45, the heavy drinker, 35. He explained the deadly poisonous nature of pure alcohol, a glass of which would kill any person in ten hours. He argued that liquor taken by either parent

about the period of conception, profoundly influenced for the bad, before, at, and after birth, the resulting offspring; citing experiments at Cornell university upon thousands of mammals. These experiments showed conclusively that the offspring of alcohol-treated animals passed through progressive stages of degeneracy till they became in the fourth generation sterile.

While a few of the speaker's statements might be considered controversial, and some of them appeared not in exact accord with the findings of the British eugenist, Karl Pearson, he nevertheless left the impression of an overpowering case for war prohibition.

Captain Hobson concluded by making a stirring spiritual appeal to his audience. He declared that the hour of fate had arrived. That America, if we were to win the war, must achieve war prohibition for herself and her allies. He dwelt on the peculiar dignity and responsibility that attached to American citizenship. He counted on our young American soldiers to set the high-water mark for the world. His whole audience thrilled to his words as he described his feelings just before he started on his famous exploit in Santiago Bay. "I found myself trembling; I was afraid I was going to pieces." And at that moment he turned his thoughts to spiritual things, entrusting his fate to God, and went forth on his errand without another trace of fear. He urged this attitude in the hour of danger upon those of his audience who should go to the front. "It works," he said; "I've tried it."

At the end of the meeting pledge cards were handed round to be filled by those who desired to give financial support to the prohibition movement. The chairman then at Captain Hobson's request, laid the resolution before the house "that this meeting is in favor of immediate war prohibition." The resolution was declared carried unanimously, and a committee consisting of W. G. Haydon, C. W. Ward and C. W. Carscadden was named by the chairman to submit a report of the resolution to our state senators and congressmen at Washington.

Appropriate music was provided for the meeting by Mrs. H. M. Northrup, Miss Nellie Parnell and Mr. and Mrs. Cook.

SIX HUNDRED NEW MEXICANS EMIGRATE

Santa Fe, May 6.—Six hundred New Mexicans have just left the state for good, but they are dead ones. That many skeletons of prehistoric Pueblos taken out of the ruins of Pecos have arrived safely at the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Mass., where Harvard scientists will scan them closely to determine what manner of people those early inhabitants of this people those early inhabitants of this ward in crates, having been packed by Dr. Carl E. Guthe last month. The 600 weighed only two tons and a half.

NEW RECRUITS

Santa Fe, May 6.—New Mexico's latest recruits for the active service are Henry Puckett of Roswell; Geo. J. Hefferle of Gallup, field artillery; Jose E. Pino, Ralph J. Kammer R. Thompson, Gallup, 31st engineers.

The wages of sin may be paid in money or in alimony

CIMARRON SCHOOLS ARE WIDE AWAKE

Santa Fe, May 6.—The public schools of Cimarron meeting those of Dawson in the inter-urban athletic meet in Colfax county, carried off even honors. So wide-awake are the Cimarron schools, that they have employed a leader for the summer for the boys' and girls' clubs, numbering 70 members, who will do gardening and war work during vacation period. The teachers have taken \$2,000 in war bonds and pupils and teachers have thus far invested \$200 in war savings stamps. That in a town like Cimarron which has had its ups and downs and practically passed out of existence for a time. It was only a few years ago that a New Mexico zephyr blew down the public school building and wrecked it completely. It has been replaced by a fine modern building, steam-heated, with running water and fountain, playground apparatus and fine equipment. The schools are under supervision of Supt. R. C. Bonney, who returned to his post of duty this year after an absence of three years. The school maintains three years of standard work above the grades and is alive in all school activities.

Washington, May 4.—British losses in men killed, wounded, captured and missing on the western front since the German offensive began March 21 are estimated by the British military mission here at nearly 250,000. The mission said everything indicated the offensive will be continued almost immediately and that the brunt of the attack is borne again by the British the situation will become serious unless the British troops are supported by sufficient reserves.

This estimate would appear to be in remarkable contrast to the enormous losses in the drive. The German war office, of course, has not disclosed to the world what its losses in the great battle have been, but the estimates of allied observers have placed the loss of German life at a staggering figure. An inkling of how serious the German losses are came some time ago when it was reported that German military chiefs dare not disclose their extent to the German people and therefore were sending the wounded to Belgium.

SOLD LIQUOR TO INDIANS

Santa Fe, May 7.—Thode Che Ne Bagae, a Navajo, was found guilty in federal court today of introducing liquor on an Indian reservation Juana Bama, an Indian woman, went to trial on the same charge. C. C. Montoya was found guilty of the charge of attempting to intimidate Rosetta M. Read, a homesteader in Socorro county. Anastacio Sereseres was found guilty on the same charge while Balthazar and Gabriel Sereseres were acquitted.

CUT THIS OUT—IT

IS WORTH MONEY

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

They Let Him Sleep Soundly

"Since taking Foley Kidney Pills I believe I am entirely cured and I sleep soundly all night." H. T. Straynge.

Take two of Foley Kidney Pills with a glass of pure water after each meal and at bedtime. A quick and easy way to put a stop to your getting up time after time during the night.

Foley Kidney Pills also stop pain in back and sides, headaches, stomach troubles, disturbed heart action, stiff and aching joints, and rheumatic pains due to kidney and bladder ailments.

Gainesville, Ga., R. R. No. 3. Mr. H. T. Straynge says: "For ten years I've been unable to sleep all night without getting up. Sometimes only a few minutes after going to bed I'd have to get up, and I tried everything I heard of for the trouble. Last year I tried Foley Kidney Pills and after taking one bottle I believe I am entirely cured and I sleep soundly all night."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

WILL BOOST FARMING

Washington, May 6.—The emergency bill authorizing the department of agriculture to spend \$19,730,000 to increase production of food was ordered favorably reported today by the house agriculture committee. The bill authorizes the department to place the agriculture of the great plains of the west on a live stock basis, and proposes extensive supervision of war garden work.

Work in the northern and western states to make all tillable land available as far as possible, is contemplated.

SOUTH DAKOTA HUN

GETS TEN YEARS

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 6.—Conrad Kornemann, former president of the South Dakota branch of the German-American alliance and editor of a German language newspaper here, was convicted in the United States district court here several weeks ago of violating the espionage act, was sentenced Saturday by Judge J. B. Elliott to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. John H. Wold of Kimball, S. D., also convicted under the espionage act, was sentenced to five years and fined \$1,000.

Both cases will be appealed.

WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR

Pueblo, May 6.—District Judge Harry S. Class of Brighton, announced his candidacy for governor here today, subject to the democratic state assembly in a formal statement. He said he was not advised whether governor Gunter would again be a candidate. He has been on the bench 10 years. In his youth he spent two terms in the United States navy.

When the baby takes too much food the stomach turns; the result is indigestion, sourness and vomiting. Frequently the bowels are involved and there is colic pains and diarrhoea. McGee's Baby Elixir is a grand corrective remedy for the stomach and bowel disorders of babies. It is pure, wholesome and pleasant to take. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

WANT SALOONS CLOSED NIGHTS

Santa Fe, May 6.—Petitions were signed in the local churches yesterday addressed to Mayor E. P. Davies and the city council to order all saloons closed from 6 p. m. to 7 a. m., as sort of a prelude to the enforcement of prohibition less than five months hence. The prediction is that the city council will pass the ordinance.

LARGE SUM FOR WAR STAMPS WILL BE OBTAINED IN LAS VEGAS THIS MONTH

A campaign to induce Las Vegas to invest its interest money from the second Liberty Loan in war savings certificates was started by the Las Vegas war savings committee today. Within the next two weeks investors in the second issue of the loan will receive approximately \$8,000 in interest, Mrs. R. W. Prentice, chairman of the committee for San Miguel county said, and it is hoped the bulk of this money will be invested in war savings certificates—baby bonds and thrift stamps.

Las Vegas subscribed approximately \$200,000 to the second loan, Mrs. Prentice pointed out, and interest on this loan will be payable May 15. The drive of the retail merchants, to sell their quota of the \$100,000,000 asked to be sold by the retail stores of the country is now on, and by investing the money received for interest on the second loan, the returns will be compounded, and the government will have the continued use of the money.

The committee will send letters to all of the large bond holders urging they invest the interest in the war saving certificates, which pay 4½ per cent.

Stamps are for sale at all the stores in greater Las Vegas and the merchants request that as many of the stamps as possible be purchased through them till their quota is filled.

AIR MAIL SERVICE

Washington, May 8.—Unless there is a slipup in the present plans of the postoffice department, the coming week will witness the inauguration of the first air mail route to be established in America. The route, between Washington and New York, with a short stop at Philadelphia, will be covered by mail planes in an actual running time of four hours, providing there is no head wind. Mail will be delivered within the hour after arrival at its destination. The war department is furnishing two airplanes for the service, each capable of carrying 300 pounds of mail, and with a speed of 90 miles an hour. The cost of sending letters by the air route will be 24 cents for each ounce.

SPRAY YOUR TREES

East Las Vegas, May 8.

Editor Optic:

May I have a little space in the daily, to call attention to our possibilities for fruit production the present season, and the importance of apples and pears in food conservation?

It would be difficult to estimate the number of fruit trees in this city and within a radius of six to ten miles. It is certain, however, if the fruit crop now forming in these trees could be protected against the moth and brought to full maturity, it would be large in quantity, good in quality and add much to the food production in this locality. To allow this fruit to be eaten up with worms and lost, when with but little expense it can be saved and matured is absolute waste, at a time when the nation is calling for our utmost in conservation. In addition, to every family it is a convenience to have plenty of good fruit in the door yard ready for eating. At Anton Chico, and in all the river valleys fruit trees are in

abundance, enough to more than supply this region with plenty of good fruit, making a convenience, yes, a luxury for families and keeping at home the money that will otherwise be sent out for fruit purchases.

Can it be saved and matured? Yes, certainly. There is no doubt about it. Timely spraying will save three-fourths of the fruit now forming.

I know this from personal experience and careful observation. I have four trees which bear fine fruit three years out of five. I refer to Dr. Olney, O. G. Schaefer, M. L. Cooley, Mr. McMillan, and there are many others, for proof that spraying is effective in saving fruit from the ravages of the worms.

Any one who has fruit trees can save the fruit by having the trees sprayed now before it is too late.

Almost every year my pear trees are loaded with pears of the finest quality. I do not guess at the result of spraying. I know by actual trial.

My purpose is to attract attention to the importance of immediate tree spraying in the hope that our people will take the matter up, spray their trees, have their fruit and aid in proving that this is a fruit country better than the average.

E. V. LONG.

HASTY RETREAT FROM JASSY ACCOMPANIED BY THRILLING EXPERIENCES

London, May 8.—In an eventful flight from Jassy, the Rumanian capital, the American Red Cross mission to Rumania, which now has arrived in London, escaped from Odessa 36 hours before the Germans entered it only to be fired upon by a German battery in the Ukraine, 200 miles north of the famous Black sea port.

The German shells did no damage to the Red Cross train, falling about half a mile from it, but several members of the mission breathed a sigh of relief when the bombardment came to an end after five minutes which had seemed like hours.

When the mission left Jassy, it was known that the journey likely would be dangerous. Reports in Jassy as to the whereabouts of the Germans varied greatly but it was fairly clear that they were within 50 or 60 miles of Odessa and that their advance parties might be encountered along the line. Most of the passengers on the train were officers and privates of the French military mission to Rumania and it was hardly to be expected that German or guerrilla bands would make any careful distinction in favor of a few American Red Cross uniforms. The American Red Cross mission left on the third of six trains which carried the allied missions from Jassy. The first train left at noon March 9 and the other trains followed at intervals of two or three hours.

Each train was provided with food for a month. There was no dining cars and the food was cooked in two military food kitchens abandoned by Russian troops which were carried on a freight car on the end of the train. Three other freight cars loaded with ties and railway iron also were carried so that the road could be repaired quickly in case of accident or if the Germans had torn up the line. The train on which the Americans traveled was one of the most extraordinary combinations of railway roll-

ing stock ever seen. American doctors and officers had a third class sleeping car while the nurses had a second class sleeper. Bot hears were of ancient Russian vintage and without water supply or heating facilities. The French officers had sleeping cars some Russian and some Rumanian but the privates were compelled to use ordinary freight cars of non-descript types and two or three passenger cars. The engine dated back to 1876 and burned wood which was picked up along the way. The engineer matched the engine. He was an elderly Russian of Bolsheviki opinion, and had to be fed with rubles and cognac almost as frequently as the engine required wood. He carried his family with him in a box car next to the engine and whenever meals or other domestic affairs required his attention he stopped the train and went "home to his box car."

Just outside Odessa the engineer became dissatisfied with the flow of rubles and cognac and went on a strike. The French officer tried to reason with him but he was obdurate and departed with the engine and the box car, leaving the remainder of the train standing on the main line. He had chosen a rather critical time, for reports were current that the Germans were likely to reach the railway at any moment. After some delay the French succeeded in finding another engineer and engine and the train proceeded.

As a matter of fact German battalions entered Odessa only 36 hours after the Americans passed through the city and it is probable that some of their advance parties already were in the suburbs at the time the engineer went on strike.

The striker apparently suffered a change of heart soon after he left the train, for the next day when the train was a hundred miles or so beyond Odessa, he with his engine and "home" caught up with the train. He begged the French officers to take him back on their own terms. The French declined to reinstate the old engineer and the last seen of him he was taking his engine and box car backward on the return trip to south Russia.

Chicago, May 8.—The power of the espionage act is recognized in a formal statement made here by the executive committee of the national socialist party. The committee held a special meeting to consider a referendum on repudiating the pacifist St. Louis platform. The committee which had legal advice, held that members who advocated retention of the St. Louis platform would be liable to prosecution under the new law, and the committee decided that it had neither the legal nor the moral right to lead members into such trouble.

Congress by enacting the law, in the view of the committee, has "abrogated free speech." The statement was signed by Adolph Germer, secretary, Chicago; Victor Berger, Milwaukee; Seymour Stedman, Chicago; Morris Hillquit, New York; Anna Maley, Minneapolis and John M. York, Chicago. It was decided to hold a meeting of the party leaders here August 10 to lay plans for the congressional campaign.

COLFAX COUNTY LEADS

Santa Fe, May 8.—Final report on the Liberty Loan drive shows that the ten northern counties of New

Mexico, under the leadership of District Judge Reed Holloman, subscribed 211 per cent of its quota; or a total of \$2,285,000, the quota being \$1,078,000. Colfax county led with \$861,750, then came San Miguel, \$394,000; Santa Fe, \$270,600; McKinley, \$256,300; Union, \$158,600; San Juan, \$128,750; Rio Arriba, \$106,000; Mora, \$57,300; Taos, \$25,000; Sandoval, \$16,400.

KILL THE USELESS DOGS

Dogs eat large quantities of food. Useless dogs ought to be killed as a means of helping food conservation. If your dog is of no special use and you don't value it, it is better put out of the way. In every village there are numbers of ownerless dogs which ought to be rounded up and killed. Stray cats, which eat the songbirds that eat the harmful bugs, also ought to be exterminated. Useless cats and dogs cost the country millions of dollars.

Somewhere in France, April 18.

Mr. Felton Hansen,

East Las Vegas, N. M.,

Dear Sir and Brother:

Well, I am still in the game, but don't think I look the same or ever will any more. I wrote the secretary B. of L. E. but presume it never was received. How is business over there now? It is sure rushing over here. And you can tell some of them short time engineers that it is all short time over here. Britt Marshall, who used to be night yard master there is with us now and the Santa Fe is well represented with lots of others.

I see Frank Ettinger quite often. He is getting along fine. Haven't been able to get in touch with Slaughter though, yet.

You are a swell bunch of fellows over there. I heard you sent Ded Robinson a big package of cigarettes and didn't send Van Sickle and I any at all, and a man would do most anything here for an American cigarette as there is no tobacco in France. (Finn don't suit.) You know Robinson is not with us or no where near us at all.

Well, Felt, I only wish I could tell you all about it but there is no chance until we all come back. I guess if No. 1 is on time today she is about ready to pull out, and over here it is 9:30 p. m. Quite a change.

Felt, I want you to find out about my dues and see if my sister has been paying them.

Please let me know about this as I want to keep them paid up.

Give everybody my best regards tell Jim Reed and Langston they had better answer my letters. Fraternal-ly yours,

SERGEANT AMOS H. STANLEY,

Co. B, 503 Engineers, Ry.,

American Eng. Force, France.

HELPS TO KEEP IT

When the digestion is out of order, it throws the whole physical being out of gear. B. B. Hayward, Unadilla, Ga., writes: "Foley Cathartic Tablets give me quicker relief than anything I have ever tried." They relieve biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas, indigestion and constipation. No griping or nausea.

The dining car service of 59 railroads in the country have cut out all wheat from their bills of fare, the Santa Fe railroad being one of the first to take this patriotic action.

TRACES STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN LIBERTY AND SCORES GERMAN RULE

Santa Fe, May 9.—Santa Fe has not in recent years heard so eloquent a Philippic, so vitriolic a denunciation, as was hurled against German autocracy Tuesday evening at the new museum by Dr. Jacob H. Landau of Las Vegas, a native of England who came to the United States from Australia. The kaiser and the crown prince have been dissected repeatedly on that platform but never was the skinning done so forcefully, so scientifically and logically as by Dr. Landau who didn't leave Kaiser Bill a shred of respectability and who made Nero, Attila, Tammerlane, appear to be mighty good citizens in comparison. And as for the crown prince, declared to be infinitely worse than the father, there the speaker's matchless descriptive powers proved inadequate but the audience understood when he declared that not since the beginning of time has the earth brought forth a beast or a man, who has had so much blood upon his hands that all the waters of eternity cannot wash them clean. Again and again the speaker was interrupted by thunderous applause and at the conclusion of his address, a masterly one, whether regarded from the standpoint of vehemence, of oratory, of keen, incisive logic, or of scholarship, a tremendous ovation was given him, the applause continuing several minutes before it died down. Dr. Landau's theme was the struggle of humanity for liberty, from the days that Israel walked forth from bondage, that the Greeks won Salamis, that the Roman's threw off the yoke of the tyrants; that the Magna Charta was wrested from the English king, to the present unprecedented struggle. The boldness of Dr. Landau's metaphors made one gasp, his beautiful word painting brought tears and laughter, his preparation calling every American to duty thrilled every one present to heights of enthusiasm such as had not been attained before in the auditorium, although great speakers and celebrated men had held the platform. In fact, Governor W. E. Lindsey in making the opening address said that museum night has become an institution that is the talk of the state, that he hears discussed wherever he goes. "For months now," he said, "there has not been a Tuesday evening, but that the museum has presented to Santa Fe and its visitors the opportunity to hear talent of unusually high order, or has failed to present inspiration and lofty ideals." He counseled the people of the capital not to fail in being present those evenings, in sustaining the reputation that is growing in the state, that the capital through the museum is a center of culture, a fountain of inspiration and ideals.

Home Service of Red Cross

Miss Gertrude Vail, director of the home service of the Red Cross in the Rocky Mountain division, who had arrived from Las Vegas just an hour before, held the tense attention of the audience, in her fine story of the home service work of the Red Cross. It was a splendid and far-reaching activity she outlined. In the trenches, right behind the battle line the men lean upon one arm of the Red Cross, sustained by the thought that

their dear ones at home are leaning upon the other arm. It is the duty of the Red Cross, she said, to look after the families of the men who have gone out to make the supreme sacrifice for Liberty. This is not primarily financial support for the United States is doing very much to provide adequate income, but the thousand and one things that keep the soldier in touch with his folks and those with him. Miss Vail explained why the morale of the French soldier is so superb—he can go and see his folks at frequent intervals. The British suffer much more from homesickness because they are unable to do this and in Italy, where rail communication is very inferior, the Italian soldier is constantly harassed by the blue devils because he is not in touch with his home. In the United States, although not in Canada and other countries, the Red Cross has the home service activities, and it is throwing its guard around the soldier's family, his wife, children, sisters, parents and he is relieved of all anxiety about them. Pathos and humor scintillated in the stories that Miss Vail told, in the incidents and episodes, that emphasized the need of home service and the great benefit it is to the soldier, his folks and to the nation.

FORTY-ONE OTHER STATES HAVE SOLD MORE PER CAPITA—WE MUST SPEED UP

In the list recently issued, which includes all sales of thrift stamps and war saving stamps to April 1. New Mexico ranks forty-second in the amount of stamps sold per capita. Nebraska heads the list with a per capita sale of \$11.06, while South Carolina is last, with a per capita sale of 29 cents. New Mexico's sale is 67 cents.

The sale of stamps for April will, of course, raise the amount per capita to a certain extent, and the big drive through the retail merchants this month should bring up the amount for the state considerably. It is the plan of the treasury department to sell 2 billion dollars of these stamps this year, which will amount to \$20 worth for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Distributed over the period of twelve months, this means an average sale of \$1.67 each month, and New Mexico so far has averaged about 22 cents. Of course New Mexico has done very well, indeed, with Liberty Bonds, Red Cross, War Y. M. C. A., etc., and it is to be hoped that she will do just as well with the stamps, for while the stamps are on a much smaller scale than the Liberty bonds, they are fully as important—more so, in fact, as they are intended to reach the smaller investor who could not invest in Liberty Bonds, and in this manner start the thrift habit among the wage earners who have never before had an opportunity to invest in anything as solid as government bonds in such small amounts.

MORTAR EXPLODES; KILLS 5

Fort Worth, Texas, May 8.—A trench mortar exploded this afternoon number of others at Camp Bowie.

Some fellow's idea of helping to win the war is to sit down and hope that it won't last much longer.

TOO MUCH IDEALISM

President Out of Line With Most Parents Who Have Sons in France

(Atchison (Kan.) Globe)

President Wilson is attempting to carry on this war with ideals; in many things he is sadly out of line with most of the parents who have their sons over in France.

In Kansas City, German agents have caused several disastrous fires and have made several recent attempts to start others. By destroying foodstuffs and supplies they are crippling our fighting forces; every delay means the war is prolonged just that long, and the longer the war lasts the more American boys are being sacrificed.

The country is overrun with spies and yet when they are arrested they are treated like guests of honor.

The Hun's started this war; they have inaugurated all the new horrors and there isn't anything they won't do to win.

To fight them fair when they are hitting below the belt is carrying idealism too far.

In Germany there are practically no spies. Why? Because they shoot them and it doesn't make any difference whether they wear trousers or petticoats.

In America they blow up our factories, set fire to our warehouses, tamper with our airplanes and machine guns, puncture holes in our gas masks, and when we catch them we pet them.

We take our own boys, those who are nearest and dearest to us, and send them away across the waters to Europe. There they are being shot down by the Germans; are dying by the hundreds.

And here at home the country is overrun with spies who stab these boys in the back. And because of sentiment we refuse to trot out the firing squad.

It is perfectly all right to send our own boys forwards across No Man's land to be impaled on German bayonets; it is altogether inconsistent with the dreams of our dreamers to introduce our captured spies to the firing squad.

To the writer blood is thicker than water or ideals. Let's fight the devil with his own fire; let's go him one better in any frightfulness he may attempt.

We have our own necks to save and we must have no conscience in fighting an enemy who has no conscience. This is no time for the chicken-hearted.

An Atlantic Port, May 9.—With their hydroairplane adrift at sea and in danger of sinking from a leaking pontoon, Ensign Arthur Laverdents, naval aviator, and C. C. Cotton, observer, were rescued by a coastwise steamship 35 miles off Miami, Fla., Monday afternoon, and brought here today on the steamship. The men had been floating on the lane 18 hours without food or water. After an engine breakdown they were forced to drop to the surface of the sea. Sharks added to their peril.

The captain of the rescuing steamship said that a heavy squall was coming up when the aircraft in distress was sighted and high seas had begun to break over it. The pair

were nearly exhausted although they remarked to quarantine officials on their arrival today that "all the damage we suffered was to our dispositions." The hydroairplane, which weighs 200 pounds, was hauled aboard the steamer and brought here with the aviators.

WILL PROBABLY BE SHOT

Amsterdam, May 9.—Twelve Dresden members of the independent socialist party of Germany, have been charged with high treason by the imperial court of Leipsic, a dispatch from that city to the Vorwaerts of Berlin reports. They distributed pamphlets last year advocating the overthrow of the German empire.

WILL HELP SCHWAB

Washington, May 9.—Howard Coonley, of Boston, was appointed today vice president of the emergency fleet corporation, to have charge of the legal, financial, auditing, contract, statistical, executive and administrative divisions. Naval Constructor J. L. Ackerson was appointed assistant to Director General Schwab.

CHINAMAN KILLS SELF

Santa Fe, May 9.—Shattering a tumbler standing on a table at his bedside, Fong Quan, aged 60 years, a Chinaman in the Silver City hospital, took the pieces of glass and cut open his abdomen so that the intestines were forced out and he died shortly afterwards. Fong Quan was despondent because of paralysis that had affected his entire body from the waist down.

HELPS TO KEEP FIT

When the digestion is out of order, it throws the whole physical being out of gear. B. B. Hayward, Unadilla, Ga., writes: "Foley Cathartic Tablets give me quicker relief than anything I have ever tried." They relieve biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas, indigestion and constipation. No griping or nausea. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

NEW INCORPORATION

Santa Fe, May 8.—The American Grocery company, a Texas wholesale grocery concern, filed incorporation papers yesterday, designating Deming as its headquarters and its capitalization at \$60,000. The statutory agent is F. H. Hodges, Deming.

WIND AND RAIN DOES VAST DAMAGE TO CROPS AND DESTROYS BUILDINGS

Springfield, Ill., May 9.—Mrs. Anna Hart, aged 70, and her granddaughter, Miss Bessie Hart, aged 25, were killed at their home in Franklin, about 35 miles southwest of here, early today when a tornado struck the town. All telephone wires into Franklin are down.

Train Overtaken

Chicago, May 9.—A tornado, marked here and there by torrential rains, did heavy damage in central Illinois today. Miles of railroad track were made impassable by debris carried by the wind or by washouts, hundreds of poles toppled over; houses and outbuildings were unroofed, live stock killed and gardens ruined. Near Pana an accommodation train ran into a washout, and overturned, but none was injured.

COMES FROM CHILE TO ENLIST

Santa Fe, May 6.—The latest recruits from New Mexico for the army are: Harvey H. Stone of Gallup and Henry Sullivan of Albuquerque for the ordnance corps. Vere L. Leasure, has arrived at Silver City, all the way from Rancage, Chile, to register for the draft, giving up a good position on the metallurgical staff of the Braden Copper company, so that he might serve in the war for world freedom.

Letters have been received from Jack Ellis and he is safely in France, Ellis enjoyed the trip over very much and wishes that his Vegas friends might be with him to help lick the kaiser.

Hon. O. A. Larrazolo and wife will leave tomorrow for Excelsior Springs, Mo., where they expect to remain for several weeks for the benefit of Mr. Larrazolo's health.

Mariano J. Vasquez and Demetrio Rivera have enlisted in the army and left today for Albuquerque. Both boys are too young for the draft, but they are going to fight just the same.

Dave Conway received a letter from Arthur H. Hansbury, who is stationed at Camp Devens, Mass. He was sent to this camp from Fort Bliss, Texas, and says that Shackelford and Crowley are still in quarantine there.

Francisco Quintana, a young man 24 years old, and a resident of "Piedra Lumbra," near Wagon Mound, was committed to the asylum as an insane patient today. He was brought here by the sheriff of Mora county.

The little mining camp of Dawson, in Colfax county, subscribed \$264,750 to the last Liberty Loan, with 816 subscribers. This is one of the best showings made by any place of its size in the country.

The local board received a letter from Nick Cordova thanking them for appointing him captain of the boys on their way to Camp Funston. Nick states that all the boys are well and happy and that they have been drilling hard ever since they arrived in camp. He also wishes to thank the people of Las Vegas for the big showing they made the night the boys left, and to thank the Red Cross for the sweaters as they surely come in handy.

Word has been received from Chub Swallow to the effect that he has passed the examinations and is now stationed at Fort Logan, Colo. He is greatly pleased with camp life and says that everything around the camp is in the best of condition. At present Chub is doing office work as a typist.

The recital given by the pupils of Mrs. Adolphine Kohn's music class was greatly enjoyed by the music lovers of Las Vegas. The pupils all played with marked talent each showing in every way the ability of Mrs. Kohn in obtaining results.

Mrs. Kohn was assisted by Mrs. Charles O'Malley whose selection from Hubry was excellent and well received by her audience. Miss Alice Coors' sweet soprano voice and personality won her audience and added greatly to the success of the evening's performance.

The friends of Miss Hazel Gerard will be interested to know that she and Frank Roberts were united in marriage Saturday night at Camp Funston where the groom has been in training. Mr. Roberts will probably go into training at some officers' training camp where they will reside.

The bride was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. H. Gerard, who will return some time the latter part of this week.

Mrs. Roberts will be remembered as one of Las Vegas most popular young girls. She was a student of the Normal university and a great social favorite. Mr. Roberts came here last summer and was manger of Geo. H. Griggs company until he was called to the colors.

County Agricultural Agents are included in the call issued for a State-wide War Conference at Albuquerque, May 9th and 10th.

San Miguel county has been asked to furnish 85 men for the draft May 25. This will make over 100 men to leave this county within a month.

Miss Marie Manh has accepted a position in the Santa Fe offices. Miss Mann has taken the position of Miss Louise Cunningham who resigned.

Arthur Senical is in the city and will leave shortly for Washington, D. C., where he will accept an appointment as clerk in The Hague, Holland, in the interests of this government.

Word has been received by Mrs. August Ehrich of the death of her sister's husband, H. H. Reinken at South Coffeyville, Okla. Mr. Reinken was a cousin of H. D. Reinken, a prominent merchant of Watrous. Mrs. August Ehrich is quite ill and will not be able to attend the funeral.

Lieutenant W. H. Gregory of the United States army, who is assigned to work with the food administration in New Mexico, is in the city, and will hold a conference with the businessmen of the city, tomorrow afternoon, and will probably lecture at the Coronado tomorrow night. Lieutenant Gregory left for Anton Chico this afternoon, where he will talk on food conservation tonight, returning to Las Vegas tomorrow.

Chicago, May 7.—Government investigators who examined the seized records of the I. W. W. and secret service men who gained information while masquerading as members of the organization were called to the stand this afternoon in the seditious conspiracy trial of 112 leaders of the I. W. W.

With the testimony of two more publishers, the prosecution completed its evidence relative to publication of great quantities of books and pamphlets by the I. W. W. shortly before America entered the war and during three months period following.

Alexander Berger, a Chicago publisher, said that a month before the declaration of war against Germany, general secretary-treasurer himself placed an order for 20,000 copies of one publication.

McADOO ILL

Washington, May 7.—Secretary McAdoo developed a case of tonsillitis today and was compelled to do his work at home.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. A. C. Irvin, Moriarty, N. M.:

One red mottled face yearling heifer.

Branded

Left hip

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 23, 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. 272-B-6-152-C

1st. pub. April 30, last pub. May 14, '18

Estray Advertisement

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

One eight year old dark iron gray gelding, weight about 800 lbs., about 15 hands high.

Branded

Right hip

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 20, 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. 271-B-6-189-D

1st. pub. April 25, last pub. May 10, '18

BOXER JOINS ARMY

Chicago, May 7.—Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis., middleweight boxer, left for Camp Grant today with a contingent of Chicago selected men. McGoorty registered in San Francisco on his return from Australia but recently asked to be transferred to Chicago. It is probable that he will assist in teaching boxing at the camp.

CHARGED WITH BEING DESERTER HE MAY BE PROVEN A SPY

Des Moines, Ia., May 7.—Sergeant Major Frank B. Davis was arrested here Saturday and turned over to the Camp Dodge military police, it is said today. Davis is said to be a deserter from Camp Kearny.

Camp Kearny, San Diego, Cal, May 7.—Charges of desertion and forgery of checks have been lodged against Davis and two men have been sent to Camp Dodge to bring him here. Intelligence officers expressed gratification over the capture, as they said his work in the intelligence office had given him military information of considerable value to an enemy of the United States.

WOMAN HOARDER ARRESTED

El Paso, May 7.—Mrs. M. P. Schuster, manager of Providence hospital here, was arrested this afternoon by federal officers charged with having more flour and sugar stored at the hospital than the food regulations permitted. She was alleged to have had stored 1300 pounds of sugar and 800 pounds of flour.

Evil communications corrupt good telephones.

Estray Advertisement

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

One seven year old dark mare, weight 600 lbs.

Branded

Right hip

Branded

Left shoulder

(Blind in right eye)

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 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. 274-B-6-192-D

1st. pub. May 1, last pub. May 16, '18.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Mr. Juan Jose Lopez, Abiquiu, N. M.:

One red and white spotted three-year old heifer, weight about 350 lbs., small and very gentle.

Branded

Left hip

Earmarks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 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. 273-B-6-193-C

1st. pub. May 1, last pub. May 16, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One 18 year old brown gelding, weight 1000 lbs.

Branded

Left shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 27, 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. 276-B-6-191-A

1st. pub. May 3, last pub. May 18, '18.

Estray Advertisement

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

One dark red eight or nine year old mare.

Branded

Left shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 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. 275-B-6-192-C

1st. pub. May 1, last pub. May 16, '18.

U. S. ADVERTISING PINTOS ON A TREMENDOUS SCALE
Albuquerque, May 7—The scale on which the United States food administration is advertising pinto beans is indicated in a report recently received by the New Mexico agricultural college, showing that 2,000 pounds of samples, 25,000 circulars, and 20,000 pinto recipe books are being sent out of Chicago alone to eastern housewives. Every sack of beans sold to grocers contains a handsome placard for window display. Domestic science classes are learning to cook pintos, wholesalers are provided with pamphlets telling where pintos come from, while great numbers of small advertising slips are being enclosed in letters mailed by hundreds of government offices and co-operating concerns.

For New Mexico growers to fail to follow up these advantages would be a huge mistake. The consumers, say food administration officials, cannot be educated to clean their own beans. Unless the growers organize to clean and grade the entire output sent out of the state, the consumer will stop buying pintos. If, on the other hand, the growers organize and produce a dependable product, the pinto industry is unlimited in its possibilities.

PACKERS STRIKE

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 7.—Nearly 500 employes of the Morrell Packing company have failed to report for work this morning completely tying up operations of the plant. The men demanded the application here of awards granted to packing house employes in the recent packing wage hearing in Chicago.

BASEBALL AT FUNSTON

Camp Funston, Kas., May 7—The arrival in camp of Grover Cleveland Alexander, noted twirler, has given baseball a new impetus. Alexander arrived Thursday with a delegation of recruits from his home town, St. Paul, Neb. To say that, with Alexander in the box and considering all the other baseball stars gathered here, Funston will be ready to meet all comers on the diamond, is putting it mildly. The camp is out for the national military baseball pennant.

The 89th Division here has one of the largest baseball leagues in the country—all its own. To mention the fact that this division alone has 20 teams indicated to what extent the seasonable baseball enthusiasm is running. As representing the entire division these teams are sifted down to two crack teams.

To illustrate the "class" of some of these baseball teams, take for instance that of the 342nd Field Artillery. It includes Chuck Ward, formerly third baseman for the Brooklyn Nationals; Win Noyes, pitcher, and Waite, catcher, formerly battery for the Philadelphia Athletics; Ballingsall, left fielder, formerly in the Texas league, and Adrian Lindsey, former K. U. second baseman. Lindsey was also captain of the Kansas university football team.

El Paso Tex., May 7—Range conditions in the Pan Handle district of New Mexico and western Texas were improved materially by a heavy rain fall in that section Saturday night and early Sunday morning, reports received at the office of the Panhandle Southwestern Stockmen's associ-

ation stated. The rain was sufficiently heavy to soak the ground and start the grass growing.

Much of this district suffered from drouth during the past year.

SCIENTISTS HAVE PLAN TO EQUIP EASTERN HOMES WITH IT

Chicago, Ill., May 7.—"Mountain air" chambers in the home for the cure of tuberculosis will become an accomplished fact in the near future, if the predictions of many eminent medical scientists are borne out. One high American authority declares he looks forward confidently to the day when the "mountain air" chambers for the treatment of diseases of the lungs and bronchial and similar ailments as well, will be as common in the modern home as is the bath room at the present time.

Consumption or tuberculosis continues to be the deadliest scourge of temperate climates, and, in spite of the fact that it is regarded as a preventable disease, it is certainly not prevented. One in seven still die of it.

When the American Medical Association meets in annual session in Chicago next month the prevention, treatment and cure of tuberculosis will form a leading topic of discussion, as it has at previous gatherings of the association. It is planned to give the subject even more attention this year, owing to the fear that the spread of the disease is likely to be increased by changed conditions of living as a result of the war, despite every effort to prevent it.

In this connection it is expected that the "therapeutic treatment of air," as the only possible solution of the problem of the white plague, will occupy the foremost place on the agenda. This opens up an entirely new field of research and labor for the physician, and one which at the very beginning gives possible proof of remarkable possibilities.

While the idea is new, the principles upon which it is based are in full accordance with the accepted theories of the medical profession. Leaders of medical science the world over are agreed that the only possible cure for the disease lies in the removal of the patient to a high altitude, where the dry and rarified air has an opportunity to heal the affected organs, and where the diminished pressure of the atmosphere forces increased respiration, and which means an increased amount of pure air, the most important of all elements that enters into life, taken into the lungs and sent through the blood into every part of the human body.

If the natural mountain climate is so beneficial in this respect, the medical specialists are now asking: "Why will not a reproduction of this climate by artificial means prove equally beneficial, or even more so, since it can be made to possess desirable qualities not to be found in the natural climate, even under the most favorable conditions?"

The method proposed is simplicity itself, and one that could be adapted at reasonable expense to hospitals, sanitariums and the private home. Stated briefly, the idea calls for the construction of an air chamber or series of chambers which could be made to serve the purposes of the ordinary bed chamber, living room or

sun parlor. The walls and ceiling would be of reinforced concrete to withstand the pressure of the outside air. Windows sufficient to admit abundant sunlight to the room also would be a necessary feature.

By pumping the air out of the chamber a degree faster than it enters, the density of the air within could be stimulating that any altitude. The air entering the chamber from outside would be robbed of its moisture either by the process of absorption or freezing, and which can be accomplished by simple mechanical means and at a trifling cost of maintenance.

By pressing a button the patient would be enabled within a few minutes to fill the lungs with precisely the same air to be found in the high altitudes of Colorado or the plateaus of Arizona, so far as purity, density and humidity are concerned. The element of sunlight, also an important factor in the successful treatment of the disease, can now be reproduced by the most improved system of flood lighting, which possesses all of the therapeutic qualities to be found in the rays of sunlight itself.

The "mountain air" chamber naturally would be minus the sudden changes in temperature and humidity to be found in the natural mountain climate under the most favorable conditions. The familiar home surroundings and the attendance of the family physician would also prove of inestimable benefit, since it is a recognized fact that a large percentage of patients who seek relief in the mountain climate have their cases aggravated by worry over the absence of their loved ones.

UP TO GROWERS TO ORGANIZE AND MAINTAIN QUALITY OF PINTOS

Albuquerque, N. M., May 7—The government will not handle the 1918 pinto bean crop, and has left it squarely up to the growers to keep up the quality of their product and thus hold their ground in the eastern markets. This announcement is made in a report received by the state college from the United States food administration office at Denver. The report states emphatically that the new popularity of the pinto in the east can be maintained only by supplying a highly graded and uniform product, and that failure on the part of the growers to do this will inevitably result in turning the present eastern demand, built up by the government's great advertising campaign into a permanent prejudice against pintos.

For the purpose of assuring co-operation among growers toward better grading and better seed stock, the New Mexico college of agriculture is advocating the organization of a New Mexico Bean Growers' association. Sentiment in favor of such an organization is said to be prevalent among growers throughout the state.

NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK

Washington, May 7.—Ten vessels, aggregating 13,704 tons and twenty seamen were Norway's war losses during April, the Norwegian legation here was informed today by a cablegram from foreign office. The April totals bring Norway's losses due to the war to 755 vessel aggregating 1,115,519 tons and the lives of 1,006 seamen, about 700 men on fifty three

vessels missing two thirds of which are declared to be war losses.

H. C. L. HITS FUNSTON

Camp Funston, Kas., May 7—The monthly report of the subsistence division of the quartermaster detachment throws an interesting light on the invasion of the camp by the forces of "General H. C. L." The monthly compilation reveals that the May "board" bill will be the largest since the cantonment was established. The cost of the ration for May will be 43.04 cents. This is for the garrison ration which included three meals for each soldier a day. In the manual of the quartermaster corps, the word ration is used in reference to the amount of food required for one soldier each day.

Records of the subsistence division under Captain F. T. Windle show that the cost of the garrison ration passed the 40-cent mark only once before in the period since the cantonment was opened last September. In December the cost of the ration was 40.28 cents. Last month (April) it was 39.99. The lowest ration cost was in October—38.64 cents.

Reflecting over the May ration expense, a well known artillery officer who has been many years in the army recalls when the same ration used to cost 23 cents, or a little more than half the present schedule.

While some latitude is granted the mess sergeant in enlisting substitute foods, still the ration must contain certain defined commodities and it is from the cost of these that the ration expense is computed. Each garrison ration contains the following:

- 20 ounces of beef.
- 18 ounces of flour.
- 20 ounces of potatoes.
- 1.28 ounces of prunes.
- 3.2 ounces of sugar.

Also specified quantities of lard, butter, condensed milk, cinnamon, pepper, salt, syrup, coffee and other foodstuffs.

San Francisco, May 7.—Dean J. Wilmer Gresham of Grace Cathedral here announced today that he had declined the Protestant Episcopal bishopric of the Philippine Islands to which he was elected in New York, April 18 by the House of Bishops, to succeed Right Rev. Charles Brent elected bishop of the diocese of Western New York.

LIEUTENANT KEEP DIES

Fort Worth, Tex., May 7—Lieutenant Fred Keep of East Milton, Mass., flying instructor at Tullahoma field, died today of injuries received last week when his machine fell. He had been located here since November, coming to Texas after receiving his commission. This was his second accident.

* * * * *
* **POTATOES KEEP YOU FIT** *
* Eat potatoes and be ready for *
* anything. They are cheap—so *
* save your pocketbook. They *
* give you fuel—to do a hard day's *
* work. They give you salts—to *
* keep your body in order. *
* **PLENTY OF POTATOES AND** *
* **HARD WORK MAKE FOR THE** *
* **BEST OF HEALTH.** *
* Write the United States de- *
* partment of agriculture for new *
* potato recipes. *
* * * * *

Mrs. James Young passed away at her home on Fifth street last evening. Death was caused by hardening of the arteries. Mrs. Young has been a resident of this city for 35 years and is loved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Young was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, in 1864. After she was married she came to this country where she has made her home. She has been a faithful worker in the Catholic church and highly respected in all church circles.

She has been in poor health for the past two years but not until two weeks ago did she give up, she has been bedfast ever since. Toward the last Mrs. Young did not suffer greatly only being conscious at times.

Mrs. Young is survived by six children: J. P. Young of Pelican, Wis., Mrs. J. W. Hesselden of Denver, Colorado. Reginald Young, who is stationed at Camp Funston and will arrive tomorrow night to attend the funeral; James, Frances and Mary who make their home in this city.

T. H. Moen left Sunday night for Rochester, Minn., to see Mayo Brothers and undergo an operation for appendicitis. His daughter, Miss Clara, accompanied him.

S. L. Fisher, for many years a rancher in the vicinity of El Porvenir, has sold his ranch and stock to James Shippy, who will take possession immediately. Fisher does not know just where he will locate.

Dave Conway received a letter from Frank Ettinger, who is somewhere in France. Ettinger had received a box from the boys here in Vegas, and says words can't express how much he appreciated it. He has seen many of the Vegas boys and hopes to see many more and know that none of them will be sorry when they get over there.

Ruffano Garcia was arrested last night by Officer Coleman for being drunk and disorderly. He was found hatless probably caused by his safety valve "popping off" due to too much high pressure steam in his possession. Garcia appeared this morning before Judge Stewart pleading guilty to charges and was fined \$1.50 and costs, which he paid.

Mike Sparks, a deserter from Arizona, was arrested here last night and put in the city jail. Sparks is from Tucson, Arizona and jumped off the train at Albuquerque. He will be kept here until an officer comes from Fort Logan, where he will be taken for training.

Max Ilfeld and Bob Stockland are now stationed at Fort Myers, Va. They are having a fine time and expect to go to France soon. Max has already found some friends at National Park Seminary who know how lonesome a soldier gets. Their address is Ft. Myers Barracks 241 E. T. M. S. and letters from home are at ways welcome.

The school board of the West side held a meeting to elect the teachers for the coming year. All members of the board were present and the following teachers were elected: Mrs. Lou Cobb, principal; Mrs. Katherine DesMarais, Mrs. P. Chacon, Margaret Bernard, Eliza Armijo, Frances Delgado, Mrs. Margaret Burt, Mrs. Millie Hart, Sabinita Gonzales, Katharine Phillips, Louise Wells, Nellie Wells, Isabel Bustos, Soledad Montano, Pauline Jaramillo, and Florida Gallegos. These teachers will have charge of the different grades. Leopoldo Labadie was elected clerk of the board.

GOVERNMENT WILL SPARE NOTHING TO PROTECT HEALTH OF SOLDIERS

Washington, May 9.—The public health service has just begun the most extensive anti-malaria campaign ever undertaken in the United States with a view to protection of the health of the soldiers in southern cantonments. Congress has authorized this crusade and provided the funds and it is expected that \$400,000 will have been spent by Uncle Sam in this work by July 1, 1919. This is exclusive of the government's part in the co-operative health work now being carried on in the vicinity of these cantonments by the public health service, the American Red Cross and the local health authorities.

Because malaria is conveyed only by the bite of a certain mosquito, which flies only a short distance from its breeding place, the eradication of the mosquito will be undertaken in zones two miles wide around each camp likely to have malaria. Breeding and hiding places will be ditched, drained, and cleared, undrainable still water in which the mosquitoes breed will be oiled and minnows will be installed to eat the mosquito larvae off the top of the water. Even dynamite will be resorted to in this nation-wide health campaign, to eliminate dangerous breeding places and the work supplemented by screening and by use of quinine for preventive and curative purposes.

Co-operation of the state and local authorities and of the people in each place is expected. Posters will be put up in the post office, railroad stations and other places in the south. Previous operations of the federal health service against the mosquitos have been enthusiastically received by the people in each place affected, because of the results in the reduction of malaria and eradication of the mosquitoes. For years the public health service has studied the most practicable means for preventing malaria and demonstrations have been conducted in many places in the south.

In the building of the Panama canal one of the greatest difficulties encountered was the presence of swarms of mosquitos, which conveyed yellow fever and malaria to the workmen. The engineer largely responsible for the success in the campaign against yellow fever mosquitos in the canal zone will supervise this anti-malaria campaign and associated with him will be an officer of the public health service widely recognized as one of the foremost authorities in the United States on mosquito-borne diseases. Under them will be experienced officers of that service and sanitary engineers, along with a large force of laborers and large equipment.

Malaria is one of the most serious diseases in certain sections of the country. During certain seasons more than 90 per cent of all calls made by physicians in many districts in the United States are for malaria. It is

one of the greatest health problems now, not only so far as the soldiers are concerned but also because of the necessity to produce a maximum of food and other supplies related to the war. The efficiency of the laborer in the south, according to public health service officials, has been markedly reduced by the disease. These experts say that the anti-malaria campaign will reduce malaria generally and stimulate similar work by local health authorities.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 9.—A statewide conference of war workers representatives of federal departments in the state and federal administrators in the state, will be opened here this afternoon by Charles Springer, chairman of the state council of defense. The state council of defense called the conference at the request of the national council to plan and co-ordinate war work. Representatives of the national council will speak at the conference. It will be in session two days.

West Texas Has Meeting

El Paso, May 9.—A war conference for west Texas will be held here tomorrow and Saturday during which George Chandler of the national council of defense and other speakers will deliver addresses. The sessions will be held in Liberty Hall and will be for the purpose of arousing a greater interest in America's war work. A war conference of ministers and Y. M. C. A. war workers will be held here tonight preliminary to the general war conference tomorrow.

NEW ENLISTMENTS

Santa Fe, May 9.—Robert D. Martin of Pena Blanca, Sandoval county, has joined the coast artillery, and LeRoy Hecq, of Raton the signal corps.

Miss Stella Maldonado and Joe Salanos were united in marriage here yesterday. Miss Maldonado is one of Wagon Mound's most popular young ladies and is well known in this city. Mr. Salanos is connected with the department of justice of the United States and makes his headquarters in Las Vegas.

REGULAR IRISH STAND UP

London, May 9.—The Irish nationalists according to the Daily News, decided officially Wednesday night not to participate in the proceedings in parliament today. If this information is accurate a substantial majority for the government in the event of a division, would seem to be assured.

GOVERNOR LINDSEY ACTS

Santa Fe, N. M., May 9.—Governor Lindsey prevented the proposed prize fight between Mexican Pete Everett of Colorado Springs and Mike Baca of this city last night on the ground that it was assault and battery. The mounted police received orders "to co-operate with the sheriff of Santa Fe county" in preventing the bout, and it was not held.

Carplo Vigil, a young man of Sapelo, was kicked in the mouth last Friday, by a mule, with the result that his face was considerably mutilated, and several teeth broken off and knocked out. He arrived in Las Vegas this morning for medical and dental attention.

Rev. J. P. Moog of San Miguel, accompanied by his housekeeper, Mrs. M. J. Pitts and her brother, A. P. Grossetete, a merchant at Ribera, made a business trip to Las Vegas this week. Mrs. Pitts had land business with Commissioner W. G. Ogle.

All the smaller towns and villages have been recently almost completely depleted of their manpower, every available man and boy who could possibly leave, has gone to assist in the lambing camps. There is no excuse for any man being without a job. The weather so far has been favorable and grass is standing up and the sheep men are employing every man who will work to help save the valuable crop of lambs, which are more valuable this year than ever before.

The store of Sostenes Delgado of Chaperito which was recently acquired by Manuel Gonzales, has again made a change, Mr. Gonzales selling a half interest to Atanacio Duran. Gonzales, who has been postmaster at Chaperito, resigned and Eduardo Duran has been appointed postmaster—the latter being a son of Atanacio Duran. The postoffice will continue to remain in the store and Eduardo Duran will be employed in the store as clerk, besides being postmaster.

James L. Abercrombie, Jr., United States commissioner at Anton Chico and Jose V. Delgado, of the Anton Chico Mercantile company, were in the city Wednesday on a final business visit and saying goodbye to their many friends. Messrs. Abercrombie and Delgado have been called to the colors, qualified physically and will leave Anton Chico today and will be entrained tomorrow, the tenth at Santa Rosa with the Guadalupe county contingent. They will be sent to a camp near San Francisco, Calif. Both young men are prominent in business circles and represent the two leading stores at Anton Chico. As with many other men, their family, friends and the community will miss them, but they are anxious and ready to go and expressed the hope that they may soon be sent to France. These are the kind of men who will eventually get the kaiser. We congratulate them and wish them every success and a safe return after doing their best.

SALOONS TO CLOSE NIGHTS

Santa Fe, May 9.—Santa Fe saloons must close at 6 p. m., and can not open legally before 7 a. m., from now until October 1, when they go out of business altogether. At least, the city council so decided by a vote of 4 to 3 last evening, the affirmative ballots being cast by Sheriff Celso Lopez, Deputy Sheriff George W. Armijo, former Speaker of the Legislative House R. L. Baca and County Treasurer Nicolas Sena. The saloon element had counted on a tie vote, but their fourth alderman, J. W. Akers, failed to put in his appearance. The saloonkeepers will take the matter into court and hope to tie up the ordinance until October, maintaining that ordinances cannot be passed in disregard of statutory provisions, even if a motion to suspend the rules carries. The law demands previous publication and readings on different dates.