

# Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock-Raising  
Farming - Mining

ESTABLISHED 1882

36TH YEAR

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919.

NUMBER 27.

## PACKERS DO NOT DENY REPORTS SAYS COLVER

PACKERS GIVEN NO OPPORTUNITY FOR DEFENSE BECAUSE WERE NO DEFENDANTS

Denver, Jan. 23.—William J. Colver, chairman of the federal trade commission, discussion the commission's report on the packing industry before the convention of the American Live stock association, today declared that the packers in attacking the report of the commission devote themselves to criticism of the commission itself but not deny the facts contained in the report.

"They criticize the language in which the report was written," he said, "but I failed to see what difference that makes as long as the facts are in the report and the packers don't say the facts are not true. They can't deny the facts, because they were obtained from their own files.

"They say we were not fair because we did not let their attorneys into cross examine witnesses and look into the papers we had. But those papers were taken from their own files and they had examined them long ago. What they wanted was to find out what papers we had got hold of."

### Packers Not Defendants

Mr. Colver said that if the commission, which set out to make an investigation, had admitted the packers attorneys to cross examine witnesses and had treated the packers as defendants it would have been criticized then on the ground that the investigation was unfair because the packers were being prosecuted.

Mr. Colver discussed at length the findings of the commission in the investigation and continued: "The packers tell you it is bolshevi to license packing houses, commission men and stockyards. But the packers have been licensing the commission men, so if it is bolshevi it must be all right for them. They have been licensing the commission men through clauses in their leases which permit them to bust a commission man from the stockyards which they control if he doesn't follow their regulations.

"In Sioux City, the commission men have to sell dead stock to the rendering company in the yards, under penalty of cancellation of their leases. The rendering company paid \$1.12 for a carcass where the hide

alone was worth ten dollars. That is the way the licensing system of the packers works."

Mr. Colver said that the commission had completed its work in the packers inquiry and it now rested with congress to enact suitable regulations and with the administrative departments to see that the legislation when enacted is properly applied.

H. A. Jastro, in a preliminary report of the market company said the work of the commission during the coming year would be more important than even as much as it must see that the legislation introduced as a result of the federal trade commission's report was not blocked by the packers. It was due to the efforts of the market commission. Mr. Jastro said that congress authorizes this investigation. Several thousands dollars were pledged to enable the committee to continue its work.

The committee was to report more fully at the afternoon session.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Methods of the federal trade commission in conducting its meat packing inquiry were attacked at today's hearing of the House interstate commerce commission.

Levy Mayer, counsel for Armour and company, was on the stand discussing the constitutionality of the bill and the commission's inquiry.

"When the federal trade commission took testimony and found a verdict of guilty against the packers, do you mean to say your clients were given no chance to reply?" asked Representative Sanders of Louisiana.

"None whatever," Mr. Mayer said. "You don't mean to say that when a witness took the stand to give damaging testimony your clients, you were not allowed to question him?"

"I was not allowed even to participate in the hearings at all."

"You were not allowed even to establish the credit of the witness?"

"No."

"Then what credence can we give to these findings?" continued Mr. Sanders.

"None whatever."

"Do you mean to say the federal trade commission undertook to investigate a great industry without giving the industry a chance to present its side?"

"Absolutely none," Mr. Mayer said.

"I made three trips to Washington to plead for the opportunity, but they refused and gave no reason."

"They sent scores and scores of examiners to go through the files of Armour and company, and took many letters."

"Of course they took all the letters to show the content?" Mr. Sanders interrupted.

"They did not," Mr. Mayer answered.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever heard of in my life," Mr. Sanders remarked, as he finished his questioning.

### No Packer Combination

Washington, Jan. 23.—Testifying before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today, Louis F. Swift, president of Swift and company, today entered a series of denials to statements concerning the packing industry emanating from the federal trade commission.

The witness denied with vigor that there was any combination of packers and asserted that if there was it could not prevent losses.

The only thing that is wrong with the packing business is the public impression that something is wrong.

"It looks to me, very much as if the government were conducting an experimental operation with the packing industry as the patient. If the patient survives it can be tried on other industries. We object to providing the clinic.

Brin, Wednesday, Jan. 22.—It is announced by the German government that a further investigation of mortality "due to the blockade" from the autumn of 1916 until the end of 1918 shows that the figures were much higher than were first supposed. More than 500,000 deaths, it is said, were caused by malnutrition or under nutrition. Only civilians are included in the list, which, says the announcement "if it errs at all it is by giving too low figures."

Only such cases were included, it is declared, as were definitely established as being due to the causes named. The officials intend to publish the complete material on which the investigations were based, "to demonstrate that this is not propaganda, but strictly for the purpose of establishing the facts."

### PAYS FORMAL VISIT

El Paso, Jan. 23.—Mexico's secretary of war, General Jesus Castro, paid a formal visit to the American military and civil authorities here today when he crossed the international bridge from Juarez to return Brigadier General Ames Hornbrooks formal call Sunday and to attend a luncheon in his honor given by the Chamber of commerce. General Castro, who is in Juarez for a short visit, was accompanied by Mexican consul General Andres Garcia, American consul Dow and American vice consul Aguirre.

### EXTEND FEED RATES

Washington, Jan. 23.—Special rates on feedstuffs to drought and storm ridden sections of the southwest were extended today by the railroad administration from January 25 to March 1st.

## EL RITO SCHOOL WILL NOT BE CONTINUED

RULES NOT YET ADOPTED. GOVERNOR RATIFIES PROHIBITION

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 23.—Significance is attached to the failure of Governor Larrazolo to include the Spanish-American normal school, at El Rito in the list of state departments and institute which will be heard on their claims for budgets for maintenance for the next two years. It is believed that no effort will be made to continue this school in operation after the expiration of the present appropriation.

For the first time in the history of New Mexico legislatures so it is said, the house this morning refused to pass a resolution which would have furnished copies of the laws of the state to each member of both houses. After an amendment had been offered and numerous opinions expressed, Clancy moved that the resolution be tabled and the motion was carried. The tabling of the resolution saved the state about seven hundred dollars.

Rules have not yet been adopted. When perhaps a third of the rules had been read, Mascarenas moved further reading be suspended and the rules adopted. Baca objected that rules were so important that they ought to be thoroughly understood by each member before adoption and urged reading in full. Blanchards motive prevailed to suspend further action until rules had been translated and printed in Spanish.

Six bills were introduced and referred to committees the chair appointed as the house members of the joint committee to prepare a program for the memorial service for Colonel Roosevelt, Llewellyn of Dona Ana, Ortega of Taos, Vesely of Grant.

The house this morning concurred in the senate joint resolution to invite President Wilson to visit Santa Fe. Floor leader Barnes expressed regret that the resolution did not include an invitation to Colonel House, the president "personal and unofficial" representative. At noon a recess was taken until two o'clock when the finance committee reported the senate bill to pay the per diem mileage of the legislature.

Governor Larrazolo today notified the house that he had signed the house joint resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment.

**HOOVER CHARGED WITH FAVORING MEAT MEN IN HIS PRICE FIXING METHODS**

Washington, Jan. 18.—Francis J. Heney, counsel for the federal trade commission in its meat packing inquiry, told the senate agricultural committee today of plans of which he said packers had discussed for aggression toward legislation against them.

Letterheads of the republican committee, Mr. Heney said, were used by Eversman in correspondence in behalf of the packers. Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, stated he understood Mr. Eversman had not been in the employ of the committee for two years.

Senator France of Maryland inquired about relations between the packers and the food administration, declaring it improper for food administrator Hoover to "arrange meat prices behind closed doors," with the packers.

"Do you think it was proper for Mr. Hoover to retain in his office men on the payrolls of the packers?" Senator Gore of Oklahoma asked.

"It was absolutely improper," replied Mr. Heney, who said he thought Mr. Hoover's efforts were directed toward "taking care of the middlemen."

Senator Gore said that "with salaries of \$1 a year from the government and \$10,000 from the packers, there isn't such question where lay the interest of these men employed by the food administration." Senator Morris, of Nebraska, remarked that he thought hog producers had been treated very unfairly by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Heney said Eversman wrote V. D. Skipworth, vice president of Wilson and company, that he had arranged with a representative of one of press associations, to get advance information on legislation. Mr. Heney said the letter did not state what press association was meant and that he did not know its identity.

Alleged practices of the packers in boycotting railroads were described by Mr. Heney, who said abandonment of the M. K. and T. stockyards at Fort Worth, which competed with Swift and company's yard, resulted from an agreement of the packing concern to route a certain percentage of its business over the M. K. T. lines.

Asked by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, if this was not "a clear violation of the anti-trust law, Mr. Heney replied "if not the anti-trust law at least of the Clayton act."

He added that the matter had been placed before the department of justice. A list of six subsidiary companies of the packing concerns was read by Mr. Heney and one of these, the Mechanical Mfg. company, he said, had made a profit in 1918 of 600 per cent on its capital stock. Of this profit, amounting to \$323,000, only \$43,000 had been paid in dividends, he added. In 1916 this company had declared dividends of 75 per cent, with a surplus of \$40,000.

**DEATH WAS DUE TO NATURAL UNPRECEDENTED CONDITIONS CAUSES SAYS CORONER'S JURY CAUSED BY WEATHER— PROMPT ACTION**

Dave Dills, about 65 years of age, was found dead in his bed by a neighbor, late Friday afternoon. Dills had been living on the W. G. Ogle place for about nine months, the last time any one in the city saw him alive was about two days before Christmas when he came into town and bought some groceries. He complained of feeling badly then, but returned to his place.

Nestor Benavides, who lives about two miles from the Ogle place was passing the house Friday afternoon and stopped to visit with his neighbor for a few minutes. Not receiving any response to his knock he looked in the window and seeing the man on the bed went into the house which was not locked, and found him dead. He had apparently been very ill when he went to bed as he had only partly removed of his garments and covered up in his bed roll. He had been dead for five or six days.

Nestor came to the sheriff's office and reported the death and returned to the place with Chief Deputy Sheriff N. V. Gallegos and an Optic reporter. The sheriff made a search of the house but could not find any papers or other matter to identify the dead man. The name of Otto Noeglin, 13 Twelfth street was found in a book in the house and he directed the sheriff to Mr. Ogle. A soldier's overcoat was found in the bed, but no trace of the owner could be found by the sheriff Friday.

Dills came from Clayton here and had some crops in for this spring. No relatives of the dead man have been located as yet. The house was in fairly good order and did not show any trace of any fight or other violence. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he had come to his death by natural causes. Plenty of wood and food were in the house, showing that he did not freeze to death as was first supposed.

The body was brought to the city by Deputy Sheriff Gallegos and an inquest held in the court house late Friday evening.

The coroner's jury was composed of Antonio Gutierrez, Samuel Romero, Antonio Salazar, Epimenio Gallegos, Manuel A. Maes and Sebero Lucero.

The Ogle place is about nine miles from the city and was formerly the Naeglin ranch.

**Stomach Trouble**

There are a great many who have been afflicted for a long time with some disorder of the stomach and finally been permanently cured. Mrs. W. E. Scott, Peoria, Ill., writes, "My husband suffered for years with stomach trouble before he commenced using Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets have done him good and have saved him a great deal of suffering." If you have not given Chamberlain's Tablets a trial you should do so, as you are almost certain to be benefited by them.—Adv.

Santa Fe, Jan. 20.—No time is being lost by Governor Larrazolo in putting into practical operation his plan to divert the unappropriated monies in the hands of the council of defense to the relief of the farmers and the stockmen of the state. In his message he stated that this was his intention unless he was inhibited by the legislature. Subsequently he held a conference with leaders in both the house and the senate and they unanimously endorsed his plan.

As explained more in detail by the governor Saturday the plan is that each stockman, whether raising cattle or sheep, and each farmer who needs money for feed this winter will be able to get a pro rata loan on the value of his holdings. "This is not a gift," the governor reminds the public. "It is only a loan to a worthy and valuable class of men engaged in an occupation vital to this state which will prevent their bankruptcy and also save thousands of head of live stock during the winter. The state will be perfectly safe financially in the investment, the cattle and sheep will be saved and they not only will repay the loan in themselves, but prevention of their loss will make itself felt very materially in the tax returns next spring and summer.

The governor is of the opinion that it is the small man who has up to 2,000 head of sheep and up to 200 head of cows who is going to need the assistance. In most cases he believes the big stockman can handle himself even under the bitter drouth conditions. He wants to save the small stockmen of the state from bankruptcy and expects the major portion of the loans to go to them.

He has accordingly sent out letters to all the boards of commissioners of the various counties of the state asking them, whenever they know of any stockman or farmer who needs feed to carry his stock through the winter and has not the means to procure it, to notify either the governor direct or Charles Springer, chairman of the executive committee of the state council of defense, so that feed may at once be furnished upon making out the proper securities to the state. It may be well to indicate that the stock itself will be accepted as security under the plan which has been agreed upon by those who are to administer it.

In furtherance of his statement in the letter that "we are anxious to furnish assistance to the livestock men in all cases where it is really needed," the governor has called on all newspapers of the state to work in co-operation with the state administration, the council of defense and the county commissioners in rounding up all worthy cases and notifying all live stock men and farmers of the state's readiness to aid them to get through the winter and spring until feed is available.

The liver loses its activity at times and needs help. HERBINE 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.

Thirty Canadian soldiers have won the Victoria cross.

THE man or woman afflicted with backache, swollen muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic pains or other symptom of kidney trouble is entitled to sympathy and should have help.

Nature gives early warning of kidney trouble by puffiness under eyes, spots before the eyes, dry mouth, biliousness, weakness and pale, waxy, dry skin.

It is unwise to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney trouble. Give the kidneys the help they are calling for.

**Foley Kidney Pills**

tone up weak, inactive, sluggish kidneys and help rid the body of poisons. With kidneys and bladder properly functioning, appetite is restored, refreshing sleep is possible and health, strength and energy come as a natural result.

C. F. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "Three months ago I was sick in bed with kidney trouble. My back ached so severely I could not get up. We read of Foley Kidney Pills, so I sent for some and commenced taking them. In a few days I was up out of bed and upon keeping the treatment up for some time I was able to go to work, and have had no more backaches."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

**AMMUNITION SMUGGLED ACROSS TO KEEP UP MEXICAN REVOLUTION**

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 20.—The recent raid of rebels into the town of Guadalupe on the other side of the Rio Grande just a few miles south of here, is now believed to have been for the purpose of drawing a portion of the Juarez garrison into a pursuit of the forces taking part. So far as is known here the forces operating against the federals on this border are under the direct command of General Felipe Angeles, who is understood to have 1,500 men with cannon and machine guns.

Machine guns and ammunition for the cannon went across the river some weeks ago when the Villa force made the border raid as far north as Guadalupe. It is believed the cannon have been buried somewhere near the border since the defeat of Villa by Huerta forces some years ago. The ammunition was probably secured by General Angeles before his entry into Mexico.

Well informed Mexicans along this border say that General Castro the present federal commander, is a more dangerous opponent that was General Murguia, recently removed, but that the revolutionists can take the ports of Juarez, Agua Prieta, Laredo, Tampico and Vera Cruz whenever their advisers believe the time has arrived. According to them the United States government is very firmly for Carranza, regardless of the pro-Germanism and anti-Americanism of the Mexican provisional president, and the revolutionists do not want to use their men in capturing ports which will be immediately closed to them. If the United States government does not soon see things in a different light a sea port will be taken over and the needed surplus secured from the outside.

There is a strong element of Mexican revolutionists in favor of removing the restrictions against the shipping of arms and ammunition to Mexico. They say the best way for them to get what they want is to let the federals pay for it and bring it in, and then take it away from them. This has been the policy for years, and has been sufficiently successful to keep the armed revolutionists in the field all the time.

Some people talk incessantly only to keep you from finding out that they have nothing to say.

London, Jan. 21.—Germany under the draft of the proposed new constitution, is divided into several federated republics. These political divisions, according to a wireless message from Berlin today, include the following:

- \* The republic of Berlin, including the city and rural districts of great Berlin, with about 10,000,000 inhabitants.
- \* The republic of Prussia, including the provinces of east and west Prussia and the Broberg district.
- \* The republic of Silecia, including Posen and the Sudetes region east of Bohemia.
- \* The republic of Brandenburg, including that part of Brandenburg outside of Greater Berlin together with Pomerania, Alteark and the two Mecklenbergs.
- \* The two republics of lower Saxony, including Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Oldenburg and Brunswick.
- \* The republic of Westohalia, including Westohalia, Schaumberg.
- \* The republic of Hesse, including Hesse Nassau and the grand duchy of Hesse.
- \* The republic of Rhineland, including the Rhine provinces, Bavarian Pfalz and the principality of Birkenfeldt.
- \* The Erfurt government district is to go to greater Thuringia.
- \* The federal state of German-Austria also is to be founded and Vienna like Berlin, is to become subject to the state government.
- \* Parts of German-Austria are to go to Silecia, upper Saxony or Bavaria.

Basel, Jan. 21.—The draft of the proposed new constitution for Germany, recently prepared, provides that all Germans shall have the same right before the law and that all privileges and advantages of birth, social conditions or creed shall be abolished according to Berlin advices received here. The free exercise of religious practice is guaranteed within the limits of morality and public order and no one shall be compelled to take part in any religious act or ceremony or to make known his religious convictions. Scientific instruction, the measure provides, shall be free and accessible to all. It is proposed that the present distribution of land property shall be modified, with a view to the repopulation of the country districts. Colonization will be fostered in districts where there has not been a reasonable fusion of great, medium sized and small properties. In its main features, the proposed constitution, which has been drafted under government auspices, provides for a reichstag composed of two chambers, one to be a popular chamber and the other chosen by the states. The peoples chamber shall be composed of deputies of the United German people, elected by secret direct and universal ballot. All men and women more than 20 years of age may vote. The lower chamber will be chosen on the principle of proportionate representation. The upper chamber shall be com-

posed of representatives of the various states. The duration of the legislative mandate of both chambers would be three years. The drafters of the bill evidently had in mind a highly centralized government, with full control over most of the activities upon which the people are dependent. It characterizes as "imperial matter," the following: "Foreign relations, the defense of the empire; the administration of the banks and exchanges; currency and weights and measures; management of railway and river transportation and of all waterways common to the several German states, control of the postal service and of motor traffic and aviation; questions of nationality, freedom of domicile in a state and passports; the status of foreigners; emigration and immigration; civil and criminal law and judicial procedure; labor legislation, maritime navigation; legislation bearing of landed property, on the press, on public companies and on public meetings, churches and schools.

**TOO SOFT A MANNER TO TREAT BOLSHIEVISM SAYS SENATOR HARDWICK**

Washington, Jan. 21.—Discussion by the senate of the administration bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for food relief abroad nearer a close today and leaders were hopeful that the measure might be disposed of before adjournment. Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, democrat, in opposing the measure, said its adoption would breed future evils. "If I believed," said Senator Hardwick, "that this country entered the war to democratize the world or make the world safe for democracy, I might support this resolution." In his opinion, he said, the nation entered the war only for the reason that the German navy fired on the American flag and killed our citizens on the high seas. Senator Hardwick said the manner in which President Wilson sent his request to congress for the appropriation, by cablegram to Secretary Tumulty for delivery to Senator Martin and Representative Sherley, "smacks a little too much of royalty." Declaring this appropriation was being asked for, to check bolshevism, Senator Hardwick said American bolshevism had not been treated this way, but had been shot or sent to jail. Senator King of Utah, interrupted to say that if the president was going to give one penny to the murderous scoundrels in Europe known as the bolsheviks, "who are striving to destroy organized government" he would never vote for the measure. Senator Hardwick replied that once the money was appropriated no man would be wise enough to tell whether the persons receiving it were bolsheviks. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing for a commission of three to administer the appropriation under the president's direction. Senator Penrose said he would not object to the measure if the appropriation could be personally dispensed by the president but he

did object to putting it into the hands of "unknown, irresponsible autocrats" with no official standing. He spoke of the "airplane scandal and the food autocracy," as examples of this kind of legislation. Senator Penrose referred to food administrator Hoover as "a non-resident of the United States who could not be compelled to return in response to subpoenas of congress," adding "and there will be subpoenas after the fourth of March." Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, who recently returned after a six months visit to Europe, declared he believed no American enjoyed greater confidence in Europe than Hoover, adding that he had accomplished a great work in this country. "I don't apologize for Mr. Hoover," he continued, "and I don't think he needs any defense from me." The spectacle of utter chaos in Russia and near chaos in Germany compels us to recall from the limbo of our childish memories the very first sentence of our copy book: "Order is heavens' first law." It was later on by many years that we ran across those memorable words of Robert Southey: "Order is the sanity of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, the sanctity of the state. As the beams to a house, as bones to the microcosm of a man, so is order to all things."

In our impatience and horror at sight of anarchy in Europe we ought not to forget that chaos is often the antecedent of order—often if not always. "Chinese Gordon" was rather a saint than a philosopher, but a program of events which he outlined for a friend in a letter, or, perhaps, on a page in his diary, showed that he had thought profoundly upon the method of nature. "First," he affirmed, "there is a state of darkness; second a light breaking through that darkness; third, a division of light from darkness; fourth a culmination or gathering of light; fifth, a casting back of things into chaos; and so on, through constant repetitions, but always upon a higher plane." "Always upon a higher plane!" There lies our hope while watching the terrific spectacle of disorder and ruin in those overturned autocracies where there has been such a "casting back of things into chaos. Is this chaos only the recurrence of the primal movement in the mighty and inevitable cycle? All hail disorder then! All hail that darkness which is the precursor of a new day! We no longer tremble when we read of events which Alexander Pope prophetically predicted in the "Dunciad": "Lo, thy dread empire, Chaos, is restored, Light dies before thy uncreating word. Thy hand, great Anarch, lets the curtain fall. And universal darkness buries all." We cannot often repeat these words of cherish this thought that the movements of Nature are progressive; that she advances from

the low to the high, from discord to harmony, from darkness to light. It may be that the next step in the great dramas in Russia and Germany will be the appearance of "the man on horseback," but, at any rate, that will be a movement in the direction of a restoration of order. Laws will be reestablished, system, discipline, method will be restored. And, after the man on horseback, democracy as in France. If only that order can be speedily reestablished so that the delegates to the Conference for Peace can have some stable government to deal with in Russia and Germany!

**NORMAL UNIVERSITY ASKS FOR APPROPRIATIONS**

Santa Fe, Jan. 21.—These are some of the building desires of state institutions as they will be voiced before the budget committee during the coming week: Normal University \$150,000 of which \$75,000 were appropriated two years ago but were not used because of the war; Capitol \$200,000; College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts \$135,000; Military Institute \$110,000; hospital for the insane \$75,000; museum \$35,000; school of mines \$30,000; university \$20,000; Normal school at Silver City, \$15,000 (heating plant); Spanish-American Normal \$10,000; reform school \$10,000.

**CLOSING DRAFT BOARDS**

Santa Fe, Jan. 21.—United States Disbursing Agent R. C. Reid has sent to the lower Pecos valley, Miss Pauline Kinsell, a stenographer, who has become expert in the work of the draft boards, to close up the accounts and work of the Chaves and Eddy county draft boards. Miss Kinsell has gone or will go into the other counties for similar work.

**KNAPP HOME SOLD**

Santa Fe, Jan. 21.—Thomas P. Gable and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fischer today closed a deal for the residence of Dr. David Knapp and sister, Miss Sophie Knapp on Lincoln avenue, adjoining the new museum property. The residence is a modern, ten room cement block building.

**HOMESTEAD LAWS MODIFIED**

Washington, Jan. 21.—A senate bill modifying homestead laws to shorten the period of residence required of settlers in mountain regions of the west was passed yesterday by the house without amendment. The present law requires seven months' residence a year for three years, but the bill would permit land office registers to require six months for four years, or five months for five years in regions where climatic conditions make the longer period impractical.

**HANKERY BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE**

London, Jan. 21.—Via Montreal.—Lieutenant Colonel Maurice Hanky, secretary of the imperial war cabinet has been appointed the British representative on the secretariat of the peace conference. The other four great powers have made or will make similar appointments.

Mackintosh, lynch, macadam, shrapnel, maxim, guillotine, brougham and victoria are all examples of surnames becoming dictionary words of the commonest kind.

## SO SAYS SENATOR KENDRICK AT DENVER CONVENTION

Denver, Jan. 22.—The five big meat packing firms of the United States were declared by Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, here today to have such a control over both producing and the distributing markets that they have the power "to commit all the abuses with which they are charged and more," regardless of whether they are in actual combination.

The senator, addressing the American National Livestock association, convention described a bill which he introduced to regulate the meat industry and said it ought to be possible to bring about a free market that would make it possible for producer, packer and consumer to work profitably together.

"It is perfectly obvious," he told the convention, "that the packers absolutely dominate the meat industry of the country."

"With all the interest involved and under the circumstances which surround the business it would be difficult for them to do otherwise than to work in unison it is necessary to attempt to prove that the packers agents meet daily or weekly or monthly to determine prices.

"In no sense is the demand for legislation made in the sole interest of the producer. There is no class of the population that is not vitally interested in proper governmental control of the meat packing industry because it has grown to such proportions that it may now be termed the nation's food industry.

"The bill I have introduced is intended to secure government control with the least possible disturbance to any interests. It aims merely to apply to this industry the principles which have been applied to every other business engaged in interstate commerce. We do not ask the government to take over the packing houses, nor even that it should operate the stock yards. We ask only that the packers shall no longer be permitted to own and control both the producing and the distributing markets. To this end my bill makes provision that will compel the packers to dispose of their ownership of the stock yards.

"Finally, the bill provides for a licensing system for meat packers for commission men and for stock yards owners so that the government may keep its fingers on the pulse of the industry.

"This much I can say, that if legislation is not secured now the effort to establish certainly of competition in the markets of the country will never cease and if the moderate reforms now requested are not granted, drastic reforms will be imposed later."

Denver, Jan. 22.—Federal regulation of the livestock and meat packing industry was advocated today by Secretary of Agriculture Houston in an address before the convention of the American Livestock association in session here.

I've got beyond the point of arguing about regulation of stock-

yards.

"We do not want the distribution of meat, from the time production is planned on the range until the finished products is delivered to the consumer, left in the hands of a few men," he said. "The packers tell us that they are more efficient and can do this work better than anyone else but that is what paternalists always have said. For my part, I want less of paternalism and more freedom."

Mr. Houston, whose address was also heard by the Wyoming and Colorado legislature which attended today's session of the convention, also urged the stock raisers to consider means of supplying the future meat demands of the United States which he predicted would constantly increase. He estimated that within 20 years the population of the United States will increase 20,000,000 and said the stock raisers must devise means of supplying this increased population.

Concerning the agricultural situation for the coming year, the secretary said it was impossible to predict what the demand would be. Wheat production he estimated to 1,000,000,000 bushels and placed the probable domestic consumption at 600,000,000 bushels. The demand from abroad, he said, was problematical and although the government might not lose anything because of the maximum wheat price guaranteed it probably would have to pay out of the treasury from \$300,000,000 to \$600,000,000 to meet the guarantee.

Discussing the problems of the farmer and stock raiser, Secretary Houston said:

"The city people who keep talking about the back to the farm movement and urging us to force increased production so as to lower prices, must get into their heads that people are going to farm just as long as farming pays. Farming must make a reasonable profit. I do not mean that unreasonable prices must be obtained, but farming must be conducted on a business basis."

The world markets, Mr. Houston said, probably would keep prices on a remunerative basis next year but he could make no forecast.

The problem of the farmer and the stock raiser, the secretary continued, is to develop economical farm methods so as to get the maximum developments on a business basis from the soil and the range.

Mr. Houston urged an elastic classification of the public lands so as to make them available for grazing purposes under the permit system similar to that used in the national forests. Administration of the grazing permits, he said, should be in the hands of the department of agriculture, although title to the lands should remain the interior department.

### ADVOCATES ESTABLISHING "CENTRAL AGENCY" TO CONTROL SHIPMENTS

Washington, Jan. 22.—Appearing for the second day before the house interstate commerce committee, J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour and company, was questioned today by the committee as to operations of the meat packing industry.

Establishment of a central agency to control shipments of meat animals

to market was advocated by Mr. Armour. He said, however, that supply prices and preventing gluts in the market. He said, however, that supply was not the only factor in fixing the market price for livestock which depended also on the fluctuating demand for meat.

Replying to Representative Stephens of Nebraska, Mr. Armour said the consumer could protect himself against high prices by refraining from purchasing, but that the producer of livestock, like the packer, had to take whatever the market was paying at the time he sold.

"We are very much interested in maintaining a reasonable price, much more so than in having a price so high as to discourage the eating of meat or too low to prevent the raising of cattle," Mr. Armour said.

Asked as to the Armour advertising campaign the witness replied he regretted it had been necessary to do a great deal more advertising than usual, "since the federal trade commission started its crusade against the packing industry." He said the packers had to inform the public of their side of the question because they had had no chance until now to make other reply to the commission's charges.

"If it is commendable for the administration of this country to spend untold millions to defend its conduct of its business," Mr. Armour said, "it certainly is not reprehensible for an ordinary business corporation to follow its example."

As to packers interests in stock yards, Mr. Armour said that his firm had bought a half interest in the Fort Worth yards years ago and that when Swift and company found it out, they purchased a small yard in Dallas, Texas. Rather than have stock shipments divided, Mr. Armour said he allowed Swift to purchase one half of his interest in the Fort Worth yards, provided Swift gave up his Dallas location.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Examination of Thomas F. Logan, Washington representative of Swift and Company and other corporations, regarding his social connections with congressmen and executive officers continued today before the senate agricultural committee.

Logan said Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, Secretary Tumulty, Federal Trade Commissioner Davies, and members of the house and senate attended a large ball given by him at the hotel in which he lived.

"You were a lavish entertainer of members of congress?" asked Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

The witness objected to this question as unfair.

"I think a social lobby is about as effective as a money lobby on legislation," replied Senator Kenyon, "and your guests were putting their feet under a table furnished by packers money."

The witness said he became acquainted with Mr. Tumulty immediately after the latter came to Washington with President Wilson and that he had luncheon with him frequently. They were sometimes joined by Mr. Hurley, he said.

"Did you render an expense account to Swift's for these luncheons?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Never," was the reply, "and I never introduced Mr. Tumulty to any of my clients."

Mr. Logan said he urged his em-

ployers to court a full investigation of the packing industry.

"Did you recommend that this inquiry should be made by the agricultural department rather than congress or the federal trade commission," asked Senator Granna.

"I favored the agricultural department because congress is not in a position to do it," replied the witness adding that he did not know if Mr. Hurley had recommended the same kind of investigation.

Mr. Logan said the newspaper men of his press bureau who visited the press gallery, did not discuss legislation with him.

In regard to his trip to Europe with Mr. Hurley as a special shipping commissioner, Mr. Logan said he had not received payment from the government for his services. He added: "I won't accept it unless its forced on me as Mr. Hurley wished."

In arranging for the appearance Friday of chief officials of Cudahy and Company, Thomas Creigh one of the company's representatives, questioned the propriety of Francis J. Heney's use at this hearing of "secret records of the federal trade commission."

Mr. Heney who was counsel for the commission in the recent packers' inquiry, claims to represent "certain farmers' organizations." at this hearing, Mr. Creigh said.

### URGE LOWER FOOD PRICES

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22.—Lower prices for food commodities, especially canned goods and dried fruits, is urged by the National Canned Foods and Dried Fruit Brokers associations, and their affiliated organizations, which are holding their annual conventions in Chicago this week. If such reductions cannot be secured through an agreement between the producers and the dealers and brokers, some of the dealers, it is reported, will advocate a return to government control of food prices in the hope of securing a stabilization of commodity rates throughout the United States.

### WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.—Taxes on amusement admission will not be increased by the war revenue bill.

The conferees agreed today to rescind their previous decision to increase the rate from 10 to 20 per cent.

The new decision followed receipt of petitions bearing thousands of names protesting against the proposed increase. In their agreement today the conferees decided to let the present tax of one cent on each ten cents paid for amusement admissions remain in effect, but to increase the tax on cabaret admission from 10 to 15 per cent. and also that on club dues from 10 to 15 per cent.

### RECOMMENDS POLICY

Washington, Jan. 22.—Frank S. Snyder, head of the food administrations meat division, said today that despite a hog surplus he would not recommend abandonment of the price agreement policy when the hog committee meets January 28 to consider the price for February.

### SANTA FE OVER THE TOP

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Santa Fe county has oversubscribed its quota for the Armenian drive.

## CALIFORNIA DOING HER BIT TOWARD FEEDING THE WORLD

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 22.—Millions of bushels of barley, rice and beans for starving Europe are available in California, according to a survey reported today by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce. Stimulated by the war, enormous crops were raised, resulting in huge stocks now in storage ready for shipment at an time.

Compiled on the basis of December 1 supplies, the survey shows 59,474,423 bushels of barley valued at \$41,632,096. Rice on the same date shows 6,731,500 bushels valued at \$5,385,000. Beans, of which California raises one half the entire crop of the United States, 7,245,060 bushels, valued at \$22,459,686.

If the demand for the surplus of barley for shipment is not too insistent, it is expected that the supply will be used as finishing food for cattle. It has been customary in the past to send a large portion of the 600,000 head normally in the state outside for final fattening.

### BURGLAR DETECTED

Santa Fe Jan. 22.—Clever work by Sheriff George W. Armijo and his deputy, Ricardo Alarid, led today to the solution of a mysterious burglary that was committed in broad daylight at the home of Mrs. Henry Berchtoldt, on Marcy street, not far from the city's business center. Mrs. Berchtoldt was down town shopping and when she returned found that gold watches, gold rings three sapphires and other jewelry to the value of hundreds of dollars disappeared. Neighbors said they had seen a delivery wagon stand in the alley in the rear of the house for an unusually long time and this gave the clue which led to the arrest of Jose Manquera. He denied any knowledge of the burglary and a search of the house in which he lived was fruitless. However, later a boy named Gallegos son of the landlady of the house in which Manquera had quarters reported he had seen Manquera had a pistol this noon which he had not seen before. A search brought to light the weapon and it was identified as having been the property of Mrs. Berchtoldt's late husband. In fact, the case for the for the pistol was still at the Berchtoldt home.

### WILL DEPOSIT IN

#### ARMENIAN BANKS

The Hague, Jan. 22.—The government has laid before the second chamber of the dutch parliament for approval conventions concluded between Holland and France, Italy and England, Holland grants certain credits against their treasury bills. Under the agreement with the American government Holland will make deposits in American banks with a view to stabilizing exchange.

### PROHIBITION IN ARGENTINE

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—J. R. Farley, superintendent for the Anti-Saloon league in New Mexico, will leave in May for Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, to organize for a prohibition movement in that great and wealthy country.

## SCORES WILSON'S FAILURE TO REMOVE RESTRICTION ON INDUSTRY

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Wilson's failure to remove restrictions against the construction in American ship yards of steel ships for foreign account was criticized in the senate today by Senator Jones, of Washington, who declared it unjustifiable and "almost criminal." Such a policy, he said, not only compelled shipyards to suspend operations, throwing thousands of men out of employment but resulted in these contracts being awarded to firms in other countries.

"We are asked," said Senator Jones, "to give up our just rights in the Panama canal to help the president solve mysterious problems between this country and another country. We did it and to this day no one knows what benefit it was to us. After the armistice was entered into and the war was practically over, Secretary Redfield recommended that the United States should stand back and allow other countries to have the first chance at the world's export trade in order that they may rehabilitate themselves. And now when we are confronted with the perplexing problems of peace the president himself refuses to permit our shipyards to take contracts to build steel ships for foreign account.

The contracts are sought in South American shipyards. These yards cannot take these contracts because they cannot get a permit to do so from their own governments. American shipyards are closed. American labor is idle. American resources are unused. Hundreds of millions of foreign capital wanting to come here is directed to foreign countries. Why? Because an American president, using the power given to him to carry on the war, refuses for undisclosed reasons, to permit our people to take those contracts and build these ships. No reason can be given to justify it.

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—In the state supreme court yesterday, District Judge David J. Leahy of Las Vegas, and District Judge M. E. Hicke of Albuquerque sat with Chief Justice Parker in hearing the appeal in the contest case of former District Attorney Alexander Read against District Attorney J. H. Crist for the district attorneyship of this district. Read based his contest on the fact that many ballot had on them stickers provided by the independent republicans. The decision in the district court was adverse to his contest and he therefore appealed.

### SINN FEINS WANT REPUBLIC

Dublin, Jan. 22.—The Sinn Fein assembly met the Mansion house yesterday afternoon. The assembly stood while a declaration of independence was read announcing the establishment of an Irish republic and demanding the evacuation of Ireland by the British garrison.

Denver, Jan. 22.—Sergeant Walter B. Reed, who posed in Denver for three weeks as a returned Canadian soldier and who was arrested and later admitted he was Walter G. Rifenburg, escaped convict from Nebraska, will be returned to that institution to serve the remaining 20 years of his sentence. Governor Oliver H. Shoup today granted the requisition for his return.

Rifenburg was convicted in 1909 of the murder of a store keeper at Ains-

worth, Nebraska, and was sentenced to serve 25 years in the penitentiary. He served five years and in 1916 was paroled to work at a state institution in Milford, Neb. from which he made his escape. He came to Denver and over a year ago enlisted in the Canadian army. He served there about nine months and was discharged without going to France. On his return to Denver he wore three wound stripes and told of experiences overseas. A letter from a Canadian officer proved of the falsity of the statements.

### CHARLES PAGE THINKS GOVERNMENT CANNOT OPERATE MERCHANT SHIPS

Washington, Jan. 22.—Disaster was predicted as certain to follow continued government operation of the merchant marine by Charles Page, member of the shipping board, today, at the opening session of a merchant marine conference here to discuss the future of American shipping.

"We have during the war committed the board and constructors to a program of building twelve and a half million tons of steel ships and 2½ million tons of wooden ships," he said. "There are serious misgivings as to what should be done today in the matter. Should the contracts for ships not yet laid down be cancelled, and how are the effects upon labor and markets to be met if they are cancelled?"

"Then comes the question of disposition of ships already built. Because of the war we have built some ships of types that you as shipping men wouldn't think of buying to operate in world competition. Their size, or the motive power that was installed makes that almost impossible."

### BANKS PROSPERED

Washington, Jan. 22.—Despite tremendous burdens, national banks grew and prospered last year, their resources, earnings and deposits establishing new high records, according to the annual report of John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency.

### AMERICAN INTERESTS

New York, Jan. 22.—Decision to send a commission to Paris to place before the peace conference information showing steps needed to protect American interests in Mexico was reached at a meeting here yesterday of the executive committee of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.

It was announced that Edward L. Doheny, head of the Mexican Petroleum corporation, will be a member of the committee.

### LEGISLATION COMPLETED

Washington, Jan. 22.—Legislation to make the grand canyon of Arizona a national park reservation was completed today by congress and the bill now awaits President Wilson's approval. Minor amendments added by the house were accepted by the senate.

### EXECUTIVE RECEPTION

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—The first big social function at the executive mansion in the new administration, is announced for next Tuesday evening, when Governor and Mrs. O. A. Larra zolo will tender a public reception.

## CAPITOL EXTENSION REAPPEARS MEMORIAL WILL BE HELD FOR ROOSEVELT

(Special to the Optic)

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 22.—Introduced by Griego of San Miguel and Romero of Torrance an eight hour bill made its appearance in the house this morning. It is number 19 and has been referred to committee. Under its provisions "Working hours of railroads and mechanical works, either by individuals or corporations, shall be eight hours per day." Since the bill provides no penalties it is believed that the measure may be withdrawn and rewritten. There were nine bills introduced in the house this morning, one by Baca, of Santa Fe providing for an issue of two hundred dollars in bonds to build a capitol extension. This is the same measure which was defeated at the recent election. The house received from the senate a bill by Gallegos to pay for printing and postage and one by Salazar to pay per diem and mileage. House joint resolution and mileage. House joint resolution was passed unanimously to hold memorial service for Colonel Roosevelt on February ninth. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house will appoint a joint committee of six members to arrange the program.

Governor Larrazolo began this morning to hold a series of hearings upon the budgets which will be required for the several departments and institutions in this way it is hoped to arrive at just and equitable solution of the difficult problems. The senate was in recess this morning out of respect to the memory of the late senator Gordon, of McKinley. Concurring in the same resolution the house is in recess from noon today until ten tomorrow morning. The report of the rules committee will not be submitted to the house until tomorrow.

### WEIMAR MEETING PLACE

Copenhagen, Jan. 21.—The new German national assembly will meet at Weimar, capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, according to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. This was decided upon in a conference between representatives and the Prussian ministry, after they had agreed that the session ought to be held in a non-Prussian town.

### INVESTIGATE FOOD TROUBLE

Paris, Jan. 22.—An unofficial American delegation of 12 men for Germany soon to make a thorough investigation of the food situation and the government affairs.

### JAPAN'S POLICIES

Washington, Jan. 22.—Viscount Uchida, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, at the opening of the Japanese parliament outlined Japan's plans for the future by saying "Japan has no aspiration but to seek consummation of the free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace."

### NO VOTE ON FOOD BILL

Washington, Jan. 22.—Debate in the senate on President Wilson's request for \$100,000,000 for food relief in the near east covered a wide range when Governor and Mrs. O. A. Larra zolo will tender a public reception. vote on the bill.

## OPENING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT POINCARÉ

### THANKS NATIONS FOR CHOOSING PARIS FOR IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Paris, Jan. 18.—The peace conference was formally opened this afternoon with a speech by President Poincaré of France.

President Poincaré thanked the allied nations for having chosen Paris for their important work and praised the valor of the allied armies which had preserved the capital of France from the enemy. His speech was as follows:

"Gentlemen—France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than four years the enemy has made his principal military objective and which the valor of the allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offenses.

"Permit me to see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent toward a country which more than any other has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a battlefield and have been systematically laid waste by the invader and which has paid the human tribute in death.

"France has borne these enormous sacrifices although she had not the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending, all the powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of any share in the crime which has resulted in so unprecedented a disaster. What gives you the authority to establish a peace of justice is the fact that none of the peoples of whom you are the delegates has had any part in the injustice. Humanity can place confidence in you because you are not among those who have outraged the rights of humanity.

"There is no need of further information or of special inquiries into the origin of the drama which has just shaken the world. The truth, bathed in blood, has already escaped from the imperial archives. The premeditated character of the trap is today clearly proved.

"In the hope of conquering first the hegemony of Europe and next the mastery of the world, the central empires, bound together by a secret plot, found the most abominable of pretexts for trying to crush Serbia and force their way to the east. At the same time they disowned the most solemn of undertakings in order to crush Belgium and force their way into the heart of France.

"These are the two unforgettable outrages which opened the way to aggression. The combined efforts of Great Britain, France and Russia were exerted against that man-made arrangement.

"If, after long vicissitudes, those who wished to reign by the sword have perished by the sword, they have only themselves to blame. They have been stabbed in the side by their own blindness.

"What could be more significant than the shameful bargain they attempted to offer to England, France at the end of July, 1914, when to

Great Britain they suggested: 'Allow us to attack France on land and we will not enter the channel,' and when they instructed their ambassador to say to France, 'we will only accept a declaration of neutrality on your part if you surrender to us, Briey, Toul and Verdun'. It is the light of these things, gentlemen, that all the conclusions you will have to draw will take shape.

"Your nations came one and all to the help of threatened right. Like Germany, England had guaranteed the independence of Belgium. Germany sought to crush Belgium. Great Britain and France both swore to save her.

"Thus, from the very beginning of hostilities there came into conflict the two ideas which for 50 months were to struggle for the domination of the world—the idea of a sovereign force, which accepted neither control nor check, and the idea of justice, which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress the abuse of strength.

"Faithfully supported by her dominions England decided she could not remain aloof from the struggle. Japan, in her turn, only decided to take up arms out of loyalty to England, her great ally, and from the consciousness of the danger in which both Asia and Europe would have stood of the hegemony of which the Germanic empires dreamed.

"Italy arose against an age-long foe only to answer the call of oppressed populations and to destroy artificial political combination which took no account of human liberty.

"Rumania resolved to fight only to realize that national unity which was opposed by the same arbitrary force. Abandoned, betrayed and strangled, she had to submit to an abominable treaty, the revision of which you will exact.

"Greece, whom the enemy for many months tried to turn from her traditions and destinies, raised an army only to escape attempts at domination.

"Portugal, China and Siam abandoned neutrality only to escape strangling pressure.

"Thus, it was the extent of German ambitions that brought so many peoples, great and small, to align themselves against the power of Germany.

"What shall I say of the many other powers which are declared against Germany—Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Honduras—or at least broke off diplomatic relations—Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador. From the north to the south the new world arose with indignation it saw the empires of central Europe in the hand of war.

The intervention of the United States was something more, something greater than a great political and military event. It was a supreme judgment passed by the lofty conscience of a free people on the enormous responsibilities incurred in the frightful conflict.

"It was not only to protect itself from the audacious aims of German megalomania that the United States equipped fleets and created immense armies, but also and above all, to defend an ideal of liberty over which it saw the huge shadow of the imperialeagle encroaching further every day. America, the daughter of Europe, crossed the ocean to rescue her mother from thralldom and to save civilization.

"The American people wished to

end the greatest scandal that has ever sullied the annals of mankind. Autocratic governments, having prepared in secrecy a mad program of universal dominion, let loose their packs at the time favored by their genius for intrigue and sounded the horns for the chase, ordering science (at the very time it was beginning to bring men closer and make life sweeter) to leave the bright sky toward which it was soaring and to place itself submissively at the service of violence; debasing the religious idea to the extent of making God the complaint auxiliary of their passions and the accomplice of their crimes—in short counting as nought the traditions and wills of the peoples, the lives of citizens, the honor of women and all those principles of public and private morality which we have endeavored to keep unaltered throughout the war and which neither nations nor individuals can repudiate or disregard with impunity.

"While the conflict was gradually extending the clanking of chains was heard and captive nationalities from their age-long jails cried out to us for help. Yes, more they escaped to come to our aid.

"Poland came to life again and sent us troops. The Czecho-Slovaks won their right to independence in Siberia, in France and in Italy. The Jugo-Slavs, the Armenians, the Syrians and Levantines, the Arabs, all the victims, long helpless or resigned of the historic deeds of injustice; all the martyrs of the past, all the outraged in conscience, all the strangled in liberty, turned to us as their natural defenders.

"The war gradually attained the fullness of its first significance and became in the full sense of the term a crusade of humanity for right and if anything can console us, in part at least, for the losses we have suffered it is assuredly the thought that our victory also is the victory of right.

"In the interest of justice and peace it now rests with you to reap from this victory its full fruits.

"In order to carry out this immense task you have decided to admit at first only the allied or associated powers and insofar as their interest are involved in the debates, the nations which remained neutral. You have thought that the terms of peace ought to be settled among ourselves before they are communicated to those against whom we fought the good fight.

"The solidarity which has enabled us to win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations and after the signing of the treaty."

All preparations had been completed early today for the holding of the first formal session of the peace congress at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Salle D'Horloge, now rechristened the Salle D'Lapaxi, and one of the most splendid reception rooms in Europe, has been placed in readiness for the delegations as they inaugurate the sittings of the full congress.

### WANTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO GOVERN AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD

Paris, Jan. 17.—Careful investigation here has made it possible to give more concretely an outline of the war claims of England and her general desires regarding the making of the peace.

The British aims, the unofficial

representation of them shows, are regarded as in general coinciding with those of the United States delegation at the peace conference.

Great Britain believes first, it is declared in these sources, that a league of nations is desirable and attainable, and that none of the British war aims will be considered practicable unless they conform with the tenets of such a league as is contemplated to realign and govern the affairs of the universe. She also believes that things should be so adjusted that the war aims of every country will conform with those of others—in other words that there should be a compact of give and take. As to indemnities, Great Britain expects to enter a pool with other nations. Her claims are comparatively small, it is said, but she wants her air raid damage and her shipping losses paid for.

In addition to the league of nations, one of the great things which England hopes will grow out of the peace conference, it is apparent is a thoroughly good working agreement with the United States. Great importance is attached to this.

Great Britain, it is declared by the interpreters of her views, has no interest on the continent of Europe other than that permanent peace and justice be maintained. She thinks that the principle of self determination should be given full play and freedom of transit both in rail and waterways. She desires to see countries such as Switzerland given access to the sea, this not only in the interest of the trade of Great Britain but of that of the world, and she holds that there are numerous ports which should be made free, including Constantinople.

As to the freedom of seas, Great Britain, will, in the future, as in the past, aim at securing the greatest possible freedom for commerce to all nations in times of peace. This asked her for protection against the Turks and requested that they be not left under Ottoman control. Assurances of protection were given by Great Britain. The expedition into Mesopotamia was due to the same condition, it is added. In this part of the world there are French, Italian, British, Russian and Turkish interests to consider. Great Britain is prepared for an amicable adjustment with her allies and expects the league

As far as Arabia is concerned Great Britain will be guided largely by the inhabitants. Arabia was recently recognized as a sovereign belligerent power, and Great Britain desires the principles of self determination to work itself out as far as her interest will permit.

She expects to supervise affairs in some parts of Arabia and this is also true of Mesopotamia, where Great Britain is represented as feeling that she should hold the rudder.

The question of the Bagdad railway must be disposed of and whether it be regarded as a state railway is a matter for the peace conference is what she means by the freedom of the seas. The question of the rules of warfare by sea she considers quite separate and as requiring discussion, but she hopes that the causes of war will be removed.

Great Britain desires the greatest freedom of trade on land and sea and she expects a league of nations to guarantee this, it is stated. Before the war, it is pointed out, British colonies were open to the world.

The British consider that Germany

abused the privileges offered and that each German tradesman was a potential spy and England has no desire to return to this condition of affairs.

England does not want to become a protectionist power, it is declared, but she does not wish free trade to put her at a disadvantage. Unless the peace conference eliminates the objectionable features existing before the war it is probable that England will be forced to defend herself by special laws.

In Asia Minor, notably in Arabia and Mesopotamia, England has certain commitments. In Arabia the people to decide. Much of this railway way built with what might be called cosmopolitan money and Germany did not share in its construction it is claimed. A part of the road may be internationalized, it is suggested, but the part toward the Persian gulf, terminating at Basra, should, it is felt, remain in British hands.

The presence of delegates from India at the peace conference conference has its significance in connection with the disposition of Mesopotamia. Should the peace congress approve it is possible that the greater part of this territory would be placed under the supervision of the Indian government.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The situation in Russia was taken up by the supreme council of the peace conference today. Joseph Noulens, the French ambassador to Russia was present. The next meeting of the council will be held tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock.

The text of the official communique making that announcement is as follows:

"The president of the United States of America and the prime minister and foreign ministers of the allied governments assigned by Baron Makino and the Japanese ambassador in Paris, met at the quai D'Orsay this morning between 10:30 and 12 o'clock.

"M. Noulens, the French ambassador to Russia, who returned a few days ago from Archangel, addressed the meeting and gave particulars of the situation in Russia.

"The next meeting will take place on Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to hear the remarks of M. Scavenius, the Danish minister in Petrograd, who left the Russian capital very recently."

As the supreme council of the peace congress resumed sittings today marked progress was being made in the business of comparing various plans for the formation of a league of nations and harmonizing them into a unity of ideas which can be taken up as a concrete proposition. Much headway in this direction was made last night at the conference at the Murat residence, which was attended by Mr. Wilson, Lord Cecil, the British representative charged with working out of a plan for a league of nations; Leon Bourgeois, the French proponent of a plan for such an organization and General Jan Christian Smutz, who has formulated a plan for a league.

Preliminary conversations over the structure of the league of nations are, strictly speaking, still in the stage of being discussed in

meetings of the supreme council, and are not technically before the peace congress as a whole, but the fact that the congress has advanced this question to the foremost in its program is taken to indicate that such progress is being made in the supreme council as to warrant the expectation that a definite and somewhat detailed program will be soon evolved. This program will present the common thought of the leaders of the United States, England and France and therefore may furnish a starting point from which all the peace delegates may participate in the work. President Wilson is personally pressing forward this one feature of the work of the peace congress to the virtual exclusion of all others.

With a definite plan formed for erecting a structure upon which all nations can agree, there are about 25 working days remaining of the time that President Wilson has allotted to himself for work in France before leaving for home. The question being asked is whether he can in this short time bring the nations together in an agreement for any society of nations.

Many of the president's closest advisers are convinced he can do so. They base their opinion on what appears to be spontaneous developments of expressions indicating adherence to the league plan by Great Britain, France and Italy and on the assumption that being virtually agreed upon in principle, the remainder of the work while presenting some perplexities, does not offer hopeless obstacles if approached in a spirit of accommodation and even sacrifice, which virtually all leaders have declared in their addresses as being quite necessary to a satisfactory result. With discussions now past the point where it seems to be agreed there shall be no super-sovereignty nor a common police force and that the question of whether a nation shall contribute force in carrying out the decisions of the league will be left to each nation individually in each case. These provide for a delay of a year before declaring war and investigations by a special commission of all disputes and that no declaration of war shall be made thereafter without giving certain notice. Such a plan is intended by those who favor it to virtually establish a concert of power among the principal nations for a preservation of world peace. This would be extended to what would be virtually a guardianship of the smaller nations, applying to them the principles which govern participation in the league by their greater sisters.

By this plan, it is purposed to internationalize the guardianship of smaller nations with the idea that there shall be no domination over them by one nation, economically or financially. It is proper to state at this juncture that President Wilson himself has a reasonably complete plan for the formation of the league of nations. It may be stated that he highly regards many features of the plan presented by General Smutz and Lord Robert Cecil.

Aside from the attention being

paid to the Russians, the society of nations question is now in an advantageous position and steady development may be expected.

#### England Behind Wilson

Berne, Sunday, Jan. 19.—"President Wilson will achieve a workable and feasible league of nations and will have the full strength and influence of Great Britain solidly behind him, Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, declared to the Associated Press today.

Henderson is in Berne to arrange the preliminaries for an international labor conference here January 27. The British labor leader said he was disappointed that Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who had been elected to the committee which is to meet here had formed another trade union conference.

Germans and Austrians as well as Dutch and Swedish labor leaders, Mr. Henderson said, he understood, would participate in the conference here. French and Italian delegates are expected to attend. The conference plans to take up labor questions, and to forward the findings of the peace conference. The conference here, if it is held, will be the first official meeting between allied and enemy labor leaders since the beginning of the war.

#### WOULD PRACTICALLY PUT QUARANTINE AROUND BOLSHEVISM

Paris, Jan. 21.—The peace conference now has the Russian situation under consideration, while the plans for the league of nations are being fast brought into shape and were expected to be taken under general consideration for the first time when the supreme council reassembled today.

H. Sasanoff, former secretary of the Russian duma, has been in conference with some members of the American delegation, urging the admission to the conference of delegates from the Omsk government in Russia, which he represents.

The general discussion outside the peace conference which may be assumed to reflect the views expressed within that body, the two considerations given first place are believed to be whether to attempt to establish a quarantine around Bolsheviki Russia through giving assistance in setting up of governments in the independent states surrounding the Maximalist territory which relief many statesmen believe would remove the case of Bolshevism. The third consideration is the question of extending armed aid to the forces within Russia which are openly fighting Bolshevism in the field.

Of all the courses suggested, it would appear that the last mentioned is the least favored, certainly by the United States, and it seems also that the first named is attracting much support. The recent agreement of the faction in Poland is looked upon by some observers as a step in this direction, the assumption being that it was taken in the belief by Poland that the associated governments might consider the sending of some armed forces in the plan for building a wall around Russian Bolshevism so as to cut it off from western Europe.

The food situation in Germany also

is being kept under close scrutiny in the same connection. The latest reports available through agents who have just returned from the Rhineland report the view of Herbert C. Hoover in that in this territory there are food reserves sufficient to last until March, but that the supplies in other parts of the country are small.

As President Wilson is convinced that the people of all the recently liberated countries must be fed if they are not to be in danger of lapsing into Bolshevism and has asked congress to advance money for feeding them. It is considered evident that the provisioning problem continues to occupy a prominent place in the discussions now going on.

The plans for the league of nations are continuing to develop and it is deemed not improbable that the conference will get to its first full discussions of that subject by the end of the week.

Paris, Jan. 21.—New claims which are characterized in official circles as among the most momentous that will come before the peace conference, will be raised by the self-governing dominions of the British empire in connection with the formation of a league of nations. The dominions will ask to be admitted to the league with the status of individual nations whose sovereignty as far as internal affairs are concerned, shall be recognized clearly by the world, although the right of England to control their foreign relations is admitted.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand and to a lesser degree South Africa will claim the right to enter the league of nations on the same basis as Belgium and other similar powers.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand have for several years claimed for themselves absolute independence as far as the conduct of internal affairs was concerned but this principle never has been formally admitted by England. The dominions, it is said, now will ask for formal recognition.

#### WERE THEMSELVES KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF THEIR BOMB

Washington, Jan. 21.—A plot on the lives of John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. planned by anarchists shortly after the beginning of the European war, was described to the senate propaganda investigating committee today by Thos. J. Tuney, police inspector of New York. He said the plotters were all killed by the explosion of the bomb they had made to kill the Rockefellers.

Inspector Tuney testified there was evidence of renewed activity of anarchists in the United States. Since the signing of the armistice, he said, evidence had been found that anarchists planned to organize and disseminate propaganda.

Inspector Tuney says that in March 1917, Lon Trotzky, Russian Bolshevik leader, at a meeting of Russian and German anarchists in New York, urged them to "overthrow this capitalist government."

The inspector said there were from 12,000 to 15,000 persons in New York, who were classed as radical, and a great many others who sympathize with radical ideas.

# Optic and Live Stock Grower

Stock Raising  
Farming - Mining

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

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

COLORADO TELEPHONE.

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

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Per Year, by Mail ..... 2.00

The Republican Publicity association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement from its Washington headquarters:

"According to report Mr. Wilson has announced his status at the peace conference to be that of a 'prime minister'. A prime minister is defined as 'the responsible head of a ministry or executive government, especially of a monarchical government.' Mr. Wilson has long been suspected of favoring a monarchical government and his writings and utterances show his admiration for the British form. 'The English prime minister,' continues Webster's dictionary, 'controls the actions of the members of the cabinet and the ministers. He is nearly always the first lord of the treasury, who has no portfolio and has control over practically all appointments that might have an important influence on the general policy of the government.' In this respect we find Mr. Wilson true to form.

"But he has gone beyond that. By his autocratic assumption of power he has arrogated to himself not only the functions of a prime minister, but of an imperial ruler. He would have us believe he is the state in theory, as dictator, and in fact, as prime minister by self-appointment. In this respect he has attempted to put himself not on a plane with the ex-kaiser and the late czar but even above them, for whereas their will was made known through the medium of a representative who at least availed himself of a little latitude in interpreting the imperial desires, Wilson makes his own interpretation of his own desires at the peace conference, for, as everyone knows, the other members of the commission, and the 42 press agents, form but an escort more or less ornamental, while the senate, whose constitutional function is to ratify and thereby really make treaties is utterly ignored with respect to the deliberations which lead up to this one.

"In another respect President Wilson struts in a self-imposed rank far exceeding that of Lloyd George, the British premier. The British ministry goes to the country on the question, shall the policy of the ministry be sustained? If the voters show their confidence by favorable ballot the ministry remains in power. If they vote against the policy of the ministry the whole cabinet, from the office, and the opposition steps in. About a month ago the British ministry under Prime Minister Lloyd George was sustained by an overwhelming majority. Practically every consequential opponent of the Welsh premier of England was repudiated. Thus Lloyd George becomes wholly

representative of England at the peace conference. Had his ministry not been sustained he could not have attended as a representative of his government. On November 5th, 1918 opportunity to pass on the policies of Woodrow Wilson, dictator, and of a democratic congress which had been the mere register of the dictator's will. Both houses were restored to republican control and the dictator himself had pre-interpreted that action in his appeal to the country of October 28. One month later he embarked for Europe in state befitting an emperor to represent (?) America at the peace conference. Two months later he proclaimed his dual capacity of ruler and prime minister of 'my people.' The shade of Genghis Khan must have snickered at the shade of Thomas Jefferson when that announcement was made."

## LAST YEAR'S TOTALS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN FOR YEAR 1917

Washington, Jan. 23.—American exports during the year 1918 amounted to \$6,150,000,000 or 83,000,000 below the total for the preceding year and more than double the value of imports. The import total was \$3,031,000,000 compared with \$2,952,000,000 in 1917. During December, the first full month after the signing of the armistice, exports reached a total of \$566,000,000, an increase over the \$522,000,000 recorded for November although not up to the high mark of \$600,000,000 for December 1917.

Imports for December were low, being \$211,000,000 against \$251,000,000 for November.

Imports as well as exports of gold continued to decrease, the imports amounting to \$62,000,000 in 1918 against \$52,000,000 in 1917, and the exports to \$41,000,000 and \$372,000,000 in the same year.

Imports of silver increased from \$53,000,000 in the calendar year 1917 to \$71,000,000 in 1918. The exports of silver during December 1918 amounted to \$48,000,000, a larger amount than in any month during the past three years. For the calendar year export of silver amounted to \$353,000,000 in 1918, against \$84,000,000 in 1917.

The dance last night at the armory given by the K. of C. was well attended. The floor being crowded to such an extent that dancing was almost impossible. There were not many spectators, most every one being on the floor. There were not exceptionally good. The decorations were truly a work of art, and every one voted the affair one of the successes of the season.

## MILITARY AGENT TESTIFIES UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS WERE DISLOYAL

Washington, Jan. 23.—Archibald Stevenson, of New York, a representative of the military intelligence service, testifying today before the senate propaganda investigating committee, declared a large number of professors in American colleges and universities subscribed to radical and pacifist views. His, he said, was true of professors and instructors in economics and history.

The witness said he would give the names of such professors to the committee.

Senator King, of Utah, remarked that it was time to 'weed out and drive out of our university these pernicious teachings.'

The committee decided to discuss in executive session whether the names of the professors should be made public. Referring to the Ford peace party, Mr. Stevenson said Rosik Schwimmer, who aided in the movement, and accompanied the peace ship to Europe, undoubtedly was a German agent.

He said the church peace union, founded by Andrew Carnegie, with out the knowledge of its officials and members, was used by the National Civil Liberties bureau in getting pacific views from pastors of churches.

The non-partisan league was characterized as a pacifist movement. Mr. Stevenson said the organization was financed by the dues of its members, some of which were paid in cash and others in notes, in which money was advanced by Rudolph Pagenstacher, a New York banker.

Among other organizations he mentioned were the Anti-Preparedness committee, out of which grew the American Union against military service, the American Neutrality committee the Peoples Council for peace and democracy, and the Christian socialists in America.

"5—Switzerland highly approves of the principle of free access to the sea. Switzerland attributes great importance to the maintenance and improvement of the existing international waterway of the Rhine from Basel to the North sea. Switzerland fully expects that it soon will be possible to come to an understanding with France and Italy for opening the Rhine and Po-Ticino rivers for navigation on a big scale, and obtain recognition of similar principles regarding these rivers, as are in vogue for already internationalized waterways. It is also vital interest to Switzerland to obtain the right of passage over railroads to the sea and through European states eastward.

"6—The political, legal and economic principles formulated by President Wilson are so entirely in conformity with the traditional wants of Switzerland that she will adhere to them, whatever difficulties may lie in the way of their realization."

Paris, Jan. 22.—With the hope of formulating a definite form of action on the Russian question, the supreme council of the peace congress continued today to devote most of its attention to the subject.

The policy of building a wall around bolshevism by encouraging

lawful government is spoken of as being foremost among the possibilities.

## Fifth Delegate Discussed

While the peace congress is getting into action, the question of President Wilson naming a fifth delegate to act on the American mission when he, himself, departs for home has again arisen and the names of Wm. H. Taft and Elijah Root have been mentioned.

So far the president has not been able to determine whether to return to the peace congress because sufficient headway has not been made to indicate what may be hoped for in the approximately twenty days before his ship sails. He has expressed the hope that it would not be necessary for him to make another voyage across the Atlantic. At the same time, however, he has told his colleagues that, as he considered the business of the peace congress as most important as concerns this country and the world, he would not hesitate to return if his presence is necessary to the success of his plan for a league of nations.

## British Colonies Satisfied

Regarding the status of the British dominions in the council of the league of nations the Paris newspapers state it is understood that although the dominions claim to be entitled to equal numerical consideration with the smaller European states, they favor representation in the same form and manner as obtains at the peace conference. They will be content for the British empire to sepa and vote as one voice and vote as a unit in the league.

## CRITICIZES BURLESON

Washington, Jan. 23.—Postmaster General Burleson and members of the federal wire control committee were criticized today by Edward Reynolds, of New York, deposed by the postmaster general as general manager of the Postal Telegraph company in opposing extension of the period of government control before the house postoffice committee.

Mr. Reynolds declared the officials subordinated everything to "the great scheme for government ownership," and it looked like that end was in view in the plan for consolidation of Postal officers with those of the Western Union. Two years of government operations, he said, would result in government ownership.

Mr. Reynolds asserted that reports to the interstate commerce commission on the value of the company property was more than \$600,000,000 was a nominal value, not representing the real investment.

## BUDGETS CONSIDERED

Santa Fe Jan. 22.—The hearings on the budgets of state institutions and departments began today before Governor O. A. Larrazolo, Attorney General O. A. Askren and State Auditor Edward Sargent the dates for each institution and department being set so that the hearings can be completed by the end of next week.

## TEACHERS' MEETING

county teachers' inspirational meeting of Otero, Dona Ana and Lincoln counties is to be held this year in the new high school building at Alamogordo.



## Wilson's Plan Is to Be Discussed Last—Russian Question Is Settled

Paris, Jan. 23.—Having disposed of the Russian question for the moment, the supreme council of the peace congress turned today to the principal object of its work, the establishment of a league of nations. This question promises to command virtually the undivided attention of the delegates until their action regarding Russia shows results one way or another. As the Russian delegates are not expected at Princes Island until February 15 this means that nearly the whole attention of the congress will be turned to the league of nations until President Wilson's departure for America.

Out of the Russian negotiations it is hoped that some unanimous agreement will be reached that will bring representatives of that country into further sessions at Paris. Delegates of all the associated governments have been made while Russia remains on fire.

It is regarded as quite significant in circles surrounding the peace congress that it should be announced that the first plan for a league of nations to be considered comes from Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain. This is quite in consonance with what has been known in a very small circle close to the American delegates, that President Wilson plans to have European ideas come before the congress in advance of his own. American officials explain that Mr. Wilson's purpose is not only out of deference to views of European statesmen, but that there is technical advantage in the American plans until all other have been discussed.

Mr. Wilson has told his colleagues that he has no personal pride of authorship in the plan for the league and is quite ready to place himself in a position of supporting some other nation's plan rather than proposing one of his own, if he feels that procedure will best serve the common purpose. If discussion goes on according to this plan, it appears likely that both the British and French plans will be discussed before the president brings out his own, which is now entirely completed and ready for presentation at any time.

Mr. Wilson will go ahead with his announced purpose of devoting all his energies to the reducing of various views on the league of nations to a basis of agreement while awaiting results from the effort to compose the differences between Russian factions. He intends to adhere to his determination to hold all other plans secondary, including his visit to Brussels and his trip to the battlefields and devastated regions.

It is now definitely settled that a large number of American troops will go to America with President Wilson on the liner George Washington.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 22.—President Ador, who arrived here from Berne will, before he meets President Wilson, confer with President Poincare premier Clemenceau and possible Premier Lloyd George. He comes to Paris bearing an official statement of the views of the Swiss government on pending international question, which will be laid before the congress. The statement follows.

1—Switzerland expects to be admitted with other states to the peace negotiations as far as they will deal with her own special interests or with problems of general importance.

...Neutral states not having been called upon to make as heavy sacrifices as belligerents, have never the less suffered severely in consequence of the war. All have been able, especially in the case of Switzerland, to render considerable service to humanity.

"2—Switzerland highly approves of the creation of a league of nations for preserving peace and expect for it a complete reform of international relations. The maintenance of peace ..... must be founded upon a general interdiction to parties in conflict not to resort to arms. International conflicts must be solved either by arbitration tribunals formed by the free consent of the parties or else by a permanent international court offering every guarantee of political independence. All other international disputes must be submitted to a procedure of mediation through which lasting settlements on the basis of equity and justice can be arrived at.

"3—Switzerland recognizes the necessity for action which may consist of military pressure within the system of the league of nations. Nevertheless, Switzerland is determined not to abandon her neutrality, which is laid down in the Swiss constitution and based on the tradition of 400 years of peaceful politics.

In case armed conflict should, after all, occur under the reign of the league of nations, the existence of the several permanently neutral and inviolable states would be a great benefit also for the league itself. The institution of the Red Cross must be based on the existence of such neutral territory.

"4—Freedom of production and commerce is of vital importance for Switzerland. As far as limitations will be imposed concerning importation, exportation and free passage of goods and raw material, all states should mutually accord each other good treatment.

### DOYLE RESIGNS

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—His resignation as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Santa Fe was announced today by Earl P. Doyle. He has held the place for several years.

### WILL NOT ENDORSE IT WITHOUT PROPER STUDY, WILSON INVITED TO VISIT CAPITOL

Santa Fe, Jan. 23.—The plan for a league of nations, as advocated by President Wilson, will not be endorsed by the New Mexico legislature until the proper committees of both houses have had time and the opportunity to study the resolution, and make report. This was shown in the senate yesterday afternoon, when Senator Smith, of Union, offered the resolution endorsing. He moved that the rules be suspended, and the resolution passed. Senator Clark of San Miguel, offered a substitute motion that the resolution be referred to committee. Senator Clark's substitute motion was carried by a motion of 13 to 10. Every democrat supported the original motion. The same action on a similar resolution was taken by the house the day before.

Another democratic resolution offered by Lucero of Colfax and Mersfelder of Curry, was carried without a dissenting vote. This was a resolution to invite President Wilson to visit the Capital City, to be the guest of Governor Larrazolo and the legislature, on his proposed speaking tour to tell the America people something of his views as to permanent peace.

Under a suspension of the rules, the senate concurred in the house joint resolution to authorize the president of the senate and the speaker of the house to appoint a joint committee of six to prepare a program for the memorial service for Col. Theodore Roosevelt, which will be held at 2:00 p. m., Sunday, February 9. The members to serve in this committee have not yet been named.

The afternoon session of the senate lasted only about an hour. Only the matters mentioned above were attended to. The adjournment was until 2 o'clock this afternoon. An interesting letter from Senator Perfecto Esquibel, of Rio Arriba, was read. The venerable senator explained that on account of the condition of his health, he was unable to be present. He expressed the hope that later in the session he might be able to join his colleagues in their important work.

Governor Larrazolo has announced a schedule to which he will adhere in conducting the hearings as to the needs of the various state departments and institutions for appropriations for maintenance. Beginning with yesterday morning, the schedule runs as follows:

1st, State auditor, 11 a. m., to 11:30. 2d, traveling auditor, 11:30 a. m. to 12 noon. 3rd, State treasurer, 2:30 p. m. to 4. 4th, Secretary of state, 4 to 4:30. 5th, Attorney general, 4:30 to 5 p. m.

### Thursday, January 23

1st, Adjutant general, 11 a. m. to 11:30. 2nd, Bank examiner, 11:30 to 12 noon. 3rd, Insurance commission, 3:30 p. m. to 4. 4th, Corporation commissioners, 4 to 4:30. 5th, Tax Commission, 4:30 to 5 p. m.

### Friday, January 24

1st, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 11 a. m. to 12 noon. 2nd, State engineer, 3:30 p. m. to 4:30. 3rd, Capitol custodian committee, 4:30 to 5 p. m.

### Saturday, January 25

1st, Superintendent of penitentiary, 11 a. m. to 12 noon. 2nd, Deaf and dumb school, 3:30 p. m. to 4:30. 3rd, Auditor miscellaneous accounts, 4 to

5. p. m.

### Monday January 27

1st, College of A. and M. A., 11 a. m. to 12 noon. 2nd, University of New Mexico, 3:30 p. m. to 4:30. 3rd, School of Mines, 4:30 to 5 p. m.

### Tuesday, January 28

1st, Military institute, 11 a. m. to 12 noon. 2nd, Normal school, 3:30 p. m. to 4:15. 3rd, Normal university, 4:15 to 5 p. m.

### Wednesday, January 29

1st, Institute for the blind, 11 a. m. to 11:30. 2nd, Miner's hospital, 11:30 to 12 noon. 3rd, Reform school, 3:30 p. m. to 4:15. 4th, Insane asylum, 4:15 to 5 p. m.

### Thursday, January 30

1st, Institute for the blind, 11 a. m. to 11:30. 2nd, Health department, Bursum, 11:30 to 12 noon. 3rd, Museum of New Mexico, 3:30 p. m. to 4:15. 4th, Historical Society, F. W. Clancy, 4.15 to 5 p. m.

### Friday, January 31

1st, Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's hospital, orphanage and industrial school, 11 a. m. to 12 noon. 2nd, St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Albuquerque, 3:30 p. m. to 4. 3rd, Sisters of Mercy Hospital, Silver City, 4 to 4:30. 4th, Grant county hospital, 4:30 to 5 p. m.

### Saturday, February 1

1st, Ladies' hospital, Deming, 11 a. m. to 11:20. 2nd, Eddy county hospital, 11:20 to 11:40. 3rd, Ladies' relief society, 11:40 to 12 noon. 4th, St. Mary's hospital, Roswell, 3 p. m. to 3:20. 5th, Gallup hospital, Gallup, 3:20 to 3:40. 6th, Sisters of Loretto, Las Cruces, 3:40 to 4. 7th, Sisters of Loretto, Mora, 4 to 4:20 p. m.

### Monday, February 3

1st, Game warden, 11 a. m. to 11:30. 2nd, Highway commission, 11:30 a. m. to 12 noon. 3rd, Commissioner public lands, 3 p. m. to 4. 4th, State boundary commission, Parker, 4 to 5 p. m.

The following are the new bills introduced in the house and referred to committees:

No. 12, by Robertson and Linwood. To provide for the consolidation of schools in rural districts.

No. 13, by Baca. For an appropriation, through bond issue, of \$200,000, to build an addition to the capitol. This is the same measure which was defeated in the election in November.

No. 14, by Clancy. To repeal certain sections of the present law relating to community ditches.

No. 15, by Clancy. To increase the fee now required for admission to the New Mexico bar.

No. 16, by Lobato. Creating a state highway in the county of Rio Arriba.

No. 17, by Armond. Governing the matter of appeals to the district court from the probate court.

No. 18, by Carter. To define the right of mayors to vote in the councils of incorporated cities, towns and villages.

No. 19, by Romero and Griego. To prescribe that in railroads and mechanical work, 8 hours shall constitute a day's work.

No. 20, by Romero. To regulate appeals from justice of the peace courts to the district court.

### BOLSHEVIKI ON DECLINE

Paris, Jan. 21.—Information received here concerning recent developments in Russia indicate that the strength and prestige of the Bolsheviki government at home has weakened, somewhat in the last few months.

The stockmen of this section of the state are being given every assistance by the county agent and his assistants. 20 cars of feed have been purchased and is being distributed to the different growers according to their needs. No cake is to be had in Texas and all received here has been purchased in Arkansas, making the price from five to six dollars higher, on account of the long freight haul.

Judge David J. Leahy will sit on the supreme court bench at Santa Fe tomorrow to try some cases for Judge Herbert F. Reynolds. He is expected to return to Las Vegas on Wednesday.

Antonio Delgado, a youth, 15 years old, was brought before Judge David J. Leahy, Saturday afternoon upon a criminal information filed by Assistant District Attorney Luis E. Armijo, charging that on the 12th day of January, 1919, the boy had stolen from the sacuary of the Catholic church on the West side, "one gold pixis," of the value of \$25, being the property of Father Claude Ballan; a "pixis" being described as the inner option of a "chalice" wherein is placed the blessed sacrament.

Upon being questioned by the court the youth admitted taking the article, and that he took it to play with it. This is not the boy's first offense. His mother stated that he would not obey her and would not attend school regularly. After considering all the evidence offered in the case Judge Leahy sentenced the boy to two years in the State Reform School at Springer.

The Commercial club has contracted for space in the 1919 route book of the Ozark Trails association. Las Vegas will have an illustrated "write-up" in the book that will attract attention of every traveler. This city enjoys the distinction of being designated as a terminal. Throughout the book all towns are classified as a certain distance from St. Louis, Mo., and Las Vegas, N. M. With the close of the war, it is expected that tourist traffic over the Ozark Trails will be larger this year than ever before. The Commercial club is planning an advertising campaign throughout the section from which tourists are attracted here.

Wade Hampton of Ocate, died at that place Saturday night of influenza. He was 30 years of age and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his death. The funeral took place yesterday and the body was shipped to Sweetwaters, Texas. Shipping arrangements were in charge of Chas. J. Day, undertaker.

#### BOLSHEVISTS ARE ROUTED

London, Jan. 21.—A notable success has been won against the Bolsheviks by Estonian troops operating to the northwest of Lake Peihus, according to an Estonian official statement received by wireless at Stockholm today and transmitted here. They have taken the town of Narva on the Revel Petrograd railway line together with a large number of prisoners.

Finnish troops co-operated with the

Estonians, the statement says. A quantity of booty fell into the hands of the victorious forces. The prisoners included division and regimental staffs. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik war minister, it is stated, was present during the fighting and fled after the Bolshevik defeat.

Berlin, Monday, Jan. 20.—The autopsy upon the body of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader who was killed last week as he was trying to escape from soldiers who had arrested him in suppressing the Spartacan revolt, showed that he was shot from behind and that the bullets which struck him were fired from some distance.

The surgeons declared there was nothing to substantiate the allegation that Dr. Liebknecht was beaten over the head with clubs or the butts of guns.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Higher food prices next year are anticipated by army officials, who in asking congress for appropriations for food purposes disclosed today that they had allowed for a ten per cent increase in the year beginning next July.

"When the food administration ceases to function, and all its restrictions are removed, prices will go higher," declared Lieut. Col. Adams of the quartermaster corps before the house military committee hearings on the army appropriation bill.

An army ration—food for one man for one day—now costs the government 48 cents. Colonel Adams said appropriations had been asked on a basis of 53 cents.

#### SHIPYARD STRIKE IN SEATTLE

Seattle, Jan. 21.—Seattle's long heralded shipyard strike was called today when yard and shop workmen numbering, according to their leaders between 25,000 and 30,000 walked out to press their demands for higher pay. Work in the city's shipyards and in scores of contract and machine shops was halted by the walk-out. The men struck for a basic wage scale of \$1 an hour for mechanics and \$7 and \$6 a day for helpers and apprentices. At present the mechanics received 80 cents an hour.

#### GOVERNMENT SHOWS

##### BIG DEFICIT

Stockholm, Jan. 21.—The financial statement of the Russian Bolshevik government for 1918, according to a Petrograd dispatch shows that the expenditures for the year were 47,000,000,000 rubles and that there would be a probable deficit of 43,000,000,000, owing to the inability of the government to collect property tax.

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 21.—An effort to get the minimum wage bill, making \$20 a week the minimum to be paid women employes, up for passage by the house, failed this morning and the measure went over for one week, to be the special order of business in the house.

A memorial favoring a league of nations was introduced in the house and one calling upon congress to make the income tax returns public records was introduced in the senate. The senate memorial recites that many people were forced to subscribe to war activities more than they were able, while

others with large incomes failed to make sufficient subscriptions.

Representative Eddy introduced a measure, creating a road commission and giving it power to name the state engineer.

Denver, Jan. 21.—Construction at the United States army general hospital number 21 at Aurora, near this city, was completely tied up today as a result of a strike of 120 steamfitters and asbestos workers and 15 electricians at the hospital. Plumbers, brick masons and other artisans employed on the job will take strike votes today to determine their course of action.

The strike is the result of the announcement made this morning that the war department would not accede to the ruling made several weeks ago by the war labor board, granting the men additional pay for one hour to cover the time spent in going to and from their work.

The hospital is about five miles from Denvers' business district.

#### 6,000 TROOPS ENROUTE HOME

Washington, Jan. 21.—Two transports, the Conia and the Susquehanna and the cruiser Frederick are on their way home with 6,000 troops.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—The Monarchist movement in Portugal headed by Paiva Concelero has been successful in northern Portugal and a government has been formed at Oporto, according to a report received by the Spanish government from the governor of the province of Pontevedra in northwestern Spain.

The report adds that Lisbon is believed to have joined in the movement.

Direct advices from Lisbon received here in an official message state that the government controls the situation and that the republican leaders are united in defense of the present regime.

Other messages report Lisbon quiet under strong guard.

The commander at Coimbra has received orders to march upon Oporto, Braga and Viscus, where the monarchy was proclaimed by Concierno.

#### MRS. LEBAUDY NOT INDICTED

Mineola, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Nassau county grand jury failed today to indict Mrs. Marie Augustine Lebaudy, who shot and killed her millionaire husband, the eccentric Jacques Lebaudy at their home in Westbury early this month.

Kansas City, Jan. 21.—The establishment of Wilson highway as a trunkroad from Ely, Minn., to El Paso, is embraced in the program of the National Highways conference which was begun here today. The Wilson highway plan was originated by Parley Sheldon, of Ames, Iowa, who began agitation for such a project a year ago. Saints' highway, Des Moines to Kansas City would become part of the Wilson highway, under the plan.

The conference today designated the Kansas City automobile stub to run from Kansas to El Paso.

Coblenz, Jan. 20.—American engineer who have inspected the local mines in the Lens region northern France estimate it will be two years before the mines are again in full operation, according to Charles M. Schwab, who has arrived in Coblenz after visiting Belgium and the battlefields of France. The engineers told Mr. Schwab that many mines were flooded and that conditions in the region generally were bad.

#### CONSTRUCTOR AT FORD PLANT TESTIFIES BOATS WERE DEFECTIVE

Washington, Jan. 21.—Harry F. LeRoy, of Saginaw, Mich. formerly employed as a constructor at the Ford Detroit boat plant testified before the house naval committee today that the Eagle boats built for the navy at the plant were seriously faulty in design and construction. He said the walls of the craft were weak, particularly about the engine and fire room. When he reported his observations to his employers, he said, they promised to report the criticisms to the navy department.

Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief constructor, and Rear Admirals Griffin and Earle listened to LeRoy's testimony. The three admirals recently testified to the plans drawn and inspections made by naval experts, Admiral Taylor saying the Eagles had conformed to designed characteristics and were useful both for war and peace purposes.

Steel plates furnished to speed up quantity production of the Eagle boats, LeRoy asserted, were thrown together and loosely bolted insuring buckling and corrosion in actual use.

LeRoy also criticized the character of workmen employed at the Ford shipyards declaring most were foreigners, including many Germans and Austrians, unable to speak or to understand their superior who had to give orders by manual signs.

#### PREPARE FOR DEMOBILIZATION

Washington, Jan. 21.—The 27th, 30th, and 37th divisions, including all attached organizations, have been instructed to prepare for embarkation home, the war department announced today.

The 102nd trench mortar battery of the 27th division and the 316th trench mortar battery and 346th field artillery, of the 91st division already have sailed. All other units of the 91st are now on priority and will be embarked as shipping becomes available.

#### LIVESTOCK INCREASE

Washington, Jan. 21.—Livestock on farms and ranges of the country on January 1 was valued at \$8,830,204,000 in an estimate made public today by the department of agriculture. This is an increase of \$546,006,000 over their value a year ago.

#### WOMEN'S ART EXHIBIT

Santa Fe, Jan. 21.—An exhibit of paintings by women artists who paint in the southwest will be hung at the new museum for the meeting of the council of the Federation of Women's clubs, which convenes in Santa Fe next week.

The Lord made the cattle, but the packing houses put the price marks on them.

## WILSON GUEST OF FRENCH SENATE

Paris, Jan. 20.—President Wilson was the guest of the French senate at a luncheon today. He was greeted by Antonin Dubost, the president, who made an eulogistic address in which he said that the senate welcomed the president and his ideas.

M. Dubost said:

"Mr. President: My colleagues and myself thank you for having been so good as to accept our invitation and to give us some hours of your time which we know to be devoted to the high meditations and the important negotiations upon which the fate of the peoples depends. From your first steps on the land of France and since your entry into Paris the French people have spontaneously given their hearts to you and they perceived at once in your frank smile and your solid physiognomy, that you too were spontaneously giving yourself to them.

"You are today in an old palace of France and it is among these grand reminders of past times that with thoughts rejuvenated by republican ardor, yet, with patriotism, that the French senate shapes a history which already counts 15 centuries. We welcome here, Mr. President, you and your ideas. Now here could your splendid ambition to substitute for the periodically broken equilibrium of material forces the definite award of moral force solicit more enthusiasm than in France and now here more than in the senate since the statute of international peace has been first of all and for a long time prepared by some of its most eminent members.

"Our national problem consists, therefore, in combining our European past and our actual material security with the conditions of the new order for which you have given so noble a formula because this new order will ever have to lean on some force for which France will, when all is told, stand the most advanced and exposed sentinel. We firmly believe with you, Mr. President, and allow me to add, sincere and great friend, that a new world order and perhaps a world harmony are possible in which our French country will at least be liberated from the nightmare of invasion our country for which nearly 1,400,000 men of France have just given their lives.

"It is with such a hope that we shall most willingly participate in the sublime crusade which you have come to undertake on the devastated soil of old Europe, where hatred and discord still howl after the guns have become silent and where anarchy causes a vast part of mankind to stagger. The task is a gigantic one, but it is worthy of your country, accustomed to great undertakings, and of ours, the ancient artisan of western civilization. Mr. President, we salute your great heart and your high intelligence with a joyful hope and a fervent acclamation."

### Wilson Replies

President Wilson delivered an address in reply to the greeting extended him. Addressing M. Dubost and President Poincare, who was present, he said:

"Mr. President of the senate, Mr. President of the Republic:

"You have made me feel your welcome in words as generous as they are delightful and I feel that you

have graciously called me your friend. May I not in turn call this company a company of my friends, for everything that you have so finely said, sir, has been corroborated in every circumstance of our visit to this country. Everywhere we have been welcomed not only but welcomed in the spirit and with the same thought, until it has seemed as if the spirits of the two countries came together in an unusual and beautiful accord.

"We know the long period of peril through which France has gone. France thought us remote in comprehension and sympathy and I dare say there were times when we did not comprehend as you comprehended, the danger in the presence of which the world stood.

"There was no time when we did not know how near it was, and I fully understand, sir, that throughout these trying years, when mankind has waited for the catastrophe, the anxiety of France must have been the deepest and most constant of all, for she did stand at the frontier of freedom. She had carved out her own fortunes through a long period of eager struggle. She had done great things in building up a great new France and just across the border, separated from her only by a few fortifications and a little country whose neutrality, it has turned out the enemy did not respect, lay in the shadow cast by the cloud which enveloped Germany, the cloud of intrigue, the cloud of dark purpose, the cloud of sinister design. This shadow lay at the very borders of France.

"And yet it is fine to remember here that for France this was not only a peril, but a challenge. France did not tremble. France quietly and in her own way prepared her sons for the struggle that was coming. She never took the initiative or did a single thing that was aggressive. She had prepared herself for defensive, not in order to impose her will upon other people. She had prepared herself that no other people might impose its will upon her.

"As I stand with you and meet the delightful people of this country, I see this is their thoughts. 'America always was our friend. Now she understands. Now she comprehends, and now she has come to bring us this message; and that, understanding, she will always be ready to help.' And while, as you say, sir, the danger may prove to be a continuing danger, while it is true that France will always be nearest this threat, if we cannot turn it from a threat into a promise, there are many elements that ought to reassure France.

"There is a new awakened world. It is not ahead of us, but around us. It knows that its dearest interests are involved in its standing together for a common cause. It knows that the peril of France, if it continues, will be the peril of the world. It knows that not only France must organize against this peril, but that the world must organize against it.

"So I see in these welcomes not only hospitality, not only kindness, not only hope, but a purpose, a definite clearly-defined purpose, that men, understanding one another, must now support one another that all the sons of freedom are under common oath to see that freedom never suffers this danger again. That, to my mind, is the impressive element of this welcome. I know how much of it, sir, and I know how little of it appropriate to myself.

"I know that I have the very distinguished honor to represent a nation whose heart is in this business and I am proud to speak for the people whom I represent. But I know that you honor me in a representative capacity. I delight in this welcome, therefore, as if I had brought the people of the United States with me and they could see in your faces what I see.

"France has stood at the chief post of danger and the thoughts of mankind and her brothers everywhere, her brothers in freedom, turn to her and center upon her. If this be true, as I believe it to be, France is fortunate to have suffered. She is fortunate to have proved her mettle as one of the champions of liberty and she has tied to herself, once and for all, those who love freedom and truly believe in the progress and rights of man."

### In Royal Splendor

President Wilson drove directly from the foreign office where he had been attending the meeting of the supreme council, to the Luxembourg palace where the luncheon took place. He was accompanied by Premier Clemenceau.

President Poincare was one of the guests as were all the French cabinet members, the members of the senate, Paul Deschanel, the president of the chamber of deputies, and Marshal Foch.

President Wilson, as he arrived at the Luxembourg palace, was received with great ceremony. The republican guard in dress uniform was drawn up in the court of honor. A fanfare of drums and trumpets marked the president's appearance. This was followed by the playing of the American national anthem. At the entrance of the palace, President Wilson was met by Antonin Dubost, the president of the senate and escorted to the Salon Des Conferences, where the covers for the luncheon were laid.

This chamber was formerly the throne room of the Bourbon kings. It is one of the magnificent in Europe with famous paintings and gobelin tapestry depicting French history.

President Dubost sat at the head of the table with President Wilson at his right and President Poincare at his left.

Next to President Wilson sat the premiers of Italy, Rumania and Czechoslovakia, while next to President Poincare were the premiers of Greece, Serbia and China. Opposite sat Premier Clemenceau and the foreign ministers of nations from all parts of the world.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 20.—Alejandro Colaque, a 12-year old Jemez Indian boy, was found dead yesterday a mile south of the United States Indian school here, with his neck broken, face mashed flat and head frozen solidly into the ice of the road. With two other Indian boys, arrested pending investigation, he had left the school and started to walk to Jemez pueblo, many miles away. His companions say he got tired, left them and started to walk back. Indications are he was run over by an automobile but whether that was the cause of death is unknown. He was discovered by a tourist.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Director General Hines said today that was no foundation for reports that the railroad administration was giving

consideration "to any increase in present basis of rates."

"The results of operations for the year will be largely dependent upon the volume of traffic," he added. "As soon as any reasonably satisfactory conclusion as to the probable volume of traffic can be formed, the public and congress will be given the best possible estimate of the prospects for 1919."

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 20.—According to word received at the head offices of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers associations, the reduced rate on freight shipments of cattle feed into the drouth stricken sections of New Mexico and Arizona will be cancelled January 26. After that date the old rate will be in effect.

The reason given for the cancellation is that the matter has become so complicated that it is not advisable to carry it on for a longer period of time. Delegates to the Denver convention of the Agricultural Stock Growers' association will place the matter before this body with a view of prolongation of the reduced rate period.

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 20.—A fire which for a time endangered the entire business district of Nogales destroyed the Brickwood hotel on Main street, seriously damaged the First National bank and wrecked the furnishing goods store of Harold and Tidwell, this morning, causing a loss of \$60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. It started in the Brickwood hotel.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, protested in the senate today against importation of German Potash, as recently proposed by Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board. The senator said Hurley's statement had done great injury to the American Potash industry, fostered by government agencies during the war. Senators Shafroth of Colorado and Pittan, of Nevada, also presented protests.

New York, Jan. 20.—The United States cruiser Pueblo arrived today from Brest with 2,445 troops. They comprised casual companies numbers 412; number 415; number 416 (Washington), 3 officers and 144 men; number 422; number 426 (Texas), 2 officers and 152 men; number 436 and the headquarters detachment, and companies A, B, C, and D of the 53rd ammunition train, consisting of 15 officers and 1,526 men.

### RETURNS ARE INCOMPLETE

Berlin, Sunday, Jan. 19.—Only scattered returns from the election in Berlin can be available before Monday noon as a majority of the election officials declared tonight they were too tired to make a final count. In the Ruppleen precinct the majority socialists polled 1,028 votes and the independents seven.

### SYMPATHY FOR KING

London, Jan. 20.—President Wilson has sent a telegram of sympathy to King George on the death of his youngest son, Prince John.

There are about a hundred varieties of mosquitoes in the world.

**STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION BUSY**

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—The state corporation commission secured for Mr. Gonzales of Espanola remission of \$75 storage charges on a monument shipped by the Bowers Monument company of Albuquerque to Espanola. Mr. Gonzales asserted that he had never been notified of the arrival of the monument. For Luis Martinez payment of \$62.50 from the A. T. and S. F. was obtained for the killing of cattle belonging to Martinez by a train. For Theodore Rogault state game warden, payment of \$82.50 was obtained from the American Express company for the death of 23 pheasants which died en route from Hayward, Calif., to Santa Fe. For the citizens of Belen and Abo the commission secured the building of a loading spur by the A. T. and S. F. After considerable correspondence, the Southern Pacific railroad has consented to hold its trains at Deming for connection with the Santa Fe's Silver City train, also instructing its conductors to wire before reaching Deming how many passengers there are on the train for points on the Santa Fe.

An interesting compilation of the rate per ton charged by railroads for carrying coal from the mines to New Mexico points has been prepared by Hugh H. Williams. From Raton the ton-mile rate is as follows:

To Albuquerque .014, Bernalillo .0141, Carlsbad .0072, Clovis, 0070, Las Cruces .0082, Las Vegas .0225, Los Lunas .0100, Roswell .0074, Santa Fe .0129, Silver City, .0073, Vaughn .0089.

From Waldo, the ton mile rates figures out as follows: To Albuquerque .0334, Bernalillo .0531, Carlsbad .0084, Clovis .0191, Deming 01, Las Cruces .0108, Las Vegas .0262, Los Lunas .0208, Roswell .0089, Santa Fe .405, Silver City .0039, Vaughn .0134.

From Gallup the rates are: To Albuquerque .0164, Bernalillo .0167, Carlsbad .0081, Clovis .0097, Las Cruces .0199, Los Lunas .0188, Roswell .0086, Silver City .0084, Vaughn .0115.

**JAY IS TROUBLESOME**

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—E. R. Jay, who impersonated Archie Roosevelt in Santa Fe and national officials in other places, yesterday morning aroused the convicts in the penitentiary with his cries: "I have taken poison! I am dying." Warden Tom Hughes routed out of bed rushed to Jay's cell and found Jay pacing up and down and shouting that he had swallowed a capsule of potassium cyanide he had purchased at Los Angeles. Hughes tried to calm him and the ntelephoned to the prison physician Dr. J. A. Massie, who calmly declared that Jay would either be dead by this time or he would be well. When the physician reached the prison, Jay was in good humor again although he complained of pain in his stomach. He is being closely guarded to prevent his taking his life.

**TRAINMEN MOUNTED POLICE**

Santa Fe, Jan. 22.—Trainmen have been appointed mounted policemen by Governor O. A. Larrazolo as follows, their services being without cost to the state: T. O'Leary, G. S. O'Leary, J. F. Giles, T. R. Woodward and P. L. Barrett of Las Vegas; G. O. Thomas, Henry Sena, J. E. Sinclair, Chas. Watlington, J. Joyce and Joe Harri-

son of Albuquerque; A. J. McKew of Deming, L. E. Mauss of Isleta and J. N. Lamb of Raton.

**DISAPPROVES POPULAR ELECTION**

Washington, Jan. 22.—Without discussion the senate Monday indefinitely postponed consideration of a resolution introduced more than a year ago by Senator Shafroth of Colorado, proposing popular election of the president. The resolution had been disapproved by the judiciary committee.

**CONTAINED REGISTERED MAIL ADDRESSED TO BANK OF SPRINGER**

A locked mail pouch, containing at least one registered package is missing from Springer, Special Agent P. L. Barnett of the Santa Fe railroad, returned to Las Vegas last night after a three day search for the missing pouch.

Number 9 arrived in Springer Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, and several bags of mail were dropped off the train among them the locked pouch. The mail was not taken to the postoffice until Sunday evening. By that time a number of bags had been collected and the postmaster then discovered that the locked pouch from train No. 9 was not among the rest. After a careful search of the baggage room the clerk on the mail car was telegraphed that he had not dropped the bag. He answered that he had, also stating that it contained a registered package addressed to the Bank of Springer from one in Raton.

Special Agent Barnett was notified and a careful search made of the vicinity, but no trace of the bag had been discovered up to late Wednesday evening. The contents of the registered package have not been given out. Other matter in the pouch may have been registered but it is not known how much.

Among other matter contained in the pouch was a package of American bankers' traveling checks. The value of them cannot be learned nor if they were signed.

**DENIES PRICE CONTROLLING**

Washington, Jan. 22.—William Magiviny, president of the St. Paul Union stock yards, testifying Monday before the senate interstate commerce commission, at hearings on a bill for control of packing houses, denied that packers had conspired to control prices and declared that government intervention would cause more harm than good.

Magiviny said only disgruntled employes of the packers had been permitted to testify at the federal trade commissions' investigation conducted by Frances J. Heney.

**NEW CHIEFS NAMED**

Washington, Jan. 22.—As a step toward reorganization of the war risk insurance bureau, director Lindsey today announced the appointment of new chiefs of three divisions. They are: Dudley Catés, San Francisco, head of the allotment and allowance divisions; William C. Fletcher, New York, head of the accounting department; and Chester C. Vargas, San Francisco, head of the receipts and disbursements division. A new head of the

insurance divison is yet to be named

**ARMOUR CHARGES GOVERNMENT IS THROWING MONKEY WRENCH INTO INDUSTRY**

Washington, Jan. 22.—J. Ogden Armour, told the house interstate commerce committee that the pending legislation to regulate the meat packing industry was "Reactionary," and part of it probably unconstitutional and warned congress that "If a monkey wrench is thrown into the gears of this business" its effects would be felt in many other lines of industry.

"If the ability of the packing industry to function properly is impaired," said Mr. Armour, "It will affect the live stock industry and it in turn will affect corn prices. Wheat will then be drawn in and so will bread and so will labor and so will everything that has for its basis the wealth produced by agriculture.

Profits made by Armour and company, Mr. Armour declared were negligible insofar as either the producer or the consumer was concerned.

"On our total volume of business," he said, "they represent a return of less than two cents on every dollar of sales. The margin of profit in the packing industry is the smallest enjoyed by any industry of national consequence."

**TEXAS CAMPAIGN FOR LARGER CROPS**

Austin, Texas, Jan. 22.—The Texas State agricultural college, the state experimental station service and other agencies reaching the farmers of the state are cooperating in an intensive campaign to increase the food production in Texas. Before the end of January it is hoped to reach every farmer in the state with a personal message regarding his crops for this year. It is not the purpose of the campaign to insist that the Texas farmers reduce their cotton acreage, but instead it is believed that better results will be secured by stressing the importance of a safe-farming program, that is, such a program as will insure an adequate supply of food and feed stuff for the family and farm livestock.

**CONVICTED SOCIALISTS TO APPEAL**

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22.—A motion for a new trial in the case of Congressman Victor Berger and four other Socialist leaders recently convicted here on indictments charging him with hampering the Government's prosecution of the war will be presented in the Federal court tomorrow by Seymour Stedman, counsel for the American Socialist party. In the event that Judge Landis overrules the motion the case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22.—The National Foreign Trade Council is planning for an important conference of manufacturers, exporters, and business men to be held in this city in April.

**WAS PUBLICITY MAN FOR A NUMBER OF LARGE CORPORATIONS**

Washington, Jan. 22.—Thomas E. Logan, a Washington employ of Swift and company, and other corporations testified regarding his connections and his relations with Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and other officials today before the senate agriculture committee. The witness said he informed his employers of the probable appointment of Herbert Hoover as food administrator three days before it was announced, but that he obtained such information through intimacy with public affairs and not through confidential relations with executive officials.

Mr. Logan said he made suggestions to Mr. Hurley for speeches the latter was to make as chairman of the shipping board, but denied he wrote a book of speeches for Mr. Hurley. He said he was host at a large dinner for Mr. Hurley when the latter left the federal trade commission.

In addition to being employed as adviser to six corporations at salaries aggregating \$2700 a month, the witness said he conducted a correspondence agency for several newspapers and magazines. His principal clients, besides Swift and company, he added, were Standard Oil company of Indiana, General Electric company, Freeport Sulphur company and Atlantic Refining company.

In response to questions Logan said he continued in the employ of these concerns during the time he went to Europe recently at government expense at the invitation of Mr. Hurley. He said his business abroad was to furnish data regarding shipping which he obtained from records of the shipping board.

**PROTEST GOVERNMENT CONTROL**

New York, Jan. 22.—Protests from states against the administration measure extending government wire control, were presented today to the house opstoffice.

"Better and cheaper service will result from private management under efficient state commission that under the present control," declared Charles E. Elmquist, representing the National association of railway and utilities commissions, in offering the protests.

Opposition to the legislation was expressed in telegrams from the commissions of Maine, Rhode Island, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Mississippi, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Nevada, Tennessee and Michigan.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Following conviction on charges of conspiring to obstruct the governments war program, Joshua Sykes, Berkeley, Calif., and Denver evangelist and three of his "apostles" were sentenced to terms in the federal prison in the United States district court here today. Sykes was given 18 months and the "apostles" A. M. Dean, Walter Crosby and John Ferguson, one year and one day each.

## URGES RETURN OF SOLDIERS

Washington, Jan. 24—Senator Johnson of California in a statement on the peace conference's Russian agreement declares that it gives no information regarding the return of American troops from Russia, while press dispatches tell of fighting between the Americans and Russians.

"I am not concerned with the Soviet government or any of the czarist factions we have been backing in Russia," Senator Johnson said. "My concern is for American boys drafted for war with Germany and after the conclusion of the war with Germany sent to war with Russia. I want those boys brought home at once."

### SOLDIERS ENROUTE HOME

Washington, Jan. 24—The transport Martha Washington has sailed from France with 2,400 troops, including 250 sick and wounded. She is expected to reach Newport News January 28. Troops aboard are mainly the 83d division (Ohio and West Virginia.)

Aboard the steamship Lorraine, due at New York January 31, are battery F and a detachment of the 339th field artillery of the 88th division, assigned to Camp Dodge.

The 162d and 490th aero-squadron and sixth company, second regiment air service mechanics, all bound for Camp Meade; casual companies of marines and Iowa troops sailed on the Connecticut.

The transport El Sol is due at Newport News February 3, with six casual officers and 59 civilians, and the transport Bremerton at New York February 10 with a detachment of six South Dakota men, five officers of the 814th pioneer infantry and nine casual officers.

### WHALE MEAT IN VEGAS

Whale meat is being offered for sale at one of the local meat markets. This meat has been approved by the food administration and is said to be delicious. It comes in fine large steaks without fat or bone and is cheaper than beef.

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Greater London's food bill amounts to more than \$30,000,000 a week.

The Amazon river at its mouth has width of more than 150 miles.

In some parts of England dogs' wool is being spun and manufactured into garments.

During the war the London county council loaned nearly \$50,000,000 to the British nation.

The most successful whaling ground just now is the South Atlantic.

If placed side by side the German guns which have been delivered to the allies under the terms of the armistice would stretch nearly 12 miles.

No priest or deacon of the Church of England can be elected as a member of the house of commons. If he takes his seat he forfeits \$2,500 every time he votes.

The custom of lifting the hat had its origin when knights never appeared in public except in full armor, but upon entering an assembly of friends the knight removed

his helmet, the act signifying, "I am an opportunity to say what should be done with the ex-Kaiser through a contest in which the patrons of the

The world's most famous pictures are those dealing with the birth and episodes in the life of Christ. The reason for this is that the Madonna and the Holy Child was the most popular among the famous painters of the middle ages.

The little island of St. Kilda, the most remote of the Hebrides—attacked by a German submarine last May—is one of the healthiest of all the British isles. It is only when the supply ship arrives there, as it does two or three times in the summer that anything happens. Then the whole population catch cold and are ill for about four days.

### FATHER AND SON MEET IN ARMY HOSPITAL

Fiction fails to provide such remarkable stories of strange meetings as some brought about by the war. Twelve years ago the eldest son of an English doctor quarrelled with his father and emigrated to Canada. He held no communication with his family, and when the war broke out joined up. Last summer, near the close of the great conflict, he was badly wounded, and the doctor who attended to him at the casualty clearing station proved to be his own father, the meeting resulting in a happy reconciliation.

### ARMENIANS AND SYRIANS HAVE SUFFERED TERRIBLY

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 24—"The International Relief commission is already directing cargoes of food to the nearest for the relief of Armenians, Syrians, Jews, and other victims of Turkish oppression," said M. R. Johnson, acting food administrator for New Mexico, today when discussing the need for relief in the near east and the campaign for funds for this purpose.

"Catholics, protestants and Jews have been persecuted by the Turks for a long time, but during the war the suffering of these people has been unusually severe. Their homes have been destroyed, their lands laid waste and their property carried away. The people were either driven out or massacred.

"The food administration is co-operating fully with the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief."

### PUBLIC INVITED

Do not forget this is the night for the Normal Glee club concert at 8:30 p. m., at Normal auditorium.—Adv.

### "What Shall Be Done with Him?"

"What Shall Be Done with Him?" is a super-special picture, produced by McClure's and distributed by the World Eilm corporation. It is an interesting and timely presentation of the fact that William Hohenzollern is one of the greatest criminals in the history of the world, and that something definite should be done to him to prevent him from again disturbing the world's peace.

The picture is exceedingly interesting. The cast is large and the scenes are notably beautiful. The photography ranks exceedingly high. It is the sort of picture that makes a tremendous amount of talk because it presents such a big problem in such an illuminating light.

See it at the Coronado Saturday night.

The management of the Coronado is offering the people of Las Vegas

## WANT 40-HOUR WORKING WEEK

London, Jan. 24—The national federation of general workers, representing nearly a million men and women, at a meeting yesterday resolved to demand a 40-hour working week.

At a conference of representatives of the employers and the engineering trade an agreement was reached by which the men will resume work on the understanding that the conference next week will discuss the grievances of the men.

### AVIATOR KILLED

Dayton, O., Jan. 24—Frank Banks, an Australian airplane pilot while instructing a student at the McCook field here, was killed when the machine in which they were flying fell. The student, Frank Golder, of Dayton, was uninjured.

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

### NOTICE

In the District Court  
State of New Mexico,  
County of San Miguel,  
J. M. Turnbull,  
Plaintiff,

vs.  
Joseph W. Peters and  
Orielle K. Peters,  
Defendants.

You, Joseph W. Peters and Orielle K. Peters, husband and wife, defendants in the above entitled cause, are hereby notified that a suit entitled and numbered as above has been commenced against you in the district court of the fourth judicial district of the County of San Miguel, State of New Mexico; that the said action seeks to foreclose a certain mortgage upon the north half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township fifteen north, range seventeen east, the said mortgage being given to secure your promissory note in the sum of \$500, with interest from the date of August 1st, 1914, at six per cent; that the said action seeks to secure a judgment for the amount of the said note with interest, costs and attorneys fees, as well as to foreclose the said mortgage. That unless you enter or cause to be entered your appearance in the said cause on or before the 7th day of March, 1919, judgment will be taken against you by default and the said described property sold under foreclosure of the said mortgage to satisfy the said claim.

Plaintiff's attorney is Charles W. G. Ward, whose post-office and business address is East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

(Seal) PERFECTO GALLEGOS,  
County Clerk.

**FOLLOWS ACTION OF THE HOUSE ON REPORT OF COMMITTEE**

The New Mexico legislature proceeded with its ratification of the federal prohibition amendment when the senate yesterday afternoon, under suspension of rules, on motion of Tully seconded by Byran, passed the house joint resolution previously adopted by the latter body. There were 12 ayes, and four noes, six absent and two paired.

The senate convened at 2:15 p. m. Absent, Galish, Dunlavy, Esquibel, Kerr, Sanchez and Smith. Galisch was excused. Baird and Kerr were paired.

Bills introduced: S. B. No. 3, Reinburg, an act to amend sections 19, 20, 21 and 22 of chapter 60, N. M. statutes, relating to irrigation district. Committee on irrigation.

S. B. No. 4, A. V. Lucero, to provide for health inspection and instruction in public schools; education committee.

The favorable report of the committee on finance, to which was referred senate bill No. 1, appropriating money to defray cost of legislative printing, supplies and postage was received. The committee also reported favorably on senate bill No. 2, providing for per diem and mileage for members of legislature and per diem of employes. Both were adopted. The senate adjourned to 2 p. m. Tuesday.

**HUMOR IN "HAVE A HEART"**

Wholesome, joyous humor, tingling melodies that haunt the memory, and a kaliedescope of beautiful girls, clever comedians and singers and lovely effects of scenery and costume are all blended in Henry H. Savage's presentation of "Have a Heart" the musical comedy hit to be seen at the Duncan opera house February 1.

Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse who have evolved the most successful musical plays of a generation, and Jerome Kern, whose melodies are danced to everywhere, are responsible for book and music. One of the most alluring scenes is laid in the lingerie section of a big department store, and another at a fashionable summer resort on the North Atlantic coast. The company to be seen here is the only one playing "Have a Heart" and is under the personal direction of Henry W. Savage. Three advance sales of seats will be open soon.

**TO EXTEND FOREIGN MARKET**

Washington, Jan. 21.—Preparations for a combined effort under the Webb act to extend the foreign market for American textile were completed today by the textile alliance export corporation of New York, which filed papers of organization with the federal trade commission as required by law. The four great textile associations formed the new combination.

**It is Good**

Someone who knew from experience wrote "it is good" at the bottom of an advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Try it when you have a cough or cold, then perhaps you would write "it is excellent."—Adv.

**SPLENDID CLIMATE DOES NOT OFFSET LACK OF SANITARY LAWS**

In the absence of reliable vital statistics in New Mexico an appeal was made to one of the greatest authorities in the country for an estimate as to the probable annual mortality in New Mexico. The following is from Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, third vice president and statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America:

"I would estimate the probable number of deaths from all cause in the state of New Mexico during the year 1918 at about 6,500; this assumes a death rate of 15 per 1000, which may seem rather high. Rather than to feel concerned as to the estimate being too high, it is quite probable that it is below the actual.

"Of the 6,500 deaths from all causes, about 400 will be from typhoid fever and malaria; about 650 from all forms of tuberculosis; about 500 from diseases of the nervous system, about 400 from circulatory diseases, about 1300 from all forms of respiratory diseases, about 600 from diseases of the digestive system; about 300 from diseases of the genito-urinary system; about 400 from all forms of violence, including accidents and suicides, and the remainder—about 2000—from miscellaneous causes not specified. All this without reference to the epidemic of influenza or pneumonia."

It is estimated that over 1500 of the deaths from miscellaneous causes not specified occurred among children as a result of preventable diseases. What is New Mexico going to do about it?

**REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS Warranty Deeds**

U. S. A. to Antonio T. Garcia July 6, 1908, 160 acres in sec. 13, 15, 21.

U. S. A. to Antonio Ortiz 160 acres in sec. 9 14, 22.

Mariano Gutierrez to Salome Martiezn Jan. 6, 1919, property in Las Vegas. Consideration \$675.

W. W. Webb et ux to H. S. Hansford Nov. 23, 1918, 160 acres in sec. 24, twp. 13, R. 23. Consideration \$2500.

H. H. Boyer et ux to E. Griggs, July 15, 1918, 160 acres in Twp. 16 R. 17.

W. H. Shirley et ux to Rebecca Wallace, Jan. 13, 1919, N. W. 1-4, 17, 21. Consideration \$2000.

R. Y. Hunker to Chupinas Land Co. Jan. 11, 1919, land in sec. 1, 2, 11, 12, Twp. 12, R. 17.

L. C. Ifeld to J. J. Shippy Jan. 13, 1919, land in sec. 2, twp. 16 R. 14.

C. F. Myers to F. E. Olney Dec. 19, 1918, lot on E. Lincoln.

Jose Jaramillo to Francisco Gutierrez, Jan. 14, 1919, property in Precinct No. 3.

W. G. Ogle to Adaline Anderson, Aug. 15, 1918, land south of Las Vegas. Consideration \$800.

**Quit Claim Deeds**

F. A. Manzanares to C. A. Spiess April 21, 1916, 25 varas of land in Upper Las Vegas. Consideration \$100.

J. Raynold set ux to C. A. Spiess Jan. 8, 1919, lots 15, 16, 17 part 6 in Blk. 1 Raynolds addition to Las Vegas.

Anastacio Herrera, commissioner town of Rowe, Aug. 2, 1916, land at Rowe.

Of all her features, a pretty girl regards her nose as the center of attraction.

**WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN**

London—The Rev. William Ralph Inge, dean of St. Paul's, devoted a large part of a speech the other day to answering the question, "What is an English gentleman?"

He quoted Bernard Shaw as saying: "A gentleman is a man who tries not to take out of life more than he puts in." "That," said the dean, "is a revolutionary definition, but it is strictly true to what at heart we all feel to be the character of a gentleman, and it is a saying which cannot be rubbed in too vigorously in training the young gentleman."

"According to the English school of thought the usual qualities of a gentleman are truthfulness, courage, justice and fair play, the abhorrence of meanness and crooked dealing, and respect for the personality of human beings as such."

**Some Food for Thought**

People everywhere are beginning to realize that it pays to buy medicines that have an established reputation as they are most trustworthy and most dependable. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is one of them. It has been in use for almost half a century. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to all part of the United States and to many foreign countries. When you have a cough or cold give it a trial and realize yourself what an excellent medicine it is.—Adv.

**SWAIN NOT PRO-GERMAN**

Denver, Jan. 21.—A committee was appointed yesterday at the annual convention of the Colorado State Editorial association to draft resolutions absolving Alva Swain, of pro-German tendencies and commending him for his loyalty. Swain's name was mentioned last week before the senate committee investigating German propaganda in connection with the testimony of A. J. Smith, formerly employed by the Pueblo Chieftain, of which Mr. Swain is the Denver manager. Swain has been secretary of the Colorado Education association for many years.

**ASSESSMENT WORK SUSPENDED**

Washington, Jan. 21.—A joint resolution by Senator Jones, of Washington, suspending assessment work on mining claims in Alaska for four years beginning with 1917, was passed by the senate yesterday and sent to the house. It also would extend to mining claims of Alaska the provisions of the acts suspending for two years the requirements that \$100 year on claims and exempting from the requirement those who served in the war against Germany.

**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.

The worst thing about blessings in disguise is that the disguise is always so perfect.

**PICTURE POST CARDS OF QUENTIN ROOSEVELT**

With the American Army of Occupation, January 21.—Theodore Roosevelt's death made impossible the scheme of Lieutenant W. W. Tanney, of Pittsburg, an aviator, to deliver to the one-time president a picture postal which was circulated widely in wartime Germany, showing the body of his youngest son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt lying face upward beside his shattered biplane. The photograph evidently was staged for propaganda purposes by Boche photographers and spread broadcast through Germany by the kaisers' military authorities to show the people convincing proof of the death of one of Mr. Roosevelt's warrior sons, a typical piece of Boche propaganda.

Y. M. C. A. workers found Lieutenant Tanney when they entered Strasburg with relief for American wounded and prisoners. He wore the same bloodstained blouse he had on when he was shot down from the sky while on a daylight bombing raid on Cologne. At that time nine Boche aviators attacked him. Tanney was shot through the shoulders and lungs. While in the hospital he obtained possession of the picture postcard which he displayed to the Y. M. C. A. men who took comforts to him. He confided to the "Y" workers then that as soon as he returned to America he intended to give the postcard to Theodore Roosevelt.

**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.

**MEMORIAL TO REGIONAL DIRECTOR ADOPTED BY SENATE INTRODUCED IN HOUSE**

The legislature moved quickly yesterday afternoon to aid the sheep and cattle growers threatened with cancellation of the half rate on feed furnished by the federal food administration to tide them over the drouth period. The senate rushed through Joint Memorial No. 1, introduced by Bryant of Roosevelt, asking for an extension of the rate. A similar memorial was introduced in the house by Linwood and adopted. Vesely wanted the memorial to go to the livestock committee but the need of quick action was pointed out by Baca.

**GRAND CANYON PARK**

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate bill to make the Grand Canyon a national park was passed yesterday by the house and sent to conference. In the area set aside are 996 square miles of public land, now parts of two national forests and a game refuge. The proposal has been before congress for 33 years.

Some people regard an open countenance as merely a place to throw things in.

## ADEQUATELY MANAGED HEALTH CONSTRUCTION WOULD FURNISH DEPARTMENT IS EMPLOYMENT TO RETURN. NEEDED ING SOLDIERS

The New Mexico Health association is putting forth a campaign for a better health department in the state. Recent propaganda says:

The death rate is being reduced in those states and localities where the matter is being given adequate attention. It is not just happening, it is being done by men and women who are trained and who know now. The following question from an address by Lee K. Frankel Ph. D., third vice president of the Prudential Life Insurance company, sets forth graphically to what extent the death rate is being reduced and who is accomplishing it.

"In 1880, the mortality in the registration area from all causes of death was 19.8 per thousand persons. That death rate has been cut down. In 1916, it was just 14.0. The mortality from typhoid fever in the period from 1901 to 1905 was 32.0 per hundred thousand. In the year 1916 it had dropped to 13.3 per hundred thousand. Through the efforts of the fraternal orders? Through the efforts of the insurance companies? No. Malaria has gone down from 4.8 in the period 1901 to 1905 to 3.0 in 1916; smallpox, from 3.4 to 0.2. Smallpox is becoming a comparatively rare cause of death in the United States. The rate for diphtheria and croup fell from 29.6 to 14.5; and even the figure for tuberculosis of the lungs dropped from 170.7 to 119.4 per hundred thousand persons exposed."

"This has been done by trained men, sanitarians, health officers, bacteriologists, laboratory men and sanitary engineers.

New Mexico can reduce her death rate if she will make the effort and go about it in a scientific manner.

### Chronic Constipation

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions that accompany each package.—Adv.

### CLEAN UP BEFORE MARCH 4

Washington, Jan. 20.—In an effort to clear the calendar of important legislation before March 4, the house and senate have given general right of important legislation before March 4, the house and senate have given general right of way to appropriations bills this week.

### 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.

### May Lead You Anywhere (Indianaopolis News)

A kiss is dangerous enough when it can be guaranteed under the food and drug act to be without influenza germs.

Santa Fe, Jan. 20.—The sum of \$795,000 will be asked from the state legislature for new buildings at state institutions, according to the budgets now under scrutiny and advance information to be laid before the legislature. The institutions, which have been holding in during the war, now feel doubly the need of additional buildings and facilities and this is deemed the opportune time to voice these needs as the building at this time would give employment to hundreds of returned soldiers and to others who have given up their jobs so as to make place for men who have done military service. It is argued that it is better to expend state funds for needed public buildings which represented dollar for dollar expended a real estate asset, than to distribute them as charity or for less permanent causes. An effort will be made to authorize the expenditure of \$200,000 for the much needed addition to the capitol. Legislators cannot escape seeing the need for additional facilities. The lack of these facilities means sacrifice of efficiency and is also expensive for the state has to rent offices for its officials. The department of education crowded into four rooms is cooped up in such way that it is a disgrace. Other states have an entire building given to this function of civilized states but New Mexico crowds its department of education into four little rooms. The university, the Normal University, the asylum for the insane, the school of mines, the state college, the reform school, the military institute and other institutions ask for appropriations for buildings or permanent improvements that range from \$5,000 to \$150,000 and each of them makes a tremendously convincing showing that such buildings are needed for the sake of efficiency and economy, so that the state may get the best results from the funds it expends for maintenance.

### 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.

### FAST TRIP IN PLANE

San Diego, Jan. 20.—Maor T. C. Macauley, flying from Taliaferro field, Fort Worth, Texas, arrived at Rockwell field, north island, at 11:05 o'clock this morning. The 383 miles from Tucson, Arizona, were covered in four hours and forty minutes.

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 man 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.

Wounded Americans from General Pershing's army, under treatment in hospitals in Washington, have recently issued a periodical which they have named The Come-Back. In its initial number there was a passage in which the essential spirit of American manhood finds ideal expression:

"Please don't coddle me. x x x What I want is a chance to get back into civil life in the same spirit of independence that takes a fellow 'over the top.' Give me a chance to be myself again. Don't make me a cry-baby dependent, always having to lean on others. 'Ease' is not what any real fellow wants; he would rather be a man earning a bare living by hard knocks than a pampered baby in the household of a king."

In order to get the full force of these words, which seem to glow with an inward fire, it is necessary to remember that they were not penned by a healthy essayist in a comfortable library, but by a youngster on a cot in the ward of a hospital, a beardless lad, perhaps, whose arms or legs had been shot away, or whose eyes had been put out by a bursting shrapnel—by a boy, for all we know, like the one whom President Wilson stopped to talk with in a hospital in France. Do you remember? His face had been shot away so completely that not a feature was left but the eyes, and the surgeon had to build him a countenance by cutting out some of his own flesh and bones and substituting the teeth of another wounded soldier who had just "gone west." How it makes one loathe the very name of war!

These words just quoted, we were saying, may have been written by such a man, for that one, they assure us, was brave and cheerful, ready to take up life again and live it nobly.

"Please don't coddle me! I would rather be a man earning my living by hard knocks than a pampered baby in the household of a king!"

But the men are right! We must find them work, but not perform it for them. We may lighten their burdens, but not remove them from their shoulders. We must honor, but not pity, and thus weaken them.

We talk about the wonderfulness of that courage which enabled them to face the gas waves and the bomb explosions and the tank charges of the battlefield, but it is the merest nothing as compared with the courage of cheerfully facing ten or twenty or even fifty years of a crippled competition with rivals sound in lung and limb, some of them so, no doubt, because they were slackers.

We imagine that that paper called The Come-Back may prove a sort of modern bible for those bruised and broken heroes.

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.

We'll say this much for Tom Marshall—all is quiet on the Potomac.

## A Coated Tongue? What it Means

A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order.

PROF. HEMMETER says: "The liver is an organ secondary in importance only to the heart."

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation.

A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, jalap, put into ready-to-use form by Doctor Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold for 25 cents by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—"For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have tried other things but like the 'Pellets' best of any."—MRS. F. CANFIELD, 329 S. Grant Street.

### WANTS TO BE COWBOY

Santa Fe, Jan. 20.—Hardin Masters son of the noted poet, Edgar Lee Masters, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Penhallow Henderson and expects to go on the New Mexico range to learn cow punching. He has been on one of Uncle Sam's Eagle boats off the coast of Nova Scotia and after that in the naval air service.

### 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.

### Many Will Bear Careful Inspection (Ohio State Journal)

When the new law is in effect it will be interesting to glance sharply at the \$2-and-over silk stockings as they climb into the limousines and see if they are stamped War Tax Paid.

### 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 records of the great war show that only one wound in ten was the result of a direct hit. Most casualties were from shrapnel, splinters, and spent shots.



So far as known, a case of hydrophobia has never been known in the whole of Africa south of the Sahara, though it is common enough in northern Africa.

Contrary to reports and the opinion of many people, a local wholesale merchant, does not think that food prices will be any if much higher next year. The opinion of army officers that flour for the army will cost more, is true, as many contracts for government rations were let before the price of labor, fuel and raw material made the present high prices, and while the government will have to pay higher prices next year the people should not feel any great rise in food stuffs.

The annual meeting of the Charles Ilfeld company will probably be held Saturday of this week, when, as one of the members of the firm expressed it to an Optic reporter, "They will cut the melon." The heads of the different departments report that a very good years business has been done, considering the unsettled conditions of the country and especially the losses in stock in this section, which has caused some depression. All the managers of the different stores as well as the different department heads will be here. Max Nordhaus, of Albuquerque and D. Weiler, are expected to arrive this evening.

Dr. Z. A. D'Amour, has opened a new office on the Plaza.

John Rudolph, of Rociada, returned to his home today after a few days in Las Vegas on business.

Word has been received of the birth of a son to Dr. and Mrs. Blinn at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Blinn was formerly Miss Mary Holt.

The J. E. Rosenwald lodge No. 5545 I. O. B. B. will meet tonight at the residence of Jacob Stern at 8:00 o'clock sharp. All members are urgently requested to be present.

S. Delgado, of Anton Chico, is in Las Vegas for a few days attending to business. He reports the roads to be almost impassable in places. Between Anton Chico and Santa Rosa the roads are not open for automobile.

The committee in charge of the smoker to be given Saturday evening by the Elks promise some rare treats for those present and say that no matter how blue you feel when you get there you will not have any excuse for staying in that condition very long after you are there. Several big surprises are planned and the Elks club will look like old times again. It is expected there will be a number of out-of-town people present.

A complete list of the prizes to be given at the E. Romero Hose Company's Victory Ball, will be published in the Optic Monday evening. This is being done so that any one wishing to order or arrange a special costume will be able to decide what prize they want to compete for and have the costume made or ordered accordingly. The committee say that they have been promised some very new and valuable prizes this year and that some of them will attract a great deal of attention.

Herman Ilfeld who has been east on a business trip is expected to arrive this evening from Kansas City.

M. Greenberger of Denver, has been in Las Vegas for the past week on business. He expects to return to his home this evening.

Miss Lila Murray, who has been assisting H. Reynolds in the W. S. S. drive has accepted a position in El Paso, and will leave shortly to take up her new work, with the White Grant, Commission company of that place.

Tom Ord, of Pueblo, Colo., who has been in Las Vegas for the past week in the interests of the Remington Typewrites Co., left this morning for Santa Fe where he will remain several days before returning to Las Vegas.

John D. W. Veeder is in Kansas City attending to business.

Rafael Sanchez of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas this afternoon to spend a few days with friends. Mr. Sanchez is a prominent stock man and farmer in the Estancia valley.

**FREIGHT TRAFFIC DECREASE**

Washington, Jan. 23.—Director General Hines said today that present indications pointed to a reduction of freight traffic this year, and consequently he did not expect any great reduction in the general level of rates during the year.

Washington, Jan. 23.—According to a report made public here today by the official information bureau of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, a Serbo-Croatian vessel, the Dinara, flying the American flag and having a navigation license issued by the American naval commander in the Adriatic, was seized at Jelsa, January 16 by Italian forces who hauled down the American flag and carried off the ship under Italian colors.

**IMPORTS FORBIDDEN**

Washington, Jan. 23.—Upon notification from British authorities, that foot and mouth disease has broken out again in England the bureau of animal industry has cancelled all permits for incorporation of cattle, and swine from that country and is taking special precautions for the inspection and quarantine of such animals now enroute to the United States. British veterinarians are said to have the outbreak under control.

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 man 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

Salt is eaten with nuts to help digestion.

In Brazil there is no "middle class."

The idealist as well as the aviators may have some difficulty in getting down to earth.

Have a sunny disposition. Don't care whether you give other people freckles or not.

**Some Food for Thought**

People everywhere are beginning to realize that it pays to buy medicines that have an established reputation as they are most trustworthy and most dependable. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is one of them. It has been in use for almost half a century. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to all part of the United States and to many foreign countries. When you have a cough or cold give it a trial and realize yourself what an excellent medicine it is.—Adv.

The name "sapphire" is usually restricted to the blue variety, but there are also red, green, white, violet and yellow sapphires.

**UNREST IN ENGLAND**

London, Jan. 23.—Industrial unrest throughout the United Kingdom is on the increase. In addition to the threat of a railway strike, the whole Yorkshire coal field probably will be idle tomorrow, throwing 150,000 men out of employment, while preparations are being made in Scotland for a general strike for a 40 hour week.

Previous to 1751 the legal year in England began March 25 and not January 1.

**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. L. 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.

**NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS**

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned deputy assessor for San Miguel county, will be at my office in the City Hall on all business days during the months of January and February, 1919, between the hours of 8:00 a. m. and 5 p. m., for the purpose of receiving returns of all real and personal property, according to the provisions of chapter 84, laws of the state of New Mexico, 1913.

It is made the duty of all persons to make a return of all property they own both real and personal, and those failing to do so, within the time above specified will be assessed by me according to Section No. 10 of said chapter No. 84 of the laws of 1913, and a penalty of twenty five per cent will be imposed additionally by me.

You are further notified that if any person shall knowingly make a false or defective list of his property he shall be liable to a penalty of twenty five per cent upon the full amount of all taxes levied against him and his property, and shall also be deemed guilty of perjury and punishable accordingly.

JUAN P. GARCIA, Assessor.  
By CHARLES H. STEWART,  
Jan. 2-Feb. 27.

New York, Jan. 23.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

American Sugar Refining.....	112
American T. and T. Co.....	100
Anaconda Copper.....	57 3/8
Atchison.....	91 3/8
Chino Copper.....	32 3/4
Colo. Fuel and Iron Co.....	35 1/4
Inspiration Copper.....	44
Northern Pacific.....	90 1/2
Reading.....	78 x
Southern Pacific.....	97 5/8
Union Pacific.....	126 3/4
United States Steel.....	90

**KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK**

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—Hogs, receipts 11,000. Market steady; heavy 1720@1760; lights 1700 1/4@1740; pigs, 1200@1600.

Cattle, receipts 3500. Market strong. steers 1200@1750; cows 700@1450; heifers 800@1450; stockers and feeders 750@1600; calves 700@1400.

Sheep, receipts 1800. Market strong. Lambs 1500@1650; yearlings 1000@1450; whethers 900@1150; ewes 800@1050.

**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE**

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Following are the closing quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade:

Corn, Feb. \$1.29 1/4; May \$1.23 3/8.
Oats, Fe. \$62 7/8; My \$64.
Pork, Jan. \$44.50; May \$39.60.
Lard, Jan. \$23.17; May \$23.42.
Ribs, Jan \$23.87; May \$21.92.

London, Jan. 23.—Leon Trotzky, the Russian minister of war has ordered Zinovieff, the bolshevik governor of Petrograd, to surrender that city without a fight, if it is attacked by the northern Russian forces, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Zinovieff is a close associate of Premier Lenine. He has been in command in Petrograd most of the time since the bolshevik capital was removed to Moscow.

**TO PROTEST PASSENGER RATE**

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 23.—The New Mexico state corporation commission is prepared to go into the courts to oppose what it considers an encroachment on its rate regulatory powers in the establishment of a new higher schedule of New Mexico class rates by the federal railroad administration. It is so stated in a special report made by the commission to the governor today. The commission believes that the passenger rate should be cut from four to three cents a mile.

A man may be able to conceal his past, but cannot conceal the fact that he eats tobacco.

The liver loses its activity at times and needs help. HERBINE 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.

P. O. Johnson and Tom Taylor of Mora are in Las Vegas today.

S. E. Lombard of La Junta is in Las Vegas for a few days.

M. F. Kamm of Albuquerque arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon.

W. F. Canfield of Denver is spending a few days in Las Vegas on business.