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NUMBER 24.

TRAIN PORT WITH LARRAZOLO NOW GOVERNOR WOUNDED MEN GROUNDED

TROOPS RESCUED BY COAST GUARDS—SOLDIERS MERRY

New York, Jan. 2.—After an unsuccessful attempt had been made today to drag the American transport Northern Pacific from the sand beach on which she grounded near Fire Island early Wednesday morning, naval officials here announced plans for moving the 2,480 troops to vessel standing by at 2 o'clock this afternoon if weather conditions were favorable.

These at noon were considered auspicious. The wind then had veered to the southwest, promising a somewhat smoother sea.

A Red Cross contingent of nurses arrived at the shore today with enough sandwiches and coffee to feed the entire personnel of the transport. Colonel Pierce has received orders to commandeer houses on Fire Island if the troops were landed.

A coast guard crew under command of Captain Tuttle of the Ocean Island station took a boat out to transport at 9 a. m. through heavy surf. The troops lined the rails and cheered as the small boat came alongside. After remaining on board for a while Captain Tuttle entered his boat, which headed out to sea in the direction of the cruiser Des Moines.

As soon as they were landed the soldiers were taken immediately across the narrow island to the flotilla of small boats awaiting to carry them across Great South Bay to Bay Shore, seven miles away.

Meantime the lifeboats and the coast guard boat returned for more troops.

Three wounded officers declared that the stranded troops were in the best of spirits and were in fact making merry over their predicament.

Announcement that both the wounded and well soldiers aboard the stranded transport Northern Pacific were being transferred to rescuing vessels and the shore in small boats was made at 12:30 o'clock by Brigadier General McManus of the port of embarkation at Hoboken.

Four more lifeboats filled with soldiers ar-

ved from the Northern Pacific soon after while four other boats, all belonging to the transport, filled with members of the crew left the ship for the outlying rescue vessels.

A coast guard crew later succeeded in getting a line to the transport on which they rigged their surf boat somewhat like a trolley. The surf boat then began ferrying soldiers to the beach.

Because of the rough seas it was impossible for the men to come over the side of the ship on ladders. A life boat was slung out from the ship and lowered to the surf boat which the men were transferred to. The first trip from the ship to the beach was a hard one. Several times the boat looked as if it had been swamped. Only the clever work of the coast guards saved it. However, the tough boys ashore from the transport were none the worse for the trip.

The soldier and three of the officers were caught under the boat. The guards on shore rushed into the surf and after rescuing the others dragged the boat to the beach where four who were unconscious were revived.

Due to the mishap the life savers abandoned for a while the method of dragging soldiers ashore in the small boats. Instead the breeches buoy was rigged and soon the troops began reaching land two at a time. Life preparations were made to launch the boats again.

Sixty men from the Northern Pacific had reached the Y. M. C. A. hut at the naval air station at Bay Shore by 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were mostly from the Eighth trench mortar battery.

Life Boat Capsizes

A life boat loaded with troops from the transport Northern Pacific was capsized by the heavy surf, throwing 15 soldiers and life savers into the water. All were saved.

Red Cross workers received the men as they reached shore, assembling them in the welcoming heat of a roaring beach fire and supplying them with coffee and sandwiches before they were marched away.

The soldiers said that the only real hardship they underwent on board was the shortage of water. There had been no drinking water at their meals since Wednesday morning they sailed and they had no change here this with cocoa.

Rome, Jan. 2.—President Wilson and his party arrived this morning at Modane, on the Franco-Italian frontier.

The royal train with the president on board was met by the Duke of Lante, representing King Victor Emmanuel.

The visit of Mr. Wilson to Rome was the chief topic of conversation at official new year's reception here today.

Greetings were given by King Victor Emmanuel to members of the cabinet, senators, deputies and high officials who gathered at the Quirinal. The king during his short address, sent felicitations to the army, paying a tribute to its discipline and steadfastness. He closed by extending salutations to America and the allied nations.

The principal object which Colonel F. M. House had in view in going to see President Wilson this morning, was to tell him the result of a conference he had the evening before with Premier Clemenceau.

Colonel House also told President Wilson about the interview he had had with Mr. A. J. Balfour, British foreign secretary a few moments after leaving Premier Clemenceau. The colonel said he had discussed the organization of a peace conference with the British delegate.

American delegates are convinced as a result of these conversations that nothing in Premier Clemenceau's attitude can justify any apprehension of any marked differences between the great powers, the entente and the United States and we believe that the divergences now existing will be easily smoothed over.

Will Visit Brussels

Washington, Jan. 2.—President Wilson is expected in Brussels early this month, according to diplomatic advices today from France. The report says he will be the guest of King Albert and will stay at the former residence of Princess Clémentine. The king is planning a state banquet at the winter palace in honor of the president.

When a Hohenzollern abandoned property worth \$225,000,000 there is no doubt about his urgent desire for healthful travel.

Standing in the house of representatives, packed with hosts of his personal friends and admirers, Octaviano A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas took the oath of office which made him fourth governor of the state of New Mexico.

After a morning filled with inaugural preliminaries the party of the governor entered the chamber at 11 o'clock for the ceremony. The exercises opened with an address by retiring Governor W. E. Lindsey. He spoke in his usual calm and dignified manner, congratulating the governor on the entrance into the duties of chief executive at such an auspicious time, speaking of the sacrifice New Mexico has made for America and those she has still to make.

He was applauded heartily by all present irrespective of party. The tributes were to a worthy executive. Chief Justice Parker administered the oath of office to the governor a few minutes past noon. He placed his hand from the Bible on the assembled company of citizens and to a prolonged demonstration of applause in its admiration for the man who had just become the leader of the state. The governor spoke briefly touching upon problems of reconstruction in the state and expressing the need of continued education in New Mexico. He spoke feelingly of the great sacrifices which he has always shown the people of the state love and loyalty.

Music throughout the program was furnished by the Liberty chorus and the Santa Fe band.

The afternoon was occupied by a brilliant reception in the new museum, with Governor and Mrs. Larrazolo, former Governor and Mrs. Lindsey, and Chief Justice and Mrs. Parker in the receiving line.

In the evening, the brilliant inaugural ball, in the ballroom of the Scottish Rite cathedral, was held. Large delegations from Las Vegas and Albuquerque were present and many visitors from other parts of the state.

FOOD CONDITIONS IMPROVE

Paris, Jan. 2. (Havas.)—Food conditions in France will improve considerably in the near future, declares Victor Boret, the food minister, in an interview in the Matin. However new restrictions will be imposed on the consumption of meat because of the necessity of restocking her liberated regions.

Following is the complete list outside of divisions serving with the third American army along the German frontier:

Army troops headquarters troops: 60th Field Artillery brigade; 322nd field battalion, signal corps, 51st telegraph battalion, 26th telegraph battalion, second cavalry headquarters; first squadron, second cavalry; 46th engineers, 56th pioneer infantry, third army military police battalion, evacuation hospitals 3 and 12, 314th remount squadron, 303rd remount squadron, army post of Rice 927, sanitary train third army, 342nd, 590th, 601st, 603rd, ambulance service sections third army provisional supply train, truck companies 441, 463, 466, 467, 469, third army air service headquarters, first pursuit group, pursuit group, pursuit squadron number 4, 4th air park, headquarters bombardment group, day bombing squadron 166, headquarters army observation groups, aero squadrons 9 and 91, photograph sections two and ten, branch intelligence office 462 Dand 463 D, construction squadrons, third army regional replacement depot, ordnance depot number 303.

Third army corps, corps troops, headquarters troops, 308th engineers and train, 52nd telegraph battalion, 308th field battalion, signal corps, 3rd corps military police company, first pioneer infantry, troop K, 3rd cavalry, motor supply train 415, field remount squadron 302, mobile veterinary hospital number 1, machine shop truck unit 40g, first corps artillery park, 501st mobile ordnance repair shop, headquarters 3rd army corps air service, first aero squadron, sixth photograph section, third corps balloon groups reconnaissance, first balloon company branch intelligence office, third corps sanitary train, field hospitals 162, 163 and 332.

Fourth army corps, corps troops: Headquarters troops headquarters detachments, 51st pioneer infantry, 301st engineers and train, 310th field battalion; signal corps, 405th telegraph battalion, fourth corps air service headquarters, 12th aero squadron, photograph section number 4, branch intelligence office, balloon group headquarters, fourth corps, second balloon company, 413th motor supply train, mobile ordnance repair shop, machine shop truck unit 369, 4th corps sanitary train, ambulance companies 301, 302, 303, field hospitals 301, 302, 303, troop M, 306th field remount squadron, detachments fifth mobile veterinary hospital, 4th corps military police, sales commissary unit number 31, 4th corps artillery park. Army corps, corps, troops: Headquarters troops, military police, 326th field battalion, signal corps, provisional motor supply company, 396th machine shop truck unit, 107th sanitary train, les horse section, army post office 792, 308th mobile veterinary section, 88th aero squadron, 3rd balloon company, 54th pioneer infantry, 7th corps field veterinary unit, 166th field artillery brigade, 310th engineers, one battalion; 602nd engineers, one battalion, 414th supply train, two companies; 418th supply train, two companies; 312th remount squadron, 310th engineer train, 76th telegraph battalion.

HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING REPORTED INSPITE OF PERMISSION TO LAND

Odessa, Wednesday, Dec. 18.—

Since daylight today there has been some house to house fighting between opposing Russian forces in which a French contingent has taken part. The French, aided by a volunteer Russian army, had been enabled to extend the French zone on the water front to over on third of the city, including the business section. Hundreds of the opposing Russians still are hidden in houses from which they keep up a continuous fusillade.

The extent of the casualties or the exact situation throughout the city is uncertain.

Two days ago the republicans announced that they would permit the French to land, but evidently their soldiers got beyond control when the French landed this morning. The French general Bordoius is in command of the city. General Grishin Almazoff is in command of the Russian volunteers assisting the French in exercising the civil functions. The French have no relations with the republican command here, nor with the republicans at Kiev, where they have been in control for four days.

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 28.—Pete Avente, a guard at the state prison, and Hugh Bryan, a former county ranger in Pima county went to Douglas by automobile Saturday afternoon to take charge of the two escaped convicts, Emmett McDaniels and Jack Wunder, J. D. McDaniels, brother of the convict and the two girls, who were captured as they were attempting to cross the line at Agua Prieta in the state automobile. The officer will return with the prisoners by automobile some time Saturday night or Sunday.

The two convicts, who were trustees, and not honor men, according to Warden Sims of the prison, who telephoned a Phoenix paper to that effect, will be dealt with by the warden. J. D. McDaniels will be charged with complicity in their escape, in the Pinal courts, it is probable.

One of the women, who fired at a soldier guard may be held for prosecution in Cochise county.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Miguel National Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS,

D12; W14-21-B-4

Cashier.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Las Vegas Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, January 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

D. T. HOSKINS,



WHERE SHALL I SHIP MY FURS?

The Important Problem Every Fur Shipper Must Solve to be Successful

You are receiving price lists and other literature from many different Fur Houses—all claiming to pay the highest prices, etc., etc. This makes it difficult for you to choose your Fur House and a wrong guess may mean dollars out of your pocket. You must exercise great care and caution in choosing the Fur House to whom you are going to entrust your catch of Fur-bearers. You can solve this important problem by making "Shubert" a trial shipment.

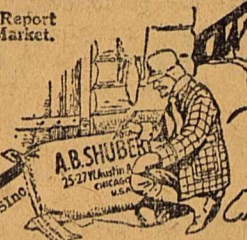
For more than thirty-five years "Shubert" has been paying Fur shippers "more money" for their Furs—always giving an honest and liberal assortment—paying the highest market prices—sending returns out promptly, in other words, rendering "better service"—"quicker." "Shubert" offers you the SERVICE of an honest—reliable—responsible—safe Fur House—where you take no risk. "The Shubert Guarantee" protects you absolutely. A trial will convince you. Get a shipment off—TODAY.

Write for "The Shubert Shipper," a complete Fur Market Report and Price List issued at every change in the Fur Market.

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The Largest House in the World
Dealing Exclusively in
AMERICAN RAW FURS
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TO FORM FARMER'S CONGRESS

Copenhagen, Dec. 28.—The German Farmer's Association has issued a proclamation to the German peasants, in which it calls for the establishment of a congress of Farmer's Councils to take care of the agricultural population's interests, on full equality of rights with the Workmen and Soldier's and Civil Councils. Its proclamation demands full personal liberty and security for private property and inheritances, the maintenance of all obligations of the Empire towards the people, especially the war loan and the repeal of all land prerogatives.

Paris, Dec. 28.—One of the most prominent dispatches to the peace conference in Paris said today that the exchanges of the last few days had resulted in an agreement on the principles of virtually all questions, including the reconciling of different viewpoints on the question of freedom of the seas.

Premier Clemenceau, it is reported, has informed his intimate friends that his three conferences with President Wilson and Colonel House have resulted in a complete understanding.

London, Dec. 28.—Posters will appear in every parish in Ireland today announcing that the Irish republic has come into being, says the Express.

It was stated by the Express that a central Sinn Fein council will be established in Dublin almost immediately and will call itself the Irish parliament.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

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

A marriage licence was issued to Sinfiorosa Ulibarri and Manuel Mejias, residents of San Jose.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Upon recommendation of General March, it was announced today, distinguished service medals will be awarded to the following general officers for services rendered at home during the war:

Major General Willima M. Black, chief of engineers, for planning and administering the military railroad service.

Major General E. H. Crowder, for preparing and operating the draft laws, as provost marshal general.

Major General George W. Goethals, retired, for re-organizing the quartermaster department and organizing and administering the division of the supplies, purchase and storage, general staff.

Major General William C. Gorgas, retired, for organizing and administering the medical department as surgeon general.

Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, organizing and administering the embarkation service; and Brigadier General Henry Jervay, general staff for directing the division of operations, general staff, which had charge of the mobilization of personnel.

These recommendations have been approved by Secretary Baker and the formal award of the decorations will be made at a date to be announced later.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Before using this preparation for a cough or cold you may wish to know what it has done for others. Mrs. O. Cook, Macon, Ill., writes: "I have found it gives the quickest relief of any cough remedy I have ever tried." Mrs. James A. Knott, Chillicothe, Mo., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cannot be beat for coughs and colds." H. J. Moore, Oval, Pa., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on several occasions when I was suffering with a settled cold upon the chest and it has always brought about a cure.—Adv.

Before marriage he regards matrimony as a step. But after marriage he regards matrimony as a whole doggone ladder.

NO OSTENTATION ABOUT AMERICAN GENERAL, HEAD-QUARTERS ARE PLAIN

Chaumont, Haute Marne, France, Dec. 30.—When he is here at General Headquarters General Pershing leads a very busy but very simple life. There is little ceremony on the ostentatious kind either at his chateau or around his offices. There is nothing to distinguish his office rooms in "A" building of the headquarters group from those of any other officer. One orderly sits at his door, there is no sentry and the visitor walks unannounced into the adjoining reception room to be received by one of his staff.

General Pershing's trips to and from his chateau in the country are made in his motor car, distinguished only by its red four starred insignia on the windshield and where would be the number plate, which slips unnoticed along the road and through the city. Ordinarily he is accompanied only by his personal aide, his staff following at a distance great enough not to mark the big cars as one squadron.

In fine weather he sometimes walked the two or three miles from the outskirts of Chaumont to his country home, and that, with quiet horseback rides through the beautiful country hereabouts, gave him his needed exercise.

Much of his time since last spring when the American forces began real participation in strength in the fighting, has been spent at Advanced Army Headquarters. These have been at various places, sometimes at a distance to entail long, hard automobile rides from them to Chaumont when circumstances demanded his presence here. Often after a hard day at Advanced Headquarters the general has made the three or four-hour drive late at night, only to depart early the next day. His powerful closed car with double rear wheels usually travels at high speed and in its comfortable cushion he obtains the rest denied him in bed.

Life at General Pershing's chateau is plain to the point of simplicity. Except for the beautiful old castle and its picturesque setting in the Valley of the Marne, it might be the home life of any fairly well to do American business man. Only uniforms of his military household set it apart. His personal staff lives with him and his servants are negro soldiers detailed. And they are good cooks as his few guests can testify, placing on his table simple, well cooked American dishes, usually three or at most four courses, including coffee and cheese and served American style.

No sentries are in evidence, nothing to mark the Chateau as the residence of the commander in chief. The visitor's car drives through a plain unguarded gateway in a closely set grove, along a curving roadway for a few hundred yards, and then only is had the first glimpse of the old castle, lying in its parks and lawns bordered on one side by a long, sweeping curve of the river Marne and its canal, lined on either bank with tall poplars set equidistant and lending an added touch of formality to the always formal French landscape.

Often General Pershing himself rises from a seat on the terrace to greet a guest and, if not, one of his staff. The meal is very informal, conversation being general and the commander-in-chief apparently does not like to linger at table. Afterward coffee and cigars in the big lounge room or a stroll under the trees until the general indicates that his leisure is ended.

General Pershing has kept himself in splendid physical condition during these trying months. He is as lean and clear-eyed as he was when he came from the Mexican campaign, as straight and soldierly in bearing as he was in the days of his Philippine campaigns when he first won notice. His eyes still twinkle when occasion calls and the corners of his mouth still turn in the familiar, quickly passing smile.

For those he has known in past days he always has some mutual reminiscence to recall, some incident of the Philippines or of Mexico or the days when he was on duty in Washington, and his hearty laugh often sounds through the doors of his office as he chats with some old acquaintances.

36 LOCOMOTIVES, COMPLETE TO SMOKESTACK, LOADED ON ONE SHIP

New York, Dec. 30.—The shipment of American built steam locomotives weighing each 73 tons and assembled all but the smokestack and the tender so that they could move away under their own steam within a few hours after their arrival in France was among the accomplishments of the United States army transport force under stress of war and has since been continued.

More than 400 of these locomotives were so shipped from New York in a few months, it was learned here with the lifting of the war censorship regulations, and these were in addition to 1,200 which were shipped in sections—nine to a locomotive packed in cases. The ships used to transport the locomotives, complete, were of a special type with three holds, each hold measuring 60 by 162 feet entered by hatches 39 feet wide and 42 feet long.

Into each of the three holds was placed 12 locomotives—36 to a ship. For a bed of flooring on which they rested for the voyage was used more than 3,000 tons of steel rails. The locomotives when in position were braced with heavy wooden beams and the space between the boilers to the level of the top of the steam dome packed solid with highly compressed baled hay.

On this hay another flooring was laid, and on this floor was placed the tenders—the smoke stack, with more baled hay or other light cargo, packed in the space where coal is to be carried. On top of the tenders was packed still more cargo to the deck level, and during the "rush days" the above deck space filled with crated airplanes. When completely loaded with the 36 locomotives and other cargo, each vessel was carrying a dead weight of 14,000 tons in addition to ship machinery, bunker coal and crew supplies.

The loading of the locomotives is an interesting sight. Steel-railroad barges, carrying 14 of the steel monsters are made fast alongside a 100-

ton capacity floating derrick barge, in turn made fast to the ship. An ordinary sling of steel wire is placed around the forward end of the boilers, another under the supports to the cab, the signal given and the locomotive lifted 40 to 50 feet in the air, swung over and gently loaded into the ship's hold. The whole operation required but 20 minutes, and it was accomplished with the same ease and with the same lack of excitement as prevailed on a steamer at an adjoining deck which was taking on board 500-pound bales of cotton.

The idea of shipping locomotives complete was conceived when army transport officers were informed that England was shipping them across the channel ready to move away on move away on arrival.

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"If England can do it so can America," an officer said, and he straightway commandeered a fleet of ore carrying vessels which were constructed with hatches large enough to permit the handling of such freight.

When the movement was at its height the following time was recorded for the movement of a locomotive from its builders to its base of action behind the battle lines. Shops to New Jersey terminals 24 hours; from rail to barges six hours; from terminals to ship side six hours; barge to ship 20 minutes; New York to France nine days, ship to army rail lines and hooked to a transport train bound to the front six hours; a total of less than 12 days.

Handling a 73-ton locomotive as if they were but one-tenth of their weight, is only a small part of the tremendous work that has been underway at army transport piers since the United States transport service attained full swing.

Major Dan O'Brien, marine director, an officer who has won his rank by more than twenty years service in every big port of the United States Cuba, Mexico and the Philippines where transport facilities of the army were centered, is the man who has handled the locomotives.

HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS

J. F. Harper, 416 Navarre street, San Antonio, Tex., writes: "I consider Foley's Honey and Tar absolutely the best cough remedy on the market. I know whereof I speak, having tried it in my own family. Your remedy acts quickly and relief is permanent." Good for colds, coughs, croup. Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

THE COOK HAS A HEART

We are told that oysters are sensitive to extremes of heat. Which explains why you run across so few of the little darlings in a bowl of soup.

Cured at a Cost of 25 Cents

"Eight year ago when we first moved to Mattoon, I was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation," writes Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill. "I had frequent headaches and dizzy spells, and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on my stomach and chest all the time. I felt miserable. Every morsel of food distressed me. I could not rest at night and felt tired and worn out all the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets cured me and I have since felt like a different person."

OLD FEUD BETWEEN ALASKAN TRIBES, SETTLED ON PEACE DAY

Sitka, Alaska, Dec. 30.—War, mostly of the smoldering variety but which in past generations has blazed up and drawn blood, no longer exists between the Sitka and Wrangell clans of the Kock-Wanton caste of the Thlinket Indian tribe of southeastern Alaska. Peace was declared at a meeting November 11, the same day on which the world war armistice was signed.

Democratic principles, taught the younger Indians by the United States government teachers, prevailed at the peace conference. The Indians decided to set aside their tribal customs. Disputes, the Indians decided, in the future will be settled by the white man's law, instead of by hostilities.

No Indian now living can remember the time when the Sitkas and Wrangells were at peace. There has been bad blood between them for years. The last futile attempt to make peace took place in the early eighties, when Jack Yaquan, father of one of the delegates at the last meeting, led his tribe of Sitkas to Wrangell to make peace. A war cry greeted their arrival and nearly all the visitors were massacred by the Wrangells. Chief Yaquan was among the Sitkas killed.

Old men of the tribes, it is said, refused to let the hostility die and endeavored to keep alive the fires of hatred. With the passing of many of the old tribesmen, however, the younger men, imbued with the ideas of modern civilization taught them in the government schools, decided they wanted peace.

In 1917, Chief Shaks of the Wrangells opened peace negotiations with Jack Yaquan of the Sitkas. He urged the sending of peace delegates to Wrangell where, he proposed, the leaders of the two clans should heal the old wounds. So at the close of the fishing season a delegation of Sitkas went to Wrangell and, after a week of "pow-wows" decided to let bygones be bygones and to abolish the old customs. Chief Shaks, the father of the peace move, died before the meeting was held.

So now there is peace in the northern waters and islands and the Sitkas and Wrangells will no longer live in fear of each other. When out on their hunting and fishing trips or when laying their winter trap lines they will visit each other and be friends.

SURGEONS agree that in case of cuts, burns, bruises and wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on fan or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Prices 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv

A baby is so contrary that he will pick up bread with a spoon and molasses with his fingers. And a man is nothing but a grown-up baby.

Inaugural Address of Governor Larrazolo

The following is the inaugural address delivered by Governor Larrazolo yesterday at San Antonio:

Fellow Citizens:

The oath that I have just taken before the worthy chief justice of our supreme court, is the solemn pledge that you, under the constitution demand of me for the faithful performance of the duties of the high office to which your generous partiality has elected me.

For the distinguished honor that you have thus so graciously conferred, I beg to assure you that I feel deeply indebted to you, and for myself and voicing the sentiments of all the members of my family, I thank you all, and assure you that this proof of your esteem and confidence will be treasured as a sacred and respected heirloom by all those who bear my name.

Yet, while deeply impressed and emotioned by this spontaneous testimonial of popular friendship, I am not unmindful of the heavy and most serious responsibilities of the duties imposed; the fact that under our form of government a public officer is a public trust, that the officer, in his position ever so high and exalted, is but the servant of the public charged and commissioned by it with the duty of administering public affairs in the interest of the commonwealth, are all circumstances ever present in my mind, coupled with the certainty that disgrace and public condemnation will certainly be visited upon the faithless servant who betrays his trust.

Confidently hoping, however, that in your kindness of heart you will pass judgment on my official conduct, viewing it in the light of its honesty of purpose and good will rather than from the standpoint of its failure of salutary accomplishments, I approach my task in a untried field, with the confidence born of a set purpose and firm determination to do my whole duty honestly, for the welfare of our state and without fear or favor, as God gives me that duty to understand. In this my solemn undertaking, I find further encouragement in the belief which my intimate knowledge of you sanctions, and which your conduct here today further justifies that in my administration of the affairs of state, I will have the good wishes and the cheerful and wholehearted co-operation not only of my political friends, but of you, honest democrats, who after having loyally stood by your political convictions and given undivided support to the distinguished son of Rio Arriba will also rally to the support of your chief executive in his earnest effort to serve the state, because patriots as you all are, you know that our country should be foremost in all our acts and thoughts and our party should come next.

With these assurances, and humbly invoking the Divine assistance and guidance of Him who rules the universe, I now assume the duties and responsibilities entrusted to my keeping, with a serene confidence in

the judgment of posterity and of you, my fellow citizens.

To the incoming state administration will fall the duty of making proper provision, in harmonious co-operation with the federal government, for the reception and proper employment of that army of young heroes who, with manly courage and patriotic devotion, upheld the honor and the dignity of our flag in foreign lands; they, who in co-operation with our mighty allies beyond the seas, brought the arrogant Hun to his knees and made him bow humbly before this noble emblem of Liberty, deserve well of their country, and we should be solicitous for their future happiness and welfare.

Provision should also be made, in such manner as may appear feasible, to render material assistance to the farmers and live stock men, who have suffered so much by reason of the drought, to the end that those great sources of revenue in the economic life of our state may not be permanently and irreparably injured and set back.

Public education must be not only encouraged but compelled, if we would have this magnificent government of ours, to survive, and spare the nation the horrible and bloody scenes that have converted Russia into a land of crime and barbarism. To that end, our institutions of learning, penal institutions and other establishments kept and maintained by the state, must be made to serve and answer the purposes of their creation, and not used as a political asset.

Good roads are a positive necessity in the state; they serve the demands not only of the traveling public, but are of incalculable value and advantage to the farmer; besides, they invite the tourist and sight-seer and thus become efficient advertising mediums of the varied resources of our soil, and will eventually bring immigration and capital to our state.

Our state forms part of the so-called dry belt of the United States, and while our exceptionally rich soil often yields abundant crops under the modern system of dry farming, it is unquestionably true that agriculture under the ancient system of irrigation that has been practiced here since the early days of colonization in the sixteenth century, is by far the most satisfactory and certain of productiveness; hence every acre of land susceptible of irrigation should be utilized. Many thousands of acres in Rio Grande valley, of such rich soil as can be found anywhere in the world, are now converted into swamps and thus lost to the farmer's plow. Some method or process of drainage should be adopted and put in practical operation for the purpose of reclaiming this vast area of most valuable land, at the earliest possible time.

The people have a right to demand that economy, as distinguished from extravagance, be practiced and observed in the administration of the government; yet, taxation, be it ever

so light, is always a vexatious proposition, and one that in the nature of things cannot and will not deal with equal justice in all cases, and this by reason of its complexity which baffles all efforts, be they ever so well intentioned, to find general rules or to make classifications which will apply with equal justice to kindred subjects of taxation, differently situated and conditioned. At its very best, that is a matter that requires the best and undivided efforts and constant study and attention of men qualified and mentally equipped for that delicate undertaking. On this subject such legislation will be recommended as shall be considered to be best calculated to accomplish the desired results.

I might properly close my remarks at this point, without further taxing your patient and benevolent attention; but I am loath to let this opportunity pass without calling the attention of the young men of our state to the lessons taught us by the happenings of this day, so eminently calculated to inspire us all to higher and nobler efforts, and endeavor. Men are born under vastly different conditions and circumstances; and the poor man's son who measures his probabilities of success in life by comparison with the means that capricious fortune has scattered in the path of wealth and influence, is apt to lose heart at sight of what at first glance may appear to him to be a most unequal struggle; yet, if he will only appeal to his Mother land for counsel and advice, he will hear the encouraging voice of his beloved country say to him: "My son, be not disheartened by the circumstance of birth; you are all my children and, within the pale of the law, you all stand on a nequal plane, with equal rights, with equal privileges and with equal opportunities; for, behold, if it fell to the lot of the immortal Washington, born of rich parentage, to lead the armies of the revolution and to secure the independence of your country, it became the glorious privilege of the son of toil and labor to save that country from destruction, to unify it and to make it the proud and noble nation to which you belong;" and so it has come to pass, that both conditions in life, typified in Lincoln and Washington, upon the altar of our common country, now receive, and for generations without end will receive, the undivided respect veneration and loving gratitude of mankind.

Those two noble figures, surrounded by a bright galaxy of resplendent names who adorn the political firmament of your country, proclaim to you and to the world that in the land of the Stars and Stripes there are no privileged classes, but that the avenues to place and distinction are open equally to you all, if you will but do your part, and follow strictly the road that leads to immortality. But remember, my young friends, that there are no short cuts whereby you may reach that end; those short cuts that always look inviting and alluring, invariably prove fatal and end in tragedy; there is but one sure road to success, and that is not at path of roses either, it is rather a Via Dolorosa, such as marked the progress of the innocent martyr of Golgotha; but at the end there is a crown.

Hence, I say to you, young men of New Mexico, who are now basking in

the bright sunlight of life's alluring springtime, if you would still add other gallant pages to the proudest history of our state, seek inspiration from the great men that have arisen from the various walks of life in our common country, and you will not fail, for it has been truthfully said by a poet that,

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our own sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

SINN FEINERS RELEASED

London, Jan. 2.—The release of all the Sinn Feiners interned in England is expected virtually at once. Count Plunkett, one of the Sinn Feiners elected to parliament in the recent balloting, already has been released.

WILL DISCUSS

MEXICAN SITUATION

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 2.—Prominent Mexican refugees have issued a call for a mass meeting to be held here Sunday to discuss plans for improving the internal conditions in Mexico with a view to their return to their native country to live. The announcement stated it would be not political but that methods for bringing about a closer relation between the American and Mexican people would be discussed. A number of talks will be given by prominent refugees.

Coblenz, Jan. 2.—The German civilians of the area occupied by the American third army heard for the first time with the arrival of the new year the road of American artillery, in salute, while in Coblenz, Treves and various villages in the occupied district the crack of American pistols resounded in celebration of the new year's advent. In different parts of the occupied area, including the section east of the Rhine, the American artillerymen fired six inch howitzers and other guns as the hands of the clock came together at the midnight hour.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Investigation by the senate interstate commerce committee of the wire and cable situation with a view to recommending future policy, was proposed in a resolution today by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, republican. Consideration went over until tomorrow.

Senator Kellogg said it was his purpose to have congress advised relative to control and the extension of both the marine cables and the telegraph lines.

Senator Kellogg declared that the question surrounding government control of the wire systems was practically identical with those surrounding control of the railroads. He said that American cable systems should be extended not only to Europe, but especially to Brazil and Argentina in South America, adding that at present "we are entirely dependent upon Great Britain for a manufacture of cables" and plans for extension should be made at once instead of waiting until the lines are turned back to private ownership.

Russia does not need to send out instructors. She is herself an object-lesson for the world.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Terry McGovern of Philadelphia a boxer known in private life as Frank Di Leo, who was injured in a match last night with Frank's Britt, of New Bedford, died at the city hospital today. His skull was fractured by hitting the floor when he was felled by his opponent in the sixth round. Britt was arrested today.

Britt was formally charged with manslaughter and bail fixed at \$2,000.

Dr. Timothy Leary, the medical examiner, said that McGovern's death was due to a hemorrhage of the head and that there were no indications of a fractured skull and no bruises on the head.

REPORTS OF PERIL FOR AMERICANS AT HANDS OF BOLSHEVISTS, FALSE

Washington, Dec. 31.—Favorable reports on the situation in the Archangel region of Russia where some unofficial accounts have pictured the north Russian, allied and American forces as facing destruction at the hands of Bolsheviks in overwhelming numbers, have been given to the state department by G. A. Martuszine, representative here of the Archangel government.

It was officially stated today that Mr. Martuszine had conferred with Acting Secretary Polk and that his information showed the situation well in hand from the viewpoint of the allies.

According to these reports, the Bolshevik soldiers are officered by Germans and consequently are able to make good use of their artillery and rapid fire guns, but they have no stomach for fighting that does not keep them at a distance from their opponents.

Mr. Polk said the department had no information to bear out the report referred to in the senate yesterday that American soldiers in the Archangel region were sleeping in swamps and were without proper clothing for the Arctic climate. He intimated that reports of unusual hardships sustained by American troops in Archangel region probably were greatly exaggerated.

Washington, Dec. 31.—It cost the American people about \$18,160,000,000 to run its expensive war government and make loans to allies in the year ending today, according to computations from treasury reports.

December expenditures above two billion dollars, the record of the nation's history, sent aggregate war costs to date to approximately \$24,500,000,000.

Of the \$17,160,000,000 paid out of the treasury's coffers in 1918, probably ten billion dollars went for the army and the general military establishment about two billion dollars for the navy, a billion for the ship building program, a billion for other civil government needs and \$4,500,000,000 as loans to America's brothers in arms.

That the public has paid only about one-third of the war's expenses excluding foreign loans, in taxes in cash and two-thirds as loans to be repaid in another generation, is indicated by treasury figures from various sources.

With the last few days of the year not yet tabulated it is shown that receipts from taxes, customs and miscellaneous revenues amounted to \$4, but revenue conditions at this time

687,063,000 of which \$2,949,032,000 came from income and excess profits taxes alone.

During the year \$6,028,000,000 has come into the treasury from the fourth Liberty loan and \$4,171,000,000 from the third Liberty loan. In addition \$13,802,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness have been sold and subsequently largely redeemed from Liberty loan receipts. War saving stamps and certificates have brought \$943,000,000 into the treasury. The way in which war expenses have mounted from month to month is shown by the following table of expenditures:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| January, 1918 | \$1,090,000,000 |
| February | 1,012,000,000 |
| March | 1,155,000,000 |
| April | 1,215,000,000 |
| May | 1,568,000,000 |
| June | 1,512,000,000 |
| July | 1,608,000,000 |
| August | 1,805,000,000 |
| September | 1,557,000,000 |
| October | 1,664,000,000 |
| November | 1,935,000,000 |
| December (partially estimated) | 2,100,000,000 |

These figures include loans to allies which have run at an average of about \$340,000,000 a month.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL, ELIMINATING WASTE, IS SAID TO JUSTIFY RAISE

Washington, Dec. 31.—Increased wages, effective tomorrow for employees of all departments of telegraph systems under government control, except employees at "Non-Functional" offices and messengers, were announced today by Postmaster General Burleson. Employees in service more than a year and a half get an increase of ten per cent and those employed less than a year and a half five per cent.

Percentage increases will not apply to premium rates or premium earnings and are to be based on salaries in effect today. The order provides that no salaries shall be advanced to more than \$200 a month and that the increase shall not apply in cases in cases or to any extent where it would result in an increase of more than \$35 a month since January 1 last.

In giving a maximum and minimum wage scale for traffic department forces, ranging from \$200 to \$100 maximum and from \$50 to \$50 minimum, the order says:

"No increase in the traffic department forces to increase any individual salary classified beyond the limit set out as a maximum monthly rating; and additional amounts will be added to individual salary rates where the percentage increase does not raise the salary to the minimum monthly rating specified for the particular classification."

Under the maximum rating assistant chief operators are to receive not more than \$200 a month, the scale dropping to \$100, the monthly top wage for clerks.

The increases, the postmaster general announced, were made after investigation of a petition filed by employees of one of the telegraph companies through its officers, who recommended that certain advances be made.

"The department," the announcement added, "feels that the telegraph employees are entitled to an increase, but revenue conditions at this time

would not justify these increases, unless by a careful plan of elimination of waste incident to duplication and by effecting other economies, which will not impair the efficiency of the service, the revenue conditions can be made to meet such increases."

Employees at "non-functional" offices are to be paid at their regular salary rating for hours worked in excess of eight up to a maximum of ten hours a day. For extra service in excess of ten hours a day they will be paid time and a half. Employees working Sundays will be paid at the regular rates, or granted compensatory time in the week following.

LABOR CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE LEAGUE

London, Dec. 31.—A great public campaign to advocate the establishment of a League of Nations as an integral part of the peace settlement is to be launched in Great Britain tomorrow under the joint auspices of the British Trade Union congress and the labor party. In London the campaign is to be inaugurated with demonstrations in the Albert hall. Among the speakers are G. Bernard Shaw, Arthur Henderson, Ramsey MacDonald, Will Thorne and Mrs. Snowden.

Other demonstrations will be held simultaneously in Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Carlisle, Leeds and Bristol next Sunday, while organized labor purposes to observe as League of Nations Sunday, and the trade union and labor movement throughout the United Kingdom has been requested by party leaders to organize meetings of a public and representative character that day.

At all these demonstrations, the following resolutions will be submitted:

"That this meeting joins in the address of welcome to President Wilson by the Trades Union congress parliamentary committee and the executive of the labor party, congratulates him and those others who have worked for the idea of almost universal acceptance of the League of Nations as the only means of preventing future wars, and calls upon the official British delegation to the peace congress to make the definite establishment of the League of Nations one of the foremost clauses in the treaty of peace."

COPPER HOLDS UP, BUT GOLD, LEAD, ZINC, ETC. DROP

The output of the mines of New Mexico for the first 11 months of 1918 and the estimated output for December, as reported by Charles W. Henderson, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, amounted to \$681,000 in gold, 868,000 ounces of silver, 9,250,000 pounds of lead, 98,620,000 pounds of copper, and 25,000,000 pounds of recoverable zinc, valued in all at \$28,625,000 as compared with \$1,067,769 in gold, 1,453,454 ounces of silver, 9,501,000 pounds of lead, 105,568,000 pounds of copper, and 30,200,000 pounds of zinc, with a total value of \$34,966,765 in 1917. These preliminary figures thus show decreases of \$387,000 in gold, 585,000 ounces in silver, 251,000 pounds in lead, 7,000,000 pounds in copper and 5,200,000 pounds in zinc.

The decreased output of gold and

silver was general throughout the state. Mills of the Mogollon district, Socorro county, yielded \$115,948 and 312,000 ounces of silver, compared with \$258,629 in gold and 722,644 ounces in silver in 1917. The output of gold from the Artec mine at Baldy, Colfax county, was not so large as in 1917. The yield of gold-bearing siliceous copper ores of Lordsburg was less than in 1917, as was also the yield of the gold-bearing iron-copper ores of Orogrande. The San Pedro copper-matting plant, in Santa Fe county, was operated for only three months in 1918. The product of this plant carries both gold and silver. The gold production from Pinos Altos decreased.

Copper, the principal metal product of New Mexico, is produced in several districts. The greater part of the output comes from the Chino Copper Co.'s low-grade copper deposits at Santa Rita. The ore is milled at Hurley, in a large wet concentration-flotation plant. In 1917 this company's output was 79,591,333 pounds, compared with 83,339,782 pounds in 1917. The Burro Mountain Copper Co.'s operations at Tyrone were continuous. This company's concentration mill began operation at full capacity June 1, 1916. During the year a flotation plant was sent in operation at the Eighty-Five mine. Shipments of copper ore from the Magdalena district, Socorro county, which had been large in 1916, were less in 1917. The Apache mine, at Hachita; the Orogrande district, in Otero county; and the Carocito district, near Scholle, also contributed some copper.

Decreased shipments of zinc carbonate and zinc sulphide ores were made in 1918. At Hanover zinc carbonate ores were shipped from the Empire zinc mines and others, and zinc sulphide concentrates were shipped from the Hanover magnetic separation mill. The Cleveland magnetic separation mill at Pinos Altos, was operated steadily but at a reduced yield. In September the Carlisle mill, in the Steeplecock district, Grant county, was again set in operation, and the lead concentrates were shipped, but the zinc concentrates were stored. Sulphide ores in considerable quantities were shipped from the Republic mine, at Hanover, and several lots of zinc sulphide concentrates were shipped from the Rocky Mountain mill, at Cerrillos. The zinc ore and concentrates shipped from mines in 1918 amounted to 45,982 tons of 38 per cent grade, compared with 61,522 tons of 31 per cent in 1917. The Grubnau zinc oxide plant, built in 1917 at Waldo, Santa Fe county, was operated continuously on zinc ores from Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

BASEBALL MAN JAILED

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Fred Toney, former pitcher of the Cincinnati Nationals, was given a four month jail sentence today after pleading guilty in federal court here to violation of the Mann act. Toney will be tried tomorrow on charges of attempting to evade the draft law.

An Optic was ad will help you sell your real estate.

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES CONCERT OF POWER

London, Dec. 28.—Speaking today in the historic Guildhall at a ceremonious gathering of Great Britain's most distinguished statesmen, President Wilson re-affirmed his principle that there must no longer be a balance of power which might unsettle the peace of the world but that the future must produce a concert of power which would preserve it.

The text of President Wilson's speech at the Guildhall this afternoon is as follows.

"Mr. Lord Mayor: We have come upon times when ceremonies like this have a new significance which most impresses me as I stand here. The address, which I have just heard is most generously and graciously conceived, and the delightful accent of sincerity in it seems like a part of that voice of counsel which is now everywhere to be heard. I feel that a distinguished honor has been conferred upon me by this reception, and I beg to assure you, sir, and your associates of my very profound appreciation, but I know that I am only part of what I may call a great body of circumstances.

"I don't believe that it was fancy on my part that I heard in the voice of welcome uttered in the streets of this great city and in the streets of Paris something more than a personal welcome. It seemed to me that I heard the voice of one people speaking to another people and it was a voice in which one could distinguish a singular combination of emotions. There was surely the deep gratefulness that the fighting was over. There was the pride that the fighting had had such a culmination. There was that sort of gratitude that the nations engaged had produced such men as the soldiers of Great Britain and of the United States and of France and of Italy—men whose prowess and achievements they had witnessed with rising admirations as they moved from culmination to culmination.

"But there was something more in it, the consciousness that the business is not yet done, the consciousness that it now rests upon others to see that those lives were not lost in vain.

"I have not yet been to the actual battle field, but I have been with many of the men who have fought the battles and the other day I had the pleasure of being present at a session of the French academy where they admitted Marshal Joffre to their membership. That sturdy, serene soldier stood and uttered, not the words of triumph, but the simple words of affection for his soldiers and the conviction with which he summed up in a sentence, which I will not try accurately to quote, but reproduce in its spirit. It was that France must always remember that the small and the weak could never live free in the world unless the strong and the great always put their power and their strength in the service of right.

That is the after thought—the thought that something must be done now, not only to make the just settlements—that of course—but to see that the settlements remained and that honor and justice prevails in the world.

"And as I have conversed with the soldiers I have been more and more

aware that they fought for something that not all of them had defined but which all of them recognized the moment you stated it to them. They fought to do away with an old order and to establish a new one, and the center and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing which we used to call the 'balance of power,' a thing in which the balance was determined by the sword which was thrown in on the one side or the other, a balance which was determined by the unstable equilibrium of competitive interests, a balance which was maintained by various watchfulness and an antagonism of interests which, though it was generally latent, was always deep-seated.

"The men who have fought in this war have been the men from the free nations who are determined that that sort of thing should end now and forever. It is very interesting to me to observe how from every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every concert of counsel there comes the suggestion that there must now be not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set up against another, but a single overwhelming, powerful group of nations who shall be the trustees of the peace of the world.

"It has been delightful in my conferences with the leaders of your government to find how our minds moved along exactly the same line and how our thought was always that the key to the peace was the guarantee of the peace, not the items of it; that the items would be worthless unless there stood back of them a permanent concert of power for their maintenance. That is the most reassuring thing that has ever happened in the world. When this war began the thought of a league of nations was indulgently considered as the thought of closeted students. It was thought of as one of those things that it was right to characterize by a name which, as a university man, I have always resented. It was said to be academic, as if that in itself were a condemnation—something that men could think about but never get. Now we find the practical leading minds of the world determined to get it.

No such sudden and potent union of purpose has ever been witnessed in the world before. Do you wonder therefore, gentlemen, that in common with those who represent you I am eager to get at the business and write the sentences down. And that I am particularly happy that the ground is cleared and the foundations laid—for we have already accepted the same body of principles. Those principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their application a matter which should afford no fundamental difficulty.

And back of us that imperative yearning of the world to have all disturbing questions quieted, to have all threats against peace silenced, to have just men everywhere come together for a common object. The peoples of the world want peace and they want it now, not merely by conquest of arms, but by agreement of mind.

"It was this incomparably great object that brought me overseas. It has never before been deemed excusable for a president of the United States to leave the territory of the United States, but I know that I have the support of judgment of my col-

leagues in the government of the United States, in saying that it was my paramount duty to turn away even from the imperative tasks at home to lend such counsel and aid as I could to this great, may I not say final enterprise of humanity.'

League of Nations Delegation

President Wilson at the American embassy today, received a delegation from the League of Nations union. It was headed by Viscount Grey, former secretary for foreign affairs and it included the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States.

The president in addressing the delegation said:

"Gentlemen, I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address and I have been delighted and stimulated to find the growing and prevailing interest in the subject of the league of nations, not only a growing interest, merely, but a growing purpose, which am sure will prevail and it is delightful that members of the government which brought this nation into the war because of the moral obligations based upon a treaty should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we have greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principles which actuated the government of Great Britain in obeying that moral dictate.

"You have shown what we must organize, namely, that same force and sense of obligation and unless we organize it the thing that we do now will not stand.

"I feel that so strongly that it is particularly cheering to know just how strong and imperative the idea has become. I thank you very much indeed. It has been a privilege to see you personally.

"I was just saying to Lord Grey that we had entire knowledge of each other and that I am glad to identify him. I feel as if I had met him long ago and I had the pleasure of matching minds with Mr. Asquith yesterday."

Paris, Dec. 28.—President Wilson's trip to Belgium to include a visit to Brussels as the guest of King Albert will probably be deferred to the end of January it developed today.

Manchester, Dec. 35.—The luncheon by the municipality of Manchester today to President Wilson was held in the ballroom of the Midland Hotel. The room was decorated simply with palms standing against the white and gold walls. The tables were arranged in the form of a gridiron. The president sat in the center of a long table on the right of the lord mayor. American and British flags were draped on the walls behind them.

The guests numbered 200. Prayer was offered by the Bishop of Manchester.

Praises Unity of Command

In his address at the luncheon President Wilson referred to unity of command on the battlefield in the recent hostilities:

"I not only," he said, "had the pleasure of meeting Marshal Foch, who confirmed my admiration by direct and simple manner in which he dealt with every subject we talked about, but I had the pleasure of meeting your own commander and I understand how they cooperated be-

cause I saw they were real men." It would be necessary in the year to come, he said, to submit to unity of command but the powers must plan a unity of purpose in which they would find a great recompense and a strengthening of spirit.

America is not interested in European politics, but she is interested in a partnership of right between America and Europe, declared President Wilson is receiving the freedom of the city of Manchester at the Free Trade hall here today. America is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world, he added.

"If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at the right poise by a balance of power," the president added, "the United States would take no interest in it, because she will join no combination of power which is not a combination of us all.

There was a feeling of cordial fraternity and friendship between America and Great Britain, declared the president, which was based on the principle of friendship and patriotism that led men to give more than was demanded. The partnership of interests which had attempted the government of the world had broken down, he said, as interest did not bind men together, but separated them. Common devotion to the right was the only thing, he insisted, that could bind men together.

In the settlement which is just ahead something more different than ever attempted before had to be accomplished—a genuine concert of mind and purpose—the president said, but a keen international conscientiousness would make it easy. There is a great voice of humanity abroad in the world "which he who cannot hear is deaf."

Obeying Mandates of Humanity

"We are not obeying the mandate of parties or politics we are obeying the mandate of humanity. If the world is to remain a body of friends, there must be an easy and constant method of conference so that troubles could be taken when they were little and not allowed to grow until they were big.

"I wish we could, for the whole world, enter league and convenient and declare ourselves the friends of mankind."

The president said he was not hopeful that the individual items of the settlement, which was about to be attempted would be altogether satisfactory.

"One only has to apply his mind," he continued, "if any one of the questions of boundary, of altered sovereignty, of racial aspiration to do something more than conjecture this. There is no man, no body of men who knows just how they ought to be settled; and yet we are to make satisfactory settlements we must see to it that they are rendered more and more satisfactory by subsequent adjustment which is made possible. We must provide the machinery for readjustments in order that we may have the machinery of good will and friendship."

WOOLEY VICE CHAIRMAN

Washington, Dec. 28.—Clarence M. Wooley, of New York and Chicago, member of the war trade board, was elected today vice chairman of

WITH WILSON ON FREEDOM OF SEAS AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Paris, Dec. 30.—In addressing the chamber of deputies last night Premier Clemenceau made it plain that it was his intention to support Great Britain in the peace negotiations on the question of the freedom of the seas and he declared that his attitude in this matter was approved by President Wilson.

The premier told the chamber that if pilots were to be changed now was the time to change, but the deputies gave him a vote of confidence.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Senate Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the military committee, declared in the senate today that the United States was as unprepared to take care of returning wounded soldiers as it was unprepared to enter the war. He said his charge of inefficiency made last winter had since been admitted by the administration, in the enactment of the Overman law.

"God only knows how many lives have been sacrificed needlessly, due to unpreparedness, even up to the time the armistice was signed," Senator Chamberlain said. "The charge of treachery was levelled against some of us who criticized, I passed under the yoke, but if my criticism has saved one life of a soldier in France, I am willing to give up my seat in the United States senate."

PASSENGERS AND CREW BEING RESCUED FROM PERILOUS SITUATION

London, Dec. 30.—The American transport Tenadores, which left New York for Brest on December 18 was stranded on the rocks near the Isle D'Yeu in the Bay of Biscay on Saturday. Advices state that those on board are being rescued.

May be Salvaged

New York, Dec. 30.—The Tenadores was in charge of Commander J. D. Gilman, U. S. N., and carried a crew of 305 men, all from the navy department, in addition to six officers and 61 men of the Italian army.

Cable advices received by navy headquarters here from officers of the Tenadores were that the ship may be salvaged.

confidence by 380 to 134. Premier Clemenceau explained the peace situation as it concerned France, Great Britain and the United States and his explanation appeared fully to satisfy all except the unified socialists, who repeatedly interrupted him in a manner which President Deschanel characterized as "indecent." Premier Clemenceau said that his conversations with President Wilson had been profitable although, he added, "I should not be telling the truth if I said I had always been in agreement with him on all points."

In summing up his argument for full confidence and the exercise of patience by the chamber, the premier declared, there will be claims to be set forth and others which will have to be given up. "If I mounted the rostrum to elaborate the subject, I would be the worst premier in Europe. That does not mean we

are not working hard to prepare a line of action for the peace congress."

The premier earlier had expressed the belief in the efficiency of the old system of alliances, called "the balance of power," but indicated that he was not opposed to a league of nations. Such a league, he said, might be organized at about the time the treaty of peace was completed.

It is understood that the text of the premier's speech will be telegraphed to President Wilson.

The chamber completed consideration of the budget this morning, adopting it by an overwhelming majority. The deputies will meet again at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning to discuss the revision of the electoral lists preparatory to a general election.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Germany's war time plans for after-the-war commercial supremacy were described by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian today at a luncheon of the Boston chamber of commerce, with a warning that danger from German ambitions is not past and cannot be ignored.

Before this country's entrance into the war Mr. Palmer said, most of the great German-owned industrial establishments were shipping centers "filled with agents of Germany, long plotting against the safety of the United States."

"I hope to be able to say when peace is finally declared that there is no longer any influential German interest in this country; that every particle of German ownership in our important industries has been wiped out, and that American industries have been restored to their rightful owners."

"I have it from German sources that Germany's plan for commercial aggression, once the peace treaty is ratified has been prepared with such minute detail that no market in the world has been untouched."

ASQUITH MAY UNITE WITH GEORGE

London, Dec. 30, via Montreal.—Reuter's limited says it understands that the Asquith men elected to parliament to meet the defeated leaders of the Asquith group before parliament convenes. It is recalled that former premier Asquith declared before the election that the support of the government was not inconsistent with liberal principles. It is persistently rumored today that the Asquithians may reunite under Premier Lloyd George.

Of the 122 defeated candidates who were members of the last house, 59 were liberals, 25 nationalists, 14 laborite, 9 coalition liberals, 9 coalition unionists and 6 independents.

GASSED SOLDIERS IN N. M.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 30.—Thirty six soldiers, suffering from the effects of German asphyxiating gas, passed through Albuquerque today on their way to the government hospital at Fort Bayard, N.

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—It is an open secret that Count von Bentinck, at whose castle in Amerongen former emperor William is stopping, would not be displeased with the departure of his guest, according to the Wageningen correspondent of the Nieuws Van Den Dag. The correspondent adds that it is believed in the neighborhood that the castle de Monte may eventually be rented to Herr Hohenzollern.

TAKING OVER CABLES BY POSTMASTER GENERAL WAS PREMATURE

Washington, Dec. 30.—By taking over control of the cables after the armistice was signed Postmaster General Burleson came "very close to breaking faith with congress," Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska chairman of the senate foreign relations committee declared in the senate today in commenting on a letter received from postmaster general explaining his action.

In his letter, which Senator Hitchcock put into the record, the postmaster general explained that the order providing for the taking over control of the cables and signed on November 2, was based upon a ruling of the attorney general that such action was legal.

Senator Hitchcock declared that while the order might have been signed by the president on that date, it had not been countersigned by the secretary of state, while announcement of such intention had been "suppressed, the country not knowing anything of it."

The postmaster general, the senator added, "did something that was entirely outside of the authority congress intended to give him, and by taking such action even after war had ended, he came "very close to breaking faith with congress."

"I don't believe," he added, "that any intelligent persons will support the postmaster general in the claim that because the order was signed on November 2 he was justified in taking over the cables."

Even with the attorney general's ruling, postmaster general Burleson was "not vindicated," Senator Kellogg of Minnesota declared. He added that Mr. Burleson had "violated the good faith of congress."

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 30.—Emmet McDaniels and "Jack" Wunder, the convicts who escaped from the penitentiary at Florence a week ago and who were captured while trying to cross the line at Douglas, made a second escape this afternoon while being taken to the penitentiary. The two men were on the rear seat of the state car which they stole at the time of their escape, while the two guards were on the front seat. The convicts attacked the guards simultaneously, threw the mout and fled in the car with their two companions, Laura Foreman and Grace Barnes, another escaped convict, Frederick Fernandez, and J. D. McDaniels, brother of Emmett McDaniels.

The escape occurred fifteen miles this side of Florence at 1:45 o'clock.

Posses are again being organized to take the trail of the convicts. The two guards in charge of the men were Reuben Bonal, Captain of the guard at the penitentiary, and Peter Avante, another guard.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Appearing before the house naval committee today in behalf of the new six hundred million dollar three year building program Secretary Daniels said that if a league of nations were organized the United States should be prepared to contribute as large a unit as any other nation to an international police force, and that without an international agreement for reduction of armaments, the American policy of naval expansion should be continued indefinitely.

Informally submitting the new building program, Secretary Daniels urged a provision for suspension of construction at the order of the president whenever an international agreement is made for armament reduction.

The secretary submitted to the committee a report showing the present comparative strength of the large navies of the world. Great Britain has in operation or building 61 battleships, 13 battle cruisers, 31 heavy cruisers, 111 light cruisers, 215 patrol and gunboats, 409 destroyers, 219 submarines, 98 torpedo boats, 32 flotilla leaders, 220 airships and 897 miscellaneous ships.

The United States, with the second largest navy in the world has built or projected 39 battleships, six battle cruisers, eight armored cruisers, 40 light cruisers, 342 destroyers, 181 submarines, 15 coast torpedo vessels, 17 torpedo boats and 569 other vessels.

Mr. Daniels declared the United States having pledged its support to small nations, should build a navy second to none in the world if an international tribunal with power to enforce its ruling failed to become reality.

France has 29 battleships, 21 cruisers, 92 destroyers, 121 torpedo boats, 70 submarines, 39 airships and 183 other craft.

Italy has 18 battleships, 7 cruisers, 10 light cruisers, five monitors, 15 Flotilla leaders, 54 destroyers, 83 torpedo boats, 85 submarines, 30 airships and 442 miscellaneous vessels. Russia before quitting the war had 18 battleships, four battle cruisers, 12 heavy and nine light cruisers, 128 destroyers, 54 submarines, 13 torpedo boats, 14 airships and 90 miscellaneous vessels.

Before the armistice was signed, Germany had 47 battleships, six battle cruisers, 51 other cruisers, 233 destroyers, 175 torpedo boats, 243 submarines and 564 miscellaneous vessels.

ENEMY ALIENS WILL BE DEPORTED

Washington, Dec. 30.—Deportation of most of the 3,000 or 4,000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States will be recommended to congress shortly by the department of justice.

After all, the way to appear prosperous is to throw the limelight on your good luck and keep your hard luck dark. But a man never thinks of that.

Live Stock Grower

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Stock Raising
Farming

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There's something in the air of the salt, salt sea that makes a naval man a prophet in spite of himself. Or, perhaps the habit of weather prognostication leads to other prognostications. Furthermore, the air of the salt, salt sea indisposes a fellow for diplomacy as much as it predisposes him to prophecy. Admiral Sims, our naval hero of the present war, is as fine an illustration as the late lamented Captain Joseph Bullock Coghlan of the Spanish War.

Fairly fresh from his Manila Bay experiences with Dewey, the captain of the Raleigh got off his "Hoch Der Kaiser" or "Meinself Und Gott" poem at the Union League club dinner in 1899. Though of Irish stock himself he felt the appeal of Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, emphasized as it had been by the moral support the British Captain Chichester had given to the Americans at Manila. President McKinley disapproved, Germany protested. Coghlan was reprimanded, and the kaiser was notified that he had been reprimanded. Coghlan was shortly afterward made a rear admiral. The incident was closed. The sequel which made prophecy out of forecast began fifteen years later: the kaiser did strike for world dominion, and the climax was his crushing by the United States and her allies.

So with Sims. In December, 1910, when only a commander, at a Lord Mayo's dinner in London, Sims said:

If the time ever comes when the British Empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy, it is my opinion that you may count upon every man every dollar, every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea.

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AVIATION SCHOOL MAKES RECORD OF EFFICIENCY

San Diego, Cal.—A total distance of 2,360,000 miles, flown, not a single aviator injured or no airplane to fall wrecked, is the record of the naval air station at North Island. This record represents 35,000 flying hours. There are two flying stations on North Island, the other being part of the army department. The efficiency of the San Diego Naval air school has won the commendation of the Secretary of the Navy. Lieutenant Commander Earl W. Spencer is commander and Lieutenant Frank Simpson chief of the flight school.

Every branch of aviation is taught at this school and the most exacting care is devoted to the mechanical end. Thence is a complete course in navigation.

At the outbreak of the war the naval flying corps had fewer than 20 qualified seaplanes and flying boats pilots on its roster. Skilled mechanics capable of handling the mechanical part of the big air and water craft were scarce. Yet so rapid was the development of naval aeronautics that when the armistice was signed the navy aircraft schools were turning out flight officers and highly trained mechanics and at the rate of nearly 1,000 a month. The San Diego school has been graduating about 75 officers a month. During the month this country was in the war the work was carried on at high pressure and even late in December the activity was maintained.

Aside from meteorological conditions, the location of the school has been an important factor in its success. From the mainland across to the end of Point Loma which is a narrow arm of land reaching in the sea, is a distance of five miles. Point Loma forms the north side and protecting arm of San Diego bay, and in the middle of the bay is North Island, low and flat and covering several hundred acres. Inside the island the quietness of the water is only affected by the fluctuations of the tide, a condition ideal for seaplane operations. For a distance of fifteen miles the bay has a similar protection, which offers excellent flying ground and the best of landing conditions.

There are three distinct schools at this naval air academy. Two are for the instruction of enlisted men, the aviation quartermaster school and the aviation machinist mate school. The third is the flight school and devoted solely to the training of student officers. The work in the flight school is divided into four groups. There is the officer in charge with an administrative staff, then the ground school and two squadrons of training seaplane and the student flight officers' battalion. The flight school course covers a period of eight weeks. In the ground school the student takes up navigation seamanship, bombing, aerial gunnery, radio-telegraphy, semaphore and blinker signals, naval indoctrination, theoretical and practical work on internal combustion engines, assemblage and maintenance of seaplanes and general instructions of seaplane pilots.

From the ground school the student is transferred to the actual flight department and here he is taught to pilot tractor seaplanes, first going aloft with an instructor in a machine equipped with dual controls. He later takes up solo and stunt flying and special formation in and attitude work.

After he is able to stand the tractor on its back and get away safely with the tail and wing tips, the student is sent to the flying boats, flying dual a short period. In solo work he now takes up navigating by compass and flying in cross winds. When he has safely accomplished this he is transferred to the "command" of a flying boat equipped with a 400-horsepower, 12-cylinder Liberty motor. This is the bread and butter of the sea. In this he assimilates naval patrol problems, and then is assigned to a reconnaissance flight of three hours, covering a distance of 180 miles along the coast. This successfully done his education may be considered complete.

Upon completing the flying course at San Diego the flight officers are sent to the naval air station at Pensacola for further training in gunnery, bombing and navigation.

From dawn until dusk there is a constant done above the bay, the usual course is from the island north to Point Loma, and then edging to the southward and passing over the city's waterfront. There is hardly a moment of the entire day that a seaplane can not be seen along some part of this course and more often several are in sight. Aside from this there is also to be seen the army planes operating from the same island but this school has a separate base. The recent aerial parade, in which 212 machines took part were all from the army school. This flight called for flying far inland and the seaplanes do not venture away from the coast, being equipped only for landing on the water.

CARRANZA CONTROLS IMPORT TAX

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Mexican congress, it was reported today to the state department has granted special powers to President Carranza to raise or lower import and export duties at his discretion.

MINISTER PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Washington, Jan. 2.—Dr. Francisco Tudela, the new Peruvian minister presented his credentials today to acting secretary of state Polk.

GERMAN TRAIN INJURES BRITISH

Basle, Switzerland, Jan. 2.—(Havas).—Thirty British soldiers were injured when a locomotive in charge of German railway men ran into a train of British troops on the Namur-Charleroi line in Belgium recently. The Germans in charge of the locomotive were arrested.

SNOW BOUND PASSENGERS CELEBRATE NEW YEAR

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 2.—Passengers on snow bound El Paso and Southwestern trains arriving here today from Kansas reported a big new year celebration with an improvised jazz band, a quartet of negro Pullman porters and speeches by the passengers.

The trains were delayed by the snows in southern Kansas and it was necessary for the passengers who were planning to get home for new years to spend the day on the train. The celebration was arranged to entertain them. They reported the snows heavy in Kansas.

WAR RIDDEN COUNTRY BEGINS TO RESUME NORMAL APPEARANCE

Behind the lines in France, Dec. 31.—This land of reconnoitres is a queer land now. Over the shell torn villages and blasted woods, the pitted fields and the ruin of all that once was, is a strange quiet. The winter sky is lacking in airplanes and great flocks of crows have taken their place. A few villagers have crept back to see what remains of their homes and holdings, but they are few and probably the winter will have passed before reclamation and reconstruction are undertaken on a large scale.

Along the roads repaired and re-bridged for the Allied advance to German territory, long camions move slowly and always southward. The tale is usually now of the need of hurry is gone. They bring back the salvage of battlefields, all the things that go to make war abandoned or captured.

Truck load after truck load of rifles and shells, of water bottles and haversacks, cartridges, machine guns, bayonets and trench knives and pistols, mess kits, overcoats caps and endless catalogue of paraphernalia are brought in. The battle zone is still full of it all, in heaps and racks, waiting salvage.

Now and then come trains of airplane camions, burdened with dismantled flying machines of every nation, engine and fuselage and running gear on the truck and the great wings on its specially designed trailer. Some of them are unharmed, but many show bullet holes through the frail fabric or the ruin of a crash. A fair proportion of them bear the Maitese cross that marks them Boche.

There are trains of captured enemy artillery, particularly of motor batteries, driven and manned by Frenchmen, and these are happy outfits. Often the guns are decorated with evergreens and always the French soldiers laugh and wave a greeting. As they creep through the villages the populace flock out to view the cannon that for four years sent death and devastation to their land, and the children clamber on the carriages and out on the grim barrels.

But it is the troops on the way back that are most interesting, returning to rest areas or to their ports of embarkation for home. French or American their behavior is the same. Always they are laughing or singing, always they greet everyone cheerily or bolsterously and always the French officers salute with a smile when they meet an American car, while the men wave and shout "La guerre est finie" or a similar greeting. Even the children cry "finis, finis" to the passing car.

Strangest of all are the lights at night in the hamlets and villages or shining friendly from the isolated farm house, in regions further back. For so long France seemed a deserted land to the traveler by night. Hours after hour the correspondent has traveled at night with out a glimmer to be seen in the

countryside, and now from every hill and vale the cheery windows shine and the villages are ablaze. The papers devote columns to the illumination of Paris, but it is here in the remote part of France where war has been, that lights at night seem most wonderful, even if they are but candle light lambs. Where once camions or staff cars rumbled lightly in the roads, to the momentary threat of machine gun and machine gunners, the roads are now after their accomplishment, the main headlights establish a steady line of light.

TATORS—POLICIES OPENLY PROPAGATED

Christiana.—The Bolsheviks since last spring have been making an influence of their propaganda. For some months they were doing it in secret and the propaganda was not in doubt. It is now being done openly in speeches at public meetings and by articles in socialist papers. The workers were urged to organize a revolutionary party, to be ready for any uprising, to prepare for the overthrow of the government. They were told that they should employ force and terror to whatever extent it might be necessary to accomplish their purposes and establish what would amount to a minority dictatorship on Bolshevik lines.

It is admitted by the leaders of the Bolshevik faction that the latter constitute only a very small portion of organized labor but they declare it is for that reason they are justified in having recourse to force because they could not attain their aims by parliamentary methods and lawful forms of agitation. The president of the labor party is a Bolshevik and in conjunction with certain Russian Bolsheviks established a Russian telegraph news agency here for the ostensible purpose of furnishing the Norwegian press with "reliable" news from Petrograd.

No date has yet been approximately fixed for starting their proposed revolution. The leaders declare it depends on "how things turn out in England." One of them openly stated, "If there is no revolution in England there will be no revolution here for England would at once step in and suppress it."

LITTLE TO FEAR FROM PLAGUE

London, Jan. 2.—One quarter of the twenty million inhabitants of the Turkish Empire have died since the beginning of the war. A million have been killed or massacred and the other four have died of hunger or disease.

All through the history of the human race pestilence has followed on war, and plague on famine. With half Europe starving, it would seem that the world is ripe for a visitation of cholera or Black Death which would turn whole countries into deserts. From remote times the fact stands out as a certainty that more people have died of the results of war than from war itself.

YET ACCORDING TO THE MOST ENLIGHTENED MEDICAL SCIENTISTS, THERE IS NO DANGER OF THE LATE WAR BEING FOLLOWED BY A WORLD-WIDE PLAGUE.

In recent years medical science has advanced by leaps and bounds and by the process of incubation and control the worst epidemic diseases. It is considered probable that in Russia and Turkey, and to a slight extent in Asia, the plague will claim many victims, but the world will not see the foot of the pestilence. The danger of the late war being followed by a world-wide plague is considered by the most enlightened medical scientists, there is no danger of the late war being followed by a world-wide plague.

POOR MUST HAVE FINANCIAL RELIEF SOON OR FACE STARVATION

Cables complaining of the non-arrival of relief ships and the lack of money and provisions to carry on war relief work among the subject peoples of Turkey have been received from Constantinople by the American committee for relief in the near east, and relayed to Armenia. Relief campaign directors in the states of the southern department, Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Kansas, New York, and Pennsylvania, are being consulted.

When will the relief expedition on its way to Tripoli, the query of the American committee for relief in the near east, Charles A. Dana, Armenian relief executive at Constantinople last year, are quoted as saying that one month's delay in sending relief to the near east 20,000 deaths, this number increasing as the colder months of winter approach. They say that the most urgent need is for "clothing for 200,000 persons, practically unclad, half for children 6 to 15." Food also is called for—flour, peas, beans, rice, condensed milk, and fats, which will be sent to Smyrna and other eastern ports for distribution.

"OPEN DOOR" JAPAN'S POLICY

New York, Jan. 2.—Peace and "The Open Door" in the far east will be the keynote of Japan's policy at the peace conference, according to Baron Nobaki Makino, member of the Japanese peace commission who arrived here today with other members on their way to Paris. The party, including secretaries and other attaches, numbered 24 and came across the cognate and had luncheon with Major special train provided by the United States government.

VISITS BRIDGEHEAD

Coblenz, Jan. 2.—Prince Albert, the second son of King George of Great Britain, today visited the American Bridgehead area and inspected American troops. He came to Coblenz by automobile from Cologne and had luncheon with Major General Dickman, the American commander.

NICKLIN MANAGING SHATTANOOGA TEAM

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Nicklin, who played baseball in the American League, up to the time Sammy Strong has taken over the management of the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association for three years. It was announced today that One coffee tree yields about a pound of beans each season.

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Blue veils preserve the complexion and blue glasses protect the eyes because blue diminishes the scorching effects of the rays of light. Versailles is one of the show cities of France and is more frequented by foreigners than any other French city, not even excepting Paris. It is about 11 miles to the southwest of Paris and is one of the most beautiful towns of Europe. The kissing on the cheek which forms a part of the social etiquette is a relic of the Crusades, whose sword-battle was a form of a cross.

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SOLDIERS ENROUTE HOME

Washington Dec. 30.—Sailing of the three transports and of the three battleships, serving as transports, bringing back troops from France, was announced today by the war department. In all about 200 officers and 7,500 men comprise the units of the six ships.

The transport Koenig der Nederlanden sailed from France December 25 for Newport News with the following troops:

Headquarters 163rd field artillery brigade; 125th field artillery comprising 46 per cent Minnesota troops; eight per cent to Iowa, six per cent to Michigan, one per cent to Montana, 20 per cent to Camp Cody, and 19 per cent to Camp Travis, casual companies 9 and 327; casual companies of marines Nos. 332 and 333.

On the transport Powhattan, which also sailed December 25 for Newport News, are the following:

Headquarters 59th field artillery brigade; 127th field artillery regiment; 115th trench mortar battery; casual company No. 8 sick and wounded 352.

The battleship Georgia sailed December 26 for Newport News with the sixth trench mortar battalion complete, and the 311th trench mortar battery.

The battleship Kansas sailed December 26 for Newport News with the seventh trench mortar battalion, 3rd anti-aircraft sector and casual companies No. 320, 323 and 324.

The battleship North Carolina sailed December 26 for New York. She brings the 113th ammunition train headquarters, companies F and G, headquarters detachment, ordnance department and medical detachment 498th aero squadron and casual companies Numbers 201, 202, 203 and 204 of the marine corps.

The transport Pastores sailed December 26 for Newport News. She has on board 1,176 sick and wounded, accompanied by a medical detachment of eight officers, 40 men and 11 nurses.

The sailing of three other transports with several thousand soldiers was announced later. The Nieu Amsterdam, sailed December 27 with the 301st field artillery, 54 officers and 1,331 men, for demobilization at Camp Devens, Mass. The ship carries also casual company Number 312, the advance school detachment from the 8th, 10th, and 111 divisions and a number of casualties and sick and wounded.

The Santa Teresa, due at New York January 6, is bringing back the 145th field artillery, 1,400 men, for demobilization in California and Utah. The ship also has aboard casual company No. 7; and sick and wounded.

The Siboney is due January 5 at New York with the 161st field artillery brigade headquarters and the 333rd field artillery, comprised of 63 officers and 1,364 men, for demobilization at Camp Grant. There are aboard in addition casual companies 325, 326, 328, 329, 330 and 331 composed of two officers and 145 men each, and a large number of detached officers and 635 sick and wounded.

MOCK DIES—HEAD OF**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 30.—The remains of H. Byron Mock, head of the

Tucson office of the department of justice, who died here Saturday night of flu-pneumonia will be sent tomorrow to the family home at Greenville, Texas, for interment. Mr. Mock formerly was an attorney in New York city, and later with the department of justice at El Paso, Texas and Nogales, Arizona. He had been confined to his bed for more than a year, but with a telephone at his bedside had directed the wartime work of rounding up alien enemies, suspected spies and slackers and the breaking up of border smuggling. He was 36 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

A striking but by no means unique instance of courage in the face of bereavement has been described in a letter from an American naval officer which Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch of Boston sends to a Boston paper. The officer, while sitting alone at the Adelphi hotel in Liverpool, was invited by an Englishman to dinner at his home. The young officer was delightfully but quietly entertained. During the conversation the Englishman and his wife, charming in manner and self-possessed, spoke about the work of their son at the front, but gave no indication that all was not well with him. "You may judge my surprise," the American officer writes, "when I found out the next morning that their son had been 'killed in action' just a week before our quiet little dinner. To one who really understands, this explains and analyzes my feeling for the English."

Frank McKane has returned from training camp and expects to spend some time in Las Vegas. Mr. McKane was deputy county clerk previous to the time he enlisted in the engineers corp.

Mrs. J. H. Ward received a telegram from her son, Lieutenant T. G. Ward, today bearing "all Christmas greetings." Lieutenant Ward is in the Quartermaster's corps, and is located in Chateau DuLoir, France. He has been "over" a little more than a month.

Mrs. Rufus Hale was brought here last night by Deputy Sheriff R. A. Pendleton of Mora county from Roy, N. M. Mrs. Hale is charged with having been an accomplice to her husband in the killing of James B. Lusk, Jr., in Roy on December 18. She was given a preliminary hearing and bound over to the grand jury without bond. Mrs. Hale was placed in the county jail to await the arrival of officers from Mora county to convey her and her husband to the jail of that county.

A. H. Lorenzen received word this morning of the death of his son, Harry Lorenzen, in Los Angeles, following an attack of influenza which developed into pneumonia. He had been sick only a short time.

Harry Lorenzen spent his youth and received his education in this city. He was one of the most popular boys that ever attended the High School, and was prominent in the activities of the school, especially all forms of athletics. He was 27 years old at the time of his death, and besides his father, mother, and

sister of this city, is survived by his wife and infant son, both of whom are ill with the disease which proved fatal to him. He has resided in Los Angeles for the last five years.

M. L. Cooley, one of Las Vegas' pioneer citizens passed away at his home on Lincoln avenue Saturday night. Mr. Cooley has been in poor health for many months but began to fail rapidly only a few days ago.

He was born and raised in the state of New York and came here 35 years ago and for many years owned and operated Cooley's livery stable on Douglas avenue. Mr. Cooley was one of our most honored citizens having taken an active interest in the welfare of Las Vegas at all times having retired from an active business life only a few years ago. He was 75 years of age at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife and daughter Bessie, who resided here with him and his son Ted, a prominent banker of El Paso, Texas.

The funeral was held this afternoon at 2:30 from the Charles J. Day undertaking parlors the following citizens acting as pallbearers: Ed Reynolds, Tom LaRue, R. L. M. Rosa, Louis Ilfeld, D. T. Hoskins and W. G. Haydon.

The funeral of Mrs. S. Stewart who died at her home in Levy, N. M. yesterday afternoon, was held today under the direction of Charles J. Day. Mrs. Stewart formerly resided here and is survived by her husband and son, Harold Stewart.

L. Robertson died at his home in Mora and the body will be brought here for burial tomorrow afternoon. He was a member of the G. A. R., whose members in this city will attend the funeral. Funeral directions are in charge of Charles J. Day.

The funeral of William D. Wesner occurred yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the First Baptist church, being largely attended by many friends who had known the deceased in his life time. Numerous floral offerings bespoke of the esteem in which the deceased was held. Rev. B. Atwood of Albuquerque officiated. The following friends acted as pallbearers: Dr. Wm. Howe, Judge E. V. Long, A. H. Harris, W. M. Sundt, N. B. Roseberry and M. N. McMillan. Interment was in Odd Fellows cemetery.

WAR REVENUE BILL DELAYED

Washington, Dec. 30.—Another failure to send the war revenue bill to conference again marked today's holiday routine session of the house. Representative Lunn, of New York, democrat, refused to give the necessary unanimous consent for the conference when Democratic Leader Kitchin declined to promise to report the senate's second class mail zone amendment to the house for a vote regardless of conference action.

Joseph Rhodes returned yesterday afternoon from St. Joe, Missouri where he has been attending school but owing to the influenza epidemic the schools have been closed indefinitely.

CHINA TO ASK FOR PROVINCE

New York, Dec. 30.—China will ask of the peace conference the return of Kiao Chow, the former German

controlled province captured by Japanese soldiers early in the war, and a readjustment of international trade relations to place China on an equal plane with other nations, Lu Cheng-Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign affairs and head of his country's peace commission, declared on his arrival here today on the way to Paris.

TROOP TRAIN DERAILED

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 30.—Two soldiers were slightly injured when two cars of a west bound troop train on the Nickel Plate railroad were derailed near Edgerton, Ohio, early today. Six hundred California soldiers were on board the train.

TO WITHDRAW JAP TROOPS

Honolulu, Dec. 30.—A cable of the Nippu Jiji here today, says that the Japanese war department has announced that half of the Japanese troops in Siberia will be withdrawn soon.

FRAUD CHARGED TO SWEDEN

London, Dec. 30.—Charges of flagrant abuse of neutrality by a Swedish army official have been made in the Prize Court here by Sir Frederick Smith, attorney general. He asked for condemnation as a prize of \$2,500,000 worth of wool, seized in seven vessels and claimed by the Royal Swedish army administration. The wool, the attorney general alleges, was bought with German money for use in Germany.

Merle Williams, a very popular boy in this city, has returned from Albuquerque to resume his studies in Vegas high school. Merle edited the Castle News last winter and took an active interest in all of the school activities. Vegas high school is glad to have him back.

Perhaps one of the most ardent workers for our San Miguel county Red Cross is Mrs. J. F. Miller of Valley ranch who on all occasions has seen that that portion of the county did its bit in the drives, knitting and many other of the Red Cross activities. During this last subscription drive she obtained many subscribers from Valley ranch and has just sent in a \$26 dollar donation to the treasurer.

Sergeant and Mrs. Clarence F. Lewis arrived Saturday afternoon from Denver and Professor Lewis will resume his duties in the Normal University in the department of science and head of the boys' athletics.

The United States civil service commission announces the examination to be held at an early date for a forest and field clerk, at a salary of \$100 to \$1500. Application blanks and further information may be obtained from the local secretary, board of civil service examiners, at the postoffice in this city.

If the assembled powers at Versailles cannot agree on a punishment for Count von Hohenzollern we move that he be appointed ambassador in the National League and assigned permanently to Chicago.

Congress can't settle the railroad problem by voting itself more mileage, either.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The question of indemnities has been settled between Germany and the United States and the allies, and German delegates signed the armistice on condition that there should be restrictions to indemnities, according to Mathias Erzberger, speaking here today.

The war damages and war costs, he said, must be borne by each nation itself unless expressly mentioned in the notes which were exchanged, Germany being obliged to indemnify districts she occupied in France and Belgium, and to pay all losses inflicted upon the civilian population.

Must not Arm Bolsheviks

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—The German army command, according to a dispatch from Berlin has informed the commanders of the eastern front that there is a most strict prohibition against the giving up of arms and war material by the Germans to the Bolsheviks. The commanders in the east were informed that such action was a violation of the armistice agreement and might result in a resumption of hostilities.

Socialists Resign

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—The independent socialists in the Prussian ministry and officials of the Prussian government who belong to that party have resigned, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Handelsblad.

Vilna Captured

London, Dec. 30.—Vilna has been captured by Bolshevik forces, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Mail quoting Petrograd reports.

The semi-official north German Gazette reports that German troops will remain in Lithuania for the present and will continue to occupy Vilna, the Lithuanian capital. These steps were decided upon, the paper says, after conferences between the German government and the leaders of the Lithuanian government concerning measures to combat the advance of the Bolsheviks.

Pillaging on a large scale is being carried on by mobs in Frankfurt Germany, and the authorities are powerless to prevent it, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Troops in the city refused to fire on the rioters.

Berlin Quiet

Copenhagen, Dec. 30.—No disturbances had occurred in Berlin up to last Sunday afternoon. Rain began to fall at that time and the crowds in the streets dispersed.

Huge processions and demonstrations were held Sunday by all parties.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield today arranged conferences with officials of the operation division of the shipping board with the announced object of obtaining lower rates on water transports between Pacific coast ports of the United States and points in Japan and China.

Mr. Redfield said investigations made by firms intending to supply railroad equipment to the Orient showed that water rates from the Pacific coast to eastern ports ranged from \$50 to \$60 per ton, while rates on the same materials from Liverpool, to the same ports ranged around \$13 per ton.

The shipping board has indicated

that it did not consider a reduction from the United States possible at this time. Mr. Redfield today cabled a protest to Chairman Hurley, in Paris and arranged for conferences with officials on the board here.

WOMAN ON CASUALTY LIST

New York, Dec. 30.—Miss Tula Lake Harkey, mentioned in today's army casualty list as having died of disease in England, was a state health department bacteriologist at Albany, when she enlisted. While in charge of the chemistry department of an American base hospital near Plymouth, England, she engaged in research work and fell a victim to spinal meningitis germs. Miss Harkey was 44 years old and a graduate of the University of Colorado. She was born in Woodstock, Alabama.

BELIEVED WOULD WRECK GERMAN TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Sydney, Australia. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American Steamship company who is reported to have committed suicide just before the signing of the armistice, had predicted disaster for the German overseas trade as an outcome of the war. This is disclosed by the publication here of a letter which Herr Ballin had written in December, 1917, apparently to Dr. Rothemann, a privy councillor at Berlin. A copy of this letter was made public here by J. M. Paxton, a resident of Sydney, who received it from a friend in London. In it Ballin declared that whether Germany or England was victorious in the war the consequences to German foreign trade would be disastrous. The letter reads in part:

"Most of what we read in the newspapers as to our preparedness for embarking on brisk trade and manufactures are soon as peace has been concluded is, I fear, written with the manifest intention of heartening our people who are notoriously ignorant of our actual economic conditions and all that threatens them."

He said that the German mercantile marine was in "a perilous condition," and that the bill to reestablish and strengthen it, which at the time of writing was before the reichstag, would show no results for at least five years. In that time Germany's great maritime competitors, Britain, and United States and Japan and the neutrals Norway, Denmark and Holland would profit enormously.

Ballin reminded his friend that he (Ballin) vainly begged Berlin authorities not to engage in unrestricted submarine warfare; and he continued:

"You and I know that the Americans are probably the most idealistic nation on the earth's surface. In antagonizing America we have done a disastrous thing, a thing which will throw a cold shadow on our economic life for a generation." The latter part of Ballin's letter ran:

"But if I am concerned about our relations with the United States, I am still more anxious about our relations with Britain. I realize as never before that all the increase in our wealth, all the success which attended our enterprises in the years before the war, were owing to our intercourse with the British empire. Her home ports, her dominions and colonies,

were freely opened to our shippers and traders. Sometimes I wondered at this generosity, and even called it folly. It is not to be imagined for a moment that those old relations will return.

"I am not to be supposed, dear Hedd Geheimrat, (privy councillor) as saying one word in favor of Britain's policy in this war. I believe that she entered it from some base motives.

"Consider what we are risking. We look forward to resuming our sea-trade. We build our products expecting it in the face of an Anglo-Saxon domination with loathes and must loathe our presence among them.

"But we must beat England, you say, no matter what the consequence. I agree. All I say is that whether we beat her or she beats us the consequences will be the same—disaster to our overseas trade if Britain so wills it. We may, in the event of victory, impose all sorts of conditions securing us most favored-nation treatment securing us free entry into British ports everywhere. No sane man believes that these conditions will help us.

"With a hostile British empire galled and fretted with our military success, raging at its losses, hopelessly alienated, how are we to procure the raw material which this empire alone can supply. That great empire is self-contained and we are not, and all the military victories and all the wild will-o'-the-wisps about 'Hamburg to Bagdad,' will not help us."

PRISONERS CHEER NURSES

Metz, Dec. 30.—Thirty-three American wounded soldiers in a ward of a hospital here who were left behind by the Germans when they evacuated Metz cheered and shouted when two American Red Cross nurses arrived here to care for them.

When the nurses arrived the Americans were overjoyed and all wanted to talk to them at once. They had been virtually unattended for three days. Many of them were unshaven.

PRICE FIXING GTO STOP

Washington, Dec. 30.—Concerted price fixing by an industry after the government ceases to exercise price control January 1 will be regarded by the department of justice as in restraint of the free competition, it was stated today. The explanation was made officially in answer to queries as to what happens to war time price fixing when the war industries board ceases to function at midnight tomorrow.

RIOTS IN TURKEY

London, Dec. 30.—Disturbances at Constantinople continue and great fires have broken out in the Parmakkapol quarter of Pera, across the Golden Horn from the city proper, and in the suburb of Kadi Keui, according to advices from Athens. The Turkish chamber of deputies is reported to have dissolved as a result of opposition from young Turk deputies.

Nothing so sobers a married man as the fact that he can't remember just what he did or where he was the night before.

(By Rudolph Schmitz)

Germany is working strenuously even now, not even feeling ashamed in hiding behind petticoats. There is danger that, in our goodness of heart, we forget what has happened and what kind of people we

have been fighting. When the Crown Prince some years ago wished for a "short and jolly war," there was no great stir of resentment among the Germans; when Bernhard calmly laid before the German people what he called the necessity of a war, they were not filled with horror, the directions in the military manual that "Schrecklichkeit" must be carried into the ranks of the civilian population did not bring on any particular criticism. The brutality incidental to their military training has so prepared the people for just these things that when the time for execution came they were quite ready.

There are indications even now that, beyond the fear and dejection which is theirs under the tremendous defeat, they have seen the error of their ways. Maximilian Harden only a few months ago said something to the effect that, if Germany were forced by treaty to give up Alsace-Lorraine, the people in due time would see to it that there would again be a "scrap of paper." One of the German generals, in a pamphlet issued last winter, spoke of the necessity of keeping Belgium because "it would be as a buffer in the next war."

The foremost national industry in Germany has been for many years the preparation for war, and it will take a new generation, brought up with a different schooling, to so change the character of the nation that it can be trusted. Educational processes work slowly and it cannot and must not be expected that disaster alone has sufficiently clarified the German mind that it already relieves its obligations to the rest of the world.

Politically, the German people have been children, as Bismark said, and, according to their one time Chancellor, von Buelow, the rare not a political people. It is to be hoped that the new developments in Germany will allow that small number of patriotic men to come to the front who have so nobly fought for the regeneration of their country. They could only make themselves heard from exile in Switzerland, but they ought now to have a chance to come into the councils of their native land.

Germany, during the time before 1870, was a highly respected country and contained all the elements which make life worth living. There must be something of the characteristic left among a few and it is to be hoped that out of that a new and better Germany will arise. But, until that transition has taken place, we must be on our guard and, as a people, must make our opinion, our wishes and our demands known, so as to assure a peace of such justice as to make the present day German realize that their ways were wrong and will not be countenanced by the judgment of the world.

RECOMMENDS RAISE OF PAY, AND ABANDONMENT OF SENIORITY IN PROMOTION

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Daniels asked the house naval committee today to provide for a temporary increased naval personnel of 250,000 men for the year beginning next July, leaving the question of a permanent peacetime personnel to be determined later. He also sought authority to transfer 1,000 officers among the reserve force to the permanent naval establishment.

Mr. Daniels also asked the committee to write into the new appropriation bill, a provision making permanent the war time pay increases for enlisted men. This would give increases of \$6 to \$11 a month over the pre-war scale, making the pay range from \$30 to \$51 a month.

With the fourteen battleships and ten cruisers which have been converted into transports, Secretary Daniels said, twenty thousand men would be brought back monthly. Promotion of naval officers on merit alone was urged by the secretary. He recommended an amendment that would withdraw all application of seniority in making promotions and further suggested that officers in each grade should elect men for promotion to successive grades instead of having selections made by a single board.

He also asked that one month's pay be given navy men as a gratuity when they are discharged from service.

BALFOUR AND HOUSE CONFERENCE

Paris, Dec. 31.—Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary had a conference today with Colonel E. M. House. The talk was a sequel to the discussions with President Wilson had in England with Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour and had to do with the taking up of practical details of the peace conference.

MILITARY PEACE DELEGATES ARRIVE

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—The military delegation of eight members attached to the Chinese peace delegation under direction of Brigadier General S. T. Liang, arrived here from the Orient today.

MEETING OF RAILROAD HEADS

New York, Dec. 31.—The standing committee of the Association of Railway executives today decided upon a general meeting of heads of member roads next Sunday morning at Philadelphia. The committee will attend the meeting, having adopted today a tentative plan for the return of the railroads to private operation which will be submitted to the general meeting.

LENINE GOVERNMENT OPPOSED

Paris, Dec. 31.—The attitude of the peasants in the region of Moscow is alarming the Lenine government, according to the Parisian correspondent of the Journal. Early in December he reports the peasants revolted and it was a week before they were subdued. The Bolsheviki red guard broke

down opposition with the utmost severity. The peasants were poorly armed and were forced to surrender in large numbers. Numerous villages the correspondent adds, were razed by artillery and large numbers of peasants were massacred. The peasants however, the correspondent continues, maintain their attitude of opposition to the Bolsheviki.

PEACE DELEGATES DISCUSS BOLSHEVISM

Paris Monday, Dec. 30.—Bolshevism has been given serious consideration during the last two days by the American delegates to the peace conference, especially to the peace conference of dispatches indicating progress of the German Bolsheviki element toward gaining control in Berlin. The progress of the Russian Bolsheviki in Poland and Estonia also is being carefully watched.

Although the United States has not officially recognized the Polish government it has recognized the independence of Poland and that American delegates in Paris have conferred with the Polish representatives. While the American delegation will make no statement concerning the protection to be given Poland and Estonia they are apparently inclined to prevent the Russia Bolsheviki from dominating those countries.

Paris, Dec. 31.—The speech by Senator Reed of Missouri, in regard to a league of nations delivered in New York on Sunday, has been cabled to Paris and has created a considerable stir in American official circles here.

Members of the American delegation said that although the speech was receiving consideration they were not ready today to make any statement on the subject. Unofficially they have been at pains to point out that the American idea of a league of nations is not in accord with the connection expressed by Mr. Reed.

They say the plan they have considered does not contemplate any abrogation of the power of congress to declare war and would not place the American navy under control of an international body which might order it about.

BOLSHEVIKI CAPTURE VILLAGES

London, Dec. 31.—Forces of the Russian Bolsheviki government have captured two villages in the region of Reval, according to a Russian wireless message received here today. The "enemy" it is added, has landed 500 men and four guns (evidently on Estonian coast in the region of Reval.)

TUCSON, ARIZ., DEC. 31.—J. C. WUNDER AND EMMETT MCDANIELS, THE CONVICTS WHO ESCAPED A SECOND TIME FROM GUARDS WHILE BEING TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY AT FLORENCE YESTERDAY WERE RECAPTURED LAST NIGHT BY A SHERIFF'S POSSE AT CASA GRANDE AND TAKEN TO FLORENCE TODAY. WITH THEM WERE CAPTURED J. D. MCDANIELS, A BROTHER OF EMMETT, ANOTHER ESCAPED CONVICT A MEXICAN AND TWO GIRLS, LAURA FEREMAN AND GRACE BARNES, WITH WHOM THE TWO CONVICTS FLED WEEK AGO. THE PARTY WAS CAPTURED AT DOUGLAS FRIDAY WHILE TRYING TO CROSS THE LINE INTO MEXICO. YESTERDAY, WHILE ENROUTE TO FLORENCE IN THE

state automobile which they had stolen, the convicts overpowered two guards and fled in the car to Casa Grande, where they were overtaken by officers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—Shrapnel shells loaded with nitro glycerin or T. N. T. were exploded late last night at the homes of three men prominent in public life. There was considerable destruction of property but no one was killed.

Revenge against the judicial and the authorities for enforcing the law and the display of the red flag of anarchy in this city, the police officials said furnished the motive.

The houses attacked were those of Justice Robert Von Moschick of the Pennsylvania supreme court; Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce and William B. Millington, superintendent of police. Eight houses adjoining these residences were damaged by the explosions. The three homes are in a wide unpopulated section of the city. The authorities believe the Trigg bomb was intended for the home of Municipal Court Judge Gorman, who resides next door.

Announcement of an arrest was made this afternoon by Superintendent Mills, who declined to make known his name or tell where he was arrested.

"This man is probably responsible for the explosions," said Mills. "He has been connected actively with bolshevism in the I. W. W. We will not let any lawyers see the prisoner and we will not permit his relatives to approach him."

A fourth bomb, a "dud" which failed to explode, is said to have been found by a policeman, one of several groups despatched to the homes of prominent citizens after the explosions, to search for bombs.

The intended victim of the bomb which did not explode, Superintendent Mills said, is widely known. One report was that the house where it was found is occupied either by a high army or navy official.

Superintendent Mills said today: "There is no doubt that these outrages are due to a combination of bolshevism and the I. W. W. because of the activity shown by the police and the courts enforcing the laws against sedition during the war."

"My life has been threatened half a dozen times recently by unidentified persons who have called me on the telephone or sent me anonymous letters after I had prevented the holding of meetings which I considered would be seditious assemblages."

Officials in charge of the local army ordnance office who have charge of all government explosives made in this vicinity say there is no basis for a rumor that the bomb used were stolen from ordnance plants.

London, Dec. 31.—Germany has refused to accede to the demand of the Poles that Polish troops be permitted to use the railroads from the Polish border to Vienna, according to Warsaw advices to the Mail. The Berlin government based its refusal

on the ground that permission from the entente nations was necessary.

The Germans have demanded that German troops returning from Russia be allowed to use Polish railroads. The Poles have consented to this arrangement with the stipulation that the German troops would be disarmed.

New York, Dec. 31.—Closer cooperation and extension of international financial interests is foreshadowed in the purchase, announced today by the Banca Commerciale Italiana, the largest commercial bank in Italy, of a substantial interest in the Lincoln Trust company of this city.

The business of the Lincoln company will continue under the present management and a new board of directors will be chosen which will include prominent business men as representatives of the new foreign interests. The Banca Commerciale Italiana, located in Milan, has a capital of about \$40,000,000 and a surplus of \$13,000,000, with 50 branches in Italy a branch in London and strong connections throughout South America.

The Lincoln Trust company, according to its latest report, has capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$1,640,000, deposits of \$17,000,000 and total resources approximating \$25,000,000.

ITALY LOST 400,000 MEN

Rome, Dec. 31.—The supreme command of the Italian army has announced that Italian losses on all fronts totalled 400,000 dead.

COLORADO IMPROVES CIVIL SERVICE

Denver, Dec. 31.—Colorado's civil service amendment to the state constitution was proclaimed today by Governor Gunter. The proclamation automatically inducts into service 1,200 state employes who cannot be removed without proper showing of inefficiency in their duties. The proclamation becomes effective at midnight.

The amendment was adopted by the people in the November election and provides for the appointment of three civil service commissioners. They receive \$2,500. Owing to uncertainty as to party strength in the coming legislature the appointment of the commissioners has been deferred.

Bravard County, Florida, has a woman tax assessor in the person of Mrs. Frances Clark Ball.

Washington, Dec. 31.—President Wilson today had his first pay day outside of the limits of the United States, and the treasury warrant for \$6,250 drawn to his credit probably was the first presidential pay check ever endorsed by any one other than the chief executive. When the president left the country he designated N. P. Webster, disbursing clerk at the white house, as his attorney in fact, and Mr. Webster today received the warrant endorsed it with Mr. Wilson's name, then signed his own, as attorney and deposited the warrant in bank to the president's credit.

PURPOSE IS TO FURNISH EACH ARMENIAN SUFFERER \$60 YEAR

San Miguel county is asked to contribute to the relief of the suffering peoples of Armenia and Syria, who have been brought by the fortunes of war to a state of famine. The amount to be asked of this county has not been announced by the state director, Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell of Santa Fe, but probably will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

The work undertaken by the American committee for the Armenian and Syrian relief fund has the endorsement of President Wilson. Numerous men high in official and business life and prominent leaders in practically all the religious denominations. Cardinal Gibbons has given it his support.

The names of the local committeemen to have charge of the campaign in San Miguel county will be announced in a few days. It is hoped to be able to put San Miguel county over the top on the first day of the campaign, January 12.

People generally, it is believed are more or less familiar with the terrible conditions which exist in Armenia and in Syria as the result of the campaign of death, destruction and devastation carried on by the Turks during almost the entire period of the war. The story of the sufferings of the persecuted Armenians and Syrians has not been half told. It is only within the few weeks that there have filtered through the news agencies details of the desolation that has swept throughout Armenia and Syria in the wake of the murderous onslaughts of the merciless Turks. The lifting of the censorship has revealed to the people of America scenes almost unbelievable of famine and things worse than death.

The helping hand of America is being extended across the sea to the sufferers. Ship after ship is being loaded at American ports with food, clothing, medical supplies, doctors and nurses, bound for Beirut and other ports in the desolated regions, carrying succor to homeless penniless millions of people.

With the money collected in America, it is proposed to furnish \$60 a year to each sufferer of Armenia and Syria, which will be paid out at the rate of \$5 a month to each person. It is believed that this plan will enable the poverty stricken people of those countries to at least exist and keep body and soul together until they are able to raise their crops.

DENIES PRO GERMAN TENDENCIES OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Victor I. Berger, congressman-elect from Milwaukee, took the witness stand in his own defense at the opening of today's session of the trial of himself and four other socialist leaders on charges of conspiracy to violate the anti-sedition law. All the other defendants have preceded him.

Berger told the story of socialism in America and of his own anti-war

activities as a leader of the socialist party. Nervous at first, the witness soon regained his composure.

He spoke with a strong German accent which was explained by his opening testimony to the effect that he was born in Austria and was 20 years of age when he came with his parents to the United States.

He went to Milwaukee forty years ago and for nine years was a public school teacher. Later he became a writer for "Vorwaerts," a German language socialist paper. He said his conversion to socialism took place in 1881. He traced the development of the socialist movement from 1880 to 1897. In the latter year he and others, he said, organized the present socialist party. In 1910 the socialists carried Milwaukee and Berger was elected to congress, being thus the first socialist to attain this success. He filed impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge Hanford, who later resigned.

The Milwaukee Leader of which he is publisher, Berger said, was founded in 1911, and most of the securities are owned by working men. For the benefit of the jury he sketched the international socialist movement and insisted that on several occasions threats of the socialists to call a general strike had averted war. He related the unsuccessful efforts of international socialists to avert the war just closed. He said he was not pro-German.

"No socialist could be pro-German or pro-kaiser," said the witness.

Berger's opinion of the war news of 1914-15 he said was expressed in his instructions to his sub-editors who were told to "lead with the Berlin lies and follow with the French and English lies." His orders, however, were to print all the war news all the time. Berger said he worked to have the socialist movement develop peaceful, rational legal lines. Socialism he said is the same the world over, the only factional differences being as to methods of procedure.

"I have never," he said, "been one of those radicals who believed that the world could be turned upside down over night. I believe in evolution, rather than revolution. Human society is an organism which must be gradually altered as it grows."

Berger said that the prohibition party platform was essentially as strong against war as the socialist platform. Sections of the prohibition platform were read in court. The witness said he had observed that the fewer socialists there were in a community the more radical they were. In Milwaukee, he said, with 30,000 socialists there was a much more conservative view because there was opportunity for frequent open meetings and discussions. Berger said that he did not approve of the young people's socialist league. He also said he never knew of any code letters nor of an underground route to Mexico for slackers. Of Professor Carl Haessler, who is serving a 12 year prison term because he refused to

don a soldier's uniform, Berger said:

"He is a noble fellow, but too zealous. I tried to persuade him to comply with the law but did not succeed."

The Milwaukee Leader was excluded from the mails in 1917 and Berger told of efforts to have the ban raised.

Kansas City, Jan. 3.—Under orders from Judge John C. Pollock of the federal court, United States marshals today took control of the street cars and property of the Kansas City Railways company in Kansas City, Kansas, as an outgrowth of the strike of motormen and conductors in progress since December 11. Trainmen as well as guards are being employed by the federal authorities and being assigned to duty as rapidly as they can be sworn in. All are armed.

In Kansas City, Mo. there was no change in the strike situation.

Copenhagen Jan. 2.—A Polish force of 30,000 men is marching on Posen according to a dispatch received here quoting reports from the German capital.

Germany's member of the cabinet in charge of military affairs is reported to have ordered the fifth German division to march on Posen.

Events in Posen are assuming a grave character, according to dispatches from Berlin. The province is in the hands of the Poles and Polish troops are sweeping the frontier of East Prussia. The southeast of Posen and the northeast of East Prussia, Germany, there must it is stated retreat in the face of a superior force of Poles. It is also reported that the Polish government has ordered the mobilization of all Poles.

London Jan. 2.—Poland is in distress owing to the invasion of Polish troops and the apparent indifference of the western powers to the plight of the country, according to a Warsaw dispatch to the Mail.

"Telegrams are sent begging intervention by the allies, the dispatch states, 'but no reply comes. The Poles admit the immensity of the numerous problems absorbing their attention but complain that they do not receive the least sign of attention or a word of guidance."

The correspondent says the situation is made worse by internal disorder in Poland. Factories in all the industrial towns have been destroyed by the Germans and thousands of Poles were sent to Germany during the war are returning and there is no employment for them. They are taking the law into their own hands and terrorizing their former employers, compelling them to give them money.

Lodz is in the hands of the red guard which has shot some of the officers of the regular troops. The government headed by Joseph Pilsudski is weak, the correspondent says.

Polish troops have entered Frankfurt on the Oder, 50 miles east of Berlin says Berne dispatches to the Express, which adds that the Poles have occupied Beuthen in Prussia Silesia and Bromberg. In the province of Posen 69 miles northeast of

Geneva, Jan. 3.—The Polish army marching toward Berlin has as its objective "a tearing raid into Germany," according to the Polish agency at Lausanne. The infantry is well armed and is supported by artillery and cavalry. The infantry already has occupied important railway centers, including Kreuz-Driesen and Poznan and has captured a large amount of railway stock with little resistance. The Germans are re-arming demobilized soldiers and fighting is expected although some of the demobilized troops are refusing to serve.

By the Associated Press. Warsaw, Tuesday, Dec. 31.—Fighting has continued at various points in Posen, between Polish and German troops in the last few days. The fortress of the city has been occupied by the Poles while more than 20,000 German soldiers have been disarmed.

The sixth German grenadier regiment has refused to surrender and now is surrounded in a town which is in the city. The commander of the Polish troops is reported to have ordered the town to be burned.

Washington Jan. 2.—America's naval fighting ships of the future will be superior to those of other nations because of the electric drive machinery. Secretary Daniels told the house naval committee today in disclosing remarkable results attained by the new dreadnought New Mexico, equipped with the electric drive which is to be a feature of all the big ships authorized since 1916.

The New Mexico's turboelectric machinery was designed to develop 26,500 horse power at full speed and to give the ship a speed of 21 knots.

"She actually developed more than 31,000 horse power," Mr. Daniels said, "and maintained for four hours a speed of 21.14 knots and this when running at a displacement 1,000 tons greater than her design called for."

"If she had been tried at her designed displacement she would have made 21.5 knots without any trouble whatever; and what is still better, she could have kept up this speed as long as her fuel lasted. She is an oil burner and there would be no more reduction in speed due to the necessity of cleaning fires."

The secretary said fuel economy at cruising speed had been one of the things thought in substituting electric drive for the ordinary turbine equipment.

"And I am happy to say," he added, "that this requirement also was met. As a matter of fact the New Mexico will steam at ten knots on about 25 per cent less fuel than the best turbine driven ship that preceded her."

London and Waterloo bridges are made from cannon captured by British troops in the Netherlands.

DARDANELLES STRAIT HAS BEEN POINT OF DISPUTE FOR YEARS

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 28.—Bulgarian political leaders profess to be gratified by the entrance of the Entente fleet into Constantinople and express the belief that it assures an equitable and reasonable solution of the interminable question of who shall control the Straits of the Dardanelles. This problem has been the constant nightmare of most of the Bulgarian states, particularly of Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece. These countries always have considered the possibility of Russian occupation of Constantinople to be a serious menace to their own national existence.

This fear was one of the causes which led Bulgaria to take sides with the Central Powers in the war. Later when Russia abandoned her exclusive claim to Constantinople, Rumania's entry into the war on the side of the Entente was facilitated.

Political circles in Bulgaria are profoundly impressed by the giddy rapidity with which events of far reaching international importance now are transpiring. The folly of the policy pursued by the former King Ferdinand and his government in Bulgaria has been brought in a striking manner to Bulgarians by the recent developments. The same feeling is expected to prevail among the young Turks, who preferred to trust Germany rather than Great Britain and France although, it is said these powers and Russia gave to the Porte a formal declaration guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey if she would remain neutral in the war.

The great mass of the Turks, as well as all other nationalities in Turkey are said to be overjoyed to witness the termination of the rule of the governing clique in that country and the success of the Entente powers. They now realize, it is said, that Germany cared nothing for the condition of the Turks but was solely concerned with her own commercial and industrial schemes affecting Turkey.

The general feeling of tranquility has succeeded the recent troublous times and all political parties replace confidence in the ability of the present democratic ministry of Bulgaria to extricate the country from its present condition.

The organization of a society in Sofia to promote the idea of a Balkan Confederation is criticized here on the ground that it premature.

Washington, Dec. 28.—In introducing a resolution today calling on the peace conference to adopt President Wilson's plan for a league of nations Representative Britten, of Illinois, republican, said unless such league is established, "the entire world will immediately throw into the discard the contention that America entered the war to make the world safe for democracy."

Every unit of the German navy whether surrendered or interned Mr. Britten contended, should form a nucleus for a world navy for patrol duty on the high seas.

The resolution was referred to the

house committee on foreign affairs and Mr. Britten said he would ask for a hearing on it.

STORE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Bernalillo, N. M., Dec. 28.—The general store of the Bernalillo Mercantile company was burned down here late last night. The loss is estimated at \$65,000, half of which is covered by insurance. Three persons were slightly cut by glass while fighting the flames.

The fire began at about 11 o'clock and raged throughout the night. The Albuquerque fire department made a run of nearly 20 miles to reach the scene but arrived too late to save the building from becoming a total loss. The cause of the fire is unknown.

MADE SWIFT ADVANCE

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—James "Red" Smyth a former Cardinal outfielder, who was drafted into the National Army last July did not get over to France and has now been mustered out at Camp Funston their studies today in the Normal sergeant in five months.

DOING MOTHER'S WORK

(From the Yonkers Statesman)

"What's the matter with you, Maggie?" exclaimed the first gum-chewer. "You are late!"

"Oh, yes, Mame," was the reply of another gum-chewer. "I had to wash dishes."

"What's the matter? Is your mother away again?"

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 30.—Sergeant C. B. Haskell of Sagamore, Mass., was killed and James F. Moore, flight instructor of Barron Field here was severely injured in an airplane accident in Kimble county many miles from a railroad, it was learned here today. They had been away from the field several days on a cross country flight. No details of the accident were received.

The liver loses its activity at times and needs help. HERRINE is an effective liver stimulant. It also purifies the bowels, strengthens digestion and restores strength, vigor and cheerful spirits. Price 60c. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv

ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT FOR WILSON

Paris, Dec. 30.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium has informed the American peace delegation that elaborate preparations have been made in Brussels to receive President Wilson. Mr. Whitlock has been advised, however, that the president's time will be so occupied that it is not likely he will be able to go there before a month.

WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE

Wm. Barnes, San Antonio, Tex., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar has been worth \$50 a bottle to me. I had the flu, followed by pneumonia, which left me weak, with a persistent cough. The cough hung on. Some one advised Foley's Honey and Tar. I have completely recovered and do not cough at all." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Miss Adeline Larkin, of Rator, is visiting with Mrs. Leo Condon this week.

SIGNING OF ARMISTICE MAKES CHANGE IN THE WAR SERVICE

Recognition of the self-sacrifice and willingness to face death on the part of men who put aside their businesses to serve in the war zone, under fire if necessary, as Y. M. C. A. workers is being given by the red triangle organization in the form of certificates of honorable discharge to those volunteers who were not sent overseas. In a statement announcing this, the personnel division of the national war work council Y. M. C. A. sets forth the particular need of specialists instead of general hut secretaries, developed by the war department's speed in returning the American expeditionary forces, the statement follows:

"The Young Men's Christian association as one of the largest organizations that have been serving our military forces overseas finds itself confronted, following cessation of hostilities, with the necessity for a radical revision of its program. The character of much of the work required under present conditions is quite different from that called for while men were entering, leaving or in the trenches.

"Immediately following the armistice it was thought that a largely increased force would be needed, and a call was made for more men. Later, when the return of the army from Great Britain was put into effect immediately, and the early demobilization of the American forces in France was begun, it was found that entire classes of men heretofore needed in considerable numbers by the Y. M. C. A. would not be required.

"The Y now has over 5,000 workers in France alone. Hereafter the requirements will be limited to certain specialists and experienced leaders. This change of program will assist very materially in conserving the gifts of the nation. Educational work will be largely increased for the armies of occupation and to an even greater extent than before an all around red triangle program will be maintained. This will limit recruiting to specialists.

"Many men, some of whom already had reached New York on their way overseas, have had to be returned to their homes because the particular form of work for which they were chosen will not now be needed. They will add to the number of men in every community disappointed because they did not get overseas but entitled to equal honor with those whose unselfish and patriotic desire has not been thwarted. All will receive certificates of honorable discharge in recognition of their patriotism."

FOR AN IDLE MOMENT

(From the Washington Star)

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "have you a minute to spare?"

"Yes."

"Well, I wish you would tell me exactly what is meant by a 'League of Nations' and freedom of the seas."

Isn't it funny that the fellow you used to be able to spell rings around when you went to school is now dictating to his own stenographer, while you are toiling for so much a week?

NEW MEXICO'S QUOTA IN COMING DRIVE IS \$35,000

America will raise \$30,000,000 to relieve the hunger and suffering of the refugees in western Asia. The work is in charge of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief. This American committee is composed of a large number of the most distinguished men in the United States.

Raising the sum of \$30,000,000 might seem to be a stupendous undertaking, but it really is not a gigantic task for America. In the last few years America has learned many valuable lessons as to thinking and achieving in heroic terms. And besides, America is now greater in heart and purse than ever before. It is not only the richest nation on earth, but the only nation which has grown immensely wealthy as a result of the war.

New Mexico's quota of the \$30,000,000 is only \$35,000. But this is the minimum. With characteristic generosity, the people of the Sunshine state will largely oversubscribe the quota, just as they have oversubscribed every other war fund.

The New Mexico state committee is headed by Colonel Ralph B. Twitchell of Santa Fe, as chairman. Edward Everett Young is executive secretary and campaign director, and Levi A. Hughes, president of the First National bank of Santa Fe, is treasurer. The following vice chairmen are in charge of the several districts: Rev. Walter S. Trowbridge of Santa Fe, central district; Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, of East Las Vegas, northern district; A. B. Stroup of Albuquerque, southern district. A county chairman will be in direct charge of the subscription work in each county.

POISONOUS WASTE CAUSES SICKNESS

When the kidneys are well they filter waste matter from the blood. When sluggish or overworked, the kidneys fail to clean the blood, and poisonous substances lodge in joints and muscles to cause aches, pains and soreness. Foley's Kidney Pills strengthen, act quickly and relieve kidney and bladder trouble. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

FOOD TO VIENNA

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Swiss government began today the shipment of more than one thousand tons of foodstuffs to Vienna for the relief of the civil population with the cooperation of Or. Alonso Taylor Herbert Hoover's representative in southern Europe. Word to this effect was received today by Dr. Hans Sulzer, the Swiss minister. To make it up the Swiss population sacrifices a

Chamberlain's Tablets

When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieving the constipated condition.—Adv.

THIN MILITARY SERVICE ESTABLISHED TO CHECK THEIR ADVANCE.

Warsaw, Thursday, Dec. 26.—The Polish government has established a thin military front against the advancing bolshevik forces. The line southward to Lity, and beyond extends from Lapy, in the north, Lemberg. The Polish troops have occupied the railway stations and the main railway line on the borders of the territories held by them.

Thousands of Russian refugees continue to arrive in Poland. It is reported that the Germans are preparing to hand over Vilna to the bolsheviks.

The Polish government has received reports that a thousand Poles have been massacred at Pinsk by bolshevik and Ukrainian forces who are advancing toward Berst-Litovsk which the Germans are preparing to abandon.

The republic of West Ukraine has been formed at Tarnopl, Galicia, under the presidency of Constantine Levitzky. The new government is favorable to the entente.

London, Dec. 27.—Vilna, the capital of Lithuania is threatened by an advance of bolshevik troops, according to a Warsaw dispatch to the Mail under date of Thursday. The Polish chief of staff has demanded free passage for Polish troop trains over lines now in German hands from the Poliss frontier to Vilna. The Germans are also asked to permit the re-joining of the Polish and Lithuanian railroads, which were cut by the Germans.

If the German reply is unfavorable the Poles will begin a march into Lithuania. The Poles have asked the allies to send officers to accompany the troops.

German Soldiers Arrive

Warsaw, Thursday, Dec. 26.—German soldiers arriving here from Vilna have brought with them copies of a declaration of bolshevik principles which were posted at Vilna. The proclamation, which is addressed to the workers of the world, especially to those in the central empires, is signed by Lenine and Sverdloff. It makes these declarations:

The treaty of Brest-Litovsk is abolished.

The last act of former Emperor William was to expel the representative of the Russian government in Berlin.

The treaties with Germany have been annulled by the German and Russian revolutions.

The free Russian people will make a truce peace with those of America, Austria and Germany according to the principles of Lenine.

The right to decide the destinies of nations shall be reserved to the workmen of such nations while the capitalists, having caused the war, must pay indemnities.

The union of Russia, Austria and Germany must be established on the ruins of militarism, imperialism and economic slavery.

It is hoped that all nations will join such a union after the Russian union has successfully opposed the foreign bourgeoisie. The Russian

union will never submit to Anglo-American imperialism.

The working class of the entente must force their governments to a peace negotiated with the mass of the Russian people. The Russian soviet will use its forces to oppose foreign capitalism and will protect the people liberated from German domination.

COLORADO UNABLE TO AID SOLDIERS

Denver, Dec. 28.—Colorado will be unable to help locate returning soldiers on farm tracts during the coming year as contemplated by the council of defense as a result of a ruling by Attorney General Leslie E. Hubard who has decided that state funds cannot be used in the purchase of lands for soldiers because of the constitutional limitations on the power of taxation.

Only through special legislative action can this obstacle overcome and the council is considering the advisability of a special election. The supreme court will also be asked for an opinion.

Coblenz, Friday, Dec. 27.—Disembodied and with its war worn parts already beginning to rust, the big Bertha which started the world by its long range fire upon Paris last spring, has been left to its fate in an old German artillery yard in West Prussia.

According to information reaching the third army, the famous big gun is lying in the open air, protected from the eyes of the curious only by a board fence. Other guns of large caliber are also within the yard, a few German soldiers acting as guard.

WAS RESTLESS AT NIGHT

Sufferers from kidney trouble experience backache, rheumatic pains, aches in joints and muscles, shooting pains and other torturous afflictions. E. W. Kitt, R. F. D. 2, Box 9, Shorters, Ala., writes: "I used Foley Kidney Pills, as I was so restless over night with pains in the small of my back and side. They did me good." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

NO CATHOLIC PARTY

Rome, December 30.—The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, prints an emphatic denial of statements concerning the formation of a special Catholic party in Italy and reports that Pope Benedict was to leave the Vatican.

Quick Cure for Croup

Watch for the first symptom, hoarseness and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is prompt and effectual.—Adv.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Exchanges are now going on with a view to the assembling of the interallied conference on January 12. It has been known that President Wilson was extremely desirous of as early a beginning of the conference sessions as possible and that his influence was being exerted to this end.

Joints that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Within a week after reaching Paris, the president of the United States has had opportunities to talk intimately, face to face, with Premier Clemenceau and President Poincare of France, with the premier, the foreign minister and the king of Italy and with Premier Venizelos of Greece.

Various other foreign personages of greater or less importance have been able to meet him and present their views on peace problems.

Is the president being harmed by this unique education? Is he less fitted today to have a voice in the peace settlements than on the day that he quit Washington amid the objurgations of overwrought congressmen and partisan zealots? What a pity that every president could not enjoy such opportunities for increasing his fund of knowledge of foreign affairs and broadening the range of his vision overseas! This is the view many will soon take who had originally felt as a personal grievance Mr. Wilson's unprecedented decision to go abroad. They will be heard saying that personal contact and discussion with European rulers and statesmen cannot but modify his radical, doctrinaire opinions and make him a more reasonable and practical man to deal with. The more he displays the "open mind", and compromises and hedges and concedes this point or that point—perhaps 14 points—the more will they applaud and say that his trip abroad was an inspiration of genius.

If the president is made captive by allied imperialism, however, because of his personal contact with its exponents, many who applauded his going may bitterly regret that he did not remain the hermit of the white house. There, in cloistered seclusion, he could have remained stern and unbending in his instructions nightly cabled to his representatives on the peace commission. A president in the white house controls absolutely his contact with his environment. He may see whom he pleases and refuse to see whom he pleases. But what is a president abroad, in a capital like Paris or London, but the creature of the imperious etiquette that forces him to meet all manner of men in officialdom and to confer with personages of the highest rank in their own governments—personages possibly of strong conviction and will and well versed in all the arts of diplomatic intercourse? Here is the reverse of the picture. The conditions and atmosphere which now envelop the president may be calculated to fill his mind with doubt as to the wisdom of his previous views and to expose him to the peril of vacillation, compromise and the virtual surrender of vital principles.

The president went abroad to make the world safe for democracy; what if he should come back trying to "make democracy safe for the world?" For this is the antithesis which is more and more sharply expressed in world politics by the course of events. European imperialism, English toryism and American reactionism form the latest tribunal, or triple alliance of world aggression against the only democracy of which modern continental Europe is capable. The native democracy of continental Europe is not precisely of the Anglo-American type so familiar in the past and which has been confined to purely political equality; it finds

HEALTH TALK

SPANISH INFLUENZA OR GRIP

BY DR. LEE H. SMITH.

An old enemy is with us again, and whether we fight a German or a germ, we must put up a good fight, and not be afraid. The influenza runs a very brief course when the patient is careful, and if we keep the system in good condition and throw off the poisons which tend to accumulate within our bodies, we can escape the disease. Remember these three C's—a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels. To carry off poisons from the system and keep the bowels loose, daily doses of a pleasant laxative should be taken. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and called Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Hot lemonade should be used freely if attacked by a cold, and the patient should be put to bed after a hot mustard foot-bath.

To prevent the attack of bronchitis or pneumonia and to control the pain, Anuric tablets should be obtained at the drug store, and one given every two hours, with lemonade. The Anuric tablets were first discovered by Dr. Pierce, and, as they flush the bladder and cleanse the kidneys, they carry away much of the poisons and the uric acid.

It is important that broths, milk, buttermilk, ice-cream and simple diet be given regularly to strengthen the system and increase the vital resistance. The fever is diminished by the use of the Anuric tablets, but in addition, the forehead, arms and hands may be bathed with water (tepid) in which a tablespoonful of salaratus has been dissolved in a quart. After an attack of grip or pneumonia to build up and strengthen the system, obtain at the drug store a good iron tonic, called "Ironie" Tablets, or that well known herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

its ideals rather in a combination of economic and political equality.

DUCK HUNTING IN

AN AIRPLANE

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30.—Minnesota's game laws may have to be amended to protect its ducks and geese from a new menace. State game wardens are considering a suggestion that the legislature be asked to pass a bill this winter making it illegal to hunt feathered fowl from airplanes.

Minnesota has turned out a great many aviators. St. Paul and Minneapolis have been gathering places for student and expert flyers. It is understood that some of these aviators who observed the flight of ducks late this autumn decided that the modern hunter will travel in an air "buss."

From casual discussion the possibility of such hunting has caused statewide attention. Game wardens believe that ducks and geese could be slaughtered by aviators. Therefore, there is a possibility that the state legislature will forestall such hunting.

TO WARD OFF ILLNES

If you are bloated, languid or lazy, have "the blues," headaches, palpitation, biliousness, bad breath, gas, constipation or indigestion, you will feel better in the morning if you take a Foley Cathartic Tablet tonight. This is a wholesome laxative and cleansing physic that acts without inconvenience, griping or nausea. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The ferries of San Francisco Bay carry nearly 50,000,000 passengers a year.

Phil H. LeNoir, formerly of this city and who is spending the winter in St. Vincent's sanitarium at Santa Fe, is writing articles for the Herald of the West Country, a monthly magazine published in Albuquerque. Mr. LeNoir calls his column "Teebeecograms," and the paragraphs are for and about "lungers." They are exceedingly clever.

Because nearly all of the cowboys and ranchmen are busily engaged in taking care of their herds, the Cowboys' Reunion association decided not to give its annual New Years' ball. The cowboys will give a dance some time during the early spring.

Senator A. A. Jones has written to Dr. F. H. H. Roberts stating that he wished Normal students to take the examination for Annapolis again this winter as he has another appointment to that school. The examinations will probably be held February 15 at the Normal and the finals some time in the early portion of March. The examinations proved to be successful last year, that Senator Jones is proud to offer it again this winter. He will have no appointment to West Point to offer.

The question of clothing equipment has been a serious one for the honorably discharged soldiers. Some are lucky enough to get immediately and others must content themselves with a sort of half and half arrangement. It is no longer a question of how to detect the quality of the military equipment, but to see the short-sleeved jacket of the winter covering an otherwise perfect civilian outfit. These are some of the minor problems of reconstruction.

Word has been received by relatives of the dead in an automobile accident of Lieutenant Kirpatrick, in Lorraine, France, on November 10. Kirpatrick is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kirpatrick of Dunsmuir, N.M. His family formerly resided here, where Lieutenant Kirpatrick was born and spent his boyhood. He was 24 years old at the time of his death. An uncle, Jesse Taylor and an aunt, Mrs. Joseph Norman, resided in this city.

The postmaster has received the 1919 issue of War Saving Stamps. It was erroneously stated in last night's paper, that no more stamps would be sold. The 1918 issue ends today, but the new series for the coming year will be on sale tomorrow. The stamps will run on the same basis as the present issue, the first month, being listed at \$4.28 the first month, and advancing one cent each month. They will mature one year later, on Jan. 1st, 1924.

Apolinaria Valdez died at her home on the East side after an illness of a few days. She was 88 years of age. There are no survivors. The funeral occurred this morning in St. Anthony's church, under direction of Charles J. Day.

Miss Julia Sundt, who is training in a hospital in California, has received an appointment to go to Washington in the civil service department. Miss Sundt, took the examinations some time ago, before her enlistment as a nurse. It is not probable that she will accept the appointment, as she is doing well in the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bryant of Albuquerque, are guests of friends here for a few days. They are en route to their new home at Peru, Indiana. Mr. Bryant, who was for some years a resident of Las Vegas, is the head of the Bryant Harvesting machine company, which is being moved from Albuquerque to Peru, where the business will be extended to the manufacture of automobiles.

SAILORS' PRIZE MONEY
London, Jan. 2.—Now that the fighting is over, the British sailors are thinking of the prize money that has been mounting up during the war, and which is soon to be distributed among the officers and men of the whole fleet. The amount is a large one, but as under the new scheme it will be divided among all who have taken part in the operation, individual shares may not pan out very much, probably little if any more than has accrued to those taking part in a single large battle in the past.

One of the largest amounts of prize money in British history took place among the forces who captured Havana in 1762, a total of more than \$3,500,000 being divided among those men of the two services who had been present. Admiral Pocock and General the Duke of Medina received some \$400,000 each, while Commodore Keppel and General Elliot each received the nice little nest egg of \$100,000.

Two major generals were richer by \$30,000, seven brigadiers by \$10,000 apiece, and the colonels, \$30,000. But the army privates and the seamen did not fare so well, as each had to be content with comparatively insignificant sums ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars.

SALVING TORPEDOED BOATS
London, Jan. 2.—The big marine salvage companies not only in England but in all the allied countries, and Germany, are already actively at work on plans to raise the hundreds of ships which have been sunk by mines and torpedoes during the war. The greater part of the ships sunk lie in water that is shallow enough to allow salvage operations to be carried out successfully. Of course, any perishable goods will, long before they are raised, have rotted away, but there are thousands of tons of canned foods, for example, which will be undamaged by their long immersion.

Many of the cargoes of perishable foodstuffs were protected against the action of sea water in case they were sunk. Practically all the tea imported into Great Britain, for example, has been packed in special double-leaded cases,

and so most of it will be quite fit when raised from the sea.

During the past four years thousands of tons of cotton have been lost round the British coasts, and most of it will be usable when raised from the depths.

The total value of the cargoes which it is anticipated will be raised and fit for sale runs into many millions. This does not include the value of the ships themselves, which after dry docking and repairing will be once more sailing the seas as in the days before the war.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Chicago, Jan. 2.—Closing quotations in the grain market today were:
Corn, Jan. \$1.40 1/2; May \$1.35 3/8.
Oats, Jan. 68 3/4; May 69 1/2.
Pork Jan. \$47.25; May \$43.32.
Lard, Jan. \$23.62; May \$21.
Ribs, Jan. \$25.87; May \$23.67.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK
Kansas City, Jan. 2.—Hog receipts 11,000. Market higher. Heavy \$17@17.60; lights \$17@17.50; pigs \$19@13.50.
Cattle, receipts 3500. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$18@20; other steers \$12@16; heifers \$11@15; stockers and feeders \$7.50@16; fat cows \$7@11.
Sheep, receipts 1000. Market steady. Lambs \$12@16.15; yearlings \$11@12.25; wethers \$9.50@11.25. \$8@9.50.

WILL INVESTIGATE WHY DELIVERIES HAVE BEEN SLOW

Washington, Jan. 2.—The committee's investigation of the Hog Island ship yard to a general inquiry into the accomplishment of the ship building board was voted today by the senate commerce committee. Senator Nelson of Minnesota called for the emergency fleet corporation to give the committee information relative to reports that the ship program had slowed up.

Charles Piez, director general of the fleet corporation, present to testify at the hearing said deliveries had been slowed up, to give the corporation an opportunity to ascertain whether peace conditions would bring about a change in the specifications of ships.

Hog Island Improves
The fleet corporation has decided not to take over the Hog Island yard at this time. Mr. Piez told the committee the decision was reached Monday after a conference with officials of the American International shipbuilding corporation in view of a marked improvement in conditions at Hog Island.

The cost of ship construction at Hog Island, as compared with other yards, particularly those on the Pacific coast, were inquired into by Senators Lenroot of Wisconsin and Johnson, of California. Senator Johnson said that ships were being produced on the Pacific coast at \$180 a ton whereas earlier contracts at Hog Island ran as high as \$220 a ton.

The cost of the first fifty ships always is the highest, Mr. Piez told the committee. He pointed to physical conditions at Hog Island, saying bad weather and the topography

of the place were factors in contributing toward the increase in the cost.

R. G. Head, formerly of Las Vegas, now with the 319th engineers and located at Brest, France, has written a letter to Walter Randolph in which he tells of some of his interesting experiences on the other side of the Atlantic. He says:

Doing some construction work, lighting systems, water lines, bath houses, mess hall, and so on. I have been furnished with the latter for the past several weeks and believe I can qualify as a regular sewer expert by the time I get home.

I have spent a couple Sundays in some of the sights around Brest.

and completed the construction of the mess hall. The mess hall is a fine building, and I was very glad to see it. I have received a few knicks and bumps that have done me good. Now that the war is over, I am anxious to get back to the U.S.A. and my old job will look good to me.

Washington, Jan. 2.—House leaders reacted to a proposal to force the war revenue bill for debate on demands for votes on certain senate amendments. The vote, unanimously reported by the rules committee, was adopted without a roll call and with only a few scattering negative votes.

Democratic leader Kitchin announced that meetings of the conferees will begin tomorrow. Before action was taken by the House, Mr. Kitchin announced that after the conference he would call up for a vote of the senate amendments making the "bone dry" law applicable to the District of Columbia, applying a tax to interstate shipments of products made by child labor, and taxing political campaign contributions. Votes of these will be taken regardless of the conferees' action.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Victor I. Berger, congressman-elect from Milwaukee resumed the witness stand today in the trial of five socialist leaders charged with violation of the espionage law.

Speeches and interviews by Berger denouncing the I. W. W. read to the jury by Henry C. Cochems, attorney for the defense.

In one speech Berger said: "The socialist party and the I. W. W. have nothing in common. I suppose I am more hated by the I. W. W. than any man in America." Berger said he never refused to print any red cross war savings stamps or other war advertisements offered his newspaper.